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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
POONA DISTRICT

1957-58



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
BOMBAY

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and
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
of
POONA DISTRICT
(1957-58)

With compliments from



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BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
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B. A SHORT READING LIST.

1. Gazetteer of Bombay State (Revised Edition)
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2. District Census HandBook. Poona District,
(Based on the 1951 Census)
3. Quarterly Bulletin of the Economics and Statistics
Vol. I.No.4, January 1958, published by the
Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.
4. Socio Economic Review of Poona City (1945) by
Shri. D.R.Gadgil, assisted by the staff of the
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,
Poona.
5. 'कल्याणकारी राज्याची वाटचाल', Poona District, published by
Publicity Department, Bombay State, January 1957.
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

OF

POONA DISTRICT

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

Claims to antiquity.

1. The existance in its vicinity of ancient places of religious importance (e.g. Bhimashankar) and its nearness to well-known trade routes like Nane Ghat and Bor Ghat make it practically certain that Poona District as ^a settled unit of habitation is of great antiquity. Throughout the history the district has been more or less important region of some bigger state, such as, Andhra, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, or the Yadav Empires of the ancient Hindu period or the Bahamani Empire or the Nizamshahi Sultanate of Ahmednagar or Adilshahi Sultnate of Bijapur during the medieval Muslim period, or Bombay province under British regime, or Bombay State since the inauguration of Sovereign Democratic Republic of India on January 26, 1950. For a period of approximately one hundred years ending with the surrender of his territories to the East India Company by Peshwa Bajirao II, Poona City itself was the seat of the Maratha Empire. Whether the principal seat of Local Administration was Poona or nearly place seat of local administration was independent of external authority or not, the region has always occupied an important place in ^{the} scheme of Government. Historical evidence available so far, goes to show that atleast as early as nearly two thousand years ago, the region round Poona was a centre of busy and organised life. Agriculture, industry and trade, public charity and religion, government and administration flourished in a developed form. Bhimashankar, the most holy place in the district, is also the most ancient, its origin having been lost in legend. The holy places such Alandi, Dehu and Jejuri still stand today as monuments of the Indian religion. The caves at Karla and Bhaje are still recognised as the best piece of architecture.

Places in civic life.

2. More significant, however, as indications of a busy and settled civic life are other features which bear directly on

on the material and the cultural life of the people. Both the Nane and the Bor Ghats or passes, which open out from the Poona district, have been highways of communication for over 2000 years. The temples and devotional chambers cut into the hard Deccan rock and at the Kondane, Ambivli below the Ghats tell in themselves and though the several monuments and inscription contained in them a story of a fairly active and developed life.

Poona in recent time.

3. Poona being the headquarter first of Bombay Army and later on Southern Command, for the civil as well as for the military government of the country, has become an important new centre. The local administration of the district, while it has to discharge its normal tasks in common with other collectorates has a special responsibility, as it, more than any other district authority, is closely associated both with the civil administration of the province as a whole and with the corresponding military authorities of the Government of India. It is interesting to recall that when the first Indian Council Act was passed in 1861, the new era of the association of non-officials with the legislative functions of government was inaugurated at Poona. The session of the Legislative Council was held in Poona at the Council Hall on 15th July 1862. Partly because of the political importance that the places had gathered round itself and partly on account of its geographical and climatic conditions, the headquarters of the most of the provincial departments were located in Poona, though it was not till after the First World War that something like a Secretariat Building (now called the Central Building) to house these offices was put up. Though Government of India has never formally thought of making Poona its capital at least in one Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry, that of 1852, members of the Select Committee did ask several witnesses questions bearing on the suitability of Poona as a headquarter for the Government of India in the sixties, when Earl Elgin was the Viceroy, the

proposal to make Poona the Mansoon Capital of the country had progressed to the extent of 400 acres of land being requisitioned in Poona for the ^{construction} of a Viceregal Lodge. This proposal was later on dropped as Earl Elgin died before the plan could mature and his successor did not relish the idea of shifting his headquarter even temporarily from Calcutta. In later days important institutions like the Meteorogogical Observatory, the National Academy and the National Chemical Laboratory have been located in Poona by the Government of India.

4. Both politically, and as a seat of Government, Poona among the districts of Bombay Province, thus, enjoys right from the beginning of the formation of the Bombay Province, a position of special importance.

Poona as a poineer in Local Self Government.

5. In the sector of administrative organisation relating to institutions of local self government, Poona from the beginning showed considerable leadership and enthusiasm. Not only was the Poona Municipality was one of the first municipalities to be set up, but it was also the first to have a majority of elected members and also to have the prevelage of having an elected president. The same applies to the District Local Board, Poona, which was the first to have an elected president among the local boards of the province. More recently, Poona has been the first city in the stat to have a civic body organised in the model of Bombay Corporation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Situation.

6. Poona lying between 17 54' and 19 24' north latitude and 73 19' and 75 10' ^{east} longitude, has area about 6027.5 sq. miles and according to the census of 1951 a population of 19,50,976 or 323.7 to the square mile. The district has the shape of a triangle with its base in the Sahyadri mountains on the west,

and its apex in the extreme south-east corner near the point of confluence of Bhima and Nira rivers.

Boundaries.

7. In the west along the Sahyadries, Poona has a breadth of nearly 80 miles. From this it stretches about 130 miles south-east, sloping gradually, from about 2000 to 1000 ft. above the sea, and narrowing in an irregular wedge shape to about 20 miles in the east. It is bounded on the North by the talukas of Akola, Sangamner and Parner in Ahmednagar District; on the east by Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat also in Ahmednagar District, and Karmala in Sholapur District; on the south by Malshiras in Sholapur District, and Phaltan and Wai in North Satara District; and on the West by Roha, Pen and Karjat in Kolaba District and Murbad in Thana District.

Sub Divisions.

8. For administrative purposes, the district is divided into 5 Prants, viz. Poona City, Haveli, Maval, Junnar and Baramati. The Poona City Prant comprises only one taluka called Poona City Taluka. This Taluka consists of the areas of the Poona City Municipal Corporation (but excluding certain village areas falling within the revenue jurisdiction of the Haveli Taluka viz. the entire village of Hingane Bk. and parts of the villages of Dhanori, Lohogaon, Vadgaon-Sheri, Hadapsar, Kondhave khurd, Dhanakawadi, Kothrud and Pashan), the Cantonments of Kirkee and Poona and such parts of the villages of Ghorpadi, Mundhave and Wanvadi as are not included in the area of the Poona Municipal Corporation. The other three parts are made up of twelve talukas and one mahal excluding Poona City Taluka. A taluka has in the district on an average 114 villages, 104,376 population and 458 sq. miles of area.

Table : 1
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF POONA DISTRICT

(WITH AREA, No. OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS , AND POPULATION
ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1951)

Prant	Name of Taluka or Mahal	Area (Sq.miles)	No.of vill- -ages	No.of towns	Population
1. Poona City	Poona City:- composed of - Poona Municipal Corporation	50.0		1	4,80,982
	Poona Cantonment	5.4		1	59,011
	Kirkee Cantonment	5.1		1	48,552
	Parts of villages of Ghorpadi, Mundhave Wanawadi not included in P.M.C. area.	7.3	3		5,338
		67.8	3	3	5,94,083
2. Haveli	Haveli	514.9	117	6	1,80,653
	Mulshi	353.3	132	-	68,884
	Bhor	324.8	181	1	73,711
	Mawal	413.8	168	2	98,386
	Velhe (Mahal)	196.2	124	-	27,391
3. Junnar	Junnar	532.7	131	6	1,40,287
	Ambegaon	401.5	101	3	98,880
	Khed	539.4	155	2	1,26,457
	Sirur	610.5	77	2	1,03,108
4. Bhimthadi	Barqmati	539.7	60	3	1,34,271
	Indapur	585.8	80	5	1,12,304
	Dhond	516.1	64	1	89,162
	Purandhar	426.5	82	2	1,03,399
	Total	6,023.0	1,475	36	19,50,976

Aspects.

9. In the gradual change from the rough hilly west to the bare open east, the 130 miles of Poona district form three belts. These three belts may be called the Western, Central and Eastern belts.

Western Belt.

10. The western belt stretching ten to twenty miles east of the Sahyadris is locally known as Mawal or the sunset land.

Central Belt.

11. The Belt stretches ten to twenty miles east of the Western belt across a tract whose eastern boundary is roughly marked by a line drawn from Pabal, about 12 miles east of Khed south through Poona to

Purandhar. With a moderate certain and seasonal rainfall, rich soil and a fair supply of water both from wells and from river beds, the valleys yield luxuriant crops. The lowlands stredded with mango, bananian and tamarind grove enriched with patches of garden tillage and relieved by small picturesque hills make the central belt one of the most pleasing parts of the Deccan. Near Poona the country has been enriched by the Mutha canal, along which, the Mutha valey, from Khadakvasale to about twenty miles east of Poona, is green with crops of vegetabkes and cereals.

Eastern Belt

12. East of the city of Poona, the district gradually narrows from about fifty to twenty miles and stretches nearly ninety miles east changing gradually from valleys and broken uplands to a bare open plain. Only in favoured spots are mango tamarind, banian and other shade trees, and except on river banks the babhul is too stunted and scattered to relieve the general ^rcariness.

River System.

13. Poona is crossed by many rivers and streams which take their rise in and near the Sahyadris, and bounded by east stretching spurs, flow east and south across the district. The chief river is Bhima, which has the source at the famous temple of BhimaShankar on the crust of Sahyadries at about 3000 ft. above sea level, 25 miles north of Khandala. It crosses part of the district and for more than a hundred miles forms its eastern boundary. The main tributories of the Bhima are the Vel and the Ghod on the leaft, and ^{the} Bhama, the Indrayani, the Mula-Mutha and ^{the} Nira on the right. Besides the Bhima and tits feeders there are 7 rivers; the Kukdi, and the Mina, tributaries of Ghod; the Andra, tributory of ^{the} Indrayani; and the Shivganga and the Karha, tributories of ^{the} Nira. The Pushpavati with its feeder ^{the} Mandvi is a minor stream which flows into the Kukdi and

and the Pavna is a feeder of the Mula. During the rainy season all of these rivers flow with a magnificent volume of water and during that season shrink to a narrow thread in broad stretches of gravel. At intervals barriers of rock cross the beds damming the stream into long pools.

Lakes.

14. The district has no natural lakes, but several artificial lakes provide a considerable supply of water for drinking and irrigation and for the generation of electricity. Khadakvasale, Katraj and Pashan are in Haveli taluka and they supply Poona City and Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee with drinking water, and Khadakvasale is an important source of canal irrigation. Out of the five lakes which store water for the Tata-Hydro-Electric Companies, four, namely, Shirvati, Walwhan, Lonavala and Andra are in Mawal taluka and fifth, viz. Mulshi lake is in Mulshi taluka. In the eastern part of the district are situated the lakes at Kasurdi^{and Shirsuphal} in Baramati taluka; at Bhadalwadi and Shetphal in Indapur taluka; at ~~Shirsuphal~~, Pimpalgaon and Khamgaon in Dhond taluka; and at Rakh in Purandhar taluka.

Besides these more important lakes, there are many locally important tanks used mainly for drinking purposes. A number of bunds (Bandharas) for catchment of water for irrigational purposes have been recently prepared and reconditioned.

Minerals.

15. Being dense, hard and durable, the rocks of the District are used extensively as building stones. They are excellent for macadam and tarred roads and are among the best materials obtainable in India. They are hard, tough, water-resisting and have a good binding properties. They are also excellent for use as aggregates in cement concrete. They are quarried on a large scale near Chinchwad, Yeravada etc.

Compact dark varieties take a high polish and are used in carving work. Weathered traps, moram, along the slopes of the cliff sections are carried all over the district for flooring. Zeolites and calcifes are powdered and used as 'rangoli for decorating houses. Irregular nodules of Kankar and gypsum occur in the soil at a number of places especially in the eastern parts of the district. Kankar is locally used for lime burning.

Climate.

16. .Possessed of a high altitude, a soil free from alluvial deposits and prevalence of westerly breezes, Poona has a climate dry and invigorating.

The year may be divided into three seasons, the cold season from November to February, the hot season from March to May and the wet season from June to October. In April and May, the maximum temperature at Poona and several other places in the district often rises above 100° F and temperatures as high as 108-110° F, have been recorded.

Rainfall

17. Over the whole district the chief supply of rain is from the south-west monsoon which begins about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October. The following table shows the rainfall in Poona District.

Table: 2
Average Rainfall in Poona District (1957)

Name of place	Taluka	Mean Rainfall(in2)
Lonavala	Mawal	170"
Paud	Mulshi	60"
Vadgaon	Mawal	42"
Talegaon(Dabhade)	Mawal	38"
Junnar	Junnar	29"
Ghod	Ambegaon	29"
Khed	Khed	26"
Alandi	Khed	23"
Poona	Poona City	27"
Saswad	Purandhar	22"
Dhond	Dhond	18"
Baramati	Baramati	20"
Indapur	Indapur	22"
Sirur	Sirur	20"
Talegaon(Dhamdhare)	Sirur	22"
Jejuri	Purandhar	29"

18. As compared to all other stations in the district, the rainfall at Lonawala is several times more. Its location is responsible for the heavy rainfall. According to the above statistics it is possible to divide the district into three regions, the western, the central and the eastern.

19. The western region has a certain and fairly sufficient rainfall. The central region has speedy rainfall though less. The eastern region has the lowest and the most uncertain rainfall in the district.

Temperature.

20. In contrast to the maritime climate experienced by Bombay on the west coast, Poona enjoys a continental climate characterised by larger diurnal ranges of temperature.

Table : 3
Air Temperature in Poona

Month	Averages for 1958	
	Maximum Temp. °F	Minimum Temp °F
January	87.8	55.7
February	91.2	56.1
March	95.4	63.5
April	101.3	71.0
May	100.0	74.3
June	93.3	74.1
July	81.9	72.1
August	82.9	71.6
September	84.4	70.3
October	90.1	68.0
November	88.5	63.3
December	85.8	57.9

The temperature at Poona is lowest (54 F) in December. It rises steadily thereafter until the maximum is reached in April 103F.

Humidity.

21. Situated as it is on the lee side of ^{the} ghats, Poona is much drier than the places on the coast line. Even in the

the monsoon months of June, July, August and September, the mean monthly relative humidity never exceeds 84 percent. March and April are the driest months. Late in the month of May and sometime early in June, before the onset of monsoon, nights in Poona become rather uncomfortable on account of the high temperature combined with a fairly high percentage of humidity.

Barometric Pressure.

22. The barometric pressure is over the annual mean (946 millibars, at 1834 ft.) from October to March and below the annual mean from April to September. The month of least pressure is June. December pressure is the highest in the year.

Cloudiness.

23. The mean cloudiness estimated in the tenths of sky covered in Poona is less than five-tenths (or half of the sky) in all months, except during monsoon period, taking into account all kinds of clouds, low, medium and high.

Winds.

24. A remarkable feature of Poona winds is their rareness from the south, the direction of the prevailing wind is North-west to west in January and February. With the commencement of the hot weather and upto end of monsoon in September, the direction is westerly. October is a month of variable winds while easterly winds predominate in the months of November and December.

25. Though the Poona district is situated to the east of ghats, towards evening there is the evening sea breeze from WNW direction on most days of the months of February, March and April and part of May, characterised by its greater gustiness, humidity and lower temperature.

Dew & Fog.

26. Dews appear in the later part of October and last till the end of February.

P O P U L A T I O N

Growth.

27. Poona district consisted at the time 1951 Census, of the area of former Poona District of Bombay Province, less one village attached, later, to North Satara district with the addition of the part of Bhor State. The district has a population of 1,950,976 i.e. 4.04 percent of the new Bombay State.

The following table indicates the variation in population over the period from 1881 to 1951.

Table : 4
Population from 1881 to 1951 : POONA.

Census years.	URBAN				RURAL			
	Males	Females	Total	% increase or decrease.	Males	Females	Total	% increase or decrease.
1881	85468	31098	166566		369633	364422	734055	
1891	116590	101138	217728	13.1	428904	421168	850072	15.8
1901	114352	105761	220113	1.1	388333	386884	775217	- 8.8
1911	127725	111537	239262	8.7	415283	416967	832250	7.4
1921	150778	127483	278261	16.3	366093	364679	730772	-12.2
1931	170215	142485	312700	12.4	430798	426300	857098	17.3
1941	211394	177179	388573	24.3	488746	482089	970835	13.3
1951	446419	388304	834723	114.8	559782	556471	1116253	15.0

GENERAL

Census years.	Males	Females	Total	% of increase or decrease over previous census year
1881	455101	445520	900621	-
1891	545494	522306	1067800	18.6
1901	502685	492645	995330	- 6.8
1911	543008	528504	1071512	7.7
1921	516871	492162	1009033	- 6.2
1931	601013	568785	1169798	15.9
1941	700140	659268	1359408	16.3
1951	1006201	944775	1950976	43.5

28. This shows an increase of 43.5 percent over the 1941 figures. The increase in population is more marked in urban area than in rural areas, as is evident from the above table. There is a gradual increase in the urban population with a sudden jump during 1941-51 while there is a decrease in rural population in census years 1901 and in 1921 over earlier census years. The gradual changes and the significant growth of the urban population in the Poona district may be accounted for the rapid industrialisation of the urban areas in Poona district, since the dawn of independence leading to the influx of rural population in the urban areas for better education, and better opportunities of earning their livelihood.

Urbanisation of Smaller Towns.

29. It seems that Marketing, Small Scale Industry, and Public Administration have combined to hasten the process of urbanisation of a number of smaller towns in the district. Apart from headquarters of several talukas, which tend to combine agriculture, commerce and administration, several fair-sized towns have cropped up as centres of commerce for vegetable, gur, groundnut, potatoes and garden products. Talegaon-Dhandhere, Manchar, Ghodegaon, Supa, Loni-Kalbhori, Ale, Narayangaon, Avasari, Ningaon, and Otur are some the towns created by the growing need for more centres for marketing. The process of urbanisation is a significant index of the social as well as of the economic changes. In the census of 1881 there were only 8 urban places in the district. The number has now risen to 36. The special efforts that are being made to establish licensed warehouses and regulated markets will only strengthen this tendency. An urban centre, once established, tends to attract to itself a number of subsidiary occupations which, in turn, add to amenities of the place attracting more population. The

The growing facilities in respect of motor transport bring more traffic to such places. The strong trend towards an increase in the number of smaller towns may therefore, be expected to persist in the future

30. With the percentage of urban total population rising from 18.5 to 42.8, the density of population has gone up from 163.4 to 323.7 per sq. mile. The remarkable growth of the urban as compared to rural numbers is borne out by the fact that whereas the overhall increase in the population during the last seven decades has been a little over 116 percent, the population of the Poona urban area has gone up by 400 percent. In 1881, the Poona City accounted for one-tenth of the population, whereas it now accounts for more than 30 percent. While part of the growing urbanisation has been due to concentration of economic activity, the growth of the main city has been contributed to mainly by activities connected with public administration, either of the state or of the Union Government.

Density.

31. The district has an area of 60,275 sq. miles (according to the figures furnished by the Surveyor, General of India.) i.e. 3.16 percent of the total area of the new Bombay State, with the result that the general density of population in the district(324) higher than that of Bombay State(253). The steady variation upto 1921 and a sudden rise there onwards in the density of population in the district is brought out by the table given below.

Table : 5
Density of General Population

Poona	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Dist.	324	254	219	188	200	186	199	168

Rural and Urban Distribution.

32. It is customary to examine the distribution of the

the population according to residence in rural or urban areas. In general, the term 'rural population' connotes a population living in places with less than 5,000 inhabitants. But all municipalities are treated as urban even though they have less than 5,000 inhabitants. Indapur, Alandi(khed taluka), Jejuri(Purandhar taluka), and Sirur are such towns in the district. Further, non-municipal areas with less than 5,000 inhabitants are also treated as urban, if these places exhibit urban characteristics. Belhe in Junnar taluka, Chinchwad in Haveli taluka are such areas in the district. On the other hand Panadare (Baramati taluka), Dehu (including Dehu Road military and civil area), Pimpre Waghare in Haveli taluka, Chakan and Kadus in Khed taluka, non-municipal area of Talegaon Dabhade in Mawal taluka, Walhe in Purandhar taluka, Tamini Bk. in Mulshi taluka, and Pabal in Sirur taluka are places which are not treated as urban areas though they have a population more than 5,000^{inhabitant} as they do not possess urban characteristics.

33. Nearly 42.27 percent of the entire population of the district live in towns. The corresponding percentages of urban population in respect of new Bombay State and Indian Union are 27.9 and 17.4 respectively. The existence of a large urban centre- Poona City (Municipal Corporation area)- with 24.6 percent of the total population of the district. The city grew up due to its being next to State Capital and the Divisional Headquarter of the New Bombay State though today trade, commerce and industry account for their importance.

34. The rural population of the district (1,116,253) constitutes 57.3 of its total population and 3.2 percent of the total rural population of Bombay State and is scattered in 1475 villages of the district. In terms of population the average population of the villages of the district is larger(755) than the state(637). Nearly half of

total rural population lives in small villages (52.9%) with population less than 500; 40.4 percent lives in medium sized villages with population 500 to 2000 and 6.7 percent in villages with population exceeding 2000 persons.

35. The urban population of the district (8,34,723) which forms 42.7 percent of the total population and 6.1 percent of the total urban population of Bombay State, is distributed in 36 towns of the district. The average population per town in the district is higher than in the state - the figures being 23,137 and 21,339 respectively. This figure is inflated due to dense population (4,80,932) of the Poona City inspite of other towns in the district having population less than 20,000. More than half of the urban population of the district lives in the Poona City alone. The population in other towns is distributed as below :-
7.1 percent in Poona Cantonment area 5.8 percent, in Kirkee Cantonment area; 6.3 in the towns Baramati(17,064), Dhond (18,849) and Lonavala (16,771); 10.1 percent in 23 towns with population between 15000 to 5000, and 13.1 percent in 7 towns with population less than 5000.

Livelihood Pattern.

Table: 6

Livelihood Pattern in Poona District

	General Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
<u>Agricultural Classes</u>			
I Owner cultivators	44.29	69.70	10.32
II Tenant cultivators	2.04	3.00	0.75
III Agricultural Labourers	4.11	5.53	2.21
IV Land lords	1.89	2.47	1.13
Total	52.33	80.70	14.41
<u>Non-Agricultural Classes.</u>			
V Non-agricultural Production	13.70	6.82	22.90
VI Commerce	7.60	2.26	14.74
VII Transport	2.71	0.57	5.56
VIII Other services	23.66	9.65	42.39
Total	47.67	19.30	85.59

36. It will be noticed from the above the above table that a large percentage of urban population (85.59) generally signifies a higher proportion of people deriving their livelihood from non-agricultural sources. While it has a comparatively high percentage of urban population (42.27), the percentage of population deriving livelihood from non-agricultural sources is also high (47.67).

Agricultural Classes.

37. Detailed figures for means of livelihood of the agricultural classes reveal some interesting features of economic and social organisation. More than half of the total population (52.33) of the district has been returned at the 1951 census as belonging to the agricultural classes in the sense that it consists of self supporting persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from agriculture, or are dependents, earning or non-earning of such persons. This percentage is lower when compared to that of the Bombay State (61.9 %) and the Indian Union (69.8%)

38. Among the agricultural classes over 44 percent of the people of the district derive their income from cultivation of land which is under their ownership.

39. Cultivation of land belonging to some one other than cultivators provides means of livelihood to only 2 percent of population living on agricultural rent (1.39)- the non-cultivating landlords and rent receivers. These rent receivers constitute by far the smallest agricultural classes which is also the smallest of the eight livelihood classes. This class is not only unique by reason of its small size, it also differs from other classes by reason of the high ratio of females to males within it and the dependancy pattern. In fact with its high proportion of non-earning dependents, low proportion of earning dependents and the high literacy ration, the pattern of this livelihood

resembles that of the non-agricultural classes.

40. The class of agricultural labourers accounts for more than 4 percent of the total population is thus numerically at least as important as cultivating tenants and non-cultivating landlords put together.

The non-agricultural classes.

41. The growing urbanisation of the district is accompanied by a shift from agricultural class to non-agricultural employment as the principal source of livelihood for the population. During the last half century the percentage of the population dependent on agricultural has been reduced from 60 to 52 and that on industry including artisannindustry, from 16 to 13.6. On the other hand, the percentage of population on commerce has been increased from 3 to 7.7 and that on services and miscellaneous employment from 19 to 23.7. 47.67 percent of ^{total population of} the district has been returned as belonging to the non-agricultural classes. This is considerably higher when compared to the corresponding percentages in respect of Bombay State.(38.1%) and the Indian Union (30.2 %). The population living in the urban areas of the district obviously has a higher proportion of persons deriving livelihood from non-agricultural pursuits (85.59 percent).

42. The main characteristics of the economic organisation of the district are best illustrated by two tables. The process of urbanisation is for the most part being helped by administrative concentration in Poona City and to a lesser extent in taluka headquarters. Out of Poona City's population of about 5 lakhs, nearly half depend on administration and miscellaneous employment for their livelihood. Non-agricultural Industry, however, supplies livelihood to one-fourth of the population. While therefore, Poona is chiefly an administrative city, its industrial life is by no means negligible. As a Taluka

headquarter, Poona is completely unbenefitted
 headquarter, Baramati which has been benefitted by the

development of irrigated commercial crops in the taluka during the last decade or two, indicates a lessening dependence on agriculture, and a growing one on industry and commerce, the percentage of persons dependent on the last being more than 26. Kalamb which contains the sugar factory of Walchandnagar Industries, is the most prominent example of emergence of an urban centre on account of industrial development. Khed continues to be a typical taluka headquarter in the heart of an agricultural area. Dapodi represents the process of gradual urbanisation of villages coming under the sway of metropolitan city. Though the surroundings of the place are comparatively rural employment is mostly urban and non-agricultural. The other process - the dwindling into villages - is represented by Sirur, the population of which has gone down by 48 percent during the last century. Considering that the place has lost its administrative prestige because of the abolition of cavalry for which it is used to supply fodder, we would naturally be prepared to accept a decline. This varying trends of the steadily urbanising economy of the district are clearly traceable in the following tables.

Table: V

Means of Livelihood of some urban areas (1951)

Name of City.	Total Population		Percentage population dependent on			
	1901	1951	Industry	Agri-culture	Rent	Services & Misc.
Poona City	120543	480982	25.0	2.6	0.5	47.0
Baramati	9407	17064	13.0	9.0	0.7	43.0
Kalamb	1536	13048	62.6	15.8	0.6	14.7
Khed	3932	11750	8.0	65.0	2.3	15.6
Dapodi	876	7429	42.0	3.0	0.1	49.0
Sirur	7212	3432	16.0	8.0	1.0	41.8

Table: 8

	Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Services & Misc.	Total Non-agri. Population
Population	237964	148273	52923	461475	929940
Percentage to non-agri population	28.74	15.94	5.69	49.63	100.00
Percentage to total population of the district.	12.6	7.7	2.7	23.7	47.7

43. 28.74 percent of the non-agricultural population is engaged in production other than cultivation; 15.94 percent in commerce ; 5.69 percent in transport and 49.63 percent in other services.

Self supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes :

44. Analysis of the proportion of employees, employers and independent workers among the self supporting persons belonging to the non-agricultural classes was an important and interesting innovation at the 1951 census. The table that follows, shows the percentage of self supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes who were returned as employees, independent workers and others.

Table : 9
Self supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in Poona District(1951).

	Percentage returned as			
	Employers	Employees	Independent	Others
General population	1.32	19.85	9.84	68.93
Rural population	0.66	15.88	13.91	69.55
Urban Population.	2.17	21.05	7.96	68.81

45. The principal feature of interest in these figures is that independent workers preponderate in the rural areas

areas and employes in towns. Many of the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in the rural areas are independent craftsmen or artisans while in urban areas opportunities for independent employment appear to be very much limited.

Dependency pattern.

46. The main difference between of the agricultural as compared to the non-agricultural classes lies in the fact that the agricultural classes have a higher proportion of earning dependents while non-agricultural classes have a higher proportion of non-earning dependents. This is mainly due to the reason that women and children assist in cultivation to an extent not possible in most of the non-agricultural pursuits. The table below exhibits the dependency pattern of each of the eight livelihood.

Table : 10
Dependency Pattern in Poona District

	Self supporting persons (%)	Non-earning dependents (%)	Earning dependents (%)
I Owner cultivators	23.10	53.85	23.05
II Tenant cultivators	25.43	52.05	22.52
III Cultivating labourers.	33.82	44.58	21.59
IV Non-cultivating landlords and rent receivers.	30.14	60.02	9.84
Total Agril. Classes	24.29	53.27	22.44
<u>Non-Agricultural Classes</u>			
V Production other than cultivation	30.59	61.73	7.68
VI Transport	28.20	68.30	3.49
VII Commerce	27.72	68.38	3.90
VIII Other services and miscellaneous	34.68	59.95	5.37
Total Non-agril. Classes	32.03	62.29	5.69
TOTAL all classes=	27.98	57.57	14.45

Self supporting persons.

47. By self supporting persons is meant he (or she) who procures an income which is at least sufficient for his (or her) maintenance. As the entire cost of the non-earning dependents and part of the cost of earning dependents has to be met by self supporting persons, it is evident that most of them procure an income which is substantially in excess of actual cost of their own maintenance. 27.93 percent of the total population has been returned as self supporting in the district. The percentages in the agricultural and non-agricultural classes differ to a certain extent being 24.29 percent and 32.03 percent respectively. The percentage of females returned as self-supporting is almost equal among agricultural and non-agricultural classes being 7.12 and 8.14 respectively. The corresponding figures for males are 41.81 percent and 52.43 percent respectively. The highest percentage of self supporting persons among agricultural classes had been returned from cultivating labourers being 33.82 percent. The percentage of self-supporting males and females in this classes are 50.23 and 16.61 percent respectively, which signify that agricultural labour is a full time occupation for a good number of women in families of agricultural labourers.

Earning dependents.

48. 14.45 percent of the total population has been classified as "earning dependants". They are dependents in the sense that they can not fully support themselves. They are mainly women and grown up children but they are not non-earning dependents either because they earn some income which is sufficient to meet part of the cost of their maintenance or else they are unpaid family helpers. As women and children participate in cultivation, the

agricultural classes have a higher proportion of earning dependents 22.44 percent as against 5.69 percent amongst the non-agricultural classes. 33.23 percent of females amongst amongst the agricultural classes have been returned as earning dependents while the corresponding percentage among the non-agricultural classes is only 7.19 percent.

49. The lowest percentage of earning dependents is among the landlords and rent receivers (9.84 %) in the agricultural classes and commerce and transport (3.90 %) and 3.49 % respectively) in the non-agricultural classes. A low percentage of earning dependents among landlords and rent receivers indicates a situation where the members of family are not obliged to work or are not able to work. Both causes hold good.

Non-Earning dependents.

50. 57.57 percent of the total population has been returned as "non-earning dependents". They do not take part in the procurement of their livelihood. In the main, they consist of women and children (71 % of families). The greater load of non-earning dependency upon the non-agricultural classes (62.29 %) as compared to the agricultural classes (53.27 %) is mainly because of opportunities for women and children to assist in a family occupation are considerable in the family occupation of cultivation than the occupation in non-agricultural classes where the occupation is considered to be primarily men's jobs, and children below a certain age are prohibited by Act to work in factories. In the district 59.63 percent of the women in the agricultural classes have been returned as non-earning dependents while the corresponding figures in the non-agricultural classes is 84.67 percent

51. Among the agricultural classes, the highest percentage of non-earning dependents has been returned from

the non-cultivating landlords and rent receivers (60.02 %) while 'transport' and 'commerce' classes amongst the non-agricultural classes show higher percentages of non-earning dependency of 95.05 % and 90.48 % respectively. These three classes have a high proportion of literacy. This shows that schooling and education of children in these two livelihood classes tend to be prolonged and hence they remain non-earning dependents for a longer time and the economic pressure on children and old persons to work in well to do families would not be acute and hence they remain non-earning dependents. Such well-to-do families are mostly found among transport and commerce classes of non-agricultural classes.

Sex Ratio.

52. There are 939 females per 1000 males in the district as a whole. The figures of the past censuses show consistently that men outnumbered women. The number of females per 1000 males in 1941, 1931, 1921, and ⁱⁿ 1911 were 942, 948, 952, and 972 respectively.

It is generally found that the sex ratio tends to be distorted due to migration of the males from the rural areas to the urban areas for opportunities of livelihood. The bigger and more developed the urban area the more masculine its ratio tends to be. The sex ratio is favourable to the male sex in urban areas (870 females per 1000 males) than in rural areas (994 females per 1000 males).

There are relatively fewer women to men in the non-agricultural classes (857 females per 1000 males) than in the agricultural classes (1021 females per 1000 males).

Age Groups.

53. A study of the distribution of the population between three main age groups under 15, 15 to 54, and 55 and over is important as the age structure affects not only the future population growth but also the amount of dependency.

In the table which follows, the percentage of the population of the district belonging to the three groups has been shown.

Table : 11
Distribution of population according to Age Groups
in Poona District.

	Age Group		
	Percentage to total returned as		
	Under 15	15 to 54	55 & over
<u>General Population</u>			
Persons	39.21	53.58	7.21
Males	20.00	27.97	3.56
Females	19.21	25.61	3.65
<u>Rural Population</u>			
Males	21.00	25.20	4.00
Females	20.00	25.50	4.30
<u>Urban Population</u>			
Males	18.60	31.80	2.90
Females	18.00	25.70	3.00
<u>Civil Condition</u>			
Unmarried	37.48	9.18	0.10
Married	1.70	39.36	3.25
Widowed or divorced	0.03	5.04	3.86
<u>Literacy</u>			
Males	19.00	50.20	3.90
Females	9.90	16.10	0.90
<u>Agricultural Population</u>			
Males	21.30	24.20	42.30
Females	20.30	25.60	4.40
<u>Non-Agricultural Population.</u>			
Males	18.40	32.20	2.80
Females	18.00	25.60	3.00

54. It would be seen from the above table that the age structure in the district is such that there is a large scope for the growth of population. 39.21 percent of the of the district minors while only 7.21 % of the population total population/are/above 55 years of age. The percentage longevity is, according to 1951 Census, found to be more

among the fair sex (3.56 % against 3.56 % of males in the total population). There is increase of males in the urban population in the age group 15 to 54 which is a familiar characteristic of growing urban centres in the district, especially Poona City. The percentage of population in the district in this age group has decreased from 55.19 percent in 1941 to 53.58 percent in 1951.

Civil Condition.

55. The word 'Civil Condition' is used in the census report to denote status in respect of marriages. It is interesting to note the married group under age 15. In spite of Child Marriage Act in force 1.7 percent of the population below 15 years enjoyed the martial status and further it is still more interesting to note that 0.03 percent of the population below 15 were either divorced or widowed. For the Child Marriage Restraint Act passed in 1929 was not in force in a number of states for a long time and some of the above instances may be of marriages solemnised in such areas. The Child Marriages Act would tend to affect the proportion of married in females below the age group 15; it would not have a direct effect on the age group above 15. 0.1 percent of the population above 55 were unmarried and 3.86 percent were either widowed or divorced. The proportion of widowed and divorced was more in the age 15-55 (5.04 % and 3.86 % respectively of the total population of the district)

Literacy.

56. The proportion of literates was more among the males than among the females in each age group. This difference in the proportion of literacy among the males and females was mainly inflated by similar unbalancing nature of literacy found in the rural areas of the district because the females, being orthodox were too shy to take up

education. After introduction of the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme, it is expected to take place prompt change of outlook among the rural dwellers so that the motive force for their improvement comes from themselves. This is expected to disturb the present imbalance of literacy among males and females at least by the coming Census of 1961.

Agricultural Population.

57. The population under 15 years of age is generally taken to be present dependent children. This is not quite correct as in the rural areas and particularly among agricultural classes children assist in cultivation. Population aged 15 to 54 represent producers, and the population aged 55 and above to represent old age dependents. It is seen that this district had a heavy "Youth Dependency", which is better than "Oldage Dependency". This is because increase in number of oldage dependents will, as time passes, have to be supported by the labourers of a steadily diminishing number of persons in the working age group. It may however be stated that the burden of dependency in the district is accentuated at all stages by bad health conditions associated with fairly high mortality.

Backward Classes.

58. The Backward Class Department was created as a result of the recommendations made in 1930 by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee and it has recently been converted into a Directorate of Social Welfare with its head office at Poona. The classification recommended by the Committee and adopted by Government includes within the backward classes persons of three different categories viz. (1) Untouchables classes as "Scheduled Classes" (2) Aboriginal and hill tribes; and (3) Such other classes

of persons as Government may class as "Other Backward Classes". It is the policy of Government to push on vigorously with work of amelioration of backward classes so that the communities a communities at present classified as backward classes will be assimilated into society on a common footing with others and they may make rapid progress in economic, social, cultural and other spheres and conditions may be created in which they will cease to be backward. As soon as any caste or section of the population ceases to require protection or aid, it may be removed from the list of Backward Classes.

59. The uplift of the backward classes is sought to be achieved in many ways. Special facilities, such as free studentships in Government as well as non-Government schools and scholarships in arts and professional colleges and technical institutions are given to them for receiving education. In addition, the Backward class Department gives monetary help to poor and deserving students from backward classes studying in secondary, collegiate and technical institutions for payment of examination fees.

60. There is a Government hostel at Poona especially meant for backward class students run entirely at government cost providing free boarding and lodging, books and articles of stationery for inmates of the hostel. The hostel has accommodation for 80 students. In addition, there are 12 such hostels accommodating nearly 350 students in Poona District opened by voluntary agencies encouraged by means of grant-in-aid. They are : -

- 1) Backward Class Hostel, 896 Nana Peth, Poona.
- 2) Harijan Vidyarthi Vastigriha, 798 Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
- 3) Seva Sadan Backward Class Hostel for girls, 798 Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
- 4) Mahilashrama Hostel for Girls, Hingne Budruk Poona-4.
- 5) Poona School and Home for Blind, 798 Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
- 6) Union Boarding House, Municipal Health Camp, Poona4.

- 7) Rana Pratap Sarvodaya Chhatralaya, 360 Vetal Peth Poona-2.
- 8) Vidyarthi Vikas Vasati Griha, Poona-2.
- 9) Maharshi Shinde Hostel for Backward class students Poona-2.
- 10) Kasturba Boarding, Indapur.
- 11) Janata Boarding, Dehane, Tal-Khed.
- 12) Backward Class Hostel, Ningiri, Tal-Junnar.

The department helps in providing housing sites for members of the scheduled classes by acquiring lands and disposing of the plots to individual members at a nominal occupancy price fixed in consultation with the Collector of the district.

61. The following table gives the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district.

Table : 12
Population of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes in Poona Dist. (1951)

	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Total	% to total population
Poona District	201,911	57,623	2,59,534	13.3

62. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district ^{form} ~~from~~ 13.3 percent of the total population of the district. 63.6 percent of this population lived in rural areas and 36.4 percent in urban areas.

55.2 percent of the scheduled castes population and 93.3 percent of scheduled tribes population lived in rural areas.

53.7 percent of the urban population of scheduled castes and

35.4 percent of the urban population of scheduled tribes

lived in the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation.

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CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE:

The Season.

63. Weather and rainfall conditions exercise a paramount influence over the total area cultivated as well as the crops sown in view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district. In case the rains are timely, adequate and well distributed more area is sown ^{to} crops like rice, wheat, groundnuts etc. per acre value of which is higher as compared to that of the other crops. On the other hand if the rains are delayed or are below normal or the seedlings washed away by excessive rains, the area is sown ^{to} millets, gram, sesamum etc. which do not require so much assured water-supply and whose per acre value is comparatively less. A study of the agricultural economy of the district may, therefore, appropriately begin with the study of the climatic conditions during 1957-58.

64. The season for 1957-58 was characterised by uneven distribution of rains which proved adequate in the early stage but extremely inadequate at the grain formation stage and unseasonal at the late stage over the eastern part of the district. As such the hopes for prosperous Kharip seasons cherished in the beginning by the cultivators were frustrated. The Rabi season was also far from being satisfactory due to inadequacy of rains and the draught that preceded it. There were light pre-monsoon showers accompanied by thunder storms in the district. These rains, however, facilitated preparatory tillage operations for Kharip cultivation. Adequate rainfall was recorded in the 2nd fortnight of June in the district except at Khed, Jejuri, Baramati and Indapur when it was below ^{normal.} Preparatory tillage operations were in progress while sowing of Kharip crops commenced at places.

Inadequate rainfall was received in July in the district except for Sirur where it was above normal. Sowing of Kharif crops was in progress and transplanting of paddy chillies commenced at places. Weeding and interculturing operation commenced at places. In August inadequate rainfall was recorded in the district except Vadgaon, Lonawala, Ghoda, Baramati, Dhond, Indapur, Khandale and Vele where it was substantial. Rainfall was inadequate mostly in the eastern part of the district and more rains were needed for paddy healthy development of Kharif crops. Transplanting of paddy were were nearing whole interculturing and weeding operations were in full swing. Light rainfall was reported in the district in September. More rains were urgently needed for standing paddy crops. During the month, harvesting of Kharif pulses commenced at places. Preparatory tillage for Rabi cultivation also commenced at places. Light to fair rainfall was received during the month of October in the district. Paddy crops suffered to some extent due to inadequate rains. Harvesting of early paddy, groundnut and Bajri, sowing of Rabi crops and picking of cotton commenced at places. With the exception of Lonawala where it was absent, there was light to rainfall in November in the district. Sowing the Rabi crops was nearing completion and harvesting of paddy was in progress. Practically there was no rainfall in the month of December. Harvesting of late paddy and other Kharif crops were nearing completion. Threshing and winnowing operations and picking of cotton were in fullswing. There was no rainfall in the district in January 1958. Harvesting of chillies, Gram and crushing of sugarcane were in progress. Thrashing of Kharif crops were nearly completed. There was no rainfall in February and also in March except for a few showers in the last week of the month accompanied by thunder storms. Harvesting of Rabi, Jowar, Gram, Wheat, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were nearing completion by the end of March and preparatory tillage operations for the next season were in progress at places.

65. As regards pest and diseases, jaddis and thrips on cotton and aphid on chillies were noticed at places during the month of August and September. Bolt-worms on cotton, worms on paddy and jowar and aphid on vegetables were noticed at places in the month of October 1957. Control and preventive measures were resorted to in the affected areas.

Soil.

66. The soil of the west is lighter than in the east and it belongs broadly to three classes viz. black, red and brown. In some places one class of soil blends with another in varying proportions and is in turn modified by sand, gravel, lime salts and other ingredients.

The black soil, Kali or Kalvat Jamin, belongs to the plain comprising the eastern portion of Khed, Sirur, Dhond and Purandhar talukas and the whole of Baramati and Indapur talukas and covers approximately 8,34,600 acres of land in the district. Black soils are richer than either red or coarse grey soils. They are particularly suited for Rabi crops because of their quality of retaining moisture for the longer time and crumbling instead of becoming hard due to sun. They are specially suited for wheat, gram, rabi jowar and sugarcane. The yield of rabi jowar in black soil varies from 400 lbs per acre under dry farming to 1500 lbs. under irrigated farming. In case of wheat yield per acre varies from 350 lbs. under dry farming to 1000 lbs. under wet farming. The gram crop yields 350 lbs. and 1200 lbs. per acre under dry and wet farming, respectively.

67. The brown and copper coloured soil, commonly known as Tambvat, is found in the eastern part of Khed and Haveli talukas and western parts of Sirur, Dhond and Purandhar talukas covering an area of 347,100 acres in the district. These soils are always shallow and coarser than the black soils. When watered by frequent showers these soils are

generally well suited for wheat and kharip crops, particularly jowar and Bajri. An acre under brown soil yields 340 lbs. of Bajri, 1000 lbs. of irrigated wheat, 350 lbs. of dry wheat, 1500 lbs. of irrigated and 400 lbs. of dry jowar.

68. Red soil, called Tambdi Jamin, is found in the talukas of Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Purandhar and the western portions of Sirur and Dhond talukas covering an area of about 3,53,000 acres of land in the district. It requires deep ploughing and is particularly suited for cultivation of Bajri, Kulthi and Matki, Groundnuts and Chillies. An area under red soil yields about 2500 lbs. of irrigated groundnuts and 1000 lbs. under dry conditions; 340 lbs. of minor cereals and 600 lbs of chillies. The best red soils are found near Pabal midway between Khed and Sirur where ploughing has also to be deep.

69. A considerable area of land in the district is under paddy soil. Paddy lands are located mainly to the east of the western Ghats in the talukas of Mawal, Bhor, Mulshi and Purandhar, Velhe Mahal and the western part of Junnar, Ambegaon and Khed talukas covering an area of 100,069 acres. The best rice soil is a bright yellow deepening to black as quality declines. The yield per acre of paddy in this soil varies from 700 lbs. to 1100 lbs. These soils are poor in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash and hence require heavy manuring to get good results and they are protected from erosion due to perfect contour terracing.

Land Utilisation.

70. In any programme of economic planning in a predominantly agricultural economy, the utilisation of land resources must form a major item. The land utilisation statistics reveals the extent of utilised or unsymmetrically exploited primary resources and incidently point to

improved ways of using agricultural land towards better production. A study of the prevailing crop pattern combined with the land utilisation statistics enables us to determine whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced or not.

71. The classification of the total area of the district according to the broad heads of land utilisation for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given below.

Table : 13
Land Utilisation in Poona District.

	1956-57		1957-58	
	Area in acres	% to total	Area in acres	% to total.
Total Area	* 38,45,226	100	38,44,064	100
Not available for cultivation.	9,15,532	23.81	8,92,681	23.22
Other un-cultivable land excluding fallows.	1,24,689	3.24	1,30,352	3.40
Fallow land	3,45,493	8.98	4,60,624	11.98
Net area sown	24,59,512	63.97	23,60,407	61.40

(*38,54,720 acres according to the Surveyor General of India)

72. Area not available for cultivation includes forests, land occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water as for e.g. rivers, canals etc. and all barren and uncultivable land which can^{not} be brought under cultivation except at a high cost. Of the total of 4,58,200 acres of forest land under^w cultivated area, the eight talukas of Ambegaon, Mawal, Junnar, Mulshi, Dhond, Haveli, Bhore and Khed account for as much as 78.8 percent. The three talukas of Ambegaon, Mawal and Junnar have each more than fifty thousand acres of forests, Mawal having the highest in the district viz. 58,506 acres. Of the cultivable waste land of 46,804 acres, a single taluka Sirur accounts for as much as 22,184 acres. Area not available for

for cultivation decreased from 23.81 percent of the total in 1956-57 to 23.22 percent in 1957-58.

73. Other uncultivable land excluding fallow land consists of waste land and cultivable land. The waste land includes the village common and grazing land covered by pastures and meadows, all land under forest and orchards etc., not included in the net area sown. Land known to be cultivable and which can be cultivable at reasonable cost and effort is classified as cultivable land. It is a soil of residual class in which are included all uncultivated lands not accounted for by any other class. The percentage of area under this head to total area increased from 3.24 percent in 1956-57 to 3.40 percent in 1957-58.

74. Fallow lands indicate all cropped areas thrown out of cultivation during the year in question or not cultivated temporarily for specified periods in order that they may recoup their fertility. The maximum period for which land left uncultivated is reckoned as fallow varies according to local customs from two years in the Punjab to five years in Bombay State. After this period, the land if still left uncultivated is treated as abandoned and included under the head "Other uncultivated land excluding fallows". The percentage of area under fallows to the total increased from 8.98 percent in 1956-57 to 11.98 percent in 1957-58.

75. The net area sown represents the actual geographical area under crops, orchards and fodder. Areas cropped more than once are counted only once. The percentage of net cultivated area to the total increased from 63.97 percent in 1956-57 to 61.40 percent in 1957-58.

76. The gross cropped area of the district in 1957-58 has been recorded as 25,88,257 acres of which 2,27,850 areas of land are cropped more than once.

Holdings.

77. The study of land holdings is of considerable significance in more than one way. Its size, with the nature of cultivation and the crops grown is an indication of the inherent soundness of farmers' economy. It is also a pointer to the extent to which the time and resources of the farmer are fully utilised. In any scheme of regulation land transfers and redistribution of land with a view to create economic holdings, this study is very useful.

78. The size of the holdings in this district varies from to taluka taluka/according to the conditions of monsoon, soil, crop pattern, financial conditions of the ryots and the extent of absentee landlordism prevailing in the talukas. On the whole greater portion of the land is held by persons having holdings between one to twenty five acres. Holdings in most of the talukas are small and they are so divided among the family members and, in some cases, scattered in fragments over the village and taluka and even different talukas, and in rare cases also over adjoining district, so that the size of the holdings does not give an accurate guide to the average size of the unit of cultivation. In taluka of Junnar, Purandhar, Khed, Ambegaon and Haveli the holdings below 5 acres are larger in numbers than in the other talukas. The average size of the holdings for the district as a whole works out at 11 acres per holding. A sample survey of the holdings in the deccan districts, conducted by Government some time in 1949-50 shows that the average number of fragments per holdings in Poona had been estimated at 5.7, the average area per each fragment being 2.8 acres. This shows the extent of which land was subdivided and fragmented in Poona, making the unit of cultivation very small.

79. In 1947, the Government of Bombay enacted a law called the Bombay Prevention of fragmentation and

Consolidation of holdings Act, with a view to starting a progress of consolidation of holdings. The work of consolidation of holdings was first taken up in Baramati taluka in 1949-50 and was later on extended to Purandhar taluka in 1954-55. As a result of the Act and the progress of work done by the end of 1955-56, the number of holdings in these talukas reduced to 14,858 in Baramati and 3,187 in Purandhar from 29,035 and 7,036 in these talukas prior to consolidation. The average area of compact block after consolidation became 8 acres in Baramati taluka and 2 acres in Purandhar taluka from 4 acres and 1 acre respectively.

Cropping pattern

80. The table below gives the crop-wise details of gross grown areas for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Table : 14
Area under different crops in Poona District.

Crops	1956-57		1957-58	
	Area in acres	% to gross cropped area	Area in acres	% to gross cropped area
Rice	1,18,658	4.43	1,22,949	4.75
Wheat	56,133	2.10	56,146	2.17
Jowar	9,67,712	36.17	9,66,578	37.34
Bajri	5,39,896	20.18	4,80,017	18.55
Other cereals & millets	72,391	2.71	70,255	1.71
Total cereals & millets	17,54,840	65.59	16,95,945	64.52
Total pulses	2,18,857	8.18	2,25,837	8.73
Sugarcane	21,007	0.78	25,544	0.99
Other food crops	50,715	1.83	54,374	2.09
Total food crops	20,45,419	76.43	20,01,700	76.33
Groundnuts	44,313	1.66	52,571	2.03
Castorseed	-	-	20	-
Sesamum	5,646	0.21	5,085	0.20
Other oil seeds	95,104	3.56	88,089	3.40
Total oil seeds	1,45,068	5.43	1,45,765	5.63
Cotton	13,699	0.51	11,063	0.43
Other non-food crops	4,71,349	17.63	4,29,725	17.61
Total non-food crops	6,30,116	23.57	5,86,557	23.67
Gross area sown	26,75,535	100.00	25,88,257	100.00

81. As is evident from the table given above, the Poona district is mainly a food grain producing area and non-food crops occupy a relatively small place. During 1957-58, the district had 20,01,700 acres of land under food crops, as against 5,86,557 acres, under non-food crops. The four talukas of Sirur, Indapur, Dhond and Baramati have together 9,29,495 acres under food crops that is 46.4 percent of the total area under food crops in the district. Sirur taluka alone has 2,45,896 acres under food crops, the highest in any one taluka in the district. A comparison of the figures of the two years reveals that the area under food crops which was 75.35 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1956-57 increased to 76.33 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1957-58. The main food crops of the district are Jowar, Bajri, Rice, Wheat, Ragi, Maize and Barley among cereals; gram, tur, kulith, matki among pulses; from vegetable potatoes, sugarcane and condiments and spices. The main non-food crops are groundnut and other oilseeds.

Survey of Principal Crops.

82. Bajri:- Bajri is an important grain crop of the district yielding rank only to jowar and it covered 4,30,017 acres of land in 1957-58. Bajri compares very favourably with jowar as food, but its stem makes poor fodder. It is grown all over the district, but the talukas of Haveli, Junnar, Khed, Purandhar and Sirur have comparatively larger acreages under this crop than other talukas. Junnar taluka alone has 96740 acres of land under Bajri (20.2 percent of the total land in the district under this crop), the highest in any taluka of the district. Bajri covered during 1957-58, 27.38 percent of the area under all cereals and 18.55 percent of the gross sown area. It is entirely a kharif crop. It is sown in June-July and harvested in October-November. The crop is seldom watered or manured and can be

grown in areas with an annual rainfall about 20". Further, it can be grown in soils inferior to those on which Jowar can flourish. A timely rainfall in August favours a growth of Bajri. An outturn of nearly 63,525 tons of Bajri has been forecasted for 1957-58 in the district.

The table below gives the taluka wise distribution of the Bajri crop in the district.

Table : 15
Distribution of Bajri crop in Poona District
(1957-58)

Name of Taluka	Area under Bajri in acres	Area as percentage of	
		Gross grown area of the taluka	area under the crop in the Dist.
1.Ambegaon	52,070	29.3	10.8
2.Baramati	32,223	12.5	6.7
3.Bhor	5,783	5.0	1.2
4.Dhond	19,181	8.4	4.0
5.Haveli	64,292	29.2	13.4
6.Indapur	19,547	7.2	4.1
7.Junnar	96,740	36.1	20.2
8.Khed	57,999	22.4	12.1
9.Mawal	2,693	1.6	0.6
10.Mulshi	5,342	6.1	1.1
11.Poona City	898	11.3	0.2
12.Purandhar	57,618	26.1	12.0
13.Sirur	65,523	23.6	13.6
14.Velhe	108	0.4	-
POONA DIST.	480,017	18.55	100.0

Jowar.

83. Jowar (Indian millet) is the most widely grown cereal in Poona. During 1957-58, this crop occupied 9,66,578 acres (37.34 percent of the gross grown area in the district in 1957-58), as compared to 9,67,712 acres (36.17 percent of gross grown area in the district) in 1956-57. It is grown over the whole district, but it is the staple grain of the eastern plain and areas of

concentrated cultivation are the talukas of Indapur, Dhond,

Baramati, Sirur and Purandhar, which together occupy 75.32 percent of the total area under jowar in the district. In the hilly western portions namely, Khed, Mawal, Mulshi, Bhor and Velhe, it is grown comparatively in smaller quantity. The table below gives the talukawise distribution of the jowar crop in the district.

Table : 16
Distribution of jowar in Poona District.
(1957-58.)

Name of Taluka.	Area under jowar in acres	Areas as percentage of	
		Gross grown area of the taluka	area under the crop in the district
1. Ambegaon	35,182	19.81	3.64
2. Baramati	1,61,790	62.53	16.74
3. Bhor	22,429	19.50	2.32
4. Dhond	1,68,396	73.35	17.43
5. Haveli	42,987	19.50	4.45
6. Indapur	1,81,689	66.91	18.80
7. Junnar	47,060	17.68	4.87
8. Khed	41,639	16.08	4.31
9. Mawal	17,333	10.21	1.79
10. Mulshi	22,580	25.99	2.33
11. Poona City	1,093	13.76	0.11
12. Purandhar	90,108	40.77	9.32
13. Sirur	1,30,769	47.07	13.53
14. Velhe	3,523	13.07	0.36
POONA DIST.	9,66,578	37.34	100.00

84. Jowar is grown both for fodder and for human consumption, but the larger part is used as a cereal. There are three chief early varieties viz. argadi, kalbhondi and nilva. Argadi also called 'utavali' is sown in June-July in shallow black or light soil, is grown without the help of water and manure, and is harvested in the months of November-December. This variety is also grown as an irrigated crop in April and matures in June-July, and thus is known as khondi or hundi. The kalbhondi jowar (the black husked) is usually sown in June-July and is harvested in

November and December. The Nilva jowar mostly grown as fodder crop, is generally sown in the months of February-March without either water or manure and is usually mature for reaping in about four months time. The late varieties of jowar, namely, shalu, dudh-nogra and tambdi, are usually grown in the months of September-October and harvested in February and March. Jowar is the only cereal whose straw (kadba) is used as a fodder in its natural state. An outturn of 118,549 tons of rabi jowar has been forecasted for 1957-58 in the district.

Rice.

85. Bhat (rice) is one of the chief crops of the west lands, namely, the talukas of Mawal, Mulshi, Khed, Bhor, Junnar and Velhe mahal and they together had 82.65 percent of land under rice in the district in 1957-58. The area under this crop in the district increased from 4.43 percent of gross grown area in 1956-57 to 4.75 percent of gross grown area in 1957-58. The table below gives the talukawise distribution of rice crop in the district.

Table : 16
Distribution of Rice crop in Poona District (1957-58).

Name of taluka.	Area under rice in acres	Area as percentage of	
		gross grown area of the taluka	Area under crop in the district
1. Ambegaon	6,096	3.43	4.95
2. Baramati	2,354	1.10	2.32
3. Bhor	11,776	10.24	9.58
4. Dhond	470	0.20	0.38
5. Haveli	6,990	3.17	5.68
6. Indapur	1,273	0.47	1.04
7. Junnar	11,340	4.40	9.63
8. Khed	15,731	6.10	12.79
9. Mawal	26,012	15.32	21.15
10. Mulshi	26,956	31.05	21.94
11. Poona City	230	2.90	0.19
12. Purandhar	3,242	1.47	2.64
13. Sirur	186	0.07	0.15
14. Velhe	9,293	34.48	7.56
POONA DIST.	1,22,949	4.75	100.00

36. About eleven kinds of rice are grown in the district. Rice is sown in June-July and is harvested in the month of December. The ambemohor, kale, rayabag and rajaval varieties are of richer type and the yield per acre is also large. Certain improved varieties of rice grown in the district are K-184, K-142, and K-540 and ambemohor -159 and ambemohor -157. Much the greater part of the Poona, rice is grown under the transplanting system. In March or April, a plot is chosen for the seed bed either in the rice field itself or on a higher ground close to the field and is ploughed and levelled. It is then treated with cowdung, grass, leaves and brush wood as manure, and in the month of June, the seed is sown broadcast and covered by a hand hoe (kudal). In July, when the seedlings are about five to six inches high, they are pulled out, tied in small bundles taken and planted by hand in the adjoining rice fields. To prevent silting, in alternate years rice fields are ploughed in opposite direction three or four times. After the planting is over the water is kept standing in the field upto a certain height till the crop ripens. In December, ripe paddy is harvested with the sickle (vila) and the stalks with earheads are stacked with the help of labourers in the threshing floor. A yield of 34,259 tons of rice has been forecasted for 1957-58 in the district.

Wheat.

37. Gahu (wheat) is a cold weather crop in Poona district. It is generally sown in the month of October and harvested in the months of February-March. A fertile soil, cool and moist climate at the germination and growing stages and a warm and dry climate at the ripening stage afford ideal condition for the cultivation of wheat crop. It is sown in all over the district where soil is not deep. During 1957-58, it covered 3.31 percent of the area under cereals and 2.17 percent of the gross cultivated area in the district. The corresponding

percentages for 1956-57 were 3.20 and 2.10 respectively. 7437 tons of wheat outturn has been forecasted in 1957-58 in the district.

Gram.

88. Harbhara (gram) is the most largely grown ^{pulse} in the district and it covered 81,499 acres or 3.14 percent of the gross cultivated area of the district in 1957-58. Though it is cultivated in all the talukas of the district, comparatively larger areas under it found in Junnar and Khed talukas. It requires good black soil. It is sown as a dry crop in the months of October-November, and is harvested in February. The leaf of this crop is used as a green vegetable. Gram is a staple food of horses. The plants yield a quantity of vinegar or oxalic acid called 'amb' which gathers on the plants at night and soaks the cloths which are laid over them.

89. The other important pulses in the district are tur, mung and udid, kulith and masur etc. which covered 1,44,338 acres of land in 1957-58.

Groundnut.

90. Bhuimug (groundnut) is grown throughout the district. This crop has grown considerably in importance since 1881-82. It was grown in those days on a negligibly small area, but in 1957-58, this crop covered 52,571 acres of land and was 2.03 percent of the gross cultivated area and 36.06 of the area under oil seeds in the district in 1957-58. The talukas of Khed and Sirur together accounted for 33,030 acres or 20.80 percent of the total area under oil seeds in the district in 1957-58. The crop is planted in June-July and grown with the help of irrigation and manure, is harvested between November and January. The yield per acre of groundnut comes to about 1000 lbs. under dry cultivation and 2,500 lbs. under irrigated farming. The local variety is

known as 'gavaran' and is grown only under irrigation on a small scale. The improved varieties are the Spanish Peanut-5, and Kopergaon No. 1 and 3. Groundnut is usually pressed along with kardai or rala seeds as the pure groundnut oil cannot keep.

Fruits and Vegetables.

91. In the year 1957-58 fruits and vegetables together accounted for 41,751 acres of land (1.61 percent of total gross cultivated area in 1957-58) as against 38,730 acres (1.45 percent of total gross cultivated area) in 1956-57. The talukas of Haveli, Purandhar, Junnar and Khed are the most important centres of fruit and vegetable cultivation. They accounted each 15.87 percent, 13.48 percent, 16.04 percent and 14.05 percent of acre under fruits and vegetables in the district in 1957-58.

Cotton.

92. Cotton cultivation as prevalent in 1881-82 had totally disappeared from the district during recent times. In 1881-82 this crop occupied as much as 4,505 acres of land, but in the course of the next sixty years its cultivation completely ceased, and in the year 1947-48 not a single acre was sown under cotton. Cotton cultivation was, however, revived in the year 1949-50 and in the year 1957-58 as many as 11,063 acres were under cotton. It is sown in the month of May-June and is ready for picking after five months e.e. in the month of December.

Irrigation.

93. The net area irrigated in the district during 1957-58 was 2,16,736 acres of which 47.34 percent was irrigated by wells and remaining by canals and tanks. 14,933 acres of land was irrigated more than once, thus the gross irrigated area was 2,31,669 acres, which was 8.95 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1957-58. This shows a decline over the figures of 1956-57 which was 8.93 percent. This is

perhaps due to the good and timely rainfall^{that} was received during the year

94. The cropwise distribution of the irrigated area in the district during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given below.

Table : 17
Cropwise distribution of irrigated area in
Poona District.

CROP	Cropwise irrigated area as percentage of the total irrigated area		Cropwise irrigated area as percentage to the total area under the crop	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Rice	2.73	3.19	5.53	6.00
Wheat	7.18	8.67	30.73	35.88
Jowar	34.47	33.90	8.57	8.12
Bajri	9.65	8.78	4.30	4.23
Other Cereals and pulses	9.86	9.50	8.13	7.43
Total food-grains	63.89	64.04	7.78	7.71
Sugarcane	8.74	11.06	100.00	100.00
Groundnut	2.19	1.94	11.86	8.56
Potatoes	3.35	3.22	69.42	58.75
Cotton	3.22	3.79	56.53	79.39
Others	18.61	15.95	7.32	6.57
Total all crops	100.00	100.00	8.99	8.95

95. It would be seen from the above table that the percentage of irrigated area under food grain to the total irrigated area has increased from 63.89 percent in 1956-57 to 64.04 percent in 1957-58.

CHAPTER IV

LIVESTOCK.

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

97. The Livestock Expert to the Government with headquarter at Poona administers the livestock section and his duties are

- i) Organisation and supervision of all livestock improvement work in connection with cattle
- ii) Supervision and direction of scientific research work in connection with animal husbandry and livestock improvement work,
- iii) Advice to Government and public in all matters relating to livestock, animal husbandry and allied subjects, and
- iv) Organisation and execution of district propaganda work, cattle shows and rallies etc., connected with animal husbandry development and extension.

Cattle Breeding.

98. The cattle improvement section is incharge of the District Agricultural Officer, who looks after all activities regarding cattle development. Premium bulls and premium cows are located in villages for improving the village scrub stock by the grading system. Pure breed animals are tattooed and registered in the herd stock. As part of the post war reconstruction scheme, supplementary breeding centres have been started at Koregaon-Bhima and Nhavare in the Sirur taluka and in Lonj-Deokar in the Indapur taluka. Every year cattle shows and rallies are held in the district so that the villagers may understand the importance of the pure breed animal and may be encouraged to follow systematic breeding.

99. There is no special breed of cattle for which the district is noted but the following breeds are to be found in the areas stated against them.

Dangi (or Mavli) breed Heavy rainfall tracts
Khillari breed Plain areas
Gir breed Cities and towns

Sheep Development

100. A sheep breeding farm in Poona (Shivajinagar) functions as a central research institute headed by Sheep Development Officer for the Bombay Deccan. The scheme was launched in 1937 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the programme of work laid down by the Council includes :-

- a) evolving white woolled Deccan sheep with superior fleeces of non-hairy type; and
- b) evolving fine woolled sheep by cross-breeding with merino.

The standard of evaluation are worked out at the wool analysis laboratory attached to the sheep breeding farm.

Firstly the work of introducing improved sheep undertaken in the taluka of Dhond with the co-operation of the local shepherds.

The work is at present undertaken in four more talukas, Indapur, Baramati, Purandhar and Junnar. The research station also trains the personnel and the staff employed in the different states of India in connection.

Poultry Development

101. The Poultry Development section is in charge of the Poultry Development Officer, Bombay State, Poona, and he works under direct control of the Director of Agriculture. The main functions of this are : i) distribute improved poultry and hatching eggs in the district for poultry development in rural areas; ii) encouraging enthusiastic and intelligent poultry keepers by giving them subsidies and loans; iii) to advise poultry sanitation and management and render help in getting poultry materials and the grain sweepings (as food); iv) to organise shows and rallies; v) to conduct courses in poultry husbandry.

102. The Government Central Poultry Farm is situated at Kirkee. It is both a research unit and an institution for training students in poultry husbandry which is given free of cost to the students of Bombay State.

Dairy Development

103. As a result of the activities of this section, there is at present a Government milk supply scheme working in Poona City since the 16th January 1950. Nearly 7,000 lbs. of milk is produced from areas on the Poona-Bombay Road (particularly round about Talegaon area) and on the Poona-Paud Road and the Kadus area covering 40 villages and distributed in the City. The scheme is run on 'no profit no loss' basis. A central dairy and a laboratory have been established in the City and part of the milk produced is pasturized at the dairy.

104. With a view to augment the milk supply to large cities and to supply pedigree bulls for improvement of deteriorating cattle, loans upto Rs.50,000 are offered to large scale dairy-farmers at 4 percent interest and returnable in 20 half-yearly installments, on condition that they keep at least 1/4th of their heads of one pure breed selected by Government. Two dairies in the district have been granted such loans.

The Veterinary Department

105. There are twelve veterinary dispensaries in the district under the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Poona located in the following centres :-

1) Baramati 2) Indapur 3) Khed 4) Saswad 5) Bhor
6) Junnar 7) Poona 8) Talegaon-Dabhade 9) Bebade 10) Uruli
Kanchan 11) Kedgaon and 12) Manchar.

The dispensaries at Bhor and Poona are managed by the Government, the one at Baramati by the local municipality and the rest by the Poona District Local Board. Treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, castration of bovines and control and destruction of animal ecto-parasites by the use of deeping tanks and sprays form the chief functions of this department.

Livestock Population

106. The livestock population of the district according to 1956 Census was 20,59,332 including poultry which formed the largest ^{of the} lot to the order of 7,48,035 (36.32 percent of the total); Poultry were followed by cattle 6,51,022 (31.61 percent) Goats 2,82,196 (13.70 percent of the total), Sheep 2,29,152 (11.13 percent of the total), Buffalo 1,32,637 (6.45 percent of the total). The remaining 16,290 (0.79 percent of the total) included horses mules, donkeys and pigs.

107. A larger percentage of the total livestock population (56 percent) was found in the rural areas of the district. Of the total cattle and buffaloes population, 89.3 and 83.0 percent respectively were in rural areas, while in the case of sheep and goats, the corresponding percentages were 89.81 and 82.45 respectively

108. 41.01 percent of the total cattle population consisted of males, 31.57 percent of females aged three years and above, and 27.42 percent consisted of young stock. The corresponding figures in respect of buffaloes were 2.5 percent, 63.5 percent and 34.00 percent respectively. The high proportion of males among the cattle and females among the buffaloes was due to reason that the bullocks were mainly kept for cultivation and females among the buffaloes for milk. The practice of using he-buffaloes for cultivation is not prevalent at all and hence the small percentage (2.5 percent) of he-buffaloes more than three years of age to the total.

109. Of the total female population 98.4 percent of the cattle and 98.7 percent of the buffaloes were aged three years and above and kept for purpose of breeding or milk production. The actual percentage of cows and buffaloes in milk was 44.5 percent of the total female population. Among the cows 52.4 percent and 7.4 percent were dry and uncalved while the corresponding figures in respect of buffaloes were 39.4 percent respectively. 6.7 percent of the cows and 0.8 percent of the she-buffaloes were kept for

work while 0.9 percent of cows and 0.2 percent of she-buffaloes were kept neither for work nor for milk. It is, therefore, apparent that the percentages of cows and she-buffaloes not in milk were fairly high. The percentages of unproductive animals is large either because the periods of lactation are short or the frequency of calving is low. This makes cattle rearing and breeding less remunerative.

110. 89.1 percent of the cows and 82 percent of the she-buffaloes kept for purposes of breeding or milk production, were in rural areas of the district. The proportion of dry and uncalved cows and she-buffaloes to the total was higher in rural areas while the population of cows and buffaloes in milk was higher in urban areas. The percentage of dry and uncalved cows in rural areas was higher (88.8) than the percentage of cows in milk (40.4). While the percentage of dry and uncalved she-buffaloes was lower (48.8) than the percentage of she-buffaloes in milk (50.1) in rural areas. The number of persons per head of cow and buffalo in the rural area was four and in urban area 22 which reveals the low per capita supply of milk and milk product. In the absence of data about the flow of milk from the rural to urban areas it is not possible to say categorically whether the persons in the urban areas were worse off than their counterparts in the rural areas.

111. Of the male cattle 0.4 percent were breeding bulls, 98.8 percent working bulls, 0.8 percent were neither breeding nor working bullocks. Among the buffaloes, 15.0 percent were breeding buffaloes, 88.8 percent were working buffaloes, 8.8 were kept neither for breeding nor for work. A striking fact emerging out of the comparison between cattle and buffaloes is the very small number of he-buffaloes aged three years and above which is mainly because the he-buffaloes are not generally useful for cultivation and hence not reared up. The net area cultivated for pair of working bullocks was 18 acres.

CHAPTER V

I N D U S T R I E S.

112. The Poona district had a population of 94,519 persons (84,843 men and 9,676 women) engaged in various industries according to 1951 census.

113. The total number of factories in Poona district registered under Factories Act decreased from 749 in 1957 to 701 in 1958 and average number of persons employed daily decreased from ~~52,102~~^{71,324} to ~~52,819~~^{70,162} during the same period. The average number of persons employed per factory however shows an increase from 95.21 in 1957 to ~~99.95~~^{100.1} in 1958. From the point view of employment offered, the important industries of the district are food industries, textiles, printing, machinery including metal products and cement. During 1957 the food industries, except beverages employed nearly 25.99 percent of the total industrial labour while the textile, printing, cement and machinery including metal products employed respectively 4.17, 5.41, 0.80 and 2.90 percent and in 1958 the food industries except beverages employed nearly ~~25.42~~^{25.37} percent and corresponding figures for textile, printing cement and machinery including metal products are 4.13, 5.33, 0.82 and 2.52 percent respectively.

114. Poona is the most important industrial centre in Poona district. Both large scale and small scale industries are concentrated here. In 1957 the total number of factories in Poona City taluka was 49.57 percent of the total number of factories and total number of persons employed was 57.75 percent of the total in the entire district. The number of factories and average number of persons employed daily decreased from 357 and 40,751 in 1957 to 347 and ~~40387~~⁴⁰⁵⁵⁷ respectively in 1958. The average number of persons employed daily per factory also showed an increase from 114.4 to ~~116.6~~^{116.9}. The important industries in the taluka ^{include} weaving (cotton, wool, and

wool and rayon) engineering industries, cement and allied industries, sugar industry etc.

115. In addition Poona is an important centre of small scale industries and handicrafts such as, agarbatti making, bakery, bamboo-working, bidi making, brick manufacturing, building, carpentry, dyeing and printing, fibre working, flour mills, goldsmithy, hosiery, ivory combs, leather working, oilseed pressing, paper making by hand, potteries, smithy, snuff making, tanneries and cotton and silk weaving. Baramati follows the Poona City for the importance as an industrial centre. Saswad, Talegaon-Dabhade, Manchar, Khed and Junnar come next to Baramati for smaller industry.

116. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, has been conducting surveys in small scale industries, the main object of the survey being to throw ^{light} on the economic conditions of the industry. A statistical survey can only provide a picture of the magnitude of the problem while solutions to the problem calls for a judgement of an expert in that particular line. Schedules for the survey were designed to bring out conditions and problems arising in capital investment, consumption of raw materials, employment potential, productions and sales and such other allied topics.

117. For survey conducted in carpentry industry by house to house enquiry in the important centre all over the Bombay State, a carpentry establishment was defined as any house in position of carpentry tools and usually engaged in either of the processes of preparation of articles of wood and/or sawing of wood and for any premises where these processes are usually carried on. The report of survey published by Bureau in the Bulletin of January 1953 reveals interesting results about the carpentry industry.

118. In the centres of Poona, Baramati and Saswad, out of 1,570 carpentry establishment, 59 establishments were operated

on power. Poona alone had 53 establishments operated on power which formed 18.7 percent of the total power operated establishments in the centres of former Bombay State, covered by the survey. The percentage of establishments within the fold of co-operative societies was 1 percent in Poona and nil percent in Saswad and Baramati. In Poona 76 establishments i.e. 5 percent of the carpentry establishment in the centre were reported to be closed. Most of the proprietors of these closed establishments in Poona centre were reported to be working in Dapodi Workshop and had ceased to work with their carpentry tools. The percentage of such closed establishment was 1 percent of Baramati centre. 97 percent of the establishments in Poona engaged less than 4 persons. Such percentages for Saswad and Baramati were 100 and 86 percent respectively. The average number of workers per establishment in Poona, Saswad and Baramati turned out to be 1.3, 1.0 and 1.8 respectively. It was found that the household labour formed the bulk of labour force engaged in cottage carpentry industry. The proportion of household labour to total labour force engaged in carpentry industry in Poona, Saswad and Baramati were 89 percent, 100 percent and 75 percent respectively. The total labour force in Poona, Saswad and Baramati together was 2,054 which formed 16.3 percent of the total labour force in areas under survey in Bombay State. Carpentry industry was a principal occupation for 98 percent, 100 percent and 94 percent of the persons in Poona, Saswad and Baramati respectively. The distribution of establishment according to investment in tools show that 90 percent, 100 percent and 83 percent of establishment respectively, in Poona, Saswad and Baramati worked with investment in tools upto Rs.200. The average investment in tools per establishment for carpentry industry in the centres of Poona, Saswad and Baramati were Rs.155, Rs.56, and Rs.157 respectively. Unlike the weaving industry which has to depend upon the other cottage industry, the cottage carpentry industry

does not depend to a large extent on other industry for its production, except that it depends to a small extent on its sister cottage industry for the sawing of wood and on metal industry only to the extent of getting some tools and some minor parts viz. bolts, handles etc. Thus it appears that the economics of cottage carpentry industry exhibits a simple pattern. Its development depends on availability of raw materials especially wood and on creating more demands for the products manufactured.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

Historical

The Historical Situation

119. Poona has, for long, been an important centre of educational activities, and this aspect of its life was remarkably developed during the last hundred years. Poona City always dominated over the other urban or rural parts of the district in the field of education. The past record of number of institutions, number of pupils etc. in primary and other stages of education in Poona in 1825 goes to show that of the schools in the city, 51th the veds were read-paid Rs.60 to 40 per month to the teachers. One teacher could teach 5 to 10 boys according to their proficiency. In 10 Jotish shastra was studied during 8 to 10 year - the master receiving per month 50 to 100 rupees. On the same system Vedant was taught to in two schools, the Mimans in 1, the Dharmashastra in 4, Nyaya or logic in 7 and grammer in 10. The Kayye and Alankar (tales, bells, letters etc.) in 4. There were 53 Maratha schools, 2 to schools and 1 Gujrati. There were also English schools supported by the Bombay Education Society, 36 scholars. Except for the patronage extended by the Peshwa to learned Brahmins the system of education before British rule may be said to be

have been entirely private. The participation of the state in all stages of education began to grow under British rule. The first Government primary school was established in Poona in 1826 and by 1847 the number has increased to 3 and to 18 in 1883. After passing the act in the Bombay Province in 1918 in behalf of the campaign started by Shri. Gokhale in favour of free and compulsory primary education, the Poona City Municipality finally declared its intention to introduce free and compulsory education in December 1925. The Ferguson College was established in 1885 and College of Engineering in 1854 and the New English School was established in the same year with 1200 pupils and the daily average attendance of 1000. An important development in the women's education was the establishment in Poona in 1917 of the independent women's university and an arts college conducted by it. An independent college for agriculture was established in Poona in 1908. The more recent achievement of Poona in the field of education is that it has been the seat of university education since 1948 when the University of Poona was created.

Literacy.

120. Literacy and education standard are two important indicators of progress of education of any region. The census definition of literacy was the ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. That is most stringent definition of literacy than adopted by good many countries, which nearly require a person to be able to read. Within the Indian census definition of literacy runs the whole gamut from the finest intellects in the country to the artisan who can sign his name and with difficulty put large characters on a post card.

121. The literacy in the district according to the 10 percent sample count was 27.68 percent and 25.86 percent according to the figures given in the Primary Census Abstract.

The literacy was 28.13 percent according to the figures derived from census slip. The primary census abstract totals have been derived from the national register of Citizens, prepared by enumerators after the census. These registers consist of transcription of the replies to more important census questions in respect of every person enumerated. Figures of literates derived from census slip are more reliable than the village figures derived from the national registers as the census slip on which the replies to the census questions were recorded was main document and the national Register was merely a copy.

122. The rural areas of the district are backward in regard to literacy. Only 15.61 percent of the total rural population of the district has been returned as literate as against 44.86 percent in the urban areas. The figures correspond very closely with the figures of literacy in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors as is seen from the table. The percentage of literacy is more in Poona City taluka among both males and females. They are 61.2 percent and 37.2 percent respectively.

Table : 18

Percentage of literacy in Poona District
among each class

Sectors	Persons	Males	Females
Rural areas	15.61	26.9	5.2
Urban areas	44.86	57.1	30.8
Agricultural Class	14.3	24.2	4.7
Non-Agricultural Class	43.5	55.6	28.9
POONA DISTRICT	28.13	39.8	15.7

123. The reasons for the higher percentage of literacy among town folk and non-agricultural classes are obvious. The comparison is more significant among females than among males. Cities and towns offer better facilities for the education of

children. Moreover, distraction of cattle herding, crop watching and harvesting tend to keep the children of agricultural classes away from school. This tendency is absent among the non-agricultural classes. Literate persons always insist on their children being educated. Thus, for a complex of reasons traditional and environmental persons in the urban areas and the non-agricultural classes are more literate than persons in rural areas and those belonging to the agricultural classes.

Educational standard

124. Next in the importance to literacy is the educational standard of the district. Progress in any direction depends more on educational standard rather than literacy level. The educational standard is shown in the following table.

Table : 19
Educational Standard in Poona District in 1951

Standard	Percent to the total		
	Persons literates	Male literates	Female literates
Upto:			
Primary School	78.5	77.8	80.4
Middle School	11.5	11.0	12.5
Matriculates	5.3	6.0	3.4
Graduates(Arts & Sc.)	2.4	2.7	1.4
Professional qualification	2.4	2.5	2.3

125 The above table brings out very clearly, the educational backwardness of the district. Only 4.8 percent of the total literate population had studied beyond matriculations. The percentage population with professional qualification was 2.4 nearly half of the population with higher education. In respect of females the conditions were equally bad. The percentage female literates upto primary standard was more than males. In fact, literacy in the district was mainly confined to the primary school level. This is generally a fact in the rural areas.

Educational Facilities.

126. There were 1,797 primary schools in the district in 1957-58 compared to 1,740 in 1956-57 and these form 4.07 percent of the total primary schools in the Bombay State. They were found in all the parts of the district. Of these, Poona City has 382 primary schools within the limits of Poona Municipal Corporation. 17.8 percent of the villages in the district had no educational facilities in 1957-58. These villages (263) without schools were very small with a population less than 500. The total number of primary school teachers increased from 6,321 in 1956-57 to 6,439 in 1957-58 and the number of students from 2,58,694 to 2,79,661 (5.93 percent of the total pupils in the Bombay State) during the same period. The percentage increased in 1957-58 over the previous year of the students in the primary schools was more for girls (9.14 percent) than for boys (7.47 percent). There was one teacher in the primary school for every 43 students in 1957-58 compared to 1 teacher for every 41 students in 1956-57.

127. The total number of recognised secondary and middle schools increased from 112 in 1956-57 to 115 in 1957-58, of these 68 were in Poona City in 1957-58. The total number of teachers increased from 1320 in 1956-57 to 1373 in 1957-58 and students from 43,146 to 47,239 during the same period. The percentage increased over the previous year among the students in Secondary and middle school was more for girls (12 percent) than for boys (8.3 percent) in 1957-58. There was one teacher for every 25 students in 1957-58 compared to proportion of one teacher for every 24 students in 1956-57. There were 16 teachers per highschool in 1957-58 in the district.

128. There were 38 special institutions (including certified schools, remand homes etc.) in the district as on 31st March 1958. Of these 27 were in Poona City. There were 36 teachers and 1,696 students (923 boys and 773 girls) in these institutions.

129. There were 19 institutions of higher education in the district in 1956-57 which increased to 20 in 1957-58. These included 5 arts and science colleges, 1 Engineering College, 1 Agricultural College, 1 Law College, 1 Commerce College, 1 Medical College and 1 College of Women's University in the Poona City. Remaining institutions included research institutions in the district. No. of teachers decreased from 715 in 1956-57 to 687 in 1957-58 while the number of students increased from 10,955 to 11,175 during the same period. Among the students the numbers of boys decreased by 0.75 percent while the number of girls increased 15.3 percent during 1956-57 to 1957-58.

130. In addition to higher educational institutions, there are a number of special institutions in Poona City and in the outskirts. They are: 1) Wabran College of Post-graduates and Research Institute conducting research in subjects such as i) Linguistics ii) Indo-European Philology iii) Semitic language and literature iv) Sanskrit literature (especially Vedic) v) Dictionary of Sanskrit based on historical principles vi) History and sociology.

2) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics founded in 1930 which carries research in economics and politics and conducts socio-economic surveys under the able guidance of Shri. Dr. R. Gadgil.

3) The Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute, founded by Mahadeo Govind Ranade in 1908 to promote the spread of the industrial, technical and scientific knowledge in the country. The institute maintains a technological laboratory.

4) The Maharashtra Association for the cultivation of Science located in the law College buildings carries out research in Botany, mycology, plant pathology, microbiology and entomology. Some of the research work carried out by the Association is financed by the Indian Council of

Agricultural Research and the Industrial Research Committee of the Bombay State. The Board of University has also approved the following places of research.

- i) The Indian Meteorological Department Observatory, Poona.
- ii) The Laboratories of the Indian Drugs Research Association of Poona.
- iii) The Rasayan Mandir of Poona.
- iv) The Laboratory of the Department of Public Health.
- v) The Central Water^{power,} Irrigation and Navigation Research Station, Khadakwasla.

All these institutions coach students for the Post-Graduate Degrees or research for the University of Poona.

CHAPTER VII

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

131. The public health of the district is looked after by three agencies viz. the State Government, Local bodies and village panchayats. Public vaccination and execution of measures necessary for public health are obligatory duties of the District Local Board and the municipalities. The village panchayats have certain sanitary factors such as water supply, sanitation and reservation and the improvement of public health

132. The famous Sassonn Hospital in Poona, constructed between 1863 and 1867 is designed to house a spacious out-patients' department with its administrative units, ward pavilions, operation suites, maternity wards, kitchen, laundry and allied services and medical officers quarters. There is a fully equipped X-Ray department with deep^{and} superficial Therapy units and operation theatre (air conditioned) on modern lines. There are also separate departments of Ear-Nose-Throat-Eye and Anti-Rabic.

133. In addition to the Civil Hospital at Poona, there are special hospitals in or near about Poona City. One of them is the Central Mental Hospital at Yervada, which also has a medical side. There is an Infectious Diseases Hospital at Poona which was started as a plague camp in 1896 under an I.M.S. Office. The hospital represents a co-operation scheme to which the Poona Municipal Corporation, the Cantonment Board of Poona and Kirkee, the Poona District Local Board and the Government of Bombay have been contributory. There is an accommodation for 150 patients. There is also a leper hospital situated about 8 miles from Poona railway station near the Kondhava village, Scotland Mission to lepers. The hospital is run by Government and ^{has} about 200 beds. Small contributions are made by the Poona District Local Board and Kirkee Cantonment Board. There is a tuberculosis hospital at Aundh, financed entirely by the Government of Bombay with a capacity of 600 beds. The hospital is situated on a hillock about 8 miles from Poona Railway Station. The treatment is provided for all diseases of the chest e.g. pulmonary tuberculosis likely to be fit for eventual surgery; pulmonary tuberculosis which requires specialised attention; diseases of lungs, heart, trachea, oesophagus, mediastinum and thoracitases. There ^{is} also an Artificial Limb Centre at Vanawadi, started by the Central Government in 1943, mainly for soldier disabled during the war. It also caters for civilians. The St. John's Mission Hospital, Panch Haud, Shukrawar Peth, was established in 1901. The hospital receives a grant from the Poona Municipal Corporation. There are about 45 beds in the hospital which concentrates mainly maternity and medical work connected with the complaints of women and children. A welfare centre with a health visitor and a school childrens' clinic are also run. The King Edward Memorial Hospital, situated in Rasta Peth, was established in 1910 for the purpose of bringing improved maternity and child welfare

facilities within reach of the low income groups. There are about 100 beds in the hospital and the hospital receives orphan babies sent by the court. The hospital is recognised by the Poona University and by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay for practical training of students in midwifery.

134. The Talegaon General Hospital, situated near the Talegaon Railway Station, about 20 miles from Poona was started in 1925 by Dr.N.S.Sardesai, a philanthopically inclined eye surgeon of Bombay. It has a tuberculosis section (established in 1938) which has brought treatment for T.B. within reach of lower income groups as the eye and general sections had done earlier for patients suffering from eye and general complaints. The services of the hospital in all its three major branches, eye, maternity and T.B. are being widely utilised not only by persons living in the neighbourhood of Talegaon, but also by people hailing from long distance. Nearly 1000 outdoor and 150 indoor patients are treated everyday.

135. There were 12 hospitals (including maternity homes) and 31 dispensaries in the district as at the end of 1957. Of these 7 hospitals and 17 dispensaries were in Poona City taluka alone. There were 134 doctors in urban areas and 62 in rural areas of the district. Poona City alone had 120 doctors in 7 hospitals and 17 dispensaries. Of the 429 nurses and midwives 309 were in Poona City. There were 24 Aurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani dispensaries in the district in 1957. Seth Tarachand Ramanath Aurvedic Hospital in Poona City is one of the foremost and biggest Aurvedic Hospitals in the Bombay State. It is attached to the Tarachand Ramanath Aurvedic Mahavidyalaya, which imparts instructions to Aurvedic medicine and prepare students for the degree examination, conducted by the State Faculty for Aurvedic medicine. The Tarachand Ramanath Hospital has facilities for major operations, medium treatment, laboratory and X-Ray diagnosis. There are 160 beds

in the hospital, other than its maternity wards and the number of out patients comes to about 250 per day.

136. In addition to the Allopathic and Aurvedic and Homeopathic hospitals and dispensarres, there are 55 rural Health centre which provide the rural area with preventive and curative medical facilities. Each centre is provided with a station wagon so that it can cover the surrounding area of about 50,000 persons. The mobility of the centre compensates the absence of dispensaries in small villages. In addition to the activities of the centre include the work relating to maternity and child health, family planning, medical examinations of school children, vaccination of people against small-pox, plague and similar epidemics and spread of health education in rural areas.

137. To undertake sanitary, maternity and child welfare work in a compact area, a Health Unit was started by Government at Ghodnadi in Sirur taluka with the aid of Rock Feller Foundation.

138. Other activities relating to Public Health in the district include mass B.C.G. vaccination, control of Malaria and filaria, school health examination and vaccination against small pox. The table below shows the number of deaths in Poona district during the period 1951 to 1955, due to cholera, small pox and plague.

No. of fatal cases due to Cholera, Small pox
and the Plague in Poona Dist.
During 1951-55

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cholera	16	298	12	10	4
Small pox	503	58	3	163	137
Plague	2	-	-	-	-

139. Malaria and Plague have been brought under control by frequent spraying of D.D.T. and the table below will indicate

the mass scale vaccination to bring small pox under control .

Table : 21
No. of persons vaccinated during 1951-55 for
Small pox.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Persons vaccinated	1,67,681	1,14,234	1,18,230	2,52,827	2,01,790

to malaria control

140. A campaign was started from 1st June 1953 under the Indo-American-Aid programme in all the talukas of the district excluding the talukas of Sirur and Dhond. Under this scheme, every house was sprayed twice a year by D.D.T., during the period of first Five Year Plan. Nearly 1,045 villages covering a population of 8,42,203 were benefitted by the scheme. This scheme is continued in the Second Plan. Following table shows the number of persons attacked by Malaria during 1951-55.

Table : 22

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Persons attacked	14,674	12,316	11,202	8,483	6,613

The number of fatal cases due to Malaria declined from 3,667 in 1948 to 2,997 in 1954.

141. A district wide B.C.G. campaign was started from 31st August 1954 and out of 7,67,601 cases were examined during the year 1955-56, 2,34,445 were vaccinated for B.C.G.

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CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS AMMENITIES

Housing

142. The houses are of five class according^{to} the cost of building and type of material used in construction. There are the first houses known as large 'wadas' (mansions), now rarely built and becoming obsolete. These wadas are two storeyed and are built round chowks (quadrangles or central plot or yard) with stone or fire-baked brick walls, tiled roofs and varandas. From architectural point of view, these wadas have little beauty or ornamentation. These wadas are being replaced by modern houses or big bungalows. The houses of the second class are generally two storeyed consisting of an Osari (front varanda), Majghar (a central room for dining and sitting), Devghar (room for worshipping God) and a kitchen room.

143. Within the last fifty years urban housing in Poona district has changed a great deal. As knowledge of sanitation has advanced, housing of modern type has come into existence, which are, in style and accommodation, superior to those they have replaced. As security of life and property is more sure under modern conditions, the necessity to group houses close to one another and minimise the number of windows in houses has disappeared. Since the formation of new Bombay State, and dearth of housing accommodation is being felt in Poona City.

144. There has been four fold rise in the rents offered by landlords. As Poona is getting importance as an education centre more and more students pour into the city which is the reason for a tendency of the landlords to build the houses for students than buildings for residential purposes. Very little statistical information is available about the district as a whole.

145. According to the Socio-Economic Survey of Poona City conducted in 1945 by Shri.D.R.Gaigil, (assisted by the staff of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.) covering 1158 in the different ward in the city, 40 percent are only single storeyed. The fact that the city has grown gradually through two centuries resulted in a wide area being densely and solidly built up, however, in contrast to the European cities there had been no planning from the beginning and Poona showed no traces of order, symmetry or integration. The building regulation had been purfunctory and there was little sign of deliberate zoning or of planned town development.

146. 40 percent of the total houses were of bricks or stones with earth used as binding material and nearly 45 percent of the families in the sample lived in such houses. Nearly 20 percent of the houses were built chiefly in modern times with bricks and or stones with lime and cement and nearly 16 percent of the families in the sample lived in such houses.

Electricity.

147. The utilisation of electricity increased from 66,152 K.W.H. in 1956 to 72,421,322 K.W.H. in 1957. The table below indicates the utilisation of electricity in Poona, The figure shows that most of the electricity is utilised for industrial and other special contract purposes.

Table No.23
Consumption of Electricity in Poona City, Poona Cantt.
and in Kirkee Cantonment (in KWH)

Years	Domestic & Commercial	Industrial Consumption	Public lighting	Others Special	Total
1956	18729192	21383908	1605834	24428282	66152216
1957	19713380	22731286	1736251	28240405	72421329

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Crime and Police

148. It is often difficult to find out the exact amount of insecurity which a person has to face because often the offences are not reported to the police at all. This is particularly so in areas where police facilities are inadequate which is a prime factor to be remembered when the study of crime position is made by references to the published figures of cognisable crimes. These figures only show the predominance of type of offences in an area. In 1957, in Poona district, there were ²⁹ 129 police stations and 42 outposts. There is a police constable for every 1.7 sq. mile of area and for every 553 people of the district. The concentration of police constable is more in the urban area than in rural areas of the district. The figures are one police constable for every 336 people and for every 1076 rural people of the district. The following statement gives the number of cognisable crimes in the district during 1956 and 1957.

Table : 24
Statement of cognisable crimes in Poona Districts

Year	Cognisable crimes	Murders	Attempt to murder & culpible homicides	Dacoities	Robberies	House breaking	Theft including cattle theft	Cases of receiving stolen properties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1956	9,758	67	18	45	151	1,005	2,048	8	
1957	12,859	59	18	50	125	1,052	2,575	3	

149. The percentage of cognisable crime and theft was more in urban areas than in rural areas of the district. While the percentages of crime such as murders, dacoities, house breaking, robberies and other serious crimes were more in the rural areas

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CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

150. Transport and communication is intimately connected with the growth of agriculture, industry and trade. The modes and techniques of transportation set limits to the extent of the markets and determine to no small extent the commodities in which trade will develop in the district well provided with communication facilities. From the beginning of this century, Poona has tried to keep pace with modern development in transport and communication. Vast improvements have been made in transport by roads, railways and air and in communication by post, telegraph, telephone and wireless. The figures of population engaged in transport and communication and transport during the years 1881 and 1951 as shown in census for the respective years will speak for the growth and development in the field.

Persons engaged in Transport & Communication
in Poona District.

Table:25

1881		1951	
Category	No. of persons engaged	Category	No. of persons engaged
Railways	2,204	Transport by Railways	6,813
Roads	2,323	Transport by roads	7,926
Canals, rivers and seas	42	Transport by water	97
Message	648	Transport by air	91
		Postal services	1,147
		Telegraph services	317
		Telephone services	200
		Wireless services	161
Total	5,217	Total	16,752

Roads

151. As well ^{as} the other Deccan districts, Poona has had to

depend on road communications to a large extent and roads have played a considerable part in its economy since the earliest time. Its road system was not well developed in the early 19th century, but large scheme of road development were embarked upon the latter half. Road construction when it began in the 19th century was concentrated in the first inst^{ance} linking with the neighbouring district and also with Bombay, the headquarter of the Province. Later on ^{with} growing agricultural, industrial and trade activities in the district, the necessity was felt of linking up all centres of production and distribution with the Poona City. The main trunk lines as well as the important feeders of the road system are usually constructed metalled, and maintained by the provincial government, while others were left to the local body to be financed out of their own funds. Poona as the second headquarter of the southern Command, had good road schemes executed during the period, with the result that considerable achievement in the economy of the district took place.

152. The total road mileage has increased from 2,179 miles in 1949-50 to 2,903 miles in 1957-58, and forms 8 percent of the total road mileage in the state. Metalled roads increased from 755 to 963 miles while unmetalled roads decreased from 1946 to 1902.5 miles. The metalled roads formed 33.2 percent of the total road mileage. 48.6 percent of the metalled roads belong to state Government and 36.66 percent belong to the District Local Board; 11.3 percent to Poona Municipal Corporation and the remaining 3.5 percent to all other municipalities. The area served by each road mile shows a welcome decline from 2.2 sq. miles to 2.1 sq. miles inspite of the recent merger with the district of the Bhore State which had a larger area per road mile owing to its hilly nature. The number of persons served by each road mile has also decreased from 711 to 672.

153. The entire road system is maintained by three different

authorities, namely, the State Government, the Poona District Local Board and the various municipal bodies within the district. The state roads have a length of 397.3 miles and form 13.7 percent of the total road mileage of the district. The national highways, namely, the Bombay-Poona Road, the Poona-Sholapur Road, the Poona-Nasik Road and the Poona-Bangalore Road, and the state highways namely, the Poona-Ahmednagar Road and two major district roads, namely, Poona-Baramati and Poona-Satara Road are mostly big arterial roads, serving the needs of the state in general and the Poona district in particular which have even all India importance and they are almost entirely metalled.

154. The District Local Board's roads have a length of 2,331.14 miles, which is 80 percent of the total road mileage of the district. 80 percent of these are unmetalled and during monsoon are rendered inserviceable roads falling under this category are local roads and cart tracks which link up various centres of cultivation, industry and trade with national highways, railway stations, market towns, headquarters of talukas and Poona City.

155. The thirteen municipalities including the Poona Municipal Corporation, in the district have 171.6 miles of roads under their jurisdiction which comes about 5.9 percent of the total mileage of roads in the district. 82.4 percent of these roads are good metalled ones. 121.4 miles out of 171.6 miles are located within the limits of Poona Municipal Corporation.

156. An important landmark in the field of transportation in the Poona district was the introduction of the State Transport Service in the year 1948. This has brought about unification of control and extension of service in the sphere of motor bus transport, to local agriculture and business.

157. According to a survey conducted by the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics in the year 1934-35, there were 248 owners plying 473 vehicle on various routes in the district.

There are at present more than 200 vehicles plying on nearly 140 various routes from the Poona Division of the State Road Transport Corporation with a total route distance of 6,037 miles as on February 1958. On an average 176 vehicles run on road per day, with a average run of 129 miles per vehicle per day. The Poona Division of the State Transport Service has average daily earnings of Rs.34,343 at a rate of Rs.195/- per vehicle per day and 42 nPs. per seat mile per day. More than 35,000 passengers are carried daily by nearly 220 vehicles of the Poona Division of State Road Transport Corporation. On an average a passenger in the district travels for 20 miles by 'S.T' Bus. There are at present more than 15 depots and garages in Poona Division where oiling, greasing, cleaning and maintenance of vehicles are done out.

158. A private company known as the Silver Jubilee Motor Ltd., commenced operating a bus service in Poona City on 1st March 1941. After 9 years the service was taken over by the Poona Municipal Corporation on 1st March 1950. At the time of municipalisation the company had a fleet ^{about} of 50 vehicles and used to operate about 32 buses on 12 different routes within City. The corporation after taking over the service added bus services leading to suburban places like Kondhava, Hingane Pashan, Aundh and Kirkee with an aim to link up all distant places, commercial localities and other places of interest with the Poona Railway Station. The Poona Municipal Transport as the Corporation's undertaking, runs a fleet of 75 buses per day. The aggregate milage of the total operations of the Poona Municipal Transport is 7,267 miles per day. The undertaking's buses carry 80,555 passengers per day with a total average traffic receipt of Rs. 80,555 per day. The total establishment of all sections of the traffic departments numbers to 575 persons of whom 435 (including permanent and daily waged) constitute the cadre of drivers and conductors,

the remaining 30 bring supervisory personnel.

159. In addition to motor vehicles run by the P.M.T. service, there are 120 taxis, 249 auto-rikshaws, 24 victorias, 434 tongas and 1103 bullock carts in the district which are by no means of small importance/units available to any members of the public of transport. According to the spot survey conducted by the Bureau in Poona district the average annual net earnings in 1957-58 per each type of vehicle were about Rs.2,200, Rs.1,200, Rs.1000, Rs.700 and Rs.1,400 respectively for taxis, auto-rikshaws, victorias, tongas and bullock carts with single bullock and bullock carts with two bullocks. Earnings of a tongawala has decreased during last four years due to increasing competition from auto-rikshaws and taxiwala.

Water Transport.

160. Water Transport plays relatively insignificant role in transport system of the district. Transport along rivers does not exist in any organised form in the district except for a motor launch service run by the Deccan Waterways Company between Khandavasla (Taluka-Haveli) and Kurana Bk. (Velhe Mahal) a distance of about 20 miles. The service touches number of villages in the talukas of Haveli, Mulshi and Velhe Mahal.

Air Transport

161. The Poona district has got facilities of air travel as it falls on the route of south-bound air services from Bombay. The air services from Bombay to Bangalore and Belgaum halt at Lohogaon Aerodrome located 7 miles north-east of Poona City. This aerodrome is a military air field under the control of Defence Department.

Railways

162. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company laid their main line from Khandala to Bhigwan a distance of 106 miles in the year 1858 and Southern Marhatta Railway Co. laid the meter gauge route from Poona to Nira in 1886. The Dhond-Baranati

narrow-guage section was constructed in 1913. The present route milage in Poona district stands at 206 miles. 8 of the 14 talukas of the district viz. Mawal, Mulshi, Haveli, Dhond, Baramati, Indapur, Purandhar and Poona City are connected by railways. The main line of the Cental Railways emanates from Bombay and enters the Poona district at Khandala near the crest of Sahaydris and courses through the district for 178 miles cutting across the talukas of Mawal, Mulshi, Haveli, Dhond and Indapur. The district has 33 miles of railway per 1000 sq. miles whereas the Indian Union has 28 miles per 1000 sq. miles. The comparison is less favourable in respect of railway milage per lac of population as the district is more thickly populated than the Indian Union. Whereas the Indian Union has about 10 miles of railway per lac of population, this district has nearly 9.6 miles. There are 25 stations on the broad-guage/line of Central Railway, 11 stations on meter-guage line of Southern Railway, and 4 stations on narrow-guage, Dhond-Baramati line of Central Railway in the district. Poona is a junction of the former two lines while Dhond is a junction for broad-guage and narrow-guage lines.

163. The table below shows the percentages to the total of villages having railway stations and those without railway stations classified according to their distances from the nearest railway stations (based on 1951 census)

Table : 26

Taluka	Percentage to the total of villages with Rly. Stations						
	Within the villa- ges.	within two miles	within 2 to 5 miles	within 5 to 10 miles	within 10 miles and over	Distance not known	Total No. of villages
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Ambegao	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	101
Baramati	3.33	6.66	10.00	43.34	31.67	Nil	60
Bhor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	181
Dhond	9.38	4.67	4.67	37.51	7.81	Nil	64
Haveli	1.77	5.98	25.64	28.21	35.90	2.56	117

(statement continued on next page)

Table:26(Contd.)

66	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Indapur		2.50	1.25	10.00	23.75	57.50	Nil	80
Junnar		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	77.10	22.90	135
Khed		Nil	Nil	1.29	10.97	37.74	Nil	155
Mawal		1.79	3.37	33.93	36.30	24.41	Nil	163
Mulshi		0.76	Nil	6.06	6.82	36.36	Nil	132
Poona City		33.33	33.34	33.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Purandhar		4.33	6.10	29.27	30.48	29.27	Nil	132
Sirur		Nil	Nil	1.30	16.89	81.81	Nil	77
Velhe Mahal		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	124
Total		1.42	1.84	11.05	15.86	67.60	2.23	1,475

164. It is seen from the above statement that only 1.42 percent of the villages in the district had railway station within the village while nearly 83.46 percent of the villages were at distance of 5 miles and over from the nearest railway stations. 100 percent of the villages in the talukas of Ambegaon, Bhor and Velhe Mahal have railway stations at a distance of 10 miles and above. Poona is the most important railway station in the district. Nearly 5 lacs of the passengers make their outward journey every year from the stations and nearly 50,000 tons of goods are sent through the stations. Besides, Poona, Dhond, Nira and Jejuri are the other important stations for passenger service and Ghorpuri, Nira and Saswad-Road are for goods service.

Posts and Telegraphs

165. The district of Poona forms a part of Poona Postal Division. Besides the chief receiving and disbursing office at Poona, the district contains 278 sub-offices, sub-branches of post offices and Post and Telegram offices spread over in various talukas as follows:

Ambegaon-17, Baramati-27, Bhor-8, Dhond-19, Haveli-33, Indapur-22, Junnar-25, Khed-18, Mawal-13, Mulshi-8, Poona City-51, Purandhar-15, Sirur-23, Velhe Mahal-2.

The Poona Head Post Office controls all the post offices in Poona district. These post offices serve the nearby villages besides those in which they are located.

166. Tables below show the percentages to the totals of villages having a post office and those without a post office classified according to the distances from the nearest post office (bases on 1951 census) and the area and population served by a post and/or a telegraph office.

Taluka	Percent to the total of villages with the Post Offices							Total of villages
	Within the villa- ges.	within 2 miles	within 2 to 5 miles	within 5 to 10 miles	within 10 miles and over	Distance not known		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Ambegaon	12.86	6.93	30.70	28.71	19.80	Nil	101	
Baranati	12.23	1.67	35.00	46.67	3.33	Nil	60	
Bhor	1.66	9.39	23.76	30.39	34.80	Nil	181	
Dhond	12.50	10.94	29.69	42.13	4.69	Nil	64	
Haveli	9.40	7.69	35.05	29.06	9.40	9.40	117	
Indapur	11.25	Nil	30.00	51.25	7.50	Nil	80	
Junnar	9.16	9.16	29.77	19.03	30.54	Nil	131	
Khed	7.74	8.33	35.49	21.29	27.10	Nil	155	
Mawal	2.93	7.74	35.12	35.11	19.05	Nil	168	
Mulshi	5.30	7.53	20.45	25.76	40.91	Nil	132	
Poona City	100.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	
Purandhar	15.85	10.97	42.69	30.49	Nil	Nil	32	
Sirur	16.88	3.90	33.77	40.26	5.19	Nil	77	
Velhe Mahal	1.61	3.23	11.29	34.63	49.19	Nil	124	
Total	8.14	7.12	29.42	31.46	22.91	0.95	1,475	

Area and Population served by Post & Telegraph
Offices in the District as on March 1958.

Talukas	As on 31-3-1958			Area in sq. miles	Population according to 1951 Census	Per single post or telegraph office	
	Post offices & t- No.	ele- graph offi- ces No.	Total			Area in sq.miles	Populati on
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Ambegaon	14	3	17	401.5	98,380	23.6	5,316
Baramati	24	3	27	539.7	134,271	20.0	5,000
Bhor	5	3	8	324.8	73,711	40.6	9,214
Doond	14	5	19	516.1	89,162	27.2	3,113
Haveli	26	7	33	514.9	180,653	15.6	5,474
Indapur	13	4	22	585.8	112,304	26.6	5,105
Junnar	20	5	25	532.7	140,287	21.3	5,611
Khed	12	6	18	539.4	126,457	41.1	6,914
Mawal	7	6	13	413.8	98,386	31.8	7,568
Mulshi	6	2	8	353.3	68,384	44.2	3,611
Poona City	13	33	51	67.8	594,033	1.3	11,648
Purandhar	11	4	15	426.5	103,399	28.4	6,393
Sirur	13	2	20	610.5	103,108	30.5	5,155
Velhe Mahal	1	1	2	156.2	27,391	98.1	13,696
Poona Dist.	194	84	278	6,023.0	19,50,976	21.7	7,018

167. It would be seen from the above tables that the availability of posts and telegraphs is scarce in the talukas of Bhor, Khed, Mawal, Mulshi and Velhe-mahal, and that only 8.14 percent of the villages had post offices within the village and that the nearest post office in case of 85.74 percent of the villages in the district was located at a distance of more than two miles from the village. At the end of March 1958, 154 villages (10.54 percent of the total villages) in the district had a post office situated in the village itself.

168. Besides the Central Telegraph Office at Poona, there

are 80 other telegraph offices serving the entire district, 21,937 radio licences were issued in the district in 1957-58 as against 20,853 in 1956-57.

CHAPTER X
CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation

169. The agrarian economy contemplated under the Plan, aims at enabling the villager to stand on his own feet with head erect as co-equal with his fellows in the town. By making available to him improved implements and lending him money with which to buy them by carrying electric power to his village for lift-irrigation and for his small industries, by helping him to market his produce and secure fair prices and in hundred other ways the state through its Co-operative Department is helping him to help himself. The co-operative movement, embracing agricultural credit, farm societies, co-operative marketing and other forms of co-operative endeavour is making it possible for him to produce more and earn more. After the publication of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report, attempts are being made to broaden the functions of the primary credit societies, so as to embrace more and more aspects of the life of a cultivator, as it has been felt that faster growth of the movement could be enhanced by not confining it to the credit side. In the table below the details about the progress of the movement in the district during the co-operative year 1957-58 as compared to 1956-57 are given

Table : 29

Progress of the Co-operative movement in Poona District

(figures in brackets indicate the percentage
(to the total)

Type of society	No. of societies		No. of members		Working Capital	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Agricultural credit	511 (56.7)	517 (55.2)	51,410 (39.1)	60,070 (42.7)	12,953 (28.4)	14,938 (35.6)

Table : 29 (Contd.)

Type of Society	No. of societies		No. of members		Working capital (in '000)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Non-Agricultural credit	104 (11.5)	103 (11.0)	50,396 (38.3)	54,492 (38.7)	14,132 (31.1)	19,680 (46.8)
Agricultural non-credit	67 (7.5)	24 (2.5)	850 (5.1)	4,515 (3.3)	14,164 (31.1)	1,378 (4.3)
Non-Agricultural non-credit	218 (24.3)	293 (31.3)	21,646 (16.4)	21,271 (15.3)	4,257 (19.4)	5,580 (13.5)
Total	900	937	1,31,492	140,348	45,556	41,538

170. It would be seen from the table given above that the agricultural credit societies were the most important from the point of view of numbers, memberships. These were followed by the non-agricultural non-credit societies, agricultural non-credit societies and non-agricultural non-credit societies in that order. The agricultural non-credit societies were important from the point of view of working capital followed by the non-agricultural credit and the agricultural credit societies. The number and membership of all the cooperative societies increased by 4.8 percent and 6.9 percent respectively, but the working capital decreased by 8 percent in 1957-58 over the 1956-57 figures.

171. Agriculture is a problem when credit can not be obtained; it is also a problem when it can be had but in such a form that on the whole it does more harm than good. Co-operative credit has been recognised as the only solution to this two fold problem of inadequacy and unsuitability that is perennially presented by agricultural credit. It is therefore natural that the agricultural credit societies predominate the co-operative movement. Of late, however emphasis has shifted from the purely credit aspect of the movement and attempts are being made to cover as large a sector of ^{the} rural economic activities

as possible by co-operatives. With this object in view, multipurpose societies are being formed instead of the purely credit societies. ^{The societies} under take a variety of functions such as supply of agricultural requirements, processing, and marketing of agricultural produce, besides the provision of credit.

172. The number of agricultural credit societies in the district increased from 511 in 1956-57 to 517 in 1957-58. The total working capital of the societies increased from Rs.12,953 thousands to Rs.14,938 thousands. During the period the working capital per society increased from Rs.25,348 to Rs.28,900 while working capital per member decreased from Rs.252 to Rs.249.

During 1957-58 loans to the extent of Rs.7,242 thousands were advanced.

Non-Agricultural Credit co-operation

173. The urban credit movement has also made a steady progress during the period covered by this review. Urban societies have been helping the small traders, artisans, employees and workers in factories with the credit they require. By and large the loans advanced are within the repaying capacity of the borrowers to whose income they bear a fixed ratio which is within a particular maximum limit. The repayments are also regular and in many cases employers cooperate with the institutions by effecting deductions from the monthly payroll of the indebted employees. Good banking facilities are provided by the urban institutions in order to attract funds.

174. The membership and working capital of these societies in 1957-58 increased by 8.1 percent and 13.5 percent respectively over the 1956-57 figures while the number of societies decreased by 1 society in 1957-58. The working capital of societies per member and per society increased from Rs.281 in 1956-57 to Rs.260 in 1957-58 and from Rs.1,36,370 to Rs.1,90,000, respectively. The loan advanced in 1957-58 stood at Rs. 13 thousands.

Agricultural Non-credit Co-operation

175. The agricultural non-credit societies include production and sale and social service societies. The total number of agricultural non-credit societies in 1956-57 were 67, their membership 8,050 and working capital Rs.14,164 thousands. The number, membership and the working capital in 1956-57 declined by 64.2 percent, 41.6 percent and 90.3 percent respectively. The loans advanced in 1957-58 stood at Rs.2,46,658

Non-agricultural non-credit Co-operation

176. The non-agricultural non-credit societies include consumer societies, production and sale societies such as weaver societies, tanning societies etc; production societies housing societies and social service societies. Their total number at the end of 1957-58 was 293, membership 21,271 and working capital Rs.5,582 thousands. As compared to 1956-57, while the number of societies and their working capital increased by 34.4 percent and 31.1 percent respectively, the membership declined by 1.7 percent. The loan advanced by these societies in 1957-58 stood at Rs.68,127.

CHAPTER X

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

177. A comprehensive system of local self government is indispensable for the success of a democracy, not only because it offers the widest possible opportunity for the political education of the people, but also because it is essential in the successful administration of many of the welfare services undertaken by a progressive state. The units of local self government in the district are the panchayats, the municipalities, the district local board and various statutory bodies enjoying local autonomies in the different degrees. The programme of these institutions has gone on in the three

spheres. First, in regard to their constitution, from fully or partly nominated bodies they have now become entirely elective. Secondly, their franchise, which had gone on widening has with the enactment of the Bombay Local Authority Adult Franchise and Removal of Reservation of Seats Act, (XVII of 1950), reached the widest possible viz. universal adult franchise. Thirdly wider and wider powers have been gradually conferred on local bodies for the administration of the area under their charge.

178. Another reform is connected with the controlling authority over institutions of local self government. Before the enactment of the Bombay Commissioners (Abolition of office) Act (XXVII of 1950) the Commissioner of Divisions used to exercise this control but since its enactment by notification in the Local Self Government and Public Health Department No.6548/33, dated the 15th August 1950 issued under section 3 of the Act, Government have appointed Directors of Local Authorities to exercise such functions as the Commissioners of the Divisions used to exercise under the following Acts :

- (1) The Bombay Village Sanitation Act (I of 1889)
- (2) The Bombay District Vaccination Act (I of 1892)
- (3) The Bombay District Municipal Act (I of 1889)
- (4) The Bombay Town Planning Act (I of 1915)
- (5) The Bombay Local Boards Act (VI of 1923)
- (6) The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act (XVIII of 1925)
- (7) The Bombay Local Fund Audit Act (XXV of 1930)
- (8) The Bombay Village Panchayats Act (VI of 1933)

The Director of Local Authorities, Central Division, has jurisdiction over Poona District.

The Panchayats

179. Village panchayats form local units of administration for villages. Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (VI of 1933) in every local area which has a population of not less than 2,000 a panchayat has to be established. It is also permissible for the State Government to direct the establishment of a panchayat

in a local area having a population of less than 2,000. In accordance with this provision, Government have decided that a panchayat should be established in a village with a population of 1,000 and over if there is a spontaneous demand for it from the villagers. In revenue villages with a population of less than 1000, fifty residence of the village have to apply for the establishment of panchayat before setting up of one is considered by the Government.

180. The maximum number of members for a panchayat is fifteen and the minimum number seven. The members are to be elected on adult franchise. Every panchayat has to elect a 'Sarpanch' and a 'Deputy Sarpanch', from among its members. A full flaged panchayat functions not only as a village administration council and the village civic body but also as the revenue collecting agency on behalf of Government as a local judiciary for small criminal and judicial offences. The State Government makes every year a grant to every panchayat equivalent in amount to 15 percent of the ordinary land revenue or 25 percent of local fund cess realised in previous year within the limits of the village, whichever is greater.

181. On the basis of their efficiency, the village panchayats are classified into 'A' 'B' and 'C' classes and ^{the} functions delegated to them differ according to these classification. The 'C' Class panchayats have all the administrative powers and duties which are very extensive and do not leave out anything concerned with civic life. The 'B' class panchayats have additional powers and duties for the collection of land revenue, wide powers to try some cases under the Penal Code, Cattle Tress-Pass Act and vaccination Act. The 'A' class panchayats in addition try suits for money due in personal loans or on contracts not affecting any immovable property when the amount does not exceed Rs.100/-. In Poona district there were, on 31-3-1958, a total of 463 panchayats covering 833 villages. Of

Of these 7 were 'A' class panchayats, 36 'B' class panchayats and the remaining 420 'C' class panchayats. 76 percent of the 463 village panchayats were established during the year 1957-58.

The Municipalities.

182. The total area in the district under the administration of municipalities and cantonments in 1951 was nearly 190 sq. miles with a population of 6,77,986. Consequent on the enactment of the Bombay Provincial Corporations Act (LIX of 1949), the borough municipalities of Poona (City) and Poona (Suburban) were constituted into the Municipal Corporation of the City of Poona which now enjoys powers similar to those given to Bombay Municipal Corporation. It employed 4,741 persons during 1957-58 and levied Rs.43.29 lakhs by way of taxes on house property. Next in rank to the municipal corporation is the municipal borough governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act (XVII of 1925) but the only municipality in the district which ranks as a municipal borough is the Lonawala Municipal Borough. It is levied Rs.2.24 lakhs in 1957-58 by way of taxes on house property.

183. The other municipalities in the district are governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act (III of 1901). These are working at Alandi, Baramati, Bhor, Dhond, Indapur, Jejuri, Junnar, Saswad, Sirur and Talegaon-Dabhade.

The District Local Board

184. The local self government of the Poona district excluding its Municipal and Cantonment areas, is entrusted to the Poona District Local Board, which is constituted under the Bombay Local Boards Act (VI of 1923). The area administered by the board is nearly 5,833 sq. miles and according to the census of 1951, it contained a population of 12,71,990. The board is wholly elected and is composed of 52 members, 10 of these seats are reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Its term of office is three years extendable

by order of the Director of Local Authorities to a term not exceeding in the aggregate 4 years. The board has to perform obligatory duties set out in sections 50 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, such as construction and repair of roads, markets, 'dharmashalas' and other public buildings, public tanks, wells and water works vesting in the respective boards, planting and preservations of trees on the sides or in the vicinity of the vesting in the local boards and vaccination measures. Their discretionary functions are wide and include a number of activities under agriculture, animal husbandry, education, culture and village industries. The revenues for carrying out these functions are derived from grant-in-aid by the state, taxes, rents or profit occuring from the properties of the board. The income and expenditure of the board during 1957-58 is as follows :

Table : 30
Income and Expenditure of the Poona District
Local Board in 1957-58.

	Income		Expenditure
	Grant received	Total	
General Administration	-	29,25,997	13,61,312
Medical	15,242	37,081	1,87,311
Veterinary	32,424	35,595	56,684
Civil works	9,30,638	11,33,318	14,27,509
Civil Establishment	-	1,125	-
Total-	9,78,304	41,33,116	30,32,816

185. The District Local Board, Poona, was the first to have an elected president among the local boards of the province. It employs nearly 242 regular persons including technical and professional personnel. As at the end of 31st March 1958 the board has a total road milage of 695.7. It had a road milage of 968.77 at the end of March 1957. The roads of milage 273.07 were transferred to Public Works Department thereafter.

The board has undertaken to dig new wells in the Juunar and Baramati talukas under the village water supply scheme financed by the Government. The board has not yet appointed a Health Officer of its own. Its obligations in connection with the maintenance of public health is discharged by the board with help of the Assistant Director of Public Health. The board treats all public and private wells with potassium permanganate where epidemics are likely to prevail. The board maintains 4 allopathic dispensaries and 9 Aurvedic dispensaries and there are 22 subsidised medical practitioners under the Rural Medical Aid Scheme of Government. It also maintains 182 medical boxes in the villages and runs 3 veterinary dispensaries. The board ^{empl} employed 242 persons during 1957-58.

District School Board

136. Under the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) and rules framed under it, which came into force from 1st April 1949, the control of primary education has virtually been transferred from smaller municipalities and the District Local Board to the Poona District Local Board. All smaller municipalities being non-authorized have to pay over to the District School Board only 5 percent of the rateable value of the properties in their areas as a contribution towards meeting the expenses on education. It has 1,497 primary schools under its control in the district and it employed 4,121 persons during 19

Other Local Boards

187. Poona Cantonment Board administered the area of 5.4 sq. miles of the Poona Cantonment area and it has according to 1951 census a population of 59,091. The Kirkee Cantonment Board administered area of 5.1 sq. miles and had a population of 48,552. The Board for Aundh P and Kirkee Camp has a population of 2,523. The Board employed 312 persons during 1957-58.

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CHAPTER XII
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

188. In October 1952, a nationwide programme of rural development as the Community Development Programme was launched for building up a new life and to create a new pattern of society in rural India. In October 1953, this programme was further broadened in its application in the shape of National Extension Services. The objectives of both these programmes are essentially the same, namely, to bring about a social change by arousing the enthusiasm of the rural people for a new way of life and to put an end to the poverty and stagnation by initiating a process of growth in which every family in the village will be able to participate. The National Extension Service provides for a basic permanent administrative organisation official and non-official- and a minimum financial provision for development. The programme also aims at increased employment and production, organisation of community for co-operative effort and organisation of co-operative effort for the common benefit of the community.

189. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee, the Government of India in the Ministry of Community Development have decided to abolish with effect from 1958, the existing distinctions between the N.E.S. stage, the Intensive Development stage and the Post Intensive Stage and to classify all blocks in two categories, that is (i) Stage I Blocks and (ii) Stage II Blocks with revised financial patterns and periods of operation. The Stage I have a five year period of operation from the dates of their inauguration with a total ceiling expenditure of Rs.12,00,000 over entire such period. The Community Development Blocks before 1st April 1958, which still have to complete of their term and the existing P.I.Blocks will have provision at the rate of Rs.1,00,000 per year till

31st March 1961. In the table below details of the two types of blocks in Poona district as on 31st March 1958 are given:

Table:31
Development of Blocks in Poona Dist.
as on 31st March 1958.

Location of the Block	Date of inauguration /conversion	Area in sq.miles	Total No.of vill- -ges.	Total rural popu- -lation	No.of Blocks as per C.P.A. pattern
<u>N.E.S. or Stage I</u>					
1.Sirur	1-4-1957	610.5	79	1,03,108	1½
<u>C. D.</u>					
2.Haveli	1-11-1956	514.9	124	1,80,653	2½
3.Purandhar	1-5-1956	426.5	84	1,03,399	1½
<u>Total -</u>		<u>1,551.9</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>3,87,160</u>	<u>5½</u>

190. There were three blocks in the district as on 31-3-1958. Of these, one was in the N.E.S. phase or a stage I block. The remaining two were C.D. blocks. The blocks together covered 25.7 percent of the area of the district. 10 percent of the area was covered by Stage I block while the remaining 15.7 percent was covered by C.D. Blocks. 15.5 percent of the villages and 34.7 percent of the rural population of the district was benefitted by this project which seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages.

191. The achievement of N.E.S. and C.D. blocks during 1957-58 included in the field of agriculture, the distribution of 2,839 mds. of improved seeds; 38,490^{mds.} of fertilizers holding 424 agricultural demonstrations. 2,972 acres of land was brought under fruits and vegetables and 3,836 compost pits were dug.

192. In the field of Public Health 304 new wells were constructed, 428 old wells were renovated, 1,056 sokagespits were constructed; 44,736 persons were treated and 3 maternity homes were constructed.

193. In the field of education the block activities included starting of 215 adult education centres, 3616 adults were made literate, 57 libraries were opened, 251 recreation centres and women's association were started.

194. In addition, 76 co-operative societies were established and 6,000 new members were enrolled in the different co-operative societies. The total Government expenditure incurred was Rs. 10.55 lakhs.

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CHAPTER XIII

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE PLAN SCHEMES

IMPLEMENTED IN THE POONA DISTRICT DURING 1956-57 AND 1957-58

195. An account of the Development Programme undertaken by the various district offices in Poona district during the two years of the Second Five Year Plan has been narrated in the following paragraphs. This has been done by excluding the schemes of the nature of extending benefits to two or more districts or a state as whole. A provisional list of plan schemes showing the plan provision, budget and expenditure for 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the budget for 1953-59 in respect of each scheme is given at the end of the review. These schemes relate to the activities such as, administration, research, training and collection of statistics. The schemes have also been rearranged under appropriate heads and presented, as far as possible on a uniform basis and an attempt has been made to give as complete a picture as possible of the development programme included in the Second Five Year Plan of the district.

196. In order to get a comparative idea of the provisions and the utilisations thereof under different heads in the plans the following abstract has been prepared.

Table 32
(Rs. in Thousands)

Sr. No.	Development Head	1956-57		1957-58		1953-59
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
1.	Agriculture and Community Development	3,514.24	2,771.20	3,573.84	2,234.26	3,458
2.	Major and medium Irrigation	2,622.14	2,441.73	5,343.45	4,961.82	14,998
3.	Industry & mining	310.76	397.34	438.60	255.99	62.
4.	Rural Development	1,033.51	1,138.51	954.50	333.66	932
5.	Social Services	1,266.73	850.77	3,627.16	2,661.63	5,338
6.	Scientific and Industrial research	N.A.	522.33	15.67	11.42	17
Total -		8,752.33	3,121.93	14,002.62	10,958.33	24,901

197. Nearly 65 percent of the total expenditure under the plan has been on agriculture and Community Development and Major and Medium Irrigation works in the district during the years under review. Public and Medical Health, Education and Road Development followed then in the tune of expenditure.

Classification of the Schemes

198. There are about 94 schemes to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan. Of the 94 schemes, 43 relates to Agriculture and Community Development, 2 to Major and Medium Irrigation, 9 to Industries, 1 to Communication, 35 to Social Services and the remaining 4 to Scientific and Industrial Research

These schemes can also be classified into physical achievement schemes, financial or grant-in-aid, staff, training, research and expenditure schemes. Schemes whose implementation result directly in the achievement of targets which can be measured in quantitative units may be classified under the physical achievement schemes. The scheme for distribution of fertilisers can be classified under this head. Then, there are schemes whose implementation involves expenditure by Government directly or grant-in-aid only but direct benefits of the scheme can not be measured in quantitative units. These types of schemes can be classified as expenditure, grant-in-aid or research schemes. Finally, there are the staff schemes which envisages the increase in the staff of the departments concerned. There can be of course no clear cut line of demarkation between these three different types of schemes. But for the purpose of analysis this classification is of some use. Of the 94 schemes being implemented in the district, nearly 57 could be classified as expenditure and physical achievement schemes, 23 financial or grant-in-aid schemes, 6 research schemes, 5 staff schemes, and remaining are training schemes.

Table No.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEMES

Classifi- cation of schemes	Development Head-Sub-Head.						Total
	Agric- ulture & Comm -nity Devel- opment	Major Medi- um & irri- gati- on	Industry & mining	Road devel- opment	Social servi- ces	Scien- tific & Ind- ustria -l re- search	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Research	3	-	1	-	1	1	6
2. Staff	1	-	1	-	3	-	5
3. Training	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
4. Financial or grant-in-aid	6	-	4	-	10	3	23
5. Expenditure	3	-	1	-	1	-	5
6. Physical achievement	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
7. Expenditure & 29 physical achievement		2	-	1	19	-	51
Total-	43	2	9	1	35	4	94

199. Of these 94 schemes 40 were not implemented during 1956-57, 21 in 1957-58 and 11 are not to be implemented during 1958-59. No. of schemes under operation during these years were respectively 54, 73, and 83

Table No.

OPERATION OF SCHEMES

Item	Year		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
No. of schemes not to be implemented	40	21	11
No. of schemes newly started	-	19	10
No. of schemes in operation since previous year	54	54	73

Performance during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

200. The performance of the schemes during the years under review are discussed considering the percentages of the budget utilisation as the criterion for degree of progress. Only 12 of the 94 schemes had ^a progress up to the mark during the first year of the Second Plan. This number had increased to 16 during 1957-58. More than one third of the 94 schemes could be classified in 'C' grade, the percentage budget utilisation for them being below 50.

Table No.35

Performance of schemes during 1956-57 and 1957-58

Expend- iture as percent of budget	Development Heads							Total
	Agric- culture & Comm- -nity Develo- pment.	Major Medi- un & irri- gation	Industry & Mining	Road Devel- opment	Social servi- ces	Scie- ntif- ic & Indu- strial resea- -rch.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
N.A.	1956-57	7	-	2	-	7	2	13
	1957-58	6	-	1	-	3	-	15
0-10	1956-57	14	-	6	-	13	2	35
	1957-58	12	-	5	-	5	3	25
11-25	1956-57	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	1957-58	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26-50	1956-57	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
	1957-58	4	-	-	-	4	-	8
51-75	1956-57	6	-	-	1	4	-	11
	1957-58	9	-	1	1	2	1	14
76-99	1956-57	5	2	-	-	4	-	11
	1957-58	7	2	-	-	6	-	15
100 & above	1956-57	6	-	1	-	5	-	12
	1957-58	5	-	2	-	9	-	16
Total-		43	2	9	1	35	4	94

1. AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1) Agricultural Production

201. 52.33 percent of the population of Poona district depends on agriculture and allied occupation. Therefore, greater emphasis

has been given in the State Plan on measures for improvement of agricultural practises and methods of cultivation, and measures of diversification of agriculture that seeks to raise food production of the district.

202. The schemes in the district that provide measures to increase the production are i) New seed farms for multiplication of improved seeds and the scheme for composting town refuse. In Addition there is a scheme for award of prizes to cultivators to maintain a farm account which solves the purpose of encouraging farmers to maintain their farm account.

203. The scheme for multiplication of special varieties of improved seeds was taken up during the second year of the plan period and a budget of Rs.6.00 thousands in 1957-58 was fully utilised over selecting the size and finalising the proposal for 13 seed farms. The proposal has been submitted to the Government and 11 seed farms are proposed to be established at a cost of Rs.2,37,396 in 1958-59.

204. A scheme with a plan provision of Rs.3.33 thousands was taken up in the first year of the plan period to produce a large quantity of manure. A budget provision for the year of Rs.1.40 and Rs.1.93 thousands was fully utilised in 1956-57 and in 1957-58 with a proposal to spend 1.94 thousand in the third year of the plan.

205. A scheme for intensive paddy cultivation by Japanese Method was sanctioned in April 1953 with a view to yield of paddy. Besides, a pilot scheme for intensive cultivation of paddy has been launched in selected N.E.S.Blocks, one of them being at Mulshi-Bhor in Poona district. In this selected block an assured supply of fertilisers like amonium sulphate and super phosphate is provided with liberal credit facilities through Co-operative societies and also purchase of entire marketable surplus grain from the cultivators is guaranteed. An expenditure of Rs.2.33^{thousands} was made against the budget of Rs.52.36^{thousands} in 1956-57, and Rs.19.13^{thousands} against the budget of Rs.61.63^{thousands} in

1957-58. The percent utilisation of budget being 4.50 and 31.12 percent, the progress of the scheme is behind schedule.

About 59,823 tons of compost manure were produced and sold in 1956-57 and 77,423 tons were produced and sold in 1957-58. It is expected to produce another 57,045 tons of compost manure to be sold in 1958-59.

206. The schemes for creation of post of a watchman in the office of the District Agricultural Officer, was not taken up during the first two years of the Second Plan.

207. In 1956-57 the scheme of paddy pilot ^{was} in initial stage and only propogand and preliminary work ^{was} carried is out. In 1956-57, 25 societies were organised having memberships of 5,367 persons. Acreage covered was 4769. Loans to the extent of Rs.2,37,320 were disbursed to 2,759 cultivators of which Rs.1,30,000 were advanced by the Reserve Bank of India. More societies are planned to be organised in 1958-59 with a target of 6,000 membership and the acreage covered aimed at 12,000 acres. The yield in 1957-58 was 9 mds. per acre ^{above normal.} It is expected that in 1958-59 the yield will be more than 9 mds. per acre ^{above normal.}

ii) Land Development

208. Of the 8 schemes initiated by the State Government for improvement of the relations between the tenants and landlords and for facilitating settlement of occupancy rights of tenants side by side with the measures of introduction of improved agricultural practices, four schemes viz. i) Survey and Settlement of merged state area ii) Survey of Pot-hissa iii) Introudction of Record of Rights and iv) Consolidation of holdings were proposed to be undertaken in the district. The scheme for introduction of Records of Rights had not been implemented during the first two years of the Second Plan.

209. A budget provision of Rs.22.42 thousands in 1956-57 and Rs.45.12 thousands in 1957-58 had been made for the survey and

settlement of merged state area in the district to provide statistical data of the area and assesment of each holding for the smooth running of revenue administration, as the classification and settlement uttimately would determine the land revenue payable to Government, by each holder. The progress of the scheme during the first two year of the plan under review was fairly satisfactory as nearly 80 percent of the allocated amount was utilised in each year (Rs. 17.75 thousands in 1956-57 and Rs. 36.05 thousands in 1957-58). It is proposed to utilise Rs.53,900 for the survey and classification during 1958-59.

210. Rs.13.72 thousands were spent in 1956-57 on the scheme of Pot-hissa survey with a view to facilitate the implementation of Tenancy Law and administration of the Consolidation of Holdings Act and other Land Reform measures, with a provision of Rs.138.55 thousands expected to be spent in Second Year of the Plan Period. The progress of the survey was of very satisfactory in 1957-58 as Rs.193.63 thousands, more than 102 percent of the allocated sum for 1957-58 was spent during that year. As much as Rs.253.90 thousands are expected to be spent during the year 1958-59.

211. As much as Rs.76.2 thousands of the budget provision of Rs.37.78 thousands were spent in 1956-57, on the work of Consolidation of Holdings implemented under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act 1947, for the formation of compact blocks of land by exchanges of similar type holdings, which would benefit the cultivator as he can affect the economy in labour and cost of agriculture and initiate measures for permanent improvements such as digging of wells, construction of bunds etc. leading towards growth of agriculture and food production. Rs. 79.20 thousands of the allocated sum of Rs.84.96 thousands were spent in 1957-58, on the work with Rs.11.42 thousands, proposed to be spent in the third year of the Second Plan. The progress of the scheme was satisfactory as nearly 80 percent and 87 percent of the provision in 1956-57 and

1957-58 respectively were spent.

212. The scheme for 17 villages for the survey, classification and B.N.D. works for the plan period was taken up during 1956-57 of which 16 villages were only surveyed, during the first year of the Second Plan, and further 16 villages were surveyed, 5 villages were classified and only 1 village was completed during 1957-58 for want of B.N.D. stores with the contractor.

231. Under the Pot-hissa scheme, the survey work of 10,338 Pot-hissas was completed in the year 1956-57, and further in 1957-58 the survey work of 73,466 pot-hissas has been made as against the annual target of 11,050 Pot-hissas. It is expected that the target of 1,00,800 Pot-hissas survey will be achieved in 1958-59. Thus the progress achieved, as regard this scheme, is quite satisfactory.

214. Under the scheme of consolidation of holdings, the work of consolidation of holdings and prevention and fragmentation of land is completed in 9 and 6 villages in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively, against the target of 13 villages for each year. In all, the progress during the years under review, is quite satisfactory. The scheme pertaining to records of rights is not implemented, and it is decided to take up the scheme during the year 1958-59 and to complete it by February 1959.

iii) Minor Irrigation

215. Of the total geographical area of 33,44,064 acres of Poona district, the net area sown is 23,60,407 acres (1957-58) and the gross cropped area is 25,83,257 acres. Of the total cultivated area of the district, about 3.38 percent or 2,16,736 acres is net irrigated area of which tanks and wells account for 1,05,553 acres and the rest is accounted for by Government and private canals and other sources of irrigation.

216. The programme for minor irrigation which includes tanks,

and wells has been chalked out to provide the talukas of Baramati, Dhond, Haveli, Indapur and Sirur with more facilities of irrigation as they are often hit by scarcity due to inadequate rainfall.

217. Of the 12 works progressing in the first year of the Second Plan, construction of irrigation tanks at Khamgaon, Tarangwadi, Pissarve, Bhandgaon, Nimbgaon, Warwand and Netwad were the spillover schemes from the First Five Year Plan. Other five works of construction of percolation tanks at Sayambachiwadi, Jalgaon-Supe, Karhati and Naroli and construction of feeder channel at Dhakale were taken in the Second Plan.

218. The spillover works at Tarangwadi and Khamgaon in the Rs.1 crore programme was rather slow in 1956-57 as only 52 percent (Rs.19.33 thousands) of the budget allocation for the year was utilised. However, the tempo of work was speeded up in the second year spending nearly 109 percent (Rs.28.97 thousands) of the provision for 1957-58.

219. The works of irrigation tank at Pissarve, Nimbgaon and Bhandgaon met from state fund had a very rapid progress in the first year of the Second Plan as almost seven times of the budget of Rs.111.34 thousands was utilised in 1956-57. This rapid progress was followed by a comparatively slow progress in 1957-58 as the budget utilisation in the year was only about 54 percent (Rs.17.57 thousands). Other irrigation works in the spillover included irrigation tanks at Warvand and Netwad, the progress of which were upto the schedule. The percentage utilisations of the budget 1956-57 and 1957-58 were respectively 115.19 percent and 85.37 percent. It is proposed to be spent Rs.437.60 thousands in the third year of the plan. The works taken up in the Second Five Year Plan viz. construction of percolation tanks at Sayambachiwadi, Jalgaon-Supe, Karhati and Neroli had rapid progress in 1956-57 and a good progress in 1957-58. The utilisations of the budget in these years were respectively 143.89

percent (Rs.337.07 thousands) and 30.73 percent (Rs.79.01 thousands). Another Second Plan scheme of construction of feeder channel at Dhakale was also progressing satisfactorily. The corresponding figures of budget utilisation for the first two years of the Second Plan were 63.4 percent and 94.67 percent respectively. The scheme of Improvement of Wells by Blasting Operations taken up in the Second Plan had a poor progress in both the years for want of technical personnel. Only about 21 percent (Rs.2.25 thousands) of the budget was utilised in 1956-57. The corresponding figure in 1957-58 was 8.5 percent (Rs.900).

220. About 26 percent (432.5 acres) of the total plan target of 1350 acres of land was brought under irrigation in 1956-57 by the spillover works at Khamgaon and Tarangwadi. Further 32.4 percent of the target was achieved during 1957-58 by bringing another 606 acres of land under irrigation.

221. Nearly 16 percent (207 acres) in 1956-57 and further 29.4 percent (332 acres) in 1957-58 of the total plan target of 1,300 acres of land was irrigated by the tanks at Pesarve, Nimbgaon and Bhandgaon. Only about 125 acres out of the total plan target of 7,272 acres of land was brought under irrigation in 1957-58 by the construction of tanks at Warvand, Netwad and had no achievement in 1956-57.

222. The construction work of percolation tank at Sayambachiwadi, Jalgaon-Supe, Karhati and Neroli and feeder channel at Dhakale had physically completed by the end of 1957-58. About 335 acres of land are expected to be brought under irrigation in the Second Plan by these works.

223. The scheme for the improvement of 280 wells in the district during the Second Plan Period by blasting operations has not been progressing for want of technical personnel.

iv) Warehousing and Marketing

224. The scheme for development of co-operative marketing visualises organisation of new co-operative marketing societies and opening of branches of existing marketing societies in order that all the major and minor assembling markets are served by a co-operative marketing society or its branch. The co-operative marketing societies are financially aided by way of contribution to the share capital and subsidies towards their managerial expenses. Loans are also advanced to such societies and large sized primaries for undertaking construction of godowns for furthering their marketing activities, thus providing an effective link of co-operative credit with marketing of agricultural produce. The scheme envisages in the Second Plan an outlay of Rs.3.97 lakhs for the district, 30 percent (Rs.1.21 lakhs) of which is to be utilised for contribution towards the share capital of 7 societies during the Second Plan period. About 43 percent (Rs.1.7 lakhs) of the total plan outlay is to be spent in advancing loans or subsidies towards the construction of 15 small sized godowns. One large sized godown, two medium sized godowns are to be constructed in the Second Plan, grant of loans and subsidies for which will be provided for to the extent of 40,000 each type.

225. The scheme was taken up in the district during the Second year in 1957-58, of the plan period and was progressing satisfactorily. About Rs. 48.14 thousands (72.39 percent of the budget for the year) were spent during the 1957-58, 53.2 percent of which (Rs.25.64 thousands) was utilised in assisting the marketing societies by way of contribution to the share capital. Rs.22.50 thousands were spent on the construction of small sized godowns.

226. It is proposed to spend Rs.77000 (19.38 percent of the total plan provision) under the scheme by ^{way of} assisting societies to

the extent of Rs.25,000 and constructing medium and small sized godowns at the respective cost of Rs.20,000 and Rs.30,000.

227. During 1957-58, 3 societies were assisted; and 11 small sized godowns were constructed. Of the 11 marketing societies to be assisted with management subsidy, none of the societies were covered during the second year of the plan.

228. The programme for the third year includes organisation of 2 new marketing societies, 1 to be assisted with share capital, 1 medium sized and 3 small sized godowns to be constructed and 2 marketing societies to be assisted with management subsidy.

v) Animal Husbandry

229. The six schemes of Animal Husbandry under the plan in the district can be broadly classified into cattle improvement and preservation scheme, schemes for strengthening facilities for veterinary aids and establishment of poultry demonstration, training and sheep breeding centres. Of these, one, namely, the scheme for assumption of full control of veterinary dispensaries was not implemented at all during the first two years of the plan period.

230. Under the scheme of Artificial Insemination Rs.68.97 ^{thous-}_{ands} were spent in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan and an expenditure of Rs.73.92 thousands has been incurred in the year 1957-58 for Poona district.

231. Nearly Rs.5,25,000 were spent for the protection of cattle from diseases under the scheme for immunisation of cattle against diseases which was already started in the First Five Year Plan. The progress of the scheme in 1957-58 was poor utilising only 29.64 percent (Rs.4,950) of the budget provision of Rs.16,700.

232. The scheme for establishment of a poultry demonstration centre at Poona with a plan provision of Rs.78,000 was not started during 1956-57. Only 0.33 percent of the budget allocation for the year 1957-58 was spent on finalising the plans and estimates, of the building to be constructed in 1958-59. Rs.5,41,000 have been sanctioned for 1958-59. In addition there ^{are} two more schemes of establishment of a Central Hatchery and a Poultry Training Centre at Kirkee, near Poona, having a total plan provision of Rs.1,80,000 and Rs.2,10,000 respectively. These schemes are progressing rather satisfactorily. Nearly 123 percent of the budget resources have been utilised in 1956-57 and 53 percent in 1957-58. About 13 percent of the total plan provision is expected to be spent on the poultry development scheme during the year 1958-59.

233. The scheme for establishment of a sheep breeding centre in intensive zones with a total plan provision of Rs.1,27,000 was very satisfactory in 1957-58 and was satisfactory in 1956-57. The budget allocation of Rs.14,000 for the scheme was fully utilised in that year, and nearly 160 percent of the allocated sum (Rs.32,000) for 1957-58 was spent in the second year of the plan. Nearly 25 percent of the total plan provision is expected to be spent in 1958-59.

234. Nearly 75 percent (Rs.6,000) and 72 percent (Rs.13,000) respectively of the budget allocations for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 were spent in those years on the schemes of i) Purchase, repairs and up-keep of livestock and dead-stock and ii) scheme for location of cows and buffaloes and bulls in the development area of the extension wing of College of Agriculture of Poona. The latter scheme was taken up in the year 1957-58.

235. Over 2,670 inseminations were carried out during 1956-57 and cattle examined in sterility and pregnancy diagnosis carried out in cattle were 1,304 in number in that year. About 3,219 inseminations were carried out during 1957-58 and cattles

Examined in sterility were 563 and pregnancy diagnosis were carried out in cattles were 1574 in that year.

236. Under the scheme for assumption of full control of Veterinary Dispensaries, 4 dispensaries were taken in charge in 1957-58. Continuance of these dispensaries is targetted for the year 1958-59. 32,856 vaccinations, and 10,820 castrations were carried out in 1956-57 and 30,696 vaccinations and 10,876 castrations were carried out in 1957-58. Another 2,00,000 cattle is targetted for vaccination for the year 1958-59.

237. Over 3,000 eggs were hatched and over 1200 chicks were reared at the Central Hatchery at Kirkee during 1956-57. Of the plan target of 450 students and 2 tutors, 83 students were admitted for training in poultry at the training-centre at kirkee, appointing one member on the staff for coaching in 1956-57 and further in 1957-58 another 32 students were trained in the course. Of the plan target of 1,533 locations of bulls, 35 in 1956-57 and 55 in 1957-58, have been located for the up-keep of livestock and 8 cows and 7 buffalows have been located during 1957-58 in the development area of the extension wing of the College of Agriculture, Poona.

vi) Dairying and Milk Supply

238. There are in all 10 dairy schemes implemented during the Second Five Year Plan period in the Bombay State. One of these relates to Poona District, for which the plan provision of Rs.36.72 lakhs has been made and it forms 8.32 percent of the total plan provision, for this Development Sub-head. A budget allocation of Rs.9.76 lakhs for 1958-59 which is 26.6 percent of the total plan provision has been made for the extension of Poona Milk Supply Scheme.

239. In the year 1956-57 an expenditure of Rs.329.14 thousands was incurred on machinery and on other items (excepting the

the building) against a budget provision of Rs.486.29 thousands utilising 67.68 percent. In the year 1957-58 the expenditure made was Rs.127.43 thousands, which formed 93.35 percent of the budget of Rs.136.43 thousands. Thus the progress during both the years was quite satisfactory. Rs. 456.56 thousands is the combined expenditure for the years under review utilising only 12.43 percent of the plan provision. The expenditure on building during corresponding years was Rs.190.43 thousands and Rs.96.06 thousands respectively.

240. Thus, the expenditure for both the years for building and other materials etc., comprised only 20.24 percent of the plan provision. This indicates that the progress of the scheme on the whole was behind schedule. It is due to the fact that the budget sanction for the two years was not equitably distributed as compared to the remaining provision for the remaining three years.

241. The Poona Milk Supply Scheme has been in operation since April 1954, with a view to supply pure and wholesome milk to the people at a reasonable price and benefit the villagers around the Poona City. Purchase and distribution of 25,000 lbs. of milk per day has been fixed as target for the entire plan period. The estimated daily average milk consumption capacity of Poona City is 1,00,000 lbs. per day, while at present only 6,000 lbs. are being supplied by the Government, inspite of increasing demand for Government milk. This attempt of supplying milk to the people has been a complete success and showed encouraging results. It is expected that the capacity of the dairy would reach the plan target in the year 1958-59. It is further hoped that the dairy in its full working capacity would be able to supply more than plan target.

242. Purchase of all the dairy machinery and equipments has been made by the end of 1957-58. Construction of Central Dairy which was in progress for the last two years was almost

completed. Construction of a separate boiler-House attached to the dairy was nearing completion. Preliminary work of ancillary building was taken up. 40 gunthas of lands was acquired at Babadhale and Nasrapur. Almost all the machinery and equipments incurring the expenditure of Rs.131.00 thousands was installed at Central Dairy. Electrification at Central Dairy is in progress. The work of electrification is delayed, which has ultimately delayed the installation of remaining machinery. The dairy machinery will require a foreign exchange of Rs.12,000 On the whole progress of the scheme during the years under review was satisfactory.

vii) Forest

243. Forests occupy an area of 4,57,237 acres or nearly 13.9 percent of the total geographical area of 33,45,226 acres of this district. A very small percentage of this area is capable of timber production of marketable quality, the bulk of the forest area being scrub jungle producing small timber, firewood, charcoal etc. Due to over exploitation of the commercial forests during the war period, a sizeable programme of seven schemes for improvement and rehabilitation of forests has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for Poona District.

244. The programme of Rs.68.89 thousands in the Second Plan in the district included afforestation schemes covering the barren lands of Poona, namely, at Sinhgad, Khadakwasla and Katraj for soil conservation measures and a major for improvement and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas. The afforestation scheme for reboisement of forest area at Sinhgad fort made a good progress, as nearly 77 percent of the budget and about 15 percent (Rs.30.33 thousands) of the total plan provision, was utilised in the first year namely, 1956-57 of the plan. The scheme had maintained the same progress during 1957-58 spending about 74 per

(Rs.5.43 thousands) of the budget of Rs.7.47 thousands and about 32.7 percent ~~(Rs.2.7 percent)~~ (Rs.10.04 thousands) of the total plan outlay for the sub-schemes during the first two years. Another Rs.6.69 thousands are proposed to be spent under the scheme in 1958-59.

245. The afforestation schemes at Khadakwasla and at Katraj with plan outlay of Rs.11.14 thousands and Rs.27.12 thousands respectively were not taken up in 1956-57. The schemes were taken up in the second year of the plan and the one at Katraj made a slow progress in that year, as only 25.7 percent of the budget for 1957-58 was utilised for the purpose while the scheme at Khadakwasla made a good progress, spending 90 percent of the budget during 1957-58. It is proposed to spend Rs.2.80 thousands for the afforestation at Khadakwasla and Rs.6.52 thousands for afforestation-cum-soil conservation at Katraj in 1958-59. Thus bringing the percentage of estimated expenditure together for two schemes in the three years of the plan to 47.8 percent to the total plan outlay of Rs.38.26 thousands for afforestation at Khadakwasla and Katraj which indicates a slow progress of the schemes in the first three years of the plan. The reason for the slow progress is observed to be the non-availability of labour at the rate sanctioned in the scheme which is lower than the rate prevailing in the vicinity of Poona City or at the National Defence Academy. Government has been moved to sanction the higher rate of wages. Another afforestation and rehabilitation scheme for the improvement of pasture and kuran areas of the district to overcome the shortage of fodder and grass made a poor progress in the first two years of the Second Plan in Poona district, although the scheme is said to be progressing ahead schedule in Poona Circle, in the district of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Only about 17.62 percent (Rs.24.05 thousands) in 1956-57 and 1.37 percent (Rs.740) in 1957-58 of the respective budgets for the years were utilised for the purpose.

246. The scheme envisaging planting of Agave hedges in the strips of 3 feet along the forest boundaries of Kurans, fire lines and demarkation lines in the district to serve the purpose of preventing encroachments and illicit grazing and as a useful fire belt had made somewhat slow progress during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. Only about 57 percent and 55.6 percent of the budgets for 1956-57 and 1957-58 were utilised in those years. Further Rs.6,600 are expected to be spent on plantation of the hedges in 1958-59.

247. The scheme for breeding a special variety of bamboos on an experimental basis at Paud in Mulshi taluka, had made a good progress in 1957-58 though it was behind schedule in the first year of the Second Plan. Rs.99 out of the budget of Rs.236 were spent in 1956-57 and Rs.29 out of the budget of Rs.45 were utilised for the purpose in 1957-58. It is expected to spend Rs.45 in 1958-59.

248. The progress of the scheme of establishment of wet nurseries at Bhatghar and Nidhan in Bhor taluka to help the plantation scheme was behind schedule in both the years under review. Only about 53 percent and 33 percent of the budget were utilised in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58, respectively. A programme of Rs.1.33 thousands has been chalked out for the scheme for 1958-59.

249. The scheme of Intensification of Demonstration of Methods of Lac Cultivation with a object to introduce scientific methods of lac cultivation for increased production and better quality of lac by demonstrating the benefits of these methods on the villager's own trees was far behind the schedule in 1956-57 and was not implemented at all in 1957-58 in the district in spite of the budget sanction of Rs.200 for the year. Only about 13 percent of the budget was utilised in 1956-57. Since the scheme has been a failure in the first two years of the plan, no budget sanction has been made for 1958-59.

250. The scheme of Construction of Forest Buildings under which residential quarters and wells are to be constructed at Dhond subordinate staff of the Forest Department requiring to stay in forest of the district made a good progress under second year of the plan spending about 80 percent of the budget provision although it had a progress very unsatisfactory in 1956-57. The percentage utilisation of the budget in 1956-57 was only 4.37.

251. In the field of achievement 94 acres (20.9 percent of the plan target) of arid and blank area at Sinhgad Fort were afforested in 1956-57. Further 150 acres at Sinhgad Fort, 20 acres in pre-monsoon period at Khadakwasla (19.6 percent of the plan target) and 30 acres (11.5 percent of the plan target) in premonsoon period at Katraj were afforested in 1957-58. It is proposed to be afforested 36 acres, 32 acres and 123 acres at Sinhgad, Khadakwasla and Katraj respectively in 1958-59.

4 furlongs of fencing of kuran (23.6 percent of the plan target) and no afforestation work was achieved during 1956-57 and further 1 furlong of kuran afforestation and no fencing work was achieved in 1957-58. 32 miles (14.4 percent of the plan target) of Agave hedges during 1956-57 and further 24 miles during 1957-58 were planted with a proposal of plantation of 43 miles of Agave hedges in 1958-59. 100 percent of the plan target was achieved during the first year of the plan by bringing 10 acres of land under special variety of bamboos and the same was continued and proposed to be continued in the ^{next} two years of the plan. 100 percent of the plan target of establishment of two wet nurseries at Bhatgar and Nidhan in Bhor taluka was achieved in the first year of the plan itself and the same achievement was continued further. 20 lbs of lac was harvested from pruning of 240 trees during the first year of the plan with nil achievement in the second year. Of the plan target of 5 residential quarters for the subordinate staff of the Forest department at Dhond, one quarter was partly completed during

during 1956-57 and another one was completed by the end of 1957-58 with a programme of remaining 3 quarters to be constructed in 1958-59.

vii) Soil Conservation

252. A recent erosion survey of area in Bombay, which are exposed to scarcity conditions, has shown that more than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the cultivated area has suffered from soil erosion and about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the land has been rendered useless for agriculture. So soil conservation measures contemplated under the Second Five Plan are of permanent importance.

253. Altogether 17 schemes have been grouped under this development sub-head. Out of which only one scheme is in operation in this district. Under soil conservation scheme measures such as, inspection of bunds, demonstration of plots, training to cultivators to develop the contour-bunding etc. were undertaken to restore deterioration of lands and in due course, restore its productivity.

254. On the scheme pertaining to maintenance of soil conservation work by District Agricultural Officer, Rs.0.46 thousands were spent utilising 19.40 percent of the allotted sum of Rs.2.37 thousands in the year 1956-57, and in the second year of the plan expenditure was incurred to the extent of Rs.2.67 thousands against the budget provision of Rs.2.37 thousands utilising 112.66 percent.

255. In the area where contour-bunding work was carried out, it has been proved that the yield for Rabi Jowar can be raised to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times of the average cultivators' yield, if the scientific methods of dry farming is adopted. Keeping in view the benefits of dry farming methods, the scheme for dry farming was implemented in the year 1956-57 in this district. The total expenditure on this scheme incurred during the year 1956-57

was Rs.14.83 thousands against the budget provision of Rs.15.10 thousands. The total expenditure made in the year 1957-58 was to the extent of Rs.0.30 thousand against the budget of Rs.1.30 thousands utilising only 23.03 percent only of the provision.

256. The scheme for land development and improvement of scarcity area was implemented in 1956-57 and contour-bunding works started with a plan provision of Rs.5,300 thousands. The expenditure recorded was Rs.386 thousands against the budget provision of Rs.632 thousands during the year 1957-58 and thus budget utilisation was 7.8 percent. Rs.696 thousands have been proposed for 1958-59. The scheme for leveling and terracing of hill slopes was not implemented and no provision has been made for the year 1958-59.

257. The progress on the scheme pertaining to maintenance of soil conservation works was far behind schedule in the year 1956-57. Under the scheme for introduction of dry farming in banded areas, 24 and 93 demonstration plots were established in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. These plots had served as training centres to train up the cultivators in dry farming methods. 45 cultivators were trained in the year 1956-57 and 56 cultivators were trained in the year 1957-58. The area of 25,476 acres of land was brought under improvement in the year 1956-57 and bunding work was taken up and completed over an area of 9,700 acres in the year 1957-58. The progress of the scheme was unsatisfactory in the year 1956-57 but was satisfactory in 1957-58.

258. On the whole the progress was very slow under this Development Sub-head - 'Soil Conservation'.

ix) Community and Rural Development

259. The basic need of the rural areas are met by the development activities undertaken under the seven schemes

covering the programme for the Community Development, National Extension Service and Rural Development. The essence of the programme is the same viz., to bring about a social change by arousing the enthusiasm of the rural people for a new way of life and to put an end to poverty and stagnation by ^{initiating} a process of growth in which every family in village will be able to participate. The programme also aims at increased employment and production, organisation of the committee for co-operative effort and organisation of co-operative effort for the common benefit of the community. The programme includes, 1) Sarodaya Development 2) Local Development Works 3) Agricultural and Cattle shows and 4) Development of Village Panchayats as a machinery for handling activities relating to rural development.

260. There were two community Development Blocks viz., Haveli and Purandhar functioning during 1956-57. The N.E.S. scheme was made applicable to Haveli taluka from 26-1-1954 and the block was converted to C.D. stage from 1-11-1956. Purandhar taluka was brought under the N.E.S. scheme on 2-10-1954 and was converted to C.D. block on 1-5-1956. This scheme was applied to another taluka, namely, Sirur on 1-4-1957. The scheme had a good progress during both 1956-57 and 1957-58. Nearly Rs.317 thousands (42.7 percent) of the budget of Rs.740.75 thousands in 1956-57 and Rs.162.43 thousands (91 percent) of the budget of Rs.117 thousands in 1957-58 were spent under the scheme for the uplift of the village communities.

261. Under the programme of Local Development Works nearly Rs.277 thousands (49.48 percent of the budget) during 1956-57 and Rs.113.22 thousands (62.19 percent of budget) during 1957-58 were utilised on the works such as,

- 1) Drinking water supply scheme
- 2) Permanent works for the improvement of agriculture
- 3) Permanent works for the improvement of rural sanitation
- 4) Village roads including small bridges and culverts

- 5) Improvement to school or dispensary buildings where such institutions already exist and are inadequately housed, and
- 6) Construction of godowns for storage of goods provided the benefit accrues to the public generally.

Part of the cost is shared by Central Government and from contributions from the local bodies and people.

262. The development activities are also being undertaken in the Sarvodaya Centres at Mulshi and Mulshi Valley. These activities relate to i) Agricultural development ii) development of cottage industries iii) health iv) water supply v) communication vi) education etc., the works of public utility. 25 to 50 percent of the cost is shared by the people in form of cash and labour and or material.

263. A grant of Rs. 1,500 is given every year under the Second Plan to every District Development Board to hold agricultural [&] cattle shows on intensive scale to encourage improvements of agriculture in general and live-stock in particular. The amount equally in grant is to be locally collected by the Board. Such shows were held at Daramati from 10-1-57 to 17-1-1957 and at Narayangaon from 23-1-58 to 25-1-1958.

264. Nearly 66.9 percent (1.83 thousands) of the budget of Rs. 2.31 thousands were utilised during 1956-57 from the discretionary Grants to the Collector for improvement of agriculture, livestock roads, village water supply, public health, sanitation, cottage industries, rural education and similar activities by way of giving prizes, refreshments etc. to promote good feelings between Government and agriculturists. The scheme had also a satisfactory progress during 1957-58. Government pay grants to the panchayats at a rate of 30 percent of the land revenue. People residing in the schedule and backward are under developed areas are too poor, mostly illiterate and have no village sites. To persuade them to settle at one place they are provided with free village sites. The agricultural assessment is low in the areas in view of the poor soil and, therefore, 30 percent revenue

grant to the Panchayats is quite inadequate to meet requirements. Therefore, financial assistance under the Plan was proposed for the panchayats in these areas. Panchayats from the underdeveloped area were assisted during 1956-57 to the extent of Rs.33,000 (100 percent of the budget) and to the extent of Rs.65,000 (63.9 percent of the budget) during 1957-58. As a matter of policy to establish a village panchayat in each and every village within a period of 3 years from 1955-56 in the former Bombay State, Panchayats are given grants, the rate of which has been increased from 25 percent to 30 percent of land revenue. Nearly 80 percent (Rs.4.42 thousands) of the budget of Rs.5,00,000 during 1956-57 and 65 percent (Rs.461.02 thousands) of the budget of Rs.7.10 lakhs. were given as grant to the new and existing panchayats.

265. The field of achievement includes completion of 69 new works and 99 spillover works during 1956-57 and 54 new works during 1957-58 under local development works; organisation of agricultural and cattle shows at Baramati during 1956-57 and at Narayangaon in Junnar Taluka during 1957-58, grants to 23 village panchayats during 1956-57 and to 33 village panchayats during 1957-58, from underdeveloped areas; and similar grants for establishment of 42 village panchayats during 1956-57 and 276 village panchayats during 1957-58 in other areas of the district.

266. Under N.E.S and C.D. programme 3,911 and 38,490 mds. of fertilizers, 53,309 and 2,839 mds. of improved seeds were distributed respectively during 1956-57 and 1957-58. 117 and 304 new wells were respectively constructed; 134 and 428 old wells were repaired; 133 and 215 adults educational centres were opened and 500 and 616 adults were made literate during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively; 40 and 76 new co-operative societies were established with 712 and 6,000 members respectively in the two years.

x) Co-operation

267. The co-operative movement in the district embraces various aspects of economical activities such as extension of agricultural credit, reorganisation of agriculture, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, sale of agricultural and domestic requisites, formation of milk produce and supply unions. The percentage of total population of the district brought within the co-operative fold has speedily increased from 5.8 percent in 1954-55 to 7.2 percent in 1957-58. The total number of co-operative societies in the district as at the end of the co-operative year 1957-58 stood at 937 with a membership of 1,40,348 and working capital of Rs.415.27 lakhs. The average loan advanced and working capital per member worked out to be Rs.144 and Rs.296 respectively.

268. The development programme for co-operation under the Second Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs.706.94 lakhs for 9 schemes in the district. All the schemes were taken up in the second year of the plan period.

269. The scheme of Extension of Agricultural credit aims at reorganisation of credit structure to fulfil the obligation of providing adequate credit facilities to all agriculturists genuine credit worthy uses and for increasing production efforts by strengthening the credit structures into organisational as well as financial aspects at primary as well as upper level by effective state partnership. The scheme was implemented in 1957-58 and the progress was satisfactory. Nearly 71.57 percent (Rs.79.62 lakhs) of the budget provision for the year was utilised in 1957-58 with an outlay estimated at Rs.142.78 lakhs for the third year of the plan. Assistance to the extent of Rs.21.11 thousands and Rs.208 thousands were granted in 1957-58 towards managerial cost and share capital contribution respectively. Loans to the extent of Rs.72.33 lakhs were also advanced in the same year.

270. The scheme of co-operative training had not been taken up so far, but it is proposed to be taken up in the year 1958-59 at an estimated expenditure of Rs.3.13 thousands. Other scheme of Organisation of Grain Depots by assisting by way of loans to the agricultural credit and multipurpose societies with a plan outlay of Rs.60,000 had also not been taken up in the first two years of Second Plan. It is proposed to be taken up during 1958-59 at an estimated expenditure of Rs.15,000.

271. The scheme of organisation of co-operative societies by providing with assistance by way of contribution to share capital and advancement of loans or subsidies had a rapid progress during the year 1957-58, although the scheme had not been taken up in the first year of the plan. Of the total plan provision of Rs.224.6 thousands it was proposed to be spent Rs.66.93 thousands about 20 percent of the plan provision during 1957-58. Actually more than one and half times of this amount was spent in that year of which Rs.62.93 thousands were utilised in assisting the co-operative farming societies by way of loans or subsidies and other remaining Rs.4,000 for assisting by way of contribution to share capital.

272. The scheme of co-operative Lift Irrigation envisages Rs.33.45 lakhs under the Second Plan for assisting the co-operative lift irrigation societies with the loans or subsidies. It was proposed to utilise Rs.63.7 thousands in 1957-58, but the progress of the scheme in this respect was almost nil. It is proposed to spend Rs.42,000 in 1958-59.

273. The scheme visualising financial assistance by way of short term loans and subsidies towards managerial expenses to Fisheries Co-operatives has a plan provision of Rs.3.30 thousands of which 2 percent of the budget (Rs.0.42 thousand) was utilised in the year 1957-58. It is proposed to spend Rs.5,000 in the third year of the plan in 1958-59. The scheme of Fruits and Vegetable societies for establishment of cold storage plants with

a total plan provision of Rs.3.44 lakhs has not been implemented in the district so far and this scheme is likely to be dropped from the plan.

274. The schemes i) Organisation of Milk Unions and Dairy Societies and ii) Subsidised industrial housing with a total Second Plan provision of Rs.109 thousands and Rs.120 thousands respectively, have not been implemented in the district so far. However, it is proposed to spend Rs.43.73 thousands and Rs.20 thousands respectively on the two schemes during 1958-59.

275. Physical achievement in the programme of co-operation in Second Plan during 1957-58 included assistance towards managerial cost to 33 large sized agricultural credit societies with a target to cover 64 societies in 1958-59; to 20 agricultural credit societies by way of share capital contribution with a target to cover 34 societies in 1958-59; organisation of 36 large sized societies, 5 small sized societies and 1 central financing agency with targets of 13, 10, and 1 societies of the three types respectively in 1958-59; organisation of 1 co-operative farming society, 3 ^{societies were} assisted by loans or subsidies, 1 assisted by a share capital contribution with a target of 1, 3 and 2 societies respectively in 1958-59. One co-operative lift irrigation society was organised; one co-operative fisheries society was organised and two such societies were assisted with managerial subsidies with a programme in 1958-59 of the ⁸ lift irrigation societies to be organised, one fisheries co-operative society to be developed. In addition, the programme for 1958-59 includes 1,440 persons to be trained in co-operation; 3 grain depots to be organised and 3 to be assisted; 1 federation and 5 feeders to be organised in the scheme of organisation of co-operative milk supply unions or societies; one subsidised industrial housing societies to be organised.

xi) Miscellaneous

276. The schemes under Second Five Year Plan relating to Agriculture and Community Development, aim at increasing agricultural production and as well as aim at the development of certain areas which has a natural scenic beauty and have some historical importance. Under the same head provision has also been made for the establishment of organised state nurseries in the plan in order to ensure adequate supply of reliable seeds and ornamental plants at reasonable prices. None of the two schemes pertaining to this district relating to Nurseries and Gardens could be implemented in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan.

National Park at Sinhgad

277. To enhance national beauty of the historical fort of Sinhgad, which is surrounded by lofty ranges of Sahyadri, to develop and to make the place suitable for recreation and for attracting touring traffic, the scheme under the Second Five Year Plan has been provided with an outlay of Rs.7.20 lakhs. The scheme envisages improvement of areas surrounding the historic place. The work on different items could not be started in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. It is proposed to cover a total area of 1,000 acres by detailed survey to acquire 100 acres of land and to complete necessary water arrangement, construction of 5 miles road and pathway and one rest house for tourists. Rs.2.44 lakhs has been provided in the year 1958-59. The scheme is behind the schedule.

Expansion of existing nurseries at Poona.

278. Under the scheme for expansion of existing nurseries the plan aims for the establishment of a Central Nursery at the University campus, at Poona, and provides the plan outlay of Rs.39,000. The primary aim of the scheme is to cater for the requirements in ornamental planting materials of Government

institutions and public at large. It is also aimed at supply of well known sappling for road sides. The scheme was not started in the year 1956-57 as no grants were sanctioned. In the year 1957-58 funds to the extent of Rs.23,000 were sanctioned and spent for preliminary work at University Park in Poona, such as providing i) a storage tank ii) providing lift irrigation to the nursery area, and iii) fencing the necessary area. Since the preliminary work remained incomplete, the work on collection and propogation of ornamental plants could not be started. However it was anticipated that the target for the plan period will be completed by working at higher speed during the remaining period of the plan. The scheme is behind schedule.

2. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Major and Medium Irrigation Project

279. The three schemes, namely, i) Vir Dam Project ii) Khadakwasla Project iii) Spillover of Pushpavati Bandhara, having a total outlay of Rs.7 Crores in the Second Five Year Plan, are planned to serve mostly areas that are very liable to famine.

280. As per phase programme of Second Five Year Plan, expenditure of Rs.60.63 lakhs on the Vir Dam Project in the taluka of Purandhar is to be incurred by the year 1958-59. The plans and estimates of the project envisages construction of a dam on the river Nira, a little down stream of the existing weir at Vir in the Purandhar taluka of the Poona district for providing a storage of 24,198 Mcft. An additional area of 99,850 acres including perinnial will be irrigated on the Nira right bank canal by the project.

281. The total plan provision for Vir Dam Project is to the extent of Rs.425 lakhs. A budget provision of Rs.10.023 lakhs was made in the year 1956-57, out of which Rs.8.90 lakhs were spent utilising 88.76 percent of the budget. An expenditure amounting

to Rs.19.95 lakhs has been incurred against the budget provision of Rs.21.918 lakhs in the year 1957-58 utilising 88.03 percent.

282. The Khadakwasla Project envisages construction of a earthen dam to hold a gross storage of 15,530 Mcft. The storage will be utilised on the Mutha Right Bank Canal which will be remodelled to carry a higher discharge and also extended from mile 69 to 101, thus bringing an additional command to 80,000 acres giving a total gross command of 1,81,080 acres on the Mutha Right Canal. The project will bring under irrigation an area of 300 acres including perinnials. The talukas of Haveli and Dhond will be benefitted by this project. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to Rs.5.26 crores in addition to Rs.31.58 lakhs of foreign exchange. A plan provision of Rs.3 crore and a foreign exchange of Rs.15.45 lakhs have been made in the Second Five Year Plan. A 100 percent budget (Rs.15.51 lakhs excluding foreign exchange) in 1956-57, and 14.4 percent of the budget (Rs.45.42) lakh and 32 percent of foreign exchange (Rs.20.90 lakhs) for 1957-58 were utilised for the purpose. A budget of Rs.72.50 lakhs has been provided for 1958-59.

283. The work of construction of a masonry Bandhara across the river Pushpavati at village Netwad in Junnar taluka of Poona district and 3 miles of channel work had been already completed by the end of the First Plan period. Nearly 32.5 percent of the budget (193.13) was utilised during 1957-58, with a programme of Rs.1,62,600, for 1958-59.

284. Actual prelimineries of Khadakwasla Project were started in 1957-58 and by the end of October 1957, earth work on the approach road of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Panset Dam site was completed. 3.1 Mcft. were excavated for ^{seat of dam, 0.5 Mcft.} temporary water weir and 3.5 Mcft., of earth work was achieved during 1957-58.

285. The programme for 1958-59 includes excavation of 4.17 Mcft. for a seat of dam; 3.9 Mcft. excavation of temporary water weir and 28.50 Mcft. of earth work.

286. Nearly 125 acres of land were brought under irrigation in 1957-58, by Pushpavati Bandhara. The programme of 1958-59 includes irrigation of 2,250 acres of land of the total plan target of 4,032 acres of land.

INDUSTRY & MINING

Industries

287. The programme under Industry and Mining comprising of mine schemes under the Second Five Year Plan for the district is dealt with under two heads, viz.,

1. Large and Medium Industries
2. Village and Small Industries

The development of larger and medium industries in the district is encouraged by securing facilities such as grant of land, provision of water supply and power and also financial and technical assistance. The Industrial Chemists Laboratory proposed to be established at Poona is expected to be tackle problems which are likely to be useful in the promotion of industrial development rendering technical guidance to parties approaching the laboratory for such assistance. The necessity of such laboratory at Poona was deemed as the area round about Poona City is developing industrially.

288. The development of village and small industries occupies an important place in the programme of economic rehabilitation of the country. The programme for the district is designed to promote the growth ^{of} small industry and cottage industry so as to provide occupation and source of income to the village people. In the Second Plan special importance has been given to the programme so as to provide a balance between the basic and heavy industries which are provided in the central part of the plan and which are capital intensive and small intensive which are labour intensive and will lead to increase production

of necessities of life. Emphasis has been laid on organisation of cottage and small industries on co-operative basis. The programmes are directed to offer training to artisans in the use of important tools and equipments, research in village and small industries, organisation of industrial co-operatives at primary district level. Assistance is provided to State Bank branches in recommending small scale schemes on pilot basis at Poona.

289. The scheme of Establishment of Industrial Estate and Township at Hadapsar within the limit of Poona Municipal Corporation envisaging assistance to the development of small scale industries by way of providing facilities such as finishing, assembling, standardisation, qualitymaking etc. was upto the schedule in both 1956-57 and 1957-58. The budget of Rs. 3 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs.1.92 lakhs in 1957-58 was fully utilised in the respective years towards acquisition of land, construction of pipelines etc. The scheme of organisation of a polytechnic in cottage industries with a plan programme of Rs.4.75 lakhs for the training in improved methods of production was taken up in 1957-58 and was far behind schedule in view of the utilisation of the budget grant during the first two years of the Second Plan. Only about 4.29 percent (Rs.1.50 thousands) of the budget of Rs.35,000 were utilised in the second year

290. The scheme for providing financial assistance to craftsmen and small scale industry workers by way of loan made a good progress and was ahead schedule during 1957-58. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs.12.50 thousands in 1956-57 and of Rs.15.00 thousands (107 percent of the budget sanction) in 1957-58 was extended to the craftsmen and cottage industry workers under the scheme. The scheme with a plan provision of Rs.1,00,000 for organisation of small handy-tools on the basis of co-ordinated efforts between large central factories and small scale engineering workshops equipped with suitable machinery and tools like, screw driver, stanners etc. was taken up during 1957-58 and

was far behind the schedule considering the fraction of the budget utilised during the year. The scheme had a budget grant of Rs.1.92 thousands for 1956-57 but it was not started during the year. 2.67 percent (Rs.1.71 thousands) of the budget of Rs.64,000 for 1957-58 were spent under the scheme during that year.

Programme of the scheme started during 1957-58 to assist the co-operative societies of tanners and leather workers by providing them with adequate working capital tools and equipments, sheds and line pits etc. were far behind schedule during 1957-58.

Only about 6.25 percent (Rs.500) of the budget of Rs.8,000 for 1957-58 was utilised to encourage the leather and tanning industry through co-operative societies.

The scheme contemplating grants of financial assistance for various purposes to the weavers' Co-operative societies for development of handloom industry was little behind schedule during 1957-58.

53.5 percent of the budget of Rs.1,00,000 was spent during 1957-58 towards the assistance for the handloom industry by way of supplying improved tools and appliances for opening sales depots, and for mobile van for sale of handloom cloth. The scheme also envisages establishment of dyehouses, model production centres, research laboratory, bleaching, finishing and calendering plants etc.

291. The scheme of organisation and grant of financial assistance to labour contract societies for the construction of minor works of the Public Works Department and the Forest Department was implemented in the district during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan.

292. Nearly Rs.6.76 thousands were contributed to the share capital of the industrial co-operative societies including the District Industrial Co-operative Association in the district during 1957-58 to strengthen the financial resources of Industrial Co-operatives in view of the fact that the membership of these institutions consists of poor artisans with meagre resources. The Government of India is expected to contribute about 51 percent in the share capital of the existing as well as new industrial

industrial co-operatives which will be organised under the Second Five Year Plan.

293. The scheme for the establishment of Industrial Chemists Laboratory in the compound of the University of Poona could not be implemented during 1956-57 and 1957-58 for want of sanction of budget for the two years. This laboratory is expected to give technical assistance to chemical, food, mineral and forest industry in the areas round about Poona. A programme of Rs.294 thousands has been proposed for the development of Large and Medium and Small and Cottage Industries during 1958-59,

294. Field of achievement for 1956-57 and 1957-58 includes grant of financial assistance to 9 weavers co-operative societies in 1956-57, ^{to} 2 craftsmen and to 1 society for the development of tanning and leather industry and appointment of one member on the staff for the manufacture of screw drivers for 1957-58.

295. It is proposed for 1958-59 to train 30 persons in polytechnic, to appoint three men on the staff for the manufacture of screw drivers etc., and to construct a building for the Industrial Chemists' Laboratory.

Transport and Communication

1) Road Development

296. The programme of Road Development has to be reviewed in the light of the needs for communications to feed industrial areas to connect important rail heads and marketing centres with the interior, to provide ^{all} weather roads to facilitate extension of passenger transport service, which has been nationalised.

297. The total road mileage in the district as on 31st March 1958 was 2890.3 miles and served a surrounding area of 2.08 sq. miles per unit length of road.

298. A scheme of Road Development in the Poona district envisages construction of 47.50 miles of additional metalled roads and modernising of 179.50 miles of existing roads and construction of 10 bridges from either state fund or central plan funds. Of the total plan provision of Rs.53.97 lakhs under the plan, Rs.9.60 lakhs are for the spillover work improvement to Poona-Nasik road and construction of diversion of Bombay-Poona road; Rs.6.15 lakhs as the provision from the state funds for Second Plan; Rs.23.23 lakhs are under the central sector for construction or modernisation of National Highways and Rs.4.99 lakhs are for the non-plan schemes of construction or modernising of state roads and now accommodated in the Second Plan.

299. The progress of the spillover works of improvement to Poona-Nasik Road was rather slow in 1957-58, although its performance was good during the first year of the Second Plan. The percentage utilisation of the budget for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 were respectively 93.46 (Rs.3.53 lakhs) and 64.96 (Rs.2.77 lakhs). The spillover work of construction of diversion of Bombay-Poona Road with a plan provision of Rs.2.03 lakhs was not started during both the years for incompleteness of the land acquisition proceedings. The land acquisition proceedings were in progress during the year 1957-58.

300. Of the five works of the construction and modernising of roads under the Second Plan Schemes, namely, 1) widening of mile No.98 of Bombay-Poona Road 2) Construction of Diversion in mile No.84-85 of Bombay-Poona Road 3) Widening to two Lane Traffic etc. The first work was taken up in the year 1957-58 with plan provision of Rs.1.06 lakhs and its progress was very slow during the year as nearly only about 38.50 percent of the budget (Rs.30.88 thousands) was utilised in that year. The plans and estimates of the cost of other two works were being prepared during 1957-58. The construction of 5 bridges under the Second Five Year Plan were not taken up during the first two years of

the plan as the plans and estimates were being prepared for them. Of these two works, one at Ambeghar and a bridge across the Nirgudghar Nala will be started during the year 1958-59 for which a budget of Rs.160.56 thousands has been sanctioned from the plan provision of Rs.409.64 thousands. In addition to the

301. In addition to the outlay of state plan, a sum of Rs.23.23 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the Second Five Year Plan period for the construction and improvement of roads and bridges under the Central Sector viz., National Highways. The progress of 7 works of construction and improvement to roads and of construction of 3 bridges taken up in 1956-57 was satisfactory. The ratio of actual expenditure to the budget for roads was 69.06 percent in 1956-57 and 62.14 percent in 1957-58 and for bridges was 92.14 percent in 1956-57 and 73.22 percent in 1957-58. The plans and estimates of 1) widening 27 miles of Poona-Banglore Road and construction of bridges across Roti Nalla and Ghargaon Nalla were not yet sanctioned by Government and therefore, the work for these had not started during the first two years of the Second Plan.

302. Over and above this, a non-plan scheme of modernising 36 miles of Poona-Ahmednagar Road with a provision of Rs.576.06 thousands; construction of diversion in mile No.90 of Bombay-Poona Road with a provision of Rs.145.30 thousands and construction of 10 miles of Aney-Malsej road with a provision of Rs.908.87 thousands has been accommodated in the Second Plan.

303. The work of Poona-Ahmednagar Road at one place was physically completed during First Five year Plan and at other Place the work was stopped in 1957-58 due to technical difficulties. The work on Bombay-Poona Road was not started as the land acquisition proceedings were in progress. Owing to these reasons progress of non-plan schemes was very slow during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

304. The field of achievement included improvement, of 15 miles

out of the plan target of 50 miles to Poona-Nasik Road under Spillover works in 1956-57 and improvement to further 11 miles in 1957-58; modernising of 11.90 miles (the full plan target) of Poona-Bangalore Road; 48.6 miles (the full plan target) of Poona-Sholapur Road, widening of 35 miles (the full plan target) of Poona-Sholapur Road, construction of diversion of 1 mile of Poona-Bangalore Road and construction of 3 miles (of the plan target of 7 miles) of Pirangut-Mutha Road under the National Highways in 1956-57. The achievement in 1957-58 for national highways was nil either due to the target was fully achieved during 1956-57 or that the plans and estimated were not finalised. Of the target of 6 miles, 1.25 miles of Poona-Ahmednagar Road in 1956-57 and further 1.25 miles in 1957-58 were modernised under the Non-plan schemes accommodated in the Second Plan.

305. 30 percent of the work of the construction of a bridge at Ambeghar across Nira river and 40 percent of bridge across Nirgudghar Nalla had completed in 1957-58 under State-plan. 50 percent of the bridge work at Chale, 50 percent ^{at Paud} and 20 percent at Velhe had also completed during 1957-58 in the National Highways under the Central Sector.

5. SOCIAL SERVICES

1) Education

306. In the programme of 12 schemes for educational development included in the district plan, there is emphasis on the growth of primary education, diversification of secondary education, increasing facility of industrial and technical education. Greater attention is also paid to social and physical education. Of the 12 schemes, the scheme of strengthening of administrative staff of the Directorate of Education was not implemented during the year of the Second Plan. While the scheme of providing hostel facilities to secondary schools was not implemented during 1956-57 and 1957-58. Nearly Rs.31.58 thousands were spent in 1956-57

under the scheme of Expansion of Primary Education which envisages compulsory primary education to the children upto the age of 14 years as embodied in the directive principles of the Constitution of India. The progress of the scheme was upto the schedule in 1957-58 as the expenditure during the year was to the extent of Rs.168.90 thousands utilising 132.80 percent of the budget provision of Rs.122.67 thousands in extending the compulsory primary education to all places with population upto one thousand and over. About Rs.11.13 thousands in 1956-57 and Rs.22.30 thousands in 1957-58 were spent in training of primary teachers at Lonl which would improve the quality of tuition in primary and basic schools and meet the demand for more primary teachers, required due to the rapid expansion of primary education. The scheme of primary school building envisaging construction of new primary school buildings for the expansion of primary education was upto schedule in both the years under review as nearly 133.00 percent of the budget in 1956-57 (Rs.151.71 thousands) and 125 percent of the budget in 1957-58 (Rs.387.33 thousands) were spent over the construction of primary school under taken by District Buildings Committee. The scheme of scholarships etc. in secondary schools providing financial assistance in the shape of loan scholarships, free studentships and stipends to the needy pupils (particularly in the rural areas) was also upto the schedule during the first two years of the plan, while the scheme of Introduction of Basic Education in Primary Schools had comparatively slow progress as nearly 63.7 percent in 1956-57 and 69.3 percent in 1957-58 of the budget were utilised during the respective years.

307. The scheme of i) Multipurpose and Multilateral schools at Hingane and Saswad ii) Strengthening of Administrative Staff at and iii) The Campus work at R.C.M. Gujrathi Highschool, Poona-2, were not taken up during the first year of the Second Plan due to the administrative difficulty and non-availability of iron and steel for the construction work. However, the three schemes had progressed upto the schedule in the year 1957-58, the utilisation

of budget being 100 percent for each scheme.

308. The programme of 1958-59 includes provision of Rs.11,640 for training of primary teachers at Loni, Rs.35,380 for compulsory primary education, Rs.1,15,500 for construction of primary school buildings, Rs.8,250 for the introduction of Basic Education in primary schools, Rs.5,687 for multipurpose highschools at Hingane and Saswad.

309. The field of achievement includes appointments of 80 primary school teachers out of the targets of 113 in 1956-57 and 183 appointments during 1957-58 of the target of 241; 43 teachers were trained every year at Loni during 1956-57 and 1957-58. Targets of 45 and 115 classrooms during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively were fully achieved under the scheme of construction of School Buildings. Seven ordinary schools that were converted into basic schools in 1956-57 were continued in 1957-58, with no new addition. Two multipurpose schools, viz., N.E.S.Highschool, Saswad for Agricultural Course and Mahilashram-Highschool at Hingane for Home-Science Course were started in the year 1957-58 the courses in the standard VIII to begin with. The arrangement regarding appointment of trained staff, construction of school building and purchase of furniture and equipment was still in progress. Scholarships and free studentships were accorded to 188 students in 1956-57 and to 268 students in 1957-58. One Junior Superintendent was appointed in September 1957 in the office of the Educational Inspector on temporary basis for expediting the implementation of educational schemes in the Second Plan in Poona District.

310. The programme of physical side of the scheme includes appointments of 241 primary teachers; training of 40 teachers at Loni Training College; Construction of 52 classrooms; and continuation of the post of Junior Superintendent.

311. In the field of Technical education 3 first year courses have been started at the Polytechnic School admitting 300 students

and appointing 66 members in the staff. Two courses were started in the Government Technical Highschool admitting 7 students and appointing 21 members on the staff.

312. It is proposed to admit another batch of 300 students appointing 61 members on the staff at the polytechnic during the 1958-59. 40 students are proposed to be admitted to the Technical Highschool appointing 6 members on the staff during 1958-59.

ii) HEALTH

313. The programme of 9 schemes under 'Health' in the district includes provision for increased facilities for medical and surgical aid, prevention of communicable diseases, Public Health measures for improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions and water supply. An expenditure of Rs.530.56 thousands (about 52 percent of the budget) was incurred in 1956-57. The corresponding figures for 1957-58 is Rs. 1576.93 thousands (about 69 percent of the budget). The programme for 1958-59 has been stepped up appreciably and a provision of Rs.3,573.10 thousands has been made for health schemes.

314. The progress of the 9 schemes together, was slow during the first year of the Second Plan. Only about 52 percent of the budget provision for the year was utilised in 1956-57. The schemes of Expansion of Civil Hospital and of Providing Additional Staff Equipment and Alterations at Existing Medical Institutions were not taken up in 1956-57 inspite of budget provision to the former of Rs.102.99 thousands. The latter scheme made a good progress in 1957-58 utilising more than 96 percent of the budget while the progress of the former scheme i.e. scheme of Expansion of Civil Hospital was slow, the percentage budget utilisation for which was only 44.17 in 1957-58. The programme for 1958-59 for these two schemes includes budget provision of Rs.142.85 thousand and Rs.156.22 thousands respectively.

315. The schemes 1) No. 533 of Reorganisation of District Health Office 2) No. 563(b) consisting of i) Extension of Gravity Main to Newly Added Areas of Poona Municipal Corporation ii) Providing additional Filter and a reservoir at Poona Cantonment Water Works iii) Water Supply at Pimpari Town iv) Extension of Bahiroba Pumping Station v) Construction of Staff quarters at Bund Garden, Poona, and 3) Upgrading of Departments in Medical College and Hospitals for Medical Research made a good progress during 1956-57 and maintained the same in 1957-58. The percentages of budget utilisation in 1956-57 was for schemes Nos. 553, 563(b), and 596 were respectively 109.3, 89.0, 86.97 and in 1957-58 were respectively 92.86, 81.82 and 71.26.

316. The scheme of establishment of Primary Health Units and a Family Planning Centre in the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Haveli, and Ambegaon was behind schedule as little more than 46 percent of the budget was utilised in first two years of the Second Plan, while the spillover works of the First Five Year Plan regarding i) Piped Water Supply to Greater Poona from Khadakwasla ii) Improvement of Low Service Gravity Main and Erecting Electrical Water Pumping Set and minor works such as iii) Purchase of Meters etc. at Poona Cantonment Water Works and ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Improvements to Low Service Gravity Main at Ganesh Khind, though was rather behind schedule during 1956-57, owing to the foreign exchange restriction on the import of required electrical meters and machinery, the work was speeded up in the second year of the Second Plan. The percent utilisation of the budgets were about 55 in 1956-57 and 87 in 1957-58. On the other hand the scheme of Municipal and Village Water Supply at Khed, Talegaon-Dabhade, Jejuri, Baramati, Lonavala and Alandi made somewhat satisfactory progress in 1956-57 but had not maintained the same during 1957-58. The percentage of expenditure ^{to the budget} /dropped from 62.58 in 1956-57 to 42.7 percent in 1957-58.

317. The Khadakwasla Water Supply Scheme programmed with a

provision of Rs.150 lakhs has been discontinued from the Second Plan.

318. The field of achievement included opening of 95 beds in civil hospitals, appointment of 59 nurses and two members in the staff of the District Health Office in 1956-57 which were continued in 1957-58; Establishment of Primary Health Units and One Family Planning Centre during 1956-57 and one each of Primary Health Unit and one Family Planning Centre during 1957-58, 45 per cent in 1956-57 and further 15 percent in 1957-58 of the construction work of creation of electrical water pumping set at Poona Cantonment Water Works and 60 percent of construction work in 1957-58 of extension to the gravity mains to the newly added areas of Poona Municipal Corporation was completed. 37 electrical pumping machines have been purchased during 1957-58 for expansion of Bahiroba Pumping Station. 2 municipalities each in 1956-57 and 1957-58 were granted aids for the improvement of water supply and 7 persons were appointed in 1956-57 and were continued in the next year under the scheme of Upgrading of Departments in Medical College and Hospitals for medical research.

319. The programme for 1958-59 includes continuation of 95 beds opened in 1957-58; and of 59 nurses appointed during 1957-58 construction of 50 percent of the quarters and a R.C.C.reservoir.

iii) BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE

320. The Backward Class population constitutes nearly 13.33 percent of the total population of the district. Besides sharing the various welfare measures which are available to the general public of the state, a number of special concessions and ameliorative measures have been taken for the Socio-economic uplift of these classes. Emphasis was laid during the First Five Year Plan on better educational facilities for backward classes, while the facilities already provided are being continued as part

of the normal expenditure on social services, a number of new schemes for the economic uplift of the backward classes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan. Special mention may be made of the programme for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes which had not received adequate attention in the past. The opening of additional 'Sanskar Kendras' and the development of existing Sanskar Kendras is another noteworthy feature of the Second Plan. Larger provision has also been made in the Plan, for the development of cottage industries normally pursued by the backward classes in these industries through a number of training-cum-production centres.

321. Under Article.17 of the Constitution of India , untouchability has been abolished and the practice in any shape or form is forbidden. To intensify their drive for the removal of untouchability Rs.3.25 thousand (93 percent of the budget) were spent during 1956-57, on opening of Sanskar Kendras. Measures for eradication of untouchability were taken in this kendras by way of propogands through films, posters, radio, dramas, Kirtans and ballads. The scheme had also satisfactory progress during 1957-58 as more than 95 percent of the budget of Rs.3.48 - thousands were utilised over the sanskar kendras.

322. The scheme envisaging expansion of facilities for primary and other education to backward class students by way of free distribution of books, slates etc. had also ^asatisfactory progress during both 1956-57 and 1957-58 as nearly 100 percent of the budget grants were utilised under the scheme during those years.

323. Schemes envisaging development of scheduled areas by providing measures such as co-operative societies, village approach roads, wells, bunding etc., financial assistance to trained backward class artisans, assistance and uplift of Nomadic Tribes by way of provision of hostel facilities and Ashram-schools, opening of training-cum-production centre, financial assistance to nomadic tribes agriculturists have not

been implemented yet.

324. Programme of Rs.44.48 thousands has been proposed for 1958-59 for the four backward class schemes.

325. Field of achievement includes opening of 2 Sanskar Kendras in 1956-57 and distribution of books and slates to nearly 82,275 Backward Class students during first year of the Second Plan.

iv) SOCIAL WELFARE

326. Social Welfare Services are concerned with well being of entire community. The activities of the Second Five Year Plan under the sub-head 'Social Welfare' are limited to groups which are invulnerable condition or need special assistance, due to the fact that the reliable statistical data pertaining to social welfare are not available and trained personnel required for social welfare activities are not found in sufficient number even to fulfil the present need.

327. Under the schemes for social welfare, the measures for women and children, the physically handicapped, welfare of women and other social problems have been taken up. The Government of Bombay has taken statutory measures like prevention of Prostitution Act, the Hindu Divorce Act, the Habitual Offenders Act etc. In addition to these steps, the Government of Bombay has been liberal in financial assistance to the voluntary organisations working in the field of Social Welfare.

328. There are 9 social welfare schemes in the district of which 4 were introduced in the first year of the Second Plan. The number of schemes under operation during 1957-58 were 7. The schemes encouraging research work in respect of problems connected with Juvenile delinquency by way of award of scholarship and to develop students into disciplined citizens were upto the schedule during 1956-57 and 1957-58. The scheme aiming at extension of welfare services to women and children in rural

areas was behind schedule during both the years. The other six schemes related to opening and aiding certified schools, After care hostels, remand homes, Juvenile guidance centres, pilot classification centre and building grants to rescue homes were far behind schedule. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during the two years was either negligible or nil. The expenditure under the sub-head 'Social Welfare' during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 were Rs.16.89 thousands and Rs.48.04 thousands respectively. Schemes together have a programme of Rs.135.14 thousands for 1958-59.

329. The field^{of}/achievement included opening of 10 balwadis, 10 adult classes, 10 mahila mandals, 10 health centres, 10 play-centres, 10 milk centres, 6 sewing classes and constructing 1 kendras, thus achieving the full target during the year 1956-57 under the scheme of Welfare Extension Project. One gymnasium was constructed; one youth camp was held; one scholarship was awarded to a student to conduct research in Juvenile delinquency during 1956-57. Achievement during 1957-58 included maintenance of the achievements in the first year and organisation of a school board, opening of a pilot classification centre by appointing 2 persons on the staff and award of 2 scholarships to conduct research in Juvenile delinquency.

330. Targets for 1958-59 included construction of a building for rescue home, opening of a remand home, opening of a Juvenile guidance centre and holding of four youth camps.

6. SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

331. The schemes grouped under the sub-head 'Scientific and Industrial Research' includes the programme for the publicity of the Second Five Year Plan, Statistical organisation, development of art and culture, miscellaneous schemes, schemes of local bodies and District Development Board and tourism.

The object of schemes under this head is to set out briefly steps which have been taken during the First Five Year Plan to develop research work, statistics and evaluation in relation to planning and the directions in which further work is proposed to be undertaken.

332. In all two schemes have been implemented in the years under review in Poona district, and for one scheme relating to statistics a provision has been made for the year 1958-59. The miscellaneous schemes received, from District Development Board, have not been implemented.

333. With a view to popularise the use of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking area and thus assisting in adoption of that language as National Language, the scheme of propagation of Hindi among primary teachers has been implemented in this district. This scheme envisages the training in Hindi to the primary school teachers. On this scheme an amount of Rs.22.38 thousands was spent in the year 1956-57. Out of the total budget of Rs.15.67 thousands provided for the scheme for the year 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs.11.42 thousands was made, which works out ^{to be} 72.88 percent of the budget provision. Thus the total expenditure incurred on this scheme during the first two year of the plan comes to Rs.33.82 thousands.

334. After independence the need for more and better statistics was keenly felt and steps have been taken for co-ordination of statistics, collected by various departments administered by the Government. For collection and compilation of other statistics and conducting surveys from time to time and strengthen the statistical machinery in the district, a programme for opening of District Statistical Office has also been taken up under this scheme and a separate provision of Rs.5.94 thousands has been made for this district which forms 0.71 percent of the total state plan provision of Rs.334.30 thousands. Under this scheme the District Statistical Officer at

Poona, is expected to function in the year 1958-59. The miscellaneous schemes received from District Development Board was not implemented during the years under review and no provision has been made for the year 1958-59.

335. In order to help local bodies for each type of schemes as are not covered by the general schemes, a budget provision has been made for grant of subsidies and loans in the Second Five Year Plan. Under this development head, schemes prepared by Municipal Corporation, boroughs and district municipalities, a subsidy of Rs.5 lakhs has been advanced to the Municipal Corporation, Poona, in the year 1956-57 for different activities relating to slum-clearance, medical facilities, parks and gardens etc.

336. In the year 1956-57, 80 primary teachers received training in Hindi against the target of 80 teachers, thus achieving 100 percent result. In the year 1957-58, only 65 teachers have been trained in Hindi against the targetted figures of 80 teachers

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PART II

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

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STATEMENT No.1

Area & Population by Talukas in POONA DISTRICT. (1951 Census)

Name of Talukas	Ambeegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran-dhar	Sirur	Velhe	Poona District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Area in sq. miles.	401.5	539.7	324.8	516.1	514.9	585.8	532.7	539.4	413.8	353.3	67.8	426.5	610.5	196.2	6023.0
Head Quarter	Ghodegaon.	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Poona City	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Vadgaon.	Paud	Poona City & Cantt.	Saswad	Sirur	Vele	
Population of headquarters	6,732	17,064	7,393	18,849	480,982	4,981	11,632	11,750	2,512	1,916	539,993	6,354	3,482	581	633,239
Other important towns :-															
Name	Manchar	Malegaon	-	-	Dapodi	Kalamb	Otur	Alandi	Lonawla	-	Kirkee	Tejuri	Talegaon	-	
Population	7,782	6,528	-	-	7,437	13,084	7,666	2,432	16,771	-	48,552	3,036	9,749	-	123,037
Name	Avsari	Supa	-	-	Loni.Kal.	Bavada	Ale	-	Talegaon	-	-	-	-	-	
Population	5,393	6,302	-	-	6,196	8,927	5,355	-	6,349	-	-	-	-	-	39,022
Total population of taluka:															
Male	48,876	67,626	35,658	44,829	93,719	57,362	68,858	63,266	51,210	35,026	323,940	50,839	51,543	13,444	1006,201
Female	50,004	66,646	38,053	44,333	86,934	54,941	71,429	63,191	47,170	33,858	270,143	52,560	51,665	13,947	944,775
Total	98,880	134,272	73,711	89,162	180,653	112,304	140,287	126,457	98,386	68,884	594,083	103,399	103,108	27,391	1950,976
Urban	Male 9,893	15,108	3,720	9,750	16,644	19,267	20,363	7,204	12,230	-	321,090	4,592	6,558	-	446,419
Female	10,014	14,786	3,673	9,099	14,859	18,325	20,754	6,978	10,890	-	267,455	4,798	6,673	-	388,364
Total	19,907	29,894	7,393	18,849	31,503	37,592	41,117	14,182	23,120	-	588,545	9,390	13,231	-	834,783
Rural	Male 38,983	52,517	31,938	35,079	77,075	38,095	48,495	56,062	38,986	35,026	2,850	46,247	44,985	13,444	559,782
Female	39,990	51,860	34,380	35,234	72,075	36,617	50,675	56,213	36,280	33,858	2,688	47,762	44,892	13,947	556,471
Total	78,973	104,377	66,318	70,313	149,150	74,712	99,170	112,275	75,266	68,884	5,538	94,009	89,877	27,391	1116,253

SOURCE: District Census Handbook (1951)

STATEMENT No.2

Distribution of the Population of Poona District according to different Livelihood Classes
(1951 Census)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES		Asbegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran-dhar	Sirur	Vele	Poona Dist.
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependents	Rural	64,729	64,219	49,626	50,282	76,115	51,643	78,955	37,037	44,861	50,857	731	67,033	68,061	23,690	777,848
	Urban	11,284	7,517	315	1,649	7,491	13,003	19,340	7,976	899	-	9,441	1,762	5,505	-	86,182
	Total	76,013	71,736	49,941	51,931	83,606	64,651	98,295	95,013	45,760	50,857	10,172	68,800	73,566	23,690	864,030
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependents	Rural	1,173	2,510	2,756	1,620	2,892	2,033	1,649	3,604	5,282	3,127	108	3,331	2,221	1,244	33,540
	Urban	476	583	170	54	933	704	625	86	371	-	1,373	173	700	-	6,248
	Total	1,649	3,093	2,926	1,674	3,825	2,737	2,274	3,690	5,653	3,127	1,481	3,504	2,911	1,244	39,788
III Cultivating labourers and their dependents	Rural	1,655	19,035	1,491	4,628	7,687	9,323	9,927	4,106	1,473	833	494	3,574	3,197	295	61,768
	Urban	781	2,513	-	107	3,041	5,135	992	321	31	-	4,572	197	790	-	18,488
	Total	2,436	21,553	1,491	4,735	10,728	14,458	4,919	4,427	1,504	833	5,066	3,771	3,987	295	80,256
IV Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	Rural	3,359	2,463	1,115	1,970	2,100	962	3,032	2,710	727	999	27	4,473	3,275	317	27,528
	Urban	874	322	429	83	136	561	2,097	356	212	-	3,324	713	323	-	9,438
	Total	4,233	2,785	1,544	2,053	2,236	1,523	5,129	3,066	939	999	3,351	5,186	3,603	317	36,966
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES																
V Production other than cultivation	Rural	4,196	4,812	6,192	3,629	20,975	4,153	4,774	6,111	4,843	3,367	1,166	6,166	4,885	881	76,158
	Urban	1,937	4,043	2,054	3,667	8,501	10,148	4,706	1,257	3,913	-	147,605	1,619	1,609	-	1,911,111
	Total	6,133	8,855	8,246	7,296	29,476	14,301	9,480	7,368	8,756	3,367	148,771	7,785	6,494	881	2,672,269
VI Commerce	Rural	873	1,367	1,365	1,426	6,156	1,123	2,100	2,716	2,496	831	456	2,168	1,915	229	2,522
	Urban	1,896	5,199	1,403	2,202	2,015	1,851	4,363	1,244	2,954	-	96,610	1,662	1,653	-	1,230,511
	Total	2,769	6,566	2,768	3,628	8,171	2,974	6,463	3,960	5,450	831	97,066	3,830	3,568	229	1,482,733
VII Transport	Rural	93	276	177	578	1,796	202	102	52	1,929	121	373	659	99	32	648
	Urban	221	621	225	5,070	784	682	871	153	3,138	-	34,324	154	196	-	46,438
	Total	314	897	402	5,648	2,580	884	973	205	5,067	121	34,697	813	295	32	52,922
VIII Other services & miscellaneous	Rural	2,895	9,695	3,596	6,180	31,429	5,268	4,631	5,939	13,655	8,699	2,183	6,600	6,234	703	1,07,708
	Urban	2,388	9,036	2,797	6,017	8,602	5,508	8,123	2,720	11,602	-	291,296	3,110	2,450	-	3,53,738
	Total	5,283	18,731	6,393	12,197	40,031	10,776	12,754	8,659	25,257	8,699	291,296	9,710	8,684	703	4,61,446

STATEMENT No.3

Statement showing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Poona District
(1951 Census)

Tract	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>District Total</u>	2,01,911	1,10,141	1,01,770	57,523	29,738	27,885
Rural	1,11,336	54,927	56,409	53,752	27,265	26,487
Urban	90,575	45,214	45,361	3,371	2,473	1,398
Rural areas of :						
1.Poona City Taluka and Haveli	16,930	8,673	8,257	1,075	490	585
2.Mulshi, Bhor, Mawal & Vele	22,426	11,101	11,325	6,395	3,747	3,148
3.Junnar and Ambegaon	10,506	5,091	5,415	33,935	17,210	16,775
4.Khed and Sirur	17,334	8,351	8,983	9,205	4,634	4,571
5.Baramati and Indapur	25,850	13,001	12,849	81	32	49
6.Dhond and Purandhar	18,290	8,710	9,580	2,511	1,152	1,359
Urban areas of :						
1.Poona City Corporation	48,668	24,007	24,661	1,372	1,109	263
2.Haveli, Bhor and Mawal	22,072	11,273	10,799	1,307	756	551
3.Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed and Sirur	16,047	8,116	7,931	14	3	11
4.Baramati, Indapur, Dhond and Purandhar.	3,788	1,818	1,970	1,178	605	573

SOURCE: District Census Handbook (1951)

STATEMENT NO.4

Showing Literacy by Talukas in Poona District (1951 Census)

Taluka	No. of Literates.			Percentage of Literacy		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ambegaon	13,921	2,405	16,324	23.43	4.81	16.50
2. Banamati	17,737	6,351	24,088	26.24	9.53	17.94
3. Bhor	7,510	1,811	9,321	21.06	2.46	12.64
4. Dhond	13,266	4,545	17,811	30.29	10.25	19.98
5. Haveli	23,684	5,217	28,901	25.27	6.00	15.99
6. Indapur	12,239	3,540	15,779	21.34	6.44	14.05
7. Junnar	22,645	6,405	29,050	32.33	8.97	20.71
8. Khed	13,455	2,775	16,230	21.23	4.39	12.83
9. Mawal	12,042	3,800	15,842	23.51	8.06	16.01
10. Mulshi	4,984	894	5,878	14.23	2.64	8.53
11. Poona City	1,90,456	95,843	2,86,299	53.82	33.11	43.19
12. Pusandhar	18,534	5,617	24,201	36.54	10.67	23.40
13. Sirur	10,894	2,666	13,560	21.13	5.17	13.15
14. Velhe	1,042	205	1,247	7.75	1.47	4.54
DISTRICT TOTAL	3,62,457	1,42,074	5,04,531	36.04	15.04	25.86

SOURCE: District Census Handbook (1951)

STATEMENT No.5

Number of rainy days and actual rainfall in taluka/Mahal headquarters of Poona District during 1957.

Talukas :-	Ambe-	Bara--	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda	Juhinr	Khod	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona	Pura--	Siruran	Vele	Average
	gzong	nati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	City	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No. of Rainy Days	47	36	65	35	39	42	52	40	63	69	39	43	28	85	49
Actual Rainfall (in inches)	26.29	21.78	39.85	24.09	19.69	17.48	29.31	23.78	38.76	44.76	19.69	26.57	19.55	91.02	31.62

SOURCE:- Statistician, Agricultural Department, Poona.

STATEMENT NO.6

City
Statement showing Monthly Data of Temperature at Poona/in 1954 to 1958.

Month	Maximum degrees F					Minimum. degrees F					Mean degrees F				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	87.3	88.4	87.8	87.8	87.8	52.1	56.4	55.3	55.1	55.7	69.7	72.4	71.5	71.7	71.7
February	93.2	92.7	90.3	90.0	91.2	53.5	53.3	55.8	54.5	56.1	75.9	75.5	73.3	72.1	74.0
March	96.6	97.5	100.1	95.2	95.4	63.6	64.9	63.0	61.5	63.5	80.1	81.2	81.5	78.6	79.8
April	100.8	100.0	102.4	100.7	101.3	70.2	67.3	69.9	69.8	71.0	85.5	83.7	71.1	85.2	86.1
May	99.8	93.9	94.6	100.5	100.0	73.6	73.4	72.9	72.3	74.3	86.7	86.1	83.7	86.5	87.2
June	87.8	90.3	88.3	92.6	93.3	72.9	73.5	73.0	74.0	74.1	80.3	81.9	80.7	83.3	88.6
July	81.9	84.5	79.3	82.7	81.9	71.5	71.5	70.4	71.6	72.1	76.7	73.0	74.8	77.1	77.0
August	82.3	81.0	81.2	82.5	82.9	70.3	70.7	69.9	70.3	71.6	76.3	75.9	75.5	76.4	77.2
September	80.7	85.6	83.1	86.5	84.4	69.5	70.3	69.3	68.3	70.3	75.1	77.9	76.2	77.5	77.4
October	83.8	86.6	87.3	90.6	90.1	64.6	63.0	67.1	69.0	68.0	76.7	77.3	77.2	79.3	79.0
November	83.2	86.1	83.3	86.5	83.5	55.4	55.8	63.7	62.6	63.3	71.8	70.9	73.5	74.6	75.9
December	87.1	84.9	85.0	88.0	85.3	54.9	53.3	54.4	58.1	57.9	71.8	69.3	69.7	73.0	71.8

Source: Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Observatory, Poona.

STATEMENT No. 7

AGRICULTURE

Showing Land Utilisation in Poona District (1956-57 and 1957-58)

	Years	Ambe- gaon	Bara- nati	Bhof	Dhond	Haveli	Inda pir	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran -dnar	Sirur	Vele	Dist. Total
Arable agricultural area	1956-57 1957-58	257726 257726	341608 341608	210171 210237	313714 313714	330206 330206	362345 362345	342127 342127	339639 339411	220574 279567	239255 239255	29617 29617	235963 235963	334565 334565	122723 122723	3345226 3344064
Area under forest	1956-57 1957-58	57494 59062	17622 17622	32012 32012	35424 34742	36414 35822	22265 22265	54509 54509	45410 45410	58534 58506	41213 41213	530 530	20521 21223	15894 15394	19335 19335	457237 458200
Barren land	1956-57 1957-58	15155 5686	33363 33363	45303 45303	41580 42980	34509 35223	17335 17335	37603 37603	25402 30364	21490 23414	25533 25533	461 460	45730 45083	16577 16577	13314 13314	374360 374043
Land put to non- agricultural uses	1956-57 1957-58	7920 23	160 159	nil nil	730 730	933 938	15854 1806	107 107	5144 5144	14808 14808	20804 20804	554 554	31 31	15283 15283	2 1	83385 60438
Cultivable waste	1956-57 1957-58	663 6365	nil nil	1468 1468	2995 2866	497 455	5087 3261	1598 1598	1499 2156	391 391	5536 5536	nil nil	265 265	22134 22134	222 209	42405 46804
Land under trees, crops and groves	1956-57 1957-58	nil 1012	nil nil	nil nil	993 993	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	370 2332	1863 4337
Permanent pas- tures & grazi- ng grounds	1956-57 1957-58	3452 6992	4717 4717	nil nil	4006 4006	7498 7498	4226 4464	771 1250	7214 7214	9713 7865	24802 24802	nil nil	4114 nil	nil nil	9903 9903	80421 78711
Total fallows	1956-57 1957-58	20130 24127	49006 43979	25694 24450	14379 15036	46256 51538	39783 53759	19334 13309	17490 10645	10827 10411	39824 39774	20396 20770	22061 23136	4351 79190	14912 49900	345493 460624
Net area sown	1956-57 1957-58	152362 154459	236240 241268	105694 107004	213607 217311	204044 198632	256295 258955	223200 233246	237473 238173	164306 164172	81543 81543	7226 7523	193131 196220	310256 235937	63165 26229	2459512 2360407
Gross cropped area	1956-57 1957-58	172750 177644	253447 258707	112292 114983	232763 229649	226018 220457	267586 271484	261008 266054	253922 253982	170305 169760	86350 86350	7322 7945	217476 221014	343699 277821	64097 26937	2675535 2583257

SOURCE: 1) The District Inspector of Land Records. (Season and Crop Reports of the talukas)
ii) Mamlatdars of the talukas.

STATEMENT NO. 8

Showing Area under Different Crops in each Taluka of Poona District

Crops	Years	Ambe- gaon	Bara- mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda -pur	Junn -ar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poom City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rice	1956-57	5734	2735	13453	452	6132	1335	11716	14813	25010	25311	221	2913	139	8329	118653	
	1957-58	6096	2354	11776	470	6990	1273	11340	15731	26012	26956	230	3242	136	9293	122949	
Wheat	1956-57	4747	3939	2290	2197	2276	3614	12761	5747	3797	2101	134	2554	4516	510	56133	
	1957-58	5430	4431	1715	2275	2457	3369	12805	5024	9261	1707	152	2979	4267	274	56146	
Barley	1956-57	nil	123	105	1	20	nil	611	433	539	140	nil	nil	nil	57	2039	
	1957-58	511	nil	311	3	20	nil	117	279	577	113	nil	nil	nil	46	1979	
Charif Jowar	1956-57	3308	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	599	14617	2734	6372	nil	1306	6400	2036	37472	
	1957-58	3124	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	6439	15612	2643	6547	nil	1432	6060	1542	43449	
Babi Jowar	1956-57	34002	165097	20431	165291	46790	172066	43254	23460	14855	14868	1077	73292	144078	1679	930240	
	1957-58	32053	161790	22429	163396	42937	131639	40621	26027	14690	16033	1093	83626	124709	1931	923129	
Total Jowar	1956-57	37310	165097	20431	165291	46790	172066	43853	43077	17639	21240	1077	79593	150478	3765	967712	
	1957-58	35132	161790	22429	163396	42937	131639	47060	41639	17333	22530	1093	90103	130769	3523	966573	
Bajri	1956-57	50393	23220	9092	26141	55922	21026	96460	58003	3314	5333	900	63790	121199	42	539396	
	1957-58	52070	32223	5733	19131	64232	19547	96740	57999	2693	5342	393	57613	65523	103	430017	
Bagi	1956-57	3593	nil	5367	nil	1496	nil	1377	5125	4715	3553	nil	262	nil	40320	41813	
	1957-58	23	nil	6309	nil	1620	21	2390	5332	4459	7660	nil	266	nil	6569	34704	
Baize	1956-57	22	133	2	62	151	643	117	156	31	nil	33	100	33	nil	1493	
	1957-58	51	124	4	41	213	912	59	36	54	nil	37	70	23	nil	1629	
Bodra	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	11	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
	1957-58	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	15	nil	29	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1701	1753	
Other Cereals	1956-57	2933	151	4464	24	420	173	2053	5507	2410	2341	nil	2237	39	5723	27035	
	1957-58	6239	140	3953	35	594	nil	2064	5413	2267	2192	nil	173	4513	2543	30190	
Total Cereals	1956-57	104742	200403	55709	194169	113507	193367	169459	132371	62455	65574	2370	149459	276504	28751	1754340	
	1957-58	105665	201562	52235	190401	119173	206326	173075	131537	62656	66555	2410	154461	205235	24054	1695945	
Bur	1956-57	1097	2497	537	700	1633	5172	1522	1720	526	457	30	1534	3039	325	20339	
	1957-58	1242	2664	656	752	1901	4346	1225	1713	441	404	39	1011	2345	216	19960	
Bam	1956-57	6695	4903	2625	2666	5055	5150	17343	11229	3662	2062	93	4366	4929	679	72462	
	1957-58	8136	5393	2395	3300	6531	5790	19932	11217	3533	1704	243	7123	5362	329	81439	

STATEMENT No. 3 (Contd).

Showing Area under different Crops in each Taluka of Poona District.

Crops	Years	Ambe- gaon	Baram mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda -pur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mul- -shi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Other	1956-57	3827	13333	4142	13018	7120	17922	13793	9454	2424	2774	64	14572	17500	603	125556
pulses	1957-58	8733	13317	4719	12402	8947	16799	12320	10565	2706	2356	54	11983	13109	363	124373
Oil	1956-57	16619	20738	7304	16384	13303	23244	38163	22403	6612	5293	137	21022	25463	1612	218357
pulses	1957-58	18116	21374	8270	16454	17379	27435	33477	23500	6630	4464	342	20122	26316	1403	225837
Cereals	1956-57	121361	223141	163013	210553	127315	227111	202322	155274	69067	70867	2557	170481	301972	30363	1973697
& pulses	1957-58	123731	233436	60555	206855	136532	234261	206552	155037	69336	71019	2752	174583	231601	25462	1921732
Sugarcane	1956-57	15	3773	107	372	2644	6929	203	60	115	33	363	454	415	9	21007
	1957-58	15	10205	110	1255	3191	3229	231	76	131	31	353	1008	647	12	25544
Other	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
sugar	1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	1956-57	15	3773	107	372	2644	6929	203	60	115	33	363	454	415	9	21007
sugar	1957-58	15	10205	110	1255	3191	3229	231	76	131	31	353	1008	647	12	25544
Fruits & vegetables	1956-57	901	1565	363	2507	7427	733	2646	2299	350	636	453	4341	1303	1036	27120
excluding potatoes	1957-58	363	3722	353	1951	6236	2254	3542	1979	169	576	701	5463	1141	34	29038
Potatoes	1956-57	3243	2	36	4	393	5	1941	4325	201	27	2	211	665	nil	11610
	1957-58	4111	112	134	4	344	5	2033	4720	167	22	2	403	606	nil	12713
Miscellaneous crops	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	1149	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1149
	1957-58	nil	nil	nil	34	2003	1147	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	3139
Condiments & spices	1956-57	1394	539	234	421	1149	450	1326	1914	60	310	69	1423	380	167	10836
	1957-58	nil	494	320	450	1151	nil	1326	2033	76	230	123	1634	1037	nil	9434
Total food crops	1956-57	126919	232025	63853	214357	140077	235292	209233	164372	69793	71878	3454	177410	305236	31515	2045419
	1957-58	123775	237969	61472	210549	149532	245396	214234	163350	69379	31878	3936	133091	235081	25503	2001700
Groundnut	1956-57	4579	491	2396	332	1953	4714	3705	13362	613	271	21	1017	10235	74	44313
	1957-58	5125	716	3044	910	2231	4336	3705	15719	626	271	24	1133	14611	65	52571
Sesamum	1956-57	nil	64	702	110	755	620	117	1426	1552	145	6	27	nil	122	5646
	1957-58	150	64	685	97	797	426	117	1023	1592	63	nil	11	nil	60	5035

STATEMENT No. 5 (Contd.)

Showing Area under different crops in each Taluka of Poona District

Crops	Year	Ambe- gaon	Bera- mabi	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda- pur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mul- shi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Linseed	1956-57	nil	2	5	34	16	24	nil	55	nil	nil	nil	13	44	nil	193		
	1957-58	nil	12	32	39	3	16	nil	54	nil	nil	nil	9	20	153	334		
2. Castor seed	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		
	1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20		
3. Rape and mustard	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	524	132	10	nil	nil	nil	787		
	1957-58	nil	12	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	161	133	nil	nil	nil	nil	309		
4. Coconut	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	13		
	1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	4		
5. Other oil seeds	1956-57	3312	13553	1671	15144	3223	15316	4273	4145	631	1775	2	9395	13723	1733	94156		
	1957-58	3533	12939	1231	14110	2302	15527	4273	4199	11	1373	4	8404	17643	1142	87392		
6. Total oil- seeds	1956-57	3491	14115	5274	15670	3087	21174	8091	13933	3425	2324	39	10452	29002	1979	145063		
	1957-58	3803	13799	5042	15156	5453	20373	8093	20995	2393	2340	23	9562	32279	1425	145735		
7. Cotton	1956-57	14	4526	nil	1426	40	6383	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	201	1102	nil	13699		
	1957-58	24	5157	nil	1466	37	3421	nil	2	nil	nil	1	239	766	nil	11063		
8. Other fibres	1956-57	2	293	75	14	303	1135	32	57	2	50	10	21	21	nil	2121		
	1957-58	nil	243	35	41	133	603	22	60	59	34	nil	37	57	4	1443		
9. Total fibres	1956-57	16	4322	75	1440	346	7573	32	59	2	50	10	222	1123	nil	15320		
	1957-58	24	5405	35	1507	217	4927	32	62	59	34	1	226	323	4	12506		
10. Tobacco	1956-57	79	33	nil	35	1	64	315	nil	nil	nil	52	nil	21	nil	600		
	1957-58	105	20	nil	40	nil	35	315	nil	nil	nil	27	nil	10	nil	552		
11. Other drugs and narcotics	1956-57	nil	21	2	nil	133	190	30	141	nil	nil	17	72	10	nil	370		
	1957-58	nil	16	2	nil	108	nil	30	149	nil	nil	17	75	21	nil	463		

STATEMENT No. 2 (Contd.)

Showing Area under different crops in each Taluqa of Poona District.

No. Ft.	Crops	Year	Ambe- gaon	Sara- seti	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda- pur	Junnar	Khed	Hawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
39	Total drugs and narcotics	1956-57 1957-58	57 105	79 85	54 55	2 2	35 40	129 108	358 35	395 395	141 149	nil nil	nil nil	69 44	72 75	31 31	nil nil	1270 1020
40	Fodder Crops	1956-57 1957-58	37245 31747	2418 1492	43088 43432	1261 2356	79429 65142	3234 1147	48195 42195	75262 73776	97535 97426	12593 12593	4250 3936	29320 23060	8307 7176	30603 nil	467953 416489	
41	Miscell- aneous non- food crops	1956-57 1957-58	nil 8135	5 nil	nil nil	nil 41	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil 180	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil	nil 2431	nil nil	5 10777	
42	Total non- food crops	1956-57 1957-58	45331 48369	21422 20733	43439 53511	13406 19100	85941 70925	32294 25533	51770 51770	94550 85162	101012 99331	14972 14972	4368 4009	40066 37923	38463 42740	32582 1429	630115 536557	
43	Total area under crops (Gross cropped area)	1956-57 1957-58	172750 177644	253447 253707	112292 114983	232763 229649	226018 220457	267536 271434	261008 266054	253922 253952	170305 169760	36850 36850	7322 7945	217476 221014	343699 277321	64097 26937	2675535 2538257	
44	Area cropped more than once	1956-57 1957-58	19333 23185	17207 17439	6598 7979	14156 12338	21974 21325	11231 12529	32308 32308	21449 20774	5999 5533	5307 5307	696 692	24295 24794	33423 41384	932 703	216023 227350	
45	Total area of land under crops (i.e. Net cropped area)	1956-57 1957-58	152362 154459	236240 241268	105694 107004	213607 217311	204044 198632	256295 258955	223200 233246	237473 233173	164305 164172	81543 81543	7126 7253	193131 196220	310276 235937	63165 26229	2459512 2360407	

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SOURCE: Mamlatdar / Mahalkari
District Inspector of Land Records (Season & Crop Report)

Note: Figures are provisional and subject to revision

STATEMENT No. 9

Showing Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation in each Taluka of Poona District in
1956-57 & 1957-58

Sl. No.	Sources of Irrigation	Year	Ambe-gaon	Baranmati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda-pur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran-dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Government canals	1956-57	nil	44263	nil	1629	11234	38556	1430	nil	nil	nil	638	656	nil	9	98420
		1957-58	nil	49416	nil	1629	11539	38053	1204	nil	nil	nil	676	812	nil	nil	103379
2.	Private canals	1956-57	420	nil	475	nil	233	nil	2045	513	nil	nil	nil	1239	nil	nil	5030
		1957-58	nil	nil	485	nil	473	nil	1819	513	nil	nil	nil	2130	nil	nil	5425
3.	Tanks	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	2303	44	nil	55	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2902
		1957-58	nil	nil	nil	2303	65	nil	39	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2907
4.	Wells	1956-57	2554	17397	1307	10650	3942	14232	11913	14553	261	543	821	9280	5542	nil	93550
		1957-58	7478	21099	1310	10323	5205	12785	11121	14553	265	543	890	10524	5542	nil	102646
5.	Other sources	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	1399	22	nil	67	nil	6	nil	6	nil	181	nil	1631
		1957-58	579	nil	nil	1399	22	nil	173	nil	7	nil	6	nil	181	12	2379
6.	Net area irrigated	1956-57	2974	61665	2232	16431	15525	52333	15510	15076	267	543	1465	11225	5723	9	201533
		1957-58	8057	70515	2295	16657	17354	50333	14356	15076	272	543	1572	13466	5723	12	216736
7.	Gross area irrigated	1956-57	7064	70514	2232	22175	19390	59249	16305	17390	363	535	1612	16309	7213	9	240460
		1957-58	9938	74244	2295	20923	20159	59033	15151	7573	363	575	3325	15674	7213	12	231669

~~Note~~ Figures are provisional and are subject to revision

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdar / Mahalkari

ii) District Inspector of Land Records (Season and Crop Rep. ~~1956-57~~)

STATEMENT No. 10

Showing Area Irrigated under Different Crops in each Taluka of Poona District.

Crops Irrigated	Year	Ambe-gaon	Bara-mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda-pur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran-dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rice	1956-57	50	2713	nil	432	1002	1215	75	193	30	nil	206	453	139	nil	6563
	1957-58	50	2323	nil	467	1115	1217	271	233	32	nil	229	739	136	nil	7372
Wheat	1956-57	1210	3763	635	1753	1034	2971	1536	346	47	52	123	1340	1400	nil	17270
	1957-58	1310	4141	640	1761	1090	2334	2115	992	50	22	134	2032	2336	nil	20057
Jowar	1956-57	nil	33493	830	9499	1145	23733	3039	1093	10	nil	21	3260	1703	nil	32333
	1957-58	nil	32375	707	9411	1630	25233	3039	1174	20	104	25	4275	nil	nil	78493
Bajri	1956-57	nil	7714	nil	4241	1251	6304	nil	261	24	nil	145	1925	333	nil	23203
	1957-58	nil	7501	nil	2424	1510	6297	nil	365	14	nil	150	1507	541	nil	20309
Barley	1956-57	nil	87	nil	1	nil	nil	611	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	699
	1957-58	nil	80	nil	4	nil	nil	611	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	704
Maize	1956-57	nil	131	2	62	151	432	117	156	nil	nil	33	100	33	nil	1222
	1957-58	nil	122	4	191	11	654	59	36	nil	nil	43	70	23	nil	1213
Tur	1956-57	nil	1397	nil	413	45	2213	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	4073
	1957-58	nil	1691	nil	301	55	2215	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	4262
Gram	1956-57	nil	3359	199	553	1641	2693	4409	3732	nil	nil	13	732	nil	nil	17332
	1957-58	nil	4106	190	442	1710	4052	3125	319	nil	nil	23	933	nil	nil	15400
Other pulses	1956-57	nil	56	nil	111	nil	210	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	17	nil	nil	394
	1957-58	nil	165	nil	62	nil	190	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	7	nil	nil	424
Sugarcane	1956-57	15	3773	107	372	2644	6923	203	60	115	38	363	454	415	9	21006
	1957-58	15	10215	110	1255	3191	3229	231	76	131	31	375	1008	667	12	25576
Potatoes	1956-57	2167	2	36	4	263	5	1941	2535	101	27	2	211	663	nil	8062
	1957-58	2613	nil	134	4	209	5	2033	1304	103	nil	2	403	606	nil	7466
Chillies	1956-57	nil	520	173	402	235	424	nil	500	nil	nil	29	1290	367	nil	3995
	1957-58	747	432	219	404	214	332	nil	235	nil	nil	33	1532	834	nil	5032

STATEMENT No. 10 (contd.)

Area irrigated under different Crops in each Taluka of Poona District

Crops Irrigated	Year	Ambe- gaon	Bara- mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Other food crops	1956-57	2192	1120	67	501	3091	264	1367	3032	nil	nil	43	2683	nil	nil	19613	
	1957-58	2357	1736	72	601	6133	nil	2207	1403	nil	nil	25	1000	666	nil	16300	
All food crops	1956-57	5634	63143	2104	13354	17557	52943	13543	12513	327	117	993	12963	5613	9	206333	
	1957-58	8192	65901	2076	17327	16260	51353	13791	6642	350	157	1039	13506	5394	12	203113	
Cotton	1956-57	14	3923	nil	1426	40	2130	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	201	nil	nil	7739	
	1957-58	24	4157	nil	1466	37	2130	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	201	766	nil	3781	
Groundnut	1956-57	nil	246	nil	332	175	1132	nil	2112	nil	171	21	1017	nil	nil	5256	
	1957-58	nil	624	nil	910	195	1337	nil	nil	nil	271	24	1138	nil	nil	4499	
Tobacco	1956-57	nil	33	nil	35	nil	64	150	nil	nil	nil	34	nil	nil	nil	316	
	1957-58	nil	20	nil	40	nil	35	65	nil	nil	nil	37	nil	nil	nil	197	
Fodder crops	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	750	515	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	37	526	nil	nil	1333	
	1957-58	349	2077	nil	613	1342	nil	nil	305	nil	nil	86	562	nil	nil	5334	
Other non- food crops	1956-57	1416	3164	173	723	1103	2930	2607	2760	36	297	522	1537	1600	nil	13923	
	1957-58	373	1465	219	567	1717	nil	1295	626	13	147	336	267	1665	nil	9245	
All non- food crops	1956-57	1430	7371	173	3321	1333	6306	2757	4872	36	463	614	3341	1600	nil	34127	
	1957-58	1746	3343	219	3596	3291	3502	1360	931	13	413	533	2163	2431	nil	23556	
Grasses Irrigated area	1956-57	7064	70514	2232	22175	19390	59240	16305	17390	363	535	1612	16309	7213	9	240460	
	1957-58	9933	74244	2295	20923	20159	54360	15151	7573	363	575	1572	15674	8325	12	231669	

NOTE: Figures are provisional and are subject to revision.

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdar / Mahalkari

ii) District Inspector of Land Records (Season and Crop Reports)

STATEMENT No. 11

Showing Area and Annavari of Principal Crops in Poona District

S. No.	Crops	Years	Ambegaon		Baramati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
			Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari	Area	Anna-vari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Rice	1956-57	5734	10	2735	6	13453	10	452	6	6432	8	1335	8	11716	3	14318	3	
	1957-58	6096	9	2354	8	11776	10	470	5	6990	7	1273	6	11340	9	15731	8	
2. Wheat	1956-57	4747	8	3939	4	2290	8	2197	4	2276	6	3614	7	12761	8	5747	6	
	1957-58	5430	9	4431	6	1715	9	2275	5	2457	7	3369	6	12305	9	5024	7	
3. Kharif Jowar	1956-57	3308	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	6	nil	nil	599	6	14617	7	
	1957-58	3124	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	nil	nil	6439	7	15612	7	
4. Rabi Jowar	1956-57	34002	3	165097	6	20431	3	165291	4	46790	3	172066	6	43254	6	23460	6	
	1957-58	32053	3	161790	4	22429	3	163396	2	42937	6	131639	7	40621	6	26027	7	
5. Bajri	1956-57	50398	7	23220	6	9092	10	26142	6	55922	3	21026	6	96460	3	53003	6	
	1957-58	52070	7	32223	4	5733	10	19131	4	64292	6	19547	6	96740	3	57999	6	
5. Ragi	1956-57	3593	N.A.	nil	nil	5367	3	nil	nil	1496	3	nil	nil	1377	3	5325	6	
	1957-58	23	N.A.	nil	nil	6309	3	nil	nil	1620	5	21	6	2390	3	5332	6	
7. Maize	1956-57	22	3	133	6	2	3	62	6	151	N.A.	643	3	117	3	156	3	
	1957-58	51	3	124	6	4	3	41	6	213	5	912	6	59	3	36	3	
3. Barley	1956-57	nil	nil	123	6	105	N.A.	1	6	20	N.A.	nil	nil	611	3	433	7	
	1957-58	511	N.A.	nil	nil	311	N.A.	3	5	20	N.A.	nil	nil	117	3	279	3	
3. Tur	1956-57	1097	7	2497	4	537	3	700	3	1633	5	5172	6	1522	6	1720	6	
	1957-58	1242	7	2664	4	656	3	752	7	1901	6	4346	7	1225	6	1713	6	
1. Gram	1956-57	6695	7	4903	6	2625	10	2666	6	5055	6	5150	6	17343	6	11229	6	
	1957-58	3136	7	5393	6	2895	10	3300	7	6531	5	5790	6	19932	7	11217	6	
1. Other pulses	1956-57	8227	3	13333	6	4142	3	13013	6	7121	7	17922	3	13793	6	9454	6	
	1957-58	3733	3	13817	6	4719	6	12402	4	3047	4	16799	6	12320	6	10565	3	

STATEMENT No. 11 (Contd)

Showing Area and Annawari of Principal Crops in Poona District.

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sirur		Vele		Poona District Total
			Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Rice	1956-57	25010	11	25311	12	221	8	2918	10	189	10	3329	8	118653
		1957-58	26912	10	26956	12	230	7	3242	10	189	10	9293	9	122949
2.	Wheat	1956-57	8797	9	2101	4	134	8	2554	7	4516	6	510	6	56133
		1957-58	9261	7	1707	8	552	7	2979	7	4267	9	274	7	56146
3.	Kharif Jowar	1956-57	2784	8	6372	7	nil	nil	1306	7	6400	6	2036	6	37472
		1957-58	2643	7	6547	6	nil	nil	1482	7	6060	6	1542	6	43449
4.	Rabi Jowar	1956-57	14355	7	14863	4	1077	8	78292	5	144078	6	1679	6	930240
		1957-58	14690	7	16033	4	1093	3	88626	5	124709	6	1931	9	923129
5.	Bajri	1956-57	3314	8	5383	6	900	8	63790	5	121199	6	42	6	539396
		1957-58	2693	6	5342	6	893	3	57618	5	65523	6	108	6	430017
6.	Ragi	1956-57	4715	9	3553	7	nil	nil	262	6	nil	nil	10320	8	41813
		1957-58	4459	7	7660	7	nil	nil	266	6	nil	nil	6569	3	34704
7.	Maize	1956-57	31	N.A.	nil	nil	33	8	1009	5	33	8	nil	nil	1493
		1957-58	54	N.A.	nil	nil	37	8	70	5	23	7	nil	nil	1629
8.	Barley	1956-57	539	8	140	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	57	6	2039
		1957-58	577	7	113	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	43	6	1979
9.	Tur	1956-57	526	8	457	7	30	8	1584	6	3039	6	325	6	20839
		1957-58	441	8	4404	8	39	8	1011	6	2345	5	216	7	19960
10.	Gram	1956-57	3662	8	2062	7	93	8	4866	6	4929	6	679	6	72462
		1957-58	3533	8	1704	7	249	8	7128	6	5362	6	329	6	31499
11.	Other pulses	1956-57	2424	9	2774	6	64	8	14572	6	17500	6	608	6	125556
		1957-58	2706	8	2356	7	54	8	11983	6	13109	6	863	6	124378

SOURCE; Mamlatdar/Mahalkari ii) District Inspector of Land Records. NOTE: Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

STATEMENT No. 11 (Contd.)

Showing Area and Annawari of Principal Crops in Poona District.

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Ambegaon		Baramati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
			Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Annaw-wari	Area	Anna-wari
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12.	Sugarcane	1956-57	15	3	3778	8	107	10	372	8	2644	11	6929	3	203	1	60	6
		1957-58	15	3	10205	8	110	10	1255	7	3191	7	3229	7	231	3	76	6
13.	Potatoes	1956-57	3248	3	2	N.A.	86	N.A.	4	3	393	N.A.	5	N.A.	1941	3	4325	6
		1957-58	4111	3	112	N.A.	134	N.A.	4	7	344	3	5	N.A.	2033	3	4720	6
14.	Chillies	1956-57	666	7	520	3	173	N.A.	402	10	916	7	424	3	843	6	1693	6
		1957-58	747	N.A.	432	3	219	N.A.	404	7	929	4	332	N.A.	843	6	1329	6
15.	Groundnut	1956-57	4579	9	491	4	2396	3	332	6	1953	N.A.	4714	6	3705	3	13362	6
		1957-58	5125	9	716	4	3044	3	910	6	2231	N.A.	4336	6	3705	3	15719	6
16.	Sesamum	1956-57	nil	nil	64	N.A.	702	3	110	N.A.	755	N.A.	620	3	117	6	1426	6
		1957-58	150	N.A.	64	N.A.	635	3	97	N.A.	797	N.A.	423	6	117	6	1023	6
17.	Rape and Mustard	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		1957-58	nil	nil	12	N.A.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
18.	Linseed	1956-57	nil	nil	2	N.A.	5	3	34	N.A.	16	N.A.	24	N.A.	nil	nil	55	6
		1957-58	nil	nil	13	N.A.	32	3	39	N.A.	33	N.A.	16	6	nil	nil	54	6
19.	Castor seed	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20	6	nil	nil	nil	nil
20.	Tobacco	1956-57	79	3	33	6	nil	nil	35	3	1	N.A.	64	3	315	3	nil	nil
		1957-58	105	6	20	6	nil	nil	40	7	nil	nil	35	N.A.	315	7	nil	nil
21.	Cotton	1956-57	14	N.A.	4526	4	nil	nil	1426	2	40	N.A.	6338	6	nil	nil	2	N.A.
		1957-58	24	N.A.	5157	3	nil	nil	1466	2	37	N.A.	3421	6	nil	nil	2	N.A.

NOTE: Figures are provisional and are subject to revision.

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdars/Mahalkari

ii) District Inspector of Land Records.

STATEMENT No. 11 (Contd.)

Showing Area and Annawari of Principal Crops in Poona District

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sirur		Vele		Poona District Total
			Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
12.	Sugarcane	1956-57	115	12	38	12	363	12	454	10	415	11	9	7	21007
		1957-58	131	N.A.	31	12	353	12	1008	10	647	11	12	6	25544
13.	Potatoes	1956-57	201	11	27	7	2	9	211	10	665	6	nil	nil	11610
		1957-58	167	N.A.	22	7	2	9	403	10	606	6	nil	nil	12713
14.	Chillies	1956-57	60	8	272	8	29	12	1290	5	769	6	107	6	7513
		1957-58	76	8	202	8	33	12	1532	5	834	6	39	6	7754
15.	Groundnut	1956-57	618	8	271	7	21	12	1017	6	10235	6	74	6	44318
		1957-58	626	8	271	6	24	8	1133	6	14611	6	65	6	52571
16.	Sesamum	1956-57	1552	7	145	N.A.	6	N.A.	27	6	nil	nil	122	6	5646
		1957-58	1592	7	63	N.A.	nil	nil	11	6	nil	nil	60	6	5035
17.	Rape and Mustard	1956-57	594	6	133	N.A.	10	N.A.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	787
		1957-58	164		133	N.A.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	309
18.	Linseed	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	13	nil	44	6	nil	nil	193
		1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	9	nil	20	3	153	7	384
19.	Castor seed	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	20
20.	Tobacco	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	52	9	nil	nil	21	N.A.	nil	nil	600
		1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	27	8	nil	nil	10	5	nil	nil	552
21.	Cotton	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	201	N.A.	1102	6	nil	nil	13699
		1957-58	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	189	N.A.	766	10	nil	nil	11063

NOTE: Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdars/Mahalkari &

ii) District Inspector of Land Records.

STATEMENT No. 12

Showing the Retail Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities in Poona District
for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.
(In Seers & Chhataks per Rupee.)

Month	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajri		Gram		Mung		Groundnut	
	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
April 1956	1	10	1	13	2	12	2	10	2	6	2	3	1	7
May 1956	1	12	2	0	2	15	2	14	2	9	2	4	1	9
June 1956	1	10	1	14	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	4	1	8
July 1956	1	13	2	1	2	13	2	11	2	8	2	0	1	7
August 1956	1	13	2	0	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	3	1	5
September 1956	1	12	2	0	2	7	2	6	2	6	2	2	1	6
October 1956	1	10	1	15	2	4	2	4	2	6	2	3	1	6
November 1956	1	12	1	15	2	4	2	4	2	6	2	2	1	6
December 1956	1	13	1	15	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	6
January 1957	1	13	1	15	2	6	2	4	2	5	2	3	1	7
February 1957	1	11	1	14	2	6	2	5	2	3	2	3	1	6
March 1957	1	12	1	14	2	7	2	6	2	5	2	4	1	6
April 1957	1	11	1	13	2	6	2	5	2	5	2	1	1	5
May 1957	1	12	1	15	2	5	2	6	2	4	2	1	1	6
June 1957	1	11	1	14	2	8	2	5	2	4	2	1	1	7
July 1957	1	10	1	14	2	7	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	5
August 1957	1	9	1	14	2	8	2	6	2	2	2	2	1	5
September 1957	1	11	2	0	2	6	2	5	2	3	2	1	1	6
October 1957	1	10	1	15	2	6	2	5	2	4	2	2	1	6
November 1957	1	7	1	15	2	8	2	7	2	3	2	3	1	6
December 1957	1	11	1	15	2	9	2	8	2	3	2	4	1	6
January 1958	1	10	2	0	2	12	2	9	2	6	2	2	1	6
February 1958	1	8	2	1	3	2	2	13	2	8	2	2	1	6
March 1958	1	8	2	0	3	5	2	12	2	5	2	2	1	6

NOTE: Prices quoted are average prices prevailing at the Taluka Headquarter.

SOURCE: Statistician, Directorate of Agriculture, Bombay State, Poona.

STATEMENT No. 13

Showing the Wholesale Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities
In Poona District for the years 1956-57 & 1957-58
 (In Rupees per Mound)

Month	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajri		Gram		Mung		Groundnut		Sesamum		Cotton	
	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.	Rs.	Nps.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
April	1956	22.62	18.45	14.00	14.54	14.84	18.75	26.00	28.00	30.00								
May	1956	22.45	18.83	14.22	13.97	14.89	18.75	26.00	26.00	30.00								
June	1956	22.29	19.18	14.69	14.31	15.01	18.75	25.66	20.00	30.00								
July	1956	21.56	19.19	14.63	14.99	14.75	18.75	26.00	20.00	30.00								
August	1956	21.63	18.83	16.14	16.06	14.94	18.75	29.33	20.00	30.00								
September	1956	21.33	19.62	17.36	16.53	15.53	18.75	27.25	12.00	30.00								
October	1956	22.25	20.25	18.93	17.54	15.62	18.75	25.25	13.00	30.00								
November	1956	22.25	20.33	19.64	17.57	15.12	18.75	23.50	25.00	30.00								
December	1956	21.14	19.67	18.75	15.96	16.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	N.A.								
January	1957	21.81	20.57	16.50	16.35	16.17	17.00	23.33	20.00	N.A.								
February	1957	22.56	20.83	16.75	16.90	15.71	17.00	17.67	25.00	25.00								
March	1957	22.33	20.94	16.54	17.13	15.43	17.00	17.67	25.50	25.00								
April	1957	22.15	21.10	16.17	17.50	15.06	17.00	13.83	21.00	32.50								
May	1957	23.75	20.45	16.69	17.63	15.43	17.00	16.00	26.00	N.A.								
June	1957	24.39	21.11	16.66	13.66	15.86	17.00	13.50	30.00	N.A.								
July	1957	25.00	21.20	16.81	19.00	15.80	17.00	13.50	23.50	40.00								
August	1957	26.11	21.73	17.12	13.09	14.94	17.00	19.00	20.00	33.00								
September	1957	25.23	21.00	16.50	17.33	15.44	17.00	19.50	22.50	43.25								
October	1957	25.56	21.44	16.94	16.94	15.97	17.00	20.33	22.00	47.50								
November	1957	26.33	21.33	16.34	16.64	16.31	17.00	20.00	N.A.	51.00								
December	1957	26.53	21.06	15.47	16.62	15.89	N.A.	17.50	25.00	51.00								
January	1958	25.90	20.94	13.66	14.85	15.31	N.A.	24.20	N.A.	51.00								
February	1958	25.62	20.66	12.81	15.23	14.60	N.A.	24.20	N.A.	51.00								
March	1958	24.62	20.30	12.97	14.00	15.73	17.00	22.80	23.00	51.00								

NOTE: Prices quoted are the average prices prevailing at the Taluka Headquarter

SOURCE: Statistician, Directorate of Agriculture, Bombay State, Poona.

STATEMENT No. 14

Showing the Livestock and Poultry in Poona District during 1956

	Ambegaon		Baramati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Cattle																
(A) Males over 3 years																
i) Breeding Bulls	24	84	16	nil	74	nil	158	1	92	12	11	14	55	2	39	35
ii) Working Bulls	18457	3157	18285	2494	12656	162	16394	1730	33801	3211	14519	4862	24410	4722	23099	2778
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work	64	35	40	5	84	1	70	nil	178	21	29	14	135	26	587	16
Total Male Cattle	18545	3274	18341	2499	12814	163	16622	1731	24071	3244	14559	4890	24610	4750	23725	2829
(B) Females over 3 years																
i) Breeding : a) In milk	4718	433	6600	984	4632	88	6336	591	7664	1163	6251	2193	5115	993	7525	367
b) Dry	10002	1068	5211	637	5493	138	4554	397	7557	714	4619	1419	10263	2174	15307	1357
c) Not calved	699	142	796	90	1004	17	474	nil	1273	52	422	319	2654	325	1567	nil
Total breeding females	15419	1643	12607	1711	11134	243	11364	988	16494	1929	11022	3931	18032	3497	24399	1724
ii) Working	745	369	1	2	3	nil	nil	nil	257	33	nil	nil	2	nil	16	nil
iii) Not working	nil	nil	3	nil	921	4	nil	nil	479	96	14	5	11	1	7	nil
Total Female Cattle	16164	2017	12611	1713	12058	247	11364	988	17230	2058	11030	3936	18045	3493	24422	1724
(C) Young Stock	11301	1107	12630	1620	9023	237	11407	186	14108	1496	12148	3879	14421	2151	20685	1200
TOTAL CATTLE (A+B+C)	46010	6393	43582	5332	33895	647	39393	2905	55409	6798	37748	12705	57076	10399	73832	5753
2. Buffaloes																
(A) Males over 3 years																
i) Breeding	46	1	29	2	35	nil	34	10	30	15	12	23	13	5	34	nil
ii) Working	137	nil	106	20	236	1	429	nil	51	5	233	137	578	2	93	nil
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work	2	nil	2	1	5	nil	4	nil	7	nil	9	2	8	nil	14	nil
Total Male Buffaloes	185	1	137	23	276	1	467	10	88	20	304	167	601	7	145	nil

STATEMENT No.14 (Contd)

Showing the Livestock and Poultry in Poona District (Contd).

	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sirur		Vale		Dist. Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Cattle														
(A) Males over 3 years														
i) Breeding Bulls	94	3	60	nil	nil	67	3	nil	84	7	59	nil	772	230
ii) Working Bulls	17436	1023	14347	nil	106	2246	20147	391	19344	2446	6633	nil	234736	29227
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work	215	16	136	nil	2	75	50	2	45	16	170	nil	1313	225
Total Male Cattle	17795	1052	14546	nil	108	2332	20203	393	19473	2469	6912	nil	237321	29682
(B) Females over 3 years														
i) Breeding :														
a) In milk	4193	571	4496	nil	35	2145	5332	173	3431	1403	2331	nil	73322	11119
b) Dry	3647	269	3941	nil	30	469	6307	144	4737	576	4015	nil	92633	9362
c) Not calved	1110	95	559	nil	nil	334	953	23	1477	94	663	nil	13631	1496
Total Breeding Females	13950	935	11296	nil	65	2948	12642	345	14695	2073	7072	nil	130181	21977
ii) Working	1	54	8	nil	nil	16	1	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	1036	474
iii) Not working	17	7	19	nil	nil	17	9	nil	192	nil	11	nil	1683	130
Total Females Cattle	13968	996	11323	nil	65	2981	12652	345	14337	2073	7085	nil	132910	22531
(C) Young Stock	14295	379	11232	nil	70	2380	10329	312	14103	1799	5534	nil	161232	17246
TOTAL CATTLE (A+B+C)	46058	2927	37094	nil	243	7749	43184	1050	48463	6343	19531	nil	531513	69509
2. Buffaloes														
(A) Males over 3 years														
i) Breeding	42	3	46	nil	nil	59	13	nil	15	11	15	nil	369	134
ii) Working	321	11	129	nil	nil	5	32	nil	4	nil	166	nil	2569	131
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work	13	1	3	nil	nil	7	12	nil	1	nil	4	nil	84	11
Total Male Buffaloes	376	15	178	nil	nil	71	57	nil	20	11	185	nil	3022	326

STATEMENT No. 14 (Contd.)

Showing the Livestock and Poultry in Poona District. (Contd.)

	Ambegaon		Banamati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban		
(B) Females over 3 years																
i) Breeding:																
a) In milk	1740	300	1695	521	5100	193	523	454	6174	1310	1050	1139	1905	724	3303	275
b) Dry	1903	307	945	234	3722	134	483	205	3437	883	619	398	2342	635	4413	334
c) Not calved	211	27	169	13	733	16	62	nil	566	81	57	162	553	91	830	1
Total Breeding Females	3854	634	2799	823	9560	343	1073	659	10227	2274	1726	1699	4805	1500	9046	610
ii) Working Females	59	nil	3	1	13	nil	165	nil	2	nil	53	26	5	1	25	nil
iii) Not working females	13	nil	1	nil	29	nil	21	nil	30	9	12	nil	10	3	9	nil
<u>Total Female Buffaloes</u>	3926	634	2803	824	9602	343	1259	659	10259	2283	1791	1725	4820	1504	9080	610
(C) Young Staff	2335	336	2275	630	5715	193	700	444	4140	905	1849	1551	3309	843	5229	223
<u>TOTAL BUFFALOES (A+B+C)</u>	6446	1021	5215	1477	11593	537	2426	1113	14437	3208	3944	3443	8733	2359	14454	833
Sheep	24333	2019	41450	4237	3206	192	27343	1135	11536	1287	26193	4693	19243	7464	4192	101
Goat	20414	2437	32703	5605	5707	249	16763	2384	14564	1334	3437	11765	29053	8326	21632	2332
Horses and Ponies	330	16	234	50	71	6	179	15	397	210	326	73	313	121	461	7
Mules	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	6	nil	4	nil	4	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
Donkeys	109	100	194	33	66	33	121	167	309	55	273	131	143	173	129	116
Camels	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Pigs	274	84	556	270	33	8	535	279	3184	43	680	209	252	213	139	5
<u>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</u>	97921	12075	123934	17504	53571	1679	87270	7993	99936	14035	103296	33021	114833	29055	114389	9202
<u>POULTRY</u>	29206	4106	83491	10624	34073	1421	43432	5301	55351	7496	63197	16061	47464	12532	62595	3741

STATEMENT No. (Contd.)

Showing Livestock and Poultry in Poona District (Contd.)

	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sirur		Vele		Dist. Total	
	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban
2. (B) Females over 3 years														
i) Breeding: a) In milk	4693	692	3653	nil	24	4073	1775	64	666	171	1740	nil	34536	9916
b) Dry	3339	290	3151	nil	29	643	1300	46	441	66	1701	nil	28380	4280
c) Not calved	543	101	338	nil	nil	392	207	8	170	2	302	nil	4756	899
Total Breeding Females	9085	1083	7142	nil	53	5113	3782	118	1217	239	3743	nil	68172	15095
ii) Working Females	125	nil	2	nil	nil	35	9	nil	163	4	4	nil	633	67
iii) Not Working Females	5	5	6	nil	nil	35	4	nil	33	nil	nil	nil	173	52
<u>Total Female Buffaloes</u>	9215	1088	7150	nil	53	5133	3795	118	1478	243	3747	nil	63973	15214
(C) Young Stock	4060	311	3293	nil	16	1466	2100	63	975	172	1394	nil	37395	7202
<u>TOTAL BUFFALOES (A+B+C)</u>	13651	1514	10626	nil	69	6720	5952	186	2473	426	5326	nil	109395	22742
1. Sheep	2375	32	1135	nil	nil	36	25202	132	13493	1241	505	nil	205326	23326
2. Goat	4340	466	3401	nil	33	3654	22391	169	26915	4123	1334	nil	233497	43699
3. Horses and Ponies	211	34	116	nil	3	535	377	13	459	31	10	nil	3492	1166
4. Mules	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	21	6
5. Donkey	57	33	133	nil	nil	133	205	53	133	96	nil	nil	1332	1223
6. Camels	nil	6	nil	nil	nil	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	9
7. Pigs	171	51	51	nil	nil	491	346	135	556	330	nil	nil	6677	1314
<u>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</u>	66363	4963	52611	nil	398	23372	97657	2692	97397	12293	27206	nil	1142303	163494
<u>BULTRY</u>	36994	3672	36650	nil	149	33874	53134	2520	55323	7226	22347	nil	633961	114074

SOURCE: Livestock Census (1956) by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT No. 15

Showing Tagavi Advances, Recoveries and Outstandings in each Taluka of Poona District (In Rupees)

	Year	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Advances	1956-57	23419.00	73805.00	40165.00	70253.00	32600.00	4089.00	23275.00	29624.00	14011.89	11945.00
	1957-58	160917.00	45924.00	41455.00	55333.19	68512.00	40675.00	146885.00	100224.00	85085.00	48993.00
Recoveries	1956-57	50118.50	64436.00	32750.00	148176.88	56915.00	93604.00	58188.50	61023.62	48923.39	33333.00
	1957-58	41840.73	61862.00	35000.00	110769.60	88581.00	37103.00	66115.00	56882.44	25695.81	25877.00
Outstandings	1956-57	476969.06	700359.00	143418.00	799588.25	747426.00	424339.00	187295.14	280630.67	119412.86	326080.00
	1957-58	548411.89	685372.00	133119.00	784554.10	485617.00	427701.00	268065.14	238047.37	178802.05	420689.00

C
Contd. (In Rupees)

	Year	Poona City	Purandhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total
		13	14	15	16	17
Advances	1956-57	19514.00	28227.00	20794.00	6425.00	398146.89
	1957-58	18839.00	132775.00	111731.00	45770.00	1103118.19
Recoveries	1956-57	47810.00	43567.00	179106.10	52907.14	970859.13
	1957-58	36360.00	47017.00	163306.00	50900.83	843310.41
Outstandings	1956-57	53298.00	355678.00	940989.00	198061.17	5753544.15
	1957-58	7250.00	441436.00	889414.00	1447160.00	6955638.55

E: Collectorate, Poona District, Poona.

STATEMENT No.

Showing Factories and Employment in Poona District 66

No	Govt. and Local Fund Factories -es	Processes allied to agriculture				Food except Beverages			Textiles		Wood and cork ex-cept furniture	Printing & publis-hing and allied industries	Chemicals and chemi-cal products										
		Cotton Ginning & Bailing	Cotton & Bailing	Others	Others	Sugar	Gur	Others	Cotton mills	other mills													
	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Non Factories	
Employment	
Anti Factories	6	6	...	...	1	1	204	169	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment	417	417	...	...	500	500	3354	2673	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factories	1	1	
Employment	250	250	
Factories	5	2	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment	204	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factories	44	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Employment	573	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Factories	3	3	61	50	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Employment	12500	12500	955	753	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	
Factories	
Employment	
Factories	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factories	1	1	1	1	..2	..2
Employment	15	18	49	49	468	468
Factories
Employment
Factories	5	5	9	9	3	3	14	11	7	7	110	103	14	14	
Employment	71	71	240	240	2080	2080	894	811	234	234	3805	3721	722	722	
Factories	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factories	
Employment	
Factories	6	6	...	...	3-3	3-3	327	284	16	16	3	3	14	11	7	7	111	104	18	19	
Employment	417	417	13000	13000	5222	4244	356	356	2080	2080	894	811	234	234	3854	3770	1490	1540	

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Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona.

STATEMENT No.16(contd.)

Showing Factories and Employment in Poona District

		Non-metallic and mineral Products						Manufacture of metal products except machinery		Manufacture of machinery except electrical		Electric machinery		Electricity, Gas and Steam		Miscellaneous					
		Manufacture of bricks & tiles	Manufacture of pottery & otherware	Manufacture of cement	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Plastic articles	Others	Others	Others			
		1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958	1957:1958			
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Region	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	1033	...
Sub-division	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	250	...	...	...	...	...	81	121	...
Block	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	20	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	5453	5493	...
Ward	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	...
Police Station	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...
Gram Panchayat	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Circle	Factories	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
	Employment	...	...	400	400	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2381	2381	...
Police Station	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Station	Factories	1	1	...	...	4	4	12	12	9	9	4	4	9	14	1	1	2	2	153	148
	Employment	280	280	...	...	375	375	457	457	365	365	1151	1151	1205	1226	72	72	80	80	28790	28672
Police Station	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Station	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Station	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District	Factories	1	1	2	2	5	5	21	21	9	9	6	6	9	15	1	1	2	2	183	136
	Employment	280	280	400	400	575	575	822	822	365	365	1701	1401	1205	1326	72	72	80	80	38277	38339

Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona

STATEMENT No. 17

Showing Number of Registered Establishments and Persons Employed therein
In Poona Municipal Area as on 31st March 1957.

Categories of Establishment	Total No. of Establishment		No. of members of employers' Family				No. of other persons occupying position of management or employees engaged in confidential capacity	No. of employees					
	Without Employees	With Employees	Adults		Young Persons	Total		Adults		Young	Total		
			Males	Females				Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Shops	13,127	7,128	9,142	2,656	816	12,614	Sex and ages of the	216	16,341	403	393	17,642	
2. Commercial Establishment	909	1,012	454	100	26	530	employees are not	211	3,323	192	23	3,533	
3. Residential Hotels	3	59	34	13	3	50	mentioned in the B	20	453	21	20	499	
4. Restaurants and Eating Houses	245	1,072	665	115	42	822	register or 'A' Forms						
5. Theatres and other places of Public amusement and entertainment	-	23	3	-	-	3	Hence this informat-	62	5,409	60	271	5740	
							-ion can not be						
							supplied	11	500	5	6	511	
TOTAL	14,234	9,294	10,293	2,884	837	14,069		520	26,326	691	713	27,930	

SOURCE: Poona Municipal Corporation, Poona ..

STATEMENT No. 18

Showing the number of Institutions, Teachers and Students, Colleges and
Secondary Schools in Poona District
In the years 1956-57 & 1957-58

(A) Higher Education in Poona City taluka

Year	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Teachers
1956-57	19	9,072	1,833	715
1957-58	20	9,004	2,171	687

Note: There are no Higher Educational Institutions outside Poona City

18 (B) Secondary Schools i.e. Highschools and Middle
Schools in Poona District During 1957 - 58.

Taluka	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Teachers
Ambegaon	3	323	19	17
Baramati	6	1,136	236	55
Bhor	2	379	114	19
Dhond	1	537	144	25
Haveli	10	1,097	237	70
Indapur	3	794	232	52
Junnar	5	1,139	137	50
Khed	5	514	80	26
Mawal	5	881	303	58
Mulshi	nil	nil	nil	nil
Poona City	68	24,062	13,613	1,454
Purandhar	4	641	94	28
Sirur	3	386	36	19
Vele	nil	nil	nil	nil
DISTRICT TOTAL	115	31,944	15,295	1,873

SOURCE: Directorate of Education, Bombay State, Poona.

STATEMENT No. 19

Showing the number of Institutions, Teachers, Students in Special Educational
Schools and Primary Schools during the year 1957-58

	Ambe- gaon	Bara- mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda -pur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District TOTAL
<u>Schools for Special Education (Remand homes, Certified Schools etc.)</u>															
No. of Institutions	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	1	27	-	1	-	38
No. of Students															
Boys	-	111	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	23	784	-	-	-	923
Girls	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	16	23	633	-	86	-	77
No. of Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	5	-	N.
<u>Primary Schools</u>															
No. of Institutions	85	62	140	113	163	134	179	120	112	103	182	97	120	-	1,560
No. of Students															
Boys	9,159	9,465	7,622	7,523	17,129	9,346	14,494	10,235	6,964	4,070	33,003	13,062	7,693	-	1,12,820
Girls	5,179	4,803	3,311	3,813	8,839	4,843	7,797	5,493	3,357	2,350	31,139	6,845	4,196	-	93,020
No. of Teachers	338	337	264	325	430	263	520	302	266	162	1,555	406	276	-	5,574

SOURCE: Directorate of Education, Bombay State, Poona; 2) Directorate of Social Welfare, Bombay State, Poona
3) District School Board, Poona. and, 4) Municipal Corporation, Poona.

STATEMENT No. 20

Showing the number of Towns and Villages with and without Schools in Poona District during 1956-57 & 1957-58

Years	No. of Towns & Villages with schools	No. of Towns and Villages without schools	
		Villages having population 500 & above	Villages having population below 500
1956-57	1,243	nil	263
1957-58	1,243	nil	263

SOURCE: Directorate of Education, Bombay State, Poona.

STATEMENT No.21

Showing the Medical Facilities in Poona District during the year 1957

	Ambe- gaon	Bara- mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Ind- apur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District total
1. No. of Hospitals (including maternity homes)	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	26	3	-	-	37
2. No. of dispensaries	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	17	2	1	1	31
3. No. of Rural Health Centres	6	6	2	3	9	3	6	4	6	4	-	3	3	-	55
4. No. of Ayurvedic Homeopathic & Unani dispensaries	1	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	11
5. No. of Doctors :															
Rural	6	6	5	3	10	4	6	5	6	4	-	3	3	1	62
Urban	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	122	2	1	-	134
6. No. of Nurses (including midwives)	12	3	6	3	13	10	13	3	12	3	309	9	6	2	429
7. No. of beds :															
Males	14	10	3	-	24	1	25	21	21	9	N.A.	7	12	-	N.A.
Females	14	31	11	13	34	7	26	3	12	3	N.A.	43	15	-	N.A.
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.
Total	28	41	14	13	53	8	51	29	33	17	770	50	27	2	1141
8. Indoor Patients treated															
Males	-	1	-	-	7	1	244	44	53	32	N.A.	36	303	-	N.A.
Females	-	1	-	241	257	11	537	154	42	30	N.A.	170	577	-	N.A.
Children	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.
Total	-	2	-	241	272	12	831	198	95	62	212727	206	880	-	215526
9. Outdoor patients treated															
Males	3276	7546	15941	5199	15132	12626	4018	12,470	2795	8091	N.A.	16960	15283	649	N.A.
Females	2464	5962	13102	9263	20230	10431	6303	8964	6667	6563	N.A.	11160	10465	417	N.A.
Children	-	-	-	-	843	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.
Total	5740	13503	29043	14462	36205	23057	10821	21434	14462	14654	571150	23120	25743	1066	309470

SOURCES: 1) Civil Surgeon, Poona ii) District Medical Officer for Health iii) Municipal Corporation iv) Divisional Medical Officer

STATEMENT No. 22

Showing the number of Births and Deaths registered in Poona District in 1956 & 1957

Centre	Number of Births Registered		Number of Deaths Registered		Number of Infant -deaths Registered	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambegaon	3,137	2,853	1,220	789	256	214
Baramati	3,754	1,354	1,592	1,009	212	188
Bhor	2,376	1,993	1,116	416	226	79
Dhond	3,114	3,141	1,291	771	215	176
Haveli	5,225	4701	2,104	1,717	402	133
Indapur	3,642	2,933	1,434	1,182	250	240
Junnar	5,253	4,018	2,452	2,368	496	211
Khed	4,507	3,833	2,341	1,105	466	132
Mawal	2,911	2,173	1,145	566	220	96
Mulshi	1,873	782	981	521	191	45
Poona City	21,046	22,856	8,277	8,408	1,915	2,258
Purandhar	3,334	2,596	1,378	1,051	309	475
Sirur	4,378	594	1,569	160	404	146
Vele	855	629	537	395	80	72
District Total	65,455	54,966	27,437	20,452	5,642	4,465

SOURCE : i) District Medical Officer for Health, Poona.

ii) Poona Municipal Corporation

iii) Civil Surgeon, Poona.

iv) Medical Officer for Health, Baramati Division, Baramati.

STATEMENT No. 23

Showing Length of Roads according to the type of Surface* in Poona District as on 31st March 1957 & 1958
(Length in miles) 66

	Years	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound Macadam	Lower Type	Total
State Government Roads	1957	85.7	148.0	139.0	3.0	375.7
	1958	86.7	201.3	34.8	24.4	397.2
Poona Municipal Corporation Roads	1957	6.6	64.5	34.3	15.4	120.8
	1958	6.6	66.1	33.9	14.9	121.5
District Local Board Roads	1957	8.7	24.6	461.6	1,836.5	2,331.4
	1958	8.7	18.6	453.4	1,840.7	2,321.4
TOTAL	1957	101.0	237.1	634.9	1,854.9	2,827.9
	1958	102.0	236.0	572.1	1,330.0	2,840.1

* Roads in possession of municipalities, other than Poona Municipal Corporation are excluded.

SOURCE: i) Executive Engineer, (R.&B.), P.W.D., Poona ii) Executive Engineer, Khadakwasla Dam Division, Poona
iii) District Local Board, Poona iv) Ex. Engineer, Irrigation Divn. Poona v) Poona Municipal Corporation.

STATEMENT No. 24

Showing Length of Metalled and Unmetalled Roads in Poona District as on 31st March 1957 & 1958
(Length in miles)

	Year	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled Roads	Total
State Government Roads	1957	372.7	3.0	375.7
	1958	372.9	24.4	397.2
Poona Municipal Corporation Roads	1957	105.4	15.4	120.8
	1958	106.6	14.9	121.5
Other Municipal Roads	1957*	34.3	15.9	50.2
	1958			
District Local Board Roads	1957	494.9	1,836.5	2,331.4
	1958	480.7	1,840.7	2,321.4
TOTAL	1957	1,007.3	1,870.8	2,878.1
	1958	994.4	1,895.9	2,890.3

* Figures related to the other Municipal Roads are taken from Gazeteer of Bombay State, Poona Dist.

SOURCE: i) Ex. Engineer, Poona Division, Poona. ii) Ex. Engineer, Poona Irrigation Division, Poona iii) Ex. Engineer, Khadakwasla Dam Divn. Poona iv) District Local Board, Poona. v) Poona Municipal Corporation, Poona

STATEMENT No.25

Showing Railway Mileage in Poona District.

Railway Mileage : 107 miles(C.R.) 43 miles(S.R.) 28 miles (C.R.)
 *(Broad Gauge) +(Meter Gauge) @(Narrow Gauge)

Showing Railway Station in each Taluka of Poona District.

Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Jun Khed nar	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran -dhar	Sirur	Vele.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1. Shirsuphal [@] (CR)		1. Yewat* (CR)	1. Ghorwadi* (CR)	1. Bhigwan* (CR)			1. Lonavala* (CR)	1. Chikhali* (CR)	1. Poona Jn.* (CR&SR)	1. Nira* (SR)		
	2. Katphal [@] (CR)		2. Kedgaon* (CR)	2. Begdewadi* (CR)				2. Khandala* (CR)		2. Kirkee* (CR)	2. Walhe* (SR)		
	3. Baramati [@] (CR)		3. Patas* (CR)	3. Dehy Road* (CR)				3. Malavli* (CR)		3. Shivaji* -nagar (CR)	3. Dond* -aj (SR)		
			4. Dhond @ (CR)	4. Chinchwad* (CR)				4. Kamshet* (CR)			4. Jeju* -ri (SR)		
			5. Boribayal (CR)*	5. Pimpri* (CR)				5. Vadgaon* (CR)		4. Hadapsar* (CR)			
			6. Malthan* (CR)	6. Loni* (CR)				6. Talegaon* (CR)			5. Raje* -wadi (SR)		
			7. Rawangaon @ (CR)	7. Uruli* (CR)							6. Guroli* (SR)		
				8. Alandi* (SR)									
				9. Saswad Road* (SR)									
				10. Ghorpuri* (SR)									
-	3	-	7	10	1	-	-	6	1	4	6	-	-

SOURCE: Time Tables of Central and Southern Railway.

STATEMENT No. 26

Statistics about Post Offices in Poona District for the
years 1956-57 & 1957-58

Tahsila	Year	POST OFFICES			POSTS & TEL. OFFICES			Total No. of Offices	Letter Boxes	Postmen	Telephone Offices	Radio Licenses losted.	Villages without Post Offices
		Head Offices	Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Head Offices	Sub Offices	Experimental & Temporary Offices						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Megaon	1956-57	nil	nil	14	nil	2	1	17	26	11	1	N.A.	87
	1957-58	nil	nil	14	nil	2	1	17	26	11	1	N.A.	87
Samati	1956-57	nil	nil	24	nil	1	2	27	61	17	1	N.A.	39
	1957-58	nil	nil	24	nil	1	2	27	61	17	1	N.A.	39
Sasur	1956-57	nil	nil	5	nil	1	2	8	27	4	1	N.A.	174
	1957-58	nil	nil	5	nil	1	2	8	27	4	1	N.A.	174
Saswad	1956-57	nil	nil	14	nil	2	2	18	49	16	1	N.A.	50
	1957-58	nil	nil	14	nil	2	3	19	49	16	1	N.A.	49
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	4	22	nil	5	2	33	92	25	1	N.A.	96
	1957-58	nil	4	22	nil	5	2	33	92	25	1	N.A.	96
Sasurapur	1956-57	nil	1	17	nil	3	nil	21	46	8	2	N.A.	66
	1957-58	nil	1	17	nil	3	1	22	46	8	2	N.A.	65
Sasurmar	1956-57	nil	nil	20	nil	3	2	25	75	18	nil	N.A.	112
	1957-58	nil	nil	20	nil	3	2	25	75	18	nil	N.A.	112
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	nil	12	nil	nil	2	14	41	9	nil	N.A.	139
	1957-58	nil	nil	12	nil	nil	6	18	41	9	nil	N.A.	136
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	1	6	nil	6	nil	13	49	24	3	N.A.	160
	1957-58	nil	1	6	nil	6	nil	13	49	24	3	N.A.	160
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	nil	6	nil	nil	2	8	10	3	nil	N.A.	124
	1957-58	nil	nil	6	nil	nil	2	8	10	3	nil	N.A.	124
Sasulgaon	1956-57	1	11	6	nil	26	6	50	246	278	16	N.A.	nil
	1957-58	1	11	6	nil	26	7	51	246	278	16	N.A.	nil
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	nil	11	nil	1	nil	12	44	11	nil	N.A.	68
	1957-58	nil	nil	11	nil	4	nil	15	44	11	nil	N.A.	65
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	nil	13	nil	2	nil	20	29	9	nil	N.A.	59
	1957-58	nil	nil	13	nil	2	nil	20	29	9	nil	N.A.	59
Sasulgaon	1956-57	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	2	2	1	nil	N.A.	132
	1957-58	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	2	2	1	nil	N.A.	122
District	1956-57	1	17	176	nil	52	22	268	797	434	26	20353	1296
	1957-58	1	17	176	nil	52	29	278	797	434	26	21537	1233

NOTE: Superintendent, Post Offices, Poona.

STATEMENT No.27

Showing Co-operative Movement in Poona District as on 30-6-1953

	Ambe- gaon	Barar- -mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran- -dhar	Sirur	Vele	Dist. Total
<u>Cultural Credit Societies:</u>															
No. of societies	31	67	19	35	47	68	61	49	16	25	2	61	33	3	
No. of members	3157	6331	2193	4303	4664	5951	9027	5700	4339	3813	115	6290	3994	143	
Working capital	346626	5051005	160431	759933	662047	2638610	1262949	1150813	3724783	311436	48351	1347393	766091	14692	
Loans advanced	315241	2502101	102052	223257	353334	1569097	813992	733353	173750	290026	12000	255303	74379	3000	
<u>Agricultural Credit Societies</u>															
No. of societies	1	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	75	3	2	-	
No. of members	1443	635	81	1010	563	352	920	63	N.A.	115	48637	406	207	-	
Working Capital	263759	100970	1955	1152206	N.A.	81577	165656	44393	N.A.	18000	17703425	60527	41252	-	
Loans advanced	214156	5924	N.A.	155150	N.A.	51145	160384	2730	N.A.	N.A.	1263130	72481	42302	-	
<u>Cultural Non-Credit Societies</u>															
No. of societies	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	
No. of members	349	661	85	137	524	249	320	534	133	73	603	220	53	14	
Working Capital	23440	599976	2275	6327	100329	17620	85354	41635	4379	226	467222	25409	2501	291	
Loans advanced	N.A.	172330	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59400	14428	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
<u>Agricultural Non-Credit Societies</u>															
No. of societies	2	34	8	14	36	14	5	9	9	3	134	14	11	-	
No. of members	N.A.	1293	N.A.	776	65	314	115	119	N.A.	N.A.	18450	N.A.	139	-	
Working Capital	N.A.	479448	N.A.	78625	3880	34208	25675	18668	N.A.	N.A.	4634985	N.A.	6743	-	
Loans advanced	N.A.	37358	N.A.	11520	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	885	N.A.	N.A.	16664	N.A.	1700	-	

SOURCE: Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona.

STATEMENT No. 28

Rural Credit

Showing the No. of Licensed Moneylenders and Amount Advanced in Poona District as on 31-3-1958

	Ambe- -gaon	Bara- -mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda- -pur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Puran- -dhar	Sirur	Vele	District Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Licensed Moneylenders.....	13	43	12	10	27	7	47	16	13	2	360	25	9	1	585
Amount Advanced	2161115	1754924	47109	255199	351007	70895	518969	103235	339804	840	8912370	821862	23434	1886	15,462,649

SOURCE: Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders,
Poona.

STATEMENT No. 29

Showing Number of Offices of Joint Stock Banks & Other Co-operative Banks
In Poona District as on 31st December 1954 & 1955.

Year	Scheduled	Non-sch- eduled	Total	Provisional or District Co-operati- ves Banks	Others	Total	Grand Total
	1954	23	9	37	20	8	28	65
1955	23	10	33	19	8	27	65

SOURCE: Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay State, Bombay.

STATEMENT No. 30

Showing Number, Description and Capital of Registered Joint Stock Companies
In Poona District as on 31st March 1956.

Description	Number of companies	Capital	
		Authorised	Paid up
0. Agriculture and Allied Activities	7	49,125	29,218
1. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
2. Processing and manufacture of food stuffs, Textile, Leather and products thereof.	15	1,60,210	60,320
3. Processing, manufacture-metals, chemicals and products thereof	37	6,33,960	1,54,126
4. Processing and manufacture-not elsewhere classified	30	1,62,550	47,078
5. Construction and Utilities	8	39,500	9,029
6. Commerce (Trade and Finance)	64	3,02,808	78,065
7. Transport, Communication and storage	15	99,700	33,454
8. Community and business services	8	37,250	1,644
9. Personal and other services	15	1,20,400	10,607
TOTAL	199	16,05,503	4,23,541

SOURCE: Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay State, Bombay.

STATEMENT No.31

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the Schemes Implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head : AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of Scheme	1956-57		Exp. as P.C. of Budget	Remarks	1957-58		Exp. as P.C. of Budget	Remarks	Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57		1957-58		Target 1958-59	General Remarks		
	Plan provision	Budget			Budget	Exp.						Target	Actual	Target	Actual				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Sub-head: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Creation of post of Watchman for the office of the District Agricultural Officer, Poona.

- The Scheme is not implemented -

(a). New seed farms for multiplication of improved seeds	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	-	-	6.00	6.00	100	Progress is very satisfactory	237.70	Establishing seed farm for multiplication of improved seeds	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	13	Nil	13	Proposals for possession of 13 seed farms submitted to Government.
Scheme for composting town refuse	3.33	1.40	1.40	100	Satisfactory progress	1.93	1.93	100	Satisfactory progress	1.94	Preparation of compost from town refuse	Ton	Not fixed	57045	59823	57045	77423	57045	

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Expend Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	1956-57			Remarks	1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	Plan Target	1956-57		1957-58		Target 1958-59	General Remarks		
	Budget	Expenditure	as % of Budget		Budget	Expenditure	as % of Budget					Achievement	Target	Achievement					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

CULTURAL PRODUCTION (Contd.)

Intensive cultivation of paddy by Japanese Method	N.A.	52.36	2.38	4.50	Progress is very unsatisfactory	61.63	19.18	30.97	Progress unsatisfactory	54.72	organisation of								
											1. Societies	No. Not fixed	NIL	NIL	25	25	32		
											2. Membership	No. -do-	Nil	Nil	6000	5367	1000		
											3. Acreages covered	Acre -do-	Nil	Nil	10000	4769	12000		
											Disbursement of loans								
											1. Amount	Rs. -do-	Nil	Nil	750000	287821	1200000		
											2. Members	No. -do-	Nil	Nil	N.A.	2759	-		
											Grant of -								
											1. Loans	Rs. -do-	Nil	Nil	N.A.	60000	-		
											2. Subsidy	Rs. -do-	Nil	Nil	N.A.	33303	-		
											3. Share Capital.	Rs. -do-	Nil	Nil	N.A.	130000	-		

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

(Bign Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1956-57			Remarks	1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Target 1958-59	General Remarks
		Budget	Expenditure	as per p.c.		Budget	Expenditure	as per p.c.				Target	Actual	Achievement	Target	Actual	Achievement		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: LAND DEVELOPMENT

(i) Survey and Settlement in 17 villages of merged state area	Not known	22.42	17.75	79.17	Satisfactory progress	45.12	36.05	70.90	more satisfactory progress	53.00	Survey No. of villages for								
											i) Theodolite	17	13	13	2	2	Plan target achieved		
											ii) P.T.	17	3	3	13	13	1		
											2. Classification of villages work	17	nil	nil	5	5	12 (partly)		
											3. B.N.D. work	17	nil	nil	1	1	16 B.N.D. works lagging because of non-availability of B.N.D. Stones with the contractor.		
(ii) Pot-hissa Survey	Not known	N.A.	18.72	-		188.55	193.63	102.69	more satisfactory.	235.90	Survey of Pot-hissa	N.A.	Not fixed	10322	110250	78466	100300		

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District(B.S.)

Department Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(Rs. in Thousand)

No. & Name of the scheme	1956-57			1957-58			Bud- -get 1958- 59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			General Remarks			
	Pro- -vis- -ion	Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -tu- -re	as -p.c. -of -Bud- -get	Rema- -rks	Bud- -get				Exp- -end- -tu- -re	as -p.c. -of -Bud- -get	Rema- -rks	Tar- -get	Tar- -get	Achi- -emen- -t		Tar- -get	Achi- -emen- -t	Tar- -get 1958- 59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)

22. Consolidation of Holdings Known	Not	37.78	76.21	86.82	Quite	84.96	79.20	93.22	Quite	114.42	Consol- -idation -work	No. of -vill- -ages	Not -Kn- -wn	13	9	13	6	12	
25. Introduction of records of Rights	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not -impl- -emen- -ted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not -imple- -mented	3.20	To bri- -ng the -record -up-to- -date	-do-	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Not this scheme work was done by regular staff and as such not expenditure was incurred. However the information obtained to be/unreliable, and it is decided to employ a separate staff for this purpose.
																			/found
Head: MINOR IRRIGATION																			
Over works:																			
1. Short loan Programme																			
68/69 Irrigation																			
69 Tank																			
a) Khamgaon																			
b) Tarangwadi																			
-	37.18	19.38	52.12	rath- -er -satis- -factory	26.52	28.97	109.24	Very -satis- -sfac- -tory	N.A.	Area -under -irrig- -ation	Acres	1350	Not -fix -ed	432.5	Not -fix -ed	606	Not -fix -ed		

STATEMENT No.31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Development Head: <u>IRRIGATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>													(Rs. in Thousand)						
Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	1956-57			Remarks	1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57		1957-58		Target 1958-59	General Remarks		
		Budget	Expenditure	as p.c. of Budget		Budget	Expenditure	as p.c. of Budget				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

IRRIGATION (Contd.)

State Fund Works

33. Irrigation Tank

a) Pisarve	-	15.53	111.94	720.5	Very	32.33	17.57	54.26	Rath-	N.A.	Area	Acre	1300	Not	207	Not	382	Not
b) Nimbgaon					very				-er		under			fix		fix		fix
c) Bhandgaon					satis-				satis-		irrigat-			-ed		-ed		-ed
					sfac-				factory		ion							
					tory													

Other Irrigation Works

40. Construction of irrigation Tank at

a) Varvand	-	465.42	536.11	115.19	Very	351.00	299.64	85.37	Satisf-	437.60	-do-	-do-	7272	N11	N11	1100	125	2250
b) Netwad					Very				actory									
					satis-													
					sfac-													
					tory													

PLAN SCHEMES

Construction of Percolation tank at	-	269.0	337.07	143.89	Very	97.87	79.01	80.73	Satisf-	114.0	Area to	-do-	795	-	-	-	-	-	Work is physically completed
13. Sayambachiwadi					satis-				actory		be								
14. Jalgaon Supe					-fact						irriga-								
15. Karhati					-ory						ted								

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No. & Name of the scheme	Plan provision	1956-57			1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Target for 1958-59	General Remarks	
		Budget	Expenditure	Actual p.c. of Budget	Budget	Expenditure	Actual p.c. of Budget				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual			
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

IRRIGATION (Contd.)

17. Construction of leader channel at Dhakale	53.9	37.34	63.40	rather	9.00	8.52	94.67	quite	N.A.	Area to be irrigated	Acre	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	Works physically completed
18. Scheme for improvement of wells by blasting operations.	52.87	10.57	2.25	Poor	10.57	0.90	8.52	Poor	10.57	To improve wells	No.	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	Progress held up for want of technical personnel

USING & MARKETING3. Cooperative Marketing Societies:

1) Organisation of new marketing societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	Nil	1	Nil	2		
2) Assistance with share capital	21.38	-	NIL	-	-	66.50	25.64	38.56	Satisfactory	25.00	Societies to be assisted	No.	7	Nil	2	3	1		
3) Grant of loans and subsidies for construction of godowns																			
a) Large sized godowns	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	Nil	Constr-uction of godowns	No.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

STATEMENT No.31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Name: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														(% in Thousands)						
No. & Name of the scheme	Plan (Pro-Vis-ion)	1956-57			Rems-rks	1957-58			Bud-get 1953-59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Tar-get	General Remarks	
		Bud-get	Exp-end-iture	as p.c. of Bud-get		Bud-get	Exp-en-dit-ure	as p.c. of Bud-get				Tar-get	Tar-get	Ach-iev-eme-nt	Tar-get	Tar-get	Ach-iev-eme-nt			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
HOUSING & MARKETING																				
1) Medium sized godowns	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	20.00	Constr-ction of god-owns	No.	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
2) Small sized godowns	170.00	-	-	-	-	N.A.	22.50	-	-	30.00	-do-	No.	15	Nil	Nil	2	11	3		
3) Assistance with management subsidy to mar-keting societies	26.00	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	2.00	Societ-ies to be ass-isted with ma-nagement subsidy	No.	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	
Head: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY																				
14. Scheme for the introduction of artificial inse-mination as a method of breeding cattle	N.A.	N.A.	63.97	-	-	N.A.	73.92	-	-	N.A.	i) Inse-mination ii) Preg-nancy diagno-sis iii) Ster-ility in cattle	No.	N.A.	N.A.	2670	N.A.	3219	N.A.		
															1304		1573	N.A.		
																N.A.	553	N.A.		
15. Assumption of full control of veterinary dispensaries	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	Not implem-ented	Nil	Nil	-	Not imp-lmented	29.36	Veterin-ary dispen-saries	No.	Not fi-xed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not fi-xed	The scheme was not started.

STATEMENT No.31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1956-57			Remarks	1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Target for 1958-59	General Remarks
		Budget	Expenditure	as p.c. of Budget		Budget	Expenditure	as p.c. of Budget				Target	Actual	Achievement	Target	Actual	Achievement		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

HUSBANDRY (Contd.)

17	Scheme for immunization of cattle against diseases	N.A.	N.A.	5.25	-	16.70	4.95	29.64	Not satisfactory	29.36	Vaccinations	No.	N.A.	N.A.	32356	N.A.	30396	N.A.	
18	Establishment of poultry Demonstration Centres.	78.00	Nil	Nil		29.80	0.10	5.41	Not implemented	5.41	Establishment of Centres	No.	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	Construction of building was not started
19	Establishment of Central Hatchery at Kirkee, Poona-3.	130.0	36.70	28.2	123.52	39.27	36.22	53.23	Very satisfactory	39.32	Establishment of Hatchery	No.	1	1	Nil	1	1	1	Target is achieved
20	Poultry Training Centre at Kirkee.	21.00	5.10	2.52		5.15	3.21			5.24	a) Appointment of coaching staff	No.	2	2	1	1	1	1	Target is achieved
											b) Students to be admitted	No.	450	80	38	80	132	80	

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	1956-57			1957-58			Bud-get	Item	Un-it	1956-57			1957-58			Tar-get 1958-59	General Remarks		
	Bud-get	Exp-enditure	as p.c. of bud-get	Bud-get	Exp-enditure	as p.c. of bud-get				Tar-get	Ach-iev-ment	Tar-get	Ach-iev-ment	Tar-get	Ach-iev-ment				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20. Establishment of rural sheep breeding centres in intensive zones	127.00	1400	100	20.00	20.00	100	32.00	i) Supply of rams ii) Subsidy to flock owners	No.	500	100	N.A.	100	N.A.	100				
21. Scheme for purchase, repairs and up-keep of livestock and deadstock	N.A.	8.00	6.00	75.0	8.00	8.00	3.00	Location of bulls	No.	1533	45	35	45	55	20				
ii) Scheme for location of cow and buffalo in the development area of Extension wing.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	10.00	5.00		13.00	Location of bulls i) Cow ii) Buffalo	No.	24	Nil	Nil	8	8	8				
Head: DAIRYING & MILK SUPPLY																			
26. Expansion of Government milk supply scheme	3672.0	486.29	329.14	67.68	136.53	127.43	93.35	i) acquisition of land ii) Construction of building iii) Purchase of dairy machinery	Gunt-ha. Perc-ent Rs./1000	60	60	Nil	60	40	20				
													56.54	57.58	32.43	29.05	15.12		
													Not fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed				

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Segment Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(₹. in Thousands)

No. & Name of the Scheme	1956-57			1957-58			Buds- -get - 59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Tafg- -et - 59	General Remarks		
	Pro- -vis- -ion	Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -itu- -re -zet	as -p.c. -of -Bud- -zet	Rema- -rks	Bud- -get				Exp- -end- -itu- -re -zet	as -p.c. -of -Bud- -zet	Rema- -rks	Tar- -get	Tar- -get	Ach- -ieve- -men- -t			Tar- -get	Ach- -ieve- -ment
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: FOREST

149.i) Scheme for reboisement of forest area at Sinhagad Fort.	30.23	6.00	4.51	76.83	satis- sfac- -tory	7.47	5.43	56.66	satis- sfac- -tory	6.69	Plantat- -ion	Acre	450	115	94	115	115	86	
ii) Scheme for afforestation of Arid and Blank areas of Khadak-wasla	11.14	Nil	Nil			2.45	2.21			2.80	Plantat- -ion	Acre	102	Nil	Nil	102	20	82	(pre-m- (ansoon) (work))
iii) Afforestation-cum-soil conservation scheme at Katraj	27.12	Nil	Nil			6.53	1.68			6.52	Plantat- -ion	Acre	263	Nil	Nil	128	30	128	(prema- (-ansoo) (-n work)
150. Afforestation and rehabilitation of pasture land	N.A.	136.51	24.05	17.62	Uns- afa- efa- -cto- -ry	39.53	0.74	1.87	Very uns- ati- sfa- -cto- -ry	N.A.	i) Fencing of kur- -ans	Furl- eng	17	4	4	13	Nil	N.A.	
											ii) Affore- station work	Kuran	17	Nil	Nil	17	1	N.A.	
156. Scheme for planting of Agave hedges	N.A.	8.80	5.03	56.98	Sat- isf- acto- -ry	10.10	5.62	55.64	Rather Sat- isf- act- -ory	6.60	Plantat- -ion	Mile	222	N.A.	32	40	24	43	

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 & 1957-58

for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousands)

No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	1956-57			Remarks	1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	Plan Target	1956-57			1957-58			General Remarks
		Budget	Exp-nditure	as p.c. of Budget		Budget	Exp-nditure	as p.c. of Budget					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: FOREST (Contd.)

157. Propagation of Bamboos	N.A.	6.24	0.10	41.87	Un-satisfactory	0.04	0.03	75.0	Satisfactory	0.05	Plantation	Acre	10	10	10	Target achieved	10	10	to be continued
159. Establishment of wet-nurseries	N.A.	6.19	3.58	57.84	Rather Satisfactory	5.67	2.13	37.57	Un-satisfactory	1.83	Construction and Establishment of Nursery	No.	2	2	2	Target achieved	2	2	to be continued
160. Intensification of Demonstration of Methods of lac cultivation	N.A.	3.37	0.43	12.76	Very unsatisfactory	0.20	Nil	Nil	Very unsatisfactory	Nil	1) Harvesting of Lac	Lb.	Not fixed	Not fixed	20	Not fixed	Nil	Nil	The scheme has been a failure
173. Construction of Forest Building	N.A.	9.15	0.40	4.87	Very unsatisfactory	9.87	8.54	86.52	Satisfactory	N.A.	Construction of quarters	No.	5	1	1	partly completed	1	1	3

Head: SOIL CONSERVATION

183(i). Maintenance of soil conservation works by Dist. Agricultural Officer	IL.85	2.37	0.46	19.41	Un-satisfactory	2.37	2.67	112.66	Very satisfactory	6.61	Maintenance of work by inspection of bunds	No.	Not fixed	Not fixed	N.A.	Not fixed	N.A.	Not fixed	
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Head: SOIL CONSERVATION (Contd.)

23(ii) Introduction of dry farming methods in hilly areas	N.A.	15.10	14.83	98.21	Quite satisfactory	1.30	0.30	23.03	Unsatisfactory	N.A.	i) Demonstration plots	No.	Not fixed	Not fixed	24	99	98	Not fixed	
											ii) Training to cultivators	No.	Not fixed	Not fixed	N.A.	45	56	Not fixed	
(iii) Scheme for land development and improvement of scarcity areas by contour bunding	5300.0	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	632.0	386.0	61.00	Rather satisfactory	696.0	Land development by contour bunding	Acre	125000	10000	25476	20000	9700	25000	
(iv) Scheme for leveling and terracing of hill slopes																			-Not Implemented-

Head: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

217. Expansion of Community Projects and National Extension service programme	51.0	740.75	316.87	42.8	Unsatisfactory	117.0	162.43	140.00	Very satisfactory	N.A.	Organization of community development blocks	No.	13	2	2	1	1	2	
218. Local Development works	N.A.	465.68	277.0	59.48	Rather satisfactory	182.05	113.22	62.19	Rather satisfactory	N.A.	Works to be done								
											i) New	No.	N.A.	108	69	145	54	N.A.	
											ii) Spill-over	No.	N.A.	99	99	-	-	-	
220. Grants to D.D. Boards for agricultural and cattle shows	N.A.	1.50	1.50	100	Very satisfactory	N.A.	10.70	-	-	N.A.	Organization of cattle shows	No.	N.A.	1	1	1	1	N.A.	

STATEMENT No.31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of the scheme	Plan (pro- vis- -ion)	1956-57			Rema- -rks	1957-58			Bud- -get 1958	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Tar- -get 1958	General Remarks
		Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -itu- -re -get	as p.c. of Bud- -get		Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -itu- -re -get	as p.c. of Bud- -get				Par- -get	Tar- -get	Ach- iev- eme- -nt	Targ- -get	Ach- iev- eme- -nt			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)

21. Discretionary grants to Collectors for rural development	N.A.	2.81	1.88	66.90	Rather Sati- sfac- -tory	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	Expenditure scheme.								
22. Financial Assistance to Village Panchayat in Backward and Adivasi areas.	N.A.	38.0	38.0	100	Very sati- sfac- -tory	101.75	65.00	63.88	Sati- sfac- -tory	100.00	Establishment of Village Panchayats	No.	141	Not fix- -ed	23	Not fix- -ed	38	Not fix- -ed	
23. Grant-in-aid for development of V.Ps in former Bombay State	N.A.	500.0	400.42	80.08	Sati- isfa- -ctory	700.00	461.02	64.93	Sati- isfa- -ctory	105.00	Establishment of Village Panchayats	No.	364	Not fix- -ed	42	Not fix- -ed	76	Not fix- -ed	
21. Training in Co-operation	N.A.				Not Implemented					13.87	Training to members & staff of Co-op. Society.	No.	N.A.	Not Implemented				1440	
22. Extension of Agricultural Credit - Assistance towards managerial cost.	48.0	N.A.	Nil	-	-	24.75	21.11	85.30	Sati- isfa- -ctory	38.40	i) Assistance to L-S societies for managerial cost ii) Assistance to L-S societies for share capital contribution	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	30	33	64	

Co-OPERATION (Contd.)

a) Societies	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	30	29	34
b) Contribution	Rs/	700.0	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	208.0	N.A.
iii) Advances of loans to L-S Societies	Rs/	6630.71	N.A.	Nil	12900.0	7733.0	N.A.
iv) Organisation of							
a) L-S Societies	No.	70	N.A.	Nil	33	36	18
b) S-S Societies	No.	40	N.A.	Nil	5	N.A.	10
v) Opening of branches of Central Financing Agencies	No.	5	N.A.	Nil	1	N.A.	Nil

343. Organisation of Grain Depots (Assistance of loans)

15.00	Nil	-	-	15.00	Nil	-	Very unsatisfactory	15.00	Assistance to Grain Depots	No.	12	N.A.	Nil	3	Nil	3
									ii) Organisation of Grain Depots	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	3	Nil	3

344. Organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies - providing assistance by way of

a) Loan & Subsidy	204.60	N.A.	Nil	-	-	46.60	62.98	135.20	Very satisfactory	11.00	Assistance to Socy. by loans & subsidies	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	9	3	23
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STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan	1956-57			1957-58			Bud- -get 1958-59	Item	Unit	Plan	1956-57			1957-58			Tar- -get 1958-59	General Remarks
		Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -iture	as p.c. of Bud- -get	Rema- -rks	Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -iture					as p.c. of Bud- -get	Rema- -rks	Tar- -get	Ach- -iev- -ement	Tar- -get	Ach- -iev- -ement		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<u>Head: CO-OPERATION</u>																			
1. Share capital	20.00	N.A.	Nil	-	-	N.A.	4.00	-	-	8.00	i) Assis- -tance to soc- -ieties by share capital	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	1	1	2	
											ii) Organi- -sation of co-op. farming societies	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	1	1	
2. Co-operative Lift Irrigation with loan/subsidy	334.54	N.A.	Nil	-	-	68.70	Nil	-	-	42.00	Organisat- -ion of Lift Irri- -gation Co-op. Societies	No.	N.A.	-	-	1	1	8	
3. Development of Co-operative fisheries - Ass- -istance with managerial subsidy	N.A.	-	Nil	-	-	11.00	0.42	2.60	poor	0.50	a) Societi- -es to be assisted	No.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	2	1	
											b) Organ- -isation of Co-op. fisheries	No.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	1	Nil	
4. Reservation of fruits and vegetable Establishment of cold storage plant	344.00	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	Not	Imple- -mented									Scheme is likely to dropped

Head: (Contd.)

251. Organisation of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions / Societies	N.A.	-	-	-	Not Implemented	43.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. Field-ratation 5. Feeders
256. Subsidised Industrial Housing	127.00	-	-	-	Not Implemented	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. Society

Head: MISCELLANEOUS

259. Establishment of National Park at Sinhagad	720.00	Nil	Nil	Not Implemented	218.00	Not Implemented	320.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263. Additional regular and expansion of existing nurseries	89.00	Nil	Nil	-do-	24.00	23.00	95.83	Satisfactory	49.00	i) Construction of storage-tank ii) Fencing the nursery area	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	-	-	-	-	in-complete -do- N.A.

Element Head: IRRIGATION AND POWER

Head: MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECT

259. Hir Dam Project	45500.00	1002.88	890.13	88.76	Satisfactory	2191.83	1929.50	88.33	Satisfactory	6063.00	Plans and Estimates submitted for Approval								
270. Khada wasla Project	27500.00	1619.26	1551.60	95.82	-do-	3151.65	3032.32	96.21	-do-	8930.00	Excavation work	Mcft.	-	-	-	-	6.3.1	4.17	(seat of Dam)
											Earth Work	Mcft.	-	-	-	-	3.5	28.50	(Temporary weir)
310. Pushpawati Bhabhara	N.A.	395.31	203.57	51.50	Rather satisfactory	240.00	198.02	82.50	Rather satisfactory	162.60	Area to be irrigated	Acre	4032	Nil	Nil	1150	125	2250	

STATEMENT No.31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: INDUSTRY AND MINING

(&Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	1956-57			Rema-rks	1957-58			Bud-get 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Tar-get	General Remarks
		Bud-get	Exp-nd-ture	as p.c. of Bud-get		Bud-get	Exp-nd-ture	as p.c. of Bud-get				Tar-get	Ach-iev-ment	Tar-get	Ach-iev-ment	Tar-get			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
377. Establishment of Industrial Estate of Dist.	-	300.00	300.00	100	Quite satisfactory	192.00	192.00	100	Quite satisfactory	N.A.	Loan to Poona Municipal Corporation	Grant-in-aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheme
378. Organisation of Poly Technique in Cottage Industries	475.00	8.84	Nil	-	-	35.00	1.50	4.23	Poor and far behind schedule	5.00	Training of staff	No. 150	30	Nil	30	Nil	30	Nil	30
379. Financial Assistance to Cottage Industries	-	N.A.	12.50	100	-	14.00	15.00	107.14	Very satisfactory	15.00	Grant of Loan to Craftsmen	No. -	-	Nil	Not fixed	2	Not fixed	-	Not fixed
379. Manufacture of Screw drivers	100.00	1.92	Nil	-	-	64.00	1.71	2.67	Poor and far behind schedule	35.00	Appointment of staff	No. 4	Nil	Nil	1	1	3	-	-
400. Development of Tanning and Leather Industry	-	Nil	Nil	-	poor	8.00	0.50	6.25	poor	7.37	Grant of Loan to Societies	No. N.A.	-	Nil	Not fixed	1	Nil	-	Nil

30. Development of N.A. N.A. 97.34 - - 100.00 53.52 53.52 Rather 214.09 Grant of No. - - 9 - - -
 -satisfactory - Loans to Weavers' Societies

31. Organisation of grant of financial assistance to Labour Contract Societies - Scheme not implemented -

34. Scheme for Government contribution to share capital to Industrial Co-operative Societies including District Industrial Co-operative Societies - Scheme not implemented -

44. Expansion of Industrial Chemists' Laboratory, Poona. 167.00 Nil Nil - - 75.00 Nil - - Scheme not implemented The scheme was sanctioned late in May 1958

Department Head: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Head: Road Development

46. Road Development Scheme

	378.25	363.53	33.46	Quite satisfactory	426.0	276.73	64.96	Rather satisfactory									
Spillover Schemes	-	378.25	363.53	33.46	Quite satisfactory	426.0	276.73	64.96	Rather satisfactory								
i) Construction of diversion in miles 69/4 to 71/1 of Bombay-Poona Road	203.30	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	Construction of diversion in the road	Mile 1.25	Land acquisition proceedings in progress	Work could not be started as land acquisition proceedings not yet completed.					
ii) Improvements to Poona-Nasik Road. Miles 5/4 to 67/0	756.39	378.28	363.53	33.46	376.0	276.73	73.60	125.00	Improvement of road	Mile 50	23.5	15	20	11	-	-	Work is in progress

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (P.E.)

Department Head: TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1956-57			1957-58			Budget 1958-59	Item	Unit	1956-57		1957-58		Target 1958-59	General Remarks				
		Actual	Expenditure	as p.c.	Actual	Expenditure	as p.c.				Target	Actual	Target	Actual						
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: ROAD DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)

<u>Plan Schemes</u>	100	53.03	122.57	Quite satisfactory	80.00	30.88	38.60	Un-satisfactory	117.50											
i) Widening mile No.98 of Bombay-Poona Road	105.70	-	-	-	50.00	14.28	28.56	Not satisfactory	90.00	Widening the road	Mile	1	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	Work is in progress		
ii) Constructing diversion in mile No.84-85 of Bombay-Poona Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Constructing the diversion	Mile	Not	Implemented					Detailed plans and estimates are being prepared		
iii) Widening to two lane traffic including widening G.D. Works to 32 feet and geometrical improvements.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Widening the road	Mile	Not	Implemented					-do-		
iv) Widening formation to 58 feet along National Highway No.4. (Bombay-Poona Road)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Widening the road	Mile	Not	Implemented					-do-		
v) Donje Khangaon N.A. -Khanapur Ro.A.	40.00	53.03	122.57	Quite satisfactory	30.00	16.60	55.33	Rather satisfactory	27.50	Construction		-	-	-	-	-	-			

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Providing a seal coat to the asphaltic length of 11.90 miles of Kambhulga Road	11.70	91.27	82.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work completed
Constructing a diversion in the N. 33 of Poona-Bangalore Road	60.40	5.06	3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work completed
Black-topping files 40/0 to 39/0 of Poona-Sholapur Road	344.61	433.60	269.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25% Work physically completed
Widening files 5/0 to 30/0 of Poona-Sholapur Road	223.60	0.47	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work completed
Widening formation to 33 feet in files 3/0 to 30/0 of Poona-Bangalore Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work not started. Plans & Estimates not yet sanctioned
Bringing upto Malvan-Bangvi-Saramati-Dixit Road	374.20	26.00	33.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work completed for widening
Pirangit Muche Road	-	30.00	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 miles work completed
Shor-Phangoli-Imbarkhand Road	-	30.00	30.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The work is in progress and is being carried out by D.L.B. Poona and hence no definite expenditure progress can be given

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (P.E.)

Scheme Head: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION												(Rs. in Thousands)								
Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	1956-57			1957-58			Rema- -rks	Bud- -get	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Tar- -get 1958-59	General Remarks	
		Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -iture	as -p.c. of -re -get	Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -iture	as -p.c. of -re -get					Tar- -get	Plan -get	Phys- -ical -ach- -iev- -ment	Tar- -get	Plan -get	Phys- -ical -ach- -iev- -ment			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
National Highways (Contd.)																				
i) Donje Khamgaon- Khanapur Road	N.A.	40.00	53.03	-	-	30.00	16.60	-	-	27.50	Constru- -tion of road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Plan Schemes	N.A.	280.00	155.29	55.46	Rather	273.00	63.29	25.01	Unsatisf- -actory											
State Roads																				
i) Modernising Poona- Ahmednagar Road miles 7/0 to 27/0	152.18	150.0	91.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moderni- -sing the road	Mile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work physically completed in the First Plan
ii) Modernising Poona-Ahmednagar Road miles 27/0 to 43/0	423.88	100.0	63.31	-	-	223.00	49.22	-	-	-	-do-	Mile	6	2	1.25	4	1.25	2.79	-	Work stopped due to techni- -cal diffi- -culty
iii) Constructing a diversion in mile No.90 of Bombay- Poona Road M.H.No.4	14.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Constru- -tion of diversion work	Mile	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	Land acqui- -sition proceedings are in progress
iv) Lane-Malsej Road miles 13/0 to 23/0	903.87	30.00	-	-	-	50.00	19.07	-	-	166.00	Construc- -tion of road	Mile	10	-	-	1	1	3	-	(Earth work) (Earth Work)

Road Development Scheme (Bridges)

Rather Satisfactory

Very unsatisfactory

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<u>Plan Works</u>	-	90.00	65.17	72.41	-	-	240.0	36.27	15.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
i) Constructing a railway over bridge in mile 3 1/2 of Bombay-Poona Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Providing cycle path on on Horris Bridge in mile No.108 of Bombay-Poona Road.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii) Constructing a bridge across Mula River in mile 66/2 of Poona-Nasik Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iv) Constructing a bridge across Mira River at Ambeeg -gaon.	226.51	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	Nil	-	-	91.75	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	30% Work will start in 1958-59	
v) Constructing a bridge across Nirgudghat Nala	183.14	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	Nil	-	-	68.81	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	40% -do-	
vi) Bridge across Malochi Nala on Indapur-Nira Road	N.A.	90.00	65.17	-	-	-	40.00	36.27	-	-	-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The work is completed and is open for traffic
<u>National Highways</u>	N.A.	90.00	83.16	92.40	-	-	195.00	142.77	73.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Constructing a bridge over Roti Nala in mile No.58 of Poona-Sholapur Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work not yet started Plans & estimates have not yet been sanctioned
ii) Constructing bridges in miles 78/4 & 78/7 over Ghargaon Nala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-

STATEMENT No. (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

<u>Parent Head: TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION</u>											<u>(Rs. in Thousands)</u>									
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1956-57			Rema- -rks	1957-58			Rema- -rks	Bud- -get	Item	Unit	1956-57			1957-58			Tar- -get 1958-59	General Remarks
		Pro- -vis- -ion	Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -iture		Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -iture	Bud- -get					Tar- -get	Tar- -get	Ach- -iev- -ment	Tar- -get	Ach- -iev- -ment			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		

E. National Highways. (Contd.)

ii) Bridge at Chale	185.35	32.00	2,98	39.00	-	20.00	83.30	-	-	91.75	Construc- -tion of a Bridge	No. (%)	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	50%	Bridge work in progress.
iv) Bridge at Paud	311.41	30.00	6.40	-	-	80.00	42.34	-	-	160.10	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	50%	-do-
v) Bridge at Vello	106.51	30.00	71.81	-	-	35.00	17.13	-	-	21.30	-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-	-	-	20%	Work nearly completed

Parent Head: SOCIAL SERVICES

Head: EDUCATION

30. Introduction of compulsory primary education	N.A.	31.58	-	-	-	122.67	168.90	132.80	Qui- -te satis- -facto -ry	35.28	Appoint- -ment of teachers	No.	-	113	80	241	183	241	
31. Training of primary teachers	N.A.	N.A.	11.13	-	-	N.A.	22.30	-	-	11.64	Teachers to be trained	No.	-	40	40	40	40	40	
35. Construction of school buildings	N.A.	14.01	151.71	133.07	Quite satis- -fac- -tory	310.20	387.33	124.86	Qui- -te satis- -fac- -tory	115.80	Construc- -tion of 5 classrooms	No.	-	45	55	115	115	52	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
3. Conversion of ordinary schools into basic	N.A.	12.00	8.28	63.69	Rather	7.00	4.86	69.29	Rather	8.25	Conversion of	No.	-	7	7	7	7	Nil			
					satisfactory				satisfactory		i) full grade schools into basic						(con- -tin- -ued)	(con- -tin- -ued)			
											ii) single teacher	No.	-	50	Nil	Nil	-	10			
476. Establishment of multi-purpose Highschools	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	56.00	56.00	100.0	Quite	5.69	Establishment of M.P. Highschools	No.	-	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2			
									satisfactory												
478. Building loans for secondary schools	452.00	37.00	37.00	100.00	quite	153.00	153.00	100.0	quite	112.00	Construction of Buildings	No.	19	2	2	7	7	5			
					satisfactory																
479. Hostel facilities for secondary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.00	-									Not Implemented N.A.	
480. Free studentships to S.O. pupils	-	5.00	5.00	100.00	quite	15.00	15.00	100.0	quite	N.A.	Free studentships to students	No.	Not fixed	Not fixed	188	Not fixed	268	Not fixed			
					satisfactory				satisfactory												
489. Establishment of District Polytechnics	4520.00	Nil	Nil	-	-	615.50	148.25	24.09	Not	844.80	i) Courses to be started	No.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	3	3	3			
									satisfactory		ii) Students admitted	No.	-	Nil	Nil	300	300	300			+300 (new)
											iii) Appointment of staff	No.	-	Nil	Nil	75	66	61			
											iv) Purchase of equipment	%	100	Nil	Nil	50%	10.5%	50%			

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: SOCIAL SERVICES

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	1956-57		1957-58		1956-57		1957-58		Budget for 1953-59	Item	Unit	1956-57		1957-58		Target 1958-59	General Remarks
	Plan Provision	Budget	Expenditure	Balance	Plan Provision	Budget	Expenditure	Balance				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		

Head: EDUCATION (Contd.)

494. Expansion of existing technical schools and opening of technical high-schools	N.A.	N.A.	20.61	-	-	N.A.	34.95	-	-	58.20	i) Courses to be started	No.	4	1	1	Not fixed	2	2 (continued)
											ii) Students admitted	No.	150	Not fixed	1	Not fixed	7	40
											iii) Appointment of staff	No.	-	Not fixed	7	Not fixed	21	6
528. Expansion of N.C.C. etc.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	0.82	0.82	100.00	Qui-	58.24	a) Organisation & Introduction of							
									satisfactory		i) Infant-ry Company	No.	5	-	-	1	1	-
											ii) Girls sub-troops	No.	4	-	-	-	-	2
											iii) E.M.E. section	No.	1	-	-	-	-	-
											b) Training of A.C.C. Teachers	No.	95	12	12	8	8	21

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head : SOCIAL SERVICES

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	1956-57		Remainder	1957-58		Remainder	Budget	Item	Unit	1956-57		1957-58		Target	General Remarks		
		Budget	Expenditure		Budget	Expenditure					Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: EDUCATION (Contd.)

50. Strengthening of administrative staff	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	1.85	1.85	100.00	Quite satisfactory	N.A.	Appointment of staff	No.	1	1	Nil	1	1	1 (cont-) (inued)
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Head: HEALTH

53. Expansion of Civil Hospital	N.A.	102.99	Nil	-	Very unsatisfactory	195.21	86.22	44.17	Not satisfactory	142.85	Opening of additional beds.	No.	95	95	Nil	95	95	95 (cont-) (inued)
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55. Providing additional staff, equipment and alterations at existing medical institutions	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	143.1	143.07	96.43	Quite satisfactory	156.22	1) Appointment of staff	No.	10	10	Nil	10	Nil	10 (1 Gazetted)
											2) Appointment of Nurses	No.	59	59	Nil	59	59	59 (continued)
											3) Purchase of equipments	No.	7	7	Nil	7	6	1

4) Purchase of Khadi																		
1) Cloth	Yds.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	500	500	-											
ii) Towels & Bedsheets	No.	-	Nil	Nil	1350	1350	-											

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3. Reorganisation of District Health Office Scheme	N.A.	4.61	5.04	109.33	Very	15.82	14.69	92.86	Quite	15.94	Appoint-	No.	2	2	-	2	2	2		
					satis-				satis-		ment of					(Cont)	(cont-)	(Continued)		
					facto-				facto-		staff					(inued)	(inued)	(Continued)		
					-ry				-ry											
5. Establishment of Primary Health Units	N.A.	148.27	68.22	46.01	Not	277.93	131.46	47.30	Not	491.99	Establis-	No.	27	27	26	1	1	Target	achieved	
					satis-				satis-		-hment of									
					facto-				facto-		Primary									
					-ry				-ory		Health									
											Units									
Family Planning Centres	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	1.65	122	67.88	Rather	2.65	Opening	No.	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Target	achieved	
					Not				satisfa-		of									
					-ctory				ctory		Centres									
					Not				Not											
					sati-	35.64	82.87	83.65	sati-											
					sfact-	2.44	(-31.02)	-	sfac-	Nil	No physical	achievement	made	-	scheme	is	suspended	-		
					-tory				-tory											
OVER WORKS		424.10	230.03	54.20																
(a) Piped water supply to Greater Poona from Khadakwasla																				
Improvement to low service Gravity main and erecting electrically water set at Poona Cantt. Water Works.	N.A.	412.60	204.86	-	-	93.20	79.77	-	-	58.43	Constru-	%	100	45	45	20	15	5		
											-ction									
											and oth-									
											-er works									
FOR WORKS																				
(a) Purchase of Meters etc. at Poona Cantt. Water Works.	-	7.22	6.85	94.87	Quite	2.18	7.21	83.14	Sati-	Nil	Purcha-	%	100	Nil	Nil	50	Nil	Nil	Material	not
					sati-				sfac-		-ge of								not	purchased
					sfac-				-tory		equipme-								due	to
					-tory						nt								restriction	on
																			foreign	exchange
Improvement to low service gravity main at Ganeshhind	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	116.85	Purchas-	%	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50		
											of mach-									
											-inery									
											and con-									
											-struct-									
											-ion work									
											of reservoir									

STATEMENT No.31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 & 1958
for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: SOCIAL SERVICES

(Rs. in Thousands)

No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan	1956-57			Rem-arks	1957-58			Rema-rks	Bud-get	Item	Unit	Plan	1956-57			1957-58			Tar-get 1958-59	General Remarks
		Bud-get	Exp-nd	as p.c.		Bud-get	Exp-nd	as p.c.						Tar-get	Ach-iev	Tar-get	Ach-iev				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		

Head: HEALTH (Contd.)

53(b) Extension to gravity main to newly added areas of Poona M. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	-	-	520.10	450.46	-	-	546.86	Provisi-on of various sized gravity mains	%	100	Nil	Nil	60	60	40	The progress is held up for want of pipe
Providing additional filters and reservoir at P.C.W.W.	1200.00	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	467.40	Providi-ng fil-ter equipme-nts and constru-ction work	%	100	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	520	Scheme is submitted to the Governm-ent for approval
Water supply to Pimpri Town	2300.00	Nil	Nil	-	303.32	205.64	-	-	1000.00	Purchase of mach-inery and con-struct-ion of quarters	%	100	Nil	Nil	25	20	15	
Expansion to Bahiroba Pumping Station	3000.00	-	-	-	317.74	276.72	-	-	386.96	Purchase of pump-ing machinery & construction of quarters	%	100	Nil	Nil	38	37	13	Plans and Est-imates are submitted to Govt. for approval

53(b) Minor Works																			
Construction of staff quarters at Gundgar, Purna		Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	Construction of quarters	%	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	
10. Additions and alterations to low service reservoir at P.C.W.W.	24.40	34.00	30.26	-	-	Nil	1222	-	-	Nil	Modification of inlet and outlet connection	%	100	90	90	10	4	-	

53(b)	34.00	30.26	85.00	Satisfactory	141.16	933.74	81.82	Satisfactory
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Spillover Schemes

54(a) Water supply schemes at Nira, Saswad and Bhor	0.15				57.42				Work is physically completed during Ist. F.Y.P. period. (Expenditure is being adjusted)
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Plan Schemes

1. Water supply scheme at Khed, Talegaon (Dahade), Jejuri & Baramati	96.02				39.45				Grant-in-aid to Municipalities	No. 4	Not fixed	1	Not fixed	1	Not fixed
2. Improvement to water supply at Lonawala and Alandi	45.86				60.09				-do-	No. 2	-do-	1	-do-	1	-do-
3. Other works at Lonawala	30.70				5.31				-do-	No. 1	1	1	1	1	1

54(a) Municipal & Village Panchayat water supply schemes	275670	276.00	172.73	62.58	Rather Satisfactory	380.00	162.27	42.70	Unsatisfactory	240.00
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55. Khadakwasla water supply	1500000	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	The scheme is discontinued	-
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STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58
for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: SOCIAL SERVICES

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No. & Name of the scheme	Plan 1956-57	1956-57		Exp. as p.c. of Bud-get	Rema-rks	1957-58		Exp. as p.c. of Bud-get	Rema-rks	Bud-get 1958-59	Item	Unit	Plan 1956-57		1957-58		Tar-get for 1958-59	General Remarks	
		Bud-get	Exp.			Tar-get	Tar-get						Ach-iev-ment	Ach-iev-ment					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: HEALTH

5. Upgrading of departments in Medical College and Hospitals in Medical research.	N.A.	20.04	17.43	86.97	Satisfactory	21.61	15.40	71.26	Rather satisfactory	22.38	Appointment of staff	No.	7	7	7	7	7	7	(contd)(contd)(contd)
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Head: OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Backward Class Welfare

2. Development of (Co-operative movement) in scheduled and under developed areas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not	Implemented	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Financial assistance to B.C. trained artisans	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	2.00	Nil	-	Very unsatisfactory	2.90	Artisans to be assisted	No.	Not fixed	Not fixed	Nil	Not fixed	Nil	Not fixed	
7. Opening of Sanskar Kendras	N.A.	3.48	3.24	93.10	Satisfactory	3.48	3.33	95.67	Satisfactory	3.48	Organization of sanskar kendras	No.	N.A.	2	2	2	2	2	(contd)(contd)(contd)

21. Distribution of N.A. 37.00 36.93 99.31	Quite	37.00	37.00	100	Quite	37.00	Students NO.	Not	Not	40315	Not	41960	Not
Books, slates etc. to B.C. Students	sati- sfac- -tory				sati- sfac- -tory		to be benefit- -ted	fix- -ed	fix- -ed		fix- -ed		fix- -ed
22. Scheme for grant of loans to co-operative societies of home and semi-home Times and labour contract societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented	-	-	-	-	-	-

WELFARE

27. Welfare Extension Project	N.A.	39.28	12.23	31.13	Umsat-	62.60	34.30	54.79	Sati- sfac- -tory	62.60	Opening of							
					idfa- -ctory							1. Balwadi No	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10
												2. Adults classes	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10
												3. Mahila Mandals	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10
												4. Health centres	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10
												5. Play centres	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10
												6. Milk centres	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10
												7. Sewing classes	N.A.	6	6	6	6	6
												8. Construction of Kendra Building	4	1	1	1	1	1
															(partly)	(comple-		
																-eted)		

STATEMENT No. 31 (Contd.)

Showing the Progress of Expenditure and Physical Achievement during 1956-57 and 1957-58

for the Schemes implemented in Second Five Year Plan in Poona District (B.S.)

Department Head: SOCIAL SERVICES

(Rs. in Thousands)

No. & Name of the Scheme	Plan (Pro- -vision)	1956-57			1957-58			Budget -get 1958 - 59	Item	Unit	Plan Tar- -get	1956-57		1957-58		Tar- -get	General Remarks		
		Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -ture	as -p.c. of Bud- -get	Bud- -get	Exp- -end- -ture	as -p.c. of Bud- -get					Tar- -get	Ach- -iev- -ment	Tar- -get	Ach- -iev- -ment				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Head: (SOCIAL WELFARE)

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

63. Adhoc grants for Superintendents and Building grants to Rescue homes	N.A.	Nil	Nil	-	-	N.A.	1.80	-	-	22.40	Appoint- -ment of staff	No.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	(continued)
60. Opening and building certified schools and aftercare hostels.	N.A.	N.A.	5.10	-	-	N.A.	5.00	-	-	8.00	Constru- -ction of gym- -nasium	No.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	Nil	Nil	
61. Opening of new remand homes and building grants	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	-	-	N.A.	Nil	-	-	12.00	Constru- -ction of build- -ing	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	-	Nil	1	Nature of scheme is grant-in-aid
63. Establishment of pilot classification centre	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	-	-	N.A.	2.90	-	-	15.00	Organis- -ation of centre Appoint- -ment of staff	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	1	1	1	(continued)
65. Opening of Juvenile Guidance Centre	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	-	-	N.A.	Nil	-	-	1.28	Organis- -ation of centre	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	1	(continued)
65. Award of scholarships for research in Juvenile Delinquency	N.A.	1.00	1.00	100	Quite	1.00	1.00	100	Quite	N.A.	Award of scholarships	No.	N.A.	N.A.	1	1	1	1	This is a State -level scheme. The scholar happens to be from Poona for last 2 years

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
70. Youths Service Camp	55.44	3.47	2.56	73.88		rather -fact- -ory	3.47	3.04	87.73	Satis- facto- -ory	13.86	Camps to be held	No.	16	1	1	1	1	4	

Department Head:- SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

<u>Development of National & Regional Languages</u>																				
71. Propagation of Hindi among primary teachers	N.A.	N.A.	22.33	-	-		15.57	11.42	72.88	sati- sfact- -ory	5.94	Training to teachers	No.	400 (Tentative)	80	80	80	65	90	

STATISTICS

72. District Statistical organization	N.A.	-	-	Not Implemented				11.78	Creation of posts	No.	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5				
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MISCELLANEOUS.

73. Misc. schemes received from Dist. Development Board.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74. Development schemes proposed by Municipal Corporation, Boroughs and Dist. municipalities	N.A.	N.A.	500.00	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Grant-in-aid scheme