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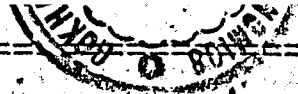


SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY



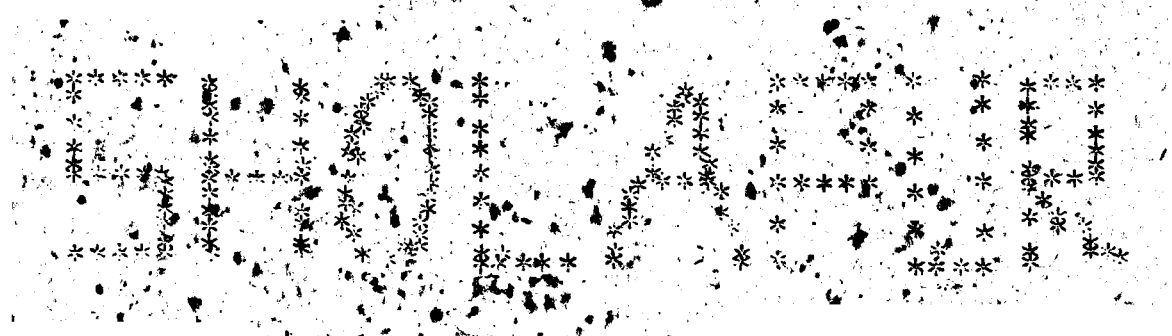
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SOCIO - ECONOMIC REVIEW

AND

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (1962-63) AND

(1963-64) OF



DISTRICT

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
MAHARASHTRA

SOCIO - ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT FOR 1962-63 & 1963-64
(PART-I)
* C O N T E N T S *

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CHAPTER-I-

INTRODUCTION

1.1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES:

Area of Sholapur district lies between latitudes 17 degree to 19 degree and longitudes 75 degree to 77 degree on the South-east border of Maharashtra. It is surrounded by Mysore-State on the South-east, by Sangli district and Mysore-State on the South, by Satara district on the West, by Poona and Ahmednagar districts on the North-West and by Osmanabad district on the North and North-East. Actually a portion of this district (mostly of Barshi taluka in the North-East) is hemmed by Osmanabad district.

District Head-quarters are at Sholapur-city. This city is at a distance of 283 miles from the State-Headquarter at Bombay, on the main rail-link of Central Railway, connecting Bombay and Madras.

The shape of the district resembles a flying eagle. By expanse, the distance between the South-North and the East-West are more or less even at about 100 miles. These distances are also identified by Rail-links, Main line of Central Railway, broad-gauge, connecting Bombay and Madras links South-East and North-West regions. Other line of central Railway, narrow-gauge connecting Latur and Miraj, links South-West and North-East regions of the district area.

1.2. AREA:

Area of Sholapur district is 5,812.6 square-miles and its proportion as compared with the Maharashtra-State area comes to about 5 per-cent. The same with Poona Division area comes to about 20 per-cent.

There are eleven talukas of Sholapur district. Talukas North Sholapur, South Sholapur, Honol, Madha and Pandharpur are situated in the Central region. Talukas Malsiras, Karmala and Barshi cover-up the portion from East to West in the North part of the district. Talukas Sangola, Mangalwedha and Akkalkot cover up the portion from East to West in the Southern part of the district. Taluka Barshi is biggest in area (627.8 square miles) while taluka North Sholapur claims the least area (284.3 square miles).

1.3. HISTORICAL BACK-GROUND AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES:

Philologically the name of district head-quarter 'Sholapur' suggests an abode constituted by sixteen villages. The history of this city cannot be traced earlier than perhaps third or fourth century when it formed a part of 'Andhrabhritya' (Aurangabad Region) dynasty with its seat at Paithan (now in Maharashtra).

History of Sholapur city and its nearby region is not clear till fourteenth century when it came under the Muslims' control. It appears that in subsequent centuries, the region underwent occasional change-overs of control between Afghans, Bahamani and Adilshahi Kingdom. Territorially, it became constituent part of Bijapur and Ahmednagar districts till

1.3. HISTORICAL BACK-GROUND AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES:

eighteenth century, whereafter it came under control of Maratha empire, after defeat of the Nizam at Kharda. Till battle of Ashti in 1818 A.D., the region was under Maratha empire. Thereafter it became a part of Ahmednagar district as a 'Sub-collectorate' in 1830 A.D.

The district of Sholapur was formed in year 1838 and consisted of Sholapur, Barshi, Mohol, Madha, Karmala, Indi-hippargi and Muddebihal Sub-Divisions. This district was abolished in 1864 and reconstituted in year 1869 with the Sub-Divisions of Barshi, Sholapur, Mohol, Madha and Karmala together with Pandharpur and Sangola from Satara district. Malsiras was transferred to Sholapur district from Satara district during year 1875. There were ^{on} major changes in district or talauka boundaries during years 1891 to 1941. Consequent upon merger of former Indian States, two villages of Jamkhindi 21 Villages of Jath State, 13 villages and one town from Kurundwad State, 13 villages from Miraj(Sr)-State, three villages from Miraj(Jr)-State, 28 villages and one town from Sangli-State and a part of Akkalkot and Mangalwedha were formed in 1949, Sholapur talauka was split into two talukas, viz, Sholapur-South and Sholapur-North.

In 1950, 53 enclave villages were transferred from Hyderabad-State and included in Sholapur district in exchange of twelve enclave villages belonging to this district transferred to Osmanabad and Gulberga districts. During the year 1950, one village from Indi Taluka of Bijapur district was also added to Mangalwedha talauka of Sholapur district.

1.3. HISTORICAL BACK-GROUND AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES

With reorganisation of States in 1956, Sholapur district was a part of Bombay-State. Since year 1960, it forms part of Maharashtra-State of Indian Union.

1.4. TOPOGRAPHY:

Area of the district Sholapur, which falls on west-side of Sahyadri-ranges in Maharashtra, is more or less like a plateau. Except few hilly portions in Barshi and Karmala talukas, it is a table land with an average height of 1700 to 1800 feet over mean sea-level. Besides, this area happens to lie in the basins of rivers Bhima, Nira, Man and Sina, most of them flowing in, from the adjacent districts through Sholapur district.

1.5. HILLS, RIVER-SYSTEM AND SOIL:

There are no hills in Sholapur district of any significance, and thus there can be no source for rivers to origin. Important rivers of the district are Bhima, Nira, Man Sina and Bhogawati. Bhogawati is a feeder of Sina. Sina, Man and Nira are feeders of Bhima. Bhima is a main tributary to river Krishna flowing outside Sholapur district.

Bhima flows from Peena district and enters this district from borders of Malsiras and Madha talukas and passes through Pandharpur and South Sholapur talukas to Bijapur district.

1.5. HILLS, RIVER-SYSTEM AND SOIL:

Its course in this district is about 180 miles. Religious place Pandharpur, 'Varanasi' of Maharashtra is on banks of this river.

Nira, a feeder of Bhima coming from Poona district forms the north border of Malsiras taluka and runs a course of about 30 miles in Sholapur district to join Bhima near Tembuni in Madha taluka.

Kan, another feeder of Bhima, flows in from Satara district and enters in this district in Sangla taluka and joins Bhima near Pandharpur at Sarkoli after running a course of about fifty miles in this district.

Sina, another feeder of Bhima flows from Ahmednagar district and having a run of over 100 miles within the talukas of Karmala, Madha, Mohol and South Sholapur, falls into Bhima near Kurul located at a distance of 20 miles to the south of Sholapur.

Bhagvati originates in Balaghat ranges near Barshi and running a course of about forty miles through Barshi and Madha talukas, joins with Sina near Mohol.

All these rivers thus form tributaries of river Krishna, with main feeder river Bhima. In hot seasons, many of these drop down to ankle-deep waters and become fordable.

Soil in Sholapur district are basically derived from volcanic trap and are formed in situ, i.e. they are mostly

sedentary except along the rivers where transported soils have been deposited. The soils of this district can be divided into three groups.

- (i) Coarse grey or brown, known as Barad.
- (ii) Reddish black and red soils.
- (iii) Black or medium black soils.

Barad soils are shallow, coarse and contain partially decomposed rock pieces. They are to be seen along the hill slopes where the upper soil is subjected to continuous erosion. Along the lower slopes of hills, the depth is slightly more. These soils may also contain pieces of stones. This type of soil supports inferior millets only.

The reddish black soils are found on hill tops, along the ridges. These soils are not common in this district. The medium black soils are more clayey in texture. The lime nodules are seen mixed up in these medium soils. They also crack heavily depending upon the depth and clay content. These soils are quite fertile and produce excellent garden crops as well as
1. In case of restricted sub-soil drainage, they do not lend themselves to irrigation. Barring a few strips of deep soil, all the soils are getting damaged by constant erosion.

Soils in Mangalwedha taluka and part of South Solapur taluka are deep black while in the rest of district they are light and medium type. Medium deep soils are located in river valleys of Bhima, Sina, Nira and Man.

1.6. CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE AND
RAIN FALL:

Climate at Solapur does not differ much from that obtained at other places in the district. This is due to height of the altitude which is even throughout the district. Climate is dry and healthy. Except in summer season, weather is amicable. Particularly in winter it is freshening with bright sun-shine. It is common experience that in summer, temperature rises upto 112 degree F or around 110 degree F. Occasional dust-storms and hot winds are appressing in Summer. On the other hand in cold seasons, temperature declines to about 75 degree F. It however does not reach particularly low temperatures. Stinging cold is thus normally not experienced in this district.

Rains start from May-end accompanied with growing winds. However, they do not occur with certain and fixed sequences as we find in eastern regions of the Sahyadri-ranges. Rainfall is actually scanty in practically all portions of this district. Normally it showers upto 25 inches, except in hilly ranges near Barshi where it is about 30 inches. Rainy days thus cover hardly a period of one or two months. Uneven occurrence of rains leads to famins conditions. Rainfall in years 1961-63 was as per table below:-

Table.1.1

Rainfall in Solapur district in years 1961-63			
Taluka	1961	1962	1963
1. Karmala	65.4	62.6	60.5

Table.1.1 Contd..

1	2	3	4
2.Barshi.	73.8	63.8	73.5
3.Madha	61.9	57.8	50.8
4.Malsiras	39.8	45.8	44.5
5.Pandharpur	74.7	81.9	84.6
6.Mchol	69.4	67.0	53.7
7.Sholapur	90.1	80.5	86.7
8.Sangola	63.7	67.6	78.7
9.Mangalwedha	61.4	48.6	74.5
10.Akkalkot	74.8	101.4	88.3
Dist. Total.	67.5	67.7	(Not available)

Contents of Table 1.1 above, show that rains favoured Pandharpur, Sholapur and Akkalkot talukas in years 1961-63. The average was lower in Mangalwedha, Madha and Malsiras talukas in the period 1961-63. During years 1961-62 they were around 23 inches in the district.

Temperature records at Sholapur and Jeur show that the temperatures varied from 18 degree to 33 degrees (Centigrade) in years 1961-63.

1.7. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Since inauguration of Panchayati-raj in Maharashtra from May 1962, the set-up of Administration has become dual. One is old set-up of state sector with Collector as the district head. The other under local sector with the authority of Zilla Parishad is administered by the Chief Executive Officer. Details of the local sector set-up have been discussed separately in chapter on local self Government. While maintenance of law and order rests with the Collector, much of the development administration alongwith the concerned departments is consolidated and transferred to local sector (viz. Zilla Parishad)

As regards State-sector only such activities of development as having inter-district significance are retained. These activities are coordinated by the Collector. To render first hand assistance, revenue administrative divisions are formed basically taking into consideration groups of talukas. In Sholapur district there are three divisions (also called 'Prants') with their head quarters at Sholapur, Pandharpur and Kurduwadi. Sholapur division covers talukas of North Sholapur, South Sholapur, Akkalkot and Barshi. Population covered by Sholapur division is over 9 lakhs as per 1961 census. Pandharpur division consists of Pandharpur, Sangola, Mangalwedha and Malisras talukas with about 5 lakhs population vide 1961 census. The third division, Madha, with head-quarters at Kurduwadi covers remaining three talukas, viz Madha, Mohol and Karmala with about 4 lakhs population as per 1961 census. This by population size and area covered, the district head-quarters division, Sholapur is evidently the heaviest of the three divisions in the district.

-CHAPTER-II-

-POPULATION-

2.1. GENERAL FEATURES WITH GROWTH
AND VARIATIONS:

Latest figures of 1961-census enumerations show that area and population of Sholapur district are proportionate with those of Poona division and Maharashtra-State. The district area is 20 percent of the Poona division and 5 percent of the Maharashtra-State. On the other hand, population is to the extent of 18 percent of Poona division and 5 percent of the Maharashtra-State.

Population growth in Maharashtra and Sholapur district, in last sixty years can be compared from the contents of Table 2.1 given below:-

Table.2.1

Population growth in period 1901-61. (figures in lakhs)				
Area	Year			
	1901	1921	1941	1961
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur Dist.	8.84	9.09	12.28	18.60
Maharashtra.	193.91	208.50	268.33	395.54

It can be seen from the Table above, that population increase in Sholapur district during period 1901-1921 was 3 percent. The same, in period 1921-41 was 35 percent, while during period 1941-61 it was well above 50 percent. The significant increase in district population in period 1941-61 can perhaps be due to better medical facilities in post-independence era. Population-growth at State-level during the period 1941-61 was also significant at about 48 percent as compared with period 1921-41, or the period 1901-21 where the increase seen is respectively thirty percent and seven percent.

2.2. DENSITY:

The population-density is defined as the number of persons living in an area of one Square kilometer.

As per 1961 census data, this density for Shelapur district was 128. The same for Poona division in year 1961 was 139 while for the Maharashtra-State it was 128. Thus it can be seen that concentration of people in Shelapur district is relatively smaller as compared with the Division or the State.

Commensurate with growth in population, the density of Shelapur district has increased from 60 to 82 during period 1921-1941. In period 1941-61 it has further increased to 124.

Details giving composition of density at taluka - level can be presented as per Table 2.2. below:-

Table 2.2.

Taluka-wise density of population in Shelapur district (1961 census)			
Taluka	Density		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	73	363	80
2. Barshi	110	672	138
3. Madha	95	282	104
4. Malsiras	109	-	109
5. Panharpur	83	3,785	118
6. Mohel	88	-	88
7. North Shelapur	98	15,354	579
8. South Shelapur	94	-	94
9. Sangola	79	139	81
10. Mangalwedha	76	87	78
11. Akkalkot	105	335	125
District	92	1,040	124

From contents of table No.2.2 above, we find that total density figures between talukas of Solapur district vary between 579 to 78. Density in North Solapur taluka is highest in the district. It is significantly heavier as compared with the district average simply because of the contribution of the district head-quarter, Solapur city. This is also revealed in other talukas, while comparing the figures of densities of Barshi, Pandharpur and Akkalkot talukas, Density figures are higher here because of the big towns located these taluaks.

It is evident that density in rural areas in Solapur district is least in Karnala talauka, possibly because of its topographical setting which does not encourage concentration of population. Parshi tal-uka has highest density in rural area. It can be seen that density figures in rural area differ appreciably between taluaks of the district. The district average is, ^{however} close to State-average (94) but somewhat deviating from the divisional average (110).

It is interesting to note that density figures in Urban areas of different talukas in the district vary considerably. It is highest in North Solapur taluka (15,354), next is in Pandharpur taluka (3,785) whereafter ranks Barshi taluka (672) It is minimum in Managalwedha talauka (87). Thus Urban population in Solapur district is uneven in concentration.

Solapur city is the only urban area in North-Solapur taluka, Density of this city ranks highest in Maharashtra-State.

Shelapur city with population of 3.37 lakh persons is fourth in the State and second in Poona division by population ranking. Next to Shelapur-city, Barshi-town covers population of over 50 thousand population. It stands 27th in the State by population ranking. Pandharpur, wellknown religious centre is third urban area in Shelapur district by population-ranking. The town Pandharpur having population of over 45 thousand ranks 32nd in Maharashtra State.

2.3. SEX-RATIO:

The proportion of number of females per thousand males in population termed as 'Sex-Ratio' has significance in population projections. A general picture giving position of sex-ratios in last sixty years for the district, Poona division and Maharashtra is given in Table 2.3. below:-

Table.2.3.

Sex-Ratios during period 1901-1961				
Area	Year			
	1901	1921	1941	1961
1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra State.	978	950	949	936
Poona Division	992	965	967	965
Shelapur District.	985	943	942	936

It can be seen from above that trend in sex-ratio in last sixty years is more or less uniform at all levels. It is declining. As compared to state-level average, the sex-ratio at divisional level is somewhat stationary at 965 during period 1921-61. However, the trend in district sex ratio is commensurate with State-level average. It appears that the sex-ratio is influenced mainly by fluctuations in urban sector at all levels as can be seen from Table 2.4. below:-

Table 2.4.

Sex-ratio in Urban area during period 1901-& 1961			
Area	Year		
	1901	1961	decrease in %
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra state.	862	801	7.07
Poona division	961	800	7.39
Shelapur dist.	972	912	6.17

We find from contents of Table 2.4. that decrease in sex-ratio was about 7 per cent in last sixty years at division or state-level. In Shelapur district it was a bit low at about 6 per cent.

Details of sex-ratios for Shelapur district as per 1961 census are as per Table 2.5. below:

Table-2.5.

Sex-ratios in Sholapur district (1961- census)

Taluka	Area		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	948	887	944
2. Barshi.	944	923	941
3. Madha	948	921	945
4. Malsiras	949	-	949
5. Pandharpur	946	956	943
6. Mchel	935	-	935
7. Sholapur North.	943	899	906
8. Sholapur South	930	-	930
9. Sangola	963	947	962
10. Managalwedha	949	1,005	950
11. Akkalkot	957	937	949
Sholapur District.	945	914	936

It can be seen that sex-ratios in rural area of the district do not fluctuate widely with district average as seen in urban areas. In rural area, sex-ratios in Sangola and Akkalkot talukas are higher, while they are low in South Sholapur and Mchel talukas. In urban area, sex-ratio in Karmala taluka is least while it is highest in Managalwedha taluka. The sex-ratios for taluka Sangola and North Sholapur were highest and lowest respectively, in the district.

2.4. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
OF WORKERS:

The concept of dependency adopted in 1951-census was given up during 1961 census enumerations and a new classification of 'Economically active' and 'Economically inactive' population was adopted. Accordingly population in former category was represented by workers who are gainfully occupied in activities. For this purpose, further Industrywise classification in nine categories was fixed as follows:

Major-class of Industry	Sub-class
1	2
1. Agriculture	1) Cultivation 2) Agricultural labour 3) Allied to Agriculture such as mining, quarrying, live-stock, hunting orchards etc.
2. Manufacture.	4) House-hold Industry 5) Manufacture other than house-hold industry. 6) Construction.
3. Others	7) Trade & commerce 8) Transport and Communications. 9) Others.

Due to difference in basic concepts of working population during 1951 census and 1961 census, it is not possible to have a clear comparison of this class in the decade. However, considering only two categories of 'Earners' defined in 1951 census and 'workers' defined in 1961 census in

in agricultural and non agricultural type we can have a rough comparison as presented in Table.2.6.

Table.2.6.

Working populations(in percentago) in Sholapur district				
Type of workers	Year			
	1951		1961	
	P-1	P-2	P-1	P-2
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural	67	28	71	31
Others	33	13	29	13
Dist.Total	100	41	100	44

(Note:- Figures under P-1 are percentags to working population, figures under P-2 are percentages to total population in district for respective years)

It is evident from contents of table 2.6. that generally proportion of workers in total population has increased in decade 1951-61. This increase(as shown by ratios P-2) is about 3 percent in the district, most of which is located in Agriculture only.

Table.2.7. below, gives details of working population in Sholapur district as compared with that in Poona divisinn and Maharashtra-State. Particulars relate to 1961- census.

Table.2.7.

Working population in Number (1961-census)			
Classification	Area		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Cultivation	3,43,498	11,603	3,55,101
2. Agriculture labour	2,03,209	8,172	2,11,381
3. Mining, quarrying etc.	10,369	2,066	12,435
4. House-hold industry	33,034	32,672	65,706
5. Manufacture other than household industry	11,205	51,061	62,266
6. Construction	4,434	3,236	7,670
7. Trade & Commerce	8,681	23,910	32,591
8. Transport and storage and Communications	3,865	9,880	13,745
9.-Others.	23,365	31,050	54,358
Dist. Total.	4,90,568	1,32,056	5,32,624
Peena Division	39,76,755	7,36,946	47,13,701
Maharashtra State.	148,81,954	40,66,527	189,48,481

Particulars in Table 2.7., show that proportion of working population in rural area at Peena divisional level or State-level is about 85 percent to the total, while for Solapur district it is comparatively lower at 75 percent. The reason thereof appears to be the concentration of working population in district in selected non-agricultural industries in urban area.

The district figures indicate highest proportion of workers in cultivation (44%) and lowest in construction (1%) to total working population in district. The proportion of agricultural labour is 26 percent.

Number of workers is highest in North Solapur taluka (1.42 lakhs) while it is least in Mangalwedha taluka (0.46 lakhs). Proportion of workers within talukas, in three main categories of Agriculture, Industry and other, indicate that Mangalwedha taluka has 91% of workers engaged in Agriculture which is unsurpassed in other talukas. North-Solapur taluka has 52% of workers engaged in Industry and 28% of workers engaged in other non-agricultural industries. Thus, Mangalwedha taluka can be quoted as 'Agricultural' taluka of Solapur district, while North Solapur taluka can be quoted as 'Industrial' taluka. In all the remaining talukas, proportion of workers engaged in Agriculture is near about 80% of respective working populations. This indicates that, still, the livelihood of district is dominated by agriculture.

2.5. NON-WORKERS:

The other type of population, 'Economically inactive' is termed under 'Non-workers' during 1961-census. Its proportion with working population can be seen from particulars in Table 2.8., as below:-

Table.2.8.

Working and non-working population (1961-census)
in Shalapur district.

-----Figures in No.-----

District Area	Workers	Non workers	Non-workers per worker
1	2	3	4
Rural	6,41,603	6,98,642	1.1
Urban.	1,73,650	3,46,224	2.0
Total	8,15,253	10,44,866	1.3.

it can be seen from contents of Table 2.8. above that dependency is more in urban area of Shalapur district. The same in rural area is less, obviously due to rural livelihood where even children have to work. The dependency ratios calculated on the basis of census data (1961) for Panna division show that corresponding proportion in rural area is 1.0, in urban area it is 2.1 and for the total area^{it} is 1.2. Thus district pattern is similar to that in the division. However, from State-level we find that ratios for rural, urban and total area are respectively 0.9, 1.8, and 1.1. These ratios are lower than the district and divisional pattern.

Talukawise ratios giving non-workers per worker vary between 1.8 to 0.9. The ratio is highest(1.8) in North Shalapur taluka and lowest in Mangalwedha taluka(0.9). The higher ratio in North Shalapur taluka seems to be due to larger urbanised population.

In other talukas the ratio is close to district average(1.3). Details giving talukawise ratios of non-workers per worker are given in Table 2.9. below:-

Table.2.9.

Ratios giving non-workers per worker in Sholapur district (1961-census)	
Taluka	Non-workers per worker.
1	2
1. Karmala	1.1
2. Barshi.	1.1
3. Madha	1.2
4. Malsiras	1.3
5. Pandharpur	1.5.
6. Mchol	1.0
7. North Sholapur	1.8
8. South Sholapur	1.1
9. Sangola	1.1
10. Mangalwedha	0.9
11. Akkalkot	1.3.
District Total.	1.3

2.6. LITERACY:

As per 1961 Census, literacy in Sholapur district is lowest in Poona division.

It is 25 ^{as} compared with the Poona division or Maharashtra-State average which are around 29 %.

Growth of literacy in period 1951-61 in Sholapur district was ten percent. Details giving the growth of literacy in percentage to total population is given in Table 2.10. below:

Table.2.10

Growth of literacy in Sholapur district(1951-61) (figures giving percentages to total population			
Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1951	24.1	5.30	15.0
1961	36.7	12.5	25.0

Contents of table 2.10 show that literacy increased in Sholapur district in period 1951-61 from 15% to 25 %. Increase in literacy was more in males(about 12%) than in females(7%). Details giving talukawise proportions of literacy as per 1961 census in Sholapur district are given in Table 2,11 below:-

Table.2.11

Literacy in population of Sholapur district(1961-census)(figures in percenetages to respective total population)			
Taluka	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	31.8	9.9	21.2.

Table 2.11 Contdd.

Talu-ka	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
2. Barsi	39.9	13.5	27.0
3. Madha	30.4	10.1	20.5
4. Malsiras	29.7	9.8	20.0
5. Pandharpur	38.4	14.2	26.7
6. Mohel	31.1	8.6	20.3
7. North Shelapur	51.0	22.4	37.4
8. South Shelapur.	33.2	7.9	20.9
9. Sangla	26.5	6.2	16.5
10. Mangalwedha	28.0	7.0	17.8
11. Akkalkot	33.4	8.0	21.1
District Total	36.7	12.5	25.0.

It can be seen that North Shelapur taluka tops in literacy in Shelapur district, both in males and females. This seems obvious because of vicinity of district head-quarter- Shelapur city and availability of extensive educational facilities. The literacy is least in Sangla taluka both in males and females. It is also evident that literacy level in Barsi, Pandharpur and North Shelapur talukas are well above the district averages while in Mangalwedha and Sangla talukas they are lower. In other talukas literacy is around 20 % which is close to district average.

2.7. BACKWARD-CLASSES:

In 1961 census, Backward class population has been

classified in two categories-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the period 1951-61, we find that there is some increase in this sector of population. The details are given in Table.2.12. below:-

Table.2.12.

Backward class population in Sholapur district (population in Number)				
Population class	Year			
	1951		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Schedule caste	1,81,655	49,608	1,99,254	39,609
2. Schedule Tribes	4,124	4,869	7,196	1,893
Dist. Total	1,85,779	54,477	2,06,450	41,502

It is seen that though the number of persons coming under backward classes has increased during the years 1951-61 from 2.40 lakhs to 2.48 lakhs, their proportion in district population has decreased from 16% to 13%. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population has uniformly decreased in rural and Urban areas from 12 to 11 percent and from 3 to 2 percent respectively. In case of scheduled Tribes however, there appears to be increase in proportion in rural areas during the period, from 0.3 per cent to 0.4 per cent and a decrease from 0.3 per cent to 0.1 per cent in Urban areas.

2.7. BACK WARD-CLASSES:

It is also to be noted that proportion of backward class people residing in rural areas increased from 77% to 83% during the period 1951-61. One reason for this 'ruralisation' appears to be ^{the} steps taken by Government and other Bodies to give these people facilities of habitation to form colonies outside urban limits. One such colony is set up near Sholapur city already, and named as 'Nehru-Nagar'.

Population break-up in Backward class people in different talukas of Sholapur district indicates that their distribution is even around 10 per cent. The details are given in Table 2.13. below:-

Table.2.13.

Backward class population in Sholapur district (1961-census)		
Taluka	Backward class Population in Number	Per centage to district total
1	2	3
1. Karmala	21,050	8.5
2. Barshi	28,126	11.3
3. Madha	24,180	9.8
4. Malsiras	23,524	9.5
5. Pandharpur	23,426	9.5
6. Mohol	20,436	8.2
7. North Sholapur	36,410	14.7
8. South Sholapur	16,977	6.8
9. Sangola	12,934	5.2
10. Mangalwedha	12,099	4.9
11. Akkalkot	22,790	11.6
District Total	2,47,952	100.0

It can be seen that taluka North Sholapur has concentration of Backward class people and is highest in all talukas (14.7 %) Taluka Managalwedhahas minimum allocation (4.9 %)

Literacy in Backward class population in Urban area is somewhat close to district average, but it is quite low in rural areas. Viewed from population groups of both the rural and Urban sector, the literacy level is around 11 per cent which again is quite low than district average of 25 per cent. Details are given in Table 2.14 below:-

Table.2.14

Literacy in Backward class people (Sholapur dist.)
(1961-census)

Figures in percentages
to totals

Type of Population	Area		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Caste	10.8	23.9	12.9
Scheduled Tribes	7.9	22.1	10.8

2.8. HOUSING :

For first time in 1961-census, detailed information about houses was collected treating a house as unit of information. Definition of house, in 1961 census was fairly widened to give scope for economic pattern in comparison to previous

definitions stressing on structural pattern. Data collected in this respect is on 20% sample. For the sake of our discussion we are restricting to only a few selected aspects of the social pattern as follows:

- (a) Pattern of houses and house-hold with area, and members per house-hold.
- (b) Pattern of houses used as dwellings inter-alia their ownership with households concerned.
- (c) Pattern of size of households according to rooms available for residence.
- (d) Pattern of population residing in the households in comparison with the rooms available for residence.

2.8. HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLDS
AS COMPARED WITH AREA
AND MEMBERS:

Pattern giving the position of houses and households per square-mile at Sholapur district, Poona division and State-level, together with the number of households per house and average number of persons per household are given in Table 2.15. below:-

Table 2.15.

Houses, households and members per household (1961-census) (Figures in No.)				
Area	Houses per square mile	House holds per square mile	House holds per house	Members per household
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur dist.	57.4	59.1	1.1	5.4

Table 2.15 contd..

1	2	3	4	5
Poona Division.	64.0	68.3	1.1	5.4
Maharashtra State.	61.2	65.2	1.1	5.1

Contents of table 2.15 show that houses per square mile are more at divisional or statelevel than at the district level. The same is true in case of households per one square-mile. On the other hand households per house are uniform at all levels(1.1) Size of households is the same at district and divisional level at 5.4. The same for state-level is lower at 5.1. It is thus inferred that in Solapur district the pattern of housing and household is more scattered.

Details giving talukwise pattern in Solapur district are interesting. They are given in Table 2.16 below:-

Table.2.16

Houses, households and members per household in Solapur district (1961-Census)				
Talu-ka	Houses per square mile	House holds per square mile	House holds per house	Members per household.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Barmala	36.1	36.3	1.0	5.7
2. Barshi	65.4	67.4	1.0	5.2
3. Madha	45.8	47.6	1.0	5.5
4. Masliras	51.4	54.0	1.1	5.2
5. Pandharpur	58.3	60.6	1.0	5.1

(Contd..)

Table 2.16 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
6. Mohol	40.4	42.2	1.0	5.3
7. North - Sholapur	252.8	268.0	1.1	5.3
8. South- Sholapur	42.5	45.7	1.1	5.3
9. Sangla	37.1	37.6	1.0	5.6
10. Mangalwedha	34.3	36.3	1.1	5.6
11. Akkalkot	59.5	62.2	1.0	5.3
Dist. total	57.4	59.1	1.1	5.4

We observe that number of persons per household is highest in Karnala taluka (5.7) while it is lowest in Pandharpur taluka (5.1). The gap, however is not wide.

The density of houses, so also the density of households is quite high in North Sholapur taluka. This is due to population density which has been discussed earlier, which is highest in the district. The household densities are quite low in Karnala, Sangla and Mangalwedha talukas. They are also lower than district average in Mohol, Madha and South-Sholapur talukas, this in effect leads to an observation that over a sizable proportion of district area, population is scattered. North Sholapur taluka, however, as an exception forms dense core of habitation.

2.8.(b) HOUSES USED AS DWELLINGS
AND THEIR PROPORTION WITH
OWNED DWELLINGS:

Data compiled during 1961 census gives us the pattern given in the title above. The pattern is based on the

consideration of Occupied houses in the total houses, and
 and their use as dwellings, inter-alia their ownerships by
 dwelling households. Table 2.17 giving this pattern as per
 below is cast in terms of percentages to total houses enumera-
 ted in 1961 census.

Table 2.17

 Houses occupied, houses used as dwellings and owned
 dwellings (1961 Census)

figures in percentages

 Taluka Occupied Dwellings Owned
 houses of out of dwellings
 total occupied out of
 houses houses total
 enumerated dwellings

1	2	3	4
1. Karwala	92	79.5	53.1
2. Barsi.	94	72.5	30.1
3. Madha	91	75.9	23.4
4. Malsiras	88	80.6	*
5. Paddharpur	87	78.9	32.3
6. Mchel	93	78.3	*
7. North Shelapur	95	80.9	23.9
8. South Shelapur	95	81.9	*
9. Sangola	86	84.4	75.3
10. Mangalwedha	88	82.1	78.9
11. Akkalkot	96	84.3	57.3
Dist. Total	92	79.5	30.7

(* indicates data not available)

Table 2.17 Contd..

1	2	3	4
Peena division	91	74.5	31.1
Maharashtra	93	72.6	30.3

Particulars in Table 2.17 show that number of occupied houses have uniform proportion at district, division or State-level, around 90 percent. However, in the district this proportion is somewhat distributed between 86 to 96 percent. It is highest in Akkalkot taluka and lowest in Sangola taluka.

Considering proportion of dwellings in occupied houses we find increasing trend from State-level to district level. Within the district again, we find that except in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur and Mohol talukas, proportion of dwellings in the occupied houses is above the district average (79.5). In Karala taluka, however, it is the same as district average.

Considering the proportion of owned dwellings in occupied houses used as dwellings, we find that it is uniform at State, division and district level around 30%. However, within Sholapur district this proportion varies widely between 23% to 79%, as compared with district average of 30.7%. The proportion is minimum in Madha and North Sholapur talukas and maximum in Sangola and Mangalwedha talukas. These proportions in Barsi and Pandharpur talukas are close to district average. In other talukas the gap in the proportions is quite wide.

2.8(c) COMPOSITION OF HOUSE-
HOLDS BY ROOMS FOR
RESIDENCE:

Composition of households in 1961 census was considered separately by view of availability of rooms, between zero (i.e. no regular room for residence) to five. Particulars for the state, Poona division and Sholapur district are given in Table 2.13. below:-

Table 2.18

Households in % to total by availability of rooms for residence

Area	Availability of rooms in number						Average rooms per household
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Maharashtra:</u>							
Total	2.3	64.9	22.7	6.4	2.1	1.6	1.5
Rural	2.5	66.1	22.9	5.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
Urbana	1.4	61.8	22.2	8.3	3.2	3.00	1.6
<u>Poona-Division:</u>							
Total	1.2	66.5	22.0	6.7	2.0	1.6	1.5
Rural	1.2	68.9	21.6	5.9	1.5	0.9	1.4
Urbana	1.1	53.4	23.6	9.5	3.7	3.7	1.7
<u>Sholapur District:</u>							
Total	1.7	74.2	17.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
Rural	1.4	76.7	16.9	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.2
Urban	2.5	67.6	19.3	6.1	2.3	2.2	1.5

We find that proportion of households having no regular room is higher at State-level. However, in urban area it is considerable in Sholapur district.

Households having one room for residence become eminent at district level. The same observation is true for households having two rooms, Thus households having two rooms or less for residence are increasing at lower levels than the state and these cover major portion amongst households (85% and above). Overcrowded houses are thus prominent at district level though on average the number of members per room are less than the state average at district level.

In urban areas, proportion of households having three or more rooms is about 20% at state-level but it has uniformly decreased to 10% at district level. This is possibly because of better-class' people concentration at higher levels than the district.

It is however uniformly seen that in urban areas proportion of households having three or more rooms is more than rural areas.

Talukawise pattern in Solapur district on the same lines as for table 2.18, is given in Table 2.19 below:-

Table.2.19

House holds in percent to Total by availability of rooms for residence (1961-census)

Taluka	Availability of rooms in numbers					Average rooms per household	
	0	1	2	3	4		5 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.Karmala	0.7	72.1	20.1	4.8	1.3	1.0	1.4
2.Barshi	1.0	68.5	21.8	4.8	2.2	1.7	1.5

(Contd.)

Table 2.19 Concd..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Madha	0.4	67.3	23.7	6.2	1.5	0.9	1.5
4. Balsiras	1.8	77.2	15.3	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.3
5. Fandharpur	2.0	81.3	10.8	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.3
6. Achol	0.5	73.1	19.8	4.5	1.5	0.6	1.3
7. North-Shelapur.	3.1	68.7	19.1	5.4	1.9	1.8	1.4
8. South Shelapur	0.4	78.2	17.2	3.0	0.8	0.2	1.2
9. Sangola	0.3	82.4	13.6	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.2
10. Mangalwedha	0.1	80.1	14.7	3.7	1.1	0.3	1.3
11. Akkalkot	4.1	73.7	13.0	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.2

It is evident that over 90% of households avail of rooms upto two; in all talukas which is comparable with the district level. The numbers per room are also uniformly spread over between 1.2 to 1.5 Barsi and Madha talukas have more concentration in this respect. Especially, households having no room are highest in Akkalkot taluka. The proportion of households having no regular room is least in Mangalwedha taluka. This is commensurate with earlier observation that residential houses owned in that taluka are more households with three or more rooms have iniform spread in all talukas. It is however, to note that in North Shelapur taluka these households are about 9%^{of} tal. This proportion is highest in the district, perhaps due to location of district headquarters. In South Shelapur taluka it is low at 4%.

2.8. (d) RESIDENTIAL POPULATION
AS COMPARED WITH ROOMS
AVAILABLE FOR RESIDENCE:

Analogous to the discussion on household pattern, distribution of residential population for the State division and district can be studied from the details presented in Table 2.20 below:-

Table.2.20

Residential population in present distribution to
Total (1961 census) with residential rooms

Area	Availability of rooms						Average members per room
	0	1	2	3	4	5 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Maharashtra-State</u>							
Total.	1.9	59.7	25.0	8.2	2.9	2.3	3.4
Rural.	2.1	60.9	25.3	7.4	2.5	1.8	3.6
Urban.	1.2	55.4	23.9	10.0	4.2	5.3	3.1
<u>Poona-Division.</u>							
Total.	1.0	61.2	24.4	8.3	2.6	2.5	3.6
Rural.	1.1	63.4	23.9	7.7	2.3	1.6	3.5
Urban.	0.9	50.4	25.5	11.7	4.9	6.6	3.0
<u>Sholapur District.</u>							
Total.	1.3	67.8	20.7	8.8	2.2	2.2	4.0
Rural.	1.2	70.7	20.2	4.9	1.8	1.4	4.2
Urban.	1.9	60.5	22.0	7.8	3.2	4.6	3.6

Contents of Table 2.20 above show that average member per room are increasing from State to district. The increase

in average number is from 3.4 to 4.0. This is commensurate with earlier observation on households, where it was seen that overcrowded households are eminent at district level. It is however, interesting to note that the increase is restricted in proportions of population residing in accommodation upto two rooms. From State to District level, these proportions are increasing from 86% to 90%. Further, they also appear to be influenced by corresponding proportions in rural area which show increase from 88% to 92% from State to district level.

On the other hand, proportion of population residing in accommodation having three or more rooms are decreasing from State to district level from about 13% to 10%. Further, these proportions appear to be influenced by corresponding proportion in Urban area, where the decrease seen is from about 20% to 15%.

Details giving talukawise particulars on similar lines are presented in Table 2.21. below:-

Table 2.21.

 Residential population in percent distribution in
 Shelapur district (1961-Census), with
 residential rooms.

Taluka	Availability of rooms						Average members per room
	0	1	2	3	4	5 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Karmala	0.6	61.7	26.3	7.4	2.2	1.8	4.1
2. Barshi.	0.9	60.2	25.1	6.9	3.7	3.2	3.6

Table 2.21 Contd..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Madha	0.3	61.4	25.3	8.5	2.4	2.1	3.8
4. Malsiras	1.6	72.7	17.3	4.3	1.5	2.6	4.1
5. Pandha- rpur.	1.7	78.4	13.2	3.7	1.6	2.4	5.3
6. Mohol	0.3	66.5	23.7	6.1	1.8	1.6	4.0
7. North- Shelapur.	2.6	62.9	22.1	7.1	1.9	3.4	3.8
8. South- Shelapur.	0.4	73.2	20.5	4.3	1.1	0.5	4.3
9. Sangola	0.1	77.9	16.4	3.2	1.5	0.9	4.5
10. Mangal- wedha.	0.1	74.4	17.6	5.2	2.1	0.6	4.2
11. Akkalkot	3.2	73.4	16.5	4.1	1.3	1.5	4.3

Particulars in Table 2.21 show that average members per room in all talukas of the district, except Pandharpur are comparable with district average (4.0). This average is least in Barshi taluka (3.6) and largest in Pandharpur taluka (5.3). The population like district average is mostly concentrated in residences having accommodation upto two rooms in most of the talukas. The population having no regular room is significant in Akkalkot taluka (3.2%) possibly due to concentration of schedule-tribe population/having three or more rooms in larger in North Shelapur, Barshi and Madha talukas and low in Sangola and South Shelapur talukas. This is comparable with the household pattern seen earlier.

2.9. SLUM-CLEARANCE:

Government have stressed importance on slum-clearance during the Third Plan to improve Urban conditions. The

Problem is large in major cities of the State, especially Bombay. The Plan-efforts are intensified in last years of the Third Plan both through local bodies and the Urban Development Department.

The problem is receiving attention in Phalapur and Barshi towns in this district. In Phalapur, the working out of plans on slum-clearance is under active consideration since year 1962. The Municipal authorities have demarcated the extent of slum-area to about 80 acres (2% of total city area) covering about 8000 households (about 12% of total households in Phalapur city as per 1961-Census). The programme, however, could not be materialised for want of Government funds. It is proposed to take up the work before end of the Third Plan.

The programme of slum-clearance in Barshi town is in very preliminary stage. It has been recently worked out that about 2% of households in Barshi town require to be covered under the programme. Details of plans and estimates are yet to be finalised.

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-CHAPTER-III-

-AGRICULTURE-

3.1. INTRODUCTION:

Like other district of Maharashtra-State, Sholapur district is an 'Agricultural' one. As seen earlier, 80% of working population in this district depends on Agriculture. Amongst agricultural outturn, this district is noted for Jowar Ground-nut, pulses and to some extent, Sugarcane. Main crop however, is Jowar, which is mostly harvested in Rabi season. Cultivation is widespread in Rabi-season in this district. About 70% of area under cultivation is allocated to Rabi season.

Early-Kharif (Summer), Kharif and Rabi are the usual seasons for this district also. Summer crops are, however, scanty and limited to only selected crops like Sugar-cane, Ground-nut and Rice. They are located in selected parts of the district in Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where canal-irrigation is available. In other areas, Kharif season is mostly for pulses and some food grains like Bajri. Kharif Jowar is sown only in few talukas like Barshi and Karmala, to a small extent. Rabi Jowar is main crop of the district.

Kharif and Rabi seasons are earmarked mostly the calendar months June to October and the calendar months November to February respectively.

Rainfall in Sholapur district is scanty and many times, uneven.

incidences of Rains lead to famine and scarcity in Solapur district. These conditions can be traced in this district since 15th century. During 19th century, Famine frequented in this district nine times during years 1802, 1818, 1824, 1832, 1845, 1854, 1862, 1876 and 1877. During early half of current century many talukas of this district were affected by ~~scarcity~~ scarcity conditions especially during years 1940-42 and 1951-53. In fact it has been estimated that over 85% of district area is scarcity affected. This proportion is highest in the State. In district, Barwala and Sangola talukas are most precarious areas. In other talukas position is better than Pandharpur, Malsiras (Southern part) and Madha talukas.

Since Independence, measures to meet with Scarcity conditions are strengthened. A continuous follow-up of activities to meet such conditions has been maintained to reduce their effects. During years 1961-64, however, there were no significant incidences of scarcity worth special discussion.

As seen earlier, soil is better in Mangalwedha and South Solapur talukas of this district in the sense that it is deep black. In other area, medium deep soils are located in villages of Bhima, Sina, Nira and Man rivers.

The annual average rainfall in this district comes to about 25 inches. It is normally seen that the rains favour Akkalkot, Barshi and Mohol talukas. During years 1962 and 1963, however, they favoured Pandharpur taluka, next to Solapur and Akkalkot as seen earlier. Monthwise rainfall in the district in years 1961-63 was as per Table 3.1. below.

Table 3.1

Average rainfall in millimeters (Dist. Shelapur)			
Month	Year		
	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4
April.	19.8	27.2	13.6
May.	23.4	23.4	38.2
June.	22.8	71.1	192.9
July.	90.4	85.7	96.8
August.	354.9	138.7	146.8
September.	39.9	262.4	46.9
October.	104.8	31.9	101.3

The uneven rainfall is evident in years 1961-63, from Table 3.1 given above. During 1961, it was highest in August, it was so in September during 1962 and again in August, during 1963, The rainfall was heavy in June, 1963 as compared to corresponding period in years 1961 and 1962. Again, in months of October they were heavy in years 1961 and 1963.

Heavy rains in August, 1961 had adverse effects on Kharif crops like Bajri and Gram in year 1961-62. In addition rains in October 1961 prolonged the Rabi crops thus effecting yield of main Rabi crop, Jowar, of this district in year 1961-62

On the other hand, the year 1962-63 was better for Kharif and Rabi crops in the district. Rains in September 1962 however, had effect on pulses-crop but on other hand they favoured Rabi crops in year 1962-63, though sowing was a bit late

On the whole, year 1962-63 was better than year 1961-1962 for principal crops of the district.

3.2. LAND UTILISATION:

The pattern of land utilisation in Sholapur district is rather peculiar as compared with that of the State. It has relatively a very small area under forests and a significantly high proportion of land under cultivation. In other respect, the pattern is somewhat similar to that of the State. In comparison with the position in Poona division, however, the area under permanent pastures and grazing land is higher in this district, as compared with other districts in the division.

Details giving land utilisation of Sholapur district during years 1960-61 to 1962-63 are given in Table 3.2. below:-

Table 3.2.

Particulars	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Total	3,704	3,708	3,708
2. Forest	85	84	84
3. Barren & cultivable land	173	185	191
4. Land under non-agricultural use.	3	3	3
5. Culturable waste	69	81	83
6. Area under trees groves etc.	8	3	3
7. permanent pasture and grazing land	155	139	134
8. Current fallows	151	153	144

Table 3.2 contd..

1	2	3	4
9. Other fallows	100	99	114
10. Net area sown	2,980	2,959	2,952
11. Gross-cropped area.	3,071	3,059	3,046

It can be seen from above that there is a definite decreasing trend in area under forests, in Chelapur district in years 1961-63. This trend is traceable since year 1951-52 when forest area in the district was about a lakh acres. On the other hand, area under non-agricultural use considered with barren and uncultivable land shows an increase during years 1961-63 from about 47% to 5.2% of the total district area. During year 1951-52 its proportion was about 4%. Similarly, area under permanent pastures, groves etc. together with cultivable waste has a trend stepping down from 6.3% to about 5.9% of district area in years 1961-63. It is uniformly decreasing. Area under fallows has increased from 6.2% to 7% of total district area in period 1961-63.

One reason for increase in barren and uncultivable land and fallows seems to be the fact discussed earlier, that topographical conditions in this district subject the land to erosion and uneven incidences of rains damage the soil on quite a few occasions. Besides, there is also a possibility of over-reporting of area under such type of lands.

From position in the year 1962-63 within the district, it is evident that out of district forest area, over 50% is located in Karmala, Malsiras and Sangola talukas, Barren and uncultivable land is highest in Malsiras taluka (21%).

It also ranks first by proportion of area under permanent pastures and grazing land (18%) proportion of gross-cropped area is more or less uniform in all talukas. In Barshi taluka it is maximum (12%) while it is least in North Solapur taluka (4%) of the district total.

Within talukas, proportion of land under cultivation is commensurate with district average. It was significant in Barshi Mangalwedha and North Solapur talukas (at about 98%) during year 1962-63.

3.3. CROPPING PATTERN:

A survey of crop pattern in Solapur district during decade 1951-61 indicates that main food crops are Jowar, Wheat and Bajri while cash-crops are Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut and chillies. Area under Jowar is highest in this district as compared with other districts of the State. Considering area under Groundnut, too, it stands first in Poona division.

Cropping pattern in Solapur district for year 1960-61 to 1962-63 is as per Table 3.3 below:-

Table 3.3

Cropping pattern in Solapur district (figures in percent to Total)			
Crop	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
Cereals.	76.2	74.1	75.6

(Contd..)

Table No.3.3 contd..

1	2	3	4
Jowar	65.2	64.0	65.3
Bajri	7.8	6.9	7.2
Wheat	1.5	1.9	1.7
Pulses	7.6	8.9	8.0
Tur	2.3	3.4	2.9
Gram	1.9	1.7	1.6
Sugarcane	0.9	0.8	0.8
Condiments and spices.	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total Food crops.	85.8	84.9	85.4
Oilseeds	11.3	11.7	11.4
Groundnut	6.4	7.6	7.0
Cotton	0.9	1.0	0.9
Total Non-food crops	14.2	15.1	14.6

It can be seen from Table 3.3, that in period of years 1960-61 to 1962-63 area under food crops had a slight decline in 1960-61 & 1961-62 from 85.8% to 84.9%. It increased again in the year 1962-63 to 85.4%. The reduction seen in area under Cereals. However, in the same period area under pulses has increased by 1.3% and decreased again (above the level as in year 1960-61) to 8% in year 1962-63. Thus total area under foodgrains in district in year 1962-63 has decreased to 83.6% from 83.8% as in year 1960-61. This is commensurate with the position of gross-cropped area in the district which has uniformly decreased by a percent during years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

We can observe further, that areas under sugarcane, Condiments, Spices are showing declining trend in years 1960-61 to 1962-63, by about 0.1%.

Area under oilseeds is generally increasing. This increase was significant in year 1961-62. Particularly, there is an ^{1/n} increasing trend in area under groundnut. Area under cotton is more or less stationary at one percent of district area.

A comparison with State-level pattern during years 1960-61 to 1962-63 is interesting. The same for selected crops is presented in Table 3.4 below:-

Table 3.4.

Cropping pattern in Maharashtra State (figures in percent to Total)			
Crops.	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
Total cereals	60.0	55.2	52.8
Jowar	33.0	32.3	30.7
Wheat	4.7	4.8	4.8
Bajri.	9.4	8.9	8.5
Total pulses.	12.4	12.7	12.6
Tur.	2.8	2.9	2.8
Gram.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total food grains	72.4	67.9	65.4
Sugarcane.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Groundnut.	5.7	5.9	5.6
Cotton.	13.2	14.2	14.0

We find that area under foodgrains in Maharashtra State decreased in years 1960-61 to 1962-63, from 72.4% to 65.4%. Excepting Wheat-crop, there is general reduction in areas under different food-grains in the period.

Particularly, area under Groundnut, the principal oil-seed, has also not come up to the level as in year 1960-61 after suffering a decrease in year 1962-63.

It can thus be stated that this district has sustained a good level of area under Food-grains(85%) during the period 1960-61 to 1962-63 as compared with State-level position.

Talukawise crop-pattern of Sholapur district during years 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given in Table 3.5, below:-

Table 3.5.

Talukawise crop-pattern in Sholapur district (C - Cereals, P - Pulses, G - Groundnut) (Figures in thousand Acres)									
Taluka	Year								
	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
	C	P	G	C	P	G	C	P	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karmala.	251	21	6	240	25	7	250	25	7
Barshi.	260	34	48	238	59	58	246	39	41
Madha	255	23	14	253	24	14	257	24	13
Malsiras.	195	11	6	196	12	5	206	15	5
Pandharpur.	222	13	7	221	14	10	229	12	6
Achel.	213	22	15	207	26	17	218	24	16
North-Sholapur.	102	14	14	100	17	13	101	15	14
South-Sholapur.	194	26	26	186	31	30	187	30	32
Sangola.	239	22	5	247	22	7	235	23	5
Langalwedha.	195	17	12	195	17	12	179	15	11
Akkalkot	212	29	46	187	24	60	199	23	63
Dist. Total.	2340	232	197	2267	271	232	2303	245	214

(District totals do not add up due to rounding)

We observe from contents of Table 3.5 that area under cereals was least in North Shelapur taluka. in period 1960-61 to 1962-63. In the period under reference, it was maximum in Madha taluka, leaving exception of Barshi taluka for year 1960-61. The spread over was more or less uniform in other talukas in the reference period (years 1960-61 to 1962-63).

Area under pulses was larger uniformly in all talukas during year 1961-62, Especially in Barshi taluka it was maximum. The increase seen in year 1961-62 in area under Pulses is again reduced in year 1962-63 in many talukas, more so with Barshi taluka. However in period 1960-61 to 1962-63 we find a general increase in area under pulses in the district, specially in talukas Karnala, Barshi, Malsiras, South Shelapur. On the other hand area under cereals is showing declining trend in year 1960-61 to 1962-63, more so, in talukas Barshi, South Shelapur Mangalwedha and Akkalkot.

Areas under Groundnut were increasing in the reference period. This increase is specially seen in South Shelapur and Akkalkot talukas. It can be seen that in Karnala and Pandharpur talukas area under Groundnut was much less. This crop seems concentrated more in Eastern talukas of the district. Talukas North Shelapur, South Shelapur, Barshi and Akkalkot constitute over 75% of district area under Groundnut.

3.4 SURVEY OF PRINCIPAL CROPS:

3.41. JOWAR:

As discussed earlier, area under Jowar in this district

is quite large. It is more as compared with the area under Jowar in any other district of Poona division or Maharashtra State. During period 1960-61 to 1962-63, gross cropped area under Jowar in Sholapur district as compared with corresponding area in Maharashtra-State, has increased from 13% to over 13.5%. The increase in comparison with corresponding area in Poona division is from 30% to 37%.

Break-up giving talukawise gross-cropped area under Jowar in Sholapur district in period 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given in Table 3.6. below:-

Table 3.6

Gross cropped area under Jowar in Sholapur district. (figures in hundred acres)			
Taluka	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	2,331	2,170	2,310
2. Barshi.	2,423	2,222	2,312
3. Madha.	2,330	2,317	2,385
4. Malsiras	1,561	1,611	1,700
5. Pandharpur	2,068	1,995	2,111
6. Mchcl.	1,922	1,865	2,010
7. North Sholapur	938	900	918
8. South Sholapur.	1,759	1,677	1,652
9. Sangola	1,491	1,529	1,410
10. Mangalwedha.	1,425	1,640	1,301
11. Akkalkot.	1,785	1,647	1,788
District total	20,033	19,573	19,899

(Figures area rounded in hundred acres at taluka and district level.)

Contents of Table 3.6 show that in the reference period (years 1960-61 to 1962-63), areas under Jowar decreased in further stepped up in the year 1962-63 but have not come upto the level year 1961-62. They have/evident in year 1960-61. Talukas Barshi, Harmala, Madha and Pandharpur cover greater portions under the area under Jowar. This trend is uniform in period under reference. Acreage under Jowar is least in North Sholapur taluka for all years under discussion. During the year 1960-61, acreage was highest in Barshi taluka (12%). It was so in Madha taluka during years 1961-62 and 1962-63 (around 11.5% of district total).

It is evident that except in Madha, Nchol, Malsiras, Pandharpur and Akkalkot talukas, there is a decreasing trend in acreages. Increasing trend in acreage under Jowar is conspicuous in Malsiras taluka.

Generally, the representation of the areas under Jowar in the period 1960-61 to 1962-63 is well reflected in all talukas of the district excepting North Sholapur taluka where the cultivated area itself is least as compared with other talukas in the district.

3.42. BAJRI

Next to Jowar, Bajri is important crop of the district. In Poona division, compared to other districts, acreage under Bajri stands fourth, next to Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara districts. During period under reference (1960-61 to 1962-63), proportion of area under Bajri in this district as compared with corresponding area at Maharashtra-State or Poona division level, is, however decreasing from 6% to 4% and from 12% to 11% respectively.

Break-up giving gross cropped area under Bajri in Sholapur district for years 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given in Table 3.7. below:-

Table 3.7.

Gross cropped area in hundred acres in Sholapur district.			
Taluka	Years		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala.	105	116	110
2. Barshi.	41	22	21
3. Madha.	112	105	82
4. Malsiras	329	278	301
5. Pandharpur	100	157	120
6. Mohol	102	94	73
7. North Sholapur	40	53	37
8. South Sholapur	76	59	68
9. Sangola	835	874	878
10. Mangaewedha	472	249	431
11. Akkalkot.	194	97	78
Dist. Total.	2,407	2,115	2,198

(figures rounded at taluka and district level)

It is apparent from contents of Table 3.7 that acreage under Bajri in Sholapur district is decreasing in the period 1960-61 to 1962-63. In all these years, acreage is least in North Sholapur taluka. The decreasing trends in acreages under Bajri are seen in many other talukas of the district, except Sangola, Pandharpur and Karmala talukas.

The decrease is conspicuous in Barshi and Akkalkot talukas.

In talukas Sangola and Pandharpur, However, we find a definite increasing trend.

In years 1960-61 to 1962-63, acreages under Bajri are concentrated in "alsiras, Sangola, Mangalwedha and Pandharpur talukas which in aggregate cover over 80% of total acreage under Bajri in Sholapur district. Most of these talukas are situated in the western part of the district.

3.43. WHEAT:

Wheat is third principal crop of Sholapur district. Proportionally, gross cropped area under wheat in Sholapur district during years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was second in Poona division, next to Ahmednagar district. In year 1962-63, however the proportion was third next to Ahmednagar and Poona districts.

During period 1960-61 to 1962-63, acreage under wheat in Sholapur district was proportionally decreasing as compared with corresponding acreages in Maharashtra-State and Poona division. The decrease from State-level view, was from 2.4% to 2%. The same from Poona division level view, was more, from 18% to 12%.

Talukawise break-up of gross cropped area under wheat in this district for period 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given in Table 3.8., below

Table 3.8.

Gross cropped area under wheat (in hundred acres) Sholapur district.			
Taluka	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	57	93	54
2. Barshi.	60	57	63
3. Madha	61	62	60
4. Malsiras	32	40	43
5. Pandharpur	36	34	39
6. Mohol	57	55	47
7. North Sholapur	19	20	24
8. South Sholapur	61	72	51
9. Sangola	46	46	46
10. Mangalwadhari	37	39	35
11. Akkalkot.	84	68	66
Dist. Total	549	574	527

(Figures rounded at taluka and district level.)

We find from contents of Table 3.8. above that acreage under wheat in Sholapur district increased sizably in year 1961-62. This acreage is well reflected in South Sholapur, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. This trend, however is not sustained in year 1962-63. In fact, the district acreage has gone down below the level of year 1960-61 by about 4%, and in many talukas of Sholapur district.

It can be seen that in period of years 1960-61 to 1962-1963, the increasing trend in acreage under wheat is evident only in North Sholapur, Malsiras and Pandharpur talukas of Sholapur district. The acreage, however, was least in North-Sholapur taluka for all the years under reference. It was highest in Akkalkot taluka in year 1960-61 (15%), in Karmala taluka (16%) in year 1961-62 and again in Akkalkot taluka (13%) in year 1962-63.

It can be seen that talukas Barshi, Madha and Akkalkot covered major portion of district acreage under wheat in year 1962-63, when their aggregate was about 36% of district total.

This crop thus shows better dispersal in the district than Bajri, which has concentration in Pandharpur, Malsiras and Sangola talukas only.

3.44. OTHER CEREALS.

Rice and Maize-are other crops sown in Sholapur district, next to Cereal crops discussed earlier.

During the years discussed, the district acreage under Rice was increasing. As compared to year 1960-61 (24,352 acres), it showed an increase in the year 1961-62 (26,293 acres). It rested at 24,663 acres in the year 1962-63, thus showing a increase over the level in year 1960-61. This crop is mostly located in Mohol, Barshi, Akkalkot, South Sholapur and North Sholapur talukas which amongst them cover 80% of the district total.

Acreage under Maize has also increased from 11,472

acres (1960-61) to 11,645 acres (1962-63) in the district. Its concentration was evident in the talukas of Madha, Karmala and Mchel which in aggregate covered more than 50% of the district total area.

3.45. TUR:

In Pulses, Tur is major crop of the district. Proportionally, acreage under Tur in this district is first in Poona division covering above 30% of the corresponding area in the division. During the period 1960-61 to 1962-63, the acreage under Tur in this district has marked an increase from 5.4% to 6.5 % in its proportion with the corresponding acreage in Maharashtra-State. The increase in its proportion with the acreage in Poona division is from 30% to 38% in the reference period.

Table 3.9, below, gives talukawise break-up of gross-cropped area under Tur in Sholapur district during years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Table 3.9.

Gross cropped area under Tur in Sholapur district
(figures in hundred acres)

Taluka	Year.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	34	45	42
2. Warshi.	55	312	204
3. Madha.	52	54	48
4. Malsiras	20	24	17

Table 3.9. contd..

5. Panharpur	18	23	14
6. Nchol	64	88	71
7. North Sholapur	94	109	112
8. South Sholapur	152	190	174
9. Sangola	8	9	10
10. Managalwedha	16	16	15
11. Akkalkot.	194	184	169
Dist. Total	708	1,054	875

(Figures rounded at talukas and district level).

It has been already earlier that acreage under Pulses in Sholapur district was increasing in period 1960-61 to 1962-63. Accordingly, increase in acreage under Tur as seen from contents of Table 3.9. is quite significant in period under reference. The increase seen in district acreage in year 1961-62 is over thirty thousand acres than the acreage in year 1960-61. In year 1962-63, also the increase over the acreage in year 1960-61 is over fifteen thousand acres. Talukas North Sholapur and South-Sholapur, Akkalkot and Barshi (from year 1961-62) form concentration areas under Tur. Acreage in Sangola taluka, however, is least in all the years under reference. During years 1961-62 and 1962-63 we find that acreage in Barshi taluka is highest in the district. In this taluka acreage has increased tremendously in year 1961-62 and has been retained at sufficiently high level as compared with the year 1960-61.

In Akkalkot taluka, on the hand, the ^{other} concentration as compared with district acreage was uniformly decreasing in the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

In talukas of Sholapur, Karmala, Mohol and Sangola acreage under Tur were increasing in period 1960-61 to 1962-63, while in other talukas of Madha, Malsiras, Pandharpur and Mangalwedha there was a decreasing pattern, with a periodical increase in one year 1961-62.

3.46. GRAM:

Total cropped area under Gram exceeds that under Tur in Sholapur district. Proportionally acreage under Gram in Sholapur district is third, next to Ahmednagar and Poona districts in Poona division.

As has been seen earlier, acreage under Gram in Sholapur district was decreasing in years 1960-61 to 1962-63 from 1.9 to 1.6 percent of district total cropped area. Correspondingly, its proportion in Poona division also decreased from 21% to 16% and in Maharashtra-State, from about 6% to 5%, uniformly in period under reference.

There were no special changes in acreages under Gram in different talukas of Sholapur district, during period 1960-61 to 1962-63. Distribution of district acreage in different talukas, except North Sholapur, Sangola and Barshi was nearly uniform. The patterns giving talukawise acreage under Gram in Sholapur district in the reference period are given in Table 3.10 below.

Table.3.10.

Gross cropped area under Gram in Sholapur district. (figures in hundred acres)			
Taluka	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63

Table 3.10 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	58	60	49
2. Barshi.	68	70	67
3. Malha	67	60	66
4. Malsiras	41	35	35
5. Pandharpur	51	47	48
6. Mohol.	64	53	46
7. North Sholapur	26	36	22
8. South Sholapur	59	51	52
9. Sangola	21	25	21
10. Mangalwedha	59	59	48
11. Akkalkot.	58	32	27
Dist. Total.	572	519	491

It can be seen from Table 3.10, that acreage under Gram was highest in Barshi taluka only for all the years in the period under reference (viz 1960-61 to 1962-63).

3.47. OIL-SEEDS:

Groundnut is the only important oil-seeds crop in Sholapur district. In the year 1960-61, acreage under Groundnut in Sholapur district was second by proportion in Poona division (next to Sangli district). Since the year 1961-62, it has surpassed all districts in Poona division. Acreage under Groundnut in Sholapur district was increasing during period 1960-61 to 1962-63.

to 1962-63. Considered with corresponding acreage in Poona division, the increase is from 24% to 27%. Rate of increase with similar consideration, from State-level is from 7% to 8%.

Talukawise acreages under Groundnut have been presented already in Table 3.5 earlier, in the discussion of general crop-pattern of this district. It can be seen that this crop is not uniformly spread over in the district. It is mostly concentrated in talukas located in Eastern Part of Sholapur district, viz, Barshi, South Sholapur and Karmala talukas. Besides, there is a definite increasing trend in acreage under Groundnut in these talukas.

3.48. COTTON:

Total cropped area under Cotton is small in Sholapur district. As seen earlier, it is hardly a percent of the district area. Even then, its proportion in Poona division is second, next to Ahmednagar district, though this proportion in the division has down^{come} from 19% to about 14% in the period 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Talukawise distribution of area under cotton is given in Table 3.11 below:-

Table 3.11.

Gross cropped area under Cotton in Sholapur district. (figures in hundred acres)			
Taluka	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	47	47	25

Table 3.11. (Contdd.)

1	2	3	4
2. Barshi.	3	4	3
3. Madha.	51	53	53
4. Malsiras	33	44	50
5. Pandharpur	20	28	24
6. Mohol.	39	52	50
7. North Sholapur	2	3	2
8. South Sholapur	23	18	13
9. Sangola	30	36	39
10. Mangalwedha	25	25	9
11. Akkalkot	20	25	4
District Total	277	322	272

(Figures are rounded at taluka and district level)

It can be observed from Table 3.11, that acreage under Cotton increased in the year 1961-62. This increase is uniformly seen in all talukas. However, in the year 1962-63 the increase has come down in the district even below the level it had in year 1960-61.

Particularly in Narmala, Akkalkot and Mangalwedha talukas the acreages under Cotton have gone down considerably in year 1962-63. The crop stands concentrated in Madha, Mohol and Malsiras talukas uniformly in the period under reference.

3.49 SUGARCANE:

Acreage under Sugarcane has decreased from 28 thousand to 25 thousand in the district during years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

By proportion the acreage is fifth in Poona division, with about 8% of total acreage of Poona division.

Table 3.12 below gives the break-up of acreage under sugarcane in Sholapur district during years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Table 3.12.

Total cropped area under Sugarcane in Sholapur district. (figures in hundred acres.)			
Taluka	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Parmala	6	6	6
2. Barshi.	11	13	10
3. Madha.	11	10	7
4. Malsiras	166	131	152
5. Pandhappur	12	12	9
6. Mchol	14	14	15
7. North Sholapur	12	10	8
8. South Sholapur	9	11	9
9. Sangola	6	6	6
10. Mangalwedha	5	5	5
11. Akkalkot.	30	31	27

It can be seen that the Sugarcane crop is mostly concentrated in Malsiras taluka of the district. This is due to availability of Canal irrigation in that taluka. There is however, decrease in area as compared in year 1960-61 and 1962-63. Excepting Mochl. taluka, decreasing trend is common

to all the rest of the talukas in Sholapur district. Possibly this is due to changeover to Cotton Cultivation. In the period under reference, acreage in Mangalwedha taluka is least (about 2%) while it is maximum in Malsiras taluka (60%).

OTHER CROPS:

During the period under reference acreage under fruits and vegetables increased from eleven thousand acres to twelve thousand, in Sholapur district. With the exception of Karmala taluka, these are grown uniformly in all the remaining area.

Acreage under condiments and spices has however, decreased in the period 1960-61 to 1962-63 from 22 thousand acres to 17 thousand acres. It is negligible in Karmala taluka. In the rest of the area in the district, it is mostly covered in Akkalkot, Mohol, Madha and Barshi talukas, which together covered about 80% of the gross cropped area in the district.

Acreage under sesamum and linseed was nearly stationary at 14000 acres in the district during the period 1960-61 to 1962-63. This is mostly constituted by Mohol, Mangalwedha and Madha talukas, which in aggregate, cover about 50 per cent of corresponding district total. In other talukas its dispersal was uniform.

3.5. IRRIGATION:

3.5.1. GENERAL FEATURES:

Like Poona and Ahmednagar districts of Poona division,

this district does not have facilities of Canal-irrigation. Nor like many districts in Vidarbha division, has it any advantage of Tank-irrigation. Main source of irrigation in this district is wells. Irrigation facilities from canals are mostly concentrated in Western talukas of Sholapur district through which the Nira Canal flows. Even then, proportion of area irrigated by wells in this district is second in Maharashtra State and in Poona division. Similarly the proportion of area irrigated by Tanks stands fourth in Poona division and in Maharashtra state. Proportion of net area irrigated (by all sources) in Sholapur district is second, next to Ahmednagar district, in Poona division and third in Maharashtra State.

3.52 IRRIGATED AREAS BY SOURCES:

Irrigated area by different sources in Sholapur district during period 1960-61 to 1962-63 is presented in Table 3.13. below:-

Table 3.13.

Irrigated area in hundred acres in Sholapur district by sources.			
Source	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
Canals	587	503	552
Wells	2,116	2,110	2,000
Tanks	44	61	110
Net area irrigated.	2,747	2,675	2,662
Gross area irrigated.	3,258	3,309	3,267

Contents of Table 3.13 show that net area irrigated in Sholapur district was decreasing in years 1960-61 to 1962-1963. This is partly due to decreasing trend in well-irrigation. This decreasing trend is somewhat indicated by the fact that during years 1960-61 and 1961-62, number of irrigation wells out of use increased from 6% to 7% in Sholapur district. Nevertheless, there is an increasing trend in the areas irrigated by Tanks, leading to an increase in gross area irrigated. This increase, however, is slight from 10.6% of gross cropped area in the district during 1960-61 to 10.7% of gross cropped area in the district during 1962-63.

It can be concluded that irrigation-extent in Sholapur district is somewhat fluctuating at 11% ^{of} total district cropped area during period 1960-61 to 1962-63. Corresponding proportions during the year 1961-62 in Poona division (11%) and in Maharashtra- State (6%) show that the irrigation extents in Sholapur district compared very favourably with that at higher levels.

✓ 3.53. IRRIGATED AREAS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT:

Gross irrigated areas in Sholapur district, talukawise during the period under reference, year 1960-61 to 1962-63, can be viewed from two aspects. One can be the 'intra-distribution' of these areas in different talukas in the form of percentage to total gross cropped area for each taluka separately. The other would be , the size of gross irrigated area, located in different talukas of the district, as compared in percent with total gross irrigated area in the district.

Such distributions giving 'intra-class' and inter-class' percentages of gross irrigated areas, talukawise, during the period under reference, are termed P-1 and P-2 respectively in Table 3.14 given below:-

Table 3.14

Break-up giving gross irrigated area (in percent) in Sholapur district.

P-1. Gross irrigated area in percent to respective total gross cropped area in taluka.

P-2. Gross irrigated area in percent to district gross irrigated area.

Taluka	Year					
	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	P-1	P-2	P-1	P-2	P-1	P-2
1. Karmala	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.3	7.3	7.6
2. Barshi.	6.6	7.6	6.1	7.2	7.7	8.3
3. Madha.	9.6	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.9	10.3
4. Malsiras	28.5	23.4	26.9	19.5	27.9	23.6
5. Pandharpur	12.1	10.1	11.9	9.3	11.8	10.0
6. Mohol.	9.4	7.8	12.2	10.2	9.4	8.1
7. North-Sholapur.	9.2	4.0	9.1	3.9	8.5	3.6
8. South-Sholapur.	4.3	3.5	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.4
9. Sangola.	16.6	12.5	17.3	15.6	16.6	12.5
10. Mangalwedha	6.2	4.5	7.8	5.7	7.1	4.8
11. Akkalkot.	10.3	10.2	9.3	8.4	8.6	7.8
Dist. Total	10.6	100.0	10.8	100.0	10.7	100.0

The ratio, P-1 shows that talukas South Sholapur, Barshi, Mangalwedha and Karmala stand poor comparison with the district proportion. However out of these talukas, proportion of gross irrigated area in Barshi, Mangalwedha and Karmala talukas was progressing in period 1960-61 to 1962-63. Taluka South Sholapur, however, had least proportion of irrigated area throughout the period under reference.

On the other hand, ratio P-1 for Malsiras, Sangola and Pandharpur talukas shows most favourable comparison with the district proportion. This is obviously due to canal irrigation facilities available in these talukas. These talukas, have kept up this level of proportion throughout the period under reference, though, however, there is some decrease in Malsiras and Pandharpur talukas. In the rest of the taluks, proportion P-1 is comparable with that of the district.

Ratio P-2 shows that talukas Malsiras, Sangola, Pandharpur and Akkalkot constitute about 60% of district total gross irrigated area. This representation is practically unaffected in the period 1960-61 to 1962-63. As seen earlier, this is in keeping up with results of ratio P-1. It is interesting to note that these proportions obtained in Barshi and Karmala talukas increased in year 1962-63 as compared with those in year 1960-61, mainly because of the mobilisation of tank-irrigation in these talukas.

In aggregate, talukas Malsiras, Sangola and Pandharpur form concentrated irrigation areas and this was uniformly evident in period under reference, year 1960-61 to year 1962-63.

3.54. IRRIGATED AREAS BY CROPS:

Gross irrigated areas in Sholapur district can also be discussed from crop-view point. Analogous to approach adopted in taluka-comparisions, this discussion can have two forms. First would be 'intratype' giving gross irrigated area under a particular crop in percent to total cropped area under the crop in the district. Second would be the gross irrigated area under the crop in percent with total gross irrigated area in the district. Ratios giving these figures in percent ^{are} termed R1 & R2 respectively in Table 3.15 given below:-

Table 3.15

Gross irrigated area(in percent to total) by crops (Sholapur district)						
R-1. gross irrigated area under the crop in percent to total gross cropped area in district, under the crop.						
R-2. gross irrigated area under the crop in percent to total gross irrigated area in the district.						
Crop	Year					
	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
1	R-1	R-2	R-1	R-2	R-1	R-2
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rice.	29.2	2.1	34.5	2.7	32.0	2.4
Wheat.	63.6	10.9	63.1	10.8	67.9	11.1
Jowar.	7.2	44.6	7.8	46.8	7.4	44.3
Bajri.	5.4	4.0	5.7	3.6	5.5	3.4
Total cereals.	8.5	64.5	9.8	66.6	9.2	64.5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pulses.	2.2	1.5.	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.1
Sugarcane	*	8-3	*	7.5	*	7.7
Chillies.	*	5.5	*	4.5	*	4.6
Total Food crops.	10.7	87.7	11.00	85.8	10.5	84.7
Cotton.	57.2	4.8	40.6	3.9	62.9	5.2
Groundnut.	4.0	2.5	3.9	2.7	4.2	2.8
Total Non food crops.	9.6	12.3	19.8	14.2	11.3	15.3
Dist. Total	10.6	100.0	10.8	100.0	10.7	100.0

(* figures nearly cent percent).

The ratio R-1 in Table 3.15 indicates highest proportion of irrigated area under wheat during all the years under reference. Next proportion was that of Cotton, which was followed by Rice. For crops like Sugarcane and Chillies, it needs no mention as each acre under them is irrigated. There was increasing trend in irrigated/under cereals which is well reflected in wheat and Rice crops. It can also be seen from ratio R-1 that the proportion was increasing in the Non-food crops like Cotton and Groundnut after the decline in year 1961-62. It is however, interesting to see that proportion of irrigation(shown by ratio R-1) under food crops, after an increase in the year 1961-62 reduced itself below the level obtained in 1960-61, during the year 1962-63. While on the other hand, ratio R-1, indicates that proportion of irrigated area under non-food crops was uniformly increasing in the period under reference, viz years 1960-61 to 1962-63. This trend is further brought out in ratio R-2 giving cropwise allocations of irrigation.

From ratio R-2 it can be seen that use of irrigation for food-crops was uniformly decreasing in the years 1960-61 to 1962-63. Though, there appears to be a slight increase in irrigation for a few crops, viz, Rice, Wheat and Pulses during the year 1962-63 as compared with year 1960-61, for all other important crops the level has declined. This is particularly so, with food crops like Sugarcane and chillies. On the other hand, important non-food crops like Cotton and Groundnut stood at a much higher level during the year 1962-63 as compared with that in the year 1960-61.

It can thus be seen that with increase in irrigation during the reference period, its use is more pronounced in non-food crops than in food-crops. In fact, this trend can be traced back to years from 1950-51, when allocation for food crops was as high as 95% of the total gross irrigated area in the district and that in year 1960-61, extent of irrigated area was low at about 7% of total cropped area in the district.

During the year 1961-62, rough estimates of ratio R-1 corresponding with Poona division level and with Maharashtra-State level, work out to about 45% and 65% respectively, for non-food crops, thus showing again that use of irrigation is more and more pronounced for nonfood crops, at higher levels.

3.6 PRODUCTION OF CROPS:

An account giving production of selected important crops in Sholapur district in the period of years 1960-61 to 1963 is given below:-

3.61. JOWAR:

The produce of Jowar is mostly a Rabi-season one. Kharif Jowar is grown in Barshi and Karmala talukas to a small extent. During the period under reference, yield per acre of Kharif Jowar decreased from 791 to 454 Lbs. The production of Kharif Jowar was around 1400 tons. On the other hand, Rabi Jowar after suffering decrease in year 1961-62 rose in yield per acre during the year 1962-63. Production of Rabi Jowar during the year 1960-61 was highest in the reference period at about 3.6 lakh tons. In the year 1961-62 it decreased to about 2.9 lakh tons but again rose to about 3.1 lakh tons in the year 1962-63. The output under Jowar in Solapur district during the year 1961-62 was highest in Poona division and Maharashtra State as compared with other districts. The proportion of this production was about 30% and about 10% of total production at Poona division and State level respectively.

3.62. BAJRI:

The average yield per acre of crop Bajri in the year 1960-61 was 65 Lbs. In the year 1961-62, it decreased to 39 Lbs but again rose in the year 1962-63 to 102 Lbs, resulting in production of ten thousand tons in the year 1962-63. The proportion of this production was 5% of the production in Poona division and 2% of the production in Maharashtra State.

3.63. WHEAT:

The average yield per acre of Wheat crop increased uniformly in the reference period from 417 Lbs in year 1960-61

to 565 Lbs. in the year 1962-63. The increase in production of this crop, accordingly, recorded increase from ten thousand tons to thirteen thousand tons in the reference years. The contribution of proportion of wheat crop in this district during the year 1961-62. in Poona division was about 23% and in the State about 3% with total production at respective levels.

Produce of total Cereals in Sholapur district was 4.1 lakh tons in the year 1960-61. The same during the year 1961-62 decreased to 3.2 lakh tons. In the year 1962-63,, the proportion of total Cereals again rose to 3.5 lakh tons. Even with the decrease in production during the year 1961-62, its proportion in total Cereals produce in Poona division was 23% (highest as compared with other districts in the division). The same in total cereals produce in Maharashtra State was about 6%.

3.64. GRAM:

Average yield per acre of Gram was decreasing in the reference period from 292 Lbs in the year 1960-61 to 274 Lbs in the year 1962-63. Production of this crop, consequently went down from 7471 tons to 6000 tons, in the period. This is somewhat commensurate with the decrease in area under this crop, as seen earlier. During the year 1961-62, production of Gram in Sholapur district was 22% of the same in Poona division and about 5% of the total production of Gram in Maharashtra.

3.65. TUR:

Average yield per acre of Tur increased in the reference period from 481 Lbs. to 490 Lbs., in Sholapur district.

Production, correspondingly registered increase from 15200 tons to 19100 tons. This is comparable with the area and irrigation pattern under this crop seen earlier. During the year 1961-62 out turn of Tur from this district was maximum as compared with other districts in Poona division. The same comprised about about 40% of the total production in Poona division and about 10% of the same in Maharashtra State.

Production of total pulses in Solapur district rose to 38000 tons in the year 1961-62 from 33000 tons in the previous year. In the year 1962-63, the same was low at 34000 tons. The districts production of total pulses in the year 1961-62 was highest in Poona division (about 25%) and its contribution to State production was 5%.

3.66. COTTON:

The average yield per acre of cotton in Solapur district decreased in the reference period from 224 lbs. (year 1960-61) to 130 lbs. in the year 1961-62. It rose to 202 lbs. in the year 1962-63 but was at lower level than that in the year 1960-61. Cotton production in bales, correspondingly, was 16000 during the year 1960-61 ~~17500~~ in the year 1961-62 and 14000 during the year 1962-63. In the year 1962-63, this production was second highest in Poona division, next to Ahmednagar District.

3.67. SUGARCA-NE:

Average yield rate of this crop is measured in the form of Cur produced in lbs. During the years 1960-61 to 1961-63 the average yield rate increased from 6.5 thousand lbs.

to 6-8 thousand pounds of Gur. Production, however, went down from 83 thousand lbs. to 77 thousand lbs. of Gur in the period. In the year 1961-62, this production was fourth in Poona division.

3.68. GROUNDNUT:

Groundnut, in yield per acre increased steadily in the district, in the reference period from 452 lbs. to 530 lbs. correspondingly, its production also increased from 39000 tons to 51000 tons in the district. During the year 1961-62, production of Groundnut from this district was third in Poona division (contributing about 20% of the production). Its contribution to the State, however, was at 7%.

3.7. LAND HOLDINGS:

An important consideration in Agricultural economy is about the Land-holdings. Distribution of holdings with their size amongst holders of different types of ownership play an important part in study of salient features in Agricultural Economics.

Land holdings in Phelapur district according to their size and area inter-alia the ownership are given in the Table 3.16 below. The patterns are considered separately for the period covering years 1951-56 and the years 1956-61 on the basis of data available in Census and sample survey records.

Table.3.16

Land holdings in Sholapur district (figures in percent to total)				
Size of holding	Period in years			
	1951-56		1956-61	
	1	2	3	4
	2	3	4	5
Upto 5 acres	26.0	4.4	17.4	2.6
Between 5 & 15 acres.	33.6	18.2	33.0	16.6
Between 15 & 25 acres.	18.9	21.3	22.4	7.8.
Above 25 acres.	31.5	56.1	27.2	73.0
Average size of holding in acres.	-	20	-	18

Particulars in Table 3.16 above show that in latter half of the decade(1951-61), holdings above 25 acres have increased considerably in the district, covering total area by over 40% of the district total. On other hand, holders are proportionately more in the holdings with slabs below 25 acres. In latter half of the decade, proportion of these holders has increased by about 4% of the district total. The situation has obviously resulted in reduction in average size of the holdings by ten percent in the period 1956-61.

The pattern of land holdings can also be seen from the association of holders with ^{mode} of operations in the land. Three categories of holders are defined for this purpose, as follows:

(contd..)

A-Cultivators and owners.

B-Non-cultivators and owners.
who get land cultivated through labour.

C-Non cultivators and owners who lease a
cut land to others for cultivation and
receive only rent cut of it.

The pattern in Sholapur district is worked out from
above aspects and is given in Table 3.17 below.

Table 3.17

Distribution of land holdings by type of ownership
in Sholapur district
(figures in percent to total)

Category of ownership.	Year			
	1951-56		1956-61	
	Holders	Area	Holders	Area
1	2	3	4	5
A	73.4	70.3	84.4	75.8
B	7.0	6.2	12.1	9.0
C	19.6	23.5	3.5	15.2

Contents of Table 3.17 show that class-A of holders
(Cultivators and owners) has increased appreciably in the
period 1956-61 by about 11% but area possessed by them has
not increased in even proportion. On other hand, class-C
of holders (Owners leasing out land) though reduced by about
15% have been retaining proportionately more land under their
association, as the decrease in area so possessed is low by
about 8%. Holders in class-B, however, have increased by 5%
during the period 1956-61.

Proportionate increase in area possessed by them is also even by about 3%.

3.8. SELECTED INDICATORS ON AGRICULTURE:

During foregoing discussions, it is already seen how the basic features relating of Agriculture in Sholapur district stand in comparison with those obtained at division or State level. Items such as area crops and irrigation have been dealt at length. It is interesting to observe how the operational features of Agriculture in this district stand in comparison with those at Division or State level. For such comparisons, it is customary to set up basic indicators giving ratios of common feature at all levels.

Such indicators for Agriculture could be based on items like land allocated per agricultural worker, pair of bullocks, a plough. It can further be studied how is the allocation of irrigated area per oil engine.

For want of data these comparisons are not possible for the whole period of years under discussion. They are, however, available for the period 1960-61 when data about population, Livestock and agricultural implements was collected. The indicators for talukwise comparison in Sholapur district, alongwith the Poona division and Maharashtra State, are set up as follows:

A-1 :- Net area under crops per agriculturual worker
(considered jointly for Cultivators and
Agricultural labour)

A-2 :- Net area under crops per pair of working bullocks.

A-3 :- Net area under crops per plough.

A-4 :- Net irrigated area by wells, per engine with pumpset for irrigation.

Table No.3.18 below gives these Indicators for the reference year 1960-61. Definitionally, all Indicators are presenting 'net' areas, in acres.

Table 3.18

Selected Indicators on Agriculture (year 1960-61) Sholapur district.				
Taluka	Indicator			
	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4
1	2	3	4	5
1. Karmala	5.8	20	77	49
2. Barshi.	4.6	21	111	49
3. Madha.	5.3	26	128	66
4. Malsiras.	4.3	25	68	47
5. Pandharpur.	6.4	30	83	66
6. Mohol.	4.9	25	108	40
7. North Sholapur	5.1	13	86	30
8. South Sholapur.	5.3	31	73	23
9. Sangola	5.5	34	54	222
10. Mangalwedha	6.0	37	70	149
11. Akkalkot	5.4	24	55	52
Dist. Total.	5.3	26	78	55
Poona Dn. average.	3.6	25	31	23
Maharashtra State average.	3.3	14	21	20

Indicator A-1 in Table 3.18, reveals that area per Agricultural worker in Sholapur district was least in Malsiras taluka and maximum in Pandharpur taluka in the year 1960-61. The same was also high in Mangalwedha taluka. Corresponding averages given by A-1 for Poona division and Maharashtra are commensurate with each other but are lower than the district average in the reference year.

Indicator A-2 for Poona division and the district is the same, but it is low at Maharashtra-State level. Within Sholapur district, this ratio is least in North Sholapur taluk and is the highest in Mangalwedha taluka. In Sangola and South Sholapur talukas also, it is rather high.

The Indicator A-3 is widespread in the district from 128 (taluka Madha) to 55 (taluka Akkalkot) as compared with the district average (78). We can thus see, the scope for more number of ploughs to be brought under operation in Madha, Barshi and Mohol talukas. As compared with the Division or the State, this district on the whole had a lower number of ploughs under cultivating operations.

The Indicator A-4 giving irrigated area (under wells) per oil engine is high in Mangalwedha and Sangola talukas, and low in South Sholapur and North Sholapur talukas in comparison with district average (55). The Indicator at Division or State level is low as compared with the district, Thus showing that there was less dependence on these mechanised measure in the district as a whole as compared with the Division or the State in the period 1960-61.

It is, however, to be noted that in talukas of North Sholapur and South Sholapur, the Indicator A-4 is much low than the district average and it is close to the one, obtained at the Division, or State level. The dependence of machinised means of irrigation from well, in these talukas commensurate with the position in the Division or the State. This is possibly due to vicinity of district head-quarters.

3.9. AGRICULTURAL WAGES:

The proportion of Agricultural Labour in the working population engaged in Agriculture is sizable, being 62% in Sholapur district. Agricultural wages therefore, are important in view of their economic importance in the livelihood of Agricultural Labour.

It has been seen that for Skilled labour in this sector average wages per day were more or less stationary at Rs.3-50 for carpenters and blacksmiths during the period of years 1950-61. The wages for mochies, however, increased from Rs.2-50 to Rs.3-00. This pattern was evident in Urban area of Sholapur city. In rural area nearly, the wages less around Rs.2-00 per day for all the skilled labour.

For unskilled labour (men), the rates in the period 1950-61 varied between Rs.1 to 2 per day depending on the season. Similarly for women, they were between Rupee one to seventy five paise per day. Rates for children were around half a rupee per day.

In order to study the Wage-structure more closely, it was decided to collect rural wage rates in three selected centres

of this district. Data which can be considered for the period under discussion is for six months (June to December, 1963) only. The three centres selected in Sholapur district were:

(i) Mandrup, in South Sholapur taluka at a distance of about 16 miles from the district head-quarter, (ii) Modnimb, in Madha taluka at a distance about 40 miles (on Poona Sholapur highway) from Sholapur city and (iii) Vairag, in Barshi taluka at about 30 miles from Sholapur city on a major district road connecting Barshi and Sholapur. Features in wage rates were as below:-

(1) SKILLED LABOUR:

It was seen that wage rates of Carpenters Black smith and Mochies were fluctuating between four rupees to two rupees per day. At Mandrup, the rates were even for Mochies and Carpenters at about rupees four. Blacksmiths received rupees two only. This was possibly due to local conditions.

At Modnimb, the rates received by Carpenters were Rs. 5-00 as compared with Rs.3 for Blacksmiths and Rs.1-50 for Mochies.

At Vairag, the rates received by Blacksmiths and Carpenter were even at Rs.4 per day. Mochies received less, Rs.2 per day.

Herdsmen charged more at Mandrup than at Vairag or at Modnimb. Their rates at Mandrup were Rs.4 per day as compared with Rs.3 per day at Vairag or at Modnimb. This is perhaps due to vicinity of Mandrup to Sholapur city where alternative employment facilities are easily available.

(contd..)

Monthly average wage rates (unskilled labour) at the three centres in Sholapur district were as per Table 3.19 below:

Table 3.19

Average wage rates in rupees per day in Sholapur district at selected centres (period June to Dec, 63)						
Month	Centres					
	Vairag		Mandrup		Modnimb	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June.	1.50	0-87	1.78	0.94	1.50	0-81
July.	1.50	0.87	1-75	1.03	1.50	0-81
August.	-	-	1-69	1-00	1-50	0-75
September.	1-50	0-62	1-45	1-00	1-75	1-00
October.	1-50	0-87	1-30	0-56	1-85	0-75
November.	1-50	0-75	1-30	0-56	1-75	0-81
December.	1-50	0-87	1-50	0-62	1-75	0-81

It can be seen from Table 3.19, that levels of wage rates were generally high at Mandrup except in the festival months (October and November). This is seen even in the wage rates for women.

At Modnimb, the wage rates have increased in the last quarter of the year 1963. At Vairag, they were more or less stationary.

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CHAPTER-IV-

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FOREST, AND FISHERIES

4.1. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

4.1.1. GROWTH IN LIVESTOCK:

Livestock is important in Agricultural Economy in our country because of its many fold use.

Census of livestock is carried out every five years. comparable figures, giving number of livestock in the years 1956-61 for Sholapur district, Poona division and Maharashtra are given in the Table 4.1. below:-

Table 4.1.

Growth in Live-stock. (figures in 000 number)

Area	Year			
	1956		1961	
	Livestock	Poultry	Livestock	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur Dist.	1,088	331	1,288	453
Poona Dn.	6,453	3,023	7,487	3,480
Maharashtra.	23,770	8,883	26,048	10,578

It can be observed from Table 4.1 that increase in livestock and Poultry in Sholapur district in the reference period was 20% and 36% respectively. Increase in Livestock in Poona division and Maharashtra is about 15% and 10% respectively.

The increase in the district thus compared favourably with that at higher levels. Similarly increase in Poultry in Poona division and Maharashtra is lower than that at district level (36 %)

In Poona division the same was 16% and in Maharashtra 19% in the period 1956-61.

Proportion of Livestock and Poultry in Sholapur district in percent with Maharashtra State was about 6% and 3% respectively, which was more or less uniform in the period 1956-61. This proportion compared with Poona division figures was about 18% (Livestock) and about 10% (poultry) which was stationary in the period 1956-61.

4.12. CATTLE:

A General picture giving growth in Cattle population in the period 1956-61 in Sholapur district as compared with Poona division and Maharashtra is given in Table 4.2 below:-

Table 4.2.

Growth in Cattle population (period 1956-61) (figures in thousand)						
Area	Year					
	1956			1961		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sholapur District.	278	221	499	313	3252	3565
Poona Dn.	1,631	1,394	3,025	1,812	1,460	3,272
Maharashtra.	7,835	6,274	14,109	8,550	6,777	15,327

We can see from Table 4.2, that proportion of male Cattle to total was somewhat stationary in the period under reference, at district and State-level (at 55%). In Poona division, however it has increased in the period from 53% to 55%. During the year 1961, however, this proportion appears to be uniform at 55% at all levels.

Considering separately, males and females with total we find that proportion of cattle in Sholapur district was more or less uniform during the period 1956-61. It was about 5 percent of State-total and 16% of the total in Poona division. This proportion, however, is higher as compared with Poona division, being at 18%.

Details of 1961-Livestock Census in Sholapur district indicate that Total Cattle population was highest in Barshi taluka (15% of district total) It was least in North Sholapur taluka at 6%. This was also reflected in male and female Cattle taken separately. In other talukas, position was nearly uniform being about 10% of district total.

Importance of Cattle with respect to their utility from is discussed here two of the main considerations, viz, working bullocks and milch Cattle, in Table 4.3 below:-

Table 4.3.

Area	Milch cattle and working bullocks (1956-61) Figures in 000 No.)			
	Year			
	1956		1961	
	Milch cattle	Working bullock	Milch cattle	working bullock
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur Dist.	86	203	80	232

(Contd..)

Table 4.3 contd..

1	2	3	4	5
Poona Dn.	430	1,219	380	1,362
Maharashtra.	1,764	5,646	1,631	6,100

It can be seen from Table 4.3, that number of working bullocks increased in the years 1956-61, though proportionally there is no much change in the position. On the other hand, number of milch cattle decreased in the reference period uniformly at all levels. The milch cattle population in Sholapur district was stationary in both the years 1956 and 1961 as compared with the total in Poona division, and that in the state. The proportion was 20% and 5% respectively.

Availability of milch cattle for human consumption is thus decreased in the years 1956-61. This is true at all levels. Availability of working bullocks on the other hand increased by about 10% at all levels.

The position during the year 1961 giving availability and of milch cattle/of working bullocks in Sholapur district, talukawise, is presented in Table 4.4 below:-

Table 4.4

Milch cattle and working bullocks in Sholapur district (year 1961) (figures in hundred number)		
Taluka	Working bullocks	Milch cattle
1	2	3
1. Karmala.	301	76

Table 4.4 contd..

1	2	3
Barshi.	350	98
Madha.	254	72
Malsiras	193	79
Pandharpur	168	77
Mohol	209	73
North Sholapur	118	46
South Sholapur	169	66
Sangola	166	75
Mangalwedha	129	66
Akkalkot	257	70

It can be seen from above that in proportion with district total, milch cattle were least in North Sholapur taluka and maximum in taluka Barshi, They were also/in ccase of working bullocks was also similar. less in Mangalwedha & south Sholap "positi

4.13. BUFFALOES.

The trend in Buffalo population of Livestock during the period 1956-61 for the district, Poona division and Maharashtra is presented in Table 4.5 below:-

Table 4.5.

Buffalo population in thousands (years 1956-61)			
Area	1956	Year	1961
1	2		3
Sholapur District.	105		133

(contd..)

1	2	3
Poona Division.	848	1,007
Maharashtra.	2,721	3,087

As seen earlier in case of the Cattle, we find uniform increase in Buffalo population during the period 1956-1961 at State and district level. However it is more eminent in Poona division. It is interesting to see that proportion of this population is comparable with that of cattle from State-level. From division view point, however, we find this proportion rather low (at 10%) as compared that with of Cattle (16%).

The break-up based on 1961 census shows that Buffalo population in this district was maximum in Akalkot taluka (about 15% of district). It was also more in South Sholapur and Barshi talukas. In Mangalwedha taluka it was least (about 5% of district).

Milch population in Buffaloes is one important consideration because of its necessity for human population. The position during 1956-61 is given in Table 4-6. below:-

Table 4.6.

Milch population in Buffaloes (years 1956-61) (figures in '000'No.)			
Area	1956	Year	1961
1	2	3	3
Sholapur district.	38 (38)		41 (30)
Poona Division.	296 (35)		300 (30)
Maharashtra,	829 (31)		827 (30)

(Bracketed figures show percentage with respective total.)

It is seen from contents of Table 4.6 above that population of milch-Buffaloes has increased in number in the district and Poona division in period under reference, though there is a decrease in the State. This is comparable favourably with milch Cattle population as seen earlier.

The gap between proportion of milch-Buffaloes to total as seen in the year 1956 has been levelled in the year 1961 as 30% in the district alongwith the position in the division or the State.

It is interesting to observe that proportion of milch-Buffaloes is much more in Urban areas than that of milch-Cattle. Proportions drawn in percentage on basis of 1961 Census in the district, the division and the State are given in Table 4.7 below:-

Table 4.7.

Distribution of milch Bovine in percent to total(1961-Censys)				
Area	Milch Cattle		Milch Buffaloes	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur District.	3	97	11	89
Poona Dn.	5	95	19	81
Maharashtra.	4	96	9	91

It can be seen that proportion of milch-Buffaloes in Urban areas is much more than that of milch-cattle at all levels. Specially so, in Poona division. This seems indicative of the dependence of human population on milch-Buffaloes for

4.14. HORSES AND PONIES:

Population of Livestock in Horses and ponies during the period 1956-61 in Sholapur district decreased from about four thousand to a little over twenty five hundred. The decrease was also seen in Poona division and Maharashtra in the period under reference as can be seen from Table 4.8..below:-

Table 4.8

Livestock population in Horses and Ponies (period-
1956-61) figures in number.

Area	1956	: Year	: 1961
Sholapur district.	4,133		2,551
Poona division.	24,448		18,302
Maharashtra.	1,41,054		1,04,501

Decrease in the population of Horses and Ponies during the year 1961 as compared with the year 1956 was perhaps due to African Horses sickness during the year 1960-61. In Sholapur district, proportion of this population is much less at 2% compared with that in the State. Within the district, this population is located mostly in Akkelkot, Barshi and Malsiras talukas covering over 50% of the district population as figured from 1961-census.

4.15. SHEEPS AND GOATS:

Comparative figures giving population of Livestock in Sheep and Goats in the period 1956-61 is as per Table 4.9, below:-

(Contd.,)

Table 4.8.

 Livestock population in Sheep and Goats(1956-61)
 (figures in Thousand)

Area	Year			
	1956		1961	
	Sheeps	Goats	Sheeps	Goats
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur District.	165	302	192	374
Poona Division	1,088	1,578	1,348	1,776
Maharashtra	1,970	4,606	2,093	5,181

It can be seen from the Table 4.8, that population in this sector increased uniformly in the district, division and the State, in the reference years. Ratio giving Goats per sheep was around 2.5 during the period 1956-61, . This is higher as compared with corresponding position in the district or the division where the ratio stood about 1.5. Particulary during the year 1961, the ratio obtained for Sholapur district is close to that at State-level.

Within Sholapur district, sheeps were concentrated in Sangola taluka, to the extent of 30% of district total(vide 1961-census). They were least(about a percent of district total) in North Sholapur taluka.

This population was concentrated in Pandarpur, Mangalwedha, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, which amongst them, covered about 85% of district population.

Population in Goats was uniform in different talukas of this district as per 1961-census. It was however minimum in North Sholapur taluka, and concentrated in Barshi, Pandharpur, Madha and Karmala talukas covering over 50% of district population.

4.16. POULTRY:

Trends in Poultry population have been seen in the beginning. As per particulars of 1961 census data, this population was maximum in Sangola taluka (about 18% of district total) while in Akkalkot taluka it was least (about 4% of district total). Talukas Malsiras, Madha, Karmala, Barshi and Pandharpur together covered about 50% of Poultry in the district.

Summing up, distribution of important Livestock in Cattle, Buffaloes, sheeps and Goats and Poultry taken in number per thousand human population enumerated in 1961-census in different talukas of this district along with district average is given in Table 4.9. below:-

Table 4.9.

Livestock per thousand population in Sholapur dist. (1961 Census) Figures in Number				
Taluka	Number of Livestock			
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheeps and Goats	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5
1. Karmala.	515	67	391	339

(contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
2. Barshi.	372	702	223	217
3. Madha	371	70	347	277
4. Malsiras	317	51	525	294
5. Pandharpur	316	75	364	290
6. Mohol.	423	101	378	286
7. North-Sholapur.	69	29	56	70
8. South - Sholapur	366	135	264	200
9. Sangola	375	70	721	644
10. Mangalwedha	418	67	451	446
11. Akkalkot.	289	113	226	114
District Average	304	72	273	243

Above particulars in Table 4.9 reveal that the distribution of Livestock in comparison with population was varied with in the district. Cattle in Livestock were maximum (515) in Karmala taluka. Buffaloes on the other hand, were maximum in South Sholapur taluka. Sheeps and Goats were so in Sangola taluka (721). Sangola taluka also maintained poultry in highest proportion (644).

North Sholapur taluka had minimum Livestock, so also Poultry.

Some salient features giving sex-ratio, breeding population in Livestock, young and improved stock in Poultry have been discussed in the ensuing article.

4.2 OTHER FEATURES ABOUT LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY:

4.21. SEX RATIO IN BOVINE

Bovine population in Livestock constitute more than 50% population of the total in the district. During the period 1956-61, this proportion in Sholapur district amongst total was about 55%. Particulars giving sex-ratio in this population is computed in percent to total in Table 4.10 below:-

Table 4-10.

Sex-ratio giving number of females in percent to total Bovine (period 1956-61)				
Area	Year			
	1956		1961	
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Cattle	Buffaloes
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur district.	41	82	45	80
Poona Division	46	80	45	81
Maharashtra	44	77	44	77

It can be seen that sex-ratio amongst Bovine was higher in Buffaloes than in Cattle, uniformly at all levels, during the period under reference.

Details worked out from the data of 1961-census within Sholapur district show that district average giving sex-ratio for Cattle and Buffaloes was representative. The sex-ratio for Cattle was highest in Sangola taluka(52) and lowest in Karmaha taluka(36). On the other hand, the same, for Buffaloes was

highest in North Sholapur taluka (86) and least in Madha taluka (71).

4.22. BREDDING BOVINE:

Due to castration programmes, attempts are taking effect in wiping out weak stock in Bovine and give^{way} for potential development of 'Premium' type of stock. The position obtained in the years 1956 and 1961 is based on considering ratios giving number of male stock capable of breeding per thousand females capable of breeding in Table 4.11, below:-

Table 4.11

Breeding Bovine in years 1956-61 (figures showing number of male capable of breeding per thousand females capable of breeding

Area	Year			
	1956		1961	
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Cattle	Buffaloes
1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur District.	233	124	15	35
Poona Dn.	267	180	27	92
Maharashtra	87	75	16	39

The stupendous decrease in Cattle proportion during the period under reference, is seen at all levels, which is commensurate with castration programmes. The decrease is significant in Sholapur district and Poona division than seen at State-level.

On other hand, this decrease is not so conspicuous in Buffaloes. However, it is more in Sholapur district as compared with that in Poona division or the State.

Sholapur district can thus be considered rigorous in castration programmes.

Talukawise particulars from 1961-census figures indicate that this proportion amongst cattle was least in talukas Pandharpur, Mohol and North Sholapur talukas (about 7). The number, however, was sizable in South Sholapur taluka (77). The gap was thus wide as compared with the district average (15). This proportion in Buffaloes, on other hand, was large in Akkalkot taluka (145) and least in Madha taluka (11), as compared with district average (35).

4.23. YOUNG STOCK IN POULTRY:

Young stock in Poultry has significance due to its consumability. The consideration is based on proportion of chicken to total Poultry in the reference years 1956-61.

In Maharashtra-State, young Poultry in chicken decreased from 47% to 45% in the reference years. At Poona division level too, the decrease is seen from 31% to 27% in the reference years. In Sholapur district, however, this number was stationary at about 38% of the total Poultry in the year 1956 and 1961.

Particulars obtained from 1961 census data reveal that young stock in chicken was lower than district average in Malsiras and Sangola talukas. It was higher than district average in Barshi and South Sholapur talukas, where this stock in percent to total Poultry was around 51.

4.24 IMPROVED BIRDS:

Improved birds in Poultry is on increase recently due to special programmes, undertaken for the purpose, by the Government. However, proportionally improved stock in Poultry was rather low in the year 1961. In Sholapur district it was 3 percent of the Total Poultry. In Poona division or Maharashtra State the proportion was lower around 2 percent.

Proportion of improved birds in total Poultry was maximum in Pandharpur taluka of Sholapur district during the year 1961, at about 28%. Their proportion was very small in Akkalkot, Malsiras and Maharashtra talukas. In remaining talukas, the same was comparable with district average.

4.3. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

On the lines followed in the bigger Cities like Bombay and Poona, Government have launched a milk scheme in Sholapur city since 1960. The scheme under the period of reference was in progress as a pilot scheme.

Procurement of milk under this scheme at Sholapur is carried out through Co-operative Societies. About 15 Societies are contributing to this work through two routes, viz, Sholapur-Naldurg and Sholapur-Akkalkot. The main supply is through Sholapur-Naldurg route, managed by the Naldurg milk-supply Union. At the end of period under discussion, over thousand litres of milk per day were being distributed in Sholapur city through 14 centres. The distribution is mainly in the morning.

As per demand, toned and whole milk is supplied to the citizens. Besides, a bulk supply is made available to Government hospitals, and certified schools.

The Scheme in initial stages, suffered set-back mainly due to the three reasons as below:

(i) Inadequate and uncertain supply of milk from co-operative Societies. A Federation covering 17 societies out of total 22 Societies in the district was in offing but there was no effective impact realised in overcoming these difficulties.

(ii) Existing co-operative societies were weak to develop resources and build up requisite system of milk-supply. The Plan-efforts to improve the position did not make a headway till the year 1964.

(iii) There was no adequate linking between villages away from main route due to lack of proper roads. Thus latent potentialities of milk-supply remained to be explored.

It is however, hoped that in subsequent period there will be some improvement in the situation as Government in Co-operation, Dairy Development Deptt. are taking steps to strengthen the ancillary units of milk supply, by financial assistance. During the period under reference, position of Dairy Societies in the district was improving. The working capital of these 22 Societies increased from Rs.30,000 (in year, 1962) to Rs.70,000 (in year 1964) and the sale undertaken by the them increased from Rs.35,000 (in 1962) to Rs.70,000 (in year 1964).

4.4. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES:

Three authorised slaughter houses at Sholapur, Madha and Barshi were functioning in this district in the period under reference. Their activities are separately given below:

4.4.1. SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT SHOLAPUR

Animals slaughtered in the period are given in Table 4.12 below:-

Table 4.12.

Animals-slaughter (in Number) at slaughter house, Sholapur.			
Type	Year		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Cattle.	1,342	1,843	1,627
Buffaloes	444	662	535
Sheep	24,226	20,374	29,597
Goats	43,269	32,951	54,471
Total	69,281	55,830	86,280

It is apparent from Table 4.12 that in the animal-slaughter at Sholapur proportion of sheep and Goats is much more than Bovine. During the year 1962-63, the slaughter declined but again touched to maximum in the year 1963-64, in the period under reference.

4.42. SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT BARSHI.

Animals slaughtered at Barshi are given in Table 4.13, below:-

Table 4.13.

Animals slaughtered in slaughter house at Barshi.
(figures in Number)

Type	Year		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Cattle	188	261	244
Buffaloes	414	640	604
Sheep	290	116	317
Goats	10,483	11,186	11,413
Total	11,375	12,203	12,578

It can be seen that, Slaughter-house at Barshi was increasing its activities in the period of years under reference. There was no slack in operations during the year 1962-63 at this centre as seen in the one at Sholapur. Proportion of Goats slaughtered was more specially at this centre.

4.43. SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT MADHA:

Animals slaughter in slaughter house at Madha were decreasing in the period under reference. The slaughter house witnessed only about 154 slaughters in year 1963-64 as against 928 in the year 1961-62. These included mostly goats.

4.5. VETERINARY FACILITIES:

Government are strengthening facilities to improve cattle wealth and also to boost up poultry and allied production. Most of these activities are now taken up by the local sector in the Zilla Parishad.

'Key-village' scheme is at work at Mahud in Mangola taluka and a number of facilities such as artificial insemination, sheep and poultry development, cattle-breeding and the like are concentrated in the taluka. Besides, there are veterinary centres all over the district to treat the animals. During the period under reference, a veterinary sub-centre was opened at Mandrup in South Sholapur taluka. Thus all talukas in the district were covered by veterinary facilities. Important indicators of these facilities are summarised in Table 4.14 below:-

Table 4.14

Veterinary facilities in Sholapur district.			
Item	Year (figures in No.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Dispensaries & Hospitals.	11	11	12
Average daily attendance.	309	281	376
Cases treated	89,439	80,826	60,758
Attacks	4,152	2,735	4,672
Deaths	2,592	2,127	2,118

We can observe that average daily attendance in the centres in Sholapur district was lower in the year 1962-63. Increase in attendance seen in the year 1963-64 is due to addition of one centre in the period.

It can be further seen that, cases treated in these centres were generally decreasing in the reference years. The decrease as seen in the year 1963-64 is about 30% as compared with the position in the year 1961-62. Reason given by the concerned sources for this fall is that the conditions affecting the health of livestock are improving.

There were no major outbreak of epidemics in these reference years, in Sholapur district. Increase in number of attacks during the year 1963-64 is due to higher incidence of usual attacks in livestock of 'foot and mouth', 'black-water', etc. It can be noted that deaths are decreasing in the reference years, showing thereby more effective veterinary facilities to the affected livestock population.

4.6. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

Alongwith livestock census, data is also collected about agricultural implements. For the sake of comparison, selected implements such as ploughs, carts and oil-engines for irrigation are considered for the reference years 1956 and 1962 in Table 4.15. below:-

Table.4.15

Selected Agricultural Implements (years 1956-61) (figures in 00 s.)								
Area	1956		Year			1961		
	Wooden plough	Iron Plough	Engi nes	Carts	Wooden :plough	Iron Flough	Engi nes	Carts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shola pur. Dist.	117	218	16	343	109	273	38	410
Poona Dn.	2546	1192	142	2300	2682	1504	330	2619
Mahara shtra.	15645	3333	278	12388	16429	3979	703	13434

It is seen that there is uniform increase in selected agricultural implements at all level in the period under reference. It is specially so under oil engines, showing there by an increasing adoption of modern methods of irrigation. Proportion of iron ploughs is also increasing tremendously. This is specially pronounced in Sholapur district than in the division or state level. The proportion of iron ploughs was a little less than 7% (during the year 1956) of the State-total. The level is kept up in the year 1961, notwithstanding increase in number in the State. It can be seen further, that the ratio of wooden ploughs to iron in Sholapur district rose from 1:2 to about 1:3 during the year 1956 and 1961, which is favourably comparable with the position in the State. In particular, in Poona division (where the ratio is reverse way viz, 2:1 for the year 1956-61) the proportion in Sholapur district is quite significant indicating that this district is foremost in adoption of improved variety of ploughs.

Increase in Carts is more eminent from State to district. The increase in the state during the years 1956-61 was about 8%. The same in the division was higher at 13%. In Sholapur district, it was nearly 20%.

We also find significant increase in operation of oil engines in the years 1956-61. All levels it is above 200%. During the reference years, number of engines in Sholapur district were proportionally constant as compared with those in the division on the state. The proportions were about 12% respectively.

Talukawise Indicators on agricultural implements enumerated in 1961 census are given in Table 4.16 below. These the number of implements calculated with reference to thousand cultivators so enumerated, in different talukas separately in 1961 census.

Table 4.16

Agricultural implements in Sholapur district per thousand cultivators (1961 Census) figures in number.				
Taluka	IMPLEMENTS			
	Wooden ploughs	Iron ploughs	Engines	Carts
1	2	3	4	5
1. Karmala	1	102	8	120
2. Barsi	3	71	9	127
3. Madha	1	61	9	104
4. Malsiras	20	85	17	130
5. Pandharpur	18	95	10	128
6. Mohol	7	64	12	106
7. North Sholapur	25	97	19	150
8. South -do-	71	76	17	124
9. Sangola	50	76	3	85
10. Mangalwedha	48	68	3	78
11. Akkalkot	125	62	18	140

We find that total number of ploughs were maximum (187) in Akkalkot taluka and least in Madha taluka (62). It was low in Mohol taluka (71). Proportion of iron ploughs under operation in total ploughs was highest in Parmala taluka. It was also significant in Barshi, Madha and Mohol talukas. In Akkalkot taluka however it was much less as compared with the proportion in all other talukas including district average.

Thus from area view point in the district wooden ploughs were concentrated in talukas in South Sholapur part of the district while in talukas situated in Northern and Central part of the district, the iron ploughs were more eminent. Possibly, the difference is due to nature of soil in these two parts which we have already discussed.

Proportionally engines and electrical pumpsets for irrigation purposes, were maximum in North Sholapur taluka. They were also concentrated in Akkalkot, South Sholapur and Malsiras talukas, they were least in Mangalwedha and Sangola talukas.

Taluka North Sholapur had maximum number of carts in proportion with cultivators. The carts were least in Mangalwedha taluka. The proportion was higher than district average in Akkalkot, Parmala, Barshi, Malsiras, Pandharpur and South Sholapur talukas.

Differential in operational features of important implements, ploughs and engines, with area under cultivation in different talukas, are already discussed in Chapter on Agriculture.

4.7. SOME INDICATORS ABOUT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & ALLIED ITEMS.

4.71. Milch Bovine.

It has been seen earlier that milch Buffalos were porportinally more in urban areas, in the referance years 1956-61. The point can be further elaborated considering availability of milch bovine per thousand human population enumerated in 1961- Census. Talukawise figures are worked out for this district in Table 4.17 below:-

Table 4.17

Milch Bovine per Thousant population, Sholapur district (1961-Census) (figures in number)	
<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Milch Bovine in No.</u>
1. Karmala	76-
2. Barshi	69
3. Madha	63
4. Malsiras	63
5. Pandhar ur	88
6. Mohol	88
7. North Sholapur	22
8. South Sholapur.	107
9. Sangola	81
10. Mangalwedha	97
11. Akkalkot	79
District Total	65
District Urbana	16
District rural	84

It is interesting to observe that availability of milch bivine widely fluctuates within the district from 107 (South-Sholapur Taluka) 22 (North Sholapur taluka) per thousand popula tion. In other talukas it compares well with district average. The position in North Sholapur taluka indicates less availability of milch bovine in urban area. This is more explicit in the further break-up given for district rural and urban areas.

In the urban area of the district the ratio is much less (16%) than the rural area (84%). This is also reflected at higher levels. In Poona division, proportion of milch bovine during the year under reference, was 17% in urban area, while it was a little more at 22% in Maharashtra-state.

4.72. NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK PER HOUSEHOLD:

Considering constituents of livestock in cattle buffaloes sheeps and goats together with poultry, as a livestock family it is possible to see its size per household. The ratios are computed for different talukas accordingly in Table 4.18 given below:-

Table 4.18

----- Livestock family per household (1961-Census) in Sholapur district (figures in No.) -----		
Taluka	Livestock	Poultry
1	2	3

1. Karmala	6	2
2. Barshi	4	1
3. Madha	5	2
4. Malsiras	4	1
5. Pandharpur	4	2
6. Mohol	5	1
7. North Sholapur	1	-
8. South Sholapur	4	1
9. Sangola	6	4
10. Mangalwedha	5	3
11. Akkalkot	4	1

Dist. Average	4	1
Average for POONADn.	4	2
Average for Maharashtra	3	1

We find from above, that livestock family was largest per household in Sangola taluka (10). The same was small in North Sholapur taluka (1).

The same was small in North Sholapur taluka(1). In other talukas, it was sizable in Karmala and Mahgalwedha (8). The figures obtained at division or State level, compare favourably with the district average.

4.73. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PER CULTIVATOR:

Ratios giving number of bovine, sheep and goats and poultry per cultivator are given in Table 4.19. below:-

Table 4.19.

----- Livestock and poultry per cultivator(1961-census) (Sholapur district). Figures in average No.s -----				
Taluka	Average number per cultivator			Total family in rounded No.
	Bovine	Sheep & Goats	Total poultry	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Karmala.	2.1	1.3	1.1	4
2. Barshi.	2.1	1.1	0.9	4
3. Madha.	1.8	1.6	1.1	4
4. Malsiras.	1.8	2.7	1.4	6
5. Pandharpur	2.3	2.1	1.8	6
6. Mohol.	1.7	1.3	0.9	4
7. North-Sholapur.	3.1	1.6	2.2	7
8. South-Sholapur.	2.2	1.2	0.9	4
9. Sangola.	1.4	2.5	2.1	6
10. Mangalwedha	1.5	1.4	1.5	4

1	2	3	4	5
11. Ak alkot.	2.3	1.3	0.7	4
District Average.	1.9	1.6	1.3	5
Average for Poona Dn.	1.5	1.2	1.3	4
Maharashtra.	2.1	0.8	1.2	4

We find from Table 4.19, that livestock family is large in North Sholapur taluka (7) and it is more than district average in talukas Sangola, Malsiras and Pandharpur. North Sholapur though having larger number on average, includes a proportion of persons, perhaps possessing bovine, only for milk-supply. This is indicated by average number of bovine (3.1), in North Sholapur taluka.

Taluka average are comparable with the district average, which in turn compares favourably with the corresponding averages in Poona division and Maharashtra-State working out to about 4.

4.8. FORESTS:

As seen earlier in the discussion on Agriculture, Forest area in this district is small and mostly located in Malsiras, Parmala and Sangola talukas.

Position as obtained from Agricultural Statistics Land utilisation particulars for the reference years 1960-61 to 1962 1963 is given in Table 4.20 below:-

Table 4-20-

Forest area in Sholapur district (figures in acres)			
Taluka	Year		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala	15,620	15,619	15,619
2. Barshi.	7,058	7,058	7,058
3. Madha.	5,370	4,566	4,566
4. Malsiras.	14,547	14,546	14,546
5. Pandharpur	3,672	3,672	3,672
6. Mohol.	9,653	9,623	9,623
7. North-Sholapur.	3,528	3,295	3,295
8. South-Sholapur.	4,848	4,707	4,691
9. Sangola.	17,184	17,184	17,184
10. Managalwedda.	2,130	2,127	2,127
11. Akkalkot.	1,931	1,745	1,745
Dist. Total	85,541	84,142	84,126

It is evident that forest area in Sholapur district is getting reduced. This reduction is seen in talukas except Pandharpur, ~~Barshi, Madha, Mohol, North-Sholapur, South-Sholapur, Malsiras and Sangola.~~ Karmala, Malsiras and Sangola. Total reduction in the reference years comes to over a thousand acres. One reason for this trend seems to be the unfavourable climatic and rainfall conditions in the district.

From data supplied by Forest Department, the position is somewhat elaborated. The data is given in Table 4.21, below:-

Table 4.21.

Forest area and Value of forest Produce in Sholapur district.					
Year	Area in acres			Total area.	Value of produce (in Rs.)
	Reserved	Protected	In class ed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	28,951	-	2,634	31,585	3,905
1962-63	28,883	-	2,634	31,517	31,670
1963-64	28,883	-	2,634	31,517	27,791

It is evident from the table 4.21, above that the Forest area (Reserved) got reduced by about 70 acres in the years after the year 1961-62.

Forest produce mainly constitutes of wood and low quality plants including the grass. The produce in value, was increasing in the reference years 1962-63 and 1963-64 possibly because of reduction in Forest and disposal of the contents there of.

4.9. FISHERIES:

As seen from particulars of working population in 1961 census of this district, number of workers engaged in industries allied to Agriculture is very small in comparison with total workers.

Proportion of workers in fisheries is very small in the district. Moreover, conditions in the district do not favour the development of this industry either. Most of the rivers dry up in summer. Reserved water tanks in Sholapur, Barshi, Narmala and other central talukas can hardly cope up with the demand.

Plan efforts are ^{a foot} to study the possibilities of development in this industries but little could be done in the period under discussion. It is proposed to allocate some portion of tanks in this district to develop fingerlings.

During the year 1963-64, three fisheries co-operative Societies were functioning in the district with 54 members. These Societies had collected sharecapital of about Rs.5,000. Their turnover in the year 1963-64 was about of Rs.6,000.

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CHAPTER-V-

INDUSTRY, MINING AND ELECTRICITY

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

Next to Bombay, the city of Sholapur is ranked in Maharashtra state, for its Industrial activities. This is more so far textile industry. One reason for this industrial concentration is the location of, and the facilities afforded by the railway at the district head-quarters, Sholapur itself. The mill-products such as Dhotis, Bed-sheets so also Handloom cloths and clothings from this district find market all over the state and other parts of the Indian Union as well.

5.2 EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS RELATED TO INDUSTRY:

5.21 EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS:

The different classes of workers classified (mine categories) in the 1961-Census, give us a basis of comparison between 'Industrial workers' in this district with those in Poona division and Maharashtra State. Three classes of workers which can be grouped under the broad category of Industrial works are:

- (i) Workers in household Industry.
- (ii) Workers in manufacturing Industry (other than household) and,
- (iii) Workers engaged in construction.

Comparative figures obtained on above lines from data of 1961-census are given in Table 5.1 below:-

Table 5.1.

Industrial workers (1961-Census) in 000 numbers			
Area	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Sholapur district.	48	97	135
Poona division.	314	257	571
Maharashtra.	891	1,480	2,372

It can be seen from table 5.1, that total number of industrial workers in Sholapur district are nearly 6% of those in the state and 23% of those in Poona division. This proportion is more pronounced in urban area. Industrial workers in urban area of this district are nearly 7% of the state total and 40% of the divisional total.

Considering the proportion of industrial workers amongst the total workers, it is found that it is about 12% in the State or the divisions, while it is more at about 17% in Sholapur district, showing thereby, the relative concentration of Industries in this district.

Talukaswise break-up of industrial workers in Sholapur district as obtained from the 1961-census, shows that out of the total, 75 thousand workers are in North Sholapur taluka itself. This covers 55% of district total. Further it is seen that nearly 61 thousand workers are in Sholapur-city. i.e. about 53% of total workers (under Industry) in the

district. Sholapur city, thus forms nucleus of Industry in the district. Next to North Sholapur, concentration of industrial workers is observed in Walsiras taluka (8%), Barshi taluka (7%), Pandharpur taluka (6%) and Akhalkot (5%). The proportion is least observed to be in the South Sholapur taluka.

It is thus peculiar in this district that district head-quarters represent bulk of Industry and there is no uniform dispersal in talukas within the district leaving a few exceptions as seen above.

5.22. HOUSES RELATED TO INDUSTRY.

Census of houses which was first conducted in the year 1961 provides us with the data comparable to the position discussed as above.

Two categories of houses, viz houses used ^{as} factories; work-shops and work-sheds together with those used as 'workshop-cum dwelling' when grouped, show that there were about 3.20 lakhs 'industrial houses' in Maharashtra of which nearly 87.5 thousand were situated in the Poona division and nearly 14,4 thousand were in the district. Thus proportion of Industrial houses in the Sholapur district was 16% in the Poona division & 4% in the State, while proportion of these houses in Poona division was about 27% of the State-level.

It is seen that proportion of Industrial houses in urban area was significant in Sholapur district. It was 51% of the district total. Corresponding proportions in the Poona division and Maharashtra were lower at 36 and 33 percent.

Thus location of industries in Urban area is also pronounced in this district for industrial houses. Within Sholapur district there were 4752 houses in taluka North Sholapur covering 33% of district total. Next to taluka North Sholapur, 1918 houses were situated in Barshi taluka covering 12% of the district total. In Akhalkot taluka, these houses were 1655 covering about 11% of the district total. In Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas, the allocation was about 10% and 7% respectively. The number of houses was least in Mangalwedha taluka covering about two percent of the district total. It is, thus, seen that utilisation of houses ^{for} industry was not so concentrated as the number of workers as seen earlier in North Sholapur taluka.

The position can be seen more clearly considering the number of Industrial workers per industrial house for different talukas in this district. These ratios based on the data of 1961-census are presented in Table 5.2 below:-

Table 5.2

Industrial workers per Industrial houses in Sholapur district (1961-Census) figures in number		
Sr.No.	Taluka	Industrial workers per Industrial house
1	2	3
1.	Waranmalga.	6
2.	Barshi.	5
3.	Madha.	7
4.	Malsiras.	10
5.	Pandharpur	6
6.	Mohol	5
7.	North Sholapur.	16

1	2	3
8.	South Sholapur.	7
9.	Sangola	8
10.	Panagalwedha,	9
11.	Akkalkot	4
District Average.		9
Average for Poona Dn.		6
Average for Maharashtra.		8

We can thus see from Table 5.2, that average workers per house were more in Sholapur district as compared with the averages obtained for the Poona division and Maharashtra. Within the district the ratios was highest in North Sholapur taluka(16) and least in Allakot taluka(4) Lower average, in Akkalkot, Barshi and Pandharpur talukas are indicative of larger proportion of household industries. Higher average in North - Sholapur and Malsiras talukas indicate larger proportion of industries with congregation.viz those under factories.

5.3. INDUSTRY UNDER FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS:

5.31. FACTORY UNITS & EMPLOYMENT

An Industrial unit working on power with ten or more workers, or with twenty or workers without power, comes under purview of the Factories-Act. Position of such units in reference years 1956,1961 and 1963 is given in Table 5.3 below:-

Table 5.3.

Factories units and employment (figures in No.)						
Area	1956			1961		
	Facto ries.	work ers	Facto ries.	Worke rs.	Facto ries.	workers
1	2	2	3	4	5	6
Sholapur dist.	320	36968	324	36804	335	33100
Poona Dn, 1784	1784	94117	1744	111761	2031	122845
Maharash tra-State	6976	687142	8233	787379	9090	858780

It is evident from contents of Table 5.3, that in Poona division and Maharashtra, the number of factories were increasing generally in the reference year 1956 and 1963. The rate of increase in these units in Sholapur district was rather low during these years. It was 5% as compared with that in Poona division (about 16%) or in Maharashtra state (about 28%). Besides, the factories employment in number of workers, was uniformly increasing the Poona division and Maharashtra-State. The increase registered in the years 1956 and 1963 was significant in Poona division (about 30%) as compared to that in Maharashtra State (about 25%). On the other hand, factory employment in Sholapur district has decreased uniformly in these years by about 10%.

Factories in Sholapur district, in proportion with those in Poona.....

division have decreased from 18% to about 16% in the reference years 1956 and 1963. Correspondingly, this proportion in view of Maharashtra State has stepped down from about 4% to 3%.

The position of Sholapur district in factories employment, during the year 1956 was second in the State, next to Greater Bombay. During the year 1961, it was third in the State, with district Thana from Bombay division taking second rank. By the year 1963, its position came down to fourth in the State after Greater Bombay, Thana and Poona districts. By proportion, factory-employment in Sholapur district was 40% of Poona division and 5% of the state in the year 1956, By the year 1963, this proportion in Poona division had decreased to 27% and to about 3.7% of the State. Main reason for decrease in factory employment in Sholapur district is the closure of big industrial mill-units in Sholapur city itself (viz the Sholapur Mill and the Narsinggirji Mill, putting off operations) during the years 1956-61, On the other hand, good progress has been achieved in factory-employment in Poona and Kolhapur district, particularly in the period of years 1961-63. In the year 1963, number of factory-units were more in Poona and Kolhapur district than in this district, though by proportion in factory employment, this district was second in Poona division after Poona district.

5.32 FACTORY-EMPLOYMENT AS
COMPARED WITH INDUSTRIAL
EMPLOYMENT:

Figures from 1961-census data giving number of Industrial workers can be compared with the factory-employment

given above. The position as seen in the district with that in Poona division and the State can be presented vide Table 5.4 below:-

Table 5.4.

Industrial workers as compared with factory-workers(1961-census)			
Area	Industrial workers (in 000 No.)	Factory workers (in 000 No.)	Percent of factory-workers to total.
1	2	3	4
Sholapur District.	135	36.8	27
Poona Dn.	571	111.8	19
Maharashtra.	2,372	787.4	33

We can see from Table 5.4 above that proportion of factory-workers was lower than the State-level proportion by 6%, but viewed from Poona division, it was higher by 8%. Thus, though factoryemployment in Industrial workers in Sholapur district was comparatively concentrated as viewed from the divisional level, it was not so from view-point of the Maharashtra State. Thus other industries outside the purview of Factories Act were also important in this district.

Derivation giving number of factory workers per lakh population during the year 1961, show that this proportion in Sholapur district was high (1979) as compared to the one in Poona division(1078).

But the same was a bit low as compared with the one in Maharashtra (1991)

5.33. FACTORY-EMPLOYMENT WITHIN
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT:

Talukewise particulars giving number of factory-workers in Sholapur district for the years 1956, 1961 and 1963 can be seen from Table 5.5 below:-

Table 5.5.

Factory-workers in Sholapur district (figures in number)			
Taluka	Year		
	1956	1961	1963.
1	2	3	4
1. Barmala	172	156	81
2. Barshi.	1,823	2,811	2,760
3. Madha.	741	750	372
4. Malsiras.	2,251	2,666	2,267
5. Pandharpur	284	408	462
6. Mohol.	42	60	55
7. North Sholapur.	31,510	29,906	26,310
8. South Sholapur.	17	-	649
9. Akkalkot.	128	57	124
Dist. Total	36,968	36,804	33,100

Except taluka Sangalwecha and Sangola factories were spread over all other nine talukas of Sholapur district in the reference years under discussion. Most of the factory workers were in the taluka North Sholapur itself. However the proportion of factory workers was decreasing in the period. From the year 1956 to the year 1963 it gradually went down from 85% to little less than 80%. The decrease is more conspicuous in many talukas, viz. Farmala, Madha and to some extent in Akkalkott. On other hand in talukas Barshi, Pandharpur, South Sholapur and Mohol the number was on increase. In taluka Malsiras too, the number of factory workers in the year 1963 was slightly above the one during the year 1956. Particularly in Barshi taluka proportion of factory workers increased in the years 1956-63 from 5 to 8 percent. In Malsiras taluka this increase was from about 6 to 8 percent. Factory employment in all the years under discussion was concentrated in North Sholapur, Barshi and Malsiras talukas covering over 95% of total factory-employment in the district.

5.34. VARIATIONS IN FACTORY-SIZE

The factory-size is defined as the average number of workers per factory. The trends in factory-size during the years 1956-63 were uniform in Sholapur district and in Maharashtra-State in the sense that it was decreasing. On the other hand the factory-size in Poona division showed an increase in the years 1956-61 but thereafter again indicated decrease. Position is given in Table 5.6 below:-

Table.5.6.

Variations in Factory-size
(figures in number of workers per factory)

Area	Year		
	1956	1961	1963
1	2	3	4
Sholapur district.	116	114	99
Poona Division.	53	61	60
Maharashtra.	100	96	94

We find that average factory-size in Sholapur district was larger as compared with the one in Poona division or in Maharashtra-State during all the years under reference. However, the decrease in this district(17) in the reference years was more than the one seen in Maharashtra(6).

Table 5.7 gives further details of variations in factory size, for the factory-units in 'large-scale' and 'small-scale' type separately, for the years 1956 to 1963.

Table 5.7.

Variations in factory-size by type
(figures in number of workers per factory)

Area	Year					
	1956		1961		1963	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Large	small	Large	small	Large	small
Sholapur Dist.	376	19	375	23	512	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Poona. DN.	351	21	313	22	268	21
Mahara- shtra.	350	22	341	21	315	21

It is interesting to see that average size in large-scale factories was decreasing in the reference years at all levels. (when the one, in small-scale sector, was nearly stationary ^{at} about 21). The decrease was however, more in Sholapur district, in the reference years (about 42%) as compared with that in Poona division (about 24%) or that in Maharashtra (10%). The average factory-size was nevertheless quite large in Sholapur district as compared with the Poona division or the State. During the year 1956-61, this factory-size, in large-scale sector, was highest in the State.

The variations in factory-size by differences in operation (viz, Power and non-Power) are also interesting in the reference years 1956-61, as can be seen from Table 5.8 below:

Table 5.8.

Variations in factory-size, by operations (figures giving average number of workers per factory)						
Area	Year					
	1956		1961		1963	
	Power Operated.	Non power Operated.	Power opera ted.	Non power opera ted.	Power opera ted.	Non power opera ted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sholapur District.	185	35	155	53	135	50
Poona Dn.	57	40	68	48	64	50
Maharashtra	100	47	105	46	103	49

We find that factory-size in power-operated sector was generally decreasing in the district and in the State, though the situation was otherwise in Poona division, notwithstanding some reduction in the year 1961-63. This is perhaps, due to greater dispersal of power on other district of Poona division due to Rural Electrification programmes and availability of power from Moyana electrically under taking. The decrease in Sholapur district is due to closure of mill-units as discussed earlier. This was more (about 27%) as compared with the one in Maharashtra (about 6%), in the years 1956-63.

On the other hand, factory-size in 'Non-power' sector has increased conspicuously in Sholapur district in the years 1956-63. This increase is about 44% as compared with that in the division (25%) or in the State (5%). It is to be noted that in the year 1963, average factory-size in non-power operated sector was even in the district, as well as in Poona division and in Maharashtra, around 50.

As seen earlier in factory-type of large-scale sector, average factory-size in power operated sector too, was quite large in this district in the reference years 1956-63 as compared with the division or the State averages.

5.35. IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES UNDER
FACTORY ACT.

Important industries in Sholapur district, coming under purview of factories' Act are (i) Cotton ginning and baling, (ii) Spinning weaving and finishing of Textiles, (iii) Gur and Sugar manufacture and (iv) Tobacco manufacture. The position giving variation in the factory-units under these types together with the workers employed amongst them is given for the reference years 1956, 1961 and 1963 in the Table 5.9. below:-

Table 5.9

Selected Industries under Factory Act (Sholapur district) (figures in number)						
Type	Year					
	1956		1961		1963	
	Facto- ries.	Work- ers.	Facto- ries.	Work- ers.	Facto- ries.	Work- ers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cotton ginning and baling.	30	1089	30	1286	28	1313
Spinning, weaving & finishing of Textiles.	120	28235	101	24960	132	21321
Sugar & Gur	65	2080	57	2228	33	2176
Tobacco Manufacture.	31	3597	48	5503	54	5693
Total :	246	35001	235	33965	247	30503
Dist. Total (all types)	320	36968	324	36804	335	33100

We find that the number of factories under selected types constituted 73% of the district total in the year 1963, while by employment they covered about 92% of the district total workers under factories. During the year 1956, these proportions were a bit higher at 77% and at 94% respectively. Decrease in employment covered by the selected types was mainly due to the position in the one under textiles. In the reference years-1956 and 1963, as can be seen from particulars, factories by number have increased by 10% but the employment there in has gone down appreciably by about 25%. Increase in employment is generally observed in the remaining selected types.

Some of the selected industries in Table 5.9 above are important from employment view-point, corresponding to the positions in Poona division or Maharashtra State during the years 1956-61 and so quality for some brief appraisal as given below-

(1) Cotton ginning and baling

It can be observed that proportion of factory-workers under this type increased in this district in the reference years 1956-63. This increase was from 2.7% to about 4% in the district. During the year 1956, factory-employment under this type was first in Poona division. By the year 1961 its rank was replaced by Ahmednagar district in the Poona division and was thus second in the division.

(ii) Spinning weaving and finishing of textiles:

Factory employment under this type was decreasing in the year 1955-63. The decrease in percent to district total was heavy, from about 76% to about 64% in the years. By proportion, however this employment was first in Poona division and second in the State (next to Greater Bombay) as seen from the position in the years 1956-61.

(iii) Gur and Sugar manufacture:

It can be seen, that factory employment was increasing under this sector. The increase in percent with district total during the years 1956-63 was from 5.6 to 6.6. By proportion, the factory-employment in this district under Gur-industry, was second in Poona division (after Poona district) during the year 1961. In respect of Sugar-industry, however the proportion of factory-employment was second in the year 1956 (after Ahmednagar district) but was replaced to fourth (after Ahmednagar, Kolhapur and Poona districts) by the year 1961.

(iv) Tobacco manufacture:

Factory employment in proportion with the district total increased in the reference years 1956-63 from 9% to 17%. By proportion, number of factory-workers in this sector was second in Poona division and in Maharashtra State (next to Ahmednagar district) during the years 1956-61.

It has been noticed that besides the important industries under Factories-Act as above, some industries (other than

Textiles and food stuffs) are showing flourishing trend giving more employment in Sholarur District during the years 1961 & 1963 . Details thereof are presented in table 5.10 below.

Table 5.10:

Industries under Factories Act in Sholarur District.

Selected type of industry.	Year (figures in No.)		1963.	ge -ase in workers.
	1961 Facto- ries.	Work- ers.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

1. Cotton ginning & baling.	30	1,286	28	1,313	2
2. Grain products.	15	233	16	310	33
3. Tobacco manufacture.	48	5,503	54	5,693	3
4. Furnitures & fixtures.	2	39	2	54	50
5. Non-metallic mineral products.	3	139	4	156	12
6. Machinery (except electricals).	7	563	6	577	3
7. Repairs of motor vehicles and cycles.	10	297	11	346	16

We can see from Table 5.10, that Factories under the category of ' Grain Products'; ' furnitures & fixtures'; ' Non-metallic mineral products' & ' repairs to vehicles' have been employing more workers in the years 1961- 63 .

5.36: Factory Establishments

while summarizing the general picture of Factory-establishments in this district during the years 1961 & 1963, is presented in table 5.11 below.

Table 5.11: Factories in the district

Factories in the district in years 1961-63

(Figures in No.)

Particulars	1961	1963
Average daily workers	192	26,028
Power operated:	132	6,932
Large scale	20	3,728
Small scale	112	3,204
Non-Power operated:	132	6,932
Large scale	20	3,728
Small scale	112	3,204
Dist. Total	324	36,804
Large scale	45	33,378
Small scale	279	6,426

We find that total increase in factories in the district is more located in non-power sector (10). Though, one factory is added in the reference period, in the power-operated sector, employment therein has shown decrease of 10%. On the otherhand, with increase of 8% in the factories working without power, employment therein has increase quite insignificantly, hardly by 1.5% in the referenced years.

Decrease in employment in power operated factories is more in large scale sector (13%) as compared within the small scale sector (10%), in the reference years. The decrease in large scale sector, is all the more significant in view of addition of 4 factories in that sector, in the period.

Increase in employment in non-power operated factories is mostly represented by factories under large scale sector in that category. With increase of factories by four, the employment in that sector has increased by about 270 workers, i.e. by about 7% in the large scale sector.

For the district as a whole, factory employment in both the large scale and small scale sectors is showing decrease, with the large scale factories increasing by eight. The decrease in factory employment during the years 1961-63 is about 10% in the whole district. This decrease is conspicuous in large scale sector (19%) as compared to small scale sector (9%).

5.4: Industries outside factories' Act :

Details about industry with units and employment therein, outside the Factories' Act are not available readily, for the period under discussion except those under co-operative fold. Industries under co-operative fold are separately discussed in ensuing portion.

From the literature published in connection with the 1961 census (Housing), some general information of such units can be derived with special reference to industrial category of 'Manufacture'. Estimates derived from

this data indicate that about a lakh of working population was engaged in different units covering nearly fourteen thousand 'Industrial houses'. Out of these houses, nearly 7% maintained units working on power covering about 3% of such workers in the district. Average size of these power operated units was between 2 to 3 persons. On the otherhand the remaining houses (93%) covered remaining number of workers (97%) in the district, during the year 1961. The size of the such non-power operated units, on average was between seven to eight persons per unit.

5.5: Industrial and Mineral production.

5.5.1: Industrial production.

Important items in Industrial production for Sholapur District are cotton made articles (viz. mill-made yarn & cloth) besides, sugar and Soap. Particulars of these items giving quantity produced, in the years 1961-63 are given in table 5.12 below.

Table 5.12:

Industrial production in Sholapur District				
Item.	Unit.	Year (figures in Number).		
		1961.	1963	% ge decrease or increase (+)
1	2	3	4	5
Cotton Yarn (Mill)	000 gs.	3,312	3,035	- 8.4
Cotton cloth (Mill)	Million linear meters:	79.1	78.2	- 1.1
Sugar.	000 quintals	399	304	- 14.1
Soap	000 metric tonnes	1.7	3.9	+ 130

We observe from table 5.12 above, that there is a decrease in production pertaining to cotton items. The decrease is more in yarn production than in cloth. This is somewhat commensurate with the factory employment under Textiles group seen earlier, which ^{decreased by} was about 17% in the reference years.

Production of Sugar, however, has decreased appreciably by 14% in the reference period. Production of soap on the other hand, has increased over and above 100%.

5.52: Mineral production:

There was no mineral production in this district, during the years under discussion.

5.6: Industrial Estates:

Two Industrial Estates are proposed to be established in Sholapur District by end of Third Plan; and two more in the subsequent period. One estate would be opened near Sholapur City at a distance of about 5 miles on Sholapur - Hotgi road. The other is to be opened at Barshi. Two societies for this purpose have been already registered. By end of June 64, these societies had accumulated working capital of about 3.29 lakhs, with membership of 366.

There was no further progress till end of March 64. Proposed outlay with other features about these two Estates, is given below.

5.61: Industrial Estate at Sholapur.

The Estate is located near Sholapur on Hotgi road. 30 acres of land have been acquired for the Estate. The lay out provides 81 plots ranging individually in area from 7200 sq.

sq. feet to 10,500 sq. feet. It expects to provide facilities to 81 entrepreneurs. Construction of ten sheds was started in January 63, but was still to be completed during March 64. The Estate, envisages establishment of industries in small scale Engineering such as foundry etc., Textiles and work-shops. Arrangements have been finalised to provide water supply from Hotgi-tank; at about 6 miles distance from the Estate. Power will be provided from Koyana Electrical Undertaking.

The co-operative society for the Estate had by end of June 64; membership of 215. The members had so far raised a share capital of Rs. 128 lakhs of which Government contribution was of Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

5.62: Industrial Estate at Barshi.

Work in this connection is in preliminary stage. The Estate is proposed to be opened in Barshi on the Station-road. Area acquired for the purpose is little over 17 acres. The proposed layout is to provide sixty plots each with area 6600 sq. feet. Further steps to construct sheds etc. were not taken till end of March 64. It is expected that sixty entrepreneurs can avail of the facility offered by this Estate to open units in industries like cottonwaste manufacture, spinning, moulding or the like light engineering industry; Agricultural implements, confectioneries etc. Arrangements for water supply were yet under finalisation. Power ^{is} to be provided by the Koyana Electrical Undertaking.

By the end of March 64, the society connected with the Estate had raised a share capital of Rs. 73,900 with membership of 151. Govt. share in the capital subscription was Rs. 36,700.

5.7: Important cottage and
Small scale Industries:

Cotton weaving is a prime industry in this district. Most of its concentration is at Sholapur itself. In the mofussil, it is located in Akkalkot taluka at places like Maindargi, Waglori, Kasegaon. In South Sholapur taluka it is located at Valsang. In North Sholapur taluka, we find its concentration at Nannaj. Its concentration is also found in Pandharpur taluka at Karkamb; in Sangola taluka at Balwadi, Gherdi & Nagaj; in Mohol taluka at Begampur; in Madha taluka at Laul, Kurdu, Tembhumli and Tulsi, and in Malsiras taluka at Piliiv and Natepute.

Next comes Rope making. In mofussil, its concentration in Pandharpur taluka is evident at Tungat, Mendhapur, Babulgaon, Degaon and Palshi. In Sangola taluka the same is located more at Mahud, Pachegaon and Nazre.

Oil ghani units apart from Sholapur are located in the mofussil. In Karmala taluka, they are situated at Karmala and Jeur; in Pandharpur taluka at Gadegaon; in Sangola taluka at Sangola and Ekhatpur; in Barshi taluka at Barshi and Vairag and in Mohol taluka at Mohol.

Apart from Sholapur-city, carpentry and smithy industry is located in mofussil. In Sangola, these units are more in Javla; in Mohol taluka at A-nagar, in Malsiras taluka at Malsiras in North Sholapur at Vadala, Bale and Gulvanchi.

Units in Brick-making apart from Sholapur, are situated in North Sholapur taluka at Darphal, Salgarwadi, Soregaon, Kuntha and Belati.

Tanning and Leather industry is not so much concentrated in the district. In Mofussil, it is seen at Sangola and Javla in Sangola taluka, while in North Sholapur taluka it is evident at Kouthali, Bagaiwadi and Kalman.

Processing of grain units are located mostly in Sholapur and Parshi towns.

At Pandharpur, pilgrimage centre, there is some concentration of industries allied to activities with fairs. Wunku making, special types of cordages, and lacquer bangle manufacture is concentrated there.

5.8: Industry under co-operative fold.

5.81: General:-

Industrial units under co-operative fold are managed by the co-operative societies. The members of such societies work jointly and have some common benefits of procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished goods. The processing or manufacture of produce undertaken by an Industrial Society has some special benefits in the sense that they have advantages of credit and to a good extent an assured market.

5.82: Finance to Industrial Co-operative Societies:

Peculiarly for this district, finances to Industrial societies are catered by the Industrial co-operative Bank which is a unique feature in Maharashtra State. Of late, this Central Financing Agency has been concentrating on Handloom Industry under 'pilot scheme' sponsored by All India Handloom Board. In all respects, the position of this Bank is showing progress. Particulars of the progress relating to financial

aspects are given in table 5.13 below:-

Table 5.13:

Particulars.	Year (figures in 000 Rs.)	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
	1	2
Share capital.	584.4	1182.2
Reserve & other funds.	175.8	350.5
Deposits	1410.9	2003.5
Working capital.	3371.6	6508.8
Net profit.	60.7	137.1

It is special to note that in features like share capital, Reserves, Working capital and Net profit, the Bank has registered progress of over and above 100 % in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64

5.83: Handloom Industry under Co-operative fold.

Principal industry under co-operative fold is hand-
-looms. This industry is new brought under concentrated attention through ' pilot scheme ' of All India Handloom Board. Particulars giving progress achieved in this industry are given in table 5.14 below:-

Table 5.14:

Handloom industry under co-operative fold
(Sholapur District).

(continued....)

Table No.5.14:

Handloom Industry under Co-operative Bank fold (Sholapur District).		
particulars.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
1	2	3
1.Number of societies.	50	73
2.Number of members.	8,483	8,892
3.Share capital(000 Rs)	742.9	984.2
4.Working capital(000 Rs)	4,561.1	7,531.1
5.Total looms registered (number).	27,378	30,228
6.Total looms under co-operative fold(No.).	9,013	13,036
7.Production(in lakh Rs.).	61.86	98.76
8.Sales(in lakh Rs) .	64.80	105.93

It can be observed that share capital per member has increased in the reference years from Rs. 87 to Rs.110. Similar increase is also seen in working capital per member which has risen in the period from Rs. 535 to Rs.845 .

Number of registered handlooms has also increased in the reference years by 11% . Correspondingly, their coverage under co-operative fold has shown increased from 33% to 43 %.

Production (in value) per loom under co-operative fold has also increased in the reference years from Rs.686 to Rs.757 .

It is evident that working capital per loom (-under co-operative fold) which was Rs.507 in the year 1961-62 has increased to Rs.580 in the year 1963-64. Thus, there has been an addition of Rs.73 in the working capital per loom under co-operative fold in the reference period. This increase has resulted in increase of production by Rs.70. The relative low rate of increase in production as compared with that in working capital is due to decrease in proportion of actual working looms under co-operative fold. Working looms under co-operative fold were 60% of total in the year 1961-62. This proportion decreased appreciably to 35% of total in the year 1963-64.

The sales have boosted up in the reference years from Rs.65 lakhs to about Rs.106 lakhs, i.e. by about 60%.

5.84: Other Industries under co-operative fold.

As compared to Handloom industry, other industries in co-operative fold do not deserve much discussion. At end of June, 1964, there were 23 oil ghani societies with membership of 713 in the district. Besides, there were 21 training and leather societies with membership of 417; 31 rope making societies with membership of 884 in Sholapur district. The carpentry and smithy societies were 8, with membership of 164.

5.9 : Electricity:

5.91: Growth and coverage:

Electric power came to Sholapur district in the year 1925 at Sholapur, when the Sholapur Electrical Undertaking was put in the operation principally to provide power to the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mill. The growth

was restricted thereafter, in urban areas of the district, till the year 1960. During this period, six towns viz. Sholapur-city, Pandharpur, Barshi, Akkalkot and Mangalwedha received electrical power through private undertakings.

Electricity in rural area, was first introduced in April 1960 at Akluj in Malsiras taluka of this district. This was in pursuance of the state rural electrification programme. There was a gap in the progress of rural electrification, till the year 1963. During the year 1963-64, electricity spread over to 18 more villages of the district. Thus by the end of March 1964, 19 villages (only 2 % of the total) were covered by electricity. By the period, 5 urban areas (50 % of the total) had been covered by the same.

considering proportions of population served by the electricity, the urban population so served was 92 % of the total urban population in the district and about 26 % of the whole district population. On the other hand, by end of March 64, about 6 % of total rural population of the district (or 4 % of the whole district population) was served by electricity.

Thus by end of March 64, 30 % of the district population had facilities of electricity.

5.92: Electricity- Generation & Consumption:

Due to changeover in agencies serving electricity from private undertakings to the authorities in the State Electricity Board, there were some administrative difficulties involved in the functioning of these undertakings. Particularly their operations were affected in the sense that the generating

machinery and equipment ceased to function fully as the same was requisitioned only as a stand-by .

Consequently, we find that generation of electricity decreased . At the same time, these conditions did not encourage public to develop consumption of electrical power. As a result, it is observed that both the generation and consumption of electricity in the reference years 1961-62 to 1963-64 got reduced . On the other hand, the gap between the consumption and generation, so to say auxiliary consumption , was also increasing in the period under reference. This can be seen from the particulars given in table 5.15 below:-

Table 5.15

Electricity generation and consumption in Sholapur district (figures in lakh KWH)			
Year.	Generation.	Consumption.	Consumption in percent to Genera- tion.
1	2	3	4
1961-62.	247.87	196.68	79.4
1962-63.	207.47	160.25	77.3
1963-64.	200.54	151.28	75.8

The above trend is also reflected in consumption of electricity per person in the district as a whole or per person in area served by the electricity. Ratios giving per capita consumption in the reference years, considering the population growth are given in table 5.16 below.

Table 5.16

 Electricity consumption per person in Sholapur
 District, by area
 (figures in KWH)

Year.	Area.	
	Total.	Served with electricity.
1	2	3
1961-62.	10.35	37.97
1962-63.	8.89	30.35
1963-64.	7.84	26.19

We observe that decrease in consumption per person is much more in the areas actually served by electricity than the one seen in the whole area of the district. This is, however, a general picture. Details giving actual consumption by purpose are given in table 5.17 below.

Table 5.17:

 Consumption of Electricity purposewise (District
 Sholapur.)
 (Figures in lakh KWH).

purpose.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
1. Domestic.	19.19 (9.7)	22.72 (14.1)	23.82 (15.8)
2. Commercial light- -ing & small-power.	42.35 (21.3)	43.46 (27.1)	41.19 (27.1)
3. Industry.	124.56 (63.5)	83.17 (52.0)	73.97 (48.8)
4. Public lighting.	5.78 (3.0)	5.98 (3.8)	7.19 (4.7)
5. -----	-----continued-----		

Table 5.17:

1	2	3	4
5. Other purposes.	4.80 (2.5)	4.92 (3.0)	5.51 (3.6)
DISTRICT TOTAL:-	196.68	160.25	151.68

((Figures given in brackets are in percent to total)

We find that consumption in all other purposes except Industrial, was increasing in the reference period. Decrease in Industrial consumption is mainly due to closure of the Sholapur spinning and weaving mill in the period.

The consumption for domestic and commercial lighting has increased in the period by about 6 % . Increase is rather low for the purposes of public lighting and others at about 1.7 % .

The trend observed in electrical consumption during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 indicates more usage of electrical power for service purposes than for industrial . This feature is brought out considering per capita consumption in population served by electricity with two aspects. One being the per capita consumption per person in the areas served by electricity, for domestic and public lighting purposes, while other being the ratio giving consumption per factory worker considering electricity consumed for , Industry. Consumption figures in these two sectors are computed on corresponding estimates of population and the

factory workers, in power operated factories , in the reference years 1961-62 and 1963-64 in table 5.18 below.

Table 5.18:

Per capita electrical consumption in areas served by Electricity in Sholapur District .

(Figures in KWH)

Purpose.	Unit.	Year.	
		1961-62.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
Domestic and public lighting.	per person.	4.82	5.33
Industry.	per factory worker.	415	284

We observe from contents of table 5.18 that increase in per capita consumption for domestic and public lighting purposes has increased by about 11 % in the reference period. On the other hand , the same per factory -worker is decreased appreciably by 31 % .

Electrical consumption for agricultural purposes (irrigation) was very small in this district. However, it is growing from the year 1963-64. In the year 1961-62. this consumption was about 52000 KWHs. (about 0.3% of the district total). The same , during the year 1963-64 rose to about 74000 KWHs. (about 0.5% of the district total) . The consumption was mostly represented by Barshi & Malsiras talukas in the district.

5.10: Electricity rates:

Electricity rates during the period 1961-62 were varying widely in the district at different places. For domestic & commercial purposes, the rate was highest at ~~Bandhwa~~ (12 paise per unit) while it was low at Bandhwa (12 paise per unit) . At Dargah, Akkalkot & Akhuj (~~Bandhwa~~) the rate was around 10 paise per unit. These rates are getting standardised soon by the take over of the State Electricity Board.

Rates for industrial purposes were lower as compared to those for domestic purposes. The variance, was, however, to a smaller extent in different places. The standard rate of State Electricity Board was lowest at Akhuj (19 paise per unit) . In most other places it was higher (25 paise per unit). The rate was highest at Akkalkot (28 paise per unit) .

Rates charged by the Shelapur Electrical Undertaking were 8 paise per unit for domestic and commercial purposes and 5 paise per unit for industrial purposes, during the reference period. But they were subject to minimum charge of Rs. 1.00 and with 15 % increase on total consumption.

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CHAPTER - VI:

CO- OPE RATION:

6.1: General growth:

After Independence, co-operative movement has been encouraged in many fields. In the Five Year Plan periods, it has been attached importance and given primary scope to play an emphatic role in extension of Agricultural credit, rural and cottage industries, including processing and manufacture, housing and such activities . Central Financing Agencies under co-operative sector have also been suitably strengthened to help primary co-operative societies .

Since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, emphasis of movement in this state, has been shifted from expansion to consolidation and concentrating on developing potentialities in different activities under co-operative sector.

Progress of co-operative movement in Sholarur district giving number of societies, their members and working capital is presented in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1:

Growth in co-operative movement (Sholapur district).		
Particulars.	Years.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
No. of societies.	1,456	1,540
No. of members.	1,90,426	2,09,902
Working capital (in lakh Rs.).	968	1,458

All villages and towns in the district have been already covered by the societies. Particulars given in Table 6.1, reveal that members per co-operative society has increased in the reference years from 130 to 136. At the same time, working capital per member has increased from about Rs.500 to Rs.700. This increase is about 40 percent.

Activities of different types of co-operative societies in the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 have been discussed in the ensuing portions.

6.2: Central Financing Agencies:

6.2.1: The Sholapur district

Central Co-operative Bank.

The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank was registered during March 1918. By end of June 1964, the Bank had built-up working capital of Rs.362 lakhs with membership of 4922 including 1213 societies. There were in all 22 branch offices of this Bank, by end of June 1964, in this district. All the eleven talukas of this district were

covered by these branch offices. By end of June 1962, there were seventeen branch offices of this bank in the district. During the year 1962-63, five more branch offices in Sholapur city, Tembhorni (taluka-Madha), Jeur (taluka Karmala) and in Piliv and Malsiras (taluka -Malsiras) were opened by the Bank. Thus, during the year 1963-64, in all 22 branches of the Bank were functioning in the district.

Important financial activities of the Bank are as follows:

(i) To render financial assistance for Agricultural purposes by short term and medium term loans, to Agricultural and allied societies .

(ii) To render financial assistance to individuals for Agricultural and Industrial purposes, on securities .

(iii) To give ' cash credit limits ' to members including societies, for their business and other agricultural activities .

The Bank also undertook business on Agency basis but in the years 1962-64, it was discontinued on the advise of the Reserve Bank of India .

Position giving number of members and working capital of the Bank during the years under reference is presented in Table 6.2 below.

Table 6.2

The Central Co-operative Bank, Sholapur, Members and Working Capital .			
Item.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
Number of members:			
(i) Societies. :	1,182	1,180	1,213
(ii) Individuals.:	3,782	3,825	3,709
Working capital (in lakh Rs.).	250.91	285.39	362.04

It can be seen that there is an increase in the member societies by 31 in the reference years. Total members of the Bank, however, have slightly decreased in the period due to reduction in Individual members. The accumulation of working capital was more significant in the year 1963-64 . As compared to the position in the year 1961-62 , working capital of the Bank has increased in the year 1963-64 by 44 %. We can also see that working capital per member has increased in the period from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 7400 i.e. by about 48 % . This shows strengthened ~~firm~~ financial position of the Bank.

Important features constituting working capital are, share capital, Reserve and other funds and Deposits. The position of these three factors of working capital during the years under reference are given in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3:

 Important features in Working Capital of the
 Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank.

(Figures in lakh Rs.) .

Item.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
I:Share capital.	22.80	26.43	33.59
(i) Members. :	16.05	18.68	23.84
(ii) Government :	6.75	7.75	9.75
II: Reserve and Other funds.	15.36	16.92	17.05
III:Deposits.	155.53	174.37	222.36
(i) Societies.	36.57	41.24	61.28
(ii) Individuals & others.	118.96	133.13	161.08

It is noticed from contents of Table 6.3 that important factors in working capital had increasing trend in the years under reference. However, considering their share in working capital, it is noticed that these three factors constituted 77 % of working capital in the year 1961-62, this share is a little reduced to 75 % during the year 1963-64. The contribution of share capital, however has increased in the years from 9 % to 9.3 % . But , the same of Reserve and other funds has reduced from 6.1 % (1961-62) to 4.7 % (1963-64). Similar decrease is also seen in contribution from deposits, which was 61.9 % during the year 1961-62 and was 61.4 % in the year 1963-64 .

Within share capital amount, the contribution from members, has slightly increased in the reference years from 70 % to 71 % . Similar increase is also seen in contribution of deposits from societies, from 24 % to 28 % of the total deposits, in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 .

Net profit achieved by the Bank increased in the years, from Rs.1.4 lakhs to Rs.2.2 lakhs; i.e. by about 56 % . This is favourably comparable with rise in working capital in the reference period (44 %) .

Activities of the Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, about financial assistance are also increasing in the period under reference. Details are given in table 6.4 below:

Table 6.4:

The Sholapur district Central Co-operative Bank
(credits in lakh Rs.) .

Particulars.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
Total loans:	115.70	140.23	190.07
(i) Short term.	109.65	132.85	178.22
(ii) Medium term.	6.05	7.43	11.85
Other credits.	30.73	46.18	39.71
(i) Credit limits.	22.52	39.40	37.07
(ii) Personal.	8.21	6.78	2.64
GRAND TOTAL:-	146.43	186.46	229.78

It can be seen that total loans advanced by the Bank in the reference years, have increased by about 70 % . Considering loans per member society , the increase seen in the period is about 50 % (from Rs.10,000 to about Rs. 15,000) . Personal credits, as can be seen , were discouraged in the reference years, particularly in the year 1963-64 . It can be seen that total credits in the reference years have increased from Rs. 146 lakhs to about Rs. 230 lakhs, i.e. by about 60 % . This increase is more reflected in the loan advances as seen above.

Particularly, proportion of total credit as compared with the total working capital of the Bank, has increased in the reference years from 59 % to 63 % .

Position of recoveries of loans from member societies has also improved with increase in the credits, by the Bank. For short term loans, the proportion of recoveries increased from 75 % to 90 % in the period. The same for medium term loans increased from 65 % to 75 % in the reference years.

6.22: The Sholapur District Land Development Bank:

The Sholapur District Land Development Bank was opened in the year 1958-59. By end of June 1964, the members of the Bank were about 9000 and the share capital subscribed rose to about Rs. 15 lakhs. Details of the progress of the Bank during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 is given in table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5

The Sholapur District Land Development Bank, growth
in members and Share Capital .

Item.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
'A' Class members (Loanees) (No.)	3,054	5,249	8,000
'A' Class members (Others) (No.)	538	962	966
Share capital(Lakh Rs)	2.69	8.62	14.87

The progress in number of members and in share capital was significant during the year 1963-64, as can be observed from contents of table 6.5 .

Activities of the Bank are to give loans for Agricultural purposes; mainly to construct new wells, to renovate old wells and to purchase oil engines for irrigation purposes. These aspects of activities during the years 1962-63 and 1962-64 are presented in table 6.6 below.

Table 6.6:

The Sholapur District Land Development Bank
activities.

Item.	Year.	
	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3

I: Construction of new wells:

(i) Target fixed (No.)	1,500	2,500
(ii) Applications received (No.)	1,732	2,082

---(continued.)---

Table 6.6:

Item.	Year.	
	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3
<u>I: Construction of new wells:</u>		
(iii) Applications approved. (No.)	1,382	1,499
(iv) Amount disbursed. (lakh Rs.)	20.50	29.95
<u>II: Renovation of old wells.</u>		
(i) Target fixed. (No.)	878	500
(ii) Applications received. (No.)	781	735
(iii) Applications approved. (No.)	631	454
(iv) Amount disbursed. (lakh Rs.)	6.10	5.17
<u>III: Purchase of oil engines.</u>		
(i) Target fixed (No.)	700	500
(ii) Applications received. (No.)	690	940
(iii) Applications approved. (No.)	157	715
(iv) Amount disbursed. (lakh Rs.)	13.45	23.67

It can be seen from table 6.6, that targets during the year 1963-64, stressed more on construction of new wells, as compared to other items where targets have been actually lowered than those in the year 1962-63. From the particulars of applications received, in the year 1963-64, it can be seen that the tendency to receive credit for purchase of oil engines and the renovation of old wells was more. In the year 1963-64, it can be seen from the ~~xxx~~ figures of applications approved, that the target for oil engines was actually exceeded by 4%. On item of renovation of old wells, the applications

approved (454) were close to target (500) in the year 1963-64. On the otherhand, on item of construction of new wells, applications approved stand poor comparison with the targets fixed for both the years under reference.

Amount disbursed by the Bank increased to Rs.58.79 lakhs in the year 1963-64 as compared with the one in previous year(Rs.50.05 lakhs). This increase of about 19 % is mainly due to increased disbursement of loans for oil engines during the year 1963-64 .

6.3: Agricultural credit

Societies:

Agricultural credit is the backbone of co-operative movement. The functioning of societies in this sector has been reoriented since beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, to provide overall agricultural services. Besides, giving cash credit to the farmers, these societies help them in procurement of fertilisers, seeds etc. Of late, greater stress is laid by these societies on provision of other supplies like chemical, implements and means of transport to affiliated members.

Details in table 6.7 give growth of primary societies under this class, in Sholapur District.

Table 6.7:

Primary Agricultural credit societies in Sholapur District.			
Particulars.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.

Table 6.7:

Primary Agricultural credit societies in Sholapur District.			
Particulars.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
	1	2	3
1.No.of societies.	862	877	886.
2.No.of members.	96,531	98,463	1,03,108
3.Share capital (000 Rs.).	7,350	8,589	10,059
4.Reserved & other funds(000 Rs)	2,322	2,587	2,865
5.Working capital. (000 Rs).	23,130	27,591	33,608
6.Loans advanced. (000 Rs).	15,343	17,022	22,627

We find uniform growth in all aspects of the activities of the Agricultural Credit Societies covered in Table 6.7 above, during the reference years. The number of members have increased by ~~more~~ over 6600 with increase in societies by 24, in the period. Working capital has also increased by about Rs.105 lakhs. Loans advanced to members have increased in the reference years by 73 lakhs rupees.

Coming to salient features in this growth, we find that the number of members per society has increased from 112 to 116 in the period. Working capital per members was Rs.239 in the year 1961-62 which has increased to Rs.326 in the year 1963-64, i.e. by about 40%. It is also evident that loans advanced per member which were Rs.160 in the year 1961-62 have increased to Rs. 220 in the year 1963-64. This increase is about 37% and is comparable with that in working capital per member.

Basic factors in working capital of these societies viz. share capital, Reserve and other funds were also getting added up in the reference years. Amount of these funds per member, increased from Rs.100 to Rs.125 during the years. This increase is about 25 % and rather low as compared with that in working capital per member, as seen earlier, in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64.

Since Agricultural credit is basically associated with the agricultural operations, it is interesting to compare its incidence, per acre of gross cropped area in the district, in the reference years. We find that the advances during the year 1961-62 came to about Rs.5 per acre of gross cropped area in the district. During the year 1963-64, the same work out to about Rs. 7.4. This increase is about 48 % in the reference period and compares favourably with that in the total working capital of Agricultural credit societies(45 %). It is also observed that amount of loans advanced was about 66 %, of total working capital of these societies in the year 1961-62. This proportion has slightly increased to 67 % in the year 1963-64.

Success in extension of Agricultural credit can also be judged from its effect in growth of repaying capacity from the loanee members. Financial features giving this pattern in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 are given in table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8:

Agricultural credit in Sholapur District Advances, Outstandings and Overdues in 000 Rs.		
Item.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
1	2	3
1. Advances including previous outstandings at the beginning of year.	32,557	40,780
2. Outstandings at the end of the year.	19,819	27,514
3. Overdues at the end of the year.	6,825	6,581

Contents of Table 6.8, show that proportion of outstandings to total advances were increasing in the reference years. The increase was from 61% to 67% of gross advances in respective years. However, proportion of overdues in total outstandings was decreasing. The decrease was from 34% to 24% at the end of the reference years 1961-62 and ~~1962~~ 1963-64.

The co-operative societies are normally audited once a year. Their operative efficiency and financial conditions are indicated by the classifications given after audit. 'A' and 'B' class societies come under better lot. Proportion of 'A' & 'B' class societies under the class of Agricultural credit was 54% during the year 1961-62. During the year 1963-64, the same is estimated at about 65%.

6.4: Agricultural non-credit Societies:

Growth in the co-operative societies under the class referred above is given in table 6.9 below.

Table 6.9:

Agricultural non-credit Societies (Dist. Sholapur)		
Particulars.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
	1	2
1. Number of societies.	128	138
2. Number of members.	9,621	10,511
3. Working capital (000 Rs).	9,944	21,992

It can be seen that ten more societies were added under Agricultural non-credit type in the reference years. Number of members also increased by about 990. Rise in working capital is also significant.

Important societies under this type are Farming Societies. Position of these societies in Sholapur district during the year 1963-64 is given in table 6.10 below.

Table 6.10:

Farming Societies in Sholapur District (Year 1963-64)	
Particulars.	
1. No. of Societies.	54.
2. No. of working members.	1,334.
3. Commanded area in acres.	6,527.
4. Area under cultivation in acres.	4,502.
5. Value of production (Rs.).	65,246.
6. Working capital (000 Rs).	810.

contents of Table 6.10, indicate that the working members of the farming societies in the district were cultivating about 64% of the total area under command, during the year 1963-64 . Working capital, invested per acre, during the year 1963-64 works out at Rs.125, which stands poor comparison with the production , in value per acre at Rs.15, in the year 1963-64 . The functioning of these societies, possibly, can be improved by augmenting full area under command and increasing production potential of the land by facilities, of irrigation or such other improved agronomic practices .

6.5: Non-agricultural credit Societies:-

During the years 1961-62 to 1963-64, thirteen more co-operative societies were added under this type, in the district . Details of progress of these societies is given below in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11.

Particulars.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
	2	3
1.Number of societies.	78	91
2.Number of members.	33,368	39,565
3.Working capital(000 Rs).	15,088	24,695
4.Loans advanced (000 Rs).	15,767	24,724

We find that with increase in number of the non-agricultural credit societies in the reference years in this district, working capital per member has increased from Rs. 450 to Rs. 623 . Loan advances, per member, have also increased from Rs. 470 to Rs. ~~621~~ 625.

Activities of co-operative societies under this class in Sholapur District were mostly represented by those in Urban Banks, Salary earners' societies and Factory Workers' societies. Their account for the year 1963-64 is given in table 6.12 below.

Table 6.12:

Selected Non-Agricultural credit societies (Sholapur District) Year.:1963-64.			
Type of societies.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Working capital(in lakh Rs).
1	2	3	4
Urban Banks.	8	8,573	76.61
Salary earners'	50	12,727	55.21
Factory workers.	21	15,496	47.32.

It can be seen that working capital per member was significant in urban Banks of Sholapur district in the year 1963-64. It was about Rs. 900 . The same, for salary earners' societies was about Rs. 440 and for the Factory workers' societies about Rs. 305 .

Particulars of loans advanced in the year 1963-64 by the above three types of societies, show that advances per member, were highest in the period, by Urban Banks, (Rs.2023) . They were lower at Rs.360 and Rs.180 respectively

in case of ~~xix~~ salary earners' and Factory workers' societies in the district.

6.6: Non-Agricultural non-credit Societies.

Growth of co-operative societies under the sector, for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 in Sholapur district is presented in table 6.13 below.

Table 6.13:

Non-agricultural Non-credit Co-operative Societies (Sholapur District).		
Particulars.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
1	2	3
1. Number of societies.	360	416
2. Number of members.	35,548	42,043
3. Working capital (000 Rs).	7,693	19,408.

It is evident from Table 6.13 that with increase of 30 societies in the period, members have increased by about 6500 . Working capital has also increased from Rs.216 to Rs. 462, per member in the years under reference.

Important societies under this type are consumers, Housing, Labour contract, and Industrial. An account of Industrial Societies has been separately given in Chapter - V. Brief account of others is given in the ensuing portion.

6.61: Consumers' Societies:

Consumers' Societies have assumed importance after emergency in the year 1962. These co-operative societies have

now ~~have~~ become agencies in disbursement of controlled and other important commodities. During the year 1961-62 there were 52, consumers' societies in Sholapur district. By end of the year 1963-64, these have got consolidated in 43 societies. Number of members in these societies also increased from 4761 to 9676 in the reference years. Correspondingly, working capital of the societies also increased from Rs.6.62 lakhs to Rs.12.94 lakhs. Sales by the societies have stepped up from Rs.26.56 lakhs to Rs.46.75 lakhs in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 .

Details of profit and loss account of these societies show increase in profits in the reference years. The profits, which were Rs.35000 in the year 1961-62 have increased to Rs.38,000 in the year 1963-64 . As compared with increase in sales in these years, the increase in profits is rather low. This is possibly due to increase in cost of management, in the years, which is about 60% . Cost of management which was Rs. 95,000 in the year 1961-62 has increased to Rs. 1.56 lakhs in the year 1963-64 .

6.62: Housing societies:

Position of Housing Co-operative Societies in Sholapur district for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 is given in Table 6.14 below.

Table 6.14:

Housing co-operative societies in Sholapur Dist.		
particulars.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
1.Number of Societies.	63	82
2.Number of members.	2,854	3,344
3.Share capital(000 Rs).	363	598

Particulars above, show the position of all types of co-operative housing societies such as Industrial, Low income group, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. It can be seen that societies have increased by 19. Further the increase in members is about 500. Share capital per member has also increased in the reference years from Rs. 127 to about Rs. 180.

Programme of construction of tenements was rapid in the year 1961-62 ~~and~~ during which 298 tenements were constructed. The progress was not rapid in subsequent years because of new registrations. During the year 1963-64, 8 houses under Low income group housing were constructed in addition to 12 tenements in the year.

6.63: Labour contract societies:

The Labour Contract Societies in this district have good scope in view of rapid undertaking of Development construction works and the priority, these societies claim, in securing contracts. Progress of these societies during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 is given in Table 6.15 below.

Table 6.15:

Particulars.	Year.	
	1961-62.	1963-64.
1. Number of societies.	33	50
2. Number of working members.	1,161	1,708
3. Share capital. (Rs.).	49,578	93,750
4. Income from services. (Rs.)	3,15,307	11,90,776

We find that number of societies increased by 17 and members, by about 550, in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, from the contents in Table 6.15. Share capital per member has also increased in the years from Rs. 43 to 55. Especially, annual income from services rendered, considered per working member of these societies has increased considerably in the reference years, from Rs. 272 to Rs. 700.

6.7: Some processing Societies:

6.71: Sugar factories:

One Co-operative Sugar Factory " Yashwant Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana " was registered in the year 1961-62 with its location at Akluj in Malsiras taluka of this district. Its area covers some villages of Malsiras taluka and some villages of Indapur taluka in Poona district. During the year 1961-62 most of the erection work was completed. By the end of June 64, the society had registered in all 1499 members of which 1497 were producers. By end of June 1964, the working capital accumulated by the society was about Rs. 20 million; of which share capital was about Rs. 40 lakhs.

During the year 1963-64, the factory produced sugar in quantity of about 1.76 lakh quintals. The same was valued at Rs. 20.4 millions of which sugar worth Rs.16.4 millions was sold in the year 1963-64.

6.72: Cotton ginning & Pressing:

One society was registered under this type in the period under reference. By the end of June 1964, the society had 437 members with working capital of about 1.5 lakh rupees. Actual functioning was yet to start.

6.73: Co-operative Oil Mills:

There were four co-operative oil mills in sholapur district during the year 1963-64 . Out of these, one mill was functioning in the year with installed capacity of about 2600 tons.

6.74: gur & Khandsari Societies.

There were three co-operative societies functioning in this district in the reference years. The members of these societies were 181 and the working capital of these societies was about Rs. 5.88 lakhs. However, most of them were stagnant in the reference years.

6.75: Oil Producing Societies:

There were 22 oil producing co-operative societies in Sholapur district, during the year 1963-64 , with membership of 694 . Working capital of these societies as at the ~~the~~ end of June 64 was about Rs.6.59 lakhs. Oil produced in value , by these societies in the year 1963-64 was worth Rs. 14.55 lakhs. Sales effected by these societies in the year 1963-64 were about Rs. 14.83 lakhs. Gross profit earned by them in the year was Rs. 18,000 .

6.8: Marketing Societies:

There is one apex Marketing Society for the district at sholapur. Besides, each taluka has facilities of purchase and sale union which has been associated with the apex marketing society at Sholapur. Besides, there are five marketing societies in the district dealing exclusively with business of agricultural requisites including imple-ments.

By end of June 64, there were in all 17 marketing societies functioning in this district. These societies, in all had 4102 members and working capital of about Rs.12 lakhs. Sales undertaken by them in the year 1963-64 were worth about Rs.128 lakhs of which these worth about Rs.114 lakhs were on agency basis. Agricultural requisites including implements, distributed by the societies were worth Rs.48 lakhs, in the year 1963-64.

Commission earned by the marketing societies, on the turnover during the year 1963-64 was about Rs.1.10 lakhs.

Marketing done through regulated markets is an important activity. The discussion is done in the next article.

6.9: Regulated Markets.

During the years under discussion two regulated markets were opened in the district at Vairag (taluka Barshi) and at Sangola (taluka Sangola) thus bringing all talukas in the district, except Mangalwedha taluka, under facilities of the regulated markets by end of the year 1963-64. Broad details giving arrivals and valuation there of, are given in table 6.16 below.

Table 6.16:

Regulated Markets in Sholapur District . (Arrivals and valuation)			
Particulars.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1.Number of markets	8	9	10
2.Arrivals(in 000 quintals).	3,242	2,804	2,848
3.Valuation(in lakh Rs.)	1,728	1,650	1,853

Details in Table 6.16 are interesting. It can be seen that arrivals in regulated markets were highest in the year 1961-62 and were decreasing in subsequent years. On the other-hand, it can be seen that valuation per quintal was increasing in the reference years continuously from Rs.54(year 1961-62) to Rs.58 (year 1962-63) and further to Rs.65 (year 1963-64). This pattern shows increasing price trends in general.

It can also be noticed that arrivals increased somewhat in these regulated markets in the year 1963-64 as compared to those in the year 1962-63, but were appreciably low as compared with the position in the year 1961-62. Considering arrivals per market, we observe that the number has decreased in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 from 4 lakh quintals, to about 2.8 lakh quintals.

Other features about regulated markets, viz. their income and expenditure for the period under reference are given in Table 6.17 below.

Table 6.17:

Regulated markets in Sholapur District (Income and Expenditure).			
Particulars.	Year.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
1.No.of regulated markets markets.	8	9	10
2.Income(in 000Rs)	428	508	602
3.Expenditure. (000 Rs).	255	300	321

We find from contents of Table 6.17, that expenditure in regulated markets in this district by and large, in the years under discussion, was decreasing in proportion with the income . The proportion of expenditure , in percent to income was 60% in the year 1961-62 which has reduced to 53% in the year 1963-64 . Thus, the business of these markets appears to be running more profitable in the years 1961-64 . This is also observed comparing income per arrivals of thousand quintals. The same in the year (1961-62) was Rs.132 which has come up to Rs.211 in the year 1963-64 . This increase is about 60%, and compares favourably with the general increase in total income in the years under reference (40%) .

Most of the business in regulated markets in this district, in the reference years, was represented by those at Sholapur, Barshi, Pandharpur and Akluj.

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CHAPTER VII:

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH :

7.1: Introduction & general growth:

Medical and maternity facilities are concentrated in this district at Sholapur-city itself. Institutions in private sector such as Dhanarajgirji Hospital , N.M.Wadia Hospital, The Sholapur Clinic, have built up reputation since some time and many patients from neighbouring regions of Marathwada and Mysore State avail these facilities .

There was a spread in medical and health facilities under public sector also, in the years 1961 and 1963, in this district. One more dispensary was started in Mangalwedha taluka, in the year 1962. Hospitals, in total , were three , in this district during the year 1961-63. Other health-institutions such as maternity homes, Public Health centres, and other health units were vitalised by actual functioning and posting of medical staff; in the reference years. Growth in these institutions can be seen from

Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

Growth in medical and health facilities in
Sholapur district. (figures in Number)

Particulars. Year.

1961. 1963.

Hospitals. 3 3
Dispensaries. 35 36

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Table 7.1 (continued..)

particulars.	Year 1961.	1963.
Health centres ,Maternity Homes & others.	16	34
Doctors.	64	90

It can be seen from Table 7.1 , that increase in health institutions in the reference years, in this district was significant being a little over 100 % . The increase in number of doctors in this period is appreciable, being about 40 % . These medical and health units when considered per lakh population in the district have shown some increase in the period and are at about 4 in the year 1963. Considering the number of doctors under this sector, per lakh population in the district, increase seen is from 3 to 5 .

Growth in medical and health facilities can also be viewed, considering the indoor facilities available in beds and indoor patients treated by these institutions. Details for the years 1961- 63 pertaining to these institutions in Sholapur district are given in Table 7.2 below:

Table 7.2

Indoor facilities in medical & health institutions in Sholapur District (Figures in No.)		
Particulars	1961	Year 1963
1	2	3
1. Beds for males.	348	418
2. Beds for females.	339	356
Total beds:-	687	774

Table 7.2..contd..

Items.	1961	Years	1963.
1	2		3
3. Indoor patients treated:	23,194		23,294
Male.	3,921		4,435
Female.	10,707		11,700
Children.	8,566		7,156

It is evident from Table 7.2 above that, the increase in the number of beds under these institutions was about 12% in the reference years. This increase, however, is observed more in the number of beds for males. Considering the number of beds available to people through these institutions we find that they have increased to 40, per lakh population in this district in the year 1963, as compared to 36 in the year 1961.

It is also evident that indoor patients treated per bed, have decreased in the reference years from 33 to 30. This possibly indicates increase in at-home services for people through health units. This is also observed considering the proportion of indoor patients treated per thousand population in this district. During the year 1961, this proportion was over 12 in the district. The same has gone down around 11 in the year 1963.

Details of facilities in these institutions in the number of outdoor patients treated, in reference years 1961 & 1963 are given in Table 7.3 below.

Table 7.3 :

particulars.	1961.	Year: 1963.
Total outdoor patients treated:	585 (100)	483 (100)
Males.	169 (29)	134 (28)
Females.	147 (25)	119 (25)
Children.	269 (46)	230 (47)

Particulars in Table 7.3 show a decrease in number of outdoor patients treated in the reference years, by about 17% in the district. This is significant in view of increase in the medical and health institutions in the district, in the reference years, seen earlier. The decrease is possibly due to better health conditions in people. Considering the proportions in percent to total, we find that the children treated, have increased by a percent. This reveals increased children care attitude amongst people.

7.2: Progress of primary Health Centres:-

During the years 1961-63, there was no growth in primary Health Centres, in Sholapur district. There were in all seven Primary Health Centres in this district in the reference years, located at Mohol, Karmala, Kurduwadi, Pangri, Vairag, Gadegaon and Mandrup. There were, besides, two primary health units, one at Natepute and the other at Kole. These units mainly envisage to integrate curative and preventive health services in rural area. Besides,

there were twenty four sub-centres in this district, in the reference period. These were affiliated to Public Health Centres.

There are other health institutions in this sector which need mention here . They are maternity and child health units. These units envisage to concentrate on maternity and child health services, so as to curb infant and maternity mortality rates . During the years under reference such units were functioning at Madha and Kem.

7.3: Progress of Leprocy Centres:

Leprocy incidences in Sholapur district are not exactly known . In this area, where level of literacy is low, there are traditional concepts leading to circumstances discouraging leprocy affected people to come forthwith free mind to avail treatment.

During the year 1960, a programme was initiated by Health Department to have a sort of prognosis of such incidences, which was followed in this district also. The programme is known as ' Social Education and Treatment ' (S.E.T.) programme. Special staff for this activity is attached to Health centres in Rural area. Work in this connection is also in progress through other medical institutions and mission workers.

During the years under consideration, three important Leprocy centres were functioning in Sholapur district. One is at Sholapur attached to general Hospital. This centre, a Leprocy hospital has provision of 275 beds, On an average over 500 cases are being treated per year at this hospital at Sholapur . Second centre is located in Yarmala taluka at Kedgaon with provision of 120 beds . Third centre is located

at Vairag in Barshi taluka, as a subsidiary centre under the Public Health Centre there .

Preliminary surveys under the S.E.T. programmes show that the leprocy incidences are relatively larger in Akkalkot, Sholapur, Barshi and Pandharpur talukas of this district. It is estimated that about 3% of the population in these taluka, is possibly under risk of this disease. On the whole, patients treated for leprocy in this district in the years under consideration, are low, in comparison with the total population of the district. Their proportion, in percent to total district population, was around 0.07

7.4: Epidemics and preventive measures undertaken :

7.41: Cholera:-

Records of the past two decades show that the epidemic of cholera is more or less a regular feature in this district. Only exception was the year 1960, possibly because of the late rains. Many villages in this district have no protected water supply facilities. Especially, those villages situated on river banks in Sangola, Pandharpur, Akkalkot, South Sholapur, Mohol and Madha talukas have to depend on rain waters flowing through the rivers. Fresh water after Monsoons, often cause infection of such epidemic and it flares in no time due to contacts. There has been constant watch of public authorities to prevent this epidemic from time to time.

Particulars about incidence of this epidemic for the years 1961 - 63 are presented in table 7.4 below.

Table 7.4:

Details about Cholera epidemics in Sholapur Dist.			

Particulars.	Year.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.
-----	-----	-----	-----
1	2	3	4
-----	-----	-----	-----
1. Number of affected towns & villages.	155	58	138
2. Number of attacks.	1,312	302	470
3. Number of deaths.	487	150	196
4. Innoculations performed (in lakh No.).	11.93	0.59	1.65

It can be seen that epidemic of Cholera was strong in this district during the year 1961. The epidemic, in the year 1961, spread rapidly in June. By third week of July 61, it took its highest toll, till it was brought under control by mass scale measures in the district. Efforts were undertaken on war-footing in the year 1961, to bring the epidemic under control, by opening thirty temporary hospitals all over the district wherein about 850 affected persons were treated. Population subject to risk of this epidemic was highest in the year 1961, about 80% of the district total. During subsequent years, 1962-63, the incidences were not so rapid and wide-spread, possibly due to advance preventive measures under taken by inoculations, disinfections or the like. It can be seen from the contents in Table 7.4 that average number of attacks per habitation were highest during the year 1961 (about 8) . They have reduced subsequently in the year 1962 (about 6), and further to about 3 in the year 1963; in the district.

The casualties after attacks were highest in the year 1962 at about 50% of the total attacks. During the year 1961 they were at 33% and in the year 1963, they were at 41%.

An effective check for this epidemic in this district will be to provide protected water-supply to riverside villages. Steps to undertake such measures are contemplated in the fourth five year Plan.

7.42. SMALL-POX.

Nation-wide programmes of eradication of Small-pox has been launched since some time. Work to take preventive measures against Small-pox is rather old in this district. These programmes in this district, were undertaken since the year 1910 through local agencies like the D.L.B. The disease is not wiped out of this district so far, but the measures are continued to bring this evil under control. During the years under consideration, efforts were going on with this purpose through this programme as well as through local bodies in Municipalities. In rural areas, there have been extensive efforts to cover up children and adult population by vaccinations and revaccinations.

During the years under discussion, with all these measures afoot, there was an increasing incidence of this disease in this district as can be seen from particulars of Table 7.5 below:-

Table 7.5

Small-pox incidences in Sholapur district (figures in number)			
Particulars	Year		
	1961	1962	1963
1. Towns and Villages affected.	14	00	68
2. Attacks.	99	123	696
3. Deaths.	60	91	141

It can be seen from Table 7.5 above that on average number of attacks per habitation, were highest in the year 1963 in this district, at about 10. In the year 1962, they were lowest at 6, while in the year 1961 they were about 7. Considering the incidences per thousand population in the areas affected in this district, too, we find that they were 3 in the year 1963 as against one in the year 1961. However, considering consequences of attacks, viz deaths occurred, it is observed that they were on decline, in the reference years. During the year 1961, deaths resulted out of the attacks were 60%. In the year 1963, this proportion is reduced to 20%. The decreased can be attributed to efficiency of measures undertaken.

Details giving vaccination and revaccinations performed in Sholapur district during the years under reference are given in Table 7.6 below:-

Table 7.6.

Small-Pox vaccinations and revaccinations
performed in Sholapur district (figures in No.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary vaccinations</u>	<u>Re vaccination</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	2	3	4
1961.	57,549	2,85,327	3,42,876
1962.	61,030	3,21,762	3,82,792
1963.	44,321	3,37,018	3,81,339

It can be seen from details in Table 7.6, that vaccinations were highest during the year 1962, in the reference years. Proportion of revaccinations to total is significant from the view of preventive measures undertaken. This proportion has increased in the reference years by 18%, in Sholapur district. Total vaccinations performed during the period, when compared with corresponding population estimates in this district, also show an increase. These vaccinations in percent with total population were 18 during the year 1961. During the year 1963, they are about 19.

7.5. MALARIA ERADICATION:

In pursuance of the nation-wide Malaria-eradication programme, a unit was ~~set up~~ in this district during the year 1959 with its head-quarters at Pandharpur. This unit is assisted by the sub-units stationed at Barshi, Pandharpur, Sholapur and Kurduwadi.

There are three phases of this programmes, viz, Coverage, Consolidation, and Maintenance. By the year 1963-64 first two phases of the programme, were al-most over. The consolidation stage indicates that the district area is now almost free of this disease. All along, operations of blood-testing from fever incidences, Rendering anti-malaria drugs and means, are continued by the unit in this district during the period under consideration.

7.6. TUBERCULOSIS-B.C.G. VACCINATIONS:

The programme of B.C.G vaccination is a Plan activity. This aims at testing cases susseptable to the diseases of tuberculosis and reduce the susceptibility, if so found after testing by giving the doses of B.C.G vaccine. Details of these activities in the years under consideration, are given in Table 7.7 below.

Table 7.7.

B.C.G. vaccinations in Sholapur district (figures in number)		
<u>Year</u>	Total tests	vaccination performed.
1	2	3
1962-63	42,811	14,903
1963-64	76,350	26,367

It is evident from contents in table 7-7 above, that the programme was intensified in this district during the year 1963-64 to take 81% more tests as compared with those, in the

year 1962-63. It can also be observed further, that vaccinations performed in percent to total tests done have decreased from 35 to 34.5 in the years referred. The decrease can, perhaps be attributed to better health conditions in people in the sense that in the period 1962-64, susceptibility to Tuberculosis in them, is decreased.

7.7. FAMILY-PLANNING

The aim of Family-Planning, a social activity, though coming under health-programmes, is to put a curb on growing populations. Besides this, it also aims to advise people to shape their family size to achieve overall happiness.

Wide-spread programmes were pursued in the period under reference, to propagate active consideration for family planning in the district. All the Public Health Centres in this district were undertaking activities for the purpose by propaganda, actual visits and camps in rural area. In addition there were six centres in urban areas of this district at Sholapur, Barshi and Kurduwadi manned by local agencies to help the objective behind this programme.

During the years under consideration, the activity was gaining more ground. This is evident from the data of vasectomy operations performed, per lakh population, in this district in the years 1962-64, which has increased from 92 to 140.

7.8. VITAL STATISTICS:

Particulars giving occurrences of births and deaths in Population form basic factors of Vital Statistics, Besides giving basis to estimate population trends, data are helpful in assessment of general level of Public Health-.

7.81. BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES:

Details about birth-events in this district during the years 1961-63, when compared with corresponding population estimates give interesting features in birth-rates. The details are given in Table 7.8. below.

Table 7.8.

Birth and Birth-rates in Sholapur district.			
Year	Births occurred (in No)	Estimated population (in 000 No.)	Birth-rate.
1	2	3	4
1961	70,843	1,888	37.5
1962	72,246	1,926	37.5
1963	71,996	1,964	36.6

It can be seen from Table 7.8, that birth-rate (that is, number of births per thousand population) is stationary in the years 1961 and 1962 at 37.5 but has declined to 36.6 in the year 1963.

7.82. DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES:

Details giving death occurrences in this district when compared with the population estimates for the years under consideration give death-rates. They are presented in Table 7.9 below:

Table 7.9.

Death and Death-rates in Sholapur district				
Year	Deaths occurred (in No.)	Population estimate (in 000 No.)	Death rate.	Infant deaths (in No.)
1	2	3	4	5
1961	29,159	1,888	15.5	5,929
1962	29,058	1,926	15.1	7,284
1963	30,184	1,964	15.3	6,952

It can be observed from contents in Table 7.9 above that death-rate (that is the number deaths per thousand population) in this district, was lowest in the year 1962. The rate has increased to 15.3 in the year 1963, but is lower than the one in the year 1961 (15.5). On the other hand, trend in infant deaths is adverse when considered with the total deaths occurred in the district in the reference years. Infant deaths in percent to total deaths were highest in the district, at 25, in the year 1962. During the year 1961, the same was 20, while in the year 1963, it was 23. Increase in proportion of infant deaths, observed in the years 1962 and 1963 appears mainly due to lack of natal care. Attempts are pursued by the Health Department to improve on this.

7.83. DEATHS BY CENSUS:

Details giving deaths occurred in Sholapur district in the period under consideration, are given in Table 7.10 below:

Table 7.10

Deaths occurred in Sholapur district, by census (figures in percente to total deaths)			
Census of deaths.	Year		
	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4
1. Epidemic diseas	1.7	0.7	1.1
2. Respira- tory diseases.	12.4	14.8	14.5
3. Fever.	23.7	24.6	24.9
4. Other carbes	62.2	59.0	59.5

Particulars in Table 7.10 show that pproportion of deaths due to epidemic diseases was lowest in the year 1962. this was also lower in the year 1963 as compared to the one, in the year 1961. On the other hand, deaths due to respiratory diseases and fever were generally increasing in the years 1961-1963.

7.9 WATER-SUPPLY:

Drinking water facilities in Sholapur district are not adequate. Leaving aside, five townships of Sholapur, Barshi, Pandharpur, Akkalkot and Karnala, there is no facility of piped water-supply in the urban area of this district . Townships of Maindargi, Sangola, Dudhani, Mangalwedha and Kurduwadi have to depend on wells. These townships depending on well-water supply however, have small proportion (10%) of inhabitants considering

the total urban population of the district. Water-supply in summer is very short and even in the townships having piped water-supply, the population faces hardships.

Water-supply is a problem in rural areas as well especially in the villages on river-sides. A recent study carried.

Out to see the water-supply facilities in rural areas of this district, has lead to inference that nearly 50% of the total villages in this district have no adequate water-supply, Details of this study, giving position with reference to the period during June, 1964, are presented in Table 7.11 below.

Table 7.11

Water-supply in rural areas of District Sholapur (figures in percent to totals)			
Item	Nature of Water-supply		
	Adequate	Inadequate	No water-supply.
1	2	3	4
Villages	51	29	20
Population covered	71	19	10

Above particulars in table 7.11 show that nearly 50% of total villages in the district covering about 30% of the total rural population in the district, suffer from water-shortage.

Attention may be made here of village Vairag in Barshi

taluka of this district. local initiative in the village has been successful to carry out the scheme of protected water-supply. The village has over 8000 inhabitants,. The village has also proposed to undertake a drainage scheme, at estimated cost of Rs.2.60 lakhs, work for which is in preliminary stage Villages Mahud, Mohol, Madha, Akluj, and Natepute in this district, have also participated in undertaking water-supply schemes for them at an estimated cost of Rs.10.76 lakhs, in the third Plan. Preliminary work in this regards was in progress during the years under reference, however, for villages Mohol only. Water-supply scheme for Town of Dudhani, at an estimated cost of Rs.48,570 has also been proposed in the third Plan Preliminary work under this scheme, however, was yet to be undertaken in the years under reference.

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-CHAPTER-VIII-

EDUCATION

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8.1 LITERACY AND GENERAL GROWTH

Criterion to judge the spread of Education in the Population is the level of literacy prevailing in them. As discussed earlier, level of literacy in Sholapur district as revealed from 1961-census, is 25 percent as compared to 29.2 percent in the Poona division, and about 30 percent in Maharashtra-state. This district, thus stands in rather unfavourable comparison. However growth of literacy during the decade of years 1951-61 in this district is appreciable, to the extent of 10 percent. Details of the literacy levels during the years 1951-61, in Sholapur district are given in Table 8.1 below:

Table 8.1

Literacy in percent to Total (Sholapur district)			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	2	3	4
1951.	24.1	5.3	15
1961.	36.7	12.5	25

It is interesting to note from particulars in Table 8.1 above, that the growth of literacy in the district is more observed in males (12.6 percent) than in females (7.2) during the years under reference.

Increase in literacy levels amongst males and females can be attributed to the fact, that during the decade, growth of educational facilities was widespread, specially on account of compulsory primary education programme. During the year 1950-51, villages with primary schools were over 170. By the year 1960-61, This number was reduced to below ten. In subsequent years, all villages have been covered in this district by Primary schools, with the exception of very few hamlets having population below 400.

8.2 PRE-PRIMARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION:

8.21 PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION:

During the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, there is little decrease in the Pre-primary type of schools in the district as well as in Poona division, though the picture is different in the type of primary schools. One reason for this trend, could be an attitude amongst guardians to skip the Pre-primary stage of education for their wards. Details giving Pre-primary education in Sholapur district are given in Table 8.2 below:

Table 8.2

Pre- primary education in Sholapur district
(figures in number)

Item	<u>Year 1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1962-63</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3	4
Schools.	21	18	18

1	2	3	4
Total Students.	1,350	1,185	1,183
Boys.	766	687	687
Girls.	584	498	496
Total Teachers	48	52	52
Teachers(Trained)	28	25	33

We find from contents of Table 8.2 above that number of primary schools decreased in the reference period by three, resulting into a decrease in studentships by 170. On the other hand, teaching staff increased by four, in the same period. Proportion of trained teachers in them has also increased from 50% to 80%. Thus the pupils are availing tuition of more experienced teachers by the year 1963-64. There is, however, a decrease in proportion of girl-students ⁱⁿ these years. This is slight from 43% to 42% of total students. Number of students per teachers was 28 in the year 1961-62, This is reduced to 22 in the year 1963-64.

8.22. PRIMARY EDUCATION:

The growth in Primary Education in Sholapur district in the reference years is quite widespread from the view of schools, Students and teaching staff. Position for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 with details about concerned items can be seen from the Table 8.3 below:-

Table 8.3

Table. 8.2.

Pre-primary education in Sholapur district (figures in number)		
Item	Year 1961-62	Year 1963-64
1	2	3
Schools.	1,602	1,678
Total students	2,40,909	2,57,868
Boys.	1,55,044	1,66,291
Girls,	85,865	91,577
Total Teachers.	5,917	6,499
Teachers (Trained)	4,059	4,965

We can observe that there is a progress in all the features of Primary education in the reference period. With the increase of 76 schools, students have ^{data} hundred, 2 by about seven-teen thousand and teachers by about five increased in the reference years. In terms of percent proportions the increase in the number of schools is about 5%, its 7% is students and about 8% in teachers. Proportionally, number of trained teachers has also increased in the aforesaid period from 68% to 76%. This shows that the students are getting benefit of better staff in the reference period.

Besides, the average number of students per school which was 150 in the year 1961-62, has increased to 155 in the year 1963-64.

while the same per teacher has decreased in the reference years from 41 to 39. It can thus be inferred that the institutions, besides giving more facilities to the students, are also giving more individual attention to the students.

The extent of girl-students amongst total was stationary at about 35.6% in the years under discussion, though, however there was some decreasing trend. It is significant that the proportion is lower than that seen in Pre-primary education.

To observe placement of Primary education in Poona division in a comprehensive way, a 'Model set-up' of primary institution, at the district and at the Poona division level can be compared, for the reference years 1961-62 and 1963-64. Definitionally, this 'Model set-up' in the structure of a Primary school which is obtained by taking average number of students (boys and girls separately) and average number of teaching staff (total and trained separately) per school on the data for all such schools in the district or in the division separately (by the areas covered), for the reference years 1961-62 and 1963-64, individually. 'Model set up' so obtained in the district and in the division is given in Table 8.4 below:

Table 8.4.

Model set-up of a primary School giving students and teachers.				
Particulars	Sholapur district.		Poona division	
	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64
	Year	Year	Year	Year
1	2	3	4	5

Table 8.4 contd...

1	2	3	4	5
Total students	150	155	152	156
Boys.	123	126	97	100
Girls.	27	29	55	56
Total teachers	4	4	4	4
Teachers(Trained)	3	3	3	3

It can be noted that with the same set-up of teaching staff(both total and trained) in the years concerned in the district and the division, an average Primary-school in this district had provided for 5 more students compared to 4 in the division. Proportion of the marginal students considering boys and girls together, is 3 to 2 in the district as compared with 3 to 1 in Poona division. The number of girl -students in the set-up is quite high in the division as compared with the one in this district. Thus there is a scope to develop the structure of Primary education in the district so as to provide a greater proportion of girl-students. This will also depend of course, on the sex-ratio obtained in the releveant age-group at the two levels.

8.23.BASIC EDUCATION:

One important aspect which can be relevant with the afore said growth in Primary education is the spread of Basic education facilities in the Primary schools. The programme for Basic education is introduced about a decade back with a few to give facilities to students to develop skills in rural arts and crafts.

It is seen that during the period under reference, there has been reduction in the proportion of students taking to Basic education in Primary schools, though considered individually, there is an increase in their numbers, as compared with the total students in Primary schools. Details are presented in table 8.5 below:

Table 8.5.

Primary (Basic) education in Shelapur district. (figures in No.)		
Items	Year 1961-62	Year 1963-64
1	2	3
Schools.	314	313
Total students.	99,141(41.1)	1,65,165(40.7)
Boys.	67,830(43.8)	71,817(42.6)
Girls.	31,311(36.4)	33,348(36.7)

(figures in brackets are percentages to total primary)

It can be seen from Table 8.5, that the growth in the male students is about 4000 as compared to 2000 in female-students. We find that the proportion of enrolment in Basic schools has reduced from 41.1% to 40.7% in the reference years. The decrease is more reflected in male-students. On the other-hand female students in Basic schools have increased from 36.4% to 36.7%, as compared with respective total students in the Primary schools. The proportion, however, compared favourably with those obtained in Poona division during the reference years. In Poona division, the proportion of pupils in Basic schools has decreased in the period from 34% to 32%.

Thus, spread of Basic education in this district is extensive as compared with the Division.

8.24. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BACKWARD CLASS POPULATION:

Growth in the students in Primary education amongst the Backward-class population is another interesting aspect which can be considered from the data for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, as ^{per} details of Table 8.6 below:

Table 8.6.

Backward class pupils in Primary schools in
Sholapur district
(figures in No.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year 1963-64</u>
1	2	3
Total pupils.	37,479	40,390
Boys.	26,003	28,340
Girls.	11,476	12,050

The growth in pupils from Backward class population is commensurate with the general growth in students in Primary schools, as seen earlier. It is interesting to see that the proportion of Backward class students has increased in the period in total students from 15.5% to about 15.7%. This increase is mostly seen in male students, whose proportion to total male-students has increased from 16.7% to 17.1% in the reference years 1961-62 and 1963-64.

When compared to the figures obtained in the 1961-Census Enumerations, the above proportion of Backward class students compared very favourably. During the year 1961-62, the population percentage of Backward class sector was about 13.3% while the same in the students in Primary schools, as seen from above, is well above 15 per cent.

8.25 COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION:

As stated earlier, spread of Compulsory primary Education is approaching optimum stage in this district, from the year 1961-62. Out of the total of 946 villages and ten towns, 933 villages and all the towns in the district have been covered under the scheme by end of the year 1963-64. The progress under the scheme can therefore be viewed with its intensification of tuition in the area so covered. Details are given in Table 8.7 below:-

Table 8.7.

Progress of compulsory Primary education, in Sholapur district. (figures in No.)		
<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year 1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3
Total pupils	2,15,164	2,12,234
Boys.	1,32,521	1,30,013
Girls.	82,643	82,221

It can be seen that proportion of students under the compulsory Primary Education, as compared to total primary, has

decreased in the reference years from 89% to 82%. However it is note worthy that the extent of female students is rather high in this sector, than the one in the primary schools as a whole. This was 39% during the period as compared with 35% in the total Primary schools.

8.3 SECONDARY EDUCATION

8.3.1 GENERAL GROWTH:-

Growth in Secondary Education in Sholapur district is some steps ahead of Primary Education. Details for the reference years 1961-62 and 1963-64 are given in Table 8.8. below:

Table 8.8.

<u>Secondary Education in Sholapur district.</u> (figures in No.)		
<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
No. of schools.	113	116
Total students.	31,577	38,933
Boys	25,039	30,311
Girls.	6,538	8,622
Total teachers.	1,238	1,484
Teachers trained.	861	1,125

It can be observed that with the increase of 3 schools total students therein have increased by about 7300. increase in male students in over 5000, while the same in female-students in slightly above 2000. There is also an increase in the teaching staff, both in the total and in the trained teachers.

In proportion^{al}, we find that total students in secondary schools have increased by 24%. This increase is seen more in female students(32%) than in male students(22%). Similarly with increase in teaching staff(16%), trained teachers have increased.

It can also be seen that the number of students per Secondary school has increased in the reference year from 279 to 335, that is by about 20%. The number of students per teacher has remained stationary at 26, during the period.

placement of Sholapur district in the Poona division for Secondary education can be reviewed on the basis giving the 'Model set-up' of a Secondary school at two levels. The structure giving the 'Model set-up' is drawn taking averages of number of students and teachers per secondary school on the data at the district and at the Poona division level separately for years 1961-62 and 1963-64. Details are given in Table 8.9 below:

Table 8.9.

<u>Model set-up of a Secondary school</u>				
<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>		<u>Year-1963-64</u>	
	Sholapur district.	Poona Dn.	Sholapur District.	Poona Dn.
1	2	3	4	5
Total Students	279	253	335	292
Boys.	221	192	270	221
Girls.	58	61	65	71
Total Teachers.	11	10	12	11
Trained teachers.	7	7	9	7

It can be seen that both in the district and the division, total students per secondary school have increased, in the period. This increase is more in the district (56) than in the Division(39). Besides, increase in the district is reflected more in male-students(49) than that in the division(29). On other hand, growth in female students is higher in the division(10) than in the district(7). Proportions of trained teachers, however, have increased more in the district than in the division in the reference years. As seen in the set-up of Primary education, proportion of female-students in secondary education too, was more in the division in the reference years.

8.32 GROWTH IN SECONDARY EDUCATION
AS COMPARED WITH PRIMARY:

Growth in Secondary Education can also be compared with that in the Primary, by considering the ratios of students in Secondary schools per thousand primary-school going students. Such ratios deduced from data at the district and the division levels separately for years 1961-62 and 1963-64 are presented in Table 8-10. below:-

Table 8.10

Students in Secondary Education per thousand students in primary (figures in Number)				
<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>		<u>Year-1963-64</u>	
	Sholapur district	Poona division	Sholapur district	Poona division
1	2	3	4	5
Total Pupils.	131	145	151	172
Boys.	161	172	183	203
Girls.	76	96	95	116

Particulars in Table 8.10 show that the rate of growth in Secondary-school going students as compared to Primary, was higher in the division(27) than in the district(20) in the period. This rate is higher at the divisional level both amongst boys and girls. However, comparing the figures for girl-students, we find that the gap is negligible than one seen for boy-students

It can, therefore, be inferred that spread of Secondary Education amongst girls was par with the division as a whole in the reference period.

8.33. BENEFITS TO ECONOMICALLY
BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS:

Government have since some time introduced scheme to promote education by giving facilities for Economically backward class population. The scheme envisages giving free education to students coming from families earning Rs.1200 or less per annual. Beneficiary students under the scheme are increasing during the reference years, both in the district and in Poona division. In Sholapur district these increased from 16,950 to 22,823 in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64. Percentage of such beneficiaries in Sholapur district as compared with those in Poona division in the reference years are given in Table 8.11 below:

Table 8.11

Beneficiary students under EBC-scheme in secondary schools (figures in percent to total)

Year	Sholapur district.	Poona division.
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1	2	3
---	---	---

Table 8.11 contdd..

1	2	3
1961-62	53	47
1962-63	56	55
1963-64	59	56

It can be seen from contents in Table 8.11, that ^{the} scheme is benefitting more and more students during the years 1961-64. The growth amongst beneficiaries is rather low in Sholapur district (6%) as compared to that in Poona division (9%) in the reference years.

8.4. HIGHER EDUCATION

During the period 1961-64, two more colleges have been opened in Sholapur-city, in addition to six colleges functioning in the district. These institutions have thus increased to eight by the end of year 1963-64. The Sholapur College of Arts and Science was opened at Sholapur during the year 1962-63. The Medical College, now known as Late Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College was opened in the year 1963-64. By the year 1963-64, facilities were thus available in this district for University-stage education in faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Medicine. The growth in Higher Education in the reference years 1961-62 and 1963-64 is given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12.

Colleges in Sholapur district (figures in No.)		
<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3

Table 8.12 contd...

1	2	3
Colleges	6	8
Total students.	3,512	4,933
Males	3,074	4,294
Females.	438	639
Teaching staff	169	231

The Collegiate students in this district have increased in the period by 1400, with increase of two Colleges. This increase is more pronounced in males-(1200) than in females(200). In proportions, the increase in male-students was about 40%, and in females it was higher at about 50%, with total increase of about 42% in Collagiate students, Average number of students per teacher has, remained at 21 in the reference years.

The growth in Higher education can be compared by taking ratios of coll g'ate students per thousand of secondary school going students. Such ratios for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, Separately for males and females with their total are given in Table 8.13 below:

Table 8.13.

Collegiate students in Sholapur district per thousand students in secondary schools (figures in Number)		
Particulars	Year-1961-62	Year-1963-64
1	2	3
Total students	111	128
Male	123	142
Female.	67	74

We find that the number of collagiate students per thousand students in Secondary schools has increased by (17) in the reference period. This is more evident in males(19) than in female(7).

Facilities of free education under E.B.C scheme are availed by the Collagiate students too. The percentage of beneficiaries under this scheme amongst Collagiates was (44) during the year 1961-62, which has increased to (51) in the year 1963-64.

8.5. SPECIAL EDUCATION:

Different types of education are available in this district under special Education. They range from typing and shorthand to Technical and Ayurvedic medicines. Some of the important facilities available during the years 1961-64 are given below:

8.51. TECHNICAL (ENGINEERING)

Government Polytechnic has started functioning in the district at Sholapur since second Plan period. This institution provides facilities to students leading to Diploma in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. During the years under reference, the students enrolled in this institution increased from 288 to 483.

8.52. TECHNICAL (INDUSTRIAL TRAINING)

The Industrial Training Institute at Sholapur, whose activities are Centrally sponsored, provide to students, short-term courses for specialisation in different techniques from Carpentry-smithy to wireless operation. During the period enrolment of students in this institution has increased from 187 to 256.

8.53. TECHNICAL (AGRICULTURE AND SOIL CONSERVATION)

There are two schools at Sholapur giving training after Secondary stage to candidates desirous to opting for services in Agriculture, The Agricultural school which is functioning since some time, provides courses of specialisation in general techniques relating to Agriculture. During the period 1961-64, enrolment in this institution increased from 77 to 84.

The school for training in Soil-Conservation mainly trained candidates for services in Soil-Conservation wing of the Agriculture Department. During the years 1961-64, activities of training under this institution were strengthened to meet the Departmental needs. Enrolment of students during this period has increased in the institution, from 97 to 274.

8.54. MEDICAL (NURSING AND MIDWIFERY)

There are three institutions which impart training in specialisation in Midwifery and Nursing. The enrolment in the years 1961-64, has increased from 100 to 122. Most of the trainees join services in Medical Department after completion of these courses.

8.55. MEDICAL (AYURVEDIC):

Facilities are made available since the year 1962-63 for this type of education in this district. Enrolment of students has increased in the period 1962-64 from 18 to 24

Besides, there are other institutions, training pupils in different arts and crafts (including fine arts), Commercial,

diploma courses, Typing and shorthand, etc, There are also institutions giving training for work to physically handi-capped persons. There are institutions giving training in Oriental languages (Sanskrit and Arabic) There is also an institution opened in the year 1962-63 to impart training in Yogic health. This institution imparted training to 150 persons during the year 1963-64.

8.6. SOCIAL EDUCATION:

An other feature under Education which can also be mentioned here is that of Social Education. These activities are mainly concerned with promoting literacy in adults, by taking special classes in the villages.

During the years 1961-64, there was a decreasing trend in coverage of illiterate adults under this programme. In Poona division, the adults under instructions, which were 5.37 lakhs during the year 1961-62 have decreased to 3.19 lakhs during in the year 1963-64. This decrease is about 40%. In Sholapur district this decrease is more steep. From 1.42 lakh adults during the year 1961-62, the coverage, has come down to 40 thousand adults under instructions, during the year 1963-64. This decrease is about 60%.

The results of the programme have also gone down. In sholapur district, about 71 thousand adults were made literate out of 1.42 lakhs adults under instructions during the year 1961-62. The achievement of programme was thus 50% in the year 1961-62. The same reduced to about 30% in the year 1963-64.

The proportion, in the total adults made literate, in females, has however increased from 54% (1961-62) to 62% (1963-64)

in Sholapur District. The programme has thus been helpful in spreading literacy in females.

8.7. SPREAD OF EDUCATION BY AREA

As discussed earlier, spread of Education, particularly in Primary Education was practically cent per cent by the year 1963-64 in the sense that all villages have been covered by these schooling facilities.

The spread during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 can be viewed from ratios giving allocations of different institutions in Rural and Urban areas of this district. Unit of area taken for this purpose is 100 Sq. miles. Position in the year 1961-62 and 1963-64 so obtained is given in Table 8.14 below.

Table 8.14.

 Spread of Education in Sholapur district by area
 (figures give number of institution per 100 sq-miles)

Type of institutions	Year-1961-62			Year-1963-64		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Primary education.	235	139	276	259	122	289
2. Secondary education.	1	25	2	1	27	2
3. Higher education.		3	*	-	3	*

 (* Indicates negligible number)

It is evident from above that ruralisation of Primary education is increasing in the period under reference while for Secondary and Higher education it is restricted in urban areas only.

8.8. SELECTED INDICATORS OF GROWTH IN
EDUCATION

8.8.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INSTITU-
TIONS: BY POPULATION:

Aforesaid growth in education in Primary and secondary institutions can also be weighed with the rise in population with in Sholapur district. Rise in Population has been estimated, talukawise, on the basis of actual available from 1961 -census and taking into consideration trend of in the district for the last thirty years. On the basis of population estimated so obtained for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, indicators ^{are} built-up giving Primary and Secondary institutions per one lakh population . Talukawise indicators are given in Table 8.15 below:-

Table 8.15.

Institutions per lakh population district Sholapur (figures in number)				
Taluka	<u>Year-1961-62</u>		<u>Year-1963-64</u>	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	secondary
1	2	3	4	5

1. Karmala	97	3	92	3
2. Barshi.	75	8	76	9
3. Madha.	81	6	80	6
4. Malsiras.	99	5	99	4
5. Pandharpur	88	6	91	6
6. Mohol.	82	7	80	5
7. North- Sholapur.	54	6	55	7
8. South Sholapur.	98	7	93	7
9. Sangola	88	7	84	6
10. Mangalwedha	117	8	126	8
11. Akkalkot	115	3	130	3

Dist. Total	84	6	85	6

We find from the contents of Table 8.15 above, that the facility in Primary schools is rather lagging behind as compared with rise in population within some talukas of the district, particularly South Sholapur, Sangola and Karmala. The growth, however, is pacing ahead of population rise in Akkalkot, Pandharpur and Mangalwedha talukas. On the whole for the district, there was one more primary institution per lakh population during the year 1963-64 as compared to the number in the year 1961-62.

Except in talukas Mohol, Malsiras and Sangola we find that facilities of secondary institutions are kept up in the year 1963-64 as compared to the year 1961-62. In North Sholapur and Barshi, talukas, the facilities are improved in the sense that one more Secondary school is now available per lakh population. Facilities in the district as a whole, are stationary at 6, for Secondary schools per one lakh population during the years under reference.

8.82 PUPILS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY POPULATION:

Growth in students in primary and secondary schools seen earlier, during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, can be viewed in comparison with population-rise, so obtained in the respective years. The comparisons are based on indicators giving number of pupils per thousand population. Separate indicators are compared for corresponding number of pupils during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 separately, in Primary and Secondary schools. The talukawise pattern is given in Table 8.16 below:

Table 8.16

Pupils in Primary and Secondary in Sholapur district
(figures give number of pupils per thousand population)

Taluka	<u>Year-1961-62</u>		<u>Year-1962-64</u>	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	secondary
1	2	3	4	5
1. Yarmala	119	8	118	10
2. Barshi.	115	22	145	28
3. Madha.	120	12	129	13
4. Malsiras.	130	13	119	16
5. Pandharpur	125	19	130	25
6. Mohol.	126	7	121	6
7. North-Sholapur.	147	33	145	38
8. Sout-Sholapur.	127	5	130	5
9. Sangola	112	7	125	7
10. Mangalwedhall	112	8	114	9
11. Akkalkot	130	10	137	11
Dist. Total	127	17	131	20

We find that for the district a whole level of education both in Primary and Secondary school going students per thousand population, has improved in the reference years. Per thousand population in this period, four more students are taking up primary education and three more, in the Secondary education.

Within the district, the picture is rather complex. In talukas of North Sholapur, Malsiras and Mohol, in particulars, students in Primary education are reducing in the reference years,

though the number of students there in is somewhat comparable with the district average. In Barshi, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas the growth is significant. In the talukas of Mangalwedha Mohol, and Karmala enrolment of pupils in primary schools is much below the district average and the gap has widened during the period 1961-62 and 1963-64.

Position of South Sholapur taluka has remained poor with least number of pupils taking secondary education, in the period. This number in all talukas of the district, except the one in South Sholapur and Mohol talukas, has increased specially so in talukas North Sholapur, Barshi and Pandharpur talukas.

In talukas Karmala, Mohol, Sangola, Akkalkot, Mangalwedha and South Sholapur, the number of pupils taking up Secondary education is much lower comparing to district average. The position has remained practically the same in the reference years. On the other hand, pupils taking to Secondary education compare very favourably with the district average, in Barshi, North Sholapur and Pandharpur talukas during the period 1961-62 and 1963-64. One can therefore infer that growth in Secondary education is mostly represented by these talukas in the district.

8.83 GROWTH IN SECONDARY EDUCATION:
AS COMPARED WITH PRIMARY:

The growth in number of Students going to Secondary schools and primary schools can be compared by indicators showing number of Secondary schools going students per thousand students in Primary schools. Talukaswise indicators for the years under reference are given in Table 8.17 below:

Table 8.17

Number of students in Secondary schools per thousand students in Primary schools (Sholapur district)			
<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>	Increase(+) or decrease(-)
1	2	3	4
1. Karmala.	63	88	+ 25
2. Barshi.	196	193	- 3
3. Madha.	98	101	+ 3
4. Malsiras.	97	140	+43
5. Pandharpur,	150	189	+ 49
6. Mohol	61	45	- 16
7. North Sholapur	228	268	+ 39
8. South Sholapur	40	40	-
9. Sangola.	66	57	- 9
10. Mangalwedha.	76	86	+ 10
11. Akkalkot.	77	81	+ 4
District Average	131	151	+ 20

It can be observed from Table 8.17 above that the proportion of Secondary school going students compared favourably with the district average, in North Sholapur, Barshi and Pandharpur talukas in the period eventhough the same is slightly decreased in Barshi taluka. In particulars, growth in Malsiras taluka is fast coming upto district level average during the year 1963-64. The same in talukas of Pandharpur and North Sholapur is also quite significant.

Growth evident particularly in Mangalwedha and Karmala taluka is better in comparison with other talukas e. Mohol and Sangola where this proportion has actually decreased.

8.84 COST OF EDUCATION:

It is interesting to see the trends in expenditure incurred in different stages of Education. Three stages, Primary, Secondary and Higher are, Considered for this purpose

Estimates are computed from the data giving total expenditure for Primary, Secondary and higher type of institutions separately, per student enrolment in such institutions. The results obtained for the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 are presented in Table 8.18 below:

Table 8.18.

Expenditure in rupees, per student (Sholapur district)		
Type of Institution	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3
Primary.	26.5	38.5
Secondary.	108.3	100.3
Higher.	313.3	301.3

It is seen that expenditure in Primary stage was higher in the year 1963-64, possibly due to capital expenditure incurred for buildings and other expenditure on teachers' salaries due to revised pay-scales. The trends in higher stages show that cost is gradually reducing by expansion. From pattern seen in the year 1963-64, it appears that the cost in one stage to the next higher stage of education is thrice the former.

CHAPTER-IX-

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.1 GENERAL:

Facilities about Transport and communication play important role in Planned Development. Transport facilities provide a vital media both for exchange and growth of social and economic activities. All along, Government is pursuing Five Year plans to develop these facilities. Air-ways, Roads and Rail-ways form three aspects of these facilities for Sholapur district. On the other hand, Posts and Telegraphs and Radios form important aspects of Communications. All most all important places, including Taluka head quarters in this district are connected by these Communications.

9.2. ROADS:

Data of extra-Municipal Road mileage as at the end of the Second Plan show that this district ranks low in Poona division (above Kolhapur district). However it compares favourably with the state-average. Road mileage in Sholapur district was about 23 miles per 100 sq-miles, while the State-average was 21.

Details giving growth in road mileage in this district during the recent years as compared to past, is given in Table 9.1 below:-

Table 9.1

Total Road mileage in Sholapur district.

Year	Road length in miles
1	2
1950-51	1,020
1955-56	1,205
1961-62	1,313
1963-64	1,326

It can be seen that rate growth in roads in Sholapur the district in five years ending 1956 was somewhat more than that ending 1961. The growth during the years 1962-64 is located more in the construction of roads in sugarcane areas of the district, connecting Malsiras-Karmala and Malsiras-Pandharpur talukas to provide link with the National Highway, connecting Poona-Sholapur.

Details giving Road-mileages by category in the state sector and in the local Sector during the years 1961-62 to 1963, 1964 in this district, are presented in Table 9.2 below:-

Table 9.2

Road-mileage by category in Sholapur district

Road category	Year-1961-62		Year-1962-63		Year-1963-64	
	D.L.B	State	Z.P.	State	Z.P.	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Table 9.2 (contd..)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. National ways.	-	97.15	-	97.15	-	97.15
2. State High ways.	66.60	203.73	112.57	159.81	110.52	159.81
3. Major Dist. roads.	318.85	258.92	581.68	-	573.27	-
4. Other dist. roads.	160.54	15.63	178.92	-	178.92	-
5. Village roads.	98.98	27.29	135.61	-	130.52	-
6. Other roads,	52.65	13.04	70.54	-	75.49	-
District total	697.62	615.76	1079.32	256.96	1068.72	256.96

It is evident from contents of Table 9.2 that in the initial year 1961-62, road-mileage under local sector was slightly more than the one in State-sector. After formation of Zilla-Parishad, in sunsequent years, this has been enhanced in the local sector. This is due to the general policy to transfer the maintenance and deveopment of roads upto the class of 'Major-district roads' to the local sector.

During the year 1963-64, slight decrease in road-mileage under local sector, as compared with previous year is due to the reductiin in length of the State-Highways, Major district roads, and village-roads. Under village roads reduced due to some reconditioning taken up in the period. In case of the State highways and major district roads, it was partly due to Divisional and territorial adjustments. Besides, the concerned authorities maintaining these raods, also undertook programmes to recondition some portions in these roads, covering more length due to curve-s,

which were suitably blended to reduce length for easy traffic.

Variations in length under different roads by surface category, during the reference period are presented in Table 9.3 below:-

Table 9.3.

Road mileage in Sholapur district, by surface categories (figures in percent to total)

<u>Surface category</u>	<u>Year 1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
1	2	3	4
1. Cement concrete.	2.6	3.6	3.6
2. Black-topped	12.3	13.9	15.7
3. Water-bounded	42.1	42.6	41.0
4. Lower type	43.0	39.9	39.7

It can be observed from contents of Table 9.3 that developmental programmes of roads have materialised in improved road conditions in the years 1962-64. Mileage under cement-concrete increased by a percent, while the same under black topped, by over 3%.

The road-kilometerage in Sholapur district during the years 1963-64, was 88 kilometers per/100 Sq. kilometers.

9.3. RAILWAYS:

It is a unique feature of this district that all the three types of railguages, viz, broad-guage, meterguage and narrow-guage, exist. The rail-work passes through nine talukas out of

total eleven talukas, of the district. Except Malsiras and Mangalwedha talukas, all other talukas have the benefit of Railways. There are ^{three} junctions in the district. One is at Kurduwadi connecting broad-guage and narrow-guage. Others at Sholapur ^{and Hotagi} connecting meter guage and broad-guage. These junctions, ~~are connected by broad-guage line~~, of central Railway, connecting Bombay and Madras.

The broad-guage Railway enters from Poona district in Karmala taluka near Pomalwadi and passes through Madha, Mohol, North Sholapur, South Sholapur and Akkalkot talukas to enter Mysore-State. This line covers 23 stations with kilometerage of 223.42 in this district. Thus average distance between two stations is 9.7 kilometers. Considering the area covered by this railway in the six talukas of this district, kilometerage per 1000 sq. Km comes to 28. The same from the whole district ~~at~~ view-point, comes to 1.5.

The meterguage railway starts from Sholapur and covers four station in 41.6 kilometers, in this district. Thus average distance between two stations comes to about 10.4 kilometers. Considering the areas of North Sholapur, south Sholapur and Akkalkot talukas through which ^{this railway passes,} the rail kilometerage comes to about 1.2 kilometers per 1000 sq kilometer. from district view-point however, the same is very low.

The narrow guage railway enters in this district from Osmanabad district ^{near} Barshi. After covering Barshi, Madha, some border of Mohol, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas, it leaves for Sangli district. The Kilometerage in this district, covered by this line is 186.5, connecting 19 stations. Thus average distance between two stations is 9.8 K.m.s. Considering

the taluka-area benefitted, length of this railway comes to about 40 Y.ms per 1000 sq kilometer. The same from view-point of the whole district area, is 1.2.

The total railway meterage is highest in Sholapur district as compared with other districts in Maharashtra state. For the district, it works out to about 3 kilometers per 1000 sq. kolmeter. In the Maharashtra-state, the average is below 2 kilometers per 1000 sq kilometer, whereas for the India Union, it comes to about 2.5 kilometer per 1000 sq kilometer.

9.4. AIRWAYS:

Of late, facilities of civil aviation have been provided with more frequency, in the selected cities of the state. All the Divisional places are connected by airways run by Indian Air Lines Corporation. The nearest air-base to Sholarur is at Poona.

During Police-Action operation in Hyderabad-State an air-base was set up at Shola ur by Defence authorities. The base however was not maintained later on. The location is therefore not developed for civil aviation. It is utilised on few occasions for landings by planes carrying V I.P.S.

9.5. STATE-TRANSPORT:

Government with a view to render transport facilities to the people set up a Corporation in the year 1948. The system envisaged discouragement of the unhealthy competition in local agencies doing transport business on purely profit motive and encourage rational and widespread facilities of passenger transport to the travelling people, giving them assured modes and means of transport.

The Corporation was designated as 'state-Transport Corporation'. Inter-alia, it worked with other sister Corporations in the neighbouring States of Mysore, Gujrat and Andhra-Pradesh. The system by 1956, has shown significant progress, both in quality of service and expansion.

By the end of March 1964, the controlling unit of the corporation at Sholapur, a Divisional Office, is running transport on numerous routes. Direct links have been established, in the period under discussion, not only with all district headquarters of Poona division but also those in Bombay (Jalgaon), Aurangabad (Osmanabad) Bhir, Anrangabad and Nanded) and Nagpur (Buldhana) divisions. Moreover, Bijapur a district head-quarter, in Mysore-State is also connected by the S T. service.

The controlling unit in Sholapur district, of the S.T Corporation is a Division and its operational jurisdiction is not only confined to the district. The progress made in activities, therefore, cuts across other districts. Progress is given in Table 9.4 below:-

Table 9.4.

State-Transport activities of Sholapur Division		
<u>Items</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3
1. Number of routes	139	161
2. Route Kilometerage.	8,192	9,814
3. Average route distance (in Kms.)	589	610

Table 9.4 Cont..

1	2	3
4. Number of vehicles on road per day.	185	165
5. Average number of passengers travelling per day.	44,144	49,938
6. Average earning per day (Rs.)	36,413	44,795

It can be seen from contents of Table 9.4, that routes have increased in the reference years by 11%. The increase in route-kilometerage is 7.6%. The same in average route distance is 3.6%, in the reference years.

The vehicles plying on road per day however, show a reduction by about 11% in the reference years because of less availability of operating fleet. The intensive services on the other hand, are evident by increase in the number of passengers travelling per day. This increase in the reference period is also about 14%. The average daily earnings have ^{also} increased, in the period by about 13%.

The expansion is also economically profitable to the Corporation, because with the reduction in running vehicles by about 11%. they have been able to step up their income per passenger per day, from about 83 pais. to 90 paise in the period under reference. This increase is about 8% and can be favourably compared with the increase in route-kilometerage, in the reference period.

The Corporation, is contemplating setting up a goods transport system as well, in the near future to render services to public in addition to passenger-traffic ..

9.6. COMMUNICATIONS:

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone are basic communication facilities for public, run by the Central Government. These facilities at the district level are managed by the Divisional authorities of posts and telegraphs stationed at Sholapur. The authority for telephones in the Sub-Divisional office (Telephones) which is also stationed at Sholapur.

The facilities increased significantly during the years 1956-61 in the district. During the years under discussion, steps have been taken to consolidate and intensify these facilities to public. Accordingly there has been a change over in these authorities controlling the offices of posts and telegraphs in the district. Offices which had been formerly under the control of Divisional authorities outside this district, this district specially so in the case of offices situated in South Sholapur Sangola and Mangalwedha talukas. A Head-post office has been opened at Pandharpur for this purpose. Growth in these facilities during the years under discussion is given in Table 9.5 below:

Table 9.5

Communication facilities in Sholapur district.
(figures in Number)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3

Table 9.5 Contd..

1	2	3
1. Post offices	283	372
2. Telegraph offices	26	29
3. Letter boxes.	583	835
4. Post-men.	127	122
5. Telephone offices	24	24
6. Villages without post offices.	644	613

It is evident from contents of Table 9.5, that the communication facilities have increased in the district-generally, in the years 1961-62 and 1963 64. Compared with the population estimates in the reference years, the number of post-offices have remained the same at, 15, per lakh population in this district. On the other hand, number of letter boxes, per lakh population, has increased from 32 to 35 in this district, during the period. By area- coverage number of post offices, per 1000 sq Kilometers, have increased in the reference period, in this district, from 19 to 25. The same for letter boxes, also shows increase from 35 to 55. During the ^{years} under reference, one telegraph-office, each was newly opened in Pandharpur, Mohol and Madha talukas.

The facilities of Telephone offices were continued with the same number(24), in the district during the period. These are available in all talukas of the district except taluka South Sholapur. They are maximum in North Sholapur taluka.

It can be observed that number of villages without post-offices has decreased in the period by 31, in this district

in the period. This decrease is mainly due to additional coverage in North Sholapur Karmala and Mangalwedha talukas of this district in the period. Thus coverage of postal services has increased from 35% to 40%, in rural area of this district in the period.

Raddos are other means of communication, reaching all households. The criterion to see its spread is from the number of radio-licenses issued, This number which stood at 8600 during the year 1962 has increased to 12,655 in the year 1964 showing an increase in radio-sets over 50% in the period. Thus during the year 1962 there were 46 sets per lakh population in the district. During the year 1964 they are 64 sets per lakh population in Sholapur district.

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CHAPTER-X-

LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT

10.1 GENERAL:

Nationwide programme of ~~introducing~~ decentralisation in administrative ~~set-up~~, by phases was given effect to in ~~Maharashtra state~~ in May 1962 by the inauguration of Panchayat Raj. Under the set-up local bodies were formed at district level named as 'Zilla Parishads' and at taluka level, named as 'Taluka Panchayat Samitis'. Local bodies at village-level in Panchayats were already ~~functioning~~, in addition to those in Municipalities in urban areas.

Local bodies in Zilla Parishads and panchayats samities were more actively associated with administration of district development programmes of Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Education Social Welfare, Health and Public works besides the massive extension programmes under Community Development. For this, local sector administration was ^{suitably} strengthened by allocation of staff from State sector concerned with these programmes.

Zilla Parishad is constituted of elected councillors from rural areas, besides certain co-opted and nominated members. Zilla Parishad for Sholapur district has 61 members of which 54 are elected councillors. Zilla Parishad has six subject-committees each of 9 members, dealing with matters on Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry), Finance, Co-operation (including rural industries), Education, Health and Public works.

Besides, the standing committee of eleven mem-brs is constituted for final decisions, over and above the subject committees.

Zilla Parishad is headed by the President, who also heads the standing committees. Each subject-committee is also headed by the chairman, who statutorily, is a member of the standing Committee. All Taluka Panchayat Samitees form subsidiary bodies of the Zilla Parishad. Each taluka Panchayat Samittee is headed by chairman.

Table 10.1 below gives details of mem-brs in taluka Panchayat Samitees in Sholapur district.

Table 10.1

Members in taluka panchayat samitees in Sholapur district.

<u>Taluka</u>	<u>No. of members.</u>
1	2
1. Karmala	18
2. Barshi	24
3. Madha	18
4. Malsiras,	23
5. Pandharpur	15
6. Mohol	18
7. North Sholapur	13
8. South Sholapur	18
9. Sangola	18
10. Mangalwedha	10
11. Akkalkot.	22
Total	197

Thus, there are, ⁱⁿ all 197 members of taluka panchayat Samitees in Sholapur district.

Ensuing portions discuss functioning of local bodies in panchayats, Municipalities and Zilla Parishad with special reference to their Income and Expenditure for the period under reference viz, 1961-62 to 1963-64.

10.2 VILLAGE PANCHAYATS:

Village Panchayats constitute of councillors in panchas represented from village or group of villages. These bodies render services to public in their jurisdiction with special to the maintenance of law and order facilities about water-supply, sanitation, communications and the like. Details of village-Panchayats in this district for reference ^{years} are given in Table 10.2 below:

Table 10.2

----- Village panchayats in Sholapur district (figures in No.) -----			
<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year-1961-62</u>	<u>Year-1962-63</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3	4

I. <u>GROUP VILLAGE PANCHAYATS</u>			
(i) No. of V.P.s.	223	187	187
(ii) No. of Villages covered.	556	473	464
II. <u>INDEPENDENT VILLAGE PANCHAYATS:</u>			
(i) No. of V.P.s	390	473	482
(ii) No. of Villages covered.	390	473	482

Total V.P.s	613	560	669
Total villages	946	946	946

We find that number of village panchayats in the reference period increased by 56 and number of independent panchayats in the total has increased, in the years under consideration, from 64% to 72%.

Details of Income and Expenditure of village panchayats in Sholapur district during the period are given in Table 10.3 below:-

Table 10.3.

Income and expenditure of village panchayats in Sholapur district.

Year	Number of village panchayats.	Income in 000 Rs.	Expenditure in 000Rs.
1	2	3	4
1961-62	613	2,688	2,570
1962-63	660	3,338	2,799
1963-64	669	4,832	4,030

We observe from particulars in Table 10.3 above that both income and expenditure per village panchayat in ^{the} district, was increasing in the years under reference. Growth in income per panchayat was from Rs.4,385 to Rs.7,223, i.e. by about 63%. while on the other hand, expenditure per Panchayat, has also increased from Rs.4193 to Rs.6,023, i.e. by 42%. Increase in expenditure was lower than that in income. However, considering expenditure incurred by panchayats per person in rural area, we find that the same has increased from Rs.1.7 to ^{Rs.}2.8 in the period. This increase is about 61% and is comparable with increase in income of panchayats, in the reference years.

10.3 MUNICIPALITIES:

There are ten Municipalities in Sholapur district located in all talukas except Malsiras, Mohol and South Sholapur talukas. Population covered in these urban areas is about 28% of the District population. These bodies pay attention to facilities of water-supply, sanitation, health and medical facilities in urban areas. Municipalities in Barshi and Sholapur are also managing primary education institutions. Details showing income and expenditure of these Municipalities in the district, for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 are given in Table 10.4 below:

Table 10.4.

Income and expenditure of Municipalities in Sholapur District.

Year	No. of Municipalities	Income in 000 Rs.	Expenditure in 000 Rs.
1	2	3	4
1961-62	10	11,634	9,584
1962-63	10	12,199	11,130
1963-64	10	13,725	13,023.

We find from above that income of Municipalities has increased in the period by about 17%. Correspondingly, increase in expenditure is higher at about 35%. Considering expenditure per person in urban area of the district, in this period we find that it has increased from Rs.18 to Rs.23. This increase is about 28% and is appreciably higher than increase in income.

It is of interest to note here, that per capita expenditure of local bodies in urban areas is much higher as

compared to that in rural area. It is nearly ten times the latter.

10.4 ZILLA-PARISHAD:

As mentioned earlier, the local body in Zilla parishad has been entrusted by Government, a bulk of District Development programme. This local body is also empowered to impose taxes in consultation with Government to augment its resources, besides Government grants and the Revenue share.

Details giving income and expenditure of the Zilla Parishad, Sholapur for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given in Table 10.5 below:-

Table 10.5

<u>Income and Expenditure of Zilla Parishad Sholapur</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Income in gross receipts (in 000 Rs)</u>	<u>Expenditure (in 000 Rs.)</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
1962-63	19,828	16,226
1963-64	23,934	23,659

It is evident that receipts of Zilla Parishad, Sholapur increased by about 21% in the reference years. Increase in expenditure is proportionately more, in the period at 45%.

Pattern of receipts of Zilla Parishad, Sholapur can be viewed with special reference to three important factors, which are local cess, taxes, fees including interest, Government grants, Deposits and advances alongwith other items, Break-up of receipts in terms of percentages to total, under these items, are given in Table 10.6 below:-

Table 10.6.

Distribution of receipts by sources (Zilla Parishad,
Sholapur) figures in percent to total

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year-1962-63</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
1	2	3
1. Local cess, fees, rates and interest.	3.6	4.2
2. Government grants.	73.3	79.1
3. Deposits and advances including Debt section.	9.4	11.00
4. Others	4.4	2.8
5. Opening balance.	9.3	2.9

It can be seen from particulars in Table 10.6, that pro-
portion of receipts from Government were increasing. This increase
was about 6% in the reference period. Increase in the receipts from
Taxes and fees was low at about 0.6%. Receipts from Deposits and such
advances were also increasing in the period. The increase was about
2%. Bulk of receipts was, however, from Government.

Pattern of expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad,
can be viewed with special reference to expenses on Administra-
tion and Honoraria, Developmental expenditure and other expenditure
on Advances etc. Pattern is given in Table-10.7 below; in break-up
in percent to Total.

Table 10.7

Expenditure by Zilla Parishad, Sholapur (figures in
percent to Total)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year-1962-63</u>	<u>Year-1963-64</u>
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Table 10,7 Contd..

1	2	3
1. Administration and Honoraria.	4.4	4.4
2. Developmental	81.8	78.4
3. Debts, deposits and Advances.	11.00	11.1
4. Others.	2.8	6.1

It can be seen from Table 10,7 that expenditure of the Zilla Parishad under items of Administration, Honoraria, Deposits and Advances were stationary, in proportion to Total, in the years under reference. Expenditure under Developmental purposes however, decreased in the years by about 3%.

Most of the Developmental expenditure is located under Heads of Education, Community Development programmes, Buildings and Communications for both the years under reference. Since benefit of Developmental expenditure mostly goes to population in rural area, it is worth-while to consider its incidence per person in rural area of this district, during the period 1962-1964. This incidence of expenditure, per person has increased from Rs.8.6 to Rs.13 in the reference years.

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CHAPTER-XI-

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING

11.1 GENERAL:

During the period under reference, that is years 1962-1963 and 1963-64 implementation of third five years plan was in progress. Implementation of the third five years plan has been distributed at three levels as below:-

(i) STATE-LEVEL:

This implementation is about schemes in the third plan concerned with activities covering the state as a whole.

(ii) DIVISIONAL-LEVEL:

This implementation is about schemes in the third plan concerned with activities covering Division as a whole.

(iii) DISTRICT-LEVEL:

This implementation is about schemes in the third plan concerned with activities covering District as a whole. Schemes classified as state Division or District level are already published in Literature concerned with the third plan of Maharashtra-State. Discussion in this chapter is restricted to District level Scheme in the Third Plan of Maharashtra-State concerned with Sholapur district.

During the third plan, Seventy seven District level schemes are envisaged to be implemented in Sholapur District,

Particulars giving outlay and major heads of Development of these schemes are as under:-

Table 11.1

 Headwise outlay of District level schemes in third five
 Year plan District Sholapur.

Major Head Development	No. of schemes.	Out-lay in lakhs Rs.
Agricultural Programmes.	33	479.89
Co-operative and Community Development.	11	150.24
Industry and Mining.	2	23.26
Transport and Communication.	3	84.80
Social services.	28	150.34
District Total.	77	888.53

 Above particulars show that about Rs.8.9 crores are proposed to be spent on District level schemes in third plan for Sholapur District. This outlay roughly comes to Rs.47 per person in Sholapur district, considering the district population enumerated in 1961-Census. Outlay proposed to be spent in Agricultural Programmes in nearly Rs.4.8 crores during the third Plan. This outlay considered with cultivable acres in Sholapur district during the period 1961-62 comes roughly to about Rs.45 per acre cultivable land in Sholapur district.

11.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THIRD PLAN

After formation of Zilla Parishads in May, 1962 much of the

programmes covered by the District level schemes in the third plan have been transferred for implementation to Zilla Parishad authorities. Thus at district level the administration doing plan implementation has become two-fold one is the implementation remaining with Government(State-sector) while other is the implementation with authorities of Zilla Parishads(local Sector). In Sholapur district out of seventy seven schemes, with total outlay of Rs.888.53 lakhs, thirty three schemes with total outlay of Rs.326.80 lakhs have ^{been} transferred to local sector. Out of remaining schemes,49 schemes with total outlay of Rs.561.73 have been retained in State-sector. The Plan-outlay covered by district level schemes in Sholapur district now transferred to local sector, is thus about 34.6 percent of district Total.

There are some schemes such as Minor Irrigation works, Roads in sugarcane area, which are implemented both in local and state sector.

11.3. PRO RES OF EXPENDITURE:

During the first three years of plan period i.e years 1961-63, expenditure under all the District level schemes in Sholapur district was Rs.426.73 lakhs. This expenditure comes to about 48 percent of the plan outlay for these schemes. Details of this expenditure giving break-up in state and local sector are as below;

Table 11,2

 Break-up of plan provision and expenditure in local and statesectors of district level schemes in third five ye plan(district Sholapur)

Sector	Plan provision (in lakh Rs.)	Expenditure in years 1961-64 (in lakh Rs.)

(contd..)

Table 11.2 contd..

1	2	3
Local.	326.80	120.56
State.	561.73	306.17
District.	888.53	426.73

Above particulars show that progress of expenditure as compared to plan outlay in state sector was more at 54.5 percent compared to that in local sector at 37 percent.

11.4 SOME IMPORTANT DISTRICT LEVEL:
SCHEME:

Details giving feature of implementation and characteristics of different schemes covered under different sub-Heads of Development are given in the ensuing portion of the chapter.

11.41 AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES:

Under the Major-head of Agricultural Programmes, different schemes are being implemented under sub-heads of Agricultural production, land Development, Soil Conservation etc. An account of important schemes under these heads is discussed below:-

1) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

One important schemes under this programme is the Establishment of the talukas seed farms. There are 11 talukas in this district. By the end of the second five year plan 8 seed farms were established and 3 are to be established during the third five year plan period.

Out of these 2 taluka, seed farms one at Mahud Tal. Sangola and another at Mulegaon Tal. South Sholapur were completed during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 one seed farm in taluka Barshi is now to be established. Area of about 650 acres have been covered by ten taluka seed farms. The provision of Rs.6.65 lakhs is ~~expected to be spent~~ in the stipulated period, out of which Rs.382 lakhs have been spent during 1961-64.

ii) Scheme for intensive cultivation of food crops was implemented during the year 1963-64 for the first time. Blocks were selected for the scheme having irrigated facilities. The target for 1963-64 was 80,842 acres divided in paddy, Rabi Jowar wheat and pulses, Barshi Malsiras, Akkalkot, and Pandharpur Blocks were selected for this scheme. 64, 174 acres area have been covered under this scheme. The Expenditure incurred for this scheme was Rs.47,000 as against the plan outlay of Rs.2.47 lakhs.

iii) Two more important schemes viz. propagation of improved agricultural practices and General Horticultural development, were undertaken during the year 1963-64 600 dry farming sets were supplied free of cost to V.F.s for free use by the cultivators. Subsidy for purchase of 155 Iron ploughs was distributed. The expenditure for this was Rs.69,000. An area of 106 acres was brought under new plantation and 217 mango trees were renovated under the scheme of general Horticultural development making an expenditure of Rs.54,000.

ii) LAND DEVELOPMENT:

One important scheme under this head is consolidation of holding. As per recent target 35 villages are to be covered in this district with area of about 77 thousand acres. Till the end of March, 1964 11 villages are covered with 21 thousand acres of area. All targets are expected to be achieved by end of plan period.

iii) SOIL CONSERVATION:

• The target for contour bunding for the district during the third five year plan period is to cover 6 lakhs acres under contour bunding out of which during the first year of the plan an area of 1,11,59 was bunded area of 1,24,095 acres was bunded during the year 1962-63, while during the year 1963-64, an area of 1,14,592 acres was bunded. The acres bunded during the years 1962-63 was the highest since the inception of the first five year plan. This programme is ahead in this district during the last 4/5 years, so far contour bunded area in Sholapur district comes to 7.39 lakhs acres as against the 26 lakhs acres of area suitable for bunding.

iv) MINOR IRRIGATION:

No new works were under taken in Sholapur district during the first three years of the third five year plan. The Zilla Parishad authorities have explained that a number of works were investigated. Another difficulty experienced was shortage of technical personnel. The expenditure of local sector section is nil. As regards other minor irrigation works, two spill over works of the second plan viz. Nave and Ambe-awalage Bandhara were completed. Besides 3 works in progress were completed by 1962-63. A total potential of 3100 acres under the new works was created. As regards new works 9 works with a total potential of about 8000 acres and involving a total cost of Rs.83 lakhs are under consolidation of Government.

Major achievement under this sub-head were construction of irrigation wells. During the third plan much of the implementation under this Development Head has been transferred to and

Development Bank. Loans to construct 1088 new irrigation wells and repairs to 458 old wells were given during the two years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The Sholapur district Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. Sholapur advanced a total loan of Rs.42.00 lakhs for construction of 1542 new wells and 514 repairs to old wells during the year 1963-64. There is great demand for irrigation wells in this district due to paucity of other irrigation facilities. The plan target for installation of pumpsets is 5000 laons for purchase of 254, 146 and 747 pump-sets were distributed by the bank during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. In addition the loans to the extent of Rs.19.95 lakhs and Rs.02.5 lakhs were advanced to cultivators during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively for construction of well under the well operation scheme of agriculture and forest Deptt. by the Collector through Mamlatdars. This is spill over work of second five year plan.

v) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

One important scheme under this head is town milk supply scheme. Out of the total out-lay of Rs.14.00 Rs.6.56 lakhs are spent under this scheme till ^{the} end of March, 1964. The target of this scheme is to distribute 3,000 litres of milk per day and it is achieved by the end of March, 1964. However, some construction work relating to the establishment of main centre under this scheme are still to be taken up.

11.42 CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY -
DEVELOPMENT:

Under this major head important schemes under sub-head co-operation are discussed as below:

CO-OPERATION:

There are 6 schemes of Co-operative Deptt. under this sector. One important scheme being extension of Agricultural credit. Out of the total outlay of Rs.8.40 lakhs, Rs.3.97 lakhs were spent upto the end of 1963-64. Full financial targets under this scheme are likely to be achieved by the end of third plan. Another scheme about development of Co-operative marketing covers outlay of Rs.8.05 lakhs of this Rs.2.37 lakhs were spent for construction of 17 Rural godowns. Progress under community Development programme has been separately discussed.

11.43.INDUSTRY AND MINING:

Under this major head-schemes under sub-head small scale Industries are important:- One important scheme under this sector is of development of handloom co-operatives. The plan outlay for this scheme is 20.69 lakhs of which Rs.15.94 lakhs are spent till the end of year 1963.64 plan targets of assisting 16 societies & / are already covered. Rs. 11.67 lakhs were sanctioned. 10 societies to 252 societies towards rebate on sales of handloom cloth.

11.44.TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

Under this major head important schemes coming under sub-head of road Development are as under:-

One important scheme under ^{this} head is development of Roads in sugarcane areas. The outlay for this scheme is Rs.37.40 lakhs, both for state sector and local sector, of which 6.79 lakhs are already spent till the end of March, 1964. About other scheme viz. District Roads no new Roads works ^{were} undertaken during the year 1963-64. The Expenditure was incurred for improvement of road viz.

Malsiras, Tandharpur Road. The progress under this head is behind the schedules 6 bridge works and 8 G.D. works were in progress during the period from 1961-64. Six improvement works of 36 miles and one new work of 6 miles under major District Roadswere completed in 1961-62 under the district roads 6 new works in 2 miles of village roads of 4 miles were completed in 1961;62, 16 road works of 23 miles and 10 works of 10 miles were also completed during 1962-63.

11.45. SOCIAL SERVICES:

Important schemes under this major head are those coming under sub.heads of Education, Technical Education, Public Health Medical and Nursing etc. Important schemes are discussed below;

EDUCATION:

Out of the six schemes under Education the following schemes are not implemented till the end of 1963-64. a) Conversion of ordinary schools into basic schools. b) Construction of buildings for primary schools. c) Pension scheme for teaching staff of local bodies.

The important schemes under education is In troduction of free and compulsory education and Expansion of primary education Rs.4.84 lakhs were spent during the year 1961-64 as pay of primary Teachers. 152 untrained teachers and 382 trained teachers received the stipend of Rs.1.12 lakhs under the scheme of Basic training of primary teachers, 650 teachers under basic training were paid loan scholarship to the extent of Rs.1.26 lakhs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

Under this head two schemes were initiated in second plan.

Establishment of Government Polytechnic and construction of hostels for students. This has been practically achieved with expenditure of Rs.13.98 lakhs. The polytechnic runs diploma courses for students in Civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. About 320 students are enrolled for these courses.

iii) MEDICAL AND NURSING:

One important scheme under this head is establishment of cottage hostel at Karmah with plan outlay of Rs.7.76 lakhs. After completion the hospital will maintain 20 beds. However, the scheme is not yet started and is likely to spill over in fourth plan.

iv) PUBLIC HEALTH:

An important scheme under this head is the National Malaria Education programme. The main unit implementing this scheme is at Pandharpur. Out of the plan outlay 20.13 lakhs, Rs.12.87 lakhs are spent ^{till} the end of March, 1964. Active and passive surveillance work was in progress. Focal spraying and mass survey were conducted in the area where passive cases were found, ^{ing} third round of D.D.T spray/was in progress.

B.C.G. Vaccination work was in progress in this district. An expenditure of Rs.20,000 was incurred on B.C.G. vaccination for T.B. control.

National small pox eradication programme was started in this district from Nov, 1963. The vaccination programme in talukas was completed.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE:

Village panchayat water supply and drainage scheme is under implementation in this district with out lay of Rs.9.55 lakhs. The scheme envisages to complete water supply scheme at Vairag and Mohol. The work at Vairag is completed. The work at Mohol is finalised with plans and estimates which are with the authorities of the department. However this work is likely to spill over in future plan.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

Rs.70,000 were spent on welfare extension projects during 1961-64. 44 Balwadies 37 literacy classes 32 Arts and craft classes and 10 maternity centres are conducted under this scheme in this district during period 1961-64.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE:

Under the head Technical and vocational training 'Industrial Training Institute' is functioning at Sholapur. Out of the total outlay of Rs.8.45 lakhs, Rs.5.39 lakhs are spent by the end of 1963-64. Out of the target of increasing the intake capacity by 276 seats, 148 are already increased in the Industrial Training Institute at Sholapur.

Extension of the Employees' State Insurance scheme is a good success in this district. It was initiated in Nov, 1963 with plan out lay of Rs.3.80 lakhs for Sholapur district. The expenditure incurred during 1963-64 was Rs.1.01 lakhs.

To sum up activities under state sector and local sector the plan schemes are quite successful in achieving targets under Soil Conservation,

Technical Education, Labour and Labour Welfare-Social welfare
Animal Husbandry and under some schemes of agricultural
production.

11.5.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

11.51.

The community Development programme which aims at creating an urge for better living among the rural population was launched in the this district in 26-1-1964 in Mohol Block. The coverage has been steadily extended to other talukas and by April,1963, the entire rural population has been covered by C.D. programme. The following table shows the position of various Blocks in this district as at the end of March, 1964.

Table 11.3

Position of C.D. Blocks as on 31-3-1964 in Sholapur district.			
Sr.No.	Name of the Block	Stage	Size in C.P.A.
1	2	3	4
1.	South Sholapur	I	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.	North Sholapur.	I	1
3.	Akkalkot	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4.	Sangola	I	2
5.	Malsiras.	I	2
6.	Mangalwedha	I	1
7.	Nadha.	II	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8.	Warmala.	II	2
9.	Pandharpur	II	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.	Barshi.	II	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
11.	Mohol.	III	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total			19

the
 It is clear from/above table that all the talukas in this district have been brought under the community development programme. At the end of 1961-62, nearly 72 percent of the area of Sholapur district was brought under community Development programme covering 73 percent of the population and 79 percent of villages of the district But during 1962-63 and 1963-64 the rest of area in the district was brought under the C.D. programme.

Three P.E.S. Blocks went into stage I Block during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. Sangola Malsiras and Mangalwedha P.E.S. Blocks were converted into stage I Blocks on 2-10-1962 1-4-1963 and 1-4-1963 respectively. Similarly two stage I Blocks viz. Parmala and Pandharpur went into sage II Blocks on 1-4-1962 and 2-10-1963 respectively. Mohol stage II went in stage III Block with effect from 1-4-1963.

11:52.

The C.D. staff position in this district as on 31-3-1964 is as under:

Table 11.4

Staff position in C.D. Blocks as on 31-3-64 in Sholapur district.			
Name of post.	Staff in position	% of staff in position to total staff sanctioned.	% of staff trained.
1	2	3	4
1. B.D.O.	11	100	90
2. Gram-sevaks	175	89	100

Table 11.4 Contd..

1	2	3	4
3. Gram sevikas	19	51	68
4. E.O. (Agril.)	13	81	69
5. E.O. (A.H.)	8	80	100
6. E.O. (Co.Op)	16	93	87
7. E.O. (Indu).	9	81	100
8. E.O. (panchayat)	11	100	81
9. E.O. (Social- Education)	10	90	80
10. Mukhya sevika	5	45	60
11. Overseer	12	85	100
12. Statistical Assistant.	6	54	100

The large number of posts of gram sevikas Mukhya sevikas and Statistical Assistants were vacant in this district during period 1962-64.

11.53.

The plan provision of the C.D. project in Rs. 126-76 lakhs against this total the expenditure incurred during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs.27.19 lakhs Rs.31.23 lakhs and Rs.22.27 lakhs respectively, The average rate of expenditure per Block of C.P.A pattern per quarter in Sholapur district during the year 1961-64 was Rs.41 thousands. The classification of Blocks of Sholapur district according to expenditure percentage to prorata percent of expenditure for March, 1963 and March, 1964 is as under.

Table.11.5.

Classification of Blocks according to expenditure
(district sholapur.)

Name of the Block.	% of Pro-rate expdr. March, 1963	Expdr. class.	% of pro-rate Expdr. March 1964.	Expdr. class.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bandharpur.	78.1	A	-	-
2. South Sholapur	101.4	A	89.9	A
3. North Sholapur	111.3	A	96.8	A
4. Akkalkot	89.7	A	79.5	A
5. Karmala.	55.7	-	-	-
6. Sangola.	94.0	-	99.7	A
7. Barshi.	60.0	-	-	-
8. Mohol.	74.09	-	-	-
9. Mangalwedha	-	-	115.2	A
10. Madha.	83.5	-	-	-
11. Falsiras.	-	-	52.2	A

All the blocks were in 'A' class in this district during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

11.54.

The Classification of Blocks according to physical Achievements for March, 1963 and March, 1964 is as under.

The Classifications given to Blocks by percentage to pro-rate expenditure are restricted to only stage-I.

The general indices ^{given} below are based on progressive achievements in overall activities of the C.D.Blocks.

Table.11.5.

Classification of Blocks according to physical Achievements. Dist. Sholapur.

Name of the Block.	General index as on 31-3-63	Class	General index as on 31-3-64	Class
1	2	3	4	5
1. South Sholapur	219	-A.Spl-	198	-A.Spl-
2. North Sholapur	184	-do-	190	-do-
3. Akalkot.	112	A	127	A
4. Sangola	-	-	86	A
5. Barmala.	137	A	141	A
6. Madha.	182	-A.Spl-	177	-A.Spl-
7. Barsni.	154	-do-	185	-do-
8. Tandharpur	110	A	259	-A.Spl-
9. Mohol.	181	-A.Spl-	186	-do-
10. Mangalwedha	-	-	-	-
11. Malisras.	-	-	-	-

5 Blocks out of 8 Blocks were in 'A' special class and 3 Blocks in 'A' class during the year 1962-63 similarly 6 Blocks out of 9 blocks were in 'A' special class and 3 Blocks in 'A' class during 1963-64, The performance in respect of physical Achievement as a whole in this district was ahead the schedule.

11.55

The value of people's contribution received in the form of cash, kind and labour since inaguration of the programme in this district till the end of the year 1963-64 amounts to Rs.33.60 lakhs.

In years 1962-64 the contribution collected was Rs.10.18 lakhs. It can be seen that rate of collection per person in year 1962-64 in C.D. Block area was arounds 76 paise.

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CHAPTER-XII-

PRICES

12.1 INTRODUCTION:

Prices of different commodities have economic significance in the sense that they form an indicator of cost of living and pattern of consumption. On the basis of broad classification these prices can roughly be grouped into two types. 1) agricultural commodities ii) other than agricultural commodities. Accordingly Sholapur district can be enlisted mainly in first group and therefore a study of price trends of agricultural commodities in this district is important.

12.2. SALIENT FEATURES OF SHOLAPUR MARKET AREAS:

As seen earlier Sholapur district is bounded by the Mysor State and Osmanabad district this situation has attributed greater importance to the Sholapur city market, because the adjoining areas as above are connected with the Sholapur markets for their needs to some extent.

Arrivals of agricultural commodities especially wheat is incoming from Mysore state areas. Secondly some important towns from this district such as Barshi, Akalkote etc. are important markets for agricultural commodities like pulses and Groundnut similarly Akalkot market is famous for Dry-chillies.

12.3 PRICE QUOTATIONS OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES:

Since the declaration of emergency in October, 1962 in the Country, all the consumer prices attained greater importance.

It was looked upon as an important aspect of policy matter to watch the price-line and keep it at low level. Since then Bureau of Economics and Statistics has taken up systematic price collection, it is carried out at all the district head quarters i.e for urban areas of Maharashtra State as well as from some of the selected representative rural market price Data for both urban and rural areas are available with the District Statistical Organisation functioning at district level for the period from Nov, 1962 onwards. Observations as summarised below are based on the data collected by the Bureau.

12.4.

The price situation during Nov, 1962 and Dec, 1962 of different important commodities was as below:

Table 12.1

Wholesale price trends in Sholapur city market			
Commodities with type.	Wholesale prices in Nov, Dec, 62 Rs. per quintal		
	Max.	Min.	Average (in rounded Rs.)
1	2	3	4
<u>FOOD-GRAINS</u>			
Rice- fine.	80-00	70-00	75-00
Rice Med.	70-00	55-00	61-00
Rice Coarse.	52-00	51-00	51-00
Wheat Md.	68-00	56-00	59-00
Wheat Coarse.	57-00	48-00	51-00
Jowar fine	59-00	52-00	55-00
Bajri No.1.	44-00	36-00	39-00
<u>PULSES:</u>			
Gram-dal Punjab	55-00	53-00	53-00

Table 12.1 Contd..

1	2	3	4
Tur - dal Karan brand.	85-00	74-00	78-00
Moog dal local	70-00	68-00	68-00
Urid-dal local	105-00	95-00	99-00
<u>EDIBLE OILS:</u>			
Groundnut Oil local.	200-00	175-00	185-00
Safflower oil Local.	35-00	325-00	350-00
<u>OTHER COMMODITIES</u>			
Dry chillies Sangli.	350-00	270-00	296-00
Gur Yellow coarse.	79-00	48-00	60-00

12.5.

It will be seen that in food grains maximum variation in prices is for Rice fine (Rs.15/-) and similarly minimum variation for Rice coarse variety (Rs.1/-). Next to Rice medium, major variation can be noticed in wheat medium (Rs.12/-). In case of pulses the maximum variation is in Tur dal (Rs.11/-) and minimum variation in gram-dal and Moog-dal (Rs.2/-). While studying the variations in respect of edible oils/^{it}would be seen that wider variations stand in the price line of safflower oil (Rs.25/-)

12.6.

It can also be observed that in food grains price level of rice (f) was highest at Rs.80-00 per quintal, for Bajri it was lowest at Rs.36-00 per quintal.

Other food-grains are graded between Rs.51/- Rice (coarse) to Rs.70/- Rice (Med).

12.7

For pulses Urid-dal priced higher at Rs.105/- per quintal followed by , Tur dal Rs.85/- Moog-dal Rs.70/- Higher price of Hrid is obvious due to inadequate local produce.

12.8.

While observing the trends in price lines of Groundnut oil and Safflower oil it would be seen that the degree of variation is much higher. This might be mainly due to supply position of raw materials viz. Groundnut and Karadi, supplies of Karadi were shorter than that of groundnut.

12.9.

These price quotations as available from Nov, 1962 would constitute the basis for further comparisons in the price trends in the subsequent year i.e 1963.

12.10.

The price situation during the year 1963 (i.e from Jan, 1963 to Dec, 1963) of different important commodities was as below:

Table 12.2

Wholesale price trends in Urban area Sholapur city Market				
Comodities with type.	Wholesale prices in 1963 at Sholapur city market (in Rs per quintal)			
	Average prices in the months			
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5

Table 12.2 Contd..

1	2	3	4	5
<u>1. FOOD-GRAINS</u>				
Rice fine.	71-00	78-00	87-00	85-00
Rice Med.	59-00	75-00	78-00	69-00
Rice Coarse.	50-00	62-00	70-00	60-00
Wheat Med.	58-00	58-00	53-00	52-00
Wheat Coarse.	54-00	54-00	52-00	55-00
Jowar fine.	42-00	45-00	43-00	43-00
Jowar coarse.	28-00	38-00	38-00	40-00
<u>2. PULSES:</u>				
Gram-dal Punjab	48-00	56-00	55-00	65-00
Tur-dal Hearan Brand.	72-00	88-00	99-00	103-00
Moog-dal local fine.	66-00	68-00	64-00	76-00
Urid dal	94-00	100-00	96-00	89-00
<u>3. EDIBLE OILS:</u>				
Groundnut oil.	172-00	185-00	195-00	185-00
Safflower oil.	175-00	190-00	200-00	190-00
<u>4. OTHER COMMODITIES:</u>				
Dry chillies	210-00	210-00	260-00	185-00
Gur.	65-00	102-00	121-00	104-00

12.11. RICE

Prices of rice for all the varieties ranges between Rs.87-75 to Rs. 50/- the prices are higher in the month of Sept, for all the varieties the prices are minimum in the month of March

and the same are higher in the month of Sept, the trend shows that prices are going upwards right from March onwards and are higher in Sept. Prices after Sept, are decreasing this is possibly due to new arrivals of Pharis season. The increase in the prices can be summarised as shown below:

Table 12.3

Price trends of rice in Sholapur duty market (in 1963)		
Rice	Increase by Rs.	
	June	Sept.
1	2	3
Fine	7-00	9-00
Medium	16-00	13-00
Coarse	12-00	12-00

From this it would be clear that the increase is very rapid from March to June.

WHEAT MEDIUM AND COARSE:

During the year 1963 it is seen that the prices of wheat (medium) are declining from Rs.58/- to Rs.52/-. They are higher in March and in June at Rs.58/-. In Dec, they are low at Rs.52/-. In the price trends of both the varieties it can be seen that the price trends are more or less constant from March to June then onwards the trends are observed to be going down in Sept by (Rs5/-, in Dec. (Rs.6/-). In case of coarse variety the position is similar till Sept. But it is witnessed that the trend is not consistent in Dec, because the prices have increased by (Rs.3/-)

TOWAR FINE:

The price is seen to be maximum in the month of June then again the price is seen to be increased by Rs.2/- in subsequent months the price trend of course variety is similar to this variety.

PULSES:

GRAM-DAL:

It can be seen that the variation in prices stands at Rs.16/- the minimum price is Rs.49/- prevailing in March and maximum price is seen in Dec, (Rs.65/-) the price increased by Rs.7/- from March to June. But the increase from Sept, to Dec, is greater by (Rs.10/-)

ARHAR-DAL

The price trend shows that prices have been increased from Rs.72/- to Rs.103/- i.e by Rs.31 the prices shows gradually increasing trends from March, to June by (Rs.16/-) June to Sept, by Rs.11/- and from Sept, to Dec, by Rs.4/-.

MOOG-DAL:

It can be seen that the prices are increasing from Rs.66/- to Rs.76/- in the year. The minimum price is seen in Sept, and same has gone upto maximum in Dec, only.

URID-DAL:

The maximum price for the this commodity stands at Rs.100/- in June, where as the minimum price is noticed

December. In general it can be seen that possibly due to less consumption and adequate supply there are less fluctuations in the prices.

EDIBLE OILS:

Groundnut Oil: The price was maximum in September (Rs. 195/-) and minimum in December (Rs. 171/-) the price has increased by Rs. 13/- from March to June on the other hand the same is decreased by Rs. 24/- from September to December.

SAFFLOWER OIL:

The maximum price of this commodity stands at Rs. 200/- in September. While it is minimum in March only. The range of variation in prices in case of this commodity is wider of Rs. 25/- price increased by Rs. 15/- from March to June and by Rs. 10/- from June to September. Then onwards it is witnessed that the price has gone down by Rs. 10/- in December.

DRY-CHILLIES:

The maximum price is seen in September (Rs. 260/-) and minimum price is observed in December (Rs. 185/-) It is noticed that price trends remained stationary in March and June.

GUR:

In case of this commodity wider variation in prices are seen. The variation is to the tune of Rs. 56/-. The Maximum price is seen in September and the minimum price is in March. The price increased from March to June by Rs. 37/-. From June to September by Rs. 19/- from September to December it is noticed that the price is increased by Rs. 17/-.

This rapid increase in price is possibly because of less production of Gur and the control on sugar.

12.12

Comparison in the price trends prevailing in Nov, 62 and Nov, 1963 is shown in the table below:

Table 12.4

Comparison in price trends of 1962 and 1963			
Commodities	Average	Average	increase (+ increase - decrease)
	Wholesale prices per quintal (in Rs.)	decrease	
	Nov, 62	Nov, 63	(in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1. Jowar fine	52-00	42-00	- 19
2. Wheat coarse	55-00	53-00	- 35
3. Rice fine	75-00	85-00	+ 13
4. Arhar dal	82-00	102-00	+ 24
5. Gur	69-00	85-00	+ 23

This comparative picture indicates that except of Jowar and Wheat the prices of other commodities increased in the year 1963 the increase as seen in case of Arhar dal/Gur is notable.

12.13.

Comparison of similar lines of the price situation prevailing in December, 62 and December 1963 is illustrated in the following table.

Table 12.5.

Comparison of price trends			
Commodities	Average Wholesale prices per quintal (in Rs.)	Average increase (+) decrease (-) (in Rs.)	
		Dec, 62	Dec, 63
1	2	3	4
1. Jowar	59-00	54-00	- 24
2. Wheat coarse	48-00	57-00	+ 19
3. Rice fine	70-00	80-00	+ 14
4. Arhar dal	74-00	100-00	+ 35
5. Gur	62-00	100-00	+ 61

This comparison also reveals that except of Jowar, the prices of other commodities are increased on larger scale. Especially the increase in Gur and Arhar dal is to a greater extent.

12.14 STRUCTURE OF RETAIL PRICES
AT SHOLAPUR CITY MARKET:

The trends of retail prices at city market Sholapur during the month November and December in year 1962 are summarised in the table below:

Table 12.6

The trend of retail prices at Sholapur city market.	
Commodities	Average retail prices (in Rs. and Ps. per kilogram) prevailing in the month of:

Table 12.6 Contd..

Commodities	Nov, 62	Dec, 62	Average prices
1	2	3	4
<u>FOOD GRANS</u>			
Rice fine	0-80	0-77	0-79
Rice Med.	0-67	0-62	0-65
Rice coarse.	0-54	0-54	0-54
Wheat Med.	0-65	0-56	0-60
Wheat coarse.	0-59	0-50	0-55
Mojar fine	0-57	0-59	0-58
<u>PULSES:</u>			
Gram-dal	0-52	0-56	0-57
Tur dal.	0-88	0-76	0-82
Moog dal	0-71	0-71	0-71
Urid dal.	1-08	1-08	1-05
<u>EDIBLE OILS:</u>			
Groundnut oil	1-96	1-75	1-85
<u>OTHER COMMODITIES</u>			
Dry chillies	3-41	2-88	3-15
Gur	0-75	0-64	0-70
Dhoti mill(pair)	10-34	10-30	10-32
Sari(handloom pair)	29-00	29-00	29-00

12.15

In foodgrans wide variations in retail prices is witnessed in case of wheat med.(Rs.9/-) and similar is the case in respect

of wheat coarse variation to the tune of Rs.9/- In case of rice of all the varieties the variation do not reach beyond Rs.5/-)

In pulses, the greater variation is observed in case of Arhar dal Rs.12/-

12.16.

The trends in retail prices at city market Sholapur during the year 1963 are shown in the table below:-

Table 12.7

The trends in retail prices at city market
Sholapur.

Commodities	Average retail prices (in Rs. and Ps. per Kg) prevailing in year 1963. - Months-			
	March	June	Sept.	December
1	2	3	4	5
<u>FOOD GRANS</u>				
Rice fine	0-73	0-80	0-91	0-88
Rice Med.	0-60	0-73	0-80	0-75
Rice Coarse.	0-51	0-60	0-74	0-62
Wheat Med.	0-60	0-60	0-56	0-55
Wheat Med.	0-57	0-57	0-55	0-56
Jowar fine	0-46	0-48	0-46	0-47
<u>PULSES:</u>				
Gram dal.	0-52	0-60	0-57	0-67
Tur dal.	0-74	0-90	1-00	1-09
Moog da l.	0-69	0-70	0-69	0-81
Urid dal.	0-97	1-05	1-00	0-92
<u>EDIBLE OILS:</u>				
Groundnut oil	1-72	1-90	2-00	1.82

the same is less in March and September. The Variation in the prices can be seen as Ps.2/-, The fluctuations in these prices are normal.

PULSES:

More fluctuations in prices are seen in Urid-dal and A rhar-dal with exception of Urid-dal prices for other Commodities are increasing in the year. They were higher during Dec.

EDIBLE OILS:

The price is at maximum at Rs.2/- in Sept, and Minimum at Rs.1-72 in March. The increase in price from March to June is of Ps.18/- and from June to Sept, Ps.10/- subsequently it is seen that from Sept, to Dec, price is decreased by Ps.18/-

OTHER COMMODITIES:

DRY CHILLIES:

The price is at maximum in June Rs.3-25 and at minimum Rs.2-06 in Dec, The increase from March to June is notable (Rs.1-00).

GUR:

The price is at maximum Rs.1-26 in Sept, and at Minimum Rs.0.72 in March.

COCHEUNG:

It would be seen that the prices ^{are} more or less uniform through-out the year.

Table 12.7 contd..

1	2	3	4	5
<u>OTHER COMMODITIES.</u>				
Dry Chillies.	2.25	3.25	2.25	2-06
Gur	0-72	1-03	1-25	1-12
<u>CLOTHING:</u>				
Dhoti mill pair	10-46	10-46	10-46	10-46
Sari(handloom) "	28-20	28-00	28-00	28-00

12.17

For all the varieties of rice it is seen that the prices are gradually increasing from March, to September increase in prices of Rice fine by Ps. 18/- Rice Med. by Ps. 20/-. Rice coarse by Ps. 9/-.

From September onwards the prices are showing downward trends the decrease in price of Rice fine by (ps. 3/-). Rice Med. by (ps. 5/-) rice Coarse by (Ps. 12/-). The price level in December for all the three varieties however is above that in March.

WHEAT:

In case of both the varieties prices are at maximum in March and June and have decreased in December.

TOBACCO:

Price trends shows that price is more in June where as

12.18. STRUCTURE OF RETAIL PRICES:
IN RURAL AREAS:

As discussed earlier, three important and representative rural markets from the district Sholapur were selected for studying the trends in retail prices. The three centres in the district were Mandrup Taluka South Sholapur, Modnimb Taluka Madha and Vairag Taluka Barsi.

The discussion given below, therefore is totally confined to the prices data collected from this source. The table will give average trends of some important commodities, prevailing in some selected months.

Table 12.8

Average rural retail prices (Rs. per Kg)				
Commodities.	<u>Year-1962</u>		<u>Year-1963</u>	
	Average prices prevailing in the month of			
	June	Dec.	June	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5
<u>FOOD-GRANS:</u>				
1. Rice Med.	0-71	0-66	0-69	0-78
2. Wheat Coarse.	0-66	0-65	0-58	0-53
3. Jowar	0-39	0-46	0-43	0-44
4. Bajra	0-45	0-43	0-40	0-39
<u>PUISES:</u>				
5. Arhar-dal	0-59	0-70	0-90	0-91
6. Gram-dal	0-54	0-57	0-60	0-64
7. Moog-dal	0-48	0-64	0-87	0-68
8. Urid-dal	0-51	0-86	1-08	0-94

Table No.12.8 Contd..

1	2	3	4	5
<u>OILS:</u>				
Groundnut Oil	1.88	1.83	1.86	1.81
Safflower oil	1.95	2.03	1.95	2-00
<u>OTHER COMMODITIES</u>				
Dry chillies	2.58	3.05	3.40	2.45
Cur.	0-60	0-62	1-01	1-98

12.19.

The fluctuations in the price trend of some of the important commodities can be discussed as below:

RICE:

In June 1962 the prices are at maximums but the same are decreased by Ps.5/- in Dec, 1962. Position is not constant in 1963 the prices have gone up in Dec, 1963.

WHEAT:

In June 1962 the prices are higher slightly than in Dec, 1962. During year 1963 prices of this commodity are decreasing.

JOHAR:

Prices are increased in Dec, 1962 by Ps.5/- this increasing trend is not constant in 1963 prices have again increased slightly by Dec, 1963.

APRAR DAL

The price of this commodity ^{is} increased by Rs.11/- in

in period June, 1962 to Dec, 1962. In the year 1963 the price level has further gone upto to 91 Ps.

EDIBLE OILS:

The trend in prices in 1962 and 1963 are more or less constant.

DRY-CHILIES:

The prices have increased by 47 Ps. during the last six months of the year 1962. The position in 1963 is seen to be reverse. The price decreased by 94 Ps. in June 1963 to Dec, 1963.

GUR:

The prices of Gur were around 60.Ps. per Kg. in year 1962. But these have increased considerably during second half of year 1963 by Dec, 1963 the prices were around two per Kg.

CHAPTER-XIII-

MISCELLANEOUS

13.1. Police, Crimes.

Police Force is vitally important to keep law and order in the district. During the year 1961, it was 1958 in the district. The same, in the year 1962 was increased to 2043. In the year 1963 it was lower at 1985. The Police-stations in number were 20 in the years 1961-63. The total outposts in the district numbered 29 during the year 1961. One out post was added during the year 1962. Total outposts in the years 1962-63 in the district were 30. There were no sub-posts in the year 1961 in this district. Five sub-posts were opened in the year 1962 and were maintained in the year 1963, in this district. Lock-ups totalling to 20 were maintained in this district through out the period under consideration.

Cognizable crimes reported were generally decreasing in this district in the years 1961-63. During the year 1961, as many as 16,903 cognizable crimes were reported. They were lower during the year 1963 at 14,403. Non-Cognizable crimes, however, were on the increase. During the year 1961, non-cognizable crimes reported were only 5432. They were highest at 11,740 in the year 1962 in the district. During the year 1963, they were 10,175.

The Police-force per lakh population in this district was maximum in the year 1962 at 107. During the year 1961, the same was 104. In the year 1963, it is estimated at 101 in this district.

Cost of Police-strength during the year 1961 was Rs. 27.68 lakhs. The same was higher at Rs.32.20 lakhs in this district in the year 1962. In the year 1963 it reduced a bit to Rs.30.79 lakhs. This cost, per member ⁱⁿ the Police-force, in the district, was generally increasing in the years under discussion. It was Rs.1,414 in the year 1961 and rose to Rs.1,541 during the year 1963. Correspondingly, the cost of Police-force per persons in this district has increased in the years 1961-63, from Rs. 1.47 in the year 1961 to Rs.1.56 during the year 1963. Thus, the maintenance of law and order per person, in this district has become costlier by about 9% in the years under consideration.

13.2 COURTS:

All the talukas in Sholapur district have court facilities. At district head-quarters, there are four lower Division courts in addition to the District Court. Details giving cases decided in these courts by two categories (viz, Civil and Criminal) are given in Table 13.1 below:

Table 13.1

Numbers of cases decided in Courts of Sholapur district.			
Year	Civil	Criminal	Total
1	2	3	4
1961	10,460	23,786	34,246
1962	9,620	26,337	35,957
1963	9,415	21,063	30,478

Particulars in table 13.1, show that court-cases decided were more during the year 1962. They were least in the year 1963, the period under consideration. Criminal cases decided were generally more than the Civil in the period under discussion. The former were about 70% of the total cases decided.

13.3. JOURNALS & PRESSES:

All journals published in this district are in Marathi language only. During the year 1961, there were in all 16 Journals and News-papers published in this district, of which, 3 were Dailies. By the year 1963, one more Daily Newspaper was added in addition to four more Journals. Dailies from Sholapur like 'Sanchar' and Samachar' are these days publishing latest news due to availability of TeK-printer system. They are also popular in neighbouring districts of Marathwada region.

Number of printing Presses in this district were also increasing in the period under discussion. During the year 1961 they were 30. By the year 1963, they increased to 92. Most of them are located in Sholapur-city.

13.4. CINEMAS

Cinemas theatres, these days, form popular centres of public entertainment. Cinema theatres at Sholapur in 'Bhagwat Chitra nagar' have been an attraction to public since long. Besides there are also two Tamasha theatres ('Uma' and 'Shree') in this district, at Sholapur. Each of them has seating capacity of about 250.

At the end of December 1963, there were in all 26 cinema theatres and two Tamasha theatres in this district. Their details are given in Table 13.2 below:

Table 13.2

Cinema and Tamasha theatres in Sholapur district as at the end of December, 1963.

Taluka	No. of Theatres	No. of Seats provided
1	2	3
1. North Sholapur	15	8,436
2. Pandharpur	3	1,395
3. Barsi	4	1,712
4. Akkalkot	2	369
5. Malsiras	2	823
6. Barmala	1	478
7. Madha	1	477
District Total.	28	13,690

Amongst Cinema theatres in Sholapur district, Bhagwat Chitra-Mandir' at Sholapur has maximum sitting capacity of 941. Next is 'Meena Talkies' at Sholapur with sitting capacity of 899.

13.5 FAIRS:

Pandharpur and Sholapur are two important Pilgrimage centres in this district. Importance attached to Pandharpur due to the abode of Lord Vithoba needs no elaboration. Fairs at Pandharpur during the month of Ashadha and Kartika are well known all over state, Devotees from nooks and corners gather on the holy day of Ekadashi for Darshana. The congregation touches the figure of over 2 lakhs on these days.

Sholapur assumes busy life in January every year, on account of well-known 'Gaddafair' on Makar Sankranti day. Many devotees of Lord Siddheshwara from this district and from Southern region of the Country come up for the festival procession. The congregation in this period is well over a lakh in number.

13.6. EMPLOYMENT:

Employment exchanges were set up by Government after the second World War, primarily to assist ex-servicemen to get jobs. After Independence, these units have been assigned duties to assist all persons seeking employment, to get a suitable job.

Activities of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Sholapur in the years under discussion are given in Table 13.3 below:

Table 13.3

Employment Exchange Statistics, Sholapur district (figures in Number)				
Year	Vacancies notified	Candidates employed	Candidates on Live Register	Employers using Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	1,361	712	5,082	269
1962-63	2,598	936	6,749	339
1963-62	2,890	1,178	6,788	383

Particulars in Table 13.3 show significant increase in notification of vacancies in the reference years by over 150%.

Table 13.4 Contd..

1	2	3*	4	5*
	(figures give employees in number and * bracketed figures given in percent to total)			
I. Govern- ment.	23,310	(27.2)	30,132	(28.4)
Central.	16,030	(18.7)	18,998	(17.9)
State.	7,280	(8.5)	11,134	(10.5)
II. Quasi- Govt.	1,477	(1.7)	1,617	(1.5)
III. Local bodies.	9,813	(11.4)	11,919	(11.3)
IV. Private bodies.	51,073	(59.7)	62,062	(58.8)
D ist. Total	85,673	(100)	1,05,730	(100)

It can be seen from Table 13.4 that total employees in the reference period have increased by 23%. Their proportion, in percent with the total district population in the reference periods, also shows some increase from 4.5 to 5.5. Thus, the servicemen in the district have increased by a percent in total population.

It can be observed that employees have increased in number in the reference periods in all the four categories. The increase is more in State-Govt. sector(53%). This is also reflected in the proportion of employees to the Total, which is declining in all other sectors.

Employees in Private Bodies were, however, significant in this district during the period. Their proportion in percent to total was around 60.

13.7. FINANCIAL STATISTICS:

13.71. Banking Facilities.

Banking facilities in this district during the years 1961-64 have increased with the increase in their offices from 50 to 63. Total towns and villages having these facilities increased in the period from 15 to 21, Banking services have thus been expanded in the district in the period. During the year 1961 there was one Bank-office per 37,000 persons in the district. By the year 1963, the position has come to one Bank office per 31000 persons in the district.

13.72. SMALL- SAVINGS:

The Small-Savings programme has received good response in this district in the years 1961-64. Net collections in the years 1963-64 were Rs. 53.39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 28.76 lakhs in the year 1961-62. The same per person in the district, have thus rose from Rs. 155 to ^{Rs.} 2.7 in the period under reference. The reasons for response seems to be the added facilities in mode of Small-Savings, besides other facilities of deposits and accruing benefits of interest.

13.73. LAND REVENUE:

Importance of Land Revenue need not be emphasised as it forms basic source of Government's income in this State. More so, for this district, where population is dependent on Agriculture.

Details about Revenue Collections in the Years under discussion are given in Table 13.5 below:

Table.13.5.

Land Revenue Collections in Sholapur District.			
Particulars	Year		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1. Demand (lakh Rs.)	26.98	28.04	42.72
2. Collections(-do-)	26.98	25.38	39.44
3. Collections in per cent to demand.	100.0	90.8	92.3
4. Collection per acre of gross cropped area(Rs.)	0.89	0.83	1.32

from
It is evident/above particulars that collections were lower in this district in the year 1962-63. They were best in the * Year 1961-62. However, collections per acre of gross-cropped * area in this district, have increased in the year 1963-64, as compared with those in the year 1961-62, by about 58%. The increase in total revenue collections in value, in these two years of the the reference period, is a lot more, in this district, at about 70%.

13.74. COLLECTION OF TAXES OTHER

TAXES ON LAND REVENUE:

Important from the view of collections are the Taxes imposed by the state Government, for Excise, Sales and Entertainment. Collections under those taxes in the period 1961-64 are presented in Table 13.6 below:-

Table.13.6.

Receipts from Excise-Revenue, Sales, Tax and Entertainment Tax, in Sholapur district (figures in 000 rupees)

Particulars	Year		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1. Excise revenue	21.8	21.2	28.0
2. Sale-tax.	3,262.4	3,402.7	4,135.7
3. Entertainment Tax.	549.8	1,974.0	3,089.2

Particulars in table 13.6 show an overall increase in Tax- collections particulars in the years 1963-64 and 1961-62. Increase in Excise-revenue is about 33%. The same in Sales-tax is about 55%. Collections under Entertainment-Tax are quite large in the year 1963-64 as compared to the year 1961-62. The Entertainment tax per person, in the District, has increased in the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, from thirty Paise to about hundred & fifty Paise.

13.75. REGISTRATIONS AND DEES:

All talukas of this district are covered by the offices of Sub-Registrars under the control of District Registrar at Sholapur. Details of their activities in the district are given in the table 13.7 below:-

Table-13.7

Table.13.7. Contd..

Registrations, fees collected and Properties transferred in Sholapur district.		
<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year</u>	
	1961.	1963.
1.	2	3
1. No. of Documents registered.	15,581	19,285
2. Value of Properties transfer red(in 000 Rs.)	18,601	19,715
3. Registration fees collected (in 000 Rs.)	131.9	189.8

It can be observed from contents in Table 13.7 that business through Registrations was on increase in the years 1961-63 in this district. The transactions in properties by value have increased by about 6%. Increase in total Registration-fees is more; by over 43% in the years under reference. The average fees received per document registered, in the district, has also increased in the reference years, from Rs.8.5 to Rs.10.

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THE - END
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DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

1962-63 AND 1963-64

OF

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

(PART- II-)

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APPENDIX-A.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE
(Based on the Data for 1963-1964)

Item	: Number :	Item	: Number
<u>AREA AND POPULATION</u>			
1) Area(Sq. miles)	5,813	13) Total Geographical area(in 000 acres base year 1962-63)	3,708
2) No. of Talukas	11	14) Area sown (000 Acres)	
3) No. of Towns	10	i) Net	2,952
4) No. of villages		ii) Gross	3,047
a) Inhabited	946	15) Area irrigated (000 Acres)	
b) Uninhabited	6	i) Net	266
5) Population (1961 Census)	18,60,119	ii) Gross	327
i) Males	9,60,655	<u>LIVESTOCK:</u>	
ii) Females	8,99,464	16) Total livestock in 000 (1961)	1,288
iii) Urbana	5,19,874	i) Cattle	565
iv) Rural	13,40,245	ii) Buffalows	133
6) Percentage of urban population to total population	28	iii) Sheep & Goat	566
7) Percentage of Rural population to total population	72	iv) Other	24
8) Density(per Sq. miles)	320	17) Total poultry Birds in 000	453
9) Litercy(percent)	25	<u>INDUSTRY:</u>	
10) Sex Ratio(Females per thousand Males)	938	18) No. of Factories	335
<u>AGRICULTURE (Base year 62-63)</u>		19) Average No. of Employment	33,100
11) Average rain fall in M.M.	674.2	<u>EDUCATION:</u>	
12) Temperature(Centi-grades)		20) Primary Education	
a) Maximum	41.8	i) No. of Schools	1,678
b) Minimum	9.5	ii) No. of pupils	2,57,268
		21) Secondary Education	
		i) No. of schools	116
		ii) No. of pupils	38,933

A P P E N D I X - A.

SICCHAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE
(Based on the Data for 1963-1964)

-Contd.-

Item	Number	Item	Number
22) Higher Education		<u>HEALTH:</u>	
i) No. of Institutions	11	23) No. of Hospitals, dispensaries, Maternity Homes, Family Planning and Health centres.	73
ii) No. of pupils	4,951	24) No. of beds	774
<u>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:</u>			
25) Railway mileage	281	28) Number of Post Offices.	372
26) Road mileage	1,313		
27) Operating fleet of the Sholepur Division of Nationalised Road Transport Corporation (N.C.)	191		
<u>CO-OPERATIVES:</u>			
29) No. of Societies	1,540	<u>OTHER :</u>	
30) Membership (N.C.)	20, 9,902	33) No. of Panchayats	669
31) Working capital (lakh Rs.)	14.528.50	34) No. of community Development Blocks as on 31-3-1964	
32) Loans advanced (lakh Rs.)	790.24	i) Pre Extension	11
		ii) 1st stage	6
		iii) 2nd stage	4
		iv) 3rd stage	1

Statement No.F(1)

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Sholapur District

1961 Census

Items	Taluka	South Sholapur	North Sholapur	Akkalkot	Barsi	Pandharpur
1. Area in Square Miles	31.5	261.35	284.3	536.8	627.8	497.6
2. Head-quarters		Sholapur	Sholapur	Akkalkot	Barsi	Pandharpur
3. Population of the H.C.	27,583	3,37,583	3,37,583	21,278	50,389	45,421
4. Other urban Units name	-	-	-	Maldargi Dudhani	-	-
5. Taluaka:Population						
Rural Males		58,279	35,383	70,059	87,653	55,750
Rural Females		54,225	32,867	66,609	82,853	52,744
Rural persons		1,12,504	68,250	1,36,668	1,70,506	1,08,494
Urban Males		-	1,77,512	19,909	26,124	23,466
Urban Females		-	1,60,071	18,756	24,265	21,955
Urban Persons		-	3,37,583	38,665	50,389	45,421
Total Males		58,279	2,12,895	89,965	1,13,777	79,216
Total Females		54,225	1,92,938	85,365	1,07,118	74,699
Total Persons		1,12,504	4,05,833	1,75,333	2,20,895	1,53,915
5. Total population 1951.						
Males		48,444	1,69,611	76,852	95,915	65,652
Females		45,059	1,56,021	72,789	90,862	62,900
Persons		93,503	3,25,632	1,49,647	86,677	1,28,552

Contd No.P(1)

Source:- 1) Census of India 1961. Vol-X Maharashtra Part-II-A.
general population tables.

2) 1951- Census Handbook of Sholapur District.

Statement No.F(L) contd.

Statement showing Area and population by Talukas in Sholapur District-1961 Census

Item	Talukas	Mangalwedha	Sangola	Malsiras	Madha	Mohol	Karmala	District Total
1. Area in Sqr. miles.		440.5	609.8	587.7	596.5	549.5	620.6	5812.6
2. Head-Quarters		Mangalwedha	Sangola	Malsiras	Madha	Mohol	Karmala	
3. Population of the H.Q.		13,188	9,564	8,158	7,717	10,353	11,243	
4. Other urban units name.		-	-	-	Yurduwadi	-	-	
5. Taluka Population								
Rural	Males	39,144	60,337	85,460	73,266	63,593	60,074	6,88,998
	Females	36,840	58,111	81,061	69,429	59,495	57,023	6,51,247
	Persons	75,984	1,18,448	1,66,521	1,42,695	1,23,078	1,17,097	13,40,245
Urban	Males	6,581	4,915	-	7,193	-	5,357	2,71,657
	Females	6,607	4,649	-	6,623	-	5,291	2,48,217
	persons	13,188	9,564	-	13,816	-	10,648	5,19,874
Total	Males	45,725	65,252	85,460	80,459	63,593	65,431	9,60,655
	Females	43,447	62,760	81,061	76,052	59,485	62,314	8,99,655
	Persons	89,172	1,28,012	1,66,521	1,56,511	1,23,078	1,27,745	18,60,310
5. Total Population 1951	Males	36,011	52,681	62,734	62,543	52,358	51,002	7,73,809
	Females	33,997	51,309	60,096	59,631	49,756	49,087	7,31,507
	Persons	70,008	1,03,990	1,22,830	1,22,174	1,02,114	1,00,089	15,05,316

source:-(1) Census of India 1961.Vol.-X Maharashtra Part-II-A
General population tables.

(2) 1951 census Handbook of Sholapur District.

STATEMENT NO. P(2)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN EACH TALUKA OF SHOLAPUR DISTRICT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT WORKER'S CLASSES 1961 CENSUS :

Livelihood classes.	South Sholapur.	North Sholapur.	Akalkot.	Barsi.	Pandharpur.	Mangalwedha.
1. Cultivators.	24,808	13,026	28,822	44,658	26,601	28,736
2. Agricultural Labour.	22,510	13,875	28,549	35,716	14,032	12,303
3. Mining,Querring,livestock, Factory,Fishing,Hunting etc.	1,031	1,490	1,479	1,110	2,699	993
4. Household industries.	1,896	26,947	8,990	4,166	4,050	1,988
5. Manufacturing other than household industries.	687	45,145	1,466	5,050	2,038	210
6. Construction.	278	2,464	832	725	731	129
7. Trade & commerce.	670	14,568	2,753	4,462	3,713	536
8. Transport & communication and storage .	657	6,521	699	1,388	1,128	42
9. Other sources.	1,437	18,479	4,053	6,869	6,324	1,096
Total workers.	53,974	1,42,515	75,643	1,04,144	61,316	46,033
Non-working population.	58,530	2,63,318	99,690	1,16,751	92,599	43,139
Total population.:-	1,12,504	4,05,833	1,75,333	2,20,895	1,53,915	89,172

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Contd...STATEMENT NO. P(2):

Livelihood classes.	Sangola.	Malsiras.	Madha.	Mohol.	Karmala.	District total.
1. Cultivators.	39,745	34,271	39,955	35,850	37,629	3,55,101
2. Agricultural labour.	9,973	21,766	19,986	18,350	14,316	2,11,381
3. Mining,querring,livestock, Factory ,Fishing,Hunting etc.	349	781	725	705	1,073	12,435
4. Household industries.	7,244	5,072	2,727	2,268	3,358	65,706
5. Manufacturing other than household industries .	343	4,993	1,247	535	552	62,266.
6. Construction.	377	792	565	308	469	7,670.
7. Trade & commerce.	912	1,559	1,332	803	1,283	32,591.
8. Transport ,communication & storage .	217	522	1,741	271	559	13,745.
9. Other sources .	2,772	3,704	3,430	2,990	3,204	54,358.
Total workers .	61,937	73,460	71,708	62,080	62,443	8,15,253.
Non-working population.	66,075	93,061	84,803	60,998	65,902	10,44,966.
Total population:-	1,28,012	1,66,521	1,56,511	1,23,078	1,28,345	18,60,119.

Source:- 1961 Census Population Reports .

STATEMENT NO. P(3)

S TATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT :
(1961- CENSUS)

Talukas.	Scheduled castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijans or Dhors .			Scheduled tribes .		
	Persons .	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. South Sholapur.						
Rural.	16,050	8,267	7,783	927	499	428
Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	16,050	8,267	7,783	927	499	428
2. North Sholapur.						
Rural:-	11,432	5,769	5,663	884	475	409
Urban:	23,221	11,915	11,306	873	461	412
Total:	34,653	17,684	16,969	1,757	936	821
3. Akalkot.						
Rural:	22,614	11,503	11,111	2,203	1,131	1,072
Urban:	3,614	1,926	1,688	359	210	149
Total:	26,228	13,429	12,799	2,562	1,341	1,221
4. Barsi.						
Rural.	29,935	11,160	10,775	1,202	569	633
Urban.	4,516	2,290	12,226	473	246	227
Total:	26,451	13,450	13,001	1,675	815	860
5.						

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continued ..S tatement No.P(3)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Pandhar- -pur.	Rural:	19,007	9,573	9,434	366	167	199
	Urban:	3,927	2,053	1,874	126	28	98
	Total:	22,934	11,626	11,308	492	195	297
6. Mangal- -wedha.	Rural:	11,228	5,872	5,356	41	19	22
	Urban:	823	485	338	7	3	4
	Total:	12,051	6,357	5,694	48	22	26
7. Sangola.	Rural:	12,352	6,124	6,228	16	8	8
	Urban:	566	329	237	-	-	-
	Total:	12,918	6,453	6,465	16	8	8
8. Malsi- -ras .	Rural:	23,202	11,845	11,357	322	152	170
	Urban:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:	23,202	11,845	11,357	322	152	170

contd.

contd... Statement No.P(3):

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.Madha.	Rural:	22,205	11,286	10,919	334	189	145
	Urban:	1,586	867	719	55	23	32
	Total:	23,791	12,153	11,638	389	212	177
10.Mohol.	Rural:	20,138	10,334	9,854	248	134	114
	Urban:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:	20,138	10,334	9,854	248	134	114
11. Karmala.	Rural:	19,041	9,531	9,510	652	322	331
	Urban:	1,356	721	635	-	-	-
	Total:	20,397	10,252	10,145	653	322	331
DISTRICT TOTAL:-							
	Rural:	1,99,254	1,01,264	97,996	7,196	3,665	3,531
	Urban:	39,609	20,586	19,023	1,893	971	922
	Total:	2,38,863	1,21,850	1,17,013	9,089	4,636	4,453
Population: 1951:		2,31,263	1,16,901	1,14,362	8,993	4,528	4,465
(SC & ST)							

Source: i) Census of India 1961 - volume X Maharashtra part II-A General Population tables .
ii) Census Handbook of 1951 Census .

vps:

Statement No.P(4)

Statement showing Literacy by Talukas in Sholapur District(1961-Census)

Talukas	No. of Literates			Percentage of Literacy		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. South Sholapur.						
Rural	19,328	4,293	23,621	33.2	7.9	20.9
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,328	4,293	23,621	33.2	7.9	20.9
2. North Sholapur						
Rural	11,528	2,739	14,267	32.6	8.3	2.9
Urban	97,119	40,577	1,37,696	54.5	25.3	40.7
Total	1,08,647	43,316	1,51,963	51.0	22.4	37.4
3. Akkalkot						
Rural	20,628	3,794	24,422	29.4	5.7	17.9
Urban	9,438	3,023	12,461	47.4	16.1	32.2
Total	30,066	6,817	36,883	33.4	8.0	21.1
4. Barsi						
Rural	30,614	7,996	38,610	34.3	9.4	22.6
Urban	14,642	6,428	21,070	56.0	26.4	41.8
Total	45,256	14,424	59,680	39.9	13.5	27.0
5. Pandharpur						
Rural	15,707	3,431	1,91,138	23.1	6.5	17.6
Urban	14,674	7,213	21,887	62.5	32.8	48.1
Total	30,381	10,644	41,025	38.4	14.2	26.7
6. Mangalwedha						
Rural	10,685	1,963	12,048	25.7	5.3	15.8
Urban	2,711	1,080	3,791	41.2	16.6	28.8
Total	12,796	3,043	15,839	28.0	7.00	17.8

-----Contd..No.P(4).....

Statement No.P(4)..Contd..

Statement showing Literacy by Talukas in Sholapur District (1961- Census)..... Contd...

Talukas		No. of Literates			Percentage of literacy		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
7. Sangola	Rural	15,160	3,046	18,206	25.2	5.2	15.4
	Urban	2,118	824	2,942	43.1	17.7	30.8
	Total	17,228	3,870	21,148	26.5	6.2	16.5
8. Malsiras	Rural	25,305	7,984	33,379	29.7	9.8	20.0
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	25,305	7,984	33,379	29.7	9.8	20.0
9. Madha	Rural	20,481	5,649	26,130	27.9	8.1	18.3
	Urban	3,976	1,998	5,974	55.2	3.1	43.2
	Total	24,457	7,647	32,104	30.4	10.1	20.5
10. Mohol	Rural	19,807	5,125	24,932	31.1	8.6	20.3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	19,807	5,125	24,932	31.1	8.6	20.3
11. Karmala	Rural	17,492	4,695	22,187	29.1	8.2	18.9
	Urban	3,493	1,505	4,998	58.6	28.4	44.4
	Total	20,985	6,200	27,185	31.8	9.9	21.2
12. Dist.	Rural	2,06,225	50,695	2,56,920	29.9	7.7	19.1
	Urban	1,48,171	62,668	2,10,839	54.5	25.2	40.5
	Total	3,54,396	1,13,363	4,67,759	36.7	12.5	25.0
Population for 1951.		1,69,753	41,690	2,11,443	21.94	5.70	14.05

Source:-1) Census of India 1961:-Vol-X Maharashtra state Part-II-A
General population tables.

2) Census Handbook of 1951 census District Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. I :

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE & MONTH WISE RAINFALL IN SHOLAPUR DIST. DURING 1961:

(Rainfall in mms.)

Taluka.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1. South Sholapur.)	-	-	14.2	11.4	30.3	1.2	80.8	518.8	59.3	167.2	9.4	-	900.6
2. North Sholapur.)	-	-	15.2	25.9	-	7.7	142.0	366.3	25.9	159.5	5.0	-	747.5
3. Akkalkot.	-	-	16.5	35.4	21.9	47.6	157.9	349.4	58.2	23.8	27.5	-	738.2
4. Barsi.	-	-	9.6	26.9	24.9	15.0	79.3	437.3	55.1	99.1	-	-	747.2
5. Pandharpur.	-	-	3.4	21.4	37.7	-	56.7	389.5	28.7	67.8	8.7	-	613.9
6. Mangalwedha.	-	-	10.2	56.2	58.2	3.4	52.5	288.0	35.4	125.0	7.9	-	636.8
7. Sangola.	-	-	12.7	-	12.7	69.7	52.3	138.0	12.2	85.1	15.3	-	398.0
8. Malsiras.	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	84.4	368.7	45.8	114.2	-	-	619.0
9. Madha.	-	-	11.7	16.8	21.1	11.6	61.1	400.2	34.8	131.3	5.1	-	693.7
10. Mohol.	-	-	6.4	3.9	19.3	66.2	137.5	292.6	44.0	74.9	8.8	-	653.6
11. Karmala.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average for the district.:	-	-	10.0	19.8	23.4	22.8	90.4	354.9	39.9	104.8	8.8	-	674.8

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Source: Collector of Sholapur District:

Statement No.1(contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TALUKA WISE & MONTH WISE RAINFALL IN SHOLAPUR DIST. DURING 1962:

(rainfall in mms.)

Taluka.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1. South Sholapur.)													
2. North Sholapur.)	-	-	-	6.2	77.1	81.4	165.1	134.9	288.0	42.9	9.4	-	805.0
3. Akkalkot.	-	-	-	62.0	78.3	97.3	197.8	253.3	246.5	59.2	19.4	-	1013.8
4. Barsi.	-	-	2.0	34.1	50.9	30.8	35.5	157.1	244.1	55.0	28.6	-	638.1
5. Pandharpur.	-	-	-	50.0	13.0	47.0	95.0	180.0	416.0	1.0	16.5	-	818.5
6. Mangalwedha.	-	-	-	18.0	49.0	32.5	76.3	92.8	195.2	8.5	13.4	-	485.7
7. Sangola.	-	-	0.1	35.8	102.1	134.5	21.6	72.6	253.2	32.7	23.0	-	675.6
8. Malsiras.	-	-	2.0	4.0	10.3	105.8	23.0	150.0	153.6	7.6	1.5	-	457.8
9. Madha.	-	-	0.1	-	1.4	41.7	78.7	134.6	306.6	14.5	-	-	577.6
10. Mohol.	-	-	8.2	61.8	37.4	35.7	64.1	124.6	293.4	43.7	1.3	-	670.2
11. Parmala.	-	-	-	-	46.0	103.9	99.6	87.3	227.2	54.0	8.0	-	626.0
Average for District:	-	-	1.2	27.2	46.5	71.1	85.7	138.7	262.4	31.9	12.1	-	676.8

Source: Collector of Sholapur District .

Statement No.1 (contd.).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE & MONTHLY WISE RAINFALL IN SHOLAPUR DIST. DURING 1963:
(Rainfall in MMs.)

Taluka.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1. South Sholapur.)													
2. North Sholapur.)	-	51.1	14.6	19.5	45.3	256.6	97.2	224.0	60.3	98.6	-	-	867.4
3. Akkalkot.	-	2.5	16.5	17.1	109.3	206.1	148.6	240.0	26.3	116.5	-	-	882.9
4. Barsi.	-	-	7.0	-	1.1	162.6	105.8	272.3	117.7	68.0	-	-	734.5
5. Pandharpur.	-	3.5	-	20.5	16.0	285.0	71.5	198.6	71.9	178.1	-	-	845.1
6. Mangalwedha.	-	-	-	12.5	81.1	367.4	102.3	60.3	-	121.5	-	-	745.1
7. Sangola.	-	16.4	14.9	28.5	54.2	116.3	172.2	89.0	53.7	242.1	-	-	787.3
8. Malsiras.	-	-	-	-	14.0	77.8	98.1	67.3	48.7	138.8	-	-	444.7
9. Madha.	-	2.0	-	13.5	39.3	197.4	75.4	146.3	31.4	-	-	-	508.3
10. Mohol.	-	-	19.8	24.1	41.4	169.8	57.4	119.8	54.2	50.9	-	-	537.0
11. Karmaia.	-	-	-	-	-	90.0	39.1	48.4	2.1	1.2	--N.A.--	-	-N.A.-
Average for district:	-	7.6	7.3	13.6	38.2	192.9	96.8	146.8	46.9	101.3	-	-	-

Source:- Statistician Deptt. of Agril. Poona-1.

STATEMENT NO.2:

**STATEMENT SHOWING TEMPERATURE FOR SHOLAFUR & JEIR CENTRES IN SHOLAFUR DISTRICT FOR THE
YEAR 1961, 1962 & 1963: (in Oc)**

STATION : SHOLAFUR

Month.	Years:- 1961.				1962.				1963.			
	Maximum.		Minimum.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Mean.	Highest	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest	Mean.	Lowest.
January.	31.1	32.4	16.4	13.3	29.2	31.1	14.2	8.2	29.7	31.6	15.7	10.2
February,	33.4	38.6	15.9	11.4	33.1	35.1	17.9	15.2	33.0	35.3	16.9	13.1
March.	38.8	40.5	21.8	16.6	36.8	39.3	22.0	16.0	35.8	37.9	21.6	18.3
April.	39.8	43.1	25.0	20.0	38.3	41.9	24.0	20.1	37.5	39.9	23.5	20.1
May.	37.1	41.3	24.4	20.8	38.4	41.6	24.5	21.7	39.2	41.6	24.8	21.6
June.	32.7	37.0	22.5	20.7	34.9	37.6	23.2	21.8	33.4	38.9	22.7	20.8
July.	29.4	32.1	22.4	21.5	30.7	34.6	22.4	21.1	31.2	37.2	22.5	21.2
August.	30.6	34.1	22.2	21.1	31.0	34.1	21.9	20.6	28.8	32.8	21.4	20.5
September.	31.6	34.8	21.5	19.7	29.9	32.9	21.4	19.6	32.7	35.2	21.7	20.1
October.	30.8	34.0	20.5	16.1	31.6	35.5	20.9	15.9	31.9	36.8	21.5	17.5
November.	30.3	31.7	17.3	13.1	30.7	33.2	16.9	12.5	31.2	32.2	18.9	15.0
December.	28.5	30.6	15.6	10.4	28.0	32.2	15.8	11.1	30.7	34.0	16.3	13.7
Annual :-	32.8	43.1	20.5	10.4	32.7	41.9	20.4	8.2	32.9	41.6	20.6	10.2

STATEMENT NO.2(contd...)

STATEMENT SHOWING TEMPERATURE FOR SHOLAFUR & JEUR CENTRES IN SHOLAFUR DIST. FOR THE YEAR
1961, 1962, & 1963 :Station: JEUR:

Month.	Years: 1961.				1962.				1963.			
	Maximum.		Minimum.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Mean.	Highest	Mean.	Low- est.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest
January.	30.7	32.2	12.9	10.2	30.3	32.2	10.6	4.9	30.2	31.9	13.4	7.7
February.	32.6	37.8	11.7	7.6	33.3	35.3	15.0	10.9	33.6	35.6	13.7	9.8
March.	38.7	40.2	19.1	11.8	36.8	39.9	19.5	12.0	36.3	38.1	18.6	14.3
April.	40.0	43.0	23.1	18.9	39.1	42.0	22.8	17.9	37.9	39.6	21.7	18.1
May.	37.3	40.2	23.6	20.4	38.9	42.2	23.8	21.8	39.8	41.8	23.9	21.9
June.	33.2	37.3	21.9	19.9	35.2	37.7	22.0	19.4	34.3	39.4	22.2	19.4
July.	30.3	32.4	22.0	20.4	31.3	35.2	22.0	18.9	31.3	35.2	21.5	19.9
August .	31.1	34.0	21.5	20.4	31.1	34.3	21.1	19.2	28.7	32.5	21.2	17.9
September.	32.6	34.8	20.5	18.3	30.1	33.1	20.6	17.3	31.8	34.8	20.8	19.2
October.	31.1	34.8	19.3	14.4	32.1	35.2	19.1	14.1	31.8	35.3	19.8	15.0
November.	30.5	32.3	15.5	11.0	31.2	32.6	14.5	10.8	31.4	32.4	16.3	11.9
December.	29.8	32.0	12.8	8.4	28.3	31.6	14.0	8.2	30.9	33.9	13.4	9.5
Annual.	33.2	43.0	18.7	7.0	33.1	42.2	18.7	4.9	33.1	41.8	18.7	7.7,

Source:- The Director, Regional Meteorological Department,
Government of Maharashtra, Bombay .

STATEMENT NO.3.

Talukawise level Utilization Statistics in Sholapur District during the year

1960-1961

(in Acres)

Taluka	Total geographical area	Forests	Barren & uncultivable land	Land put to non agricultural uses
1	2	3	4	5
1. South Sholapur	2,95,200	4,848	13,043	22
2. North Sholapur	1,67,555	3,528	2,896	1,379
3. Akkalkot	3,42,558	1,931	11,632	136
4. Barsi	4,03,756	7,058	10,305	484
5. Pandharnur	3,16,219	3,672	16,608	314
6. Mangalwedhe	2,82,097	2,130	9,896	6
7. Sangola	3,93,941	17,184	121	213
8. Malsiras	3,97,160	14,547	45,539	150
9. Madha	3,77,112	5,370	15,541	75
10. Mohol	3,29,247	9,653	12,256	16
11. Karmala	3,94,302	15,620	34,899	84
Tota for the Dist.	37,04,147	85,541	1,72,835	2,879

STATEMENT NO.3 (Contd..)

	Taluka	Cultivable waste	Permanent waste	Land used for Miscellenous
		6	7	crops 8
1)	South Solapur	386	-	-
2)	North Solapur	1,047	20,203	-
3)	Akkalkot	2,579	10,203	-
4)	Barsi	6,145	-	-
5)	Pandharpur	6,101	9,330	1,816
6)	Mangwedha	13,601	7,213	-
7)	Sangola	24,452	14,850	158
8)	Malsiras	11,869	55,274	-
9)	Madha	4,955	9,555	-
10)	Mohol	4,592	13,327	6,240
11)	Karmala	3,259	14,898	295
Total for the District.		68,986	1,54,853	8,509

S TATEMENT NO.3. (Contd..)

Talukawise land Utilisation statistics in Sholapur District during the year 1960-61

					(In Acres)
Taluka	Current follows	Other follows	Net cropped area	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area
	9	10	11	12	13
1. South Sholapur.	-	13,133	2,63,769	10,422	2,74,201
2. North Sholapur.	-	-	1,38,502	2,904	1,41,406
3. Akkalkot	931	4,459	3,10,687	10,447	3,21,134
4. Barsi.	13,133	4,164	3,67,567	13,311	3,80,878
5. Pandharpur	14,925	5,125	2,68,328	4,553	2,62,881
6. Managalwedha	9,949	23,23	2,39,279	3,957	2,43,236
7. Sangola	39,466	23,853	2,73,644	9,209	2,82,853
8. Malsiras	16,766	26,110	2,36,905	9,500	2,46,405
9. Madha.	2,300	20,083	3,19,133	8,805	3,27,938
10. Mohol.	13,941	-	2,69,222	5,602	2,74,824
11. Karmala.	19,511	2,866	3,02,870	12,425	3,15,295
Total for the Dist.	1,30,822	99,816	29,79,906	91,145	30,71,051

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STATEMENT NO.3.(Contd..)

Talukawise Land Utilization Statistics in Sholapur District during the year

1961-1962 (in Acres)

Taluka	Total Geographical area	Area under forest	Barren & uncultivable land	Land put to Non Agril.uses	Cultivable waste	Land under tree & crops	Permanent pastures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. South Sholapur	2,95,201	4,707	7,437	24	4,724	-	9,199
2. North Sholapur	1,68,778	3,295	2,956	1,387	2,232	478	13,790
3. Akkalkot	3,45,462	1,745	12,958	71	16,572	-	9,765
4. Barsi	4,08,756	7,058	9,351	523	3,011	-	4,049
5. Pandharpur	3,16,222	3,672	15,581	314	5,416	1,816	10,86
6. Mangalwedha	2,82,096	2,127	9,895	6	13,378	-	7,215
7. Sangola	3,93,940	17,184	24,746	213	6,507	158	14,834
8. Malsiras	3,97,346	14,546	38,701	151	7,744	-	23,638
9. Madha	3,77,109	4,566	15,641	75	9,060	-	14,692
10. Mohol	3,29,256	9,623	12,358	34	5,869	415	15,582
11. Karmala	3,94,320	15,619	34,896	83	6,807	295	15,166
Total for the Dist.	37,08,468	84,142	1,85,520	2,881	80,920	3,162	1,38,798

STATEMENT NO.3 (Contd..)

Talukawise land Utilization statistics in sholapur district during the year 1961-62

(in Acres)

Taluka	: Current fallows	: Other fallows	: Net area sown	: Gross cropped Area.
1. South Sholapur.	1,391	12,445	2,55,274	2,66,856
2. North Sholapur.	4,444	-	1,40,196	1,43,277
3. Akkalkot	6,711	6,625	2,91,115	2,97,984
4. Barsi.	1,213	4,164	3,79,387	3,93,229
5. Pandharpur.	18,864	5,200	2,53,491	2,61,601
6. Mangalwedha.	9,949	1,108	2,38,418	2,42,446
7. Sangola	20,856	26,741	2,82,701	2,93,938
8. Malsiras	53,614	28,443	2,30,809	2,41,765
9. Madha.	1,559	12,400	3,19,116	3,30,020
10. Mohol.	16,258	-	2,69,117	2,77,064
11. Karmala.	19,786	2,392	2,92,258	3,11,093
Total for the Dist.	1,54,645	99,518	29,58,882	30,59,273

STATEMENT NO.3. (Contd..)

Talukawise land utilisation Statistics in Sholapur District during the year 1962-63.

(in Acres)

Taluka	Total geographical Area	Area under forest	Barren and un- cultiva- ble land	land put to non- Agril. uses	Cultiva- ble waste	Land under trees & groves	Permanent pastures & grazing grounds	Current fellows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
✓ 1. South Sholapur	2,95,202	4,691	7,423	24	7,025	-	9,253	1,908
✓ 2. North Sholapur	1,68,779	3,295	2,956	1,387	2,232	430	13,790	4,305
✓ 3. Akkalkot	3,45,462	1,745	12,958	71	16,472	-	9,765	-
✓ 4. Barsi	4,08,604	7,058	14,576	523	3,011	-	2,272	1,213
✓ 5. Pandharpur	3,16,222	3,672	16,581	314	5,416	1,816	7,807	18,730
✓ 6. Mangalwedha	2,82,097	2,127	9,896	6	13,355	-	7,213	25,860
✓ 7. Sangola	3,93,940	17,184	24,746	213	6,670	158	14,834	29,880
✓ 8. Malsiras	3,97,346	14,546	38,701	151	7,444	-	43,638	35,910
✓ 9. Madha	3,77,109	4,566	15,641	75	9,060	-	14,692	1,560
✓ 10. Mphol	3,29,256	9,623	12,358	37	5,869	415	15,682	8,890
11. Karmala	3,94,302	15,619	34,896	87	6,807	295	15,166	15,450
Total for the District.	37,08,319	84,126	1,90,732	2,888	63,361	3,114	1,33,812	1,43,760

STATEMENT NO.3. (Contd..)

Talukawise land utilisation statistics in Solapur district during the year 1962-63

(in Acres)

Taluka	Other follows	Net area sown	Gross cropped area
10	11	12	13
1. South Solapur.	11,848	2,53,030	2,63,338
2. North Solapur.	-	1,40,384	1,42,633
3. Akalkot	7,660	2,96,791	3,03,929
4. Barsi.	24,164	3,55,787	3,61,939
5. Pandhappur	4,818	2,57,268	2,65,325
6. Mangalwedha	-	2,23,634	2,26,784
7. Sangola	26,741	2,73,512	2,82,538
8. Malsiras	28,443	2,48,504	2,59,353
9. Madha.	8,231	3,23,284	3,32,641
10. Mohol.	-	2,76,481	2,84,601
11. Karmala.	2,392	3,03,550	3,23,600
Total for the Dist.	1,14,297	29,52,225	30,46,681

Source:- The Statistician, Deptt. of Agricultural Poona-1.

Statement No. 4. Contd..

Area under different in each talauka of Sholapur District during 1960-61

(in Acres)

Talauka	Bajri	Ragi	Maize	Fodra	Other cereals	Total cereals
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. South Sholapur	7,330	-	176	-	77	1,94,230
2. North Sholapur	4,038	-	463	-	160	1,02,433
3. Akhalot	19,402	-	251	932	407	2,11,867
4. Barsi.	4,123	-	737	492	991	2,69,382
5. Pandharpur	9,981	-	1,199	-	40	2,22,449
6. Mangalwedha	27,212	-	907	-	79	1,05,406
7. Sangola	83,527	57	1,026	-	-	2,33,128
8. Malsiras	32,935	-	1,037	-	234	1,95,032
9. Madha	11,160	-	2,339	-	192	2,54,650
10. Mchol	10,175	-	2,065	-	83	2,13,397
11. Karmala	10,531	97	922	-	266	2,51,327
Total for the Dist.	2,40,734	154	11,472	1,424	2,608	23,40,356

STATEMENT NO.4. Contd..

Taluka	: Tur	: Gram	: Other pulses	: Total pulses	: Total cereals/pulses	: Sugarcane
	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. South Solapur	15,229	5,894	5,204	26,327	2,20,617	663
2. North Solapur	9,410	2,635	2,079	14,124	1,16,557	1,229
3. Akkalkot	19,442	5,789	3,336	28,567	2,40,334	2,992
4. Barsi.	5,523	6,828	22,198	34,549	2,94,831	1,136
5. Pandharpur	1,763	5,060	6,313	13,136	2,35,585	1,184
6. Mangalwedha	4,631	5,949	8,971	16,551	2,12,957	497
7. Sangola	772	2,055	19,552	22,374	2,62,507	600
8. Malsiras	2,039	4,090	4,513	10,643	2,05,675	16,550
9. Madha	5,243	6,638	11,261	23,177	2,77,827	1,078
10. Mohol	6,396	6,417	9,419	22,232	2,35,624	1,389
11. Karmala	3,374	5,771	11,372	20,517	2,71,844	563
Total for the Dist.	70,628	57,156	1,04,219	2,32,202	25,72,558	23,081

STATEMENT NO. 4. Contd.

Taluka	Other sugar: Total Sugars		Fruits & Vegetables:	Misc. food crops	Condiment & spices	Total food crops
	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. South Sholapur	-	863	1,116	-	1,773	2,24,374
2. North Sholapur	-	1,229	685	-	584	1,19,055
3. Akkal ot	-	2,992	1,462	-	6,220	2,51,108
4. Barsi.	-	1,136	1,026	20	2,952	3,00,065
5. Pandharpur	-	1,184	713	-	1,322	2,32,304
6. Bangalwedha	-	497	903	-	869	2,14,231
7. Sangol	-	600	809	-	743	2,63,664
8. Malsiras	-	1,550	1,816	-	695	2,24,736
9. Madha	53	1,131	897	-	2,829	2,82,684
10. Mohol	-	1,389	1,477	-	2,353	2,40,843
11. Karmala	-	563	369	-	1,647	2,74,443
Total for the Dist.	53	28,134	11,298	20	21,997	24,34,007

STATEMENT NO.4. Contd..

Taluka	Ground nut	Seasum:	Lin seed	cast: er seed:	Rope ustart:	Other oils seeds	Total oils seeds	Cotton:	Other fibrés	Total fibrés
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1. South Shelapur.	25,507	27	985	14	8,049	7,888	42,723	797	1,371	2,168
2. North Shelapur.	13,548	168	199	29	-	2,413	16,357	181	395	576
3. Akkalkot	45,545	781	1,747	98	-	10,621	58,792	1,949	4,316	6,265
4. Barsi.	47,615	496	844	42	-	5,191	54,188	332	1,404	1,736
5. Pandharpur	7,515	622	120	37	-	11,026	19,320	2,041	31	2,072
6. Mangalwedha	11,909	2,999	257	30	-	9,920	25,125	2,496	46	2,542
7. Sangola	5,181	856	20	7	-	8,036	14,100	3,009	2	3,011
8. Malsiras	6,010	437	33	74	-	8,128	14,682	3,286	779	4,065
9. Nadha	13,959	1,236	666	80	-	22,940	38,881	5,081	209	5,290
10. Mohol.	14,873	1,459	312	27	-	11,401	28,072	3,900	355	4,255
11. Parmala.	5,799	478	435	-	-	28,201	34,913	4,657	202	4,859
Total for the District.	1,97,461	9,812	5,628	438	8,049	1,25,765	3,47,153	27,729	9,110	36,839

(27)

STATEMENT NO. 4. Contd.

Taluka	:Tobacco:	Other crops	:Total :drugs& :Marketis:	:fodder: :crops	:Misc :Nonfood :crops	:Total :non food :crops	:Total area :under crops	:Area cropped :more than once	:Total :area of :land crops	under
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1. South Shelapur.	48	103	151	4,785	-	49,327	2,74,201	10,432	2,63,769	
2. North Shelapur	47	49	96	5,322	-	22,351	1,41,406	2,904	1,38,502	
3. Akhalkot	367	220	1,087	3,882	-	79,026	3,21,134	10,447	3,10,687	
4. Barsi.	99	106	205	24,680	4	80,813	3,80,878	13,311	3,67,567	
5. Pandharpur	52	-	52	2,599	34	24,077	2,62,881	4,553	2,58,328	
6. Mangalwedha	99	-	99	1,239	-	29,005	2,43,236	3,957	2,39,279	
7. Sangola	48	-	48	2,030	-	19,189	2,82,853	9,209	2,73,644	
8. Malsiras	271	69	340	2,582	-	21,669	2,46,405	9,500	2,36,905	
9. Madha	110	21	131	791	161	45,284	3,27,938	8,805	3,19,133	
10. Mchol	82	4	86	1,568	-	33,981	4,74,824	5,602	2,69,222	
11. Karmala	127	29	216	864	-	40,852	3,15,295	12,425	3,02,870	
Total for the Dist.	1,910	601	3,511	50,342	199	4,37,044	30,71,051	91,145	29,79,906	

(27)

STATEMENT 4

Talukewise Area under different crops in Sholapur District:

YEAR- 1961-1962.

Taluka	RICE	WHEAT	BARLEY	(K) JOYA	(S) JOYA	TOTAL JOYA	BAJRI
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. South Sholapur	4,276	8,907	82	-	1,67,729	1,67,729	7,239
2. North Sholapur	2,801	1,975	88	-	89,996	89,996	5,171
3. Akkalkot	4,923	6,752	-	-	1,64,791	1,64,791	9,686
4. Barsi	6,010	5,742	50	2,882	2,19,343	2,22,225	2,189
5. Panharpur	860	3,409	73	-	1,99,471	1,99,471	15,667
6. Mangalwedha	859	2,927	113	-	1,63,960	1,63,960	24,935
7. Sangola	797	4,619	126	1,830	1,51,066	1,52,896	87,358
8. Malsiras	1,573	4,028	85	-	1,61,144	1,61,144	27,796
9. Madha	1,239	6,246	198	-	2,31,653	2,31,653	10,455
10. Mohol	2,843	5,545	203	-	1,86,483	1,86,583	9,421
11. Karnala	619	9,263	38	-	2,17,044	2,17,004	11,571
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	26,293	57,413	1,062	4,712	19,52,640	19,57,352	2,11,488

b/-

S T A T E M E N T 4 (Contd)

Taluka	Ragi	Maize	Kodra	other	Total	Tur	Gram
				cereals	cereals		
1) South Sholapur	72	316	379	-	1,35,615	13,976	5,128
2) North Sholapur	-	440	-	268	1,00,239	10,923	3,558
3) Akalkot	-	126	-	473	1,36,751	13,383	3,153
4) Barsi	-	714	379	398	2,37,713	31,132	7,023
5) Pandharpur	-	1,031	-	43	2,20,604	2,276	4,744
6) Mangalwedha	-	907	-	83	1,94,784	1,631	5,949
7) Sangola	86	914	-	1	2,46,397	941	2,471
8) Malsiras	-	896	-	-	1,95,521	2,393	3,521
9) Madha	-	2,960	-	123	2,52,874	5,365	5,960
10) Mohol	-	2,368 2,024	-	133	2,66,52	8,796	5,251
11) Karmala	104	961	-	224	2,39,734	4,502	5,143
Total for the District	262	11,339	379	1,746	22,67,334	1,05,373	51,901

S T A T E M E N T 4. (CONTD.)

	Other pulses	Total Pulses	Total Cereal & pulses	Sugar Cane	Other sugar	Total sugar	Fruits & Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	Potatoes	Misc Food crops
1) South Sholapur	7,133	31,290	2,16,905	1,071	-	1,071	1,210	-	-
2) North Sholapur	2,831	16,762	1,17,001	1,061	-	1,061	885	22	-
3) Akalkot	2,349	23,390	2,10,641	3,126	-	3,126	2,236	-	-
4) Barsi	21,275	59,430	2,97,193	1,327	-	1,327	1,143	-	7
5) Pandharpur	7,089	14,109	2,34,713	1,177	-	1,177	759	-	-
6) Mangalwedha	3,971	16,551	2,11,335	467	-	467	793	-	-
7) Sangola	13,056	22,463	2,69,295	647	-	647	1,117	-	-
8) Malsiras	6,455	12,369	2,07,390	13,111	-	13,111	1,513	-	-
9) Madha	12,334	23,659	2,76,533	1,012	244	1,256	833	-	-
10) Mohol	11,757	25,304	2,32,456	1,441	-	1,441	1,327	-	-
11) Karmala	15,076	24,721	2,64,505	635	-	635	541	-	-
Total for the District	1,13,829	2,71,103	25,33,437	25,075	244	25,319	12,320	22	7

S T A T E M E N T No.4 (Contd) •

Taluka	:Condi- :ments & :prices.	: Total : food	:Groundnut	: Sesumum	: Lins- :seed	: Caster :seed	:Rape :must- :ered	:Coconut
1) South Sholapur	1,720	2,20,006	29,677	356	932	33	-	-
2) North Sholapur	438	2,19,457	13,393	199	274	25	-	-
3) Akalkot	4,767	2,20,770	59,950	647	533	9	-	-
4) Barsi	1,354	3,01,529	57,530	433	639	123	-	-
5) Pandharpur	1,173	2,37,322	9,916	652	174	22	-	-
6) Mangalwedha	369	2,23,469	11,904	174 2,999	267	30	-	-
✓ 7) Sangola	847	2,71,776	6,795	944	20	20	-	-
8) Malsiras	-	2,22,514	5,355	609	107	88	-	-
9) Madha	3,306	2,31,933	13,849	2,535	323	62	-	-
10) Mohol	2,421	2,33,145	16,949	1,677	360	27	-	-
11) Karmala	1,533	2,67,219	7,126	443	372	-	-	-
Total for the District	13,933	25,95,590	2,32,294	11,594	4,501	444	-	-

S T A T E M E N T 4, (Contd)

Taluka	:Other oil :seeds	:Total oil :seeds	:Cotton :	:Other :fibres	:Total :fibres	:Tobacco	:Other :drug :marco :ties	: Total drug : Narcotics
1) South Sholapur	7,358	33,361	1,809	1,745	3,554	57	81	138
2) North Sholapur	2,115	15,806	349	516	865	51	62	113
3) Akhalkot	5,093	66,232	1,043	2,253	3,296	414	-	414
4) Barsi	4,277	63,102	433	1,723	2,161	122	213	340
5) Pandharpur	3,925	19,639	2,771	46	2,317	73	-	73
6) Mangalwedha	12,020	27,220	2,403	243	2,544	99	-	99
7) Sangola	3,423	16,202	3,633	3	3,636	53	-	53
8) Malsiras	5,731	11,940	4,449	240	4,689	63	4	67
9) Madha	24,339	41,643	5,341	177	5,513	73	30	103
10) Mohol	11,992	31,005	5,203	310	5,013	116	5	121
11) Karamala	23,391	36,332	4,657	133	4,840	157	29	186
Total for the District.	1,19,204	3,63,037	32,194	7,744	39,933	1,273	429	1,707

S T A T E M E N T No. 4 Contd.

Taluka	:Fodder :crops :	: Misc. Non- :food crop: :	Total Non- : food crops :	: Total area :under crops :oss cropped	gr-: Area cropped: : more than : months.	:Total area :of land :under crops
1) South Sholapur	3,897	-	45,950	2,66,856	15,493	2,51,413
2) North Sholapur	7,036	-	23,820	1,43,247	3,081	1,40,196
3) Akkalkot	894	-	70,836	2,91,606	6,869	2,84,737
4) Barsi	26,097	-	91,700	3,93,229	13,842	3,79,337
5) Pandharpur	1,200	-	23,779	2,61,601	8,185	2,53,416
6) Mangalwedha	1,214	-	30,077	2,44,546	4,027	2,40,519
7) Sangola	2,271	-	22,162	2,93,938	11,237	2,82,701
8) Malsiras	2,555	-	19,251	2,41,765	10,966	2,30,799
9) Madha	643	125	48,037	3,30,020	10,904	3,19,116
10) Mohol	1,775	-	38,919	2,77,064	7,947	2,69,117
11) Karmala	2,016	-	43,874	3,11,093	9,899	3,01,194
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Total for the District	49,598	125	4,59,405	30,57,362	12,400	29,52,595
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STATEMENT NO. 4.

Taluakwise area under different crops in Sholapur District for the year 1962-63

(in Acres)

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar (L)	Jowar (R)	Total Jowar	Bajri	Ragi
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. South Sholapur.	4,835	5,058	160	-	1,65,245	1,65,245	6,797	214
2. North Sholapur	2,089	2,360	120	-	91,824	91,824	3,662	-
3. Akkalkot	5,208	6,577	-	-	1,78,828	1,78,828	7,752	-
4. Barsi.	4,351	6,254	78	4,974	2,26,189	2,31,163	2,126	-
5. Pandharpur	677	3,010	77	-	2,11,129	2,11,129	11,954	-
6. Mangalwedha	902	3,471	93	-	1,30,127	1,30,127	43,129	-
✓ 7. Sangola.	836	4,600	129	1,940	1,30,079	1,41,019	87,807	78
8. Malsiras	1,181	4,335	134	-	1,70,008	1,70,008	30,085	-
9. Madha.	876	6,019	173	-	2,38,467	2,38,467	8,190	-
10. Mohol.	3,041	4,713	203	-	2,01,021	2,01,021	7,274	-
11. Farmala.	767	5,386	88	-	2,31,025	2,31,025	10,874	167
Total for the Dist.	24,663	52,663	1,155	6,914	19,82,942	19,89,856	2,19,750	459

Statement No. 4. Contd..

aluka	Maize	Podra	Other cereals	Total cereals	Tur	Gram
	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. South Solapur.	330	-	-	1,82,639	17,377	5,244
2. North Solapur	520	-	169	1,00,744	11,066	2,223
3. Akkalkot	125	-	565	1,99,055	16,900	2,668
4. Barsi.	587	266	1,023	2,15,858	20,385	6,693
5. Pandharpur	1,370	1	95	2,29,113	1,446	4,755
6. Mangalwedha	1,103	-	171	1,78,996	1,511	4,763
7. Sangola	900	-	-	2,35,369	1,015	2,114
8. Malsiras	775	-	-	2,06,418	1,679	4,496
9. Madha	2,814	-	119	2,56,658	4,832	6,563
10. Mohol	1,927	-	72	2,18,351	7,082	4,619
11. Karmala	1,194	-	75	2,49,676	4,195	4,918
Total for the District.	11,645	267	2,239	23,02,777	87,433	49,056

Statement No. 4, Contd..

Taluka	: Other : pulses	: Total : pulses	: Total : cereals & : pulses	: sugarcane	: Other : sugar	: Total : sugar	Fruits & Vege tables encludi ng Pota toes	: Pota : toes	: Misc : food : crops
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. South Sholapur.	7,381	30,002	2,12,541	922	79	922	1,068	-	-
2. North Sholapur	1,909	15,288	1,16,032	766	-	766	800	9	-
3. Akhalkot	3,147	22,715	2,21,770	2,721	-	2,721	1,989	-	-
4. Barsi.	13,162	30,240	2,85,098	993	-	993	1,014	-	-
5. Pandharpur	6,110	12,311	2,41,424	852	-	852	1,155	1	-
6. Mangalwedha	8,833	15,107	1,94,103	497	-	497	853	-	-
7. Sangli	10,868	22,907	2,58,366	555	-	555	829	-	-
8. Malsiras	8,772	14,047	2,21,365	15,157	-	15,157	1,458	-	-
9. Madha	12,205	23,600	2,80,348	372	122	764	999	-	-
10. Mohol	12,087	23,788	2,42,039	1,541	-	1,541	1,957	-	-
11. Farmala	10,171	25,284	2,71,000	635	-	635	351	-	-
Total for the Dist.	1,08,825	2,45,300	25,48,146	25,311	122	25,433	12,478	10	-

STATEMENT NO.4.Contd..

for the year 1962-63

(in Acres)

Taluka	Condiments spices	Total :food	Ground- :nut	seasm :um	Lin :seed	Cast :or oil	Rare :&Mus :terd:	Coco :nut	Other oils seed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.South Shelapur.	1,413	2,16,044	32,477	384	667	48	-	-	6,615
2.North Shelapur	438	1,18,045	14,302	152	244	27	-	-	1,876
3.Akkalkot	4,297	2,30,777	62,935	680	600	15	-	-	5,411
4.Barsi.	1,717	2,88,822	41,415	356	745	58	-	-	5,351
5.Pandharpur	1,550	2,44,982	6,359	668	213	22	-	1	8,994
6.Mangalwedha	893	1,96,346	11,312	2,917	393	51	-	-	9,504
7.Sangol	731	2,60,481	5,318	1,168	14	18	-	-	7,131
8.Malsiras	594	2,38,569	4,743	18	57	52	-	-	7,817
9.Madha	3,279	2,85,420	12,690	1,653	546	33	-	-	25,472
10.Mohol	2,532	2,48,069	15,525	1,515	370	25	-	-	11,394
11.Karmala	6	2,75,952	7,309	573	595	-	-	-	29,141
Total for the Dist.	17,450	26,03,517	2,14,416	10,114	4,753	349	-	1	1,18,706.6

STATEMENT NO. 4. Contd.:

for the year 1962-63.

Taluka	Total oil seeds	Cotton	Other fibres	Total fibres	Tobacco	Other drug & Narcotics	Total drug & Narcotics
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. South Shelapur.	40,491	1,292	1,400	2,772	99	83	182
2. North Shelapur	16,601	109	517	686	60	23	83
3. Akkalkot	69,951	424	1,596	2,019	500	203	703
4. Barsi.	47,955	292	1,503	1,795	86	91	177
5. Pandharpur	16,257	2,429	62	2,491	63	-	63
6. Mangalwedha	21,177	887	17	904	73	-	73
7. Sangola	13,649	3,773	11	3,884	27	-	27
8. Malsiras	12,627	5,045	938	5,983	51	57	108
9. Madha	40,394	5,336	221	5,557	29	24	53
10. Mohol	28,859	5,008	865	5,873	95	4	99
11. Karmala	37,618	2,497	534	3,031	206	32	238
Total for the Dist.	3,42,339	27,252	7,743	34,995	1,289	517	1,806

STATEMENT NO.4. Contd..

Taluka	Fodder crops	Misc. Non food crops	Total Non food crops	Total area under crops (Gross cropped area: more than once)	Area cropped	Total area of land under crops
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. South Solapur.	3,849	-	47,294	2,63,338	10,308	2,53,030
2. North Solapur	7,213	-	24,588	1,52,633	2,249	1,40,384
3. Akkalkot	779	-	73,152	3,03,946	7,155	2,96,791
4. Barsi.	23,190	-	73,117	3,62,094	6,307	3,55,787
5. Paddharpur	1,522	-	20,343	2,65,325	2,057	2,57,268
6. Mangalwedha	5,284	-	30,433	2,26,767	3,133	2,23,634
7. Singola	4,054	443	22,057	2,32,538	9,026	2,73,512
8. Malsiras	2,006	-	20,784	2,59,353	10,849	2,48,504
9. Madha	1,092	125	47,221	3,32,641	9,357	3,23,284
10. Mohol	1,701	-	86,532	2,84,601	3,120	2,76,481
11. Karhala	6,761	-	47,648	2,23,600	20,050	3,03,550
Total for the Dist.	57,466	568	4,43,174	30,46,836	94,611	29,52,225

STATEMENT NO.5.

Production of different major crops in Sholapur District for the years 1960-61, 1961-62
and 1962-63 ()

Sr.No.:	Crops	Unit	Years		
			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rice.	Tons	9,200	12,000	6,500
2.	Kharif jowar	Tone	1,200	1,200	1,400
3.	Rabi Jowar	Tons	3,70,300	22,33,200	3,12,800
4.	Bajri.	Tons	6,500	3,700	10,000
5.	Ragi	Tons	-	-	100
6.	Maize	Tons	4,400	4,500	4,700
7.	Wheat	Tons	15,600	13,200	1,300
8.	Barly	Tons	200	200	200
9.	Other cereals	Tons	800	400	400
10.	Total cereals	Tons	4,08,200	3,21,400	3,49,400

STATEMENT NO. 5, Contd..

Productions of different major crops in Sholapur District for the years 1960-61, 1961-62
and 1962-63. ()

Sr.No.	Crops	Unit	Years		
			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2		3	4	5
11.	Gram	Tons	9,200	6,500	6,000
12.	Tur	Tons	15,200	22,600	19,100
13.	Other pulses	Tons	3,460	19,100	18,600
14.	Total pulses	Tons	32,800	38,200	33,700
15.	Sugarcane	Tons	82,700	73,800	77,200
16.	Chillies	Tons	4,800	1,000	3,700
17.	Groundnut	Tons	46,700	54,900	50,700
18.	Rape & Mustard	Tons	1,100	N-A-	N-A-
19.	Linseed	Tons	500	400	300
20.	Cotton	Tons	15,800	10,700	14,100
21.	Tobacco	Tons	600	300	300

Source:- Statistician Deptt. of Agril. H.S. Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 6.

Talukawise distribution of Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in

Sholapur district during 1960-61

(in Acres.)

Taluka	Govt Canals	Private Canals	Total canals	Tanks	Tube wells	Other wells	Other sources specifically	Net area irrigated	Gross area irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. South Sholapur	-	-	-	161	-	9744	-	9905	12393
2. North Sholapur	4273	-	4273	-	-	7207	-	11480	13372
3. Akkalkot	-	-	-	-	-	27410	-	27410	33291
4. Barsi	-	84	84	1690	-	19128	-	20902	24984
5. Pandharpur	8830	30	8860	-	-	18425	-	27285	31676
6. Mangalwedha	-	-	-	247	-	13115	-	13362	15237
7. Sangola	3291	-	3291	2310	-	31721	-	37322	46531
8. Malsiras	39108	-	39108	-	-	27753	-	66861	70688
9. Madha	32	-	32	-	-	24122	-	24154	31108
10. Mohol	587	-	587	-	-	17654	-	18241	25630
11. Karmala	2509	-	2509	-	-	15299	-	17808	20918
Total	58630	114	58744	4408	-	211578	-	274730	325828

Source:- Statistician Deptt. of Agriculture M.S. POONA.

STATEMENT NO.6: Contd-2-

Talukawise distribution of Area irrigated by Different sources of irrigation in Sholapur
district during 1961-62 (in acres)

Taluka.	Govt. canals	Private canals	Total canals	Tanks	Tube wells	Other wells	Other sources	Net area irrigated	Gross area irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. South Sholapur	-	-	-	68	-	9456	-	9524	11869
2. North Sholapur	3964	-	3964	-	-	6611	-	10575	13656
3. Akkalkot	-	-	-	-	-	23516	-	23516	28129
4. Barsi	-	84	84	1690	-	19128	-	20902	24366
5. Pandharpur	6565	30	6595	-	-	18425	-	25020	30656
6. Mangalwedha	-	-	-	213	-	14475	-	14688	18647
7. Sangola	4500	-	4500	4167	-	31952	-	40619	51856
8. Malsiras	32074	-	32074	-	-	22369	-	54443	65409
9. Madha	64	-	64	-	-	24122	-	24186	81314
10. Mohol	514	-	514	-	-	25691	-	26205	34152
11. Karmala	2509	-	2509	-	-	15299	-	17808	20917
Total for Dist:	50190	114	50304	6138	-	211044	-	267486	330971

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

STATEMENT.NO.6. .:contd-6-

Talukawise area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Sholapur district during
the year 1962--- 1963. (in acres)

Taluka	:Govt :canals	: Privat: : canals:	: Total : canals	: Tanks	: Tube : wells:	: Other : wells:	:Other :sources :specify:	: Net : area : irrigated	: Gross area : irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. South Sholapur	-	-	-	68	-	8812	-	8880	10980
2. North Sholapur	3813	-	3813	-	-	5906	-	9719	11968
3. Akkalkot	-	-	-	-	-	20297	-	20297	25309
4. Barsi	-	84	1280	1960	-	22687	-	24731	27946
5. Pandharpur	6565	20	6595	-	-	18497	-	25092	30728
6. Mangalwadha	-	-	-	-	-	14081	-	14081	16400
7. Sangola	5343	-	5343	8642	-	23677	-	37662	46688
8. Malsiras	36313	-	36313	-	-	25000	-	61313	72162
9. Madha	32	64	96	-	-	24122	-	24218	32871
10. Mohol	514	-	514	321	-	17856	-	18691	26811
11. Karmala	2509	-	2509	-	-	19048	-	21557	24666
Total for the District	55089	178	55267	10991	-	1,99,983	-	2,66,241	3,26,729

Source:- Statistician-Deptt. of Agriculture, M.S. POONA.

STATEMENT No.7

Talukawise irrigated Area under different crops in Sholapur District during
the year 1960-1961. (in acres)

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Other cereals	Total cereals	Gram	Tur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. South Sholapur	525	2056	4655	-	206	7442	-	-
2. North Sholapur	692	1216	6853	8	570	9339	272	-
3. Akkalkot	1015	5604	12484	-	75	19178	500	-
4. Barsi	1403	2630	13814	1214	30	17891	-	-
5. Pandharpur	433	3293	15028	1248	1182	21184	1001	162
6. Mangalwedha	150	2347	5015	497	467	8476	345	-
✓ 7. Sangola	231	4585	24160	3650	1108	33734	-	-
8. Malsiras	1172	3108	28866	5721	1269	40136	2039	913
9. Madha	682	3972	14066	717	2087	21524	-	-
10. Mohol	392	3708	6934	220	837	12091	200	-
11. Karmala	300	2844	11899	609	901	16553	-	-
Total for the District:	6995	35363	143774	12684	8732	207548	4358	1075

STATEMENT NO. 7 (Contd..)

Talukas.	Other pulses	Total pulses	Total food grains	Sugar cane	Potatoes	Chillies	Other food crops	Total food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. South Sholapur	-	-	7,442	863	-	1,190	1,862	11,357
2. North Sholapur	-	273	9,612	1,229	-	411	1,868	12,120
3. Akkalkot	-	500	14,729	2,992	45	5,000	6,995	29,761
4. Barsi	-	-	17,891	1,092	-	2,385	856	23,224
5. Pandharpur	-	1,163	22,347	1,184	-	1,017	624	25,172
6. Mangalwedha	-	345	8,821	497	-	773	1,276	11,367
✓ 7. Sangola	-	-	33,734	600	-	717	3,856	38,907
8. Malsiras	42	2,994	43,130	16,550	-	648	4,682	25,011
9. Madha	-	-	21,524	1,078	-	2,506	1,365	26,473
10. Mohol	-	200	12,291	1,365	-	2,256	4,941	20,853
11. Karamala	-	-	16,553	563	-	1,529	463	19,108
Total for the District.	42	5,475	20,80,74	28,013	45	18,432	128,789	2,83,353

STATEMENT NO.7 (Contd-)

Taluka	Cotton	Groundnut	Other Non food crops	Total Non- food crops	Gross irrigated Area-
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. South Sholapur	-	-	1,036	1,036	12,393
2. North Sholapur	62	323	867	1,252	13,372
3. Akkalkot	520	-	3,010	3,530	33,291
4. Barsi	332	-	1,428	1,760	24,984
5. Pandharpur	1,810	3,283	1,411	6,504	31,676
6. Mangalwedha	2,495	30	1,345	3,870	15,237
7. Sangola	3,009	2,512	2,103	7,624	46,531
8. Malsiras	3,241	1,993	443	5,677	70,688
9. Madha	2,823	-	2,112	4,635	31,108
10. Mohol	864	-	3,913	4,777	25,630
11. Karmala	1,562	-	248	1,810	20,918
Total for the District.	16,418	8,141	17,916	42,475	3,25,828

STATEMENT No.7.

Taluka-wise irrigated area under different crops in Sholapur
district during 1961-62 (in Acres)

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Other cereals	Total cereals	Gram	Tur	Other pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. South Sholapur	570	2,229	4,087	-	240	7,126	-	-	-
2. North Sholapur	1,840	1,517	6,231	-	585	10,113	407	-	21
3. Akkalvot	1,090	5,008	9,488	-	1,26	15,712	590	-	-
4. Barsi	1,626	2,927	9,364	175	8	14,100	-	-	-
5. Pandharpur	351	3,020	20,050	981	1,176	25,578	1,049	176	231
6. Mangalwedha	859	2,393	5,015	496	768	9,531	-	-	-
7. Sangola	283	4,615	26,760	3,576	1,039	36,273	-	-	-
8. Malsiras	1,269	39,100	27,320	5,403	962	38,864	2,067	1052	72
9. Madha	625	3,875	15,025	537	2,008	22,070	-	-	-
10. Mohol	378	3,887	18,602	-	2,024	24,891	251	-	-
11. Karmala	399	2,615	13,784	669	714	18,181	-	-	-
Total for the District.	9,090	35,996	1,55,726	11,837	9,590	2,22,439	4,364	1,228	324

STATEMENT NO.7. (Contd..)

Taluka	Total Pulses	Total food grains	Sugarcane	Potatoes	Chillies	Other food crops
	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. South Sholapur	-	7,126	1,071	-	1,226	7,667
2. North Sholapur	428	10,541	1,061	12	359	11,113
3. Akkalkot	590	16,302	2,931	-	4,441	19,033
4. Barsi	-	14,100	1,308	-	1,161	20,025
5. Pandharpur	1,456	27,034	1,177	-	1,048	27,243
6. Mangalwedha	-	9,531	467	-	773	11,136
7. Sangola	-	36,273	647	-	805	39,158
8. Malsiras	3,191	42,055	13,111	-	-	42,055
9. Madha	-	22,070	1,012	-	3,110	23,590
10. Mohol	251	25,142	1,441	-	2,010	26,862
11. Karmala	-	18,181	547	-	-	18,534
Total for the District	5,916	2,28,355	24,573	12	14,933	2,46,422

STATEMENT NO. 7. (Contd..)

Taluka	Total food crops	Cotton	Groundnut	Other non-food crops	Total non-food crops	Gross irrigated Area.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. South Sholapur	9,964	-	-	1,905	1,905	11,869
2. North Sholapur	12,545	109	292	710	1,111	13,656
3. Akkalkot	26,205	616	-	1,308	11,924	28,129
4. Barsi	22,494	438	-	1,434	1,872	24,366
5. Pandharpur	29,468	-	-	1,188	1,188	30,656
6. Managalwedha	12,376	-	-	6,271	6,271	18,647
√ 7. Sangola	40,610	3,633	5,234	2,379	11,246	51,856
8. Malsiras	58,166	4,420	3,456	2,367	10,243	65,409
9. Madha	27,712	1,919	-	1,783	3,602	31,314
10. Mohol	30,319	-	-	3,833	3,833	34,152
11. Karmala	19,081	1,583	-	253	1,836	20,917
Total for the District.	2,85,940	12,618	8,982	23,431	45,031	3,30,971

STATEMENT NO.7.

Talukwise irrigated Area under different crops in Sholapur district during 1962-63

(in Acres)

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Other cereals	Total cereals	Gram	Tur	Other pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. South Sholapur	456	1,748	3,790	-	333	6,327	-	-	-
2. North Sholapur	795	1,207	5,892	-	598	8,492	512	19	-
3. Akkalkot	1,153	4,187	8,574	21	125	14,060	619	-	-
4. Barsi	1,061	2,625	12,921	116	24	16,747	-	-	-
5. Pandharpur	436	3,627	16,067	843	1,008	21,981	1,141	78	176
6. Mangalwedha	171	2,699	5,209	711	1,086	9,876	303	21	-
7. Sangola	208	4,600	20,966	3,462	1,029	30,265	-	-	-
8. Malsiras	1,071	4,278	30,803	4,736	762	41,650	2,983	-	717
9. Madha	876	4,472	18,310	-	3,024	26,682	-	-	-
10. Mohol	615	3,817	8,656	28	1,927	15,043	251	-	-
11. Faramala	757	2,710	14,507	1,302	1,165	20,441	-	-	-
Total for the District.	7,599	35,970	1,45,695	11,219	11,081	2,11,564	5,809	118	893

STATEMENT NO.7. (Contd..)

Taluka	Total pulses	Total food grains	sugar ca-ne	Pota: toes:	Chillies	Other : food crops	Total food crops
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. South Solapur.	-	6,327	922	-	1,301	584	9,134
2. North Solapur	531	9,023	766	9	372	524	10,694
3. Akkalkot	619	14,679	22,721	-	4,164	2,252	23,806
4. Barsi	-	16,747	993	-	969	8,017	26,726
5. Paddharpur	1,395	23,376	809	-	1,417	40	25,642
6. Mangalwedha	324	10,200	497	-	801	206	11,704
7. Sangola	-	30,265	555	-	700	3,734	35,154
8. Malshiras	3,700	45,350	15,157	-	565	-	61,072
9. Madha	-	26,682	672	-	3,159	122	30,635
10. Mohol	251	15,294	1,541	-	2,010	2,132	20,277
11. Karmala	-	20,441	635	-	-	353	21,429
Total for the Dist.	6,820	2,18,384	25,268	9	15,448	17,864	2,76,983

STATEMENT No.7 (Contd;;)

Taluka	Cotton	Groundnut	Other non food crops	Total non food crops	Gross irrigated Area.
	18	19	20	21	22
1. South Sholapur	-	-	1,846	1,846	10,980
2. North Sholapur	114	319	841	1,274	11,968
3. Akkalkot	424	-	1,279	1,703	25,509
4. Barsi	292	-	928	1,220	27,946
5. Padharpur	897	1,517	2,672	5,086	30,728
6. Mangalwedha	887	120	3,689	4,619	16,400
7. Sangola	3,783	3,225	4,526	11,534	46,688
8. Malsiras	5,026	3,531	2,533	11,090	72,162
9. Madha	-	-	2,236	2,236	32,871
10. Mohol	3,787	534	1,513	5,834	26,811
11. Karmala	2,497	-	740	3,237	24,666
Total for the Dist.	17,707	9,246	23,803	49,756	3,26,729

Source:- Statistician Deptt. Agricultural POONA.

STATEMENT NO.8 Contd-2-

Major and medium Irrigation projects in Sholapur District as on 31-3-61, 62 & 63.

iv)	Estimates of costs involved by stages.	...	<u>Cost of project:-</u> Rs.73.67 (lakhs)
v)	Gross area irrigated created up to the latest year.	...	Actual area irrigated during:-
			<u>1960-61</u>
			H.W. 3071
			K.H. 2947
			Rabi 1793

			Total:- 7811

			<u>1961-62 :-</u>
			H.W. 3735
			K.H. 3288
			Rabi. 2770

			Total:- 9793

			<u>1962-63</u>
			H.W. 2299
			K.H. 2588
			Rabi 1083

			Total:- 5970

vi)	Irrigation potential created upto 31-3-1963.	...	9800 Acres.
vii)	Future Irrigation potential	...	10500 Acres full potential to the extent of 10500 acres will be created of May, 1965 after completion of Dy No.6 the construction of which is in progress.

Source:- Executive Engineer (I & F) Deptt. Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 9.

Yield rates of principal crops in Sholapur District ^{for} the years 1960-61, 1961-62
and 1962-63

Sr.No.:	Name of crop	Years		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Yield Rates in L.bs. per Acre				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Rice	845	1,022	589
2.	Pharif Jowar	791	572	454
3.	Rabi Jowar	415	328	353
4.	Bajara	60	39	102
5.	Maize	NA	NA	908
6.	Ragi	NA	-	448
7.	Wheat	637	515	565
8.	Barley	NA	NA	373
9.	Gram	360	281	274
10.	Tur	481	480	489
11.	Sugarcane	6,592	6,586	6,835
12.	Tobacco	707	517	516
13.	Cotton(Lint)	224	130	202
14.	Groundnut	530	529	530

Source:- Statistician Deptt. of Agril. M.S. Poona.

STATEMENT No.10.

Statement showing Area under Forest and the value of forest produce in Sholapur District for
the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year	Area under forest in Acres				Total	Value of produce in Rs.
	Reserved	Projected	Unclassed	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1961-62	28,951	Nil	2,634	31,585		3,905
1962-63	28,883	Nil	2,634	31,517		13,670
1963-64	28,883	Nil	2,634	31,517		27,791

Source:- Statistician of Chief Conservation of forests, Poona.

STATEMENT NO.11.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES AT DISTRICT HEAD
QUARTER SHOLAFUR DURING THE YEAR (CALENDER) NOV. 62 TO DEC. 63:

Sr. Commodity No.	Brief description of quality & variety, brand, count, etc. (local trade name.)	Unit.	Retail prices in each month.						
			Nov.62.	Dec.62.	Jan.63	Feb.63.	March63.	April63.	May 63.
<u>CEREALS:</u>									
1.	Rice clean(fine). Yamod white.	kilogram	0.80	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.79
2.	Rice clean(medium) Frishnasal.	"	0.67	0.62	0.57	0.55	0.60	0.67	0.70
3.	Rice clean(course) Deshi(Howari).	"	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.57
4.	Wheat(medium) Banshi mogaliII	"	0.65	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.60
5.	Wheat(course) Sarbatti No.II.	"	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.58
6.	Wheatflower(white) Junger brand walls."	"	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.56	0.60	0.62
7.	Jowar(White). Medium-local.	"	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.54	0.46	0.47	0.49
8.	Jowar(local). Course-local.	"	0.49	0.39	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.38
9.	Bajra. Deshi No.I	"	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.38
<u>Pulses:</u>									
10.	Gram(W hole) Gram Deshi.	"	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.47
11.	Gram(Dal). Punjab.	"	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.56	0.59
12.	Arhar (Dal). Haram Brand.	"	0.88	0.76	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.83	0.90
13.	Mung(Dal). Local.	"	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70
14.	Urid.(Dal). Local.	"	1.08	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.01	1.06
15.	Masur(Dal). Punjabi.	"	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.70	0.71

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continued..S tatement No.11:

1	2	3	4;	Retail prices in each months.						
				June 63.	July 63.	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63.	Dec. 63.

CEREALS:

1.	Rice clean(fine).	Kamod white.	kilogram.	0.80	0.82	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.88
2.	Rice clean(medium)	Krishnasal.	"	0.78	0.76	0.75	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.75
3.	Rice clean(course)	Deshi(Jowari).	"	0.60	0.65	0.68	0.74	0.68	0.63	0.62
4.	Wheat(medium).	Banshi mogahi II.	"	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55
5.	Wheat(course).	Sarbatti No.II.	"	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56
6.	W heat flower(white)	Junger brand walls"	"	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.60
7.	Jowar(White).	Medium local.	"	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.47
8.	Jowar(local).	Course-local.	"	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.44
9.	Bajra.	Deshi No.I	"	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.44

PULSES:

10.	gram (Whole).	Gram Deshi.	"	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.53	0.55	0.59
11.	gram(Dal).	Punjab.	"	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.67
12.	Arhar(dal).	Haram Brand.	"	0.90	0.90	0.91	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.09
13.	Mung(Dal).	Local.	"	0.70	0.68	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.72	0.81
14.	Urid(Dal).	Local.	"	1.05	1.03	0.95	1.00	0.96	0.91	0.92
15.	Masur (Dal).	Punjabi.	*	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.82	0.88

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continued Statement No.11:

1	2	3	4	Retail prices in each months:						
				Nov.62	Dec.62	Jan.63	Feb.63	March63	April63	May63
<u>SUGAR & GUR:</u>										
16.	Sugar.	'D'	kilogram.	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.32	* 1.20
17.	Gur.	Yellow fine.	"	0.75	0.64	0.64	0.71	0.72	0.86	0.93
<u>EDIBLE OILS:</u>										
18.	Groundnut oil.	Local (Edible)	"	1.96	1.75	1.70	1.74	1.72	1.76	1.87
<u>OTHER OILS:</u>										
19.	Vanaspati (Dalda)	Dalda.	(loose)"	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.62	3.50	3.50
<u>MEAT, FISH & EGGS:</u>										
20.	Goat meat.	Local.	"	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
21.	Fresh fish.	Tambra.	"	2.00	1.56	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.75
22.	Eggs (Hen).	Local.	Dozen.	2.28	2.28	2.05	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.50
<u>CONDIMENTS & SPICES:</u>										
23.	salt.	Black crystal.	Kg.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
24.	Turmeric.	Local.	"	2.25	2.03	1.90	1.94	1.85	1.75	1.75
25.	Dry corander (Superior whole).	Local.	"	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	0.97
26.	Dry chillies.	Local.	"	3.41	2.88	2.88	2.62	2.25	2.62	2.90
<u>VEGETABLES:</u>										
27.	Potato.	Boona.	"	0.42	0.37	0.44	0.40	0.37	0.42	0.47
28.	Onion.	Local Red.	"	0.25	0.34	0.39	0.44	0.34	0.30	0.18

.....continued.....

* Controlled prices from May 63 onwards.

continued ..statement No.11;

1	2	3	4	Retail prices in each months:-						
				June 63.	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63.
<u>SUGAR & GUR:</u>										
16.	Sugar.	'D'	Pilogram.	1.19	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.22
17.	Gur.	Yellow fine.	"	1.03	1.06	1.16	1.26	1.25	1.12	1.12
<u>EDIBLE OILS:</u>										
18.	Groundnut oil.	Local (Edible).	"	1.90	1.90	1.95	2.00	1.99	1.86	1.82
<u>OTHER OILS:</u>										
19.	Vanaspati (Dalda).	Dalda.	(loose)"	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.67
<u>MEAT, FISH & EGGS:</u>										
20.	Goat meat.	Local.	"	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
21.	Fresh Fish.	Tambra.	"	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.31	1.50	1.50	1.50
22.	Eggs (Hen)	Local.	Dozen.	1.50	2.06	2.19	2.44	2.00	2.00	2.12
<u>CONDIMENTS & SPICES:</u>										
23.	salt.	Black crystal.	Kg.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
24.	Turmeric.	Local.	"	1.80	1.80	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00
25.	Dry corander (superior whole).	Local.	"	0.87	1.00	0.85	-	-	-	-
26.	Dry chillies.	Local.	"	3.25	3.25	2.75	2.25	2.50	2.56	2.06
<u>VEGETABLES:</u>										
27.	Potato	Foona.	"	0.50	0.62	0.57	0.49	0.38	0.45	0.62
38.	Onion.	Local red.	"	0.15	0.24	0.32	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.31

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continued statement No.11:

1	2	3	4	Retail prices in each months:-						
				Nov.62	Dec.62	Jan.63	Feb.63	March63	April63	May 63.
<u>FRUITS & NUTS:</u>										
29.	Plantains.	Bombay Big.	Dozen.	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.62
30.	Oranges	-	-	Not available.						
<u>BEAVERAGES:</u>										
31.	Tea leaf..	Brook bond 3 roses.	Yg.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
32.	Coffee powder.	Polson.	"	8.30	8.12	7.84	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
<u>FUEL, POWDER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS:</u>										
33.	Kerosene oil.	Chavi brand.	Litre.	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.46	0.45	0.43
34.	Charcoal.	Ordinary.	Yg.	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
35.	Match box(60 sticks)	chavi brand	Dozen.	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
36.	Fire wood.	Babhul broken.	Yg.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
<u>CLOTHING:</u>										
37.	Dhoti. Medium	Vishnu laxmi. Anchor brand.	Pair.	10.34	10.30	10.28	10.28	10.46	10.46	10.46
38.	Sari.	40x60(Med.)	5 yds.	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	16.40	16.00	16.00
"	"	"	9 yds.	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.20	28.00	28.00
39.	Shirting.	Manjarpāt Med.	Metre.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
40.	Coating,(cotton, Tassa Medm,28" width).	Ambica mills.	"	-----not available-----						3.37
41.	Blouse piece.	Maindargi chap. 28" width.	"	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
<u>UTENSILS:</u>										
42.	Brass.	Fine dishes.	Yg.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

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continued...statement No.11:

1	2	3	4	Retail prices in each months:-						
				June 63.	July 63.	Aug. 63	sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63.
<u>FRUITS & NUTS:</u>										
29.	Plantains.	Bomhay big.	Dozen.	0.62	0.53	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.56	0.50
30.	Oranges.	-	-	Not available.						
<u>BEAVERAGES:</u>										
31.	Tea leaf.	Brook bond 3 boxes.	Kg.	7.00	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62
32.	Coffee powder.	Polson.	"	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
<u>FUEL, POWDER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS:</u>										
33.	Kerosene oil.	Chavi brand.	litre.	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
34.	Charcoal.	Ordinary.	Kg.	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
35.	Match box (60 sticks)	chavi brand.	Dozen.	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
36.	Fire wood.	Babhul broken.	Kg.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
<u>CLOTHING:</u>										
37.	Dhoti, Medium.	Vishnu laxmi Anchor brand.	Pair.	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46
28.	Sari.	40x60 Med. 5 yds. 9 yds.	"	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
39.	Shirting.	Manjarpat med.	Medre.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
40.	Coating, (cotton, tass med. 28" width.)	Ambica mills.	"	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37
41.	Blouse piece.	Maindargi chhap 28" width.	"	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
<u>UTENSILS:</u>										
42.	Brass.	Fine dishes.	Kg.	7.00	7.00	7.40	8.40	8.00	7.50	8.00

continued.....

continued...statement No.11;

1	2	3	4	Retail prices in each months:-						
				June 63.	July 63.	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</u>										
<u>CONSUMPTION:</u>										
3.	Washing soap (Swastic 501)	501 bar.	per bar.	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
4.	Fan.	Kumbhari.	100	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.19
5.	Supari.	Bhardi.	kg.	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.50
6.	Tobacco(leaf).	Dudhani.	kg.	7.00	7.00	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
7.	Cigarette.	Burkeley.	10.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
8.	Bidi.	Munshibhai.	25.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
9.	Hair oil.	Swastic oil.	per bottle.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
10.	Penicillin (Injection bulbs of largest or 1 lakhs quality in target packets)	-	per bulbs.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
11.	Chinine.	-	per tablet.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Source: District Statistical Officer, Sholapur.

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STATEMENT NO. 12.

Statement showing Average Agricultural Wage rates prevailing in selected Rural centres
in Sholapur District for the period ending from June, 1963 to Dec, 1963 (In Rs.)

No. of the selected centre:	Taluka	Type of Labour	Sex	Average wage rates prevailing in-							
				June 1963:	July 1963	Aug, 1963	Sept, 1963	Oct, 1963	Nov, 1963	Dec, 1963	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Bairag	Barsi.	Field labour	Men	1-50	1-50	-	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	
			Women	0-87	0-87	-	0-62	0-87	0-75	0-87	
		Skilled labour and other Agril. labour.									
		i) Carpentry		Men	4-50	4-50	4-25	4-25	4-00	4-00	4-00
				Women	2-00	-	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
		ii) Blacksmithy		Men	3-00	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00
				Wome.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iii) Mochies		Men.	2-00	3-00	3-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
				Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iv) Herds mans		Men	3-00	2-50	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00
				Wome.	2-50	2-00	1-50	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
		2. Mandrup	South Sholapur.	Field labour	Men	1-78	1-75	1-69	1-45	1-30	1-30
Wome.	0-94				1-03	1-00	1-00	0-56	0-56	0-62	
Skilled labour & of other Agril labour.											
i) Carpentry				Men,	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00	4-00
				Wome.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Blacksmithy				Men	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
				Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Mochies				Men.	2-00	3-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
				Women.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Herdsmans				Men	4-00	4-00	3-00	3-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
				Women.	3-00	3-00	2-00	2-00	1-50	1-50	1-50

STATEMENT NO.12, Contd.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Waimb Madha		Field labour	Men	1-50	1-50	1-60	1-75	1-85	1-75	1-75
			Women	0-81	0-81	0-75	1-00	0-75	0-81	0-81
		Skilled labour & other Agril. labour								
		i) Carpentary	Men	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00
			Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii) Blacksmithy	men	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00
			women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iii) Mochies	Men	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50
			Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iv) Herdsmans	Men	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00
			Women	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00

Note:-The wage rates given for Herdsmans are average rates given for cows and buffaloes.

Source:- District Statistical Office, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 12 (A) :

STATEMENT SHOWING CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOS. FOR WORKING CLASS IN SHOLADUR CITY:

Months. & years.	Base:- Average price from February 1927 to Jan.1928 as 100					
	Food.	Fuel & lighting.	Clothing.	House rent.	Misc.	Consumer price index.
1961 Average.	379	382	280	107	470	352
1962 Average.	423	389	279	107	498	381
January 1963.	482	389	279	107	508	416
February 1963.	458	389	279	107	492	401
March 1963.	404	394	279	107	491	370
April 1963.	399	396	279	107	494	367
May 1963.	401	395	279	107	492	368
June 1963.	414	395	279	107	496	376
July 1963.	422	395	279	107	504	381
August 1963.	409	396	279	107	503	374
September 63.	415	396	279	107	496	377
October 1963.	406	396	279	107	487	371
November 1963.	418	396	279	107	490	378
December 1963.	420	396	279	107	489	379

Note: The index figure for December '63 have been calculated on the basis of principles laid down by Lakadawala Committee .

Source: Labour Commissioner, Bombay .

STATEMENT No. 13

Vital Statistics:- Showing talukawise No. of Birth and Deaths registered in
Sholapur District during 1961, 1962 and 1963

Taluka	Total Births			Total Deaths			In fant deaths		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
South Sholapur.	4,011	4,723	4,780	2,157	2,006	2,115	461	447	416
North Sholapur.	20,430	16,721	16,991	7,078	6,589	6,935	1,375	1,504	1,499
Kalkot.	5,243	6,097	6,179	1,796	2,646	2,805	262	458	441
Parasi.	7,869	8,862	8,956	3,210	3,872	3,973	617	1,043	1,011
Bandharpur.	5,786	6,129	6,195	2,200	2,595	2,756	561	632	768
Angalwedha	3,037	3,175	3,304	1,850	1,190	1,311	189	341	309
Angola	4,909	4,815	4,899	3,077	1,686	1,805	840	411	381
Alsiras.	4,410	4,936	4,386	1,241	1,470	1,406	193	331	275
Madha.	5,486	6,757	6,550	3,731	2,648	2,639	786	725	663
Mohol.	3,812	4,917	4,601	1,185	1,952	1,955	276	563	514
Karmala.	5,849	5,114	5,155	1,634	2,404	2,484	369	729	675
Total for the Dist:	70,843	72,246	71,996	29,159	29,068	30,184	5,929	7,284	6,952

Source:- Director of Public Health, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 14.

VITAL STATISTICS-DEATHS DUE TO IMPORTANT CAUSES IN SHOLAFUR DISTRICT DURING
THE YEARS 1961, 1962, & 1963 :

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Cholera</u>	<u>S mall pox.</u>	<u>Plague.</u>	<u>Fever.</u>	<u>Dyscentery &Diarhaes.</u>	<u>Respiratory diseases.</u>	<u>Other causes.</u>	<u>Total deaths.</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
1961.	437	60	Nil	6,919	869	3,607	17,269	29,159
1962.	150	31	Nil	7,159	1,077	4,306	16,335	29,058
1963.	196	141	Nil	7,545	1,136	4,378	16,788	30,184

source: Directorate of Public Health, Poona.

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STATEMENT No.15.

Statement showing Factory Statistics of Sholapur District
for the years 1961, 1962
&
1963

(Figures in No.)

Industry Code with description	1961		1962		1963	
	No. of working factories	No. of Average Daily Employed.	No. of working factories	No. of Average Daily Employed	No. of working factories	No. of Average Daily Employed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>2- Processing</u>						
<u>Applied to Agriculture</u>						
001 Cotton ginning and bailing	30	1286	29	1304	28	1313
<u>9- Food except</u>						
<u>beverages</u>						
05 Grain Mills Products	15	233	17	323	16	310
07 Sugar Factories & Refineries	57	2228	56	2088	33	2176
09 Misc Food	22	383	22	342	19	326
<u>22- Tobacco</u>						
20 Tobacco Manufacture	48	5503	48	5376	54	5693
<u>3- Textiles</u>						
31 Spinning Weaving & finishing of Textiles	101	24960	115	22545	122	21321

Contd-2

STATEMENT NO.15 ... Contd-2...

Statement showing Factory Statistics of Sholapur District for the
Years 1961 , 1962 & 1963

Industry Code with Description	(figures in No.)					
	1961	1962		1963		
	No. of Working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed	No. of Working Factories	No. of Average Dai Daily Employed	No. of Working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed
	1	2	3		4	
<u>24- Foot-wear/Wearing Appared etc.</u>						
243- Wearing appared clothing	-	-	-	-	1	42
26- Furniture and fixturs						
260- Manufacture of furniture & fixturs	2	39	2	36	2	54
<u>28- Printing Publishing and Allied</u>						
280- Printing book binding etc.	5	114	5	116	5	119
29-Leather & Leather products(Except food wear)						
291-Tanneries & leather finishing..	1	17	-	-	1	13

-----Contd-3-----

STATEMENT No.15 ...Contd-3-

Statement showing Factory Statistics of Sholapur District for the
Years 1961, 1962 and 1963

Industry Code with description	1961		1962		(Figures in No.) 1963	
	No. of Working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed	No. of working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed	No. of Working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed
	1	2		3		4
<u>32- Products of Petroleum & Coal</u>						
321- Petroleum refinery pumping Storage etc.	1	24	1	18	1	17
<u>33- Non metallic Mineral products.</u>						
339- Misc. Nonmetallic Mineral products	3	139	4	171	4	156
<u>34- Basic Metal Industries</u>						
341- Ferrous	1	15	1	5	1	6
<u>35- Metal products except Machinery & Transport equipments</u>						
350- Manufacture of Products.	11	110	10	105	11	105
<u>36- Machinery (except Electrical)</u>						
360- Machinery except Elect. Manufacture.	7	563	7	579	6	577

Contd...4...

STATEMENT NO.15 ... Contd.4...

Statement showing Factory Statistics of Sholapur District for the
Years 1961, 1962 & 1963

(Figures in No.)

Industry Code with Description	1961		1962		1963	
	No. of working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed	No. of working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed	No. of Working Factories	No. of Average Daily Employed.
1	2	3	3	4	4	4
<u>38- Transport Equipment</u>						
382- Manufacture & Repairs of rail, road equipments.	2	448	2	506	2	107
384- Repairs of motor vehicles & Cycles.	10	227	11	312	11	346
<u>39- Misc. Industries</u>						
399- Manufacture Industries (Misc.)	1	18	1	14	1	12
<u>51- Electricity Gas and steam.</u>						
511- Electric light & Power.	5	357	5	375	5	338
<u>52- Water & Sanitary services</u>						
521- Water supply stations	2	70	2	70	2	69
Dist. Total:-	324	36804	338	34285	335	33100

Source:- Inspector of Notified factories Bombay.

S TATEMENT NO.16

Statement showing Industrial production in Sholapur District During 1961, 1962 & 1963

Sr.No.:	Commodity	Unit	Y E A R S		
			1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sugar	Quintal	3,99,157	1,74,290	3,04,167
2.	Soap	Metric Ton	1, 1,717.99	3,798.57	3,864.43
3.	Cotton fabrics	L.M.	7,91,43,853	9,38,44,386	7,82,02,439
4.	Cotton-Yarn (mill-made)	Kg	33,12,116	33,28,511	30,35,570

Note:- There is no mineral production in Sholapur District.

Source:- Suptdt. of Central Excise, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 17.

Statement showing Electricity generated consumed etc. in Sholapur District during 1961-62

1962-63 & 1963-64

(in lakhs K.W.H.)

Year	Kilo watt Hours generated	K.W.H. Purchased	Domestic consumption	Commercial lighting & small power in K.W.H.	Industrial power in K.W.H.	Public lighting in K.W.H.	Other purpose K.W.H.	Total K.W.H.
1-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961- 1962	247,87,384	-	19,18,613	42,35,459	124,55,774	5,77,965	4,80,550	19,6,68,361
1962- 1963	207,46,906	-	22,71,926	43,45,937	83,16,933	5,98,355	4,91,764	16,0,24,915
1963- 1964	1,60,41,579	40,11,688	23,80,935	41,19,562	73,97,175	7,19,435	5,51,274	1,51,68,321

Source:- All Electric supply company in the District.

OF STATEMENT NO. 18:
STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES/TOWNS & VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST
MARCH '63 & 1964 :

Items.	South sholapur.	North Sholapur.	Akalkot.	Barsi.	Pandharpur.	Mangal- wedha.	Sangola	Malsiras.	Madha Mohol.	Karmala.
I) As on 31st March 63:										
(a) Names of the towns electrified.	-	sholapur.	Akalkot.	Barsi.	Pandharpur.	Mangal- wedha.	-	-	-	Karmala.
(b) Names of the villages electrified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Akluj.	-	-
II: As on 31st March 1964.										
(a) Names of the towns electrified.	-	sholapur.	Akalkot.	Barsi.	Pandharpur.	Mangal- wedha.	-	-	-	Karmala
(b) Names of villages electrified.	-	1. Soregaon.	-	-	1. Takli.	-	-	1. Akluj.	-	-
		2. Kumthe.			2. Tarapur.			2. Tondale.		
		3. Degaon.			3. Tungat.			3. Velapur.		
		4. Pakani.			4. Suste.					
					5. Wakhari.					
					6. gadegaon.					
					7. Korti.					
					8. Degaon.					
					9. Ajansund					
					10. Kasegaon.					
					11. Anavali.					
					12. Bhendi- shegaon.					

Source:- i) Electricity companies in the District.
 ii) The Superintending Engineer (S.C.), M.S.E. Board, Sangli.

STATEMENT NO. 19.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS IN SHOLAIUR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 61-62:

Months.	No. of regis- -tration.	No. of vacanc- -ies notified.	No. of employ ers use ing exchange.	No. on live- register at the end of month.	NO. OF CANDIDATES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENTS:				Remarks.	
					Private sector.	Public sector.	Scheduled castes.	Non-Scheduled castes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
April.	490	60	23	4,338	3	61)			
May.	607	302	26	4,489	2	36)	27	122	For Cols. 3 & 9 month- -wise figures are not available.
June.	935	171	29	4,695	-	47)			
July.	945	73	23	4,958	-	145)			
August.	654	71	22	5,019	4	47)	60	186	
September	582	105	16	4,783	2	48)			
October.	620	49	16	4,900	3	30)			
November.	664	196	18	4,910	-	54)	19	148	
December.	730	101	21	5,046	2	78)			
January.	779	33	18	5,152	-	35)			
February.	593	101	25	5,194	1	31)	20	130	
March.	614	99	32	5,082	-	83)			
TOTAL:	8213	1361	269	5,082	17	695	126	586		

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continued...STATEMENT NO.19.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1962-63:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April.	621	91	31	5,124	1	18)			
May.	855	313	26	5,354	1	42)	38	1	
June.	896	52	25	5,617	1	107)			
July.	875	377	27	5,649	-	55)			
August.	773	53	18	5,654	1	42)			
September.	1,571	97	29	5,583	8	43)	69	-	
October.	580	171	36	5,605	5	21)			
November.	961	112	30	6,901	5	90)			
December.	1,157	90	30	6,149	4	101)			
January.	1,225	732	27	6,602	-	174)			
February.	896	351	36	6,735	23	103)	57	-	
March.	933	159	24	6,749	3	89)			
TOTAL:	11,343	2,598	339	6,749	51	885		164	1	

For Col.8 & 9 monthwise figures are not available

continued.....

continued...Statement No.19.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1963-64.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April.	1,054	426	28	6,878	1	88	NA	NA	
May.	979	154	38	7,004	2	88	-	-	
June.	1,190	307	29	7,147	1	83	-	-	
July.	1,167	154	31	7,420	-	56	-	-	
August.	2,587	208	25	9,673	1	107	-	-	
September.	1,306	571	36	10,255	4	101	-	-	
October.	710	279	26	9,883	-	100	-	-	
November.	863	182	27	9,222	4	115	-	-	
December.	832	174	32	6,712	1	119	-	-	
January.	762	62	31	6,636	2	99	-	-	
February.	778	115	33	6,655	2	102	-	-	
March.	979	258	47	6,788	3	99	-	-	
=====									
TOTAL:	13,207	2,890	323	6,788	21	1,157	-	-	
=====									

Source: Sub.Regional Employment Officer, Sholapur .

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STATEMENT NO. 20.

S tatement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative Societies as on 30-6-62 in
Sholapur District . Type:- Agricultural Credit Societies

(Rs. in '000')

Sr. No.:	Taluka	No. of Societies	No. of members Individual	Share capital	Working capital	Loans Advance	Reserves and other funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	South Sholapur	64	-	9,623	660	2,390	1,398	149
2.	North Sholapur	48	-	5,077	540	1,890	1,052	130
3.	Akkalkot	85	-	8,983	648	1,860	1,120	30
4.	Barsi	115	-	12,231	1,170	3,720	2,810	406
5.	Fandharpur	78	-	10,448	694	2,860	1,884	309
6.	Mangalwedha	68	-	7,278	386	1,190	946	90
7.	Sangola	65	-	7,643	441	1,240	1,104	172
8.	Malsiras	70	-	7,168	1,537	2,850	2,405	411
9.	Madha	86	-	7,932	470	1,510	1,045	392
10.	Mohol.	85	-	9,010	442	1,550	848	162
10.	Farmala.	89	-	11,138	362	1,070	723	71
Total for the Dist.		862	-	96,531	7,350	23,130	15,343	2,322

Source;-1) Talukawise break-up is provisional. 2) The District totals are final.

STATEMENT NO.20.Contd..

Statement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative Societies as on 30-6-63 in Sholapur

District Type:- Agricultural Credit societies

(Rs.in'000')

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Societies	No. of members : Individual	Share capital	Working capital	loans advanced	Reserves and other funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	South Sholapur	64	- 7,477	768	2,727	1,485	151
2.	North Sholapur	48	- 5,233	607	2,190	1,021	131
3.	Ahalkot	39	- 9,886	780	2,379	1,680	34
4.	Barsi.	125	- 13,619	1,425	4,591	3,389	507
5.	Pandharpur	81	- 11,118	834	3,553	2,067	311
6.	Mangalwedha	66	- 7,182	427	1,404	899	91
7.	Sangola	66	- 9,091	512	1,558	1,051	172
8.	Malsiras	82	- 7,646	1,743	4,293	2,575	558
9.	Madha	80	- 8,261	548	1,862	1,179	396
10.	Mchol.	84	- 8,846	498	1,776	784	164
11.	Karmala	92	- 11,134	447	1,258	892	72
Total for the Dist.		877	- 98,463	8,589	27,591	17,022	2,587

Note:-1) Talukawise break-up is provisional 2) District totals are final.

STATEMENT NO. 20. Contd.

Statement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative societies as on 30-6-64 Sholapur

District type:- Agricultural credit societies

(Rs. In '000')

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Societies	No. of members Individual	Share capital	Working capital	Loans Advances	Reserve and other funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	South Sholapur	66	- 7,679	825	3,397	2,254	165
2.	North Sholapur	50	- 19,320	5,594	48,854	30,976	152
3.	Akhalot	94	- 11,009	973	3,080	2,336	64
4.	Barsi.	126	- 15,067	1,481	5,116	3,348	555
5.	Fandharpur	81	- 11,727	1,041	4,279	2,618	357
6.	Mangalwedha	68	- 7,942	545	1,932	1,392	97
7.	Sangola	68	- 8,742	578	1,762	986	188
8.	Malsiras	83	- 8,166	2,106	5,424	3,712	637
9.	Madha	81	- 8,827	644	2,193	1,514	416
10.	Mohol	86	- 9,173	589	2,045	1,351	169
11.	Karmala	92	- 9,981	562	1,650	1,317	75
Total for the Dist.		895	- 1,17,33	15,938	79,731	51,783	4,599

Note:- Talukawise break up is provisional
The District totals are final.

STATEMENT NO.20.Contd..

Statement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative Societies as on 30-6-62 in Sholapur

District. Type:- Non-Agricultural Credit societies

(Rs.in'000')

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of societies	No. of Members Individual ties	Share capital	Working capital	Loans Advances	Reserve and other funds.
---------	--------	------------------	--------------------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------------------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	South Sholapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	North Sholapur	42	-	21,710	3,370	7,514	4,435	1,011
3.	Akkalkot	2	-	330	33	68	86	2
4.	Barsi	13	-	5,073	512	3,775	4,141	444
5.	Pandharpur	8	-	3,934	178	2,941	5,012	271
6.	Mangalwedha	1	-	31	6	7	11	2
7.	Sangola	1	-	32,069	4,228	14,682	14,116	1
8.	Malsiras	4	-	855	106	330	381	27
9.	Madha	2	-	195	65	84	58	9
10.	Mohol	2	-	211	70	83	112	15
11.	Karmala	3	-	893	203	817	1,480	73
Total for the Dist.		73	-	33,368	4,562	15,038	15,767	1,701

Note:-1) Talukawise Break-up is provisional 2) The District totals are final.

STATEMENT NO. 20. Contd..

Statement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative Societies as on 30-6-63 in Sholapur

District;- type:- Non-Agricultural credit societies

(Rs. in '000')

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Societies			Share capital	Working capital	Loans Advance	Reserves and other funds
		Socit: ies	Socie: ties	Indivi: dual				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	South Sholapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	North Sholapur	42	-	24,694	3,974	3,880	5,378	1,119
3.	Akkalkot	3	-	454	79	161	141	2
4.	Barsi.	14	-	6,034	644	4,644	5,841	530
5.	Pandharpur	8	-	4,329	211	2,726	7,221	271
6.	Mangalwedha	2	-	175	42	200	229	2
7.	Bāngola	2	-	150	42	50	17	1
8.	Malsiras	5	-	946	112	411	558	27
9.	Madha	3	-	420	1,050	3,397	1,463	9
10.	Mohol	3	-	298	97	116	154	15
11.	Parimala	3	-	926	232	749	1,724	73
Total for the Dist.		85	-	36,505	4,930	16,980	17,365	1,895

Note:- 1) Talukawise break up is provisional 2) The District totals are final.

STATEMENT NO. 20. Contd..

Statement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative societies as on 30-6-64 in Sholapur District. Type:-/Agricultural credit societies

(Rs.in '000')

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. South Sholapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. North Sholapur	44	-	25,832	5,156	15,293	2,587	4,605	
3. Akkalkot	3	-	454	79	161	141	6	
4. Barsi.	16	-	6,034	444	4,644	6,841	453	
5. Pandharpur	6	-	4,329	211	2,726	7,221	1,719	
6. Managalwedha	3	-	175	42	199	229	2	
7. Sangola	3	-	150	42	50	17	1	
8. Malsiras	5	-	946	112	411	558	27	
9. Madha	4	-	420	105	340	1,463	9	
10. Mohol	3	-	298	97	116	154	16	
11. Parmala.	1	-	926	232	749	1,724	74	
Total for the Dist.	91	-	39,564	6,720	24,695	26,935	5,459	

Note:- 1) Talukwise break up is provisional. 2) The District totals are final.

STATEMENT NO. 20, Conts..

Statement showing the statistics relating to Co-operative Societies in Sholapur District for the
Year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Years			Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<u>Agricultural Non Credit Societies.</u>					
	i) No. of Societies	No.	128	247	138	Telukawise break up is not available for these societies.
	ii) No. of Members	No.	9,621	12,124	10,511	
	iii) Share capital	000. Rs.	3,518	16,342	4,756	
	iv) Working capital	000. Rs.	9,944	20,501	21,992	
	v) Loans advanced	0000 Rs.	2	56	306	
	vi) Reserves & other funds.	000. Rs.	539	785	1,669	
2.	<u>Non-Agricultural Non credit societies.</u>					
	i) No. of societies	No.	360	332	416	
	ii) No. of Members	No.	35,548	39,999	42,043	
	iii) Share capital	000. Rs.	2,182	3,053	3,879	
	iv) Working capital	000. Rs.	7,693	10,382	19,408	
	v) Loans advanced	000. Rs.	9	-	-	
	vi) Reserve & other funds.	000. Rs.	988	1,174	1,494	

Source: i) Statistician Co-operative Deptt. Poona¹¹⁾ Dist. Deputy Registrar Co-Op. Societies, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 21

Statement showing Statistics relating to Co-operative Societies in Sholapur District during the
Year 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64

Item	Y E A R S		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1. No. of Societies (No.)	1,428	1,541	1,540
2. No. of Members (No.)	1,75,068	1,87,091	2,09,902
3. Share capital (000 Rs)	17,612	32,914	30,692
4. Working capital "	55,855	71,064	1,45,826
5. Loans advanced "	31,121	31,443	79,024
6. Reserves & Other funds"	5,550	6,441	13,221

Source: Co-operative Deptt. Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 22:

STATEMENT SHOWING LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT :

Talukas.	Bazar days.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
1. South Sholapur.	-	-	Bhandar-kawathe. (1000-1500) Valsang (1500-2000).	Musti (400-500) Aherwadi (200)	Mandrup (1000-1500)	Kandalgaon (1000)	-
2. North sholapur.	Nanaj(350) Mardi(300)	Sholapur city.(4000) CM	-	-	-	Kalamb(250)	Wadala(400)
3. Akalkot.	Akalkot (5000)CM Mangrul (1000).	Dudhani (3000)CM Jeur(1000)	-	-	Karajgi (1000)CM Barhampur (700) Maindargi (4000)CM.	Tolnur(800)	Wagdari (2000)CM Nagansur (2000)
4. Barsi.	Yedsi(1100) Malwandi (1000)	Bhatambre (1000)CM Kasbe-tadwale (800)	Vairag (2000)CM	Chave(200) Gandgaon(400) Shelgaon(R) (1000)	-	Barsi(5000) CM	Malegaon (200). Pangri (1000) Mouje- Tadwale (500)
5. Pandharpur.	Karkamb(1000) Phol- chincholi (400)	Pandharpur (1200)CM	-	-	Tarapur	Fuluj(500) Bhandi- shegaon(350) Tawashi(300)	Phalvani (1000)

-continued-

Continued. Statement No. 22:

Talukas.	Bazardays:- Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
6. Mangalwedha.	Mangalwedha (3500) CM	-	Bhose (1200)	Andhalgaon (1500)	Nimboni (900)	Nandeshwar (800) CM	Borale (1000)
7. Sangola.	Ghardi (1200) Junoni (500)	Sonand (1500)	Hatid (1000)	Mohud (bk). (1500) Akok (400) Belwadi (1000)	Jawale (2500) Nazare (3000) Fole (2500) Nagaj (1000) Shirbari (450).	Watambe (400)	Sangola (5000) CM
8. Malsiras.	Akluj (6000) CM	Piliv (1000)	Natepute (4000) CM	Malsiras (1000)	Borgaon (900) Islampur ₹300	Velapur (500) Shindewadi (800) Madaki (200).	Chitale- nagar (900)
9. Madha.	Uplai Bk. Nanegaon (500)	Ropale (600). Madha (2000).	-	kurduwadi (10,000) CM	Tembhurni (3000) CM	Modnimb (4000) CM Vakav (300)	
10. Mohol.	Nankhed (3000)	Karul. (3000)	Patkul (4000) CM	Angar (6000) CM Begaupur (2000)	-	-	Mohol (8000) CM
11. Karmala.	Jeur (3000) CM Sade (1500)	Wangi (2000)	Chargaon (1000) Jinti (2000)	Korti (200)	Karmala (4000) CM Pomalwadi (2000)	Chikathan (1000)	Kam (3000)

Source: i) Enumerators Reports.

(Reference year: Oct. 1960.)

ii) Mamlatdars in the district.

Note: -CM = Places having cattle markets.

ii) Figures in brackets shows the average congregation.

STATEMENT NO.23:

STATEMENT SHOWING NO.OF BANKING OFFICES IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT DURING 1961,1962 & 1963 :

Items.	Years:-1961	1962;	1963.
1.No.of villages & towns having banking offices.	15	17	21
2.No.of scheduled banks.	28	22	33
3.No.of co-operative banks.	21	26	29
4.Others.	1	8	1
5. Total banking offices in the District.	50	56	63

Source: Reserve Bank of India

STATEMENT NO.24:

STATEMENT SHOWING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AT WORK IN SHOLAFUR DISTRICT AS ON
31st March 1962,63 & 64 :

Sr. No.	As on 31st March.	Companies Ltd. by shares .		Companies Ltd. by Guarantee & Associations not for profit .		Total.
		Public ,	Private.	Public.	Private.	
1.	1962.	13	11	3	-	27
2.	1963	12	12	4	-	28
3.	1964.	12	12	4	-	28

Source: Research & Statistics Division,
Department of Company Law Administration,
Government of India .

S TATEMENT NO.25

Statement showing No.of Insurance policies issued and Amount assured in Sholapur District
during the years 1961-62,1962-63 & 1963-64

Items/ Talukas	: South Sholapur.	North Sholapur.	Akkalkot.	: Barsi	: Pa ndharpur	: Mangalwedha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Year-1961-62</u>						
i) No.of policies issued.	32	388	338	378	247	230
ii) Sum Assured(000)	83	789	1,016	789	937	580
<u>Year 1962-63</u>						
i) No.of policies issued.	28	2,229	415	443	342	126
ii) Sum-Assured(000)	56	9,236	1,027	1,572	1,089	449
<u>Year 1963-64</u>						
i) No.of Policies issued	23	3,196	402	515	337	113
ii) Sum-Assured(000)	90	14,659	1,604	2,754	1,293	373
-----Contd-2.-----						

STATEMENT NO.25,Contd-2-

Statement showing No.of Insurance policies issued and Amount assured in Sholapur District
during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Item/ Taluka	Sangola	Malsiras	Madha	Mohol	Karmala	District Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Year-1961-62</u>						
i) No.of policies issued.	193	376	245	96	194	2,717
ii) Sum-Assured(000)	454	1,565	1,188	312	350	8,463
<u>Year-1962-63</u>						
i) No.of policies issued	201	364	142	60	295	4,645
ii) Sum-Assured(000)	677	1,463	710	360	1,107	17,746
<u>Year-1963-64</u>						
i) No.of policies issued	204	412	202	93	244	5,741
ii) Sum-Assured(000)	628	1,620	887	375	1,167	25,450

Source:- L.I.Corporation branch office, Sholapur.

Note:- Figures for 1961-62 are provisional.

S T A T E M E N T N O . 2 6

STATEMENT SHOWING SMALL SAVINGS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT (' 0 0 0 Rs.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross Collection</u>	<u>Withdrawal.</u>	<u>Net Collection.</u>
1961-62.	13,467	10,700	2,767
1962-63	16,570	14,222	2,348
1963-64	17,152	11,813	5,339

XX

Source : Commissioner Office, Poona Division,

STATEMENT No.27

Statement showing Receipts of Excise Revenue, Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax
in Sholapur District for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 (Figures in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Items	YEAR		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	Excise Revenue.	21,791..	21,254	28,058
2.	Sales Tax	32,62,386.	34,02,708	41,35,675
3.	Entertainment	5,42,775.	19,74,052	30,89,245

Source:- District Treasury Office,
Sholapur.

Statement No.28.

Statement showing collection of Land Revenue in Sholapur District for the years 1961-62

1962-63 & 1963-64

<u>Year</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Arrears</u>
1961-62	26,97,805	26,97,805	-
1962-63	28,04,523	25,37,766	2,66,757
1963-64	42,71,664	39,43,762	3,27,902

Source:- Collector office, Sholapur.

Statement No.29

Statement showing No.of documents Registered and value of property transferred in Sholapur District during 1961,1962,& 1963.

Sr.No.:	Taluka.	No.of documents registered			Value of Property transferred		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	North Sholapur & South Sholapur	2,989	2,416	2,594	64,04,321	61,62,838	76,26,586
2.	Akkalkot	1,356	1,075	1,563	18,99,614	15,33,206	19,34,566
3.	Barsi	1,449	1,561	2,333	16,68,138	20,30,305	24,57,372
4.	Karmala	1,850	837	1,547	9,59,211	7,71,722	6,36,006
5.	Madha	1,174	929	2,342	8,68,410	9,27,089	7,85,230
6.	Malsiras	1,170	1,164	1,950	13,10,025	8,92,661	13,14,267
7.	Mangalwedha	1,286	920	1,033	13,61,933	10,30,814	8,70,143
8.	Mohol	1,118	1,068	1,904	13,41,483	12,21,315	13,57,225
9.	Pandharpur	1,088	1,223	1,394	12,08,880	14,47,388	15,69,280
10.	Sangola	1,364	1,280	1,560	11,68,586	10,88,603	13,04,565
11.	Vairag(tal:Barsi)	737	811	1,065	7,10,379	8,20,240	7,68,849
Dist. Total:-		15,581	13,284	19,285	1,86,00,980	1,79,26,181	1,97,15,089

Source:- District Registrar, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 30

Medical Statistics showing No. of Hospitals, dispensaries, beds and patients treated in Sholapur District
during 1961 (2)

Talukas	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Maternity Homes family planning & Health centre	No. of Doctors	No. of beds		Indoor patients treated			Out door patients treated		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. South Sholapur	-	1	1	2	2	6	-	86	76	2,640	2,875	3,011
2. North Sholapur	3	7	2	26	269	206	2,919	7,161	6,267	54,400	53,927	1,22,221
3. Akkalkot	-	5	-	5	14	18	248	462	538	17,760	11,214	19,894
4. Barsi.	-	3	4	6	21	34	354	1,088	368	22,648	21,240	32,525
5. Pandharpur	1	4	2	7	15	28	257	1,021	733	14,148	13,300	16,875
6. Mangalwedha	-	1	-	1	2	1	15	41	11	5,512	2,684	6,106
7. Sangola	-	3	1	3	2	6	19	126	8	6,545	6,017	8,450
8. Malsiras	-	2	1	2	6	8	50	129	20	10,261	8,752	13,183
9. Madha	-	5	1	6	11	18	44	272	37	19,375	13,806	24,145
10. Mohol	-	2	2	3	2	6	-	293	-	7,957	9,731	11,244
11. Parmala	-	2	2	3	4	8	15	28	8	7,872	5,199	11,815
Total	3	35	16	64	348	339	3,921	10,707	8,566	1,69,118	1,46,751	2,69,469

Note:- Figures pertaining to the Govt. & aided hospital & dispensary only.

Source:- Office of the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.
District Health office, Zilla Parishad, Sholapur.

STATE ENT NO. 30, Contd...

Statement showing Medical Facilities-Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries Etc. in Sholapur District
During the year 1962.

Taluka	No. of Hospitals	Dispen- saries	Maternity homes family Planni- ng Hea- lth centres	Doc- tors	No. of Beds		Indoor patients treated			Outdoor patient treated		
					Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Children	Male	Femal	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. South Sholapur	-	1	3	2	4	6	-	24	24	2,570	2,785	3,290
2. North Sholapur	3	7	1	37	269	206	2,777	9,015	7,044	3,13,117	58,387	1,33,534
3. Akkalkot	-	5	1	5	14	18	217	375	445	10,072	5,984	16,226
4. Barsi.	-	3	6	8	32	34	562	980	342	18,135	14,886	23,215
5. Pandharrur	-	4	2	6	17	23	220	859	657	14,732	11,532	15,008
6. Mangalwedha	-	2	2	4	2	3	9	14	5	4,715	2,484	5,681
7. Sangola	-	3	1	4	4	14	41	137	15	7,127	5,045	6,729
8. Malsiras	-	2	2	4	6	8	102	160	40	7,118	3,284	7,127
9. Madha	-	5	2	5	11	13	43	80	1	13,479	8,958	17,707
10. Mohel	-	2	5	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Farnala	-	2	4	4	8	15	24	20	5	13,302	2,328	13,517
Total:-	3	36	29	83	371	356	4,000	11,664	8,578	4,04,967	1,22,283	2,42,028

STATEMENT NO.30. Contd..

Statement showing Medical facilities-Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. in Sholapur Dist.
during the year 1963.

Taluka	No. of Hospitals	Dispen- saries	Matern- ity homes & Family Health centres	Doc- tors	No. of beds		Indoor patients treated			Outdoor patient treated		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. South Sholapur	-	1	3	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. North Sholapur	3	7	1	37	269	206	3,104	7,875	5,497	57,089	55,856	24,072
3. Akkalkot	-	5	3	7	27	18	199	1,274	255	9,005	6,089	11,115
4. Barsi	-	3	6	8	40	34	657	982	417	16,951	18,175	25,823
5. Pandharrur	-	4	2	6	24	28	259	829	667	12,405	14,123	15,196
6. Mangalwedha	-	2	2	4	3	3	9	14	5	5,232	2,470	5,155
7. Sangola	-	3	3	6	11	14	48	145	19	6,329	5,110	6,602
8. Malsiras	-	2	2	4	6	8	104	191	46	6,037	4,012	6,517
9. Madha	-	5	3	6	11	18	34	111	46	11,107	8,907	11,270
10. Mohel	-	2	5	6	12	6	11	275	7	4,656	3,299	6,507
11. Yarmala	-	2	4	4	8	15	10	4	-	4,421	2,915	7,259
Total:-	3	36	34	90	418	356	4,435	11,700	7,169	1,33,585	1,19,041	2,29,565

Source:- 1) Office of the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.
ii) Public Health Deptt. P.W. Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 31

Statement showing statistics relating to primary Education in Sholapur District for
the year 1961-62, 1962-63
1963-64

Sr. No.:	Items	South Sholapur:	North Sholapur:	Alkalkot:	Barsi:	Pandharpur:	Mangalwedha:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>1. No. of Schools</u>							
	1961-62	108	228	208	165	140	105
	1962-63	111	232	227	174	145	109
	1963-64	111	244	234	174	145	114
i) Boys	1961-62	9,281	36,906	14,733	16,019	12,529	7,013
	1962-63	9,769	37,736	16,537	20,439	15,092	6,826
	1963-64	10,138	38,942	16,058	20,893	13,325	6,756
ii) Girls	1961-62	4,697	22,845	8,679	9,293	7,410	3,053
	1962-63	5,213	23,905	3,700	12,445	7,482	3,548
	1963-64	5,452	25,889	8,778	12,419	7,430	3,514
iii) Total	1961-62	13,978	59,751	23,412	25,312	19,939	10,066
	1962-63	14,982	61,641	25,237	32,484	20,574	10,374
	1963-64	15,590	64,831	24,736	33,312	20,755	10,250
3. Teachers	1962-62	352	1,572	592	626	447	252
	1962-63	354	1,584	607	754	480	240
	1963-64	391	1,674	614	827	532	254

Note:- Talukwise break up is provisional.

STATEMENT NO.31. Contd.

Sr.No.:	Items	Sangola	Malsiras	Dadha	Pohol	Karmala	Provisi ona Dist	Total	Dist Totals final
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	No. of Schools-1961-62	115	158	130	103	126	1,596		1,602
	1962-63	113	157	132	104	104	1,640		1,640
	1963-64	115	178	133	104	126	1,678		1,678
i)	Boys								
	1961-62	10,257	13,929	12,415	9,919	11,910	1,153,911		1,55,044
	1962-63	10,804	14,014	12,832	9,133	9,962	1,61,144		1,61,235
	1963-64	11,256	14,503	13,742	10,288	10,090	1,66,271		1,66,291
ii)	Girls								
	1961-62	4,356	8,635	6,811	6,230	4,115	85,126		85,865
	1962-63	4,665	6,910	6,938	4,600	5,312	89,718		89,318
	1963-64	4,900	6,965	6,952	6,212	5,259	90,670		91,577
iii)	Total								
	1961-62	14,613	22,064	19,226	15,149	15,525	2,39,035		2,40,909
	1962-63	15,469	20,924	19,760	13,633	15,274	2,750,452		2,50,553
	1963-64	16,256	21,468	20,694	15,700	15,359	2,56,941		2,57,868
3.	Teachers:								
	1961-62	375	562	419	345	342	5,924		5,917
	1962-63	373	477	392	288	335	5,684		5,884
	1963-64	418	540	471	393	385	6,499		6,499

Note:- Talukwise break up is provisional.

Source:- i) Parishad Educational officer, Z.P. Sholapur.

ii) Education Deptt. Poona.

STATEMENT No.31.

Statement showing No. of secondary schools, Pupils, teachers etc in Sholapur District during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Sr. No.	Item	South	North	Akkalkot	Barsi	Pandharpur	Mangalwedha
		:Sholapur:	:Sholapur.	:	:	:	:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Institutions-1961-62	3	27	6	18	9	
	1962-63	8	29	6	18	10	
	1963-64	8	30	6	20	10	
2.	Pupils - Boys - 1961-62	527	10,000	1,557	4,045	2,300	600
	1962-63	620	11,168	1,608	4,523	2,594	700
	1963-64	579	12,438	1,726	5,122	2,991	700
ii)	Girls-1961-62	32	3,608	211	853	698	700
	1962-63	44	4,106	250	1,051	844	800
	1963-64	31	4,630	307	1,252	985	800
iii)	Total-1961-62	559	13,696	1,768	4,901	2,998	700
	1962-63	664	15,274	1,858	5,574	3,538	790
	1963-64	610	17,068	2,033	6,374	3,976	850
3.	Teachers-1961-62	34	508	76	191	107	30
	1962-63	41	557	83	216	127	30
	1963-64	46	581	91	254	153	37

Contd..

STATEMENT NO.31 (Contd..)

S tatement showing No. of secondary schools pupils teachers etc in Sholapur District
during the years 1961-62, 1962-63
and 1963-64

Sr. No.:	Items	Sangola	Malsiras	Madha	Mohol	Larmala	D istrict total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Institutions-1961-62	9	8	9	8	4	113
	1962-63	9	8	9	7	4	115
	1963-64	8	8	9	6	4	116
2.	Pupils-Boys- 1961-62	904	1,701	1,559	823	847	25, 039
	1962-63	973	2,053	1,598	733	958	27,637
	1963-64	857	2,344	1,742	655	1,091	30,311
	ii) Girls- 1961-62	81	438	304	88	149	6,538
	1962-63	104	513	343	77	183	7,597
	1963-64	54	590	386	68	229	8,622
	iii) Total- 1961-62	985	2,139	1,863	911	996	31,577
	1962-63	1,077	2,566	1,941	810	1,141	35,234
	1963-64	911	2,934	2,128	723	1,320	38,933
3.	Teachers, 1961-62	49	81	83	40	38	1,238
	1962-63	52	99	84	40	48	1,385
	1963-64	49	107	83	32	51	1,484

1) Source:- The Statistician Deptt. of Education Poona.

Note:-2) Talukawise break up is provisional.

S TATEMENT NO.31 (Contd..)

S tatement showing Statistics relating to Higher Education in
Sholapur District

Taluka	1961-62					1962-63				
	Pupils				Teach ers	Pupils				Tea chers
	No. of Institu tion	Boys	Girls	Total		No. of institu tion	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. South Sholapur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. North Sholapur.	4	2,612	367	2,979	133	5	3,038	414	3,452	158
3. Akkalkot.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Barsi.	1	254	31	285	19	1	369	30	399	19
5. Pandharpur	1	208	40	248	17	1	224	55	279	17
6. Mangaewedha.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Sangola.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Malisiras.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Madha.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Mohol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Karmala.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	3,074	438	3,512	169	7	3,631	499	4130	194

S-tatement.No.31 Contd.

S-tatement showing statistics relating to higher education in sholapur District

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Institutions:	1963-64			Teachers
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	South Sholapur.	-	-	-	-	-
2.	North Sholapur.	6	3,434	538	3,972	185
3.	Akkalkot	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Barsi.	1	499	26	525	24
5.	Pandharpur	1	361	75	436	22
6.	Mangalwedha	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Sangola	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Malsiras	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Madha.	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Mohol.	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karmala.	-	-	-	-	-
Total for the District:-		8	4,294	639	4,933	231

Source:- Principals of the colleges in Sholapur District.

S. STATEMENT No. 31. Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS ETC. IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT DURING
THE YEARS 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64

Sr. No.	Items	South :Sholapur.	North :Sholapur.	Akkalkot	Barsi.	Fandharpur	Mangalwedha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. No. of Institution.							
	1961-62	3	22	2	7	6	-
	1962-63	3	21	2	6	5	-
	1963-64	2	16	2	4	3	-
2. Pupils							
i) Boys							
	1961-62	184	1,757	69	433	385	-
	1962-63	264	1,862	149	513	465	-
	1963-64	84	1,257	69	233	279	-
ii) Girls							
	1961-62	48	575	33	112	81	-
	1962-63	25	450	25	74	36	-
	1963-64	40	559	33	108	69	-
iii) Total							
	1961-62	232	8,332	102	545	466	-
	1962-63	290	2,312	174	587	501	-
	1963-64	124	1,816	102	341	348	-
3. Teachers.							
	1961-62	5	125	2	33	35	-
	1962-63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1963-64						

STATEMENT NO.31. Contd.

Statement showing No. of Special schools, students, Teachers etc in Sholapur District.

during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64

Sr.No.:	Items	Sangola	Malsiras	Madha	Mohol	Karmala	District Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No. of Institution-1961-62	3	1	1	1	1	47
	1962-63	3	1	1	1	1	44
	1963-64	1	1	1	1	1	32
2.	Pupils i) Boys						
	1961-62	228	41	20	167	196	3,480
	1962-63	308	120	100	247	276	4,304
	1963-64	128	41	20	157	196	2,474
	ii) Girls						
	1961-62	16	-	22	-	-	887
	1962-63	16	-	18	-	-	845
	1963-63	16	-	18	-	-	843
	iii) Total:						
	1961-62	244	41	42	167	196	4,367
	1962-63	324	120	118	247	276	4,849
	1963-63	144	41	38	167	196	3,317
3.	Teachers						
	1961-62	9	1	1	15	15	241
	1962-63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1963-64						

Source:- 1) Parishad Educational officer, Sholapur.
2) Stitistician Educational Deptt. Poona

Note:- 1) Talukwise break is privisional
2) Figures of teachers for 1962-63 and 1963-64 are not available.

STATEMENT NO.32.

LIST OF SECONDRY SCHOOLS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 64

Name of Taluka	Name of Secondry schools in Sholapur district	
1	2	
1. North Sholapur.	1) Northcote Technical High School Sholapur (M.F. & Tech)	2) H.D. High School, Sholapur.
	3) A.P. High School, Sholapur.	3) R.S. Chandak. High school.
	5) Yuchan High School, Sholapur	6) M.A. Pangal A.U.H.S. Sholapur.
	7) Shri. Siddheshwer H.S. Sholapur	8) Vidya Vikas H.S. Sholapur.
	9) D.J. Gurukul H.S. Sholapur.	10) St. Joseph's H.S. Sholapur.
	11) R.S. High school, of Commerce, Sholapur (Vocational)	12) Modern High school, Sholapur.
	13) H.G. Shah Night H.S. Sholapur	14) New Light H.S. Sholapur.
	15) B.C. Sharma Uttam Hindi H.S. Sholapur.	16) Dr. Ambedkar Memorial H.S. Sholapur.
	17) D.F. Ashawa H.S. Sholapur.	18) Karmvir D.F. Gaikwad H.S. Limaye wadi, Sholapur
	19) Sholapur High school, Sholapur	20) Chhatrapati Shriji H.S. Sholapur.
	21) S.R. Girls H.S. Sholapur (M.F. Home science)	22) S.H.F. Girls, Sholapur. ((H.S)
	23) Uma Shrivika Vidyalaya, S'pur	24) B.C.V. Girls H.S. Sholapur.

Contd.

STATEMENT NO. 32

LIST OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1964.

1

2

1. North Sholapur.

25) The Sholapur Social Association
H.S. Sholapur.

26) Kanya Madhyamika Vidyalaya
Sholapur.

27) New H.S. Wadala

28) Jagriti Vidya Mandir Nehru
Nagar,

29) Mahatma Fule H.S. Mardi

30) J.R. Chandak H.S. Bale.

2. South Sholapur.

31) Shri. Panchakhari Vidya
mandir Mandrup.

32) S.V.C. Shivacharya H.S. Hotagi

33) S.V.C. Shivacharya H.S. Boramani

34) Yashavant Jiven Vikas Vidya
Mandir, Bhandarkawate

35) Shri. Shankarling H.S. Valsang

36) Panchshilla Vidya Mandir,
Vinchur.

37) Hanuman Vidya Mandir, Bankalgi

38) Shri. Chatrapati Shivaji
Vidyalaya Ule.

3. Akkalkot

39) Shri. Shahaji H.S. Akkalkot

40) Mangrule H.S. Akkalkot.

41) Anglo Urdu H.S. Akkalkot

42) Gramin Vidyavikas Vidyalaya
Chapalgaon.

43) New English school Maindargi

44) Shri. Siddheshwer H.S. Dudhani.

Statement No.32.Contd.

LIST OF SECONDRY SCHOOLS IN SHOLAPIR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1964.

		2
Barsi.	45) Sulakhe H.S. Barsi.	46) Silver Jubilee H.S. Barsi.
	47) Model H.S. Barsi.	48) Maharashtra Vidyalaya, Barsi.
	49) New H.S. Barsi.	50) Barsi.H.S. Barsi.
	51) Girls' H.S. Barsi.	52) Mitra Vidyalaya, Malegaon.
	53) Ambejavalge H.S. Ambejavalge.	54) Korphale H.S. Korphale.
	55) Janata Vidyalyaya, Yedshi (M.P. Agriculture)	56) Vidya mandir H.S. Vairag
	57) Arshu New English School, Goudgaon (M.F..Agr.)	58) W.A. Vidyalaya, Yategaon
	59) Jayhind Vidyalaya, Kasbetadwal.	60) Lokseva Vidyalaya, Agalgaon.
61) Kisan Mangar Vidyalaya, Uplai.	62) Sarvede Vidyalaya, Pangri.	
63) Shri. Dnyaneshwer Vidyalaya, Bhatambare.	64) Sant Tukaram Vidyalaya, Pangaon.	
andharpur.	65) Lokmanya Vidyalaya, Pandharpur.	66) Kavathekar H.S. Pandharpur.
	67) Apte H.S. Pandharpur.	68) Gautam Vidyalaya, Pandharpur.
	69) Vivekardhini Vidyalaya Pandharpur	70) Shet-kari H.S. Pandharpur.
	71) Matoshri. Sant Sakhubai Panya	72) English School Bhalwani.
	73) Shala Pandharpur.	
	73) R.J. High school Karkamb.	74) Yashant Vidyalaya Chose.

STATEMENT NO.32. Contd..

1.

2

Mangalwedha.

75) English School Mangalwedha

76) English School Brahmपुरi

77) Nutan H.S. Borale.

78) English School Bhose.

79) Hanuman Vidya mandir, Marawada

80) Vidyamandir H.S. Salgar B.k.

81) Vidyamandir H.S. Laxmi Dahiwadi

Sangola

82) Vidyamandri H.S. Sangola

83) Late Sou. Vatsaladevi Desai
Vidyalaya, Jawale.

84) S.S.Ligade Vidya. Akola (Wasud)

85) Vidyamandir H.S. Ekhatpur. (Tech)

86) Vidyamandir, H.S. Kole.

87) Shri. Shivaji Vidyalaya Mahud.

88) Vidyamandir H.S. Nazare.

89) Vidyamandir H.S. Gherdi.

Malsiras.

90) Hanuman H.S. Malsiras.

91) S.M. Vidyalaya, Manaki

92) S.M. Vidyalaya Akluj.

93) Model H.S. Malinagar (M.F. Agril).

94) Shri. Chandrashekhar Vidy.
Shripur (Unaided)

95) Netepute H.S. Natepute.

96) Farmvir Vidyalaya Piliiv.

97) English School Velapur.

Madha.

98) Z.P. High school Madha,

99) Nutan Vidya. H.S. Krduwadi.

100) Anterbharati Vidy. Kurduwadi.

101) Anter bharati Night H.S. Kurduwadi

102) Shri. Uma Vidya. Modnimb. (M.P. Agril)

103) Janata Vidyalaya Tembhurni.

104) Lokbharati Vidyalaya Ropale

105) Shri. Karmdas Vidyamandir Laul.

106) Shri. Savata Mali Vidya. Aran.

STATEMENT NO. 32. Contd..

1.

2

Mohol.

107) Naganath Vidyalaya Mohol

108) Anegsidha H.S. Korwali.

109) English School Narkhaed.

110) Nufan Vidyalaya Ashti.

111) New English School Khandali.

112) English School Angar.

Farmala.

113) M.S. School Farmala.

114) Bharat H.S. Jeur.

115) Netaji Subhash Vidya. Fomalwadi.

116) Shri. Uttereshwer H.S. Fem.

STATEMENT NO. 32. Contd.

List of colleges in Sholapur District as on 31st March, 64

Sr.No.:	Taluka.	Names of colleges
1.	2.	3.
1.	Sholapur city.	1) Dayanand college of Arts and science, Sholapur. 2) Dayanadd Velankar colleg of Commerce Sholapur. 3) Dayanand college of Education, Sholapur. 4) Sangameshwer college of Arts & science, Sholapur. 5) Sholapur Medical college, Sholapur. 6) Sholapur college of Arts and science, Sholapur.
	Barsi.	1) Shri. Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi.
	Pandharpur.	1) Pandharpur college of Arts and science Pandharpur.

Source:- 1) Principals of the colleges.
 2) Education Deptt. W.P. Sholapur.

Statement No.33

Statement showing Railway Mileage in Sholapur District

During 1963 and 1964

" A " Railway Mileage in the District	1) Broad Gauge	138.86 Miles	(223.42 K.M.)
	2) Metre Gauge	25.85 Miles	(41.59 K.M.)
	3) Narrow Gauge	115.89 Miles	(186.47 K.M.)
	Total for District	280.60 Miles	(451.48 K.M.)

"B" Railway Stations in each Taluka of Sholapur District as on March, 1962.

Taluka/Station	South Sholapur	North Sholapur	Akkal kot	Barsi	Pandha rpur	Mangal wedha	Sango la	Malsi ras	Madha	Mohol	Kar
1	Hotagi	Sholapur	Tilati	Shendri	Bhabhul gaon	-	Bamni	-	Madha	Munde- wadi	Ken
2	Tikekar wadi	Bale	Akkalko t.Road	Uppai	Pandhar pur.	-	Sangola	-	Kurd - uwadi	Mohol	Bha van
3	-	Fakani	Nagan sur	Barsi	Bohali	-	Vasud	-	Dhava las	Malik path	Jeu
4	-	-	Boroti amb	Kosal	-	-	Javale	-	Mahi s gaon	Angar	Pop als
5	-	-	Dudha ni.	Pangri	-	-	-	-	Laul	Ashti	Soga
6	-	-	Suler Javalge	Ramling	-	-	-	-	Padsa li.	-	Poma wadi
7	-	-	Tadval	Yedashi	-	-	-	-	Mod nimb	-	Katr

1) Railway Time Table 2) Handbook of Basis Statistics,

STATEMENT NO. 34:

SHOWING LENGTH OF ROAD ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SURFACE IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT AS ON 31st MARCH 62:

(. in Miles).

Sr. No.	Surface category.	Cement concrete.	Black topped.	Water bound macadam.	Lower types.	Total	Total P.W.D.	Total D.L.B.
1.	National Highways.	2.32	89.52	5.31	-	97.15	97.15	-
2.	State Highways.	25.04	36.62	208.67	-	270.33	203.73	66.60
3.	Major Dist.Roads.	6.50	32.07	298.58	240.62	577.77	258.92	318.85
4.	Other Dist.Roads.	-	-	21.28	154.89	176.17	15.63	160.54
5.	Village Roads.	-	2.50	14.37	109.40	126.27	27.29	98.98
6.	Outside the Road planning.	-	-	4.28	61.41	65.69	13.04	52.65
Grand Total:-		33.86	160.71	552.49	566.32	1313.38	615.76	697.62

Source: i) Executive Engineer (B. & C) Deptt. Sholapur.
 ii) Parishad Executive Engineer, Z.P., Sholapur.

contd...Statement No.34:-

STATEMENT SHOWING LENGTH OF ROAD ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SURFACE IN SHOLAPUR DIST. AS ON 31st MARCH 6

Sr. No.	Surface category.	(in miles)						
		Coment concrete.	Black topped.	Water bound madadam.	Lower types.	Total.	Total P.W.D.	Total D.L.B.
1.	National Highways.	2.32	92.52	2.31	-	97.15	97.15	Nil.
2.	State Highways.	28.29	59.07	185.02	-	272.38	159.81	112.57
3.	Major Dist. Roads.	17.36	32.07	326.74	205.51	581.68	-	581.68
4.	Other Dist. Roads.	-	-	24.51	154.41	178.92	-	178.92
5.	Village Roads.	-	2.50	26.99	106.12	135.61	-	135.61
6.	Outside the road planning.	-	-	5.22	65.32	70.54	-	70.54
Grand Total: -		47.97	186.16	570.79	531.36	1336.28	256.96	1079.32

source: i) Executive Engineer , B. & C., Sholapur .

ii) Parishad Executive Engineer , Z.P., Sholapur .

contd...3 tatement No.31 :

STATEMENT SHOWING LENGTH OF ROAD ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SURFACE IN SHOLAPUR DIST. AS ON 31st MARCH 64.

(in miles).

Sr. No.	surface category.	Cement concrete.	Black topped.	Water bound macadam.	Lower	Total	Total P.W.D.	Total D.L.B.
1.	National Highways.	2.32	94.83	-	-	97.15	97.15	-
2.	State Highways.	28.29	79.00	163.04	-	270.33	159.81	110.52
3.	Major Dist.Roads.	17.28	32.07	324.29	199.63	573.27	-	573.27
4.	Other Dist. Roads.	-	-	24.51	154.41	178.92	-	178.92
5.	village roads.	-	2.50	26.99	101.03	130.52	-	130.52
6.	Outside the road planning.	-	-	5.22	70.27	75.49	-	75.49
Grand Total:		47.89	208.40	544.05	525.34	1325.68 *	256.96	1068.72

Note:- * Provisional.

Source: i) The Executive Engineer, B. & C., Sholapur.

ii) The Parishad Executive Engineer, Z. P., Sholapur.

vps.

STATE TMT No. 35.

Statement showing Postal Statistics in District Sholapur :

Sr.No.:	Name of Taluka	No. of post offices			Telegraph Offices			Letter Boxes		
		:1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64:	:1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64:	:1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	South Sholapur	9	11	13	-	-	-	25	23	137
2.	North Sholapur	42	45	47	6	6	6	66	71	24
3.	Akkalkot	14	21	29	2	2	2	38	38	42
4.	Barsi	43	48	56	1	1	1	73	85	104
5.	Pandharpur	34	36	36	2	2	3	80	79	113
6.	Mangalwedha	10	13	13	1	1	1	18	22	24
7.	Sangola	29	30	34	1	1	1	53	64	90
8.	Malsiras	27	22	35	6	6	6	54	76	79
9.	Madha	37	40	40	3	3	4	63	71	84
10.	Mohol	18	27	29	1	1	2	46	48	50
11.	Karmala	20	40	40	3	3	3	67	90	88
Total		283	343	372	26	26	29	583	667	835

Contd..

STATEMENT No.35. .Contd..2..

Statement showing Postal Statistics in District Sholapur

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Post-men			Telephone offices			Radio Licences			Villages without post offices		
		1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	South Sholapur	8	21	22	-	-	-	506	*	*	64	70	65
2.	North Sholapur	54	59	69	7	5	5	4909			20	9	9
3.	Akkalkot	7	3	3	1	1	1	239			91	101	88
4.	Barsi	14	14	14	1	1	1	683			85	88	81
5.	Pandharpur	17	13	13	3	3	3	644			48	50	50
6.	Mangalwedha	2	2	2	1	1	1	128			60	58	55
7.	Sangola	3	2	2	1	1	1	154			39	40	38
8.	Malsiras	10	7	7	6	6	6	693			45	47	46
9.	Madha	7	4	4	2	3	4	328			58	59	59
10.	Mohol	4	3	3	1	1	1	66			59	63	63
11.	Karmala	6	3	3	1	1	1	250			75	59	59
Total:-		127	112	122	24	23	24	8600	13502	12655	644	644	613

* Note:- Talukwise Not available.

Revised figures for all the 3 years have been obtained personally from Supdt. of post offices sholapur.

Source:-Supdt. of post offices, Sholapur Dn.

Statement No.36

Statement showing no.of motor vehicles in operation in Poona Division

(Poona Divison comprises of Poona ,Ahmednagar,Satara & Sholapur District for the years 1961,1962 & 1963)

Sr.No.	Item	1961	1962	+ 1963
1.	Motor vehicles(cycles)	4417	5711	-8051
2.	Motor cars	6182	6794	8813
3.	Taxi cabs	377	345	523
4.	Auto Rickshaws	347	349	778
5.	Stage carriages	1167	1011	938
	a)Diesal Engines	1153	954	929
	b)Petrol engines	14	57	9
6.	Lorries	4492	4632	5162
	I) Private carriers	624	705	813
	a) Diesel engines	468	529	678
	b)Petrol engines	156	176	135
	II) public carriers	3868	3927	4349
	a) Diesel engines	3321	3369	3546
	b) Petrol engines	547	558	803
7.	Ambulances	11	41	51
8.	School buses	20	21	25
9.	Private service vehicles	63	78	85
10.	Trailors	429	388	662
11.	Tractors	303	372	667
12.	Others(including exempted vehicles & vehicles not covered by permit)	17	8	1006

* Figures pertain to both Poona and Kolhapur Divisions together, as the break-up is not available.

+ Figures pertain to both Poona and Kolhapur Division together as the break up is not available.

Source:- Regional Transport office, Poona Region
(Poona)

STATEMENT NO.37:

SHOWING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NATIONALISED & ROAD TRANSPORT PERTAINING TO SHOLAPUR
DIVISION AS ON 31st MARCH 1962, 1963, & 1964:

Sr. No.	Items,	As on 31st March:-		
		1962.	1963.	1964.
1.	Number of routes.	139	167	161
2.	Route mileage(miles).	5,120	6,113	6,134
3.	Average route distance (miles).	36,8	36,6	38,1
4.	Average service mileage per day (miles).	22,412	23,219	23,882
5.	Operating fleet (No.)..	207	NA	191
6.	Vehicles on road per day (No.).	185	178.9	165.45
7.	Average daily earning (Rs.).	36,413	37,148	44,795
8.	Average earning per vehicle per day (Rs.)	197	208	270.74
9.	No.of passengers travelled per day.	44,144	44,032	49,938

Source : Divisional Controller, S..T., Sholapur Division, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO.38

Statement showing the Police Force and crime Statistics in Sholapur District for
1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Items	1961			1962			1963		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	STRENGTH OF POLICE									
	a) No. of superintendents	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
	b) No. of Asstt. Supdt.	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
	c) No. of Dy. Superintendents	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
	d) No. of Inspectors	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	2	6
	e) No. of Sub-Inspectors	48	-	49	46	4	50	46	5	51
	f) No. of Jamadars	18	3	21	-	-	-	18	3	21
	g) No. of Head Constables	339	41	380	334	60	394	318	81	399
	h) No. of Constables	1360	139	1499	1410	180	1590	1310	194	1504
	Total strenght of police	1773	185	1958	1797	246	2043	1699	286	1985

Contd-2-

STATEMENT NO. 38. Contd..

Statement showing the Police force and crime Statistics in Sholapur District for 1961

1962 and 1963.

Year	No. of Police stations	No. of out-posts	No. of sub-posts	No. of lock-ups	No. of Cognizable crimes reported	No. of Non Cognizable crimes reported	Total cost of police force in '000' Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961.	20	29	Nil	20	16,093	5,432	2,768
1962.	20	30	5	20	16,300	11,740	3,220
1963	20	20	5	20	14,403	10,175	3,079

Source:- District Supdt. of police, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO. 89:

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF CASES DECIDED IN THE COURTS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR
1961, 1962 & 1963

Year.	C I V I L:				C R I M I N A L:			
	ORIGINAL:		Appellate:		ORIGINAL:		Appellate:	
	Regular.	Misc.	Regular.	Misc.	Regular.	Misc.	Regular.	Misc.
1961.	4,219	5,361(A)	713	137(B)	23,313	55	286	132
1962.	8,953	4,495(A)	716	456(B)	25,907	76	266	88
1963.	3,853	4,501(A)	890	171(B)	20,641	98	233	91

NOTE:-

Year.	Darkhast applications.	Misc. applications.	Insolvency applications.	Total.	B.A.D.R. Appeals.	Misc. appeals.	Civil revision application.	Total.
1961.	4,297	1,019	45	5,361	10	119	58	187
1962.	3,517	944	34	4,495	1	376	79	456
1963.	3,594	863	44	4,501	2	135	34	171

Source: District & Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

STATEMENT NO.40:

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF PRINTING PRESSES & NO. OF NEWSPAPERS & JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

Year.	No. of printing presses.	No. of newspapers & journals published in the District Sholapur.					
		MARATHI:		ENGLISH:		Other languages.	
		Daily.	Others.	Daily.	Others.	Daily.	Others.
1961.	80	3	12	-	-	-	-
1962.	83	4	14	-	-	-	-
1963.	92	4	16	-	-	-	-

Source: Collectorate, Sholapur.

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STATEMENT NO. 41.

Income and expenditure of local bodies in Sholapur District during 1961-62
1962-63 and 1963-64

Sr.No. : Type of Local Bodies		Year -1961-62		
1	2	3	4	5
No.	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.		
1.	Village Panchayats	613	26,88,457	25,70,087
2.	Municipalities	10	1,13,34,065	95,84,532
3.	Zilla Parishad	-	-	-

Source:- i) Zilla Parishad, Sholapur.
ii) All Municipal offices in Sholapur district.

STATEMENT NO.4. Contd..

Income and expenditure of local bodies in Sholapur district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Sr.No.	Type of local Bodies	Year-1962-63		
		No.	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Village panchayats	660	33,37,708	27,98,604
2.	Municipalities	10	1,21,98,754	1,11,30,084
3.	Zilla Parishad	1	1,79,72,249	1,62,26,552

Source:- 1) Zilla Parishad, Sholapur.

2) All Municipal offices in Sholapur district.

STATEMENT NO.41..Contd..

Income and expenditure of local Bodies in Sholapur District during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr.No.:	Type of local Bodies	Year-1963-64		
		No.	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Village panchayats	669	48,32,369	40,29,592
2.	Municipalities	10	1,37,25,041	1,30,22,919
3.	Zilla Parishad.	1	2,32,29,795	1,36,58,767

Source:- i) Zilla Parishad, Sholapur.
ii) All Municipal offices in Sholapur district.

STATEMENT No. 42

Community Development Programm of Maharashtra State.

Year:-1961-62

1962-63

Coverage

1963-64

Number of villages, area in Square Miles and population (1951) of Block as at the Dist. Sholapur.

Sr. No.	Name of the Block	BY CD/NES/Stage-1 Blocks & M.D. Projects				F.E.S. Blocks				
		No. of Block of CPA pattern	No. of villages included	No. of Towns included	Popula tion of villages & Towns	Area in Square miles	No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern	No. of villages & Towns	Popula tion	Area in square miles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	South Sholapur	1.50	80		94	462				
2.	North Sholapur	1.00	42		49	284				
3.	Akkalkot	2.50	121		150	537				
4.	Barsi	2.50	129		145	628				
5.	Pandharpur	1.50	82		88	498				
6.	Mangalwedha						1.00	71	70	440
7.	Sangola (PES Central)						2.00	69	104	610
8.	Malsiras (PES state)						2.00	75	123	588
9.	Madha	1.50	97		122	597				
10.	Mohol	1.50	90		102	600				
11.	Karmala	2.00	95		100	622				

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT NO. 43:

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVT. EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENT BY ALL BLOCKS IN THE SHOLAIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1982-83 :

(Figures in '000).

Head of development.	Name of the blocks:-									
	Pandha-rpur.	Shola-pur. South.	N. Shola pur.	Akkal-kot.	Karmala.	Barsi.	Mohol.	Medha.	Sangola.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>No. of blocks of CFA pattern:</u>										
(A) i) PES(Central).	1.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	
ii) PES(State).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii) Stage I.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
iv) Stage II.	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	II	-	
v) Stage III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vi) M.D.P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vii) T.D.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(B) :1) Projects Hd.qrs.	59	110	84	162	30	160	9	21	-	
2) Animal husbandry & agril.extension.	29	26	25	43	6	62	27	4	-	
3) Irrigation and reclamation.	-	123	187	683	83	94	17	51	-	
4) Health & Rural sanitation.	58	10	13	19	14	75	4	40	-	
5) Education.	44	11	13	31	7	8	13	16	-	
6) Social education.	38	15	9	33	7	-	24	23	-	

-----continued-----

continued Statement No.43:

Statement showing Govt. expenditure under different heads of Department by all blocks in the
Sholapur Dist. for the year 1962-63.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7). Communications.		30	6	4	17	21	17	9	8	-
8. Rural arts, crafts, & industries.		18	9	10	5	6	35	13	13	-
9. Housing (including rural housing).		7	11	-	-	19	13	-	3	-
10. Others (including suspence etc.).		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:		283	321	347	993	193	491	116	179	-
Committed expenditure.		58	-	-	-	74	21	70	63	-

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, C.D. Branch.

STATEMENT No.43: (Contd..)

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVT. EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENT BY THE ALL BLOCKS IN THE SHOLAPUR DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1963-64 :

(Figures in '000).

Head of development.	Names of blocks:-										
	Pandha- -rrpur.	S. Shol aput.	Akkal kot.	Sang- ola.	Malsi ras.	Mangal wedha.	Karm ala.	Barsi	Mohol.	Madha.	N. Sh lapu
STAGE:-	II	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	III	II	I
<u>No. of blocks of CPA pattern.</u>											
(B):1) projected Hdqrs.	39	59	103	108	68	48	32	21	-	2	75
2. Animal husbandry & Agril. extension.	7	44	16	40	26	13	18	39	3	2	21
3. Irrigation and reclamation.	23	14	76	218	50	163	19	23	-	-	15
4. Health & Rural sanitation.	24	33	47	21	9	1	4	-	-	3	17
5. Education.	26	16	41	49	51	26	6	-	4	6	18
6. Social education.	16	5	27	16	20	15	7	1	-	10	3
7. communication.	8	20	7	4	7	-	8	1	-	-	2
8. Rural arts, crafts and industries.	10	5	24	7	16	4	-	7	-	6	8
9. Housing (including rural housing).	1	5	9	11	-	-	13	10	-	-	-
10. Others (including suspense etc.).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-
TOTAL:-	155	201	350	474	247	270	107	113	7	78	159
Committed expenditure.	60	52	-	-	-	-	64	82	59	61	-
E.											

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, C.D. Section.

E:- Estimated.

STATEMENT NO. 44:

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN ALL BLOCKS IN THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1962-63:

	Name of the blocks:-								
	Pandha pur.	S. Sholapur.	N. Sholapur.	Akhar kot.	Sangola.	Karmala	Barshi.	Mohri.	Nadha.
1. Improved seeds (excluding sugarcane)	392	3757	2337	5664	-	2147	5640	5133	1009
2. Fertilisers distributed (B. Ms.) including all chemical fertilisers, oil cake, manure, mixture, but excluding green manure seed.)	6832	2615	5019	1558	1123	3303	11245	7697	6542
3. Pedigree bulls supplied (No.)	6	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	-
4. Animals castrated (No.)	1027	600	400	831	368	2603	1444	271	1137
5. Additional area brought (Acres.)	495	640	300	1565	-	454	427	1127	432
6. Under permanent irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Area reclaimed (Acres.)	356	-	165	30	70	258	4	-	36
8. Area bonded (Acres)	10599	18577	9208	5268	230	6916	18200	5386	4451
9. Drinking water wells constructed (No.)	2	3	1	12	38	2	2	5	5
10. Adults made literate (No)	5221	582	2095	11290	-	674	15	194	214
11. Libraries & reading rooms started (No.)	-	23	-	3	-	-	12	-	2
12. Youth clubs started (No)	-	3	9	6	-	3	-	10	-
13. Farmers' unions started (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Mahila samitis started (No.)	-	-	7	4	-	12	44	4	14
15. Balwadis & nurseries started (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued.....

contd..Statement No.44.

Statement showing progress of physical achievements under selected items in all blocks in the Sholapur District during the year 1962-63.

Sr. No.	Name of the blocks:-								
	Pandha rpur.	S.Sho lapur.	N.Sho lapur.	Akkal kot.	Sangola.	Karmala	Barsi	Mohol.	Madha.
16. New kaccha road constd. (Furlongs).	24	50	28			112	40		21
17. New pucca road constd (Fur.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.R.	-	-
18. Existing kaccha road improved (Furlongs).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Existing pucca road improved (Furlongs).	12	-	-	-	-	-	NR	6	-
20. School buildgs. constructed (No.).	9	1	-	-	1	-	NR	-	5
21. Primary health centres constructed	} ----- Not available -----								
(Main centres & sub-centres to be shown seperately).									
22. Other dispensaries & maternity homes constd. (no.)	} ----- Not available -----								
23. People's contribution (Rs. in lakhs)	64.4	39.8	26.5	108.4	-	29.2	65.0	24.4	41.8
24. Total No. of all types of co-operative societies functioning as at the end of each year (No.).	147	112	66	127	100	110	172	143	123
25. No. of members of the above societies. (NO.)	17177	11144	5770	14280	9298	13642	18943	12289	9827
26. No. of Agril. credit multi-purpose service & large size socys. at the end of the year (No.).	80	64	47	89	66	92	121	86	80
27. No. of members of the above socys. (No.).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. No. of villages Panchayats functioning at the end of the year (No.).	55	62	34	64	57	68	NR	61	62
29. No. of villages covered. (No.)	83	80	43	118	68	95	NR	90	97

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, C.D. Section.

N.R. Not received.

STATEMENT NO.44:

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN ALL BLOCKS IN THE
SHOLAPUR DIST. DURING THE YEAR 1963-64:

Sr. No.	Names of the blocks										
	S.Sho lapur.	N.Sho lapur.	Akkal kot.	Sang ola.	Malsi ras.	Mangal wedha.	Pandha rpur.	Karm ala.	Barsi.	Mohol.	Madha.
1. Improved seeds (excluding sugarcane).	2547	823	5424	630	254	192	963	618	4764	1659	812
2. Fertilisers distribution (B.Mds.) (Including all chemical fertilisers, oil cakes, manure mixture, but excluding green manure seed).	6526	10749	37652	2534	4895	1230	5213	3168	14517	31083	9398
3. Pedigree bulls supplied No.	-	-	-	13	3	1	4	-	-	-	2
4. Animals castrated No.	432	467	596	993	80	508	986	1857	1180	469	661
5. Additional area brought (Acres.).	593	513	1590	1152	1055	1112	736	1198	1980	2470	662
6. Under permanent irrigation (Acres.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Area reclaimed (Acres.)	-	58	-	130	8	310	-	175	137	-	1405
8. Area bunded (Acres.)	15190	16155	8069	5390	360	3744	12637	5297	18241	305	1702
9. Drinking water wells constructed (No.)	6	1	6	3	6	6	-	5	4	4	9
10. Adults made literate No.	560	453	7235	7620	-	1880	2132	195	1744	399	560
11. Libraries & reading rooms started (No.)	-	-	-	45	6	-	1	-	1	2	-
12. Youth clubs started No.	2	4	2	2	17	2	-	-	7	5	-
13. Farmers unions started No.	-	-	-	10	2	71	-	-	50	-	-
14. Mahila samities started No.	-	3	5	12	17	15	-	-	1	-	-
15. Bāwadis & nurseries started.	-	2	2	3	7	6	-	-	4	-	-
16. New kacha road constd. (furlongs).	44	-	148	5	46	121	34	149	23	3	1
17. New pucca road constd. (Fur.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
18. Existing kacha road improved (furlongs).	2	-	72	2	20	24	21	32	27	6	88

contd.....

contd. Statement No. 44.

Statement showing progress of physical achievements under selected items in all blocks in the S. District during the year 1963-64 :

Sr. No.	Names of the blocks:-											
	S. Sho lapur.	N. Sho lapur.	Akkal kot.	Sang ola.	Malsi ras.	Mangal wedha.	Pandha rpur.	Karm ala.	Barsi.	Mohol.	Madha.	
19.												
20.	14	14	2	1	2	4	3	3	3			
21.	0	0										
22.												
23.	50.7	30.0	119.4	70.0	145.7	89.2	142.1	82.1	28.1	2.9	30.6	
24.	113	65	136	102	105	87	146	114	163	146	117	
25.	11640	6258	14710	9809	11382	9379	17230	14104	21959	12531	10082	
26.	64	40	90	67	82	66	81	92	124	87	81	
27.	64	34	72	57	53	41	55	68	103		62	
28.	80	43	118	68	75	70	83	95	129		97	
29.												

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, C.D. Section.

STATEMENT NO .45:

STATEMENT SHOWING TALUKAWISE FIGURES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CATEGORIES OF LIVESTOCK & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS (CENSUS 1961)

Sr. No.	Talukas.	C A T T L E :		Females over 3 years:-		Total females over 3 years.	Young stock.	Total cattle.
		Males over 3 years: Used for breeding only.	Total males.	Breeding cows: in milk.	Total breeding cows.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	South Sholapur.	61	17,168	6,629	11,765	11,789	12,063	41,020
2.	North Sholapur	48	11,895	4,611	8,043	8,098	8,917	28,910
3.	Akkalkot.	137	26,333	7,052	12,889	12,885	11,432	50,650
4.	Barsi.	19	35,265	9,763	22,519	22,568	24,122	81,955
5.	Pandharpur.	188	17,193	7,753	15,688	15,905	15,310	48,438
6.	Mangalwedha.	15	13,289	6,579	12,648	12,723	11,248	37,260
7.	Sangola.	79	16,809	7,497	17,355	17,408	13,990	48,207
8.	Malsiras.	43	19,433	7,961	17,942	18,050	15,190	52,673
9.	Madha.	66	25,667	7,221	15,619	15,676	16,556	57,899
10.	Mohol.	32	21,147	7,337	15,615	15,721	15,440	52,308
11.	Karmala.	20	30,258	7,635	16,336	16,432	19,231	65,921
Total:		708	2,34,457	80,038	1,66,369	1,67,255	1,63,529	5,65,241

-continued-

continued... Statement No. 45.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	B U F F A L O E S : (Females over 3 years.)					Young stock.	Total buffaloes.
		Males over 3 years. Used for breeding only.	Total breeding males.	In milk.	Total breeding cows.	Total females over 3 years.		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	South Sholapur.	24	458	5,343	8,128	8,177	6,477	15,122
2.	North Sholapur.	69	435	4,305	6,998	7,159	4,456	12,050
3.	Akkalkot.	19	567	6,808	10,569	10,726	8,562	19,855
4.	Barsi.	63	752	5,398	10,013	10,121	7,355	18,228
5.	Pandharpur.	43	820	3,696	5,751	5,951	5,685	12,456
6.	Mangalwedha.	63	250	2,033	2,843	3,138	2,542	5,930
7.	Sangola,	18	711	2,629	4,162	4,282	4,086	9,079
8.	Malsiras.	26	438	2,437	4,132	4,201	3,911	8,550
9.	Madha.	38	1,411	2,655	4,835	5,059	4,489	10,959
10.	Mohol.	10	951	3,438	5,788	6,044	5,479	12,474
11.	Karmala.	18	614	2,095	4,034	4,189	3,828	8,631
Total:		391	7,407	40,837	67,253	69,047	56,870	1,33,324

continued

continued... Statement No. 45:

Se. No.	Name of talukas.	Sheep.	Goat.	Horses & ponies.	Total livestock.	Total poultry.	Ploughs.	
		17	18	19	20	21	Wooden.	Iron.
1.	South Sholapur.	3,028	26,547	144	86,235	22,515	1,782	1,003
2.	North Sholapur.	2,360	19,483	244	66,583	29,113	329	1,268
3.	Akkalkot.	5,256	34,311	403	1,12,615	20,100	3,745	1,849
4.	Barsi.	4,768	44,342	287	1,51,317	44,490	137	3,189
5.	Pandharpur.	13,115	42,552	163	1,18,201	45,555	483	2,556
6.	Mangalwedha.	17,291	22,893	132	87,319	39,723	1,407	1,985
7.	Sangolli.	61,298	30,790	235	1,49,995	81,622	2,017	3,057
8.	Malsiras.	57,652	26,448	341	1,47,781	49,166	698	2,874
9.	Madha.	9,890	44,175	150	1,25,638	43,306	54	2,461
10.	Mohol.	9,027	39,491	210	1,14,466	35,180	256	2,303
11.	Karmala.	8,454	42,629	242	1,28,125	42,364	37	3,875
Total:		1,92,139	3,73,661	2,551	12,88,273	4,53,134	10,945	27,320

Contd.

Continued...Statement No.45:

Sr. Name of taluka.s No.	Carts.	Sugarcane crushers.	oil engine with pumps for irriga- tion purp- oses.	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes.	Tractors.	Chanis.
2	24	25	26	27	28	29
South Sholapur.	3,111	36	428	-	-	28
North Sholapur.	1,932	47	239	4	1	74
Akkalkot.	4,193	203	530	-	7	25
Barsi.	5,718	78	390	5	2	108
Pandharpur.	3,442	74	280	-	-	77
Mangalwedha.	2,258	60	88	-	-	19
Sangola.	3,409	21	143	-	-	18
Walsiras.	4,417	132	581	9	17	43
Madha.	4,144	72	363	-	-	20
Mohol.	3,824	38	448	-	1	51
Karmala.	4,563	36	312	1	2	111
Total:	41,011	797	3,807	19	30	574

Source: 1961 Census Reports: (Economics & Statistics,
Quarterly Bulletin of Oct-Dec.1963 .Bureau of Economics
and Statistics)