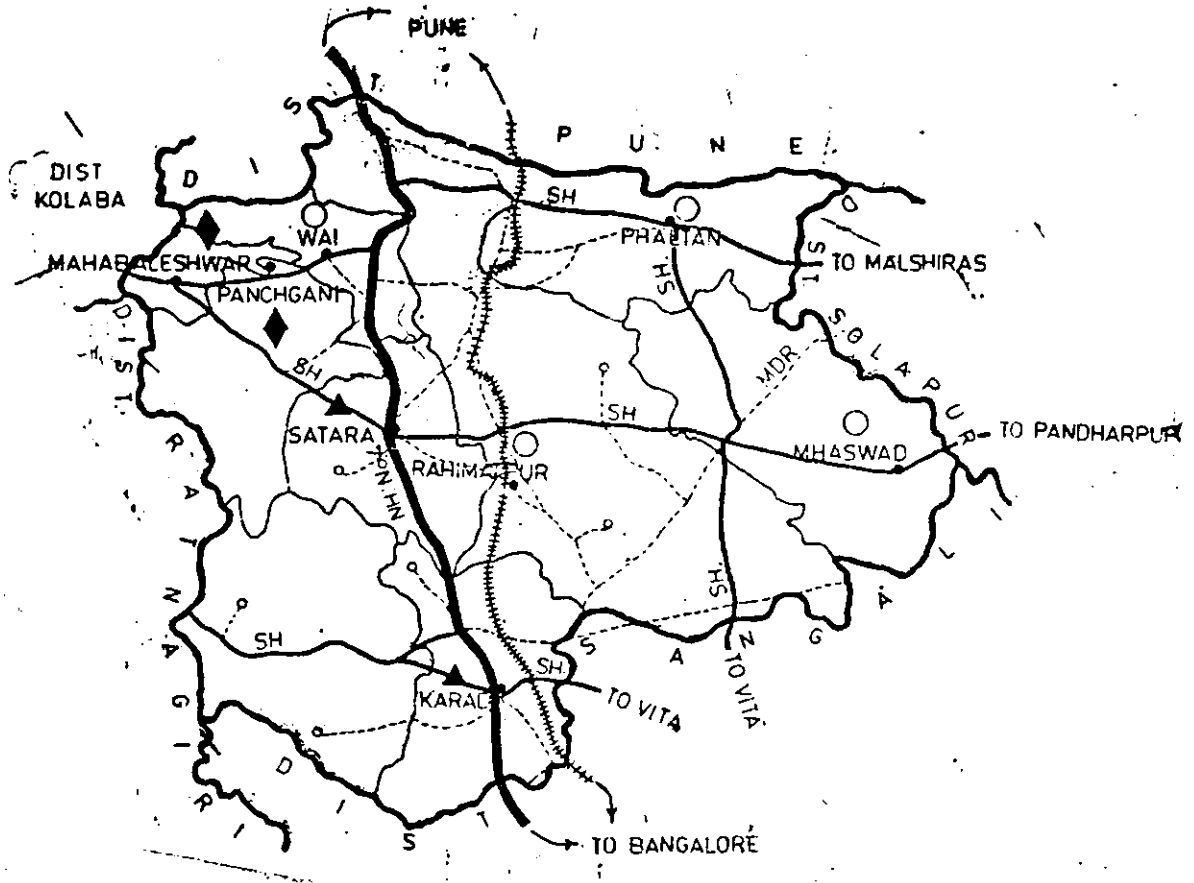


TOWN DIRECTORY



DISTRICT SATARA

III

TOWN PLANNING AND
VALUATION DEPT.
MAHARASHTRA STATE
URBAN RESEARCH CELL
PUNE

C O N T E N

<u>MUNICIPAL COUNCIL</u>	<u>AGE NO.</u>
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(July 1980)

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P R E F A C E

Object and scope of the study :

Among the 289 urban areas in Maharashtra as defined in the 1971 Census, there are 222 municipal towns, 5 corporation towns and 62 non-municipal towns. Out of the 222 municipal councils, 20 are 'A' Class Municipal Councils, 34 are 'B' Class and 168 are 'C' Class Municipal Councils.

These towns are at different levels of development. They differ from one another in several respects. Their regional settings and climatological features are different, their functional importances are different and so are also the levels of infrastructural development or per capita incomes. While the census publications provide a lot of useful information about the demographic features of these towns and the Municipal Year Books furnish details of incomes and expenditures of the Municipal Councils, there is no publication which provides consolidated information about the levels of physical and social infra-structural development of the various towns, their planning achievements or planning deficiencies and level of social facilities etc. Development Plans of all these Municipal towns have been prepared which contain a fund of information on several socio-economic and physical aspects of the towns based on surveys carried out at the time of preparation of the Development Plans. This information is however not available any where in a consolidated and concise form. It was felt that a publication containing information on all aspects of the towns in Maharashtra i.e. demographic, economic, physical and social would be useful not only to town planners but also to other social Scientists and administrators as well.

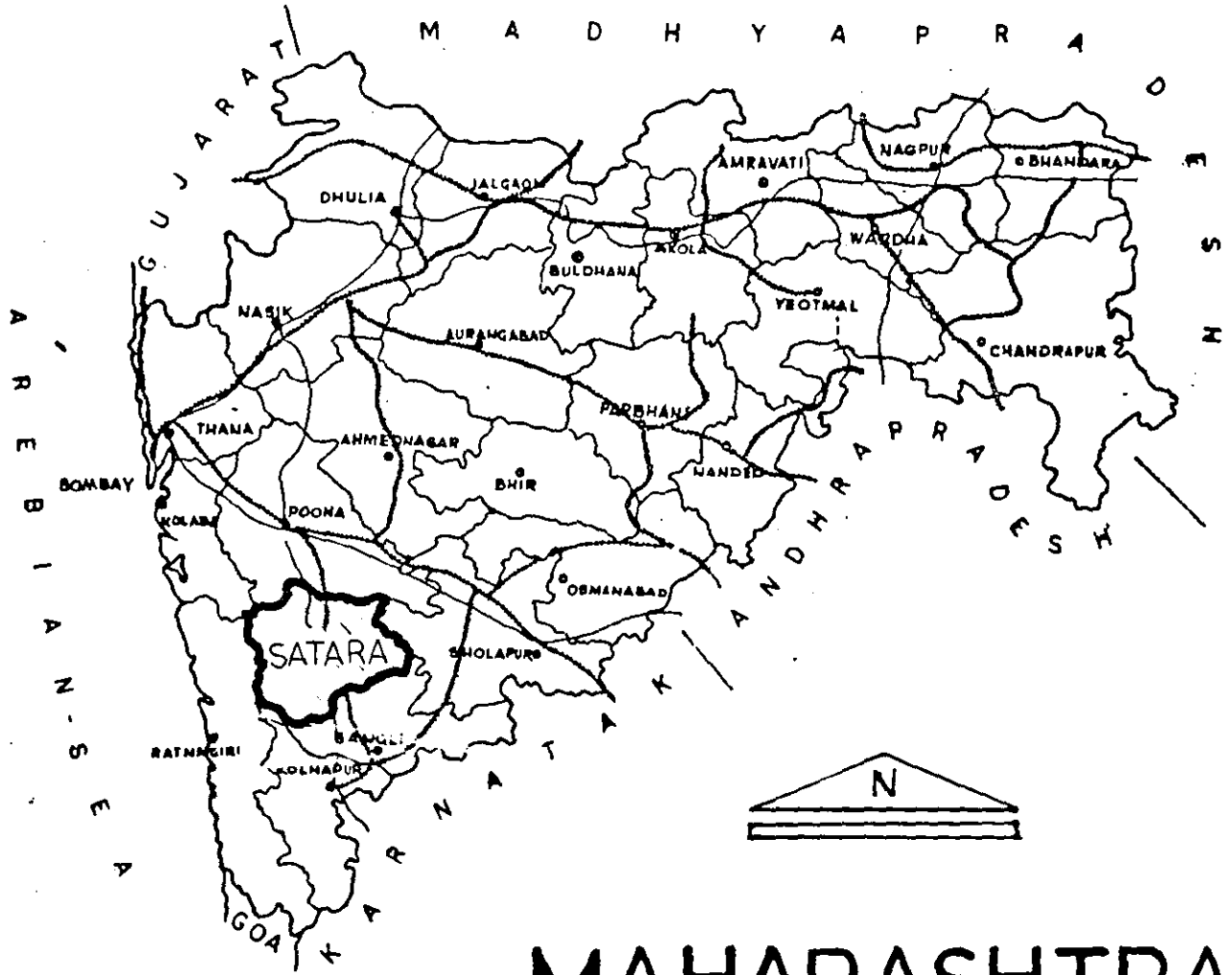
This Town Directory is an attempt in that direction. Information compiled and presented in this

Town Directory has been collected mainly through secondary sources viz. census publications, Municipal Year Books published by the Bureau of Economics, District Gazetteers and Development Plan Reports. The information from the Development Plan Reports has been up-dated where necessary. Some information such as relating to water supply and drainage was also collected through correspondence with the concerned Departments/Municipal Councils. The response from the Municipal Councils was quite good as 142 Municipal Councils out of 222 i.e. nearly 64% supplied the information as asked for in the formats as prescribed.

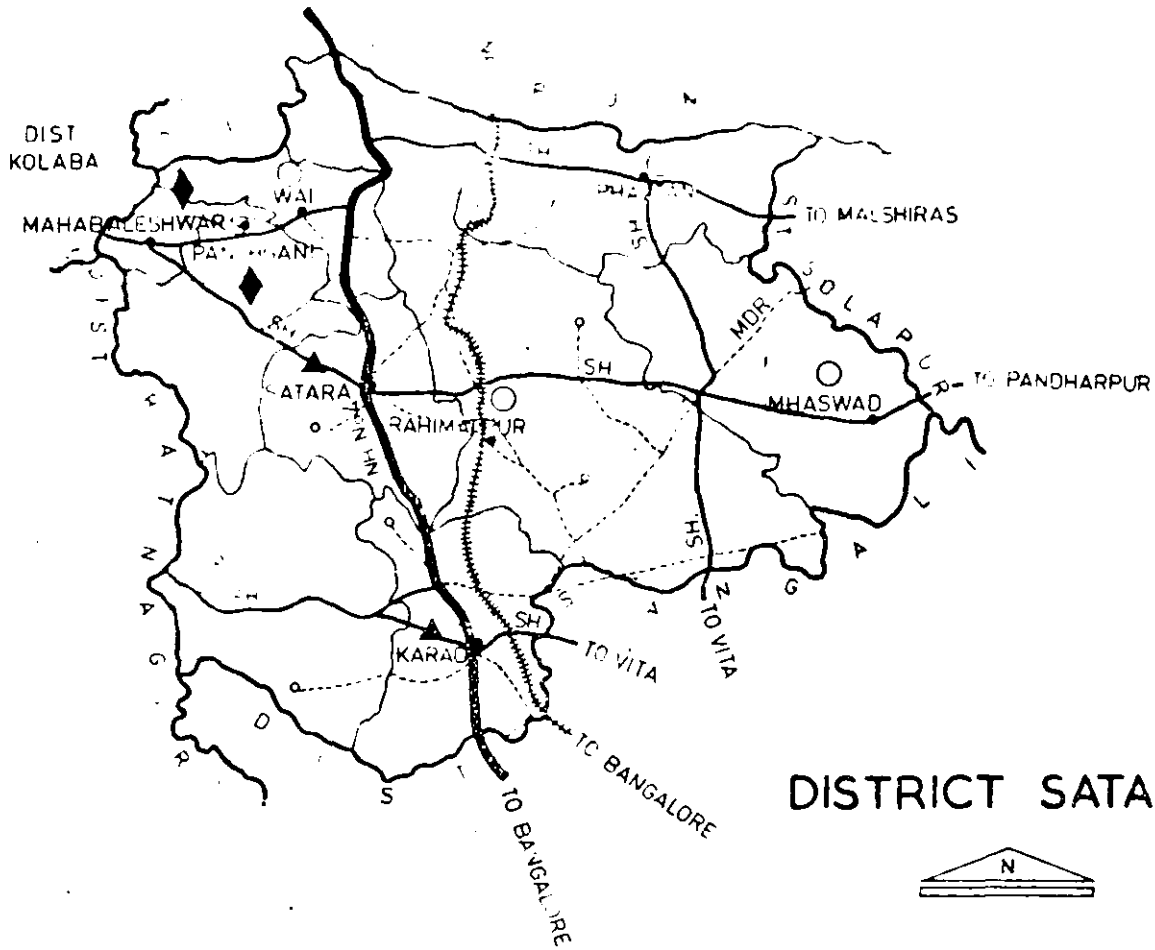
To assess the increase in the facilities and the level of service during the time progression, all Municipal Councils were requested to supply information as at two time stages, viz. 1970-71 and 1975-76. However, unfortunately such information for the two time stages has not been properly supplied by many municipal councils and as such it has not been possible to throw any light on the increase in the facilities or the level of service during the time progression.

To be really useful, the Town Directory will have to be updated periodically. If the idea and attempt to compile and present such a Town Directory is appreciated and found useful, we would certainly undertake such periodical updating.

The present volume relates to Satara District and would be followed by similar volumes of other Districts.



MAHARASHTRA



DISTRICT SATARA



- A CLASS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS □
- B CLASS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ▲
- C CLASS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ○
- HILL STATIONS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ◆

K A R A D

1. Name of Town : Karad City
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 17° 17' N
Longitude - 74° 15' E
'B' Class Municipal Town.
Headquarter of Karad Tahsil.
National Highway No.4 Pune-Bangalore Highway passes through south-west corner of the town. It is 48 kms. away from Satara, the District headquarter. A Railway station on the Pune-Miraj broad gauge line at a distance of 4 kms. from proper town.
3. Geography and physical features. : Situated at the confluence of rivers Krishna and Koyana on almost plain land. Sugar cane is the main crop in the surrounding area.
Altitude - 573.9 metres above M.S.L.
Rainfall average - 713 mm.
Mean temperature | Maximum - 39°C
| Minimum - 21°C
On the whole climate is pleasant and the wind direction in general is from south-west to North-East during major part of the year. Growth trend of the town is towards south of town.
4. Brief History : Town Karad is situated on the confluence of two rivers Krishna and Koyana. This confluence is known by a famous name 'Preeti-sangam'. In Maratha regime Karad was the headquarter of 'Panth Pratinidhi' of Raja of Aundh. The Panth Pratinidhi was residing in the fort known as 'Bhuikot Killa' which is on the banks of rivers Krishna and Koyana. At present the Bhuikot Killa is in delapidated conditions. There are many temples in the town. In the heart of the town, there are two minarets like Chimany about 106' in height which are visible from all sides of the town. There are beautiful ghats sloping towards the river.
The Municipal Council was established in 1855.

5. Demography :

a) Population	:	1941	1951	1961	1971
		17996	25721	33772	42329
Decade variation (%)	:	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	
		42.93	31.30	25.34	
b) Sex Ratio (1971)	:	863			
c) Labour participation ratio (1971)	:	26.47%			
d) Occupational Structure (1971)	:				

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	779	58	
2.	Agricultural labourers	153	110	
3.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation & orchards etc.	92	6	
4.	Mining and quarrying	10	-	
	Total Primary Workers	1034	174	10.78
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs etc.			
	a) Household industries	416	110	
	b) Other than household.	1743	88	
6.	Construction	547	73	
	Total Secondary workers.	2706	271	26.57
7.	Trade & Commerce	2808	136	
8.	Transport and communication.	1065	9	
9.	Other services	2490	511	
	Total Tertiary workers.	6363	656	62.65
	Total workers	10103	1101	100.00

e) Age structure (1971)	:	0-14	15-39	40-59
		15896	18189	6048
		60 and above	Age not stated.	1
		2195		
f) Literacy (1971)	:	Males	Females	Total
		71.58%	49.57%	61.38%
g) Town Density (1971)	:	172 persons per hectare.		

6. Availability of physical infra-structure (1979-80)

- a) Number of households (1971) : 8406
- Number of occupied residential houses(1971) : 7539
- b) Water Supply : The town is provided with a piped and filtered water supply. Water is taken from the Koyana River.
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------|
| No.of public stand posts | - | 100 |
| No.of household connections | - | 4038 |
- c) Drainage : The underground drainage system is available in the city. All the Municipal area is covered by the underground drainage system.
- d) Electricity : The town gets its electric supply from Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Sub-Station is situated near the S.T.Stand.
- e) Communica-tions. : External - Karad is one of the important road junctions and is well connected by roads and rail with prominent cities/towns such as Bombay, Pune, Satara,

Kolhapur, Chiplun, Bijapur etc. Regular S.T. Buses are available for these towns from Karad. The Pune-Bangalore Road, National Highway No.4 passes from South-West part of the Municipal limit of Karad. Aerodrome has also been constructed at a distance of 4.5 kms. from the town.

Internal - The Chiplun-Bijapur State Highway passes through the town. All other Municipal roads leading towards gaathan are branching off from different places. There are two important roads, one Mahatma Gandhi road which is a busy commercial street and other important road branches off from the State Highway near Tilak Highschool and runs towards west. The type-wise road length is - Asphalt- 18.14 kms., Katcha - 1.85 kms., W.B.M.- 3.07 kms., Cement - Nil and unsurfaced - 6.44 kms. Total road length is 29.50 kms.

- f) Availability : City bus facility is available of city buses and is run by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. The routes are S.T. Stand.- Kanya Shala - College Road etc.
- g) Telephones : 940 connections
- h) Fire service : Fire service is available. Number of fire engines - 3

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

- a) Education :
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Primary schools are | run by M'pal Council. |
| Number of pre-primary schools | : 12 |
| Number of students | : 750 |
| No. of primary schools | : 16 |
| Number of students | : 6138 |

Number of primary schools in own premises. : 5
Number of primary schools in hired premises. : 11
Number of secondary schools : 10
Number of students : 7178
Number of secondary schools in own premises. : 8
Number of secondary schools in hired premises. : 2

Higher Education - 1 Science College, 2 Arts & Commerce Colleges and 1 Arts, Science & Commerce College with total number of students - 5640.

Technical Education - One engineering College with 687 students, one Government Polytechnic with 650 students, one Pharmacy College with 275 students and one Industrial Training Institute with 685 students.

Also there is one Kamala Nehru Training College (D.Ed.) with 80 students.

Total area - 40 Acres - 38 Gunthas

b) Health :

Number of public Dispensaries : 1 run by Government

Private Dispensaries: 65

Number of Public Hospitals : 2 One Cottage Hospital of Govt. while the other is a co-operative one.

Maternity ward in Cottage Hospital with 8 beds.

: Number of beds - 33

Number of Public Latrines : 229 seats

Number of slums : 3

Slum population : 425

c) Recreational facilities and amenities.

i) Number of Parks and Gardens : 2
Area - 1.5 Acres

ii) Number of Clubs : 5

- iii) Number of : 1
public
libraries
- iv) Number of : 1 Area - 2.5 Hectares
public play-
grounds.
- v) Number of : 1 Area - 3.44 Hectares
Stadiums
- vi) Number of : 1 Area - 2.5 Hectares
Public Meet-
ing places.
- vii) Availability: 0.25 Hectare
of open space
per 1000
population
(for the 1971
population)**
- viii) Number of : 3
Cinema
theatres
- ix) Number of : Nil
Drama
theatres
- x) Number of : Nil
Swimming
Pools.
- xi) Number of : 4
Gymnasiums

** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces, public meeting places and Stadium.

8. Other facilities:
in the Town.
(1979-80)

- a) Agricultural Produce: One, dealing in Jawar,
Market Committee. GuF, groundnut, chillies
wheat. Area - 19 Acres
38 Gunthas
- b) Weekly Market : Held twice a week on
Sunday and Thursday
Area - 2.5 Acres
- c) Vegetable Market : 1 Constructed Area -
5500 sq.ft.
- d) Organised Shopping : 1
Centre.

- e) Fish and Mutton Market : 1
Area (Constructed)
1200 sq.ft.
- f) Number of Banks : 16

9. Industries in the Town. :

One big industry - Kirloskar Hermetic Ominssor Factory and one Oil Mill exists. Ogale Wadi where a Glass Factory is situated is only 4 kms. away from Karad. Koyana Cement Vastu Nirnity Karkhana is also near to Karad. There are number of Saw Mills, Ice Factory and a Pipe Factory. Industries manufacturing Steel furniture, fabrications and fertilisers also exist. The existing area under industries is 6.35 Hectares.

10. Municipal income and expenditure
(1978-79)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 34,77,420
- b) Tax revenue per capita : Rs. 82.15
(as per 1971 Census population).
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs. 59,68,476
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra-ordinary
debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per : Rs. 141.00
capita inclusive of grants,
loans and extra-ordinary
debts.(as per 1971
Census population).
- e) Total revenue inclusive : Rs.1,08,55,990
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per capita : Rs. 256.47
(as per 1971 Census
population).

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs. 92,90,016
- b) Total per capita : Rs. 219.47
expenditure
(as per 1971 Census
population).

11. Break up :
of Land-use
(Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
	Reference Year :	1978	1979
1.	Residential	60.98	108.02
2.	Public and Semi public	16.75	29.84
3.	Commercial	23.64	23.64
4.	Transport and communication	39.07	40.10
5.	Industries	6.35	2.23
6.	Gardens and play-grounds	1.13	1.13
7.	Cremetories and Burial ground.	11.14	11.14
8.	Agriculture and open lands.	57.64	-
9.	Barran	29.70	-
10.	Undevelopable land	-	30.30
	Total	246.40	246.40

* The area is adjusted to tally the total

12. Development Plan :

- a) Date of sanction :
- i) Original 19.3.1965
 - ii) Revised - prepared in 1977
- b) Financial assistance so far :
released for implementation
of Development Plan upto 1980.

Sr. No.	Year	Proposals	Amount	
			Loans	Grants
1.	1966	Construction of Fish & Mutton Market	14301	-
2.	1971	Acquisition of lands for road-widening.	-	101658
3.	1971	Construction of primary school building.	103263	59612.18
4.	1973	Acquisition of lands for road widening.	-	35391
5.	1973	Construction of primary school building	-	43650.82
6.	1974	Acquisition of lands for road widening.	-	19260
7.	1976	-do-	-	40603
8.	1976	Construction of primary school building.	-	24839
9.	1977	Acquisition of land for road widening.	-	33333
10.	1977	Construction of library building.	-	208846
11.	1979	Acquisition of land for road widening.	-	16793
12.	1979	Construction of library building.	-	32363
13.	1979	Acquisition of land for construction of shopping centres.	-	16646
14.	1980	Acquisition of land for road widening.	-	22689
15.	1980	Construction of primary school building.	-	29720

M A H A B A L E S H W A R
(Hill Station)

1. Name of Town : Mahabaleshwar
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 17° 51' N
Longitude - 73° 30' E
Mahabaleshwar town is a famous Hill Station in Jawali Tahasil in Sahyadri ranges and is situated about 53 kms. north-west of Satara and 120 kms. south-west of Pune. Mahabaleshwar links with Pune-Mahad State Highway.
3. Geography and physical features. : Mahabaleshwar is the Chief Sanatorium of Maharashtra situated on one of the Sahyadri spurs. It is situated at an average altitude of 4500' and at Sindola ridge the highest point reaches 4710'. Most of the surface area is covered with evergreen trees; interspersed with homesteads buried in the midst of the groves and green trees. Renowned hill station. Most persons probably think it best in October as the scenery is best in these days along with flowers while in April, May the climate is cool and many people come to spend summer here. In October immediately after the cessation of the south-west monsoon, many spots are carpeted with flowers, every paths in the hills are decorated with the natural flowers and green leaves and every bank and stone the rugged cliffs of the hills themselves are dazzlingly green with moss and grass. In the morning, the ravines are filled which fleecy roll of mist or with a wealth of dark blue shadow. In the evening great clouds gather and impart endless variety of light and shade to the landscape and of glorious colour to the rays of the setting sun. The climate is bracing and healthy suiting most constitutions. Bee-keeping and Honey collection at Mahabaleshwar is a famous industry. Mahabaleshwar trap is often columnar and accompanied by crystallised quartz, apophyllite, stilbite and scolecite found in cavities. The iron clay contains a variable proportion of peroxide

of iron which used to be extracted by a class of men.

Altitude - 4500' above M.S.L.
Mean temperature | Maximum - 33.4°C
| Minimum - 8.4°C
Rainfall average - 2250 mm.

4. Brief History : The discoveror and first visitor of the Mahabaleshwar hills, was the late General P.Lodwick. Mahabaleshwar was ceded in 1828 by the Satara Raja in exchange for the village of Khandala in Wai and in 1848 was incorporated in the Satara Collectora- te on the lapse of the Satara State to the British Government. From 1827 to 1866, the management of the station was carried on by a Committee. There are many points worth seeing important of them are i) Arthur seat ii) Lodwick Point iii) Bombay Point iv) Wilson Point v) Lingmala falls vi) Venna Lake. Five rivers Krishna, Venna, Koyna, Savitri and Gayatri originate from Mahabaleshwar hills.

The Municipal Council was establi- shed in 1939.

5. Demography :

a) Population : 1941 1951 1961 1971
5090 4972 6029 7318

Decade : 1941-51 1951-61 1961-71
variation(%) - 2.32 21.26 21.38

b) Sex Ratio : 850
(1971)

c) Labour : 32.18%
participation
ratio (1971)

d) Occupational Structure (1971)

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	42	26	
2.	Agricultural labourers.	2	5	
3.	Livestock, forestry, fisheries, plantation & orchards etc.	235	31	
4.	Mining quarrying	-	-	
	Total Primary workers.	279	62	14.48
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing etc.			
	a) Household industries	52	15	
	b) Other than household.	232	3	
6.	Construction	150	38	
	Total Secondary workers	434	56	20.81
7.	Trade & Commerce	719	48	
8.	Transport, storage etc.	189	41	
9.	Other services	448	79	
	Total Tertiary workers.	1356	168	64.71
	Total workers	2069	286	100.00

- e) Age structure (1971) :
- | Age Group | 0-14 | 15-39 | 40-59 | 60 and above | Age not stated. |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| | 3008 | 2865 | 1094 | 351 | - |
- f) Literacy(%) (1971) :
- | | Males | Females | Total |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| | 67.56 | 41.45 | 55.56 |
- g) Town Density : 1 person per Hectare (1971)

6. Availability :
of physical
infra-structure
(1979-80)

- a) Number of households (1971) : 1235
Number of occupied residential houses(1971) : 765
- b) Water Supply : Water supply to the town provided by the Municipal Council at present is from Bishap tank, Elphinston tank and 21 Municipal wells. Water of Bishap tank and all the Municipal wells is far away from the residential areas. Water from Elphinston tank is pumped in a Reservoir having capacity of 5000 gallons and then distributed through pipe lines to surrounding bungalows.
Number of public stand posts - 15
Number of household connections -460
- c) Drainage : At present the waste and storm water from the town is drained out in open gutters and then disposed off to existing nallas leading to valleys. Underground drainage length - 2285 mt. which covers 1.5 sq.kms.area.
- d) Electricity : The Maharashtra State Electricity Board supply electric power to the city from the grid.
- e) Communications : External - Pune-Mahad State Highway links Mahabaleshwar with important cities in Maharashtra like Pune, Bombay, Mahad etc. from where tourists are mostly attracted to this Hill Station. Except in rainy season, there is much vehicular traffic of cars

and heavily loaded trucks etc. Satara-Mahabaleshwar road is not as important as Pune-Mahad road. In addition to above roads, there are number of other subsidiary roads and road links.

Internal - The Main street runs from east to west and is the most important and busiest road in the town. Masjid road is another east-west road which is more important from the traffic point of view. Southern road running parallel to the Main Street is old Mahabaleshwar road which joins Bus Station to old Mahabaleshwar. Other important roads are one leading to Bombay and Lodwick points and other to Babington point. These provide access to many bungalows. The total length of the internal roads is 128.11 kms. out of which Asphalt roads are 23.90 kms. The length of water bound macadam and unsurfaced roads is 44.67 and 59.54 kms. respectively.

- f) Availability: Yes
of city buses The Buses of Maharashtra State
for intercity Road Transport Corporation are
movement. plying daily to Bombay Point,
Holiday Camp and Venna Lake.
- g) Number of : 190 connections
telephones
- h) Fire service: Not available

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Education

Primary schools are run by M'pal Council.

Number of pre-primary schools	:	2
Number of students	:	105
Number of primary schools	:	5
Number of students	:	920

Number of primary schools in own premises. : 2
Number of primary schools in hired premises. : 3
Number of secondary schools : 3
Number of students : 1040
Number of secondary schools in own premises. : 3
Number of secondary schools in hired premises. : Nil

Higher Education - No facility for higher education or technical education.

b) Health :

Number of Public Dispensaries : Nil
Number of Public Hospitals : 1 run by M'pal Council.
Number of beds - 18
Number of Maternity Homes : 2
Number of beds - 10
Number of Public latrines : 56
Number of slums/zopadpatties. : Nil
Slum population : Nil

c) Recreational facilities and amenities. :

i) Number of parks and gardens : 2
(i) Sheth Makharia Garden (ii) Pratap Singha Garden
Area - 2.5 Acres
ii) Number of Clubs : 1
iii) Number of public libraries : 1 Municipal
iv) Number of public play-grounds : Nil

- 17 -

- v) Number of : 1
public meeting places. Area - 1.5 Acres (Shivaji Circle)
- vi) Availability of open space per 1000 population(1971)** : 0.08 Hectares
- vii) Number of Cinema theatres. : Nil
- Seasonal Touring Talkies : 1
- iii) Number of Drama theatres : Nil
- ix) Number of Swimming Pools : Nil
- x) Number of Gymnasiums : Nil
- xi) Number of school playgrounds. : 3 The Secondary Schools have the playgrounds Area - 2 acres
- ** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces, public meeting places and Stadiums.

8. Other facilities in the Town :
(1979-80)

- a) Agricultural Produce Market Yard : No
- b) Weekly Market : Held on every Tuesday at Adda
- c) Vegetable Market : Yes one on Main Road Area - 250 sq.mtr.
- d) Fish and Mutton Market : Yes one for each Area - 200 sq.mtr.
- e) Organised shopping centre. : One (Parsonage Market)
- f) Number of Banks : 5

9. Industries :
in the Town

The important industries in the town are -

i) Bee keeping Centre ...	25 workers
ii) Madu Sagar ...	25 "
iii) Shoe Makers ...	17 "
iv) Stick Makers ...	15 "

10. Municipal Income:
and expenditure
(1979-80)

i) Income

a) Total tax revenue	: Rs.	9,22,511
b) Tax revenue per capita (as per 1971 population)	: Rs.	126.06
c) Total non-tax revenue inclusive of grants, loans and extra ordinary debts.	: Rs.	14,69,095
d) Non_tax revenue per capita inclusive of grants, loans and extra-ordinary debts. (as per 1971 population)	: Rs.	200.75
e) Total revenue inclusive of opening balance.	: Rs.	32,44,015
f) Total revenue per capita (as per 1971 population)	: Rs.	443.29

ii) Expenditure

a) Total expenditure	: Rs.	21,89,434
b) Total per capita expenditure (as per 1971 population)	: Rs.	299.18

11. Break up :
of Land-use
(Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
	Reference Year :	1969	1969
1.	Residential	1649.10	4840.75
2.	Commercial	34.27	34.27
3.	Industries	-	-
4.	Public & Semi Public	24.80	36.97
5.	Transport & Commerce	1191.82	1222.18
6.	Garden and playground etc.	7.80	13.60
7.	Agriculture	12.14	12.14
8.	Vacant & Barran land	474.12	292.12
9.	Water Bodies	118.45	118.45
10.	Forest and Hilly land	10987.50	7635.32
11.	Reserved. Venna lake and development of Wilson Point	-	294.20
	Total	14500.00	14500.00

12. Development Plan :

a) Date of sanction : 23.9.1969
of Development Plan

Revised expected to : 1980
be prepared in

b) Financial assistance :
so far released for
implementation of
Development Plan
upto 1980.

Sr. No.	Year	Proposals	Amount	
			Loans	Grants
1.	1974	Construction of shopping centre.	-	49,933
2.	1974	Construction of Primary school.	-	10,397
3.	1976	Construction of shopping centres.	-	80,750
4.	1976	Construction of Primary school.	-	43,295
5.	1980	Construction of Sanitary Block.	-	4,828

M H A S V A D

1. Name of Town : Mhasvad
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 17° 35' N
Longitude - 74° 45' E
'C' Class Municipal Town in 'Man' Tahsil and is situated at 65 kms. south-east of Dahivadi Tahasil headquarter and about 86 kms. east of Satara on the Satara-Pandharpur State Highway. The nearest Railway Station is Pandharpur at a distance of about 60 kms.
3. Geography and physical features : Mhasvad town is situated on the Satara-Pandharpur State Highway on the left bank of 'Man' river. Mhasvad is enclosed by a ruined mud wall with corner bastions. The southern part is fertile and irrigated. Generally the lands are plain.
Altitude - 598.32 mts. above M.S.L.
Mean Temperature † Maximum - 39°c
† Minimum - 21°c
Rainfall average - 492.8 mm.
Climate is generally hot.
4. Brief History : Mhasvad was the home of 'Mane' family who were its Deshmukhs. The Manes were distinguished shiledars under the Bijapur Government but nearly as notorious for their revengful character as the Shirkes. The 'Temple' of 'Shidhanath' usually called 'Nath' is most famous in the Man Tahasil. A yearly fair is held with a large gathering on the bright first of Margshish or November-December. When the masks of the images are driven in a carriage. 10 kms. south-east of Mhasvad at Rajevadi in the Atpadi territory is the great Mhasvad irrigation lake which when full covers an area of 16 sq.kms.

The Municipal Council was established in the year 1957.

5. Demography :

a) Population	:	1941	1951	1961	1971
		8138	9145	10405	12667
Decade variation(%)	:	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	
		12.37	13.78	17.86	
b) Sex Ratio (1971)	:	997			
c) Labour participation ratio (1971)	:	32.61%			
d) Occupational Structure(1971)	:				

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	1076	402	
2.	Agricultural labourers	448	325	
3.	Livestock, forestry, plantation & orchards etc.	125	16	
4.	Mining and quarrying	1	1	
	Total Primary workers	1650	744	57.95
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing etc.			
	a) Household industry	569	227	
	b) Other than household	120	5	
6.	Construction	87	17	
	Total Secondary workers	776	249	24.81
7.	Trade & Commerce	309	39	
8.	Transport storage and communication.	87	1	
9.	Other services	234	42	
	Total Tertiary workers	630	82	17.24
	Total workers	3056	1075	100.00

e) Age structure (1971)	:	0-14	15-39	40-59
		5648	4150	1965
		60 and above		Age not stated.
		904		-
f) Literacy (1971)	:	Males	Females	Total
		44.77%	23.41%	34.10%
g) Town Density: (1971)	:	1 person per Hectare		

6. Availability of physical infra-structure (1979-80) :

- a) Number of households (1971) : 2341
- Number of occupied residential houses(1971) : 2111
- Number of houseless persons(1971) : 25
- b) Water Supply: Piped water supply is available. The main source of water supply is the 'Man' river. Daily per capita water supply is about 70 litres.
Number of public stand posts - 22
Number of household connections- 433
- c) Drainage : There is no proper drainage system. Kaccha guttars have been dug and water is allowed to gather in cess pools.
- d) Electricity : The Maharashtra State Electricity Board supply electric power to the City from grid.

- e) Communications : External - Mhasvad town is situated on the Satara-Pandharpur State Highway. The town is connected by buses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation plying daily to other important towns.
- Internal - Mhasvad town has one main street running from east to west and leading to Pandharpur road which runs round the north of the town. Out of the total road length of 61.13 kms., kaccha road length is 59.80 kms. and W.B.M. road length is 1.33 kms.
- f) Availability of city buses for intercity movement : Not available
- g) Telephones : 29 connections
- h) Fire service : Not available

7. Availability of social infra-structure (1979-80) :

a) Education

Primary schools are run by Zilla Parishad.

Number of pre-primary schools	:	Nil
Number of students	:	Nil
Number of primary schools	:	11
Number of students	:	2050
Number of primary schools in own premises.	:	4
Number of primary schools in hired premises.	:	7
Number of secondary schools	:	1
Number of students	:	725
Number of secondary schools in own premises.	:	1
Number of secondary schools in hired premises.	:	Nil

Higher Education - No facility for higher education.

b) Health :

Number of public Dispensaries : One run by M'pal Council.
Number of Private Dispensaries : 10
Number of Public Hospitals : Nil
Number of beds - Nil
Number of public latrines. : 76
Number of slums/zopadpatties : 1
Slum population : 225

c) Recreational : facilities and amenities.

i) Number of Parks and Gardens. : Nil
ii) Number of Clubs : Nil
iii) Number of Public libraries. : 1
iv) Number of public play-grounds. : Nil
v) Number of public meeting places. : 3 i) Nath Temple
ii) Yatra ground &
iii) M'pal Council ground.
Area - 4 Acres
vi) Availability of open space per 1000 population (for the 1971 population) : 0.32 Hectare
**
vii) Number of Cinema theatres : Nil
Seasonal Touring Talkies : 2

- viii) Number of Drama theatres. : Nil
- ix) Number of Swimming Pools : Nil
- x) Number of Gymnasiums : Nil

** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces, public meeting places.

8. Other facilities:
in the town(1979)

- a) Agricultural Produce : Yes, deals mainly in Jawar, wheat, Tur, Bajara, groundnut etc. Area - 1.5 Acres
Market Yard
- b) Weekly Market : Held once in a week on Wednesday near Municipal office. Area - 3 acres
- c) Vegetable Market : One on Road side near Municipal Council.
- d) Fish and Mutton Market. : Nil
- e) Number of organised shopping centres. : Nil
- f) Number of Banks : 4

9. Industries in :
the Town.

Tanning and wool weaving work only going on in the town. The following are the industries in the town.

Sr.No.	Type of Industry	Numbers	Workers
1)	Power loom	40	125
2)	Hand loom	20	20
3)	Tanning	40	40
4)	Saw Mills	2	10

10. Municipal income :
and expenditure
(1979-80)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 2,84,761
- b) Tax revenue per capita : Rs. 22.48
(as per 1971 Census population).
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs. 3,63,183
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra ordinary
debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per : Rs. 28.67
capita inclusive of
grants, loans and extra
ordinary debts.(as per
1971 Census population)
- e) Total revenue inclusive : Rs.10,93,219
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per capita: Rs. 86.30
(as per 1971 Census
population).

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs. 6,66,761
- b) Total per capita : 52.64
expenditure (as per
1971 Census population)

11. Break up :
of Land-use
 (Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
	Reference Year :	1968	1970
1.	Residential	40.47	216.92
2.	Public & Semi public	-	13.76
3.	Commercial	0.81	4.80
4.	Industrial	-	32.78
5.	Transport & Communication	2.22	89.23
6.	Open spaces, gardens etc.	-	13.62
7.	Agriculture	* 461.16	2078.54
8.	Water sheets	354.11	354.11
9.	No developed zone	-	6015.46
10.	Barran Land	7960.45	-
	Total Area	8819.22	8819.22

* The agriculture area adjusted.

12. Development Plan :

- a) Date of sanction of Development Plan. : 26.6.1972
- b) Financial assistance so far released for implementation of Development Plan upto 1978.

Sr. No.	Year	Proposal	Amount	
			Loans	Grants
1.	1977	Extention of Weekly Bazar	19,325	-
2.	1977	Construction of Harijan Employee quarters.	3,250	-

P A N C H G A N I

(Hill Station)

1. Name of Town : Panchgani
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 17° 55' N
Longitude - 73° 45' E
'C' Class Municipal Town.
The town lies on a spur of Sahyadri which just-cut at Mahabaleshwar and terminates about a mile from Wai. It is situated to the lee of Mahabaleshwar about 60.96 meters below Mahabaleshwar. It is situated on the Mahabaleshwar Surul Road..
3. Geography and physical features : Panchgani is situated in the two big valleys namely Krishna Valley and Kudal Valley, which stand at it's north and south. Krishna and Kudal are the two Sahyadri rivers flow through these Valleys. On account of the resemblance of climate and other conditions, the town can be termed as the 'Switzerland of India' and is a famous health resort.

The geological formation of Panchgani is Volcanic as is the rest of the Deccan. The soil on the hill top has a large admixture of oxide of iron which reddens the stratum into laterite.

The town has a general slope descending from the table land towards all directions ending into Krishna & Kudal Valleys. The slope towards east and west is gentle where development has occurred.

Panchgani is a famous tourist attraction for i) Table Land
ii) Sidney and Parsi Points for the view of Krishna Valley and
iii) Kudal Valley & Baby point for view of Kudal Valley.

Altitude - 1325.90 metres above
M.S.L.

Mean temperature † Maximum - 31.1°C
† Minimum - 16.0°C

Rainfall average - 1806 mm.

Generally climate of Panchgani is cool, salubrious and comparatively dry.

4. Brief History : Before 1910, Panchgani town was administered by the Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar. Panchgani is one of the famous hill stations.

The Municipal Council was established in 1910.

5. Demography :

a) Population	:	1941	1951	1961	1971
		3691	4538	5725	6906
Decade variation(%)	:	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	
		22.95	26.16	20.63	
b) Sex Ratio (1971)	:	900			
c) Labour participation(1971)	:	23.21%			

d) Occupational :
Structure (1971)

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	52	11	
2.	Agricultural labourers	6	1	
3.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards etc.	31	6	
4.	Mining and quarrying	-	-	
	Total Primary workers	89	18	6.67
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing etc.			
	a) Household industry	19	4	
	b) Other than household	141	3	
6.	Construction	55	4	
	Total Secondary workers	215	11	14.10
7.	Trade & Commerce	309	29	
8.	Transport storage etc.	72	5	
9.	Other services	559	296	
	Total Tertiary workers.	940	330	79.23
	Total workers	1244	359	100.00

e) Age structure (1971)

Age	0-14	15-39	40-59
structure (1971)	3326	2390	897
	60 and above		Age not stated.
	293		-

f) Literacy (1971)	:	Males	Females	Total
		75.65%	60.72%	49.30%
g) Town Density (1971)	:	11 persons per hectare.		

6. Availability of physical infra-structure :

- a) Number of households (1971) : 1105
Number of occupied residential houses(1971) : 1001
- b) Water Supply: The town is supplied with piped water from municipal water supply scheme. The source of water supply is Krishna river. Water is pumped out and lifted to the height of Panchgani from Krishna Valley.
Number of public stand posts - 5
Number of household connections - 490
- c) Drainage : Surface drainage system is available. Open gutters have been provided in gaathan area.
- d) Electricity : The Maharashtra State Electricity Board supply electric power from grid.
- e) Communica- : External - The town Panchgani tions is well connected with other important towns and cities of Maharashtra by Mahabaleshwar-Surul Road which is a State Highway and also by Panchgani-Kudal Road an other district road. These two roads are asphalted and all the buses, taxis and cars always run along these roads. To its west, the city of Bombay, Thane and other Konkan towns like Mahad, Alibag, Panvel, Chiplun etc. and to its east Pune City and other up ghat towns like Satara, Wai, Kolhapur,

Phaltan etc. are connected by Mahabaleshwar-Surul Road.

Internal - The town Panchgani is situated mainly on the Mahabaleshwar-Surul Road like a ribbon and this road therefore becomes back-bone of the town circulation. The other major municipal roads are Chesson Road, Doxan Road, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Rowan Road, Bilimorice Road etc. which carry the town traffic. The two major roads namely Chesson Road and Doxan Road run parallel. The old Mahabaleshwar road also runs parallel to Mahabaleshwar-Surul Road. Out of total road length of 18.80 kms. the typewise road length is - Asphalt roads - 11.70 kms., Katcha roads - 1.30 kms. and W.B.M. roads - 5.80 kms.

- f) Availability: Not available of city buses for intercity movement.
- g) Number of : 135 connections
Telephones
- h) Fire service: Not available

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Education

Primary schools are run by Zilla Parishad.

Number of pre-primary schools :	Nil
Number of students :	Nil.
*Number of Residential schools :	9
Number of students :	2748
Number of primary schools :	2
Number of students :	700

Number of primary schools in own premises.	:	2
Number of primary schools in hired premises.	:	Nil
Number of secondary schools	:	1
Number of students	:	730
Number of secondary schools in own premises.	:	Nil
Number of secondary schools in hired premises.	:	1

*The residential schools generally are English medium giving education from Montessory upto S.S.C. Most of the students taking education generally come from other places like Bombay, Pune etc. About 73.40% of the total school going population take education in residential schools.

All the residential schools are privately owned and are in own premises.

Higher Education - The facility of higher education is not available.

b) Health :

Number of public Dispensaries.	:	1
Number of public Hospitals	:	2
		i) Bel Air Sanitorium conducted by Indian Red Cross Society. Beds -275 and
		ii)M'pal Council hospital with maternity ward of 12 beds. Beds -20+12
Number of public latrines	:	36
Number of slums/zopadpatties.	:	2
Slum population	:	865

c) Recreational facilities and amenities.

- i) Number of parks or gardens. : 2
Area - 3 hectares
- ii) Number of Clubs (Social Club) : 1
- iii) Number of public libraries : 2
- iv) Number of public play-grounds. : 4
Area - 4.5 Hectares
- v) Number of public meeting places. : 1
Area - 5000 sq.ft.
- vi) Availability of open spaces per 1000 population (for the 1971 population) : 0.66 hectare
**
- vii) Number of Cinema theatres : Nil
Seasonal Touring Talkies : 1
- viii) Number of Drama theatres : Nil
- ix) Number of Swimming Pools : 1 (Private)
- x) Number of Gymnasiums : Nil

8. Other facilities in the town. (1979-80) : ** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces, public meeting places.

- a) Agricultural Produce Market Yard : No
- b) Weekly Market : Yes - Held on every Wednesday at Bazar Adda.
Area - 1 Acre

- c) Vegetable Market : Yes - 1 (Constructed)
Area - 5000 sq.ft.
- d) Fish and Mutton Market. : Yes - 1 (Constructed)
Area - 880 sq.ft.
- e) Organised shopping centre. : Nil
- f) Number of Banks : 4

9. Industries :
in the town

The town is not an industrial town. Some population is engaged in the household industries and mining and quarrying industries only.

10. Municipal income :
and expenditure
(1979-80)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 4,31,991
- b) Tax revenue per capita : Rs. 62.55
(as per 1971 Census population).
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs. 4,20,036
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra-ordinary
debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per capita: Rs. 60.82
inclusive of grants, loans
and extra ordinary debts.
(as per 1971 Census popu-
lation).
- e) Total revenue inclusive : Rs. 14,33,976
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per capita : Rs. 207.64
(as per 1971 Census
population)

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs. 10,82,282
- b) Total per capita expendi- : Rs. 156.72
ture (as per 1971 Census
population)

11. Break up :
of Land-use
(Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
	Reference Year :	1969	1974
1.	Residential	60.29	171.28
2.	Commercial	1.02	1.48
3.	Industrial	0.58	5.48
4.	Public and Semi public	65.56	65.80
5.	Tourist's facilities	16.01	19.86
6.	Public Utilities	0.01	4.46
7.	Parks, play-field- Cementies etc.	56.91	69.57
8.	Transport and communication.	20.80	38.24
9.	Open developable land	135.70	42.64
10.	Open undeveloped land	112.71	112.05
11.	Agricultural lands	146.75 *	85.48
	Total	616.34	616.34

* The area is adjusted to tally the total

12. Development :
Plan

- a) Date of sanction : 30.10.1974
of Development Plan.
- b) Financial assistance :
so far released for
implementation of
Development Plan
upto 1978.

Sr. No.	Year	Proposal	Amount	
			Loan	Grant-in aid
1.	1977	Construction of 20' wide D.P.Road	-	4,927
2.	1977	Construction of Ottas and shops	-	9,958

P H A L T A N

1. Name of Town : Phaltan
(formerly Palethan)
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 17° 59' N
Longitude - 75° 26' E
'C' Class Municipal Town and is a Tahasil headquarter of Phaltan Taluka and is situated at the north-east corner of the Satara District at a distance of about 70 kms. from Satara town. It is 86.20 kms. away from Pune and is situated on Mahad-Pandharpur Road.
3. Geography and physical features : Phaltan town is known for its sugar plantations and sugar factories. The town is situated on the banks of Banganga river flowing just in the heart of the town. A Khodkhira nalla flows through the town. Nira right bank canal runs through the northern portions of the town. Land is good agricultural having black cotton soil. The town has a gentle slope from south to north. Altitude - 1890' above M.S.L.
Mean temperature | Maximum - 111 °F
 | Minimum - 40 °F
Rainfall average - 340 mm.
4. Brief History : Phaltan town is very ancient place famous for its Jain temples. Phaltan was a princely State and Naik Nimbalkar were the rulers. The family of Naik Nimbalkar is considered as one of the most ancient in Maharashtra as the Nimbalkar was made Sardeshmukh of Phaltan before the middle of seventeenth century by one of the Bijapur Kings. The Nimbalkars continued to remain as rulers of Phaltan and they were attached to the Chhatrapati of Satara. After the extinction of the Maratha rule, the State passed under the protection of the British, until it was finally merged with the Indian Union in 1947.

The place was referred to as 'Palethan' in the thirteenth century and now it is referred to as 'Phaltan'. The old Jabareshwar temple is situated just near the palace and gives a very nice sculpture and is about 800-900 years old.

The Municipal Council was established in June 1868.

5. Demography :

a) Population	:	1941	1951	1961	1971
		13523	12142	19003	26774
Decade variation(%)	:	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	
		- 10.21	56.51	40.89	
b) Sex Ratio (1971)	:	873			
c) Labour participation ratio (1971)	:	26.65%			

d) Occupational Structure(1971)

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	666	94	
2.	Agricultural labourers	667	161	
3.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards etc.	163	32	
4.	Mining & quarrying	-	-	
	Total Primary workers.	1496	287	24.99
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairs etc.			
	a) Household industries	511	96	
	b) Other than household.	1111	33	
6.	Construction	231	42	
	Total Secondary workers.	1853	171	28.36
7.	Trade & Commerce	1346	86	
8.	Transport storage & communications.	301	18	
9.	Other services	1295	283	
	Total Tertiary workers.	2942	387	46.65
	Total workers	6291	845	100.00

e) Age structure (1971)

Age Group	0-14	15-39	40-59
	10709	10911	3699
60 and above	1452		Age not stated.
			3

f) Literacy (1971)	:	Males	Females	Total
		66.73%	44.44%	56.34%
g) Town Density (1971)	:	49 persons per hectare.		

6. Availability :
of physical
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Number of households (1971) : 4997

Number of occupied residential houses(1971) : 4765

Number of houseless persons(1971) : 193

b) Water Supply : Phaltan town is provided with tap water from two big wells at village Nirgudi as well as from Nira right bank canal.
Number of public stand posts - 158
Number of household connections - 2152

c) Drainage : Surface drainage system is available which is unsatisfactory. Waste water is being carried out by open gutters ultimately meeting to Banganga river.

d) Electricity : The town is having electric supply by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Sub-Station is in Laxmi nagar peth.

e) **Communications** : External - The town is well connected with other important towns and cities of Maharashtra by Mahad-Pandharpur road, a State Highway and Satara Road, Baramati Road etc; the major district roads. The buses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation run daily to major towns like Bombay, Solapur, Pandharpur, Lonand, Satara, Kolhapur, Pune etc. It is about 28 kms. away from 'Lonand' which is a nearest Railway Station on Pune-Miraj broad gauge railway line.

Internal - The Mahad-Pandharpur Road, Satara Road, Baramati Road, Laxmi Road, Bazar Road, Burud Ali Road, Maloji Road are the main traffic roads of the town. There are also some linking roads carrying some traffic of the town. Marwad Ali Road, High school Road, Teli Ali Road, Rammandir Road are very narrow at some places and create unnecessary obstruction to the traffic. The total road length within town is 35 kms. out of which - Cement Road is 1.35 kms., Asphalted Road is 21.49 kms., W.B.M. is 7.29 kms. and unsurfaced road is 4.87 kms.

f) **Availability:** Not available
of city buses
for intercity
movement.

g) **Number of** : 375 connections
Telephones

h) **Fire service:** Not available

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Education

Primary schools are run by Zilla Parishad and Private Institutions.

Number of pre-primary schools	:	13
Number of students	:	1423
Number of primary schools	:	15
Number of students	:	4578
Number of primary schools in own premises.	:	5
Number of primary schools in hired premises.	:	10
Number of secondary schools	:	4
Number of students	:	3398
Number of secondary schools in own premises.	:	2
Number of secondary schools in hired premises.	:	2

Higher Education -

Number of colleges imparting education in Arts, Science and Commerce sides.	:	1
Number of students	:	1626
Area - 5 Acres	Playground - 2 Acres	
One D.Ed.College with 80 students.		
Area - 1 Acre		

b) Health

Number of public Dispensaries	:	1
Zilla Parishad running a maternity home with 6 cots.		
Number of public Hospitals	:	Nil
	:	Number of beds - Nil
Number of private Hospitals	:	6 - Beds - 71
Number of Maternity Homes.	:	3 - Beds - 36

Number of public latrines. : 183
Number of slums/zopadpatties. : 6
(Number of Huts about 400)
Slum population : 1600

c) Recreational facilities and amenities.

- i) Number of parks and gardens : 3
(Maloji Park, Shivaji Garden & Maldai Garden
Area - 1.5 Acres
- ii) Number of Clubs : 3
- iii) Number of public libraries. : 1 - Run by public Body.
- iv) Number of playgrounds : Nil but 4 primary schools, 4 secondary schools and colleges have the playgrounds
Area - 8.90 Hectares
- v) Number of public meeting places. : 1
(Area - 25000 sq.ft.
- vi) Availability of open space per 1000 population (for the 1971 population) : 0.24 Hectares
**
- vii) Number of Cinema theatres : 3
- viii) Number of Drama theatres : Nil
- ix) Number of Swimming Pools : Nil
- x) Number of Gymnasiums : Nil

** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces, public meeting places.

8. Other facilities :
in the Town.
(1979-80)

- a) Agricultural Produce : Yes - Dealing mainly
Market Yard the commodities
Jawar, wheat, Gur,
Ground nuts etc.
Area - 23 acres
20 Gunthas
- b) Weekly Market : Held on every Sunday in
Raviwar Peth and every
Wednesday in Shukrawar
Peth.
Area - 4 Acres
- c) Vegetable Markets : 2 i) Shankar and ii)
Super Market.
Area - 117300 sq.ft.
- d) Fish and Mutton : One Phaltan Mutton
Market.
Area - 800 sq.ft.
- e) Number of organised : Nil
shopping centres.
- f) Number of Banks : 12

9. Industries in :
the Town.

Some portion of the working population is engaged in manufacturing industries, household industries and mining and quarrying. The main industries in the town are as follows -

Industries	Workers
a) Nirmal Kagad Karkhana 20
b) Shriram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana.	800
c) Nimbalkar Seeds 45
d) Phaltan Industries 41
Number of Power looms - 10 30
Number of Saw Mills - 5 25
Number of Cotton Press- Ginning 5 250

10. Municipal income :
and expenditure
(1979-80)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 19,29,348
- b) Tax revenue per capita : Rs. 72.06
(as per 1971 Census
population)
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs. 30,19,925
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra
ordinary debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per : Rs. 112.79
capita inclusive of
grants, loans and extra
ordinary debts.(as per
1971 Census population)
- e) Total revenue inclusive: Rs. 56,15,488
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per capi-: Rs. 209.74
ta (as per 1971 Census
population)

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs. 50,12,237
- b) Total per capita : Rs. 187.21
expenditure
(as per 1971 Census
population).

11. Break up :
of Land-use
(Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
	Reference Year :	1969	1975
1.	Residential	64.68	244.03
2.	Public and semi-public	27.02	34.88
3.	Commercial	6.08	10.36
4.	Industrial	17.68	27.38
5.	Transport and communications	46.52	63.99
6.	Organised open spaces, parks, playgrounds etc.	0.91	26.51
7.	Cemeteries, cremation and Burial Ground.	3.33	-
8.	Agricultural lands	* 321.26	58.84
9.	Water Bodies	58.84	73.85
10.	Residential with cottage and light industries.	-	6.48
	Total	546.32	546.32

* 0.34 hectare adjusted in this Column

12. Development :
Plan

- a) Date of sanction of Development Plan. : 5.2.1975
- b) Financial assistance so far released for implementation of Development Plan upto 1980. :

Sr. No.	Year	Proposal	Amount	
			Loan	Grant-in-aid
1.	1977	Acquisition for Road widening	22,023	-
2.	1979	Acquisition for Shopping Centre	31,029	-
3.	1980	Acquisition for Shopping Centre	-	31,029

R A H I M A T P U R

1. Name of Town : Rahimatpur
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 17° 35' N
Longitude - 74° 11' E
'C' Class Municipal Town.in Koregaon Tahasil. Situated on the Satara-Tasgaon road, 24 kms. south-east of Satara town and 13 kms. south of Koregaon. A Railway station on Pune-Miraj broad gauge railway line, 3 miles away from Gaathan.
3. Geography and physical features : Rahimatpur town is situated on the banks of Kamandalu and Kapoor nallas. Generally the lands are plain. The Railway Station is 3 miles away from the town.
Altitude - 2057' above M.S.L.
Mean temperature | Maximum - 33.3°c
| Minimum - 20.0°c
Rainfall average - 635 mm.
4. Brief History : Rahimatpur town is an old historical place. Town had historical importance in 'Adilshahi' and was a head-quarter town under Muhammedan rule. The chief object of interest in the town is a mosque and mausoleum. The mosque which is still in a fair State of preservation is about 40 feet long by 20 feet broad and opens to the east. The mausoleum seems to have been built in honour of Randullakhan, a distinguished Bijapur Officer who flourished in the reign of the seventh Bijapur King Mahmud .
The Municipal Council was established in 1853.

5. Demography :
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| a) Population | : | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| | | 6543 | 8055 | 9160 | 10332 |
| Decade variation(%) | : | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | |
| | | 23.11 | 13.72 | 12.79 | |

- b) Sex Ratio : 999
(1971)
- c) Labour participation ratio : 24.62%
(1971)
- d) Occupational Structure(1971)

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	1067	24	
2.	Agricultural labourers	172	97	
3.	Livestock, forestry, plantation, orchards etc.	67	24	
4.	Mining and quarrying	-	-	
	Total Primary workers	1306	145	57.04
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairs etc.			
	a) Household industry	64	54	
	b) Other than household.	178	7	
6.	Construction	69	18	
	Total Secondary workers	311	79	15.33
7.	Trade and commerce	251	27	
8.	Transport storage and communications.	60	6	
9.	Other services	307	52	
	Total Tertiary workers.	618	85	27.63
	Total workers	2235	309	100.00

- e) Age structure (1971) :
- | Age Group | 0-14 | 15-39 | 40-59 |
|--------------|------|-------|-----------------|
| | 4267 | 3575 | 1721 |
| 60 and above | 769 | | Age not stated. |

- f) Literacy : Males Females Total
(1971) 66.43% 39.21% 52.83%
- g) Town Density : 31 persons per hectare.
(1971)

6. Availability :
of physical
infra-structure
(1979-80)

- a) Number of : 1733
households
(1971)
Number of : 1696
occupied
residential
houses(1971)
- b) Water Supply : Piped water supply is
available. Water supply
is from Krishna river.
The daily per capita
water supply is 60 litres.
Number of public
stand posts - 22
Number of house-
hold connections- 656
- c) Drainage : Surface drainage. Waste
water is being carried
out by open katcha gutters
ultimately to the Nalla.
- d) Electricity : The Maharashtra State
Electricity Board supplies
electric power. Sub-
Station is situated near
Gandhi Chowk.
- e) Communications: External - The town is
connected with Satara,
Aundh, Tasgaon by a main
district road and other
new road Dhamner-Chinchaner.
The buses of Maharashtra
State Road Transport Cor-
poration run daily to
above towns. Rahimatpur
town is a Railway Station
on Pune-Miraj broad gauge
line.

Internal - There are two main roads; one is south-north, Rammandir to Vadus Road and second is east-west, Station to Vithoba Mandir road. Other roads are narrow. Out of total road length of 60 kms. the asphalted roads are 8 kms. while length of kacha road is 52 kms.

- f) Availability : Not available of city buses for intercity movement.
- g) Telephones : 32 connections
- h) Fire service : Not available

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Education

Primary Schools are run by Zilla Parishad.

Number of pre-primary schools : 2

Number of students : 60

Number of primary schools : 5

Number of students : 2532

Number of primary schools in own premises. : 3

Number of primary schools in hired premises. : 2

Number of secondary schools : 3

Number of students : 1464

Number of secondary schools in own premises. : Nil

Number of secondary schools in hired premises. : 3

Higher Education -

One D.Ed.(Training) College

Number of students : 68

Area - 24000 sq.ft.

b) Health :

Number of public Dispensaries : 1 of Municipal Council.

Number of public Hospitals : Nil

Number of public maternity homes : 1 of Zilla Parishad
: Number of beds - 2

Number of public latrines. : 8 (27 seats)

Number of slums/zopadpatties. : 1

Slum population : 75

c) Recreational facilities and amenities.

i) Number of parks and gardens. : Nil

ii) Number of Clubs : Nil

iii) Number of Public libraries : 1 (Municipal Council)

iv) Number of public playgrounds. : Nil

v) Number of public meeting places : 1 (Gandhi Chowk Area - 1.5 Acres)

vi) Availability of open space per 1000 population (for the 1971 population)** : 0.06 hectare

vii) Number of Cinema theatres : 1

viii) Number of Drama theatres : Nil

ix) Number of : Nil
Swimming Pools

x) Number of : Nil
Gymnasiums.

** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces and public meeting places.

8. Other facilities :
in the Town.
(1979-80)

- a) Agricultural Produce : No
Market Yard
- b) Weekly Market : Yes - Held once a week
on Thursday at Gandhi
Chowk.
Area - 1350 sq.ft.
- c) Vegetable Market : Yes - On open area at
Gandhi Chowk.
Area - 600 sq.ft.
- d) Fish and Mutton : No
Market
- e) Organised shopping : Nil
centre.
- f) Number of Banks : 2

9. Industries in :
the Town.

Only household industries, Oil Mills and Tanning. Existing industries are -

Industries	Area	Workers
1. Guna Nut Bolts	1 Hectare	5
2. Tanksale Plastic	400 sq.ft.	5
3. Tanning Industry	0.5 Hectare	6
4. Oil Mill	500 sq.ft.	2

10. Municipal income :
and expenditure
(1979-80)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 1,68,182
- b) Tax revenue per capita : Rs. 16.28
(as per 1971 Census
population)
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs. 1,43,622
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra ordinary
debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per : Rs. 13.90
capita inclusive of
grants, loans and
extra ordinary debts.
(as per 1971 Census
population)
- e) Total revenue inclusive : Rs. 3,31,250
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per capita : Rs. 32.06
(as per 1971 Census
population)

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs. 2,57,710
- b) Total per capita : Rs. 24.94
expenditure(as per 1971
Census population)

11. Break up :
of Land-use
 (Area in Hectare)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
		1969	1971
	Reference Year :	1969	1971
1.	Residential	39.66	118.28
2.	Public and Semi public	5.92	14.57
3.	Commercial	1.86	3.13
4.	Transport	19.53	113.16
5.	Open space, garden, Playgrounds.	-	12.99
6.	Agricultural	988.89	983.39
7.	Water sheets	294.05	294.05
8.	No developed other zone	1835.89	1642.21
9.	Industrial	-	4.02
	Total	3185.80	3185.80

12. Development Plan :

- a) Date of sanction of Development Plan. : 26.6.1972
- b) Financial assistance so far released for implementation of Development Plan upto 1979.

Sr. No.	Year	Proposal	Amount	
			Loan	Grant-in-aid
1.	1979	Construction of public latrines	-	9,012

S A T A R A

1. Name of Town : Satara
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude . - 16° 50' & 18° 10' N
Longitude - 73° 45' E
'B' Class Municipal Town and District Headquarter of Satara District. It is situated on National Highway No.4(Pune-Bangalore) and is at a distance of 110 kms. southwards from Pune and 123 kms. northwards from Kolhapur. A Railway Station on Pune-Miraj broad gauge Railway line is Satara Road at a distance of 18 kms.
3. Geography and physical features. : River Venna originating in the high ranges of Sahyadri towards west, runs from a little northwards of the Municipal limits. River Venna joins with River Krishna near Mahuli about 5 kms. east-wards of the City. Ajinkyatara fort is towards south of Satara town and about 970 metres above M.S.L. The town is situated, within the bowl like enclosure formed by Ajinkyatara fort on south joined by Yevateshwar hills on south-west and west. On the whole, Satara enjoys the climate of moderate nature and is dry and pleasant throughout the year. Altitude - 697 metres (2300') above M.S.L.
Mean temperature : Maximum - 33.3°c
Minimum - 20.0°c
Annual Rainfall - Average - 1125 to 1250 mm.
4. Brief History : Satara has a Fort which is historically very important. The territories within which the same is situated are believed to have been under Boudha Regime 200 years B.C. Between 90 B.C. and 300 A.D. some copper inscriptions indicate that upto 1200 A.D., the fort was under the control of Chalukyas and Rashtrakuts. The fort remained with Audhrabhrutya kings. It is

also stated that the fort was built by King Boja, the second of Shilahar family of Kolhapur. There is a temple of 'Saptarishi' on the fort and hence some believe that the name 'Satara' derived by the town is by transformation of 'Saptarishi'. The fort passed on from one to another King. 1489 Devgiries Bahamani ruled over the fort. Then Bijapur's Adilshahi. In 1659 Maratha captured the Fort. In 1690 Ramchandrapant Amatya declared Satara as Capital town. Ajimshah of Aurangjeb conquered the fort in 1700 and named as Ajimtara which was then known as Ajinkyatara. Subsequently Chhatrapati Shahu captured this town in 1708 and made this as his Capital town. Ultimately fort merged with British territory in 1848. Places of great historical importance include Ajinkyatara fort, Palace, Adalat Rangamahar, Jalmandir, Range Bapuji Math etc.

The Municipal Council was established in 1853.

5. Demography :

a) Population	:	1941	1951	1961	1971
		36405	41070	48709	66433
Decade variation(%)	:	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	
		12.81	18.60	36.39	
b) Sex Ratio (1971)	:	859			
c) Labour participation ratio(1971)	:	24.31%			

d) Occupational :
Structure(1971)

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	385	96	
2.	Agricultural labourers	157	143	
3.	Livestock, fore- stry, fishing, plantation, hunting orchards etc.	262	8	
4.	Mining & quarrying	63	25	
	Total primary workers	867	272	7.05
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servi- cing, repairs etc.			
	a) Household industry	721	139	
	b) Other than household	2135	123	
6.	Construction	576	78	
	Total secondary workers.	3432	340	23.35
7.	Trade & Commerce	3346	198	
8.	Transport, storage and communications	1176	45	
9.	Other services	5366	1110	
	Total tertiary workers	9888	1353	69.60
	Total workers	14187	1965	100.00

e) Age : 0-14 15-39 40-59
Structure (1971) 24682 28553 9750
60 and above Age not
3445 stated.
3

- f) Literacy : Males Females Total
(1971) 77.42% 56.37% 67.70%
- g) Town Density : 81 persons per hectare.
(1971)

6. Availability :
of physical
infra-structure
(1979-80)

- a) Number of households : 12635
(1971)
- Number of occupied residential houses(1971) : 11557
- Number of houseless persons(1971) : 266
- b) Water Supply : Town has piped water supply. City derives its supply of water from three important sources i) Mahardara Tank ii) Kas Tank and iii) Krishna river. The daily per capita supply of water is 90 liters.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Number of public stand posts | - 190 |
| Number of household connections | -4787 |
- c) Drainage : Surface drainage system exists in the town. Nallas flowing through the town form part of surface drainage system.
- d) Electricity : Maharashtra State Electricity Board supply electric power to the city from the grid.

e) **Communications** : External - The town is situated on the Kolhapur, Pune, Bombay broad-gauge railway line, which is connected to Nagpur directly by Maharashtra Express. The town is also well connected to other important towns in Maharashtra by Pune-Bangalore National Highway No.4, Satara-Pandharpur State Highway and Satara-Phaltan major district road. The buses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation run daily to other major towns from Satara. The famous Hill Station Mahabaleshwar is only 51 kms. away from this town.

Internal - The internal road pattern of the town is in general of the chequer board type, with winding and crooked lanes in between the squares and triangles formed under the main pattern. Most of the important roads are running south-north. The number of east-west road is comparatively small. Out of the total road length of 50.91 kms., the typewise road length is - Asphalt-47.78 kms., W.B.M. - 2.26 kms., and katcha 0.87 kms.

f) **Availability of city buses for intercity movement.** : City buses run by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, ply on Bhavani Peth Road, Sadashiv Peth road, Mangalwar tank road and Yadogopal Peth road and provide easy communication between the Bus Station and respective parts of the town.

g) **Number of telephones.** : 1030 connections

h) **Fire service** : Fire service is available with 3 fire engines.

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Education

Primary schools are run by Municipal Council.

Number of pre-primary schools	:	19
Number of students	:	1300
Number of primary schools	:	38 +1 (Narmada Education Academy)
Number of students	:	12175
Number of primary schools in own premises.	:	11
Number of primary schools in hired premises.	:	28
Number of secondary schools	:	14 +1 Sainik School
Number of students	:	9009
Number of secondary schools in own premises.	:	14
Number of secondary schools in hired premises.	:	1

Higher Education - 5 Colleges for Arts,
Science and Commerce faculties, in addition
there is one Law College, one B.Ed.College,
one Aryangla Medical College and one Mahatma
Phule Adhyapak Vidyalaya.

Total number of students : 6674

Area - 23 Acres

Technical education facility is Industrial
Training Institute.

Number of students : 575

Total Area - 18 Acres

There is also Maharashtra Hindi Vidyapith

b) Health

Number of public Dispensaries	:	2 of Municipal Council
Number of public Hospitals	:	2 - One of Government and the other of Aurved Prasarak Mandal
	:	Number of beds - 274

No. of Maternity Homes : 1 run by Municipal Council
: Number of beds - 28
No. of laprosy centres : 1 - At Civil Hospital
Number of Veterinary Hospitals : 1 - run by Zilla Parishad
Number of public latrines : 341
Number of slums/zopad-patties. : 5
Slum population. : 6000

c) Recreational facilities and amenities.

- i) Number of parks and gardens. : 4
Area - 2 Hectares
- ii) Number of Clubs : 4
- iii) Number of public libraries : 1
- iv) Number of public play-grounds. : 5
Area - 2.5 Hectares
- v) Number of public meeting places. : 1 (Gandhi Maidan)
Area - 1.5 Hectares
- vi) Availability of open space per 1000 population (for the 1971 population)** : 0.17 Hectare
- vii) Number of Cinema theatres : 6
- viii) Number of Drama theatres : 1 (Open Air Theatre of Municipal Council)

- ix) Number of Swimming Pools : 1 (Behind Municipal Council).
- x) Number of Gymnasiums. : 4
- xi) Number of school and college playgrounds. : 27
- xii) Number of Stadiums : 1 Area - 12 Acres

** Note - Open space includes the area of public playgrounds, open spaces, public meeting places and stadium.

8. Other facilities :
in the town.
(1979-80)

- a) Agricultural Produce Market Yard : 1 - mainly deals with Jawar, chilly, groundnut, wheat Gur etc.
Area - 8 Acres
29 Gunthas
- b) Weekly Market : Held twice a week on Sunday and Thursday.
Area - 3 Acres
- c) Vegetable Market : Yes - One
Area - 22500 sq.ft.
- d) Number of Fish and Mutton Markets : 2
Area - 5500 sq.ft.
- Fruit Market : 1 Area - 3000 sq.ft.
- e) Organised shopping centres. : Nil one under construction.
- f) Number of Banks : 16

9. Industries in :
the Town.

The town is having no considerable industrial development. The town is purely a residential one. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation industrial area is recently coming up near Satara city. The industries like Maharashtra Sc-ooters and Doburg Beer Factory, one Plastic industry and few cement pipe industries are developing in the town. One Satara Industrial work having 80 to 90 workers is situated.

10. Municipal income :
and expenditure
(1979-80)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 45,55,299
- b) Tax revenue per capita : Rs. 68.57
(as per 1971 Census population)
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs.1,01,28,705
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra-ordinary debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per : Rs. 152.46
capita inclusive of
grants, loans and extra
ordinary debts.(as per
1971 Census population)
- e) Total revenue inclusive :Rs.1,59,91,328
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per : Rs. 240.71
capita (as per 1971
Census population).

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs.1,43,37,233
- b) Total per capita : Rs. 215.81
expenditure (as per
1971 Census population)

11. Break up :
of Land-use
(Area in Hectare)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
Reference Year :		1.7.1962	25.7.70 Rev.5.6.75
1.	Residential	169.67	379.25
2.	Commercial	12.55	14.72
3.	Public and Semi public	98.96	122.06
4.	Industrial	4.11	19.52
5.	Transport and communication	93.38	120.15
6.	Organised open space, playgrounds, parks etc.	18.62	53.98
7.	Cemeteries, Burial grounds	2.44	-
8.	Agricultural lands	149.54	64.39
9.	Open developable lands	228.44	-
10.	Open undevelopable lands	24.18	27.82
11.	Water Bodies	13.96	13.96
	Total	815.85	615.85

12. Development Plan :

- a) Date of sanction of Development Plan :
- i) Original ... : 6.10.1964
 - ii) Revised ... : 1.5.1977
- b) Financial assistance so far released for implementation of Development Plan upto 1979. :

Sr. No.	Year	Proposal	Amount	
			Loan	Grant-in-aid
1.	1973	Acquisition of land for widening of road.	-	7,155
2.	1976	Acquisition of land for road widening.	-	15,576
3.	1977	Construction of Stadium	-	1,15,000
4.	1977	Acquisition of land for road widening.	-	8,044
5.	1978	Construction of Shopping Centres.	2,50,231	-
6.	1978	Acquisition of land for road widening.	-	4,185
7.	1979	Asphalting of 40' wide Development Plan Road.	-	20,898
8.	1979	Construction of Shopping Centres.	2,41,599	1,24,156

W A I

1. Name of Town : Wai
2. Geographical location and Administrative Function. : Latitude - 18° 58' N
Longitude - 73° 58' E
'C' Class Municipal Town and head-quarter of Wai Tahasil. 34 kms. north-west of Satara. 11 kms. west of Pune-Bangalore National Highway by road. 90 kms. on south of Pune. The nearest Railway Station is Wathar 20 miles from the town on the Pune-Miraj broad gauge railway line.
3. Geography and physical features : Krishna river flowing from west to east divides the city into two parts. The west portion is the core of the city. Centres of fruits and vegetables.
Altitude - 2300' above M.S.L.
Mean temperature | Maximum - 33.3°C
| Minimum - 20.2°C
Rainfall average - 710 mm.
On account of high altitude, the climate of town is of moderate nature with low temperature even in Summer.
4. Brief History : Location of Wai on the Krishna river in a beautiful valley and the Buddhist cave in its neighbourhood shows it to have been a holly town and an old Buddhist settlement. Wai is locally believed to be Viratnagari, the scene of the thirteen year exile of the Pandavas. During 1453 to 1480, Wai is mentioned as a Military post of Bahamani. Round about 1648 Wai was the headquarter of Bijapur Mokusadar or manager. When Shivaji rebelled, he took possession of Wai and before Afzalkhan was murdered at Pratapgad in 1659, Wai was the scene of Afzalkhan's illfated expedition. Subsequently Wai was with Marathas, Peshavas etc. There are famous ghats along the river.

The town is famous for temples (particularly of Ganapati) and ghats. The famous work of preparing 'Vishwa Kosh' is being carried on at Wai.

The Municipal Council was established in 1856.

5. Demography :

a) Population	:	1941	1951	1961	1971
		14893	16099	17826	21040
Decade variation(%)	:	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	
		8.10	10.73	18.03	
b) Sex Ratio (1971)	:	958			
c) Labour participation ratio(1971)	:	26.46%			

d) Occupational :
Structure (1971)

Sr. No.	Type	Workers		% of workers to total workers.
		Male	Female	
1.	Cultivators	901	288	
2.	Agricultural labourers	155	232	
3.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation, orchards etc.	137	23	
4.	Mining and quarrying.	-	-	
	Total primary workers.	1193	543	31.18
5.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			
a)	Household industry	112	23	
b)	Other than households.	651	42	
6.	Construction	323	3	
	Total secondary workers.	1086	68	20.73
7.	Trade & commerce	848	88	
8.	Transport storage & communications.	381	13	
9.	Other services	1066	282	
	Total tertiary workers.	2295	383	48.09
	Total workers	4574	994	100.00

e) Age structure (1971)

Age	0-14	15-39	40-59
structure (1971)	8200	8018	3290
	60 and above		Age not stated.
	1532		-

- f) Literacy : Males Females Total
(1971) 70.79% 49.70% 60.46%
- g) Town Density : 51 persons per hectare.
(1971)

6. Availability :
of physical
infra-structure
(1979-80)

- a) Number of : 4130
households
(1971)
Number of : 4039
occupied
residential
houses(1971)
Number of : 492
houseless
persons
- b) Water Supply : Piped water supply is
available. Source is Krishna
river and wells. The daily
per capita water supply is
100 litres.
Number of public
stand posts - 5
Number of house-
hold connections - 1761
- c) Drainage : Surface drainage in the form
of open 'V' type constructed
gutters exists.
- d) Electricity : The Maharashtra State
Electricity Board supply
electric power to the City.
- e) Communications: External - Wai town is
connected by an asphalted
road which forms part of
National Highway No.4 upto
Village Surul which is 11
kms. east of Wai. The
nearest Railway Station is
Wathar on Southern railway
on Pune-Miraj broad gauge
32 kms. from the town. S.T.
buses run from Pune to Wai
and Satara to Wai. It is

also connected to the famous Hill Stations Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar and the great historic fort of Pratapgad.

Internal - The internal communication system consists of Municipal roads, the total length of which is 35 kms. Most of the roads within the town have more or less straight alignments and they intersect each other nearly at right angles. Especially in the western part known as 'Gangapuri Bhag' the road system is of Grid-iron pattern. In the central part of the town i.e. in Madhali Ali; Ganapati Ali and Brahaman shahi all roads run straight north-south and are of nearly uniform width. There are very few east-west roads making inter communication between the north-south roads rather circuitous. In Raviwar which covers considerable part of Gaathan, the road system is not proper, have narrow and crooked lanes. Out of total road length of 35.00 kms., Asphalt road length is 29.62 kms., Unsurfaced road length is 5.28 kms. and Cement road length is 0.10 kms.

- f) Availability of city buses for intercity movement: Not available
- g) Number of telephones : 200 connections
- h) Fire service : Yes available with one fire engine.

7. Availability :
of social
infra-structure
(1979-80)

a) Education

Primary schools are run by Zilla Parishad and private institutions.

Number of pre-primary schools	:	8
Number of students	:	300
Number of primary schools	:	14
Number of students	:	3728
Number of primary schools in own premises.	:	4
Number of primary schools in hired premises.	:	10
Number of secondary schools	:	5
Number of students	:	3766
Number of secondary schools in own premises.	:	3
Number of secondary schools in hired premises.	:	2

Higher Education - One Arts & Commerce College. with 2266 students. Area - 10 Acres

No facilities for technical education.

b) Health

Number of public Dispensaries	:	1 run by Municipal Council
Number of public Hospitals.	:	1 the Mission Hospital
	:	Number of beds - 200
Number of maternity Homes.	:	1 run by Municipal Council.
	:	Number of beds - 10
Number of public latrines	:	105
Number of slums/zopadpatties.	:	Nil
Slum population	:	Nil

c) Recreational :
facilities and
amenities.

- i) Number of : 2 Area - 2.0 Acres
parks and
gardens.
- ii) Number of : 2
Clubs
- iii) Number of : 1
public
libraries.
- iv) Number of : Nil
public play-
grounds.
- v) Number of : 2 i) Ganapati Ghat &
public meeting ii) Mahatma Phule
places. Mandai
Area - 2.0 Acres
- vi) Availability : 0.09 Hectare
of open space
per 1000 popu-
lation (for the
1971 population)**
- vii) Number : 2
of Cinema
theatres.
- viii) Number of : 1
Drama theatres.
- ix) Number of : Nil
Swimming Pools.
- x) Number of : Nil
Gymnasiums.

** Note - Open space includes the area
of public playgrounds, open
spaces and public meeting
places.

8. Other facilities :
in the Town
(1979-80)

- a) Agricultural Produce : No
Market Yard
- b) Weekly Market : Yes held on
Monday in the
Ganapati Ali.
Area - 1.5 Acres

- c) Vegetable Market : Yes - 2 (One constructed Phule Mangai Area - 2880 sq.ft. and the other outside Dr. Ambedkar Road. Area - 3860 sq.ft.)
- d) Fish and Mutton Market : Yes
Fish Market - Ganpati Ali open space
Mutton Market - Sangir Wadi.
Constructed Area-840 sq.ft.
- e) Organised shopping : Nil
- f) Number of Banks : 7

9. Industries in the Town. :

Leather tanning is the only small scale industry in the town. The typewise industries are -

Sr. No.	Type of Industry	No. of industries.	No. of workers.
1.	Canning	3	3
2.	Saw Mills	3	10
3.	Hand Made Paper	1	15
4.	Government Printing Press	1	75

10. Municipal income :
and expenditure
(1978-79)

i) Income

- a) Total tax revenue : Rs. 9,65,807
- b) Tax revenue per capita: Rs. 45.90
(as per 1971 Census population)
- c) Total non-tax revenue : Rs. 7,68,193
inclusive of grants,
loans and extra-ordinary
debts.
- d) Non-tax revenue per : Rs. 36.51
capita inclusive of
grants, loans and
extra ordinary debts.
(as per 1971 Census
population)
- e) Total revenue inclusive:Rs. 22,96,533
of opening balance.
- f) Total revenue per :Rs. 109.15
capita (as per 1971
Census population)

ii) Expenditure

- a) Total expenditure : Rs. 13,52,831
- b) Total per capita : Rs. 64.30
expenditure (as per
1971 Census popula-
tion).

11. Break up :
of Land-use
 (Area in Hectare)

Sr. No.	Item	Area as per existing land-use	Area as per proposed land-use
Reference Year :			
1.	Residential	73.73	130.11
2.	Commercial	5.20	4.03
3.	Industrial	1.02	8.64
4.	Public and semi public	20.21	21.58
5.	Public Utility	1.67	1.61
6.	Transport and communication.	15.39	26.13
7.	Agricultural	208.90	*153.02
8.	Open space, garden etc.	1.25	16.85
9.	Water sheet	48.03	48.03
10.	Vacant	34.60	-
Total		410.00	410.00
*Area slightly adjusted.			

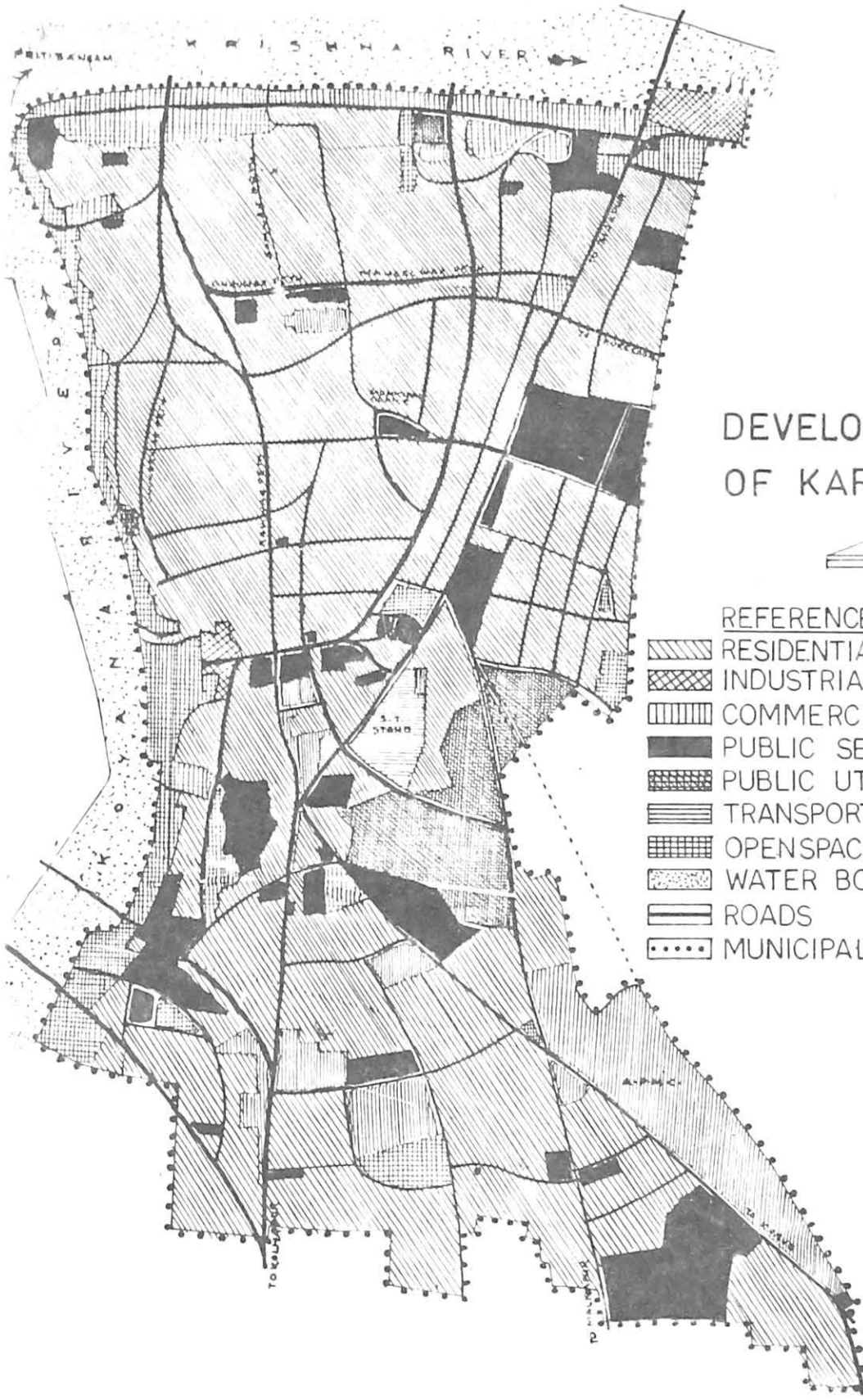
12. Development :
Plan

- a) Date of sanction :
- i) Original ... 3.2.1965
 - ii) Revised ... (Prepared in 1978)
 Yet to be sanctioned.
- b) Financial assistance :
 so far released for implementation of Development Plan upto 1978.

Sr. No.	Year	Proposal	Amount Loan Grant-in aid
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






- Nil -

Kts/-



DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF KARAD (R)



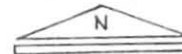
- REFERENCES
-  RESIDENTIAL.
 -  INDUSTRIAL.
 -  COMMERCIAL.
 -  PUBLIC SEMIPUBLIC.
 -  PUBLIC UTILITIES.
 -  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.
 -  OPEN SPACES, GARDEN, PARK, ETC.
 -  WATER BODIES.
 -  ROADS
 -  MUNICIPAL LIMIT



DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF MAHABALESHWAR (REVISED) PROPOSED LAND USE

REFERENCES:











- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC
- PUBLIC UTILITIES
- TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS
- OPEN SPACES, PARKS, GARDEN, PLAYGROUNDS
- WATER BODIES
- FOREST LANDS
- ROADS
- CITY SURVEY LIMIT.
- MUNICIPAL LIMIT.

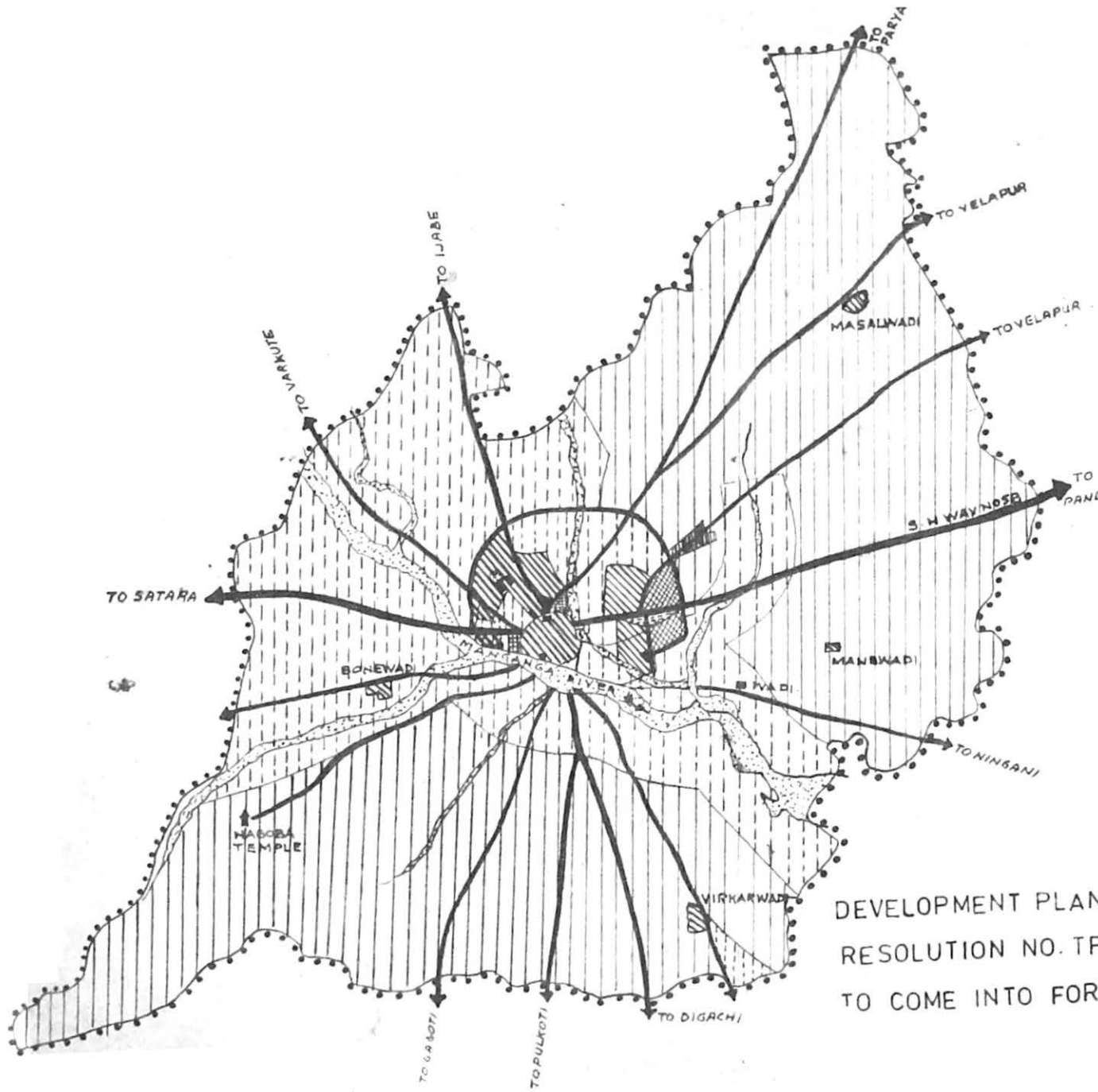


DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF MHASWAD (SANCTIONED)

PROPOSED LAND USE

REFERENCES:

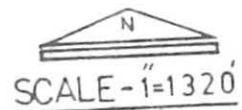
-  RESIDENTIAL.
-  INDUSTRIAL.
-  COMMERCIAL.
-  PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC.
-  PUBLIC UTILITIES.
-  OPEN SPACES, GARDENS, P.G. ETC.
-  WATER BODIES.
-  AGRICULTURAL LANDS.
-  BARREN LANDS.
-  ROADS.
-  MUNICIPAL LIMITS.














DEVELOPMENT PLAN SANCTIONED VIDE U.D.P.H.&H.D.
RESOLUTION NO. TPS-1970/50155-W-II, DATED 17-6-72
TO COME INTO FORCE FROM 16-8-72

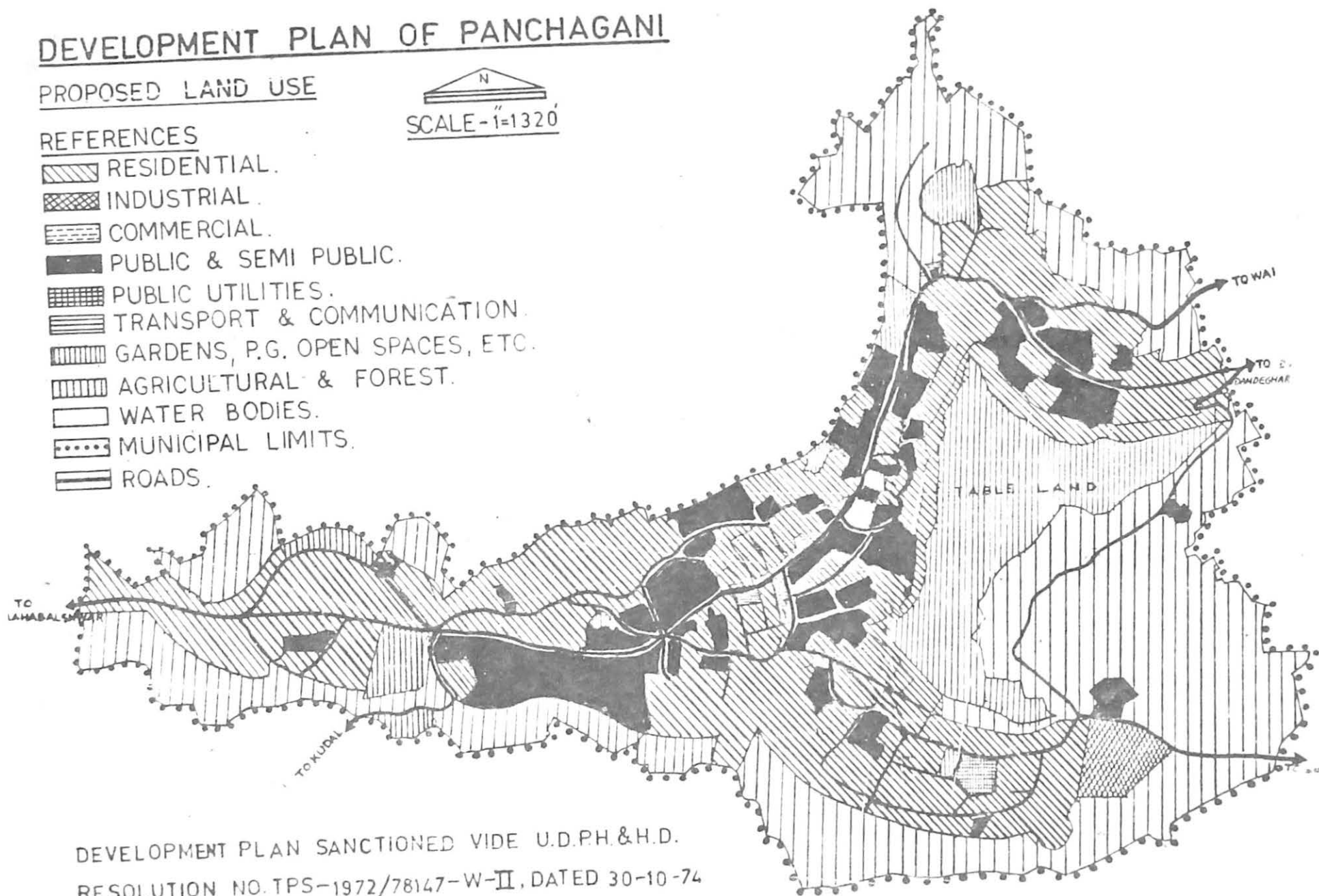
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF PANCHAGANI

PROPOSED LAND USE



REFERENCES

-  RESIDENTIAL.
-  INDUSTRIAL.
-  COMMERCIAL.
-  PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC.
-  PUBLIC UTILITIES.
-  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.
-  GARDENS, P.G. OPEN SPACES, ETC.
-  AGRICULTURAL & FOREST.
-  WATER BODIES.
-  MUNICIPAL LIMITS.
-  ROADS.



DEVELOPMENT PLAN SANCTIONED VIDE U.D.P.H.&H.D.
RESOLUTION NO. TPS-1972/78147-W-II, DATED 30-10-74
TO COME INTO FORCE FROM 1-12-74











PLAN NO 5-31/1973

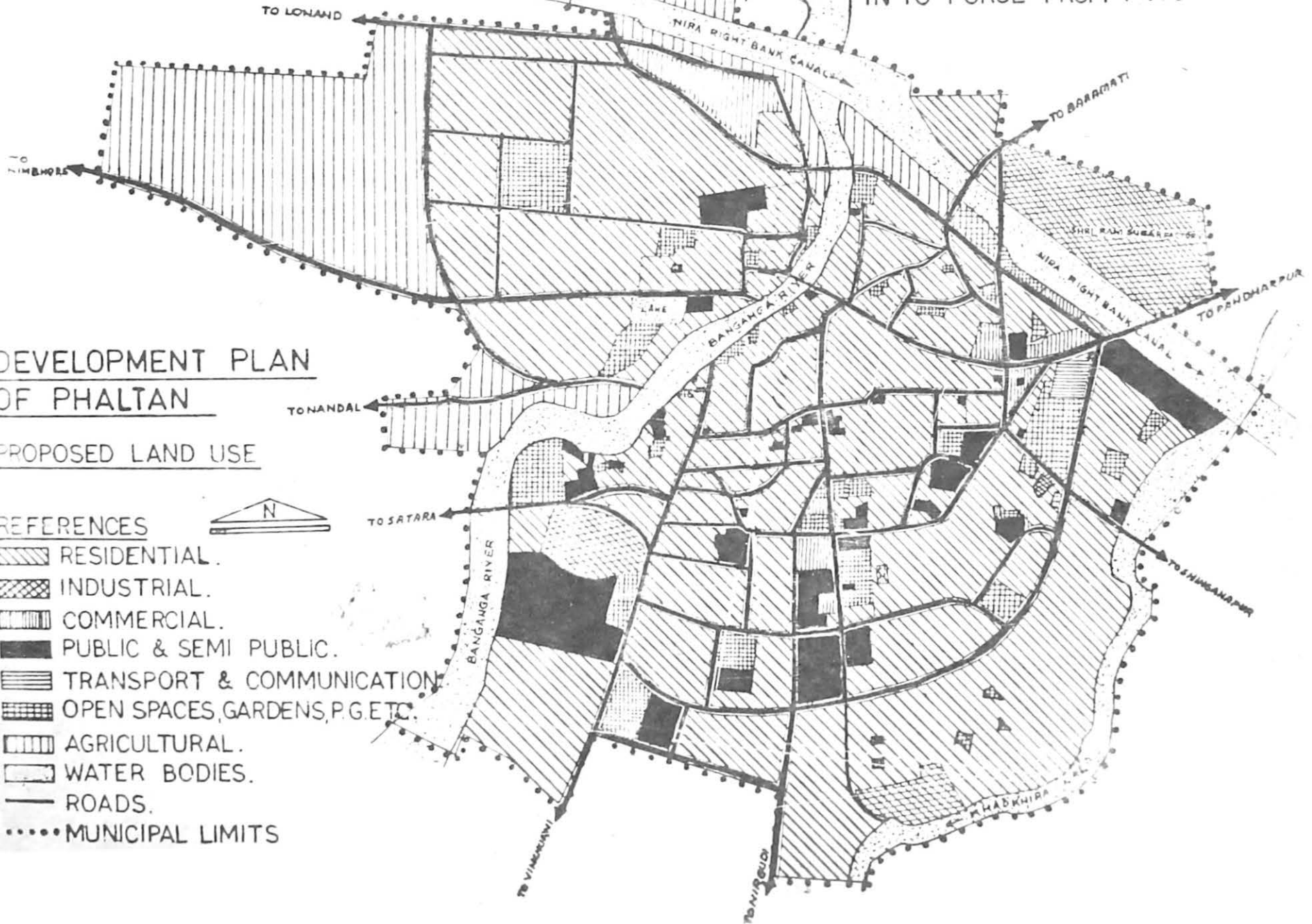
DEVELOPMENT PLAN SANCTIONED VIDE
UD, P.H. & H.D. RESOLUTION No TPS-1973/
43598-W-II(6), DATED 5-2-75 TO COME
IN TO FORCE FROM 1-4-75

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF PHALTAN

PROPOSED LAND USE

REFERENCES









-  RESIDENTIAL.
-  INDUSTRIAL.
-  COMMERCIAL.
-  PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC.
-  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.
-  OPEN SPACES, GARDENS, P.G. ETC.
-  AGRICULTURAL.
-  WATER BODIES.
-  ROADS.
-  MUNICIPAL LIMITS



DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF RAHIMATPUR (SANCTIONED)

(SANCTIONED BY GOVT. UNDER LETTER T.P.S.-1971/
63466-W-II DATED 23-6-1972)

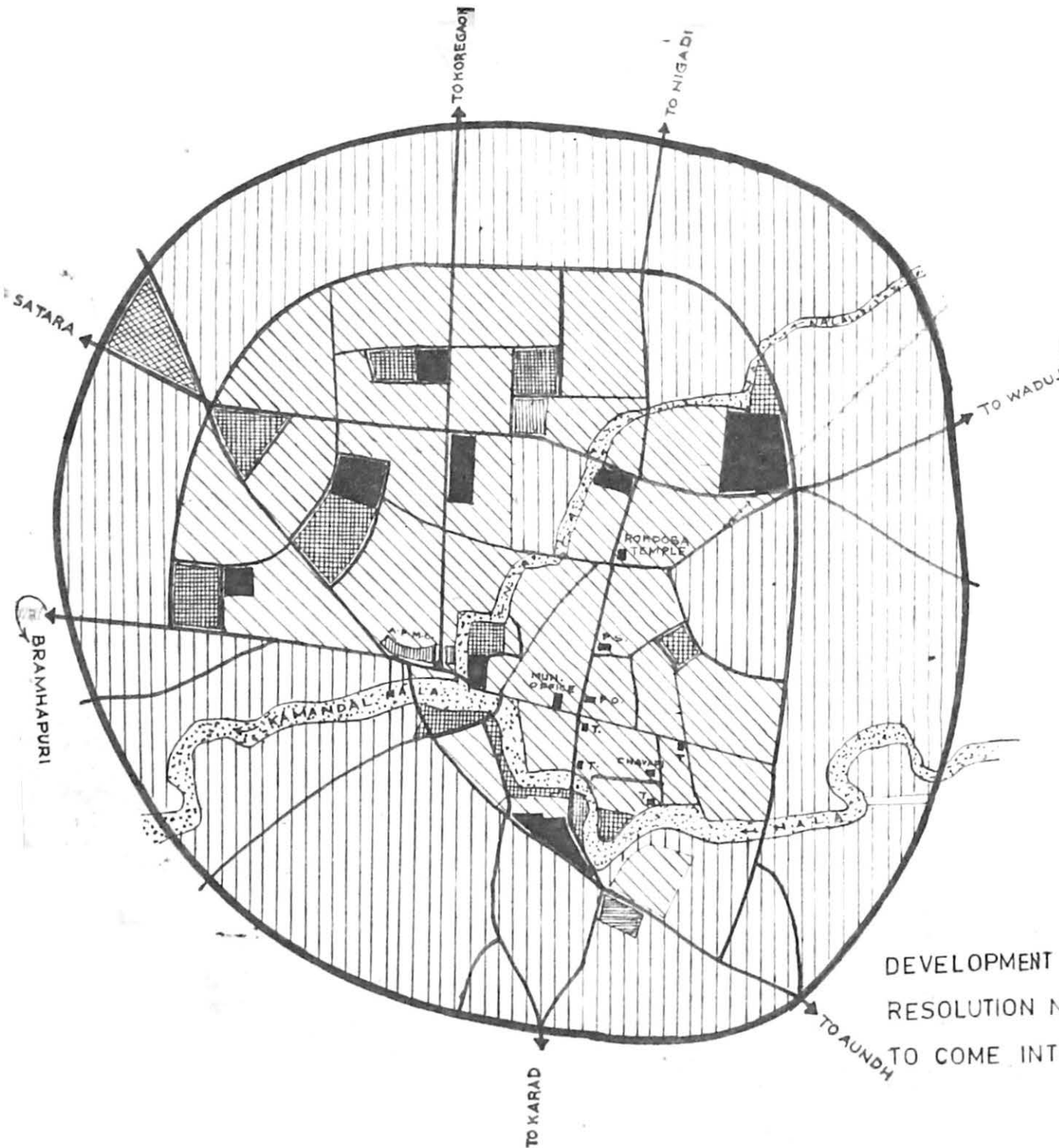
REFERENCES:

-  RESIDENTIAL.
-  INDUSTRIAL.
-  COMMERCIAL.
-  PUBLIC SEMIPUBLIC.
-  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.
-  OPEN SPACES, PARKS, GARDENS ETC.
-  WATER BODIES
-  AGRICULTURAL



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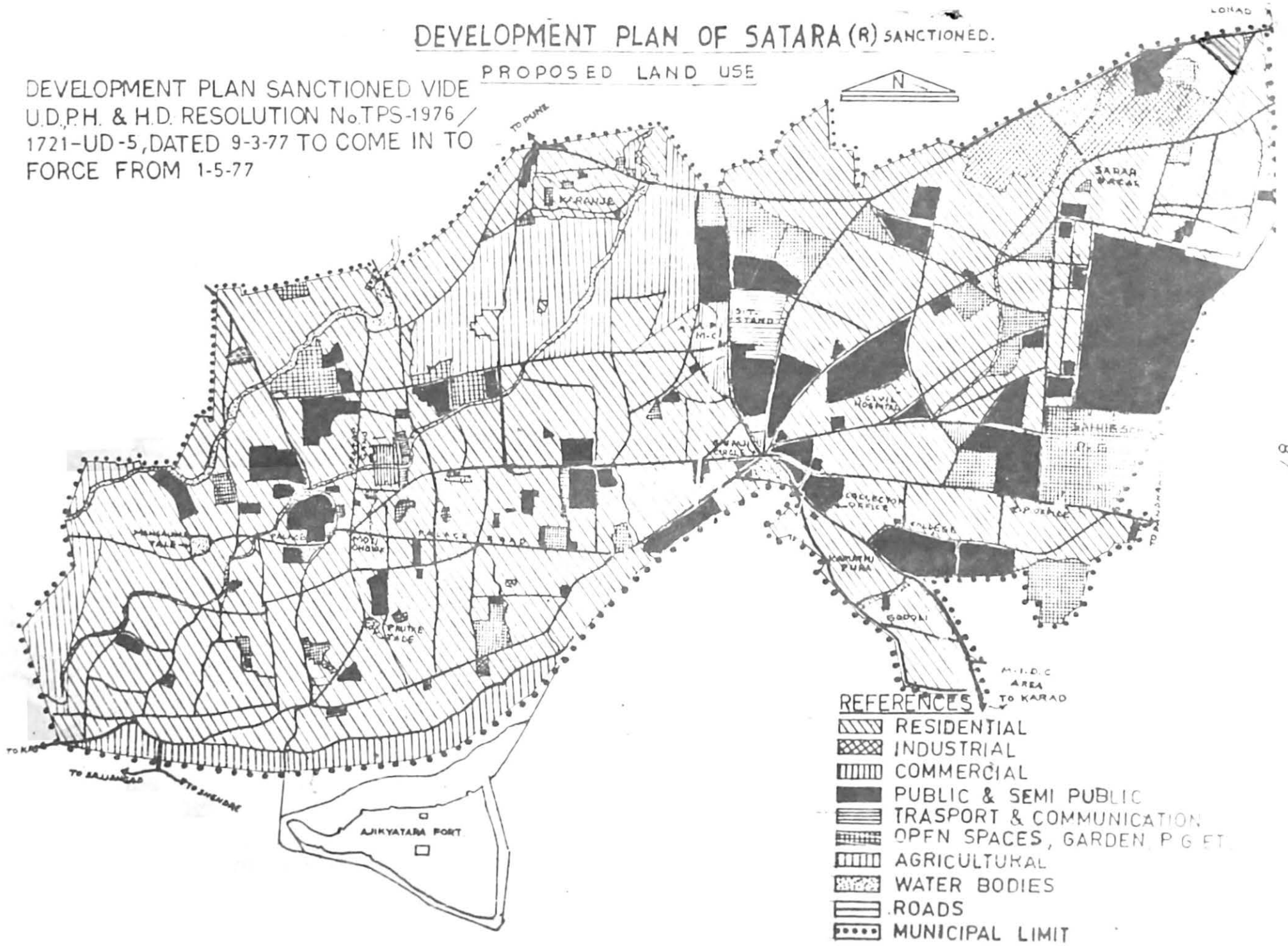
DEVELOPMENT PLAN SANCTIONED VIDE U.D.P.H.&H.D.
RESOLUTION NO. T.P.S.-1971/63466-W-II DATED 23-6-72
TO COME INTO FORCE FROM 1-8-72













DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SATARA (R) SANCTIONED.

PROPOSED LAND USE

DEVELOPMENT PLAN SANCTIONED VIDE
 U.D.P.H. & H.D. RESOLUTION No.TPS-1976/
 1721-UD-5, DATED 9-3-77 TO COME IN TO
 FORCE FROM 1-5-77















REFERENCES

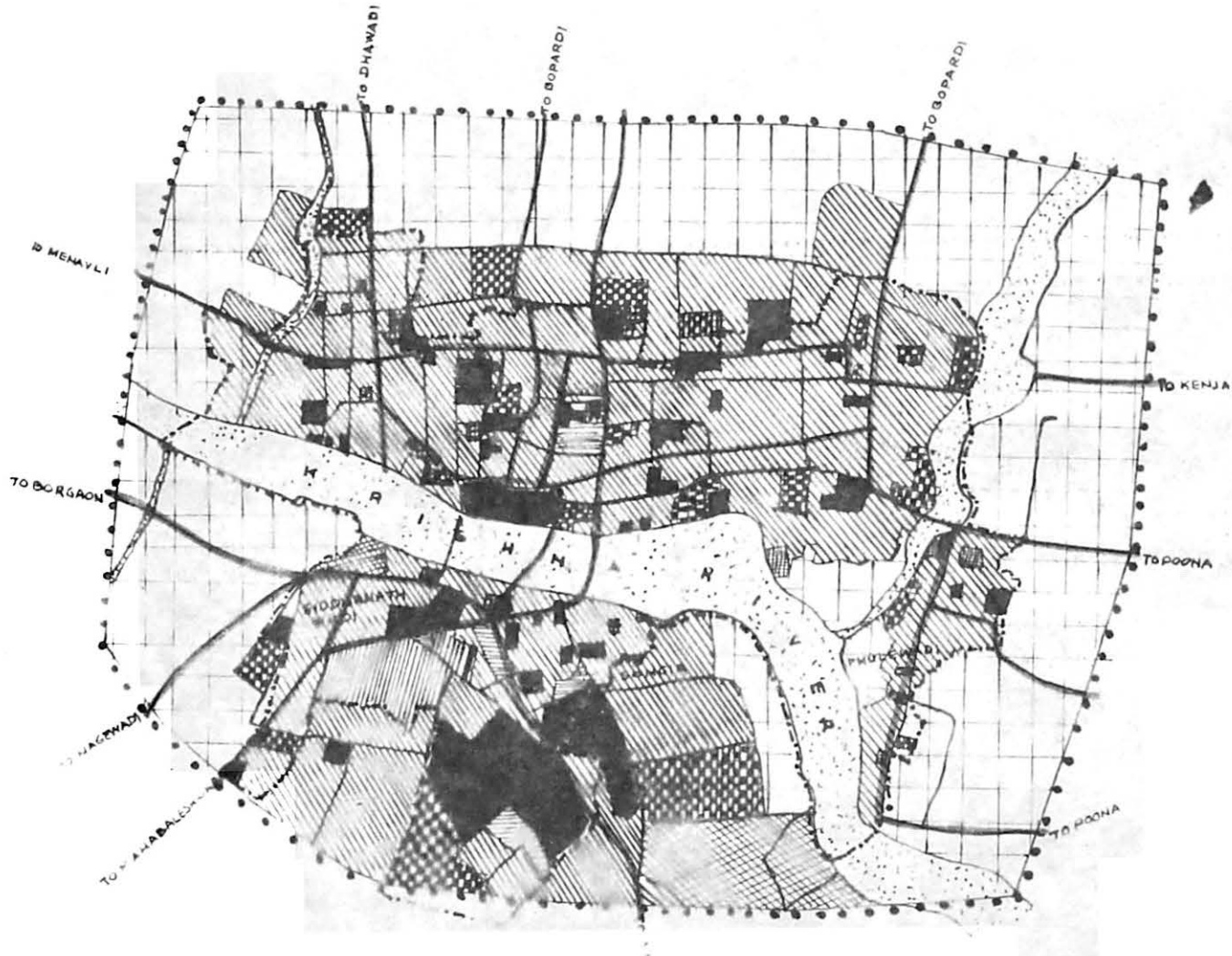
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  COMMERCIAL
-  PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC
-  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
-  OPEN SPACES, GARDEN, P.G. ET.
-  AGRICULTURAL
-  WATER BODIES
-  ROADS
-  MUNICIPAL LIMIT

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF WAI. (REVISED)

PROPOSED LAND USE

REFERENCES :

-  RESIDENTIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  COMMERCIAL
-  PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC
-  PUBLIC UTILITIES
-  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.
-  OPENSACES, PARKS, GARDEN ETC.
-  WATER BODIES
-  AGRICULTURAL
-  ROADS
-  MUNICIPAL LIMIT
-  CITY SURVEY LIMIT















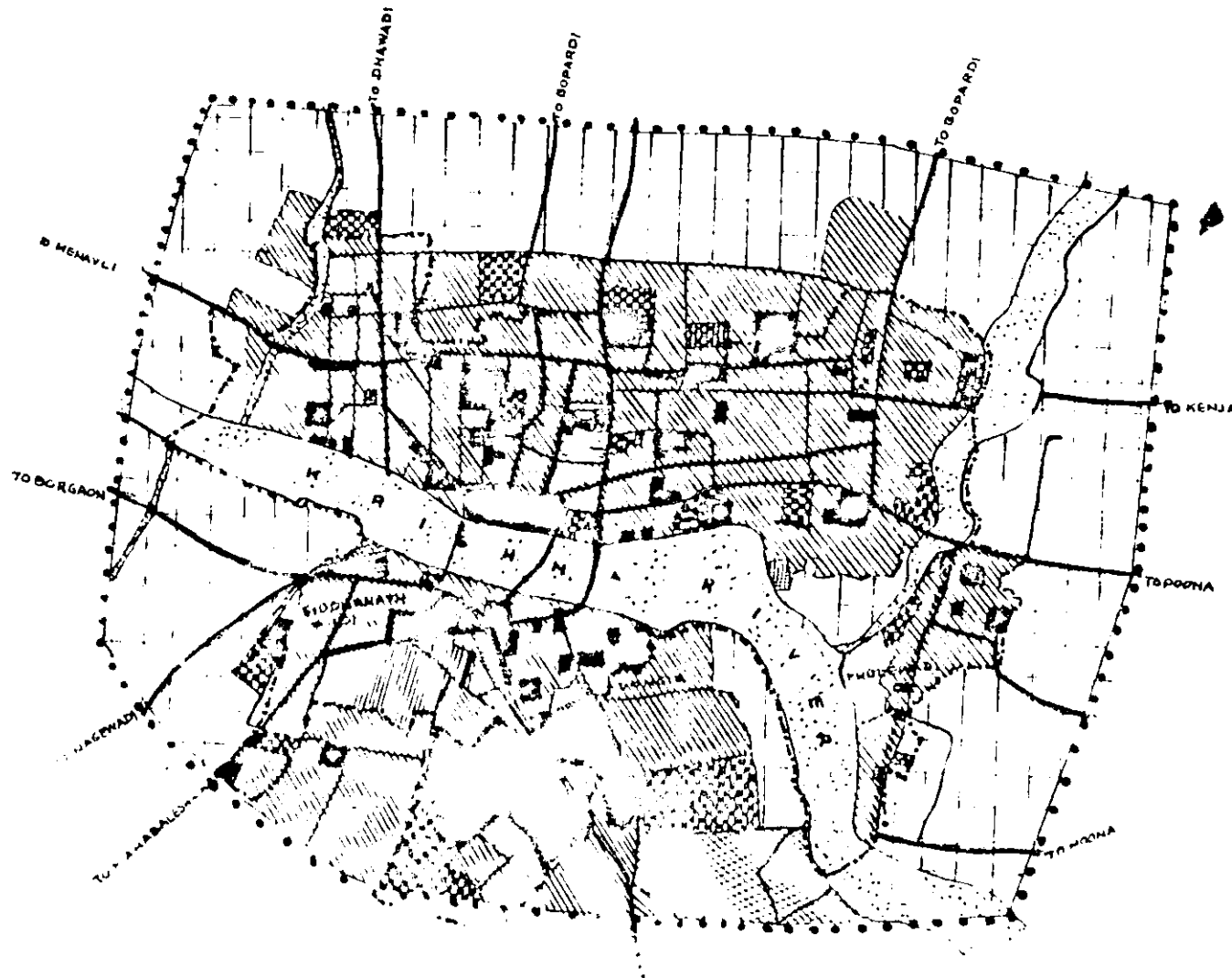
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DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF WAI. (REVISED)

PROPOSED LAND USE

REFERENCES:

-  RESIDENTIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  COMMERCIAL
-  PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC
-  PUBLIC UTILITIES
-  TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.
-  OPENSACES, PARKS, GARDEN ETC.
-  WATER BODIES
-  AGRICULTURAL
-  ROADS
-  MUNICIPAL LIMIT
-  CITY SURVEY LIMIT




SCALE = 1" = 1320'