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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
POONA DISTRICT
1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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DISTRICT POONA AT A GLANCE

(1958-59)

1. Average rainfall	147.7	<u>Medical and Public Health</u>	
2. Maximum Temperature (Poona City)	36° C.	19. No. of hospitals and dispensaries	98
3. Minimum Temperature (Poona City)	13° C.	20. Number of beds	1460
4. Area in sq. miles	6023	21. Average daily number of people served by each hospital or dispensary	9914 (annual 28 (daily)
5. Forest area (sq. miles)	172.41	22. Birth rate per 1000 (1956)	30.2
6. Population		23. Death rate per 1000 (1956)	12.1
i) Males	1,006,201	24. Number of post offices posts and telegraph offices	273
ii) Females	944,775	25. Number of factories	664
iii) Urban	834,723	26. <u>Cattle Population</u>	
iv) Rural	1,116,253	i) Cattle	651,022
7. Density of Population per sq. mile	324	ii) Buffaloes	132,637
8. Present Population (estimated)	2,200,000	27. <u>Agricultural Implements</u>	
9. Number of villages		i) Plough	102,859
i) Inhabited	1,475	ii) Carts	47,824
ii) Deserted	28	28. Number of banks	27
10. No. of towns	36	29. Number of Co-op. societies	1,031
11. Average population per village	757	30. <u>Number of Community Blocks</u>	
12. <u>Number of houses (1951)</u>		i) Stage I	2
i) Rural	2,03,829	ii) Stage II	2
ii) Urban	1,54,944	iii) Pre-Extension	1
13. <u>Number of house-holds (1951)</u>		31. <u>Mileage covered by Buses</u>	
i) Rural	2,16,217	i) Government (S.T.)	6,605
ii) Urban	3,65,309	ii) Private (P.M.T.)	106.2
14. Net area sown (land)	24,03,399	32. Mileage covered by Railways	183
15. Total cropped area (acres)	26,05,872	33. Mileage covered by Roads	2074.41
16. <u>Number of schools</u>		34. <u>Entertainment</u>	
i) Primary	1,838	i) Number of theatres	45
ii) Secondary	109	ii) Number of daily atten- dance theatres	553
iii) Other higher, special and certified	58	iii) Entertainment Tax collected (Rs)	26,10,510
17. <u>Number of pupils</u>			
i) Boys	2,26,610		
ii) Girls	1,32,497		
18. <u>Number of teachers</u> (Excl. special & c)			

I CROP CALENDAR FOR POONA DISTRICT

Sr.No.	Crop	Sowing time	Harvesting time
1.	Rice	June-July	October-November
2.	Wheat	October-November	March
3.	Bajri	June-July	October-November
4.	Kharif Jowar	June-July	November-December
5.	Rabi Jowar	September-October	January-February
6.	Gram	October-November	February-March
7.	Tur	June-July	February-March
8.	Ground-nut	June-July	September-December
9.	Sugar-cane	January-March	December-February
10.	Cotton	June-July	February-March
11.	Onion	November-December	March-April.

II VILLAGES ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD

Name of Taluka	No.	Names of villages
Junnar	30	Ghatghar, Rajuri, Chavand, Pur, Kiwadi, Ambe, Hatvita, Keli, Manikdoh, Devale, Fangulgaon, Khed-Kumbe, Shirol T, Kukadner, Hirdi, Khatakale, Underkhed, Barav, Wanewadi, Surale, Aptale, Batarde, Shinde, Ralegaon, Bhalwade, Dhalewadi, Khumbi, Kheveshwar, Sangnore.
Bhor	1	Bhor town.
Dhond	8	Palthan, Takli, Mirawadi, Dahitane, Vadgaon-Sande, Panwadi, Naigaon and Watluz.

Note:- These villages have lack of communications, industries, They have either heavy rainfall or no rainfall and are inhabited by socially and economically backward persons. The size of the holding in these villages is less and are therefore number of fragmentations of holdings.

PART I

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

I INTRODUCTION		1
Situation	... ..	2
Boundaries	... ..	2
Sub-Divisions	... ..	2
Aspects	... ..	3
River System & Lakes	... ..	4
Minerals	... ..	4
Climate & Rain-fall	... ..	5
II POPULATION		
Growth	... ..	8
Urbanisation.	... ..	8
Density	... ..	9
Rural/Urban Distribution	... ..	10
Livelihood Pattern	... ..	11
Dependency Pattern	... ..	16
Sex-ratio	... ..	18
Age Groups	... ..	18
Backward Classes	... ..	21
III AGRICULTURE		
Season	... ..	22
Pests & Diseases	... ..	23
Soil	... ..	24
Land Utilisation	... ..	25
Land Holdings	... ..	27
Cropping Pattern	... ..	29
Survey of Principal Crops	... ..	30
Jowar	... ..	30
Bajri	... ..	31
Rice	... ..	32
Wheat	... ..	33
Gram & Groundnut	... ..	34
Sugarcane	... ..	35
Cotton	... ..	35
Irrigation	... ..	35
IV LIVESTOCK		
Cattle Breeding	... ..	37
Sheep Development	... ..	38
Poultry Development	... ..	38
Dairy Development	... ..	39
Veterinary Facilities	... ..	39
Livestock Population	... ..	40
V FISHERIES	... ..	41
VI INDUSTRIES	... ..	42
Large Industries	... ..	43
Cottage & Small Scale Industries	... ..	44
Weaving	... ..	45
Tanning	... ..	45
Carpentry	... ..	46
Potteries & Tiles making	... ..	46
Selected Centres of Small Scale Industries	... ..	46

<u>CHAPTERS</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
VII EDUCATION		
	Historical Situation...	47
	Literacy	47
	Educational Standards	48
	Educational Facilities	49
	Primary Education	49
	Secondary Education	50
	Higher Education	50
	Special Education	50
VIII MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH		
	Medical Facilities	51
	Control of Epidemics & Diseases	52
	Village Water Supply	53
IX MISCELLANEOUS AMENITIES		
	Housing in Poona City	53
	Density Per Room	53
	Growth in the rent	54
	Water & Sanitation	55
	Spreading of Slums	56
	Electricity	56
	Crime & Police	57
	Entertainment	59
	Census of Govt. Employees	59
X TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION		
	Roads	60
	Road Transport	61
	Water Transport	62
	Air Transport	62
	Railways	62
	Posts & Telegraphs	64
XI CO-OPERATION		
	Growth	65
	Agricultural Credit Societies	67
	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	69
	Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	70
	Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	70
XII LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT		
	The Panchayats	71
	The Municipalities	71
	The District Local Board	72
	The District School Board	73
	Other Local Boards	74
XIII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
		74
XIV SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN		
	Introduction	76
	Agricultural Production	80
	Land Development	81
	Minor Irrigation	81
	Warehousing & Marketing	82
	Animal Husbandry	83
	Dairying & Milk Supply	84
	Forests	85
	Soil Conservation	85
	Fisheries	85

XIV Second Five Year Plan (Contd.)

Rural Development	...	...	...	...	...	86
Co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	88
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	89
Major Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	90
Medium Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	91
Power	...	...	...	...	...	91
Industry & Mining	...	...	...	...	...	91
Road Development	...	...	...	...	...	92
Education	...	...	...	...	...	93
Health.	...	...	...	...	...	95
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	96
Backward Class Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	97
Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	98
Scientific & Industrial Research	...	...	...	...	...	98

-o0o-

A CONTENTS FOR THE TABLES IN THE TEXT

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Administrative Divisions of Poona District	3
2.	Average Rainfall in Poona District (1958)	5
3.	Air Temperature in Poona City during 1958-59	6
4.	Mean Relative Humidity, Rainfall, Rainy days and Cloudy days in Poona during 1958	7
5.	Population of Poona District from 1881 to 1951	8
6.	Density of General Population	10
7.	Livelihood Pattern in Poona District	11
8.	Means of Livelihood of Some Urban Areas	14
9.	Distribution of Non-Agricultural Population	15
10.	Self Supporting Persons in the Non-Agricultural class in Poona District (1951)	15
11.	Dependency Pattern in Poona District	16
12.	Distribution of Population according to the Age Group in Poona District in 1951	19
13.	Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Poona District	21
14.	Land Utilisation in Poona District during 1957-58 and 1958-59	25
15.	Area and holders according to the size of the holding in Poona District during 1947-48	28
16.	Area and Holders according to the Type of Cultivation in Poona District during 1947-48	28
17.	Area Under Different Crops in Poona District During 1957-58 & 1958-59	29
18.	Distribution of Jowar in Poona District (1958-59)	31
19.	Distribution of Bajri Crop in Poona District (1958-59)	32
20.	Distribution of Rice Crop in Poona District (1958-59)	33
21.	Cropwise Distribution of Irrigated Area in Poona District (1957-58 & 1958-59)	36
22.	Number of Economically Active persons engaged in Industries Under 'Processing & Manufacture' and 'Construction and Utilities' in 1951	42
23.	Number of Small Scale Industries Establishments and their employment in Poona District in 1951	44
24.	Percentage of Literacy in Poona District among each classes in 1951	48

CONTENTS FOR TABLES IN THE TEXT

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Page</u>
25. Educational Standard in Poona District in 1951 ...	48
26. Growth of Primary Education in Poona District During 1955-59.	49
27. Results of Cases examined for B.C.G.in Poona City (1958-59)	53
28. Tenements of Various Classes and their occupation in 1937,1954 and 1956	54
29. Median rent (Rs.)per 50 Sq.Ft.paid by Sample Families classified by duration of stay in the tenements. ...	54
30. Availability of Water Taps and Latrines (percent) ...	54
31. Distribution of Sample Families According to the Total Family Income.	56
32. Consumption of Electricity in Poona District in 1958-59.	57
33. Statement of Cognisable Crimes in Poona District ...	58
34. Number of Officers and Policemen trained in Mob-control	58
35. Cases tried of Cognisable Crime and Convictions thereof in Poona District	59
36. Number of Cases tried for Small Causes during 1957 & 1958.	59
37. Persons engaged in Transport and Communications in Poona District.	60
38. Percentages of villages with and without Railway Stations.	63
39. Passenger and Goods Traffic in Poona.	64
40. Percentage of villages with and without Post Offices	64
41. Area and Population served by Post and Telegraph Offices in Poona District as on 31-3-1959. ...	64(a)
42. Progress of Co-operative Movement in Poona District	66
43. Capital Structure of the Agricultural Credit Societies	68
44. Income and Expenditure of Poona District Local Board in 1958-59	73
45. Area,Population and villages served by C.D.Programme as on 31-3-1959 in Poona District	74
46. Progress of Expenditure 1958-59 and Programme for 1959-60.	76
47. Classification of Schemes as per nature & purpose of scheme	78
48. New and Old Schemes in operation during 1958-59 & 1959-60.	78
49. Performance of the Schemes during 1958-59	79
50. Additional Employment generated in Poona District under Second Five Year Plan as on 31-3-1959. ...	79

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B. A SHORT READING LIST

1. Gazetter of Bombay State (Revised Edition)District Series Vol. XX,Poona District.
2. District Census Hand Book,Poona District (based on 1951 Census).
3. Economic Weekly, April 4,1959.
4. Quarterly Bulletin of the Economics & Statistics Vol. III-No.4 January 1960,published by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.
5. The Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics,Bombay Vol. VI No. 4 April 1953.
6. Poona District Educational Hand Book,1953,published by the Department of Education,Govt. of Bombay.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
POONA DISTRICT
C H A P T E R I

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

1. Claims to antiquity: The existence of important religion places (e.g. Bhimashankar) and well known trade routes like Nane Ghat and Bor Ghat ascertains the antiquity of Poona District as a settled unit of habitation. History shows that right from ancient Hindu period down to the inauguration of Sovereign Democracy in 26 January 1950 the district has been more or less a region of big State. Before the surrender of his territory to the East India Company by Peshwa Bajirao II, Poona City was itself the seat of Maratha Empire nearly for hundred years. The region round the Poona city always occupied an important place in the scheme of Government. It was a centre of the activities such as Agriculture industries and trade and ^dadministration flourished in a developed form. The holy places such as Alandi and Jejuri still stand today as monuments of spiritual attainment. The developed architecture in the caves of Karla and Bhaje speaks highly of the ancient culture of the land. The temples and devotional chambers at the Kondane Ambivli tell a story of fairly active and busy life.

2. Poona District now enjoys a position of special importance due to the location in it of the headquarter of the Southern Command, important institutions like the National Defence Academy, the Meteorological Observatory, the National Chemical Laboratory, the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., the Servants of India Society and the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal. Poona has been the second headquarter of the Bombay State and a seat of the University education.

Poona as pioneer of Local Self Government.

3. Poona from the beginning showed leadership and enthusiasm in the sector of administrative organisation relating to the institution of Local self Government. Poona City Municipality was one of the first municipalities set up and was the first to have elected members and an elected president...

This is also true in respect of the Poona District Local Board. Poona city ranks next to Bombay to have a civic body organised in the model of Bombay Corporation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

S I T U A T I O N :-

4. Poona lying between 17-54' and 19-24' north latitude, and 73-19' and 75-10' east longitude, has area about 6023.0 sq. miles and according to the census of 1951 a population of 19,50,976 or 323.7 to the square mile. The district has a shape of a triangle with its base in the Sanhyadri mountains on the west and its apex in the extreme south-east corner near the point of confluence of Bhima and Nira rivers.

B O U N D A R I E S :

5. Poona District stretches 80 miles in the west along the Sanhyadris and 130 miles south-east, sloping gradually, from about 2000 to 1000 ft. above the sea and narrowing in an irregular wedge shape to about 20 miles in the east. It is bounded on the North by the talukas of Akola, Sangamner and Parner in Ahmednagar district; on the east by Parner, Shrigonda, and Karjat in Ahmednagar district, and Karmala in Sholapur district, on the south by Malshiras in Sholapur district and Phaltan and Wai in North Satara district on the west by Roha, Pen and Karjat in Kolaba district and Murbad in Thana district.

S U B - D I V I S I O N :-

6. For administrative purposes the district was divided into 5 prants viz. Poona City, Haveli, Mawal, Junnar and Baramati. The district has 13 talukas and a Mahal viz. Poona City, Haveli, Mulshi, Mawal, Bhor, Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Sirur, Baramati, Indapur, Dhond, Purandhar and Velhe (Mahal). A taluka in the district has on average 114 villages, 104,376 population and 4.58 sq. miles of area. The table below shows the administrative sub-divisions of Poona district.

TABLE 1.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF POONA DISTRICT.

Prant	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of vill-ages.	No. of dose-rted vill-ages.	No. of towns.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Poona city	Poona City*	67.8	3	-	3	5,94,083
2.	Haveli	Haveli	514.9	117	-	6	1,80,653
3.	Mawal	Mulshi	353.3	132	5	-	68,884
		Bhor	324.8	181	7	1	73,711
		Vele (Mahal)	196.2	124	8	-	27,391
		Mawal	413.8	168	6	2	98,386
4.	Junnar	Junnar	532.7	131	-	6	1,40,287
		Ambegaon	401.5	101	-	3	98,880
		Khed	539.4	155	2	2	1,26,457
		Sirur	610.5	77	-	2	1,03,108
5.	Baramati	Baramati	539.7	60	-	3	1,34,271
		Indapur	585.8	80	-	5	1,12,304
		Dhond	516.1	64	-	1	89,162
		Purandhar	426.5	82	-	2	1,03,399
TOTAL :			6023.0	1475	28	36	19,50,976.

*Poona City taluka is composed of Poona Municipal Corporation Area, (excluding villages of Hingane Bk., Vadgaon-Sheri, Kondhave Kh., Dhanakwadi, Kothurd and Pashan.), the Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee and such parts of the villages of Ghorpadi, Mundhave, and Wanwadi, which are not included in the area of Municipal Corporation.

A S P E C T S:

7. In the gradual change from the rough hilly west to the bare open east, the 130 miles of Poona District form three belts viz. Western, Central, and Eastern.

8. The Western belt stretching 10 to 20 miles of east of the Sanhyadries is locally known as Mawal or the sunset land. The central belt stretches 10 to 20 miles east of the western belt. Its eastern boundary is roughly marked by a line drawn from Pabal about 12 miles east of Khed south through Poona to Purandhar. With a moderate, certain and seasonal rainfall, rich soil and fair supply of water both from wells and from river beds the valleys yield luxuriant crops. Near Poona the country has been enriched by the Mutha canal due to which from Khadakwasla to about 20 miles east of Poona is green with crops of vegetables and cereals.

9. Towards east of Poona City, the district narrows down from about 50 to 20 miles and stretches about 90 miles east

changing gradually from vallyes and broken uplands to bare open plane. Vegetation is found only in favoured spots except on river banks.

R I V E R S Y S T E M :-

10. Poona district is crossed by many rivers and streams which rise from Sanhadris flow east and south across the district. Bhima is the only main river of the district. She has many tributories the major of them are the Vel and the Ghod at her left, the Bhama, the Indrayani, the Mula-Mutha and the Nira on her right. Besides, the Bhima, there are 7 other rivers namely, the Kukdi, the Mina, tributories of the Ghod; the Andra, tributories of the Indrayani, the Shivganga and the Karha, tributories of the Nira, the Pushpavati with its feeder of the Mula. During the rainy season all these rivers flow with a magnificent volume of water but during the summer they shrink to a narrow thread.

L A K E S :

11. The district has no natural lakes but several artificial lakes provide a considerable supply of water for drinking and irrigation and for the generation of electricity. The lakes at Khadakwasla, Katraj and Pashan in Haveli taluka supply Poona City and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee with drinking water the former of the three being an important source for canal irrigation. Shirvati, Walwan, Lonawala and Andra in Mawal taluka and Mulshi lake in Mulshi Taluka store water for the Tata-Hydro-Electric companies. In the eastern parts of the district, there are lakes at Kasurdi and at Shirsuphal in Baramati taluka, at Bhadalwadi and at Shetphal in Indapur Taluka at Pimpalgaon and at Khamgaon in Dhond taluka and at Rakh in Purandhar taluka.

12. Besides these, more important lakes, there are many locally important tanks used mainly for drinking purposes, a number of bunds (Bandharas) for catchment of water for irrigational purposes.

M I N E R A L S :

13. Being dense, hard and durable the rocks of the district are used extensively as building stones and for macadam and tarred roads as they also possess the properties of water resistency

and good binding. They are quarried near Chinchwad, Yeravada etc. Weathered traps, moram along the slopes of the cliff sections are quarried all over the District for flooring. Irregular nodules of Kankar and gypsen occur in the soil at a number of places in the eastern part of the District. Kankar is locally used for lime burning.

CLIMATE.

14. Possessed of a high altitude, a soil free from alluvial deposits and prevalence of westerly breezes, Poona has a climate dry and invigorating. The year may be divided into three seasons the cold season from November to February, the hot season from March to May and the wet season from June to October. In the months of April and May, the maximum temperature at Poona and at several other places in the district during 1958 often rose above 38° C upto as high as 39° C has been recorded.

RAINFALL.:

15. The chief supply of rain over the entire Poona district is from the south west monsoon which begins in about middle of June and lasts till the end of October. The following table shows the rainfall in Poona district during the year 1958.

TABLE 2:

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN POONA DISTRICT (1958)

Name of place	Taluka	Rainfall in Mm.	
		Mean	Actual 1958.
Lonawala	Mawal	4320.0	4894.0
Paud	Mulshi	1519.9	1850.4
Vadgaon	Mawal	1062.5	2238.9
Khandala	Mawal	-	5055.8
Junnar	Junnar	731.8	1153.5
Ghoda	Ambegaon	736.6	886.0
Khed	Khed	657.1	712.5
Alandi	Khed	593.5	706.7
Poona	Poona City	672.8	845.3
Saswad	Purandhar	559.3	472.8
Dhond	Dhond	460.8	420.1
Baramati	Baramati	508.5	447.7
Indapur	Indapur	552.7	634.4
Sirur	Sirur	509.3	589.0
Talgaon (Dhamdhare)	Sirur	540.3	543.8
Jejuri	Purandhar	503.9	380.6
Bhor	Bhor	676.4	1059.3
Vele	Vele	--	2932.4

Source:-Bombay Govt. Gazette Miscellaneous Part III dated 25th June 1959.

16. As compared to all other stations in the district, the rainfall at Lonawala and Khandala is several times more owing

to their location, being in the shades of mountains. It is therefore possible to divide the district into three distinct regions depending on annual rain fall in the district. The western region comprising of talukas of Ambegaon, Mawal, Mulshi, Bhore and Vele (Mahal) has a certain and fairly sufficient rainfall. The central regions comprising of talukas of Junnar, Khed, Haveli, Poona City and Purandhar has speedy rainfall though less. The eastern region comprising of talukas of Sirur, Dhond, Baramati and Indapur has the lowest and the most uncertain rainfall in the district and the rainfall in these areas was below normal during the year 1958.

TEMPERATURE:-

17. Poona due to its high altitude and being on the lee side of the ghats enjoys a continental climate characterised by larger diurnal ranges of temperature in contrast to the maritime climate experienced by Bombay on the west coast. The table below gives the air temperature in Poona city during 1958-59.

TABLE 3:

AIR TEMPERATURE IN POONA CITY.

Month	Average for 1958-59	
	Maximum Temp. C	Minimum Temp. C
April 1958	38.5	21.7
May 1958	37.8	23.5
June 1958	34.1	23.4
July 1958	24.5	22.3
August 1958	28.3	22.0
September 1958	29.1	21.3
October 1958	32.3	20.0
November 1958	31.4	17.4
December 1958	29.9	14.4
January 1959	31.3	14.3
February 1959	34.0	14.0
March 1959	37.7	17.5

(Source:- Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona.)

18. The temperature was highest in April, 1958 and was lowest in February 1959. The diurnal range of temperature was widest in April, 1958 which steadily became thinner and thinner till August and thereafter it again steadily became wider and wider till April 1959.

HUMIDITY:-

19:- Situated as it is on the lee side of the ghats, Poona is much drier than the places on coast line. Even in the monsoon months of June, July, August and September the mean relative

humidity never exceeded 89 percent in the year 1958. The March and the April were the dryest months. Late in the month of May and sometime early in June, before the onset of monsoon, nights in Poona become rather uncomfortable on account of the high temperature combined with fairly high percentage of humidity.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE:-

20. The barometric pressure is above the annual mean (946 millibars at 1834 ft.) from October to March and is below the annual mean from April to September. The month of least pressure is June and the one with highest pressure is December.

CLOUDINESS:-

21. The mean cloudiness estimated in the tenths of sky covered in Poona is less than five-tenths (or half of the sky) in all the months except during monsoon period, take into account all kinds of clouds, low, medium and high. The number of cloudy days were highest during 1958 in the month of July and August being 31 each and were the lowest i.e. 7 in the month of February 1958.

22. The table below shows the Mean Humidity (in percentage), the rainfall, the Rainy days and the cloudy days in Poona during 1958.

TABLE 4:-

The Mean Relative Humidity, the Rainfall, the Rainy days and the cloudy days in Poona during 1958.

MONTH	Mean Relative Humidity in percent.		Number of cloudy days.		Total Rainfall in mms.	Number of Rainy days
	At 0830 hrs IST	At 1730 hrs IST	At 0800 hrs IST	at 1730 hrs. IST		
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
January	72	31	4	8	0.5	---
February	62	25	3	7	-	---
March	53	23	6	11	2-5	1
April	50	31	9	12	33-0	3
May	64	39	9	8	90.9	4
June	71	54	15	18	65.6	5
July	85	78	28	31	399.4	13
August	89	81	31	31	134.5	13
September	83	71	22	23	30.9	6
October	80	54	11	14	74.0	4
November	70	45	8	19	19.1	4
Dec.	73	38	7	11	---	---

Source: Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Observatory, Poona.

C H A P T E R I I

P O P U L A T I O N

GROWTH:

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

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

TABLE 5:-

Population from 1881 to 1951 : POONA

Census Year.	Urban.	%inc- rease or de- crease	Rural	%inc- rease or de- crease	District Total	%inc- rease over previou Census Year.
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
1881	1,66,566	-	7,34,055	-	9,00,621	--
1891	2,17,728	+13.1	8,50,072	+15.8	10,67,800	+18.6
1901	2,20,113	+ 1.1	7,75,217	- 8.8	9,95,330	- 6.8
1911	2,39,262	+ 8.7	8,32,250	+ 7.4	10,71,512	+ 7.7
1921	2,78,261	+16.3	7,30,772	-12.2	10,09,033	- 6.2
1931	3,12,700	+12.4	8,57,098	+17.3	11,69,798	+15.9
1941	3,88,573	+24.3	9,70,835	+13.3	13,59,408	+16.3
1951	8,34,723	+114.8	11,16,253	+15.0	19,50,976	+43.5

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

URBANISATION OF SMALLER TOWNS.

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

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

DENSITY:-

28. The district has an area of 6027.5 sq. miles (according to the figures furnished by the Surveyor General of India.) i.e.

3.16 percent of the total area of the new Bombay State with the result that the general density of population in the district (324) was higher than that of Bombay State (253). The steady variation upto 1921 and a sudden rise there onwards in the density of population in the district is brought out by the table given below.

TABLE:6

Density of General Population.

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

RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION.

29. It is customary to examine the distribution of the population according to residence in rural or urban areas. In general, the term 'rural population' connotes a population living in places with less than 5,000 inhabitants. But all municipalities are treated as urban even though they have less than 5000 inhabitants. Indapur, Alandi (Khed taluka), Jejuri and Sirur are such towns in the district. Further, non-municipal areas with less than 5000 inhabitants are also treated as urban if these places exhibit urban characteristics. Belhe in Junnar taluka, Chinchwad in Haveli taluka are such areas in the district. On the other hand, Panadare (Baramati taluka), Dehu (including Dehu Road military and civil area), Pimpri Waghare in Haveli taluka. Chakan and Kadus in Khed taluka, non-municipal area of Talegaon Dabhade in Mawal taluka, Walhe in Purandhar taluka, Tamini Bk. in Mulshi taluka, and Pabal in Sirur taluka are places which are not treated as urban areas though they have a population of more than 5000 inhabitants as they do not possess urban characteristics.

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

31. The rural population of the district (1,116,253) constitutes 57.3 percent of its total population and 3.2 percent of the total population of Bombay State and is scattered in 1475 villages of the district. In terms of population the average population of the villages of the district is larger (755) than the State (637). Nearly half of the total rural population lives in small villages (52.9%) with population less than 500; 40.4 percent lives in medium sized villages with population 500 to 2000 and 6.7 percent in villages with population exceeding 2000 persons.

32. The urban population of the district (8,34,723) which forms 42.7 percent of the total population and 6.1 percent of the total urban population of Bombay State, is distributed in 36 towns of the district. The average population per town in the district is higher than in the State-the figure being 23,187 and 21,839 respectively. This figure is inflated due to dense population (4,80,982) of the Poona City inspite of other towns in the district having population less than 20,000. More than half of the urban population of the district lives in the Poona City alone. The population in other towns is distributed as below.

33. Of the total urban population in the District 7.1 percent in Poona Cantonment area; 5.8 percent is in Kirkee Cantonment area, 6.3 in the towns of Baramati (17,064), Dhond (18,949) and Lonavala (16,771), 10.1 percent is in 23 towns with population between 15,000 to 5,000 and 13.1 percent in 7 towns with population less than 5,000.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN.

TABLE 7

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN IN POONA DISTRICT.

	General Popula- tion.	Rural Popula- tion.	Urban Population.
<u>AGRICULTURAL CLASSES</u>			
I Own Cultivators	44.29	69.70	10.32
II Tenant cultivators	2.04	3.00	0.75
III Agricultural Labourer	4.11	5.53	2.21
IV Land Lords.	1.89	2.47	1.13
TOTAL	<u>52.33</u>	<u>80.70</u>	<u>14.41</u>

contd.:-

	General Population.	Rural Population.	Urban Population.
<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES</u>			
V Non-Agri. Production.	13.70	6.82	22.90
VI Commerce	7.60	2.26	14.74
VII Transport	2.71	0.57	5.56
VIII Other services	23.66	9.65	42.39
TOTAL	<u>47.67</u>	<u>19.30</u>	<u>85.59</u>

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

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

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

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

37. Cultivation of land belonging to someone other than cultivators provides means of livelihood to only 2 percent of population living on agricultural rent (1.89) the non-cultivating landlords and rent receivers. These rent receivers constitute the smallest agricultural classes which is also the smallest of the eight livelihood classes. This class is not only unique by reason of its small size, it also differs from other classes by reason of the high ratio of females to males within it and the dependency pattern.

In fact with its high proportion of non-earning dependents, low proportion of earning dependents and the high literacy ratio, the pattern of this livelihood resembles that of the non-agricultural classes.

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

THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

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

40. The main characteristics of the economic organisation of the district are best illustrated by two tables. The process of urbanisation is for the most part being helped by administrative concentration in Poona City and to a lesser extent in taluka headquarters. Out of Poona City's population of about 5 lakhs, nearly half depend on administration and miscellaneous employment for their livelihood. Non-Agricultural Industry, however, supplies livelihood to one-fourth of the population. While therefore, Poona is chiefly an administrative city, its industrial life is by no means negligible. As a taluka headquarter, Baramati which has been benefitted by the development irrigated commercial crops in the taluka during the last decade or two, indicates a lessening

dependence on agriculture, and a growing one on industry and Commerce the percentage of persons dependent on the last being more than 26. Kalamb which contains the sugar factory of Walchandnagar Industries, is the most prominent example of emergence of an urban centre on account of industrial development. Khed continues to be a typical taluka headquarter in the heart of an agricultural area. Dapodi represent the process of gradual urbanisation of villages coming under the sway of metropolitan City.

41. Though the surroundings of the place are comparatively rural employment is mostly urban and non-agricultural. The other process-the dwindling into villages-is represented by Sirur the population of which has gone down by 48 percent during the last century. Considering that the place has lost its administrative prestige because of the abolition of Cavalry for which it used to supply fodder, we could naturally be prepared to accept a decline. This varying trends of the steadily urbanising economy of the district are clearly traceable in the following tables.

-:TABLE 8:-

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SOME URBAN AREAS (1951).

Name of City.	Total population		Percentage population dependent on			
	1901	1951	Industry	Agriculture.	Rent & Misc.	Services
Poona City	120,543	480,982	25.0	2.6	0.5	47.0
Bara-mati	9,407	17,064	18.0	9.0	0.7	43.0
Kalamb	1,536	13,048	62.6	15.8	0.6	14.7
Khed	3,932	11,750	8.0	65.0	2.3	15.6
Dapodi	876	7,439	42.0	3.0	0.1	49.0
Sirur	7,212	3,482	16.0	8.0	1.0	41.8

-:TABLE 9:-

	Population other than cultivation.	Commerce	Transport	Services and Misc.	Total Non-agricultural population.
Population	2,67,964	1,48,273	52,928	4,61,475	9,29,940
Percentage to non-agri. population.	28.74	15.94	5.69	49.63	100.00
Percentage to total population of the District.	13.6	7.7	2.7	23.7	47.7

42. 23.74 percent of the non-agricultural population is engaged in production other than cultivation, 15.94 percent in commerce, 5.69 percent in transport and 49.63 percent in other services.

SELF SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

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

--:TABLE 10:--

SELF SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN POONA DISTRICT (1951).

	Percentage returned as			
	Employers	Employees	Independent	Others.
General Population	1.82	19.85	9.34	68.98
Rural population	0.66	15.88	13.91	69.55
Urban Population	2.17	21.05	7.96	68.81

44. The principal feature of interest in these figures is that independent workers preponderate in the rural areas and employees in towns. Many of the self supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in the urban areas opportunities for independent employment appear to be very much limited.

DEPENDANCY PATTERN.

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

-:TABLE 11:-

DEPENDENCY PATTERN IN POONA DISTRICT.

	Self supporting persons. (%).	Non-earning dependents. (%).	earning dependents. (%).
I Owner Cultivators...	23.10	53.85	23.05
II Tenant Cultivators	25.43	52.05	22.52
III Cultivating Labourers	33.82	44.58	21.59
IV Non-cultivating Landlords & rent receivers.	30.14	60.02	9.84
Total Agri.Classes.	24.29	53.27	22.44
<u>Non-Agricultural Classes.</u>			
V Prod.other than cultivation.	30.59	61.73	7.68
VI Transport	28.20	68.30	3.49.
VII Commerce	27.72	68.38	3.90
VIII Other services & Misc.	34.68	59.95	5.37.
Total Non-Agri.Classes	32.03	62.29	5.69.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	27.98	57.57	14.45

SELF SUPPORTING PERSONS.

46. By self supporting persons is meant he (or she) who procures an income which is at least sufficient for his (or her) maintenance. As the entire cost of the non-earning dependents has to be met by self supporting persons, it is evident that most of them procure an income which is substantially in excess of actual cost of their own maintenance. 27.98 percent of the total population has been returned as self supporting in the district. The percentages in the agricultural and non-agricultural classes differ to a certain extent being 24.29 percent and 32.03 percent respectively. The percentage of females returned as self supporting is almost equal among agricultural and non-agricultural classes being 7.12 and 8.14 respectively. The corresponding figures for males are 41.31 percent and 52.48 percent respectively. The highest percentage of self supporting persons among agricultural classes had been returned from cultivating labourers being 33.82 percent. The percentage of self supporting males and

females in this classes are 50.23 and 16.61 percent respectively which signify that agricultural labour is a full time occupation for a good number of women in families of agricultural labourers.

EARNING DEPENDENTS.

47. 14.45 percent of the total population has been classified as "earning dependents." They are dependents in the sense that they can not fully support themselves. They are mainly women and grown up children but they are ~~not~~ non-earning dependents either because they earn some income which is sufficient to meet part of the cost of their maintenance or else they are unpaid family helpers. As women and children participate in cultivation, the agricultural classes have a higher proportion of earning dependents 22.44 percent as against 5.69 percent amongst the non-agricultural classes. 33.23 percent of females amongst the agricultural classes have been returned as earning dependents while the corresponding percentage among the non-agricultural classes is only 7.19 percent.

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

NON-EARNING DEPENDENTS.

49. 57.57 percent of the total population has been returned as 'non-earning dependents.' They do not take part in the procurement of their livelihood. In the main they consist of women and children (71% of families.) The greater load of non-earning dependency upon the non-agricultural classes (62.29%) compared to the agricultural classes (53.27%) is mainly because of opportunities for women and children to assist in a family occupation are considerable in the family occupation of cultivation than the occupation in non-agricultural classes where the occupation is considered to be primarily a man's and children below certain age are prohibited by Act to work in factories. In the district 59.63 percent of the women in the agricultural classes

have been returned as non-agricultural dependents while the corresponding figures in the non-agricultural classes is 84.67 percent.

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

SEX RATIO.

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

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

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

AGE GROUPS.

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

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

--:TABLE 12:--

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP IN POONA-DIST.
IN 1951.

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

56. It would be seen from the above table that the age structure in the district is such that there is a large scope for the growth of population. 39.21 percent of the total population of the district are minors while only 7.21 percent of the population above 55 years of age. The percentage longevity is, according to 1951 Census, found to be more among the fair sex (3.56% against 3.66% of males in the total population.) There is an increase of males in the urban population in the age group 15 to 54 which is a familiar characteristic of growing urban centres in the district, especially Poona City.

The percentage of population in the district in this age group has decreased from 55.19 percent in 1941 to 53.53 percent in 1951.

CIVIL CONDITION.

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

LITERACY:-

58 The proportion of literates was more among the males than among the females in each age group. This difference in the proportion of literacy among males and females was mainly inflicted by similar unbalancing nature of literacy found in the rural areas of the district because the females, being orthodox, were too shy to take up education. After introducing of the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme, it is expected to take place prompt change of outlook among the rural dwellers, so that the motive for their improvement comes from themselves. This is expected to disturb the present imbalance of literacy among males and females at least by the coming Census of 1961.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

59. The population under 15 years of age is generally taken to be present dependent children. This is quite correct as in the rural areas and particularly among agricultural classes children

assist in cultivation. Population aged 15 to 54 represent produces, and the population aged 55 and above represent old age dependents. It is seen that this district had a heavy 'youth Dependency' which is better than 'Oldage Dependency'. This is because increase in number of oldage dependency dependents will, as time passes, have to be supported by the labours of a steadily diminishing number of persons in the working age group. It may however be stated that the burden of dependency in the district is accentuated all stages by bad health conditions associated with fairly high mortality.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

60. The uplift of the backward classes is sought to be achieved in many ways. Special facilities, such as free studentships in Government as well as non-Government schools and scholarships in arts and professional colleges and technical institutions are given to them for receiving education.

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

62. The following table gives the population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in the district.

--:TABLE 13:--

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBES IN POONA DIST.

	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled tribes.	Total	%to total population.
Poona District.	201,911	57,623	259,534	13.3.

63.. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district for 13.3 percent of the total population of the district. 63.6 percent of this population lived in rural areas and 36.4 percent in urban areas. 55.12 percent of the Scheduled caste population and 93.3 percent of Scheduled Tribes

population lived in rural areas. 53.7 percent of the urban population of scheduled castes and 35.4 percent of the urban population of scheduled tribes lived in the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation.

C H A P T E R III
A G R I C U L T U R E

SEASON:

64. Weather and rainfall conditions exercise a paramount influence over the total area cultivated as the crops sown in view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district. A study of agricultural economy of the district may appropriately begin with the study of the climatic condition during 1958-59.

65. There were light showers accompanied by thunderstorms in the district in June 1958. Although the rainfall was below normal at the beginning, it helped the preparatory tillage operations for kharif cultivation. The sowing of kharif crops and plantation of potato had commenced at places in June in the district. Rainfall in July was sufficient being above normal at some places. Sowing of kharif crops was in progress while plantation of potatoes had nearing completion. Transplanting of paddy and chillies and weeding and interculturing operations had commenced at places. Rainfall was sufficient in the district during August and September 1958, although it recorded below normal except at Lonawala, Khandala and Vele. Weeding and interculturing operations were in progress while preparatory tillage for rabi season had commenced at places early in the month of August 1958. Sowing of rabi crops was commenced in the third week of August and was nearing completion during the fourth week of September 1958. Harvesting operations for kharif crops were in progress during September. In October 1958, light showers were received at all the rain reporting stations. Preparatory tillage for rabi season was nearing completion and sowing of jowar was completed while that of Gram was in progress.

Harvesting of kharif crops was in progress. There was no rainfall during the first fortnight of the month of November and due to long gap in rains anxiety was expressed for rabi crops in some parts of the district. But later in the third week, wide-spread and timely rain improved the prospects of rabi crops. Rainfall was above normal during November in the Central part of the district, while it was scattered at other places. Harvest of paddy was nearing completion and those of other kharif crops was in progress. Sowing of rabi crops was almost completed towards the end of November 1958. In December, although the prospects of rabi crops were improved due to sporadic showers that were received in some parts of the districts the condition of the standing rabi crops was fair except 15 villages in Dhond taluka and 10 villages in the non-irrigated tract of Baramati taluka where failure of crops was feared. Harvest of paddy had nearly completed. The condition of the standing rabi was the same early in January 1959 and it improved late in January, 1959, and then in February 1959 in 8 villages each of Dhond taluka and in the non-irrigated tract of Baramati taluka. Harvesting of paddy crops was nearly completed by the end of January and that of early sown Jowar was in full swing. In February 1959, harvesting of paddy had completed while that of Jowar was nearing completion. Harvesting of rabi crops had completed by the end of March, 1959 while the condition of the bagayat crops was fair in March as well as in April. The summer operations were in progress during the month of April, 1959.

66. Scanty rain was received in May 1959 while there was no standing crops in the second fortnight of the month and agriculturists were busy with preparing land for the Kharif season.

Supply of fodder and drinking water was adequate throughout the year 1958-59.

PESTS AND DISEASES:

67. Condition of the agricultural livestock was good during the year 1958-59 except in the months from August to December 1958. In the second week of August 1958, Epizotic Pharyngitis was reported from some parts of the district. Cholera was also reported from

some villages in the last week of August 1959. Preventive measures were adopted in the affected villages. Cattle diseases "Sakarda" and Diphtheria was also reported from some parts of the District in the month of September 1958. Pest on Jowar was in parts of the district in the second week of November 1958 but the condition improved in the third week due to early preventive measures that were adopted by in the affected areas.

SOIL:

68. The soil in the district can be classified into three types namely, black, red and brown. In some places, one class of soil blends with another in varying proportions and is in turn modified by sand, gravel, lime salts and other ingredients.
69. The black soil, a 'Kalvat jamin' is found in the eastern part of the district comprising parts of the talukas of Khed, Sirur, Dhond and whole of Baramati and Indapur talukas and covers approximately 8,84,600 acres of land in the district. Black soil is richer than the red soil and is suitable for Rabi crops due to its quality of retaining moisture for a longer time.
70. The brown and the copper coloured soil or the 'Tambavat Jamin' is found in eastern parts of Khed and Haveli talukas and the western parts of Sirur, Dhond and Purandhar talukas covering an area of 347,100 acres in the district. These soils are always shallow and coarser than the black soils and are generally well suited for wheat and kharif crops like Jowar and bajari when watered by frequent showers.
71. Red soil or the 'Tambadi Jamin' is found in the talukas of Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Purandhar and the Western portions of Sirur, and Dhond talukas covering about 3,53,000 acres of land in the district. As it requires deep sowing it is suitable for bajri, pulses, groundnut and chillies. The best red soils are found near Pabal midway between Khed and Sirur.
72. Fourthly there are paddy soils covering 100,069 acres of land in the talukas of Mawal, Bhor, Mulshi, Purandhar and Vele (Mahal) and the western parts of Junnar, Ambegaon and Khed talukas.

The best rice soil is a bright yellow deepening to black as quality declines. These soils are poor in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and hence require heavy manuring for getting good results. They are protected from erosion by perfect contour terracing.

LAND UTILISATION:

73 The study of the utilisation of land indicates the extent of utilised primary resources and improved ways using agricultural land towards better production. It forms a major item in any programme of economic planning and combined with the study of the prevailing crop pattern it helps in determining whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced or not.

74. The table below indicates the classification of the total geographical area of the District according to the broad heads of land utilisation for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

-:TABLE 14.:-

LAND UTILISATION IN POONA DIST. DURING 1957-58 and 1958-59.

CLASS.	1957-58		1958-59	
	Area in acres.	Percent to the total.	Area in acres.	percent to the total.
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-
1. Total area*	38,44,443	100	38,44,443	100
2. Not available for cultivation.	10,11,688	26.32	9,92,945	25.83
3. Other cultivable land excluding fallows.	1,11,631	2.90	1,12,149	2.92
4. Fallow land	3,30,846	8.61	3,35,950	8.74
5. Not area sown.	23,90,278	62.17	24,03,399	62.51

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

75. Area, not available for cultivation includes forests, land occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water and under cultivation except at a high cost. These lands constitute more than 25 percent of the total geographical area, both during 1957-58 and 1958-59. However, there is welcome decline of about 0.49 percent in this type of land during 1958-59 indicating increase in the reclamation of uncultivable land.

76. Of the total land of 4,71,192 acres under forest during

1958-59. The eight talukas of Ambegaon, Mawal, Junnar, Mulshi, Dhond, Haveli, Bhore and Khed together accounted for 76.52 percent. The three talukas of Ambegaon, Junnar and Mawal had each more than fifty thousand acres of forests, Ambegaon having the largest forest area, namely, 59,046 acres.

77. Of the total barren land of 4,54,437 acres, in the district during 1958-59, the talukas of Sirur, Purandhar, Bhore and Dhond together accounted for 49.35 percent, Sirur having the largest area of 90,916 acres.

78. The talukas of Sirur, alone accounted for nearly 56.60 percent (22,184 acres) of the total cultivable waste of 39,196 acres in the District during 1958-59.

79. Other cultivable land excluding fallows in the district included, land under trees and groves and permanent pastures and grazing lands. This is a residual class in which are included all uncultivated land not accounted for by any other class. The percentages of such area in the district slightly increased from 2.90 in 1957-58 to 2.92 in 1958-59.

80. Fallow lands include all cropped areas thrown out of cultivation during the year in question or not cultivated temporarily for specified periods in order that they may recoup their fertility. The maximum period for which land left uncultivated is reclaimed as fallow varies from 2 years in Punjab to 5 years in Bombay State. The land left uncultivated even after this maximum period is then included in 'other uncultivated land excluding fallows.' The percentage of such land to the total land increased slightly from 8.61 in 1957-58 to 8.74 in 1958-59.

81. Of the total fallow land of 3,95,950 acres in the district during 1958-59, the talukas of Baramati, Haveli, Indapur, and Mulshi together accounted for 54.46 percent, Haveli having the largest area of 51,588 acres.

82. The net area sown indicates the actual geographical area of the District under crops, orchards and fodder. Areas

cropped more than one are counted once. The percentage of net cultivated area to the total area of the district increased from 62.17 p.c. in 1957-58 to 62.51 percent in 1958-59. The 8 talukas of Baramati, Dhond, Haveli, Indapur, Junnar, Khed Purandhar and Sirur together accounted for about 82.98 percent of the total net area sown of 24,03,399 acres during 1958-59 in the district.

83. The total gross cropped area during 1958-59 in the district was 26,05,872 acres of which 2,02,473 acres were cropped more than once.

LAND HOLDINGS.

84. The size of holdings with the nature of cultivation and the crops grown is an indication of the soundness of farmers economy. It is also a pointer to the extent to which the time and resources of the farmer are fully utilised. The study of land holdings is very useful in creating economic holdings in a scheme of regulation and transfers and redistribution of land.

85. Depending on the conditions of monsoon, soil, cropping pattern, financial conditions of the ryots and the extent of absentee landlordism, the size of the land holdings varies from taluka to taluka. According to the quinquennial report of 1947-48 of the land holdings, the percentage of persons holding land between 1 to 25 acres was more (89.07 percent.) The percentage of holdings below 5 acres was larger in the talukas of Junnar, Purandhar, Khed Ambegaon and Haveli while the average size of holding in the district was 11 acres.

86. Holdings in most of the talukas were small and they were so divided among the members of family that in some cases fragments were scattered over the village and taluka and even in different talukas and in rare cases also over the adjoining District. The results of the sample Survey of holdings in the Deccan district conducted by the Government in 1949-50 shows that the average number of fragments per holding in Poona District had been established at 5.7 with an average area of 2.8 acres per fragment.

87. The table below shows the distribution of Number of holders and acreage according to the magnitude of holding in Poona district during 1947-48.

-:TABLE 15:-

AREA AND HOLDERS ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE HOLDING IN
POONA DISTRICT DURING 1947-48.

Size of Holding.	Number of persons.		Area held.	
	No.	percentage to the Total.	Acres	Percent-ge to the Total.
Up to 5 acres.	91,468	48.28	2,81,265	13.48
Over 5 acres & up to 15 acres.	46,268	24.41	5,07,699	24.33
Over 15 acres & up to 25 acres.	31,034	16.38	5,12,933	24.58
Over 25 acres & up to 100 acres.	19,375	9.70	6,46,720	31.00
Over 100 acres & up to 500 acres.	1,235	0.65	1,27,898	6.13
Over 500 acres.	104	0.58	9,893	0.48
TOTAL:-	1,89,484	100.00	20,86,408	100.00

88. These holders were also divided into three classes, namely 1) 'A class' of persons cultivating land by themselves with or without the help of hired labour, (2) 'class B' of persons cultivating land not by themselves but under their guidance and supervision and (3) 'Class C' of persons receiving only rent from their tenants. The table below shows the classification of holders into these three classes in Poona district during 2 1947-48.

-:TABLE 16:-

AREA AND HOLDERS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF CULTIVATION
IN POONA DISTRICT DURING 1947-48.

Type.	Number of Persons		Area held.	
	Number	Percentage to the Total.	Acres	Per-centage to the Total.
Class A	1,42,243	75.07	16,05,896	76.97
Class B	3,478	1.83	46,279	2.22
Class C	43,763	23.10	4,34,233	20.81
TOTAL:-	1,89,484	100	20,86,408	100.00

89. In 1947-48, 20,86,408 acres of Khalsa and inam lands together were held by 1,89,484 persons. About 75.07 percent of the

total holders were classified into type A and they held about 76.97 percent of the total cultivated land during 1947-48. The class of rentiers constituted only 23.10 percent of the total persons and they together held only about 20.81 percent of the total area of holdings.

90. In pursuance of the Bombay Preventive of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act 1947, the work of consolidation of holdings was first taken up in Baramati taluka of the district in 1949-50 and was later on extended to Purandhar taluka in 1954-55. As a result, by the end of the First Five Year Plan period the number of holdings reduced from 29,035 to 14,858 in Baramati taluka and from 7,036 to 3,187 in Purandhar taluka. The average area of the compact block after consolidation became 8 acres in Baramati taluka and 2 acres in Purandhar taluka from 4 acres and 2 acres respectively.

CROPPING PATTERN.:-

91. The table below shows a comparative picture of the gross areas sown under each crop during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

:-TABLE 17:-

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN PUNA DISTRICT DURING 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Crops.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
	Area in Acres	Percent to Gross cropped area.	Area in acres.	Percent to Gross cropped area.
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-
Rice	1,22,949	4.70	1,22,371	4.70
Wheat	56,146	2.14	58,221	2.23
Jowar	9,66,573	36.92	9,75,642	37.44
Bajri	4,30,017	18.33	4,60,021	17.65
Other cereals & Millets	70,255	2.68	62,272	2.39
Total Cereals & Millets	16,95,945	64.77	16,78,527	64.41
Total pulses	2,25,837	8.63	2,17,268	8.34
Sugarcane	25,544	0.98	25,733	0.99
Other food crops	54,374	2.08	68,599	2.63
Total food crops.	20,01,700	76.46	19,90,127	76.37
Groundnut	52,571	2.01	54,676	2.10
Castor seed	20	-	nil	nil
Other Sesamum	5,035	0.19	3,464	0.13
Other oil seeds	88,039	3.37	87,949	3.33
Total oil seeds	1,45,765	5.57	1,46,087	5.61
Cotton	11,063	0.42	11,400	0.44
Other non-food crops.	4,59,600	17.55	4,58,258	17.53

Table contd.:-

	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-
Total non-food crops	6,16,428	23.54	6,15,745	23.63	
Gross Cropped area.	26,18,128	100.00	26,05,872	100.00	

92. It is evident from the above table that Poona district is mainly a food grains producing area and non-food crops relatively occupy a small place. The food crops accounted during 1958-59 about 76.37 percent of the total gross cropped area in the district. The eight talukas of Sirur, Indapur, Dhond, Haveli, Khed, Junnar, Purandhar and Baramati, together, accounted for 76.53 percent of the total gross cropped area of 26,05,872 acres in Poona District during 1958-59. Comparison with the previous years' figures, reveals that the total areas under the food crops decreased from 76.46 percent of gross cropped in 1957-58 to 76.37 percent of the gross cropped area in 1958-59.

93. Jowar and bajri are the major crops in cereals as they together accounted for 72.14 percent of the total area under food crops during 1958-59. Besides, Gram and tur among pulses, potatoes, onions, and chillies among vegetables, fig and guavas among fruits; sugarcane and safflower are some of the major crops of the dist.

SURVEY OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

94. Jowar:- Jowar (Indian millet) is the most widely grown cereal in Poona District as it occupied about 37.44 percent of the total gross cropped area in the district during 1958-59. It is grown all over the district but is the staple grain of the eastern plain. Areas of concentrated cultivation of Jowar in the district were talukas of Baramati, Dhond, Indapur and Sirur which together occupied about 66.29 percent of the total area under jowar in the district during 1958-59. It is grown comparatively in smaller quantity in the western hilly portion, namely, in the talukas of Khed, Mawal, Mulshi, Ambegaon, Bhore and Vele (Mahal). The table below gives the talukawise distribution of the Jowar crop in the district during 1958-59.

-:TABLE 18:-

DISTRIBUTION OF JOWAR IN POONA DIST.
(1958-59)

Name of Taluka	Area under Jowar in acres.	Area as percent of	
		Gross gown area of the taluka.	Area under the crop in the district.
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-
1. Ambegaon	29,922	17.00	3.07
2. Baramati	1,63,354	63.60	16.74
3. Bhore	25,376	21.43	2.60
4. Dhond	1,68,681	73.66	17.29
5. Haveli	45,891	19.37	4.70
6. Indapur	1,86,136	68.96	19.09
7. Junnar	48,997	18.95	5.02
8. Khed	42,582	16.48	4.36
9. Mawal	18,280	11.12	1.87
10. Mulshi	21,144	25.31	2.17
11. Poona City	1,097	13.86	0.11
12. Purandhar	91,606	42.63	9.39
13. Sirur	1,28,486	47.64	13.17
14. Vele	4,090	6.67	0.42
DIST. TOTAL	9,75,642	37.44	100.00

95. Jowar is grown both for fodder as well as human consumption but the larger part is used as a cereal. It is, the only cereal whose straw is used as a fodder in its natural state. The 'Agadi' variety of Jowar is sown in June-July in shallow black or light soil without manure and water and is harvested in the months of November-December. This variety is also grown as a irrigated crop in April maturing in June-July and is known as-'Hundi.'

96. The 'Kalbhondi' jowar (the Black husked) is sown in June-July and is harvested in November-December.

97. The third variety, namely, 'Nilva' jowar is mostly grown as food crop. It is sown in February-March and is harvested in a four months time.

98. The late varieties of jowar, namely shalu, dudh-mogra and tambadi are usually grown in September-October and are harvested in February-March.

BAJRI:

99. Bajri is an important grain crop next to jowar in the district. It covered 4,60,021 acres of land during 1958-59 accounting for about 23.12 percent of the total area under food crops in the district. Although its stem makes a poor fodder

Bajri compares favourably with jowar as food.

100 It is grown all over the district but the talukas of Ambegaon Haveli, Junnar, Khed, Purandhar and Sirur had comparatively larger areas under this crop than other talukas. Junnar taluka alone accounted for about 20.97 percent (96,473) of the total area in the district under this crop during 1958-59.

101. It is entirely a kharif crop, sown in June, July and is harvested in October-November. The crop is seldom watered and manured and can be grown in areas with annual rainfall of even 20" and it also can be grown in soils inferior to those suitable for Jowar. A timely rainfall in August usually favours the growth of this crop. The table below gives the talukewise distribution of Bajri crop in the district.

--:TABLE 19:--

DISTRIBUTION OF BAJRI CROP IN POONA DISTRICT (1958-59.)

Name of Taluka	Area under Bajri in acres.	Gross grown area of the taluka.	Area as percent of Area under this crop in the Taluka.
1. Ambegaon	55,899	31.76	12.15
2. Baramati	27,709	10.79	6.02
3. Bhore	5,407	4.57	1.18
4. Dhond	15,537	6.78	3.38
5. Haveli	64,322	27.15	13.98
6. Indapur	17,437	6.47	3.80
7. Junnar	96,473	37.30	20.97
8. Khed	54,496	21.09	11.85
9. Mawal	2,352	1.43	0.51
10. Mulshi	4,366	5.23	0.95
11. Poona City	318	10.33	0.18
12. Purandhar	53,220	24.77	11.57
13. Sirur	61,877	22.94	13.45
14. Vele	72	0.12	00.01
DIST. TOTAL:-	4,60,021	17.65	100.00

RICE:-

102. Rice is one of the chief crops of the west lands comprising the talukas of Mawal, Mulshi, Khed, Bhore and Vele (Mhale) as they together accounted for about 82.64 percent of the total area under rice crop in the district during 1958-59. About 30.35 percent of the total gross grown area in Mulshi taluka had been under this crop during 1958-59. The table below gives the talukewise distribution of rice crop in the district during 1958-59.

-:TABLE 20:-

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE CROP IN POONA DISTRICT.(1958-59.)

Name of Talukar	Area under Rice in acres.	Gross grown area in the taluka	Area as percent of the crop in the Taluk.
1. Ambegaon	6,030	3.43	4.93
2. Baramati	2,913	1.13	2.38
3. Bhor	11,648	9.84	9.52
4. Dhond	521	0.23	0.43
5. Haveli	6,313	2.88	5.57
6. Indapur	1,167	0.43	0.95
7. Junnar	1,677	4.52	9.54
8. Khed	14,720	5.70	12.04
9. Masal	23,424	17.30	23.23
10. M. S. Taluk	25,355	30.35	20.72
11. Poona City.	275	3.47	0.22
12. Purandhar	3,233	1.53	2.68
13. Sirur.	242	0.09	0.20
14. Vele	9,294	15.15	7.59
POONA DISTRICT. :-	1,22,371	4.70	100.00

103. There are eleven kinds of rice grown in the district of which ambemohor, kale, rayabag and rajval varieties are richer type.

Rice in Poona district is grown under the transplanting system. In March or April, a plot is chosen for the seed bed either in the rice field itself or on a higher ground close to the field and is ploughed and levelled. It is then treated with cowdung, grass, leaves and brush wood as manure and in June, the seed is sown broadcast and covered by hand hoe (kudal.) In July when the seedlings are above five to six inches high, they are pulled out, tied in small bundles and planted by hand in the adjoining rice fields. The rice fields are ploughed in opposite direction three or four times in alternate years to prevent silting. After the plantations, the water is kept up to a certain height till the crop ripens. In December ripe paddy is harvested with sickle and the stalks with the ear heads are stacked with the help of labourers in the threshing floor.

WHEAT:

104. Wheat is a winter crop in Poona District. It is generally sown in October and is harvested in February-March. In fertile soil cool and moist climate at the germination and growing stages and a warm and dry climate at the ripening stage afford ideal conditions for the cultivation of wheat crop.

It is sown all over the district where soil is not deep.

105. It covered 3.47 percent of the area under cereals and 2.23 percent of the total gross cultivated area in the district during 1958-59. The corresponding percentage for wheat crop during 1957-58 were respectively 3.31 and 2.14.

GRAM:

106 Gram is the most largely grown pulse in Poona district as it covered during 1958-59, 70,092 acres or 2.69 percent of the gross cultivated area of the district. It is grown comparatively in larger areas in the talukas of Ambegaon, Haveli, Junnar and Khed. The talukas of Ambegaon, Haveli, Junnar, Khed Purandhar and Sirur together accounted for about 72.07 percent of the total area under this crop in the district during 1958-59.

107 It is sown as dry crop in October-November in black soil and is harvested in February. Gram is a staple food for horses and its leaf is used as a green vegetable.

108 Other important pulses in the district were Tur, Mung, Udid, Kulith, Masura and etc. which together covered 1,27,281 acres in the district during 1958-59.

GROUNDNUT:

109 This is grown all over the district and it covered about 54,674 acres in the district during 1958-59. The talukas of Sirur and Khed together accounted for nearly 57.49 percent of the total area under this crop in the district. Area under this crop increased from 2.01 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1957- to 2.10 percent of the gross cultivated in 1958-59, in the district. Groundnut accounted for about 37.42 percent of the total area under all oilseeds in the district.

110. The crop is planted in June-July and grown with the help of irrigation and manure. It is harvested between November and January. The local variety is called 'gavaran' and the improved varieties are the spanish peanut-5 and Kopergaon No. 1 and 3.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

111. The total area under fruits and vegetable increased from 1.11 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1957-58 to 1.20 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1958-59, in the district.

The talukas of Haveli, Purandhar, Junnar, Khed, Baramati and Sirur are the most important talukas for fruit and vegetable cultivation in the district. These talukas together accounted for about 77.86 percent of the total area under fruits and vegetables (excluding potatoes) in 1958-59 in the district.

112 Fig, guava, sweet oranges, papaya, sourline and bananas among the fruits and Onion, Chillies, cobbage, brinjals among the vegetables are the principal fruits and vegetables grown in the district.

SUGARCANE

113 This crop is receiving considerable importance in the district, it being a cash crop. The area under sugar cane increased from 0.98 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1957-58 to 0.99 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1958-59 in the district. It is mostly grown in the irrigated tract of Baramati and Indapur talukas. These two talukas together accounted for nearly 70.08 percent of the total area under this crop in the district during 1958-59. The sugarcane grown in these talukas is chiefly supplied to the four sugar factories located in these talukas. In 1958-59, the sugarcane occupied about 25,733 acres of land in the district.

COTTON

114 Cotton cultivation as prevalent in the district in 1881-82 had totally disappeared in the course of next 60 years. and during 1917-48 not a single acre was sown under cotton. Cotton cultivation was later revived in the year 1949-50 and in the year 1958-59 as many as 11,400 acres were under cotton in the district. It is mostly grown in the talukas of Baramati and Indapur which together accounted for nearly 76.30 percent of the total area under this crop in the district during 1958-59.

115. It is sown in the months of May-June and is ready for picking after five months i.e. in December.

IRRIGATION:

116. The net area irrigated in the district during 1958-59 was 2,00,148 of which 46.94 percent was irrigated by wells and remaining by canals and tanks. 24,760 acres were irrigated more

than once raising the gross area irrigated to 2,24,908 acres which formed 8.63 percent of the gross cultivated area in the district in 1958-59. This shows a decline over the previous figures of 1957-58 which was 8.77 percent which may be due to good and timely rainfall received during the year 1958-59.

117. The cropwise distribution of the irrigated area in the district during 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below.

:-TABLE 21:-

CROPWISE DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED AREA IN POONA DIST.
(1957-58 & 1958-59.)

C R O P	Cropwise irrigated area as percent of the total irrigated area.		Cropwise irrigated area as percent of the total area under the crop.	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Rice	3.21	2.91	6.00	5.36
Wheat	8.74	9.26	35.72	35.79
Jowar	34.05	28.97	8.09	6.68
Bajri	8.85	8.82	4.23	4.31
Other cereals and pulses.	9.58	12.67	7.43	10.19
TOTAL FOOD GRAINS	64.43	62.63	7.70	7.43
Sugarcane	11.13	11.44	100.00	99.98
Groundnut	1.84	1.56	8.04	6.41
Potatoes	3.25	3.17	58.73	55.58
Cotton	3.82	3.27	79.37	64.60
Others	15.53	17.93	6.30	6.66
All crops.	100.00	100.00	8.77	8.63

118. It would be seen from the above table that the percentage of area under food grains declined from 64.43 percent in 1957-58 to 62.63 percent in 1958-59 and was more so in rice and jowar when the percentage of the irrigated area to the total area under the respective crops has also declined. The reason for such a decline may be due to sufficient and timely rainfall during the Kharif season of 1958-59.

119. In case of crops such as wheat, bajri, and other cereals and pulses which were mainly the rabi crops the percentage of area irrigated to the total irrigated area as well as to the total area under the respective crops in the district showed a welcome increase implying that efforts were diverted to increase the irrigated area under rabi crops.

125. During 1958-59, 3213 artificial inseminations, 1035 pregnancy diagnosis and 248 sterility among cattle at the centres in Poona, Baramati, Saswad, Junnar, Bahade-ohol, and Uruli Kanchan were undertaken. Besides, 144,733 cattle were inoculated and 9 khillar bulls, 8 buffalo-bulls were located.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT.

126. There are about 2.5 lakhs of sheep in Poona district producing an out 2.5 lakhs lbs. of wool per annum. The total value of which approximates to Rs 2.5 lakhs. Sheep breeding provides major sources of income to about 5000 flock owners of the district. But the wool that is yielded by the Poona sheep is of poor quality.

127. There, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, launched a scheme to investigate the wool character and to bring uniformity in wool character containing a better quality of fine crimped wool. Under the scheme a sheep breeding Research Station, in Poona (Shivajinagar) with its substations at Chinchwad and Pashan was established. The station has also wool testing laboratory adjoining it. The work of introduction of improved sheep has been undertaken in the talukas of Dhond, Indapur, Baramati, Purandhar, and Junnar with the co-operation of the local sheep owners.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:-

128. According to the livestock Census of 1956 of Poona district has about 7.5 lakhs of poultry, about 85 percent of which are in rural areas. Moreover poultry industry has been the main subsidiary industry in rural areas. But the quality of the local poultry is poor considering their eggs laying capacity or the meat yield. To improve the local poultry, a poultry farm has been established at Kiree with a sub-centre at Tathawade near Chinchwad, where activities like investigation into poultry diseases, training in poultry rearing and multiplication of selected breed of cocks and hens etc. are conducted. A similar farm is proposed to be established at Nasrapur in Bhamburda taluka, besides, private poultry farms at Manjri, Poona Sirur, Lonawala, Kamshet, Junnar, Narayangaon, Ghodagaon, Indapur,

Talegaon, Baramati and Pirangut in the district are also proposed to be aided by Government.

129. During 1958-59, 5582 eggs were hatched, 26,917 chicks were reared at the Central Hatchery in Kirkee. About 318 birds and 22,239 chicks of good quality were supplied to the agriculturists. Also 109 students were trained in poultry rearing at poultry farm in Kirkee.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

130. A Government Scheme in the lines of Bombay Milk supply has been working at present in Poona City, since 16th January 1950. Nearly 7000 lbs. of milk is collected from areas on the Poona Bombay road (particularly round about Talegaon area) and on the Poona Paud Road and the Kadus area covering 40 villages and is distributed in bottles in Poona City. The scheme is run on
/ 'No profit no loss' basis. A central dairy and a laboratory with modern machinery such as refrigeration, boiler, hydroflotank separators, pasturisers and a bottling plant has been established in Shivajinagar where part of the collected milk is pasturised.

131. ✓ Loans upto Rs 50,000 are also offered to large scale dairy farmers at 4 percent interest and returnable in 20 half yearly installments with a view to augment the milk supply to large cities. Two dairies in the District have been granted such loans.

132. During 1958-59 about 100 mds. of milk was collected daily under the Govt. milk supply scheme and about 85 mds. of whole milk and 38 mds. of toned milk was distributed daily in the Poona City.

VETERINARY FACILITIES.

133. There were 12 veterinary dispensaries in the district. They were located at (1) Baramati, (2) Indapur, (3) Khed, (4) Saswad (5) Bhor, (6) Junnar, (7) Poona, (8) Talegaon-Dahade, (9) Behade-ohol, (10) Uruli-Kanchan, (11) Kedgaon and (12) Manchar. The dispensaries at Bhor and Poona are managed by Government, the one at Baramati by the local municipality and the rest are managed by the District Local Board.

LIVE STOCK POPULATION:

134. The livestock population of the district according to 1956 census was 20,59,332 including poultry which formed the largest of the lot to the order of 7,48,035 (36.32 percent of the total). Poultry were followed by cattle 6,51,022 (31.61 percent of the total), Goats 2,82,196 (13.70 percent of the total), sheep 2,52,152 (11.13 percent of the total), Buffalo 1,32,637 (6.45 percent of the total.) The remaining 16,290 (0.79 percent of the total) included horses, mules, donkeys and pigs.

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

136. 41.01 percent of the total cattle population consisted of males, 31.57 percent of females aged three years and above, and 27.42 percent consisted of youngsters. The corresponding figures in respect of buffaloes were 2.5 percent, 63.5 percent and 34.00 percent respectively. The high proportion of the males among cattle and females among the buffaloes was due to reason that the bullocks were mainly kept for cultivation and females among buffaloes for milk. The practice of using he-buffaloes for cultivation is not prevalent at all and hence the small percentage (2.5 percent) of he-buffaloes more than three years of age to the total.

137. Of the total female population 98.4 percent of the cattle and 98.7 percent of the buffaloes were aged three years and above and kept for purpose of breeding or milk production. The actual percentage of cows and buffaloes in milk was 44.5 of the total female population. Among cows 52.4 percent and 7.4 percent were dry and uncalved while the corresponding figure in respect of buffaloes were 39.4 percent respectively. 6.7 percent of cows and 0.8 percent of the she-buffaloes were kept for work while 0.9 percent of cows and 0.2 percent of she-buffaloes were kept neither for work nor for milk. It is therefore, apparent that the percentage of cows and she-buffaloes not in milk were fairly high. The percentage of unproductive animals is large either because the periods of

lactation are short or the frequency of calving is low. This makes cattle rearing and breeding less remunerative.

138. 89.1 percent of the cows and 82 percent of she-buffaloes kept for purposes of breeding or milk production, were in rural areas of the district. The proportion of dry and uncalved cows and she buffaloes to the total was higher in rural areas while the population of cows and buffaloes in milk was higher in urban areas. The percentage of dry and uncalved cows in rural was higher (58.2) than the percentage of cows in milk (40.4). While the percentage of dry and uncalved she buffaloes was lower (48.8) than the percentage of she-buffaloes in milk in rural areas. The number of persons per head of cow and buffalow in the rural areas was four and in urban area 22 which reveals the low per capita supply of milk and milk product. In the absence of data about the flow of milk from the rural to urban areas it is not possible to say categorically whether the persons in the urban areas were worse off than their counterparts in the rural areas.

139. Of the male cattle 0.4 percent were breeding bulls, 98.8 percent working bulls, 0.08 percent were neither breeding nor working bullocks. Among the buffaloes, 15.0 percent were breeding buffaloes, 82.2 percent were working buffaloes, 2.8 were kept neither for breeding nor for work. A striking fact emerging out of the comparison between cattle and buffaloes is the very small number of he-buffaloes aged three years and above which is mainly because he buffaloes are not generally useful for cultivation and hence not reared up. The net area cultivated for pair of working bullocks was 18 acres.

C H A P T E R _ V

F I S H E R I E S .

140. The fisheries schemes have a dual importance-that they serve as supplementary to the programme of Grow More Food and that they help in ameliorating the conditions of the fishing community which generally is very backward.

141. Poona district being not a coastal district, the scope of development of fishing industry is restricted to inland fishery. The activities in this district are, therefore restricted to stocking of inland waters with baby fish and starting of fish farms.

142. One fish farm at Hadapsar has been established during the year 1958-59 to serve both as a nursery and a stockingtank for making observations on breeding of various exotic and indigeneous fish, their growth rate, adaptability of various environments, optimum food requirements etc. This data will help in scientific development of inland fisheries.
143. Under one of the schemes in the Second Five Year Plan fingerlings in large number are being stocked in the lake fife, Bhatgar Dam in Bhor taluka and also in 9 other deep tanks in the district. The sheets of water in the lake fife being vast in area and several feet deep special methods are adopted to capture fish liberated therein.
144. Besides, certain other schemes relating to supply of fishery requisites to fishermen on loan basis and grant of loans for development of fisheries have also been included in the Second Plan.
145. During the year 1958-59, about 193,200 fry and fingerlings were stocked and about 17,624 lbs of fish were netted in the district under the various schemes.

C H A P T E R VI
I N D U S T R I E S

146. The Poona district had a population of 94,519 persons (84,843 men and 9,676 women) engaged in various industries relating to 'processing and Manufacture and construction and Utilities' according to 1951 Census. The distribution of this number is given in the table No. 22 which shows the numbers economically active (i.e. self supporting persons), engaged in various industries and services.

- TABLE 22:-

POONA DISTRICT: Number of Economically Active (Self-supporting) Persons engaged in Industries Under Processing and Manufacture and 'Construction and Utilities' in 1951.

Classification of Industry.	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent Workers.
1	2	3	4	5
I Processing and manu- facture Food stuffs, Textile, Leather and products therefo	28,902 (30.6)	1,799 (42.7)	12,102 (21.2)	15,001 (45.0)

TABLE 22 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
ii Processing and manufacture of Metals and chemicals products there of	28,941 (30.6)	958 (22.4)	23,567 (41.4)	4,416 (13.3)
III Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified.	16,941 (17.9)	834 (19.8)	7,473 (13.1)	8,634 (25.9)
IV Construction and utilities.	19,735 (20.9)	620 (14.8)	13,835 (24.3)	5,280 (15.8)
T O T A L	94,519	4,211	56,977	33,330

147. About 89.1 percent of the economically active persons in the above table were engaged in 'Processing and Manufacture'. Major percentage of total employers were in industries relating to processing and manufacture of food stuff and textiles and leather products. Same thing can be said of independent works. The percentage of the total employers was more for industries relating to process and manufacture of metals and chemicals and their products.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES:

148. The total number of factories in Poona district registered under the Factories Act decreased from 701 in 1958 to 664 in 1959 and average number of persons employed per factory shows an increase from 100.10 in 1958 to 105.13 in 1959. The downward trend in the growth of factories and employment is due to changes in Gur industry in Baranati taluka. From the point of view of employment offered, the important industries of the district are food, textiles, printing and machinery including metal products and cement. During 1958 the food industries except beverages employed nearly 25.37 percent of the total industrial labour in the factories while the textile, printing cement and machinery including metal products employed respectively 4.13, 5.38, 0.82 and 4.39 percent and in 1959 the food industries except beverages employed about 24.23 percent and corresponding figures for textile, printing, cement and machinery including metal products were 4.26, 5.40, 0.82 and 3.15 percents respectively.

CONCENTRATION OF FACTORIES AND EMPLOYMENT:-

149. Poona, in particular, and Poona City taluka, in general, was the most important industrial centre in Poona District. Both large and small scale industries were concentrated here. 53.62 percent of the total number of factories in 1959 were located in Poona City taluka employing nearly 58.19 percent of the total average number of workers in the district. The corresponding figures for 1958 were 49.59 percent and 57.42 percent respectively. The number of factories and the average number of persons employed daily in Poona City taluka increased from 347 and 40,557 in 1958 to 356 and 40,619 respectively 1959. But the average number of persons employed daily per factory decreased from 117 persons in 1958 to 114 persons in 1959. The important industries in the taluka include textiles (weaving of cotton, wool, and rayon) engineering and cement and allied industries.

150. Among the 14 talukas of the district, Baramati, Haveli and Indapur followed Poona City taluka in respect of importance for their industries. These three talukas together covered 38.70 p.c. of the total number of factories and 32.78 percent of the total daily employment in the factories in the district in 1959. The talukas, Ambegaon and Vele had no factories at all, while the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Mulshi, Sirur and Purandhar had very few factories within the taluka.

151. The daily employment per factory was highest in Mawal taluka (326 persons) followed by the Indapur taluka (226 persons) due to Glass factories in Mawal taluka and sugar factories in Indapur taluka which employed more persons. Among the industries Sugar factories employed the largest number of persons and cotton mills followed the sugar factories.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

152. The table below shows the number of small scale industries establishments and their employment in the district as per the census of these establishments conducted by the Revenue department authorities in 1951.

-:TABLE 23:-

Number of Small Scale Industries Establishments and their employment in Poona District in 1951.

Establishment		Employment	
No.	Percentage to Total	No.	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4
			5

(Statement contd. on next page.)

	1	2	3	4	5
Rural		1,512	29.95	2,953	26.03
Urban		3,537	70.05	8,393	73.97
District		5,049	100.00	11,346	100.00
Total.					

153. About 70 percent of the total small scale establishments in District were in urban areas and employed nearly 73.97 percent of the total employment of small establishments in the district. The employment in rural areas per 100 establishments was 195 while it was 237 in urban areas.

154. Of the 5,049 establishments, 897 related to textile industries such as weaving, dyeing and bleaching, rope or twine making etc. and 4,152 related to non-textile industries such as carpentry, sugar, leather products, blacksmithy etc. The textile industries employed 282 persons per 100 establishments, while the non-textile industries employed 212 persons per 100 establishments in the district in 1951.

155. About 77.48 percent of the total establishments relating to textile industries were in rural areas and employed nearly 66.55 percent of total employment in these industries in the district while about 80.32 percent of the total non-textile establishments were located in rural areas which employed nearly 85.58 percent of the total employment in non-textile establishments in the district in 1951.

156. A survey of some of the small scale industries has been made in following paragraphs on the basis of the data available for the registered units of establishment in the year 1958.

WEAVING:-

157. This industry is related to weaving of cotton, silk and wool. In 1958, 9 units of weaving establishment had 6 employers and they employed 365 persons with average investment of Rs. 10,000 per establishment. The 9 units together had a fixed capital of Rs. 18,000 and the value of production per unit varied from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10 lakhs depending on the quantity of the textile product, namely, cotton or silk or wool produced by the unit. The wages paid to employees also varied from Rs. 2=50 to Rs. 4=00 per head per day depending on the skill of the employee.

TANNING:-

158. In 1958, there were 5 registered establishments with 5 employers

and they employed on an average about 28 persons per day. 5 establishments together had a fixed capital of about Rs. 12,000 with an investment of about Rs. 4000 per establishment during 1958. The average out put per unit during 1958 was of the value of Rs. 3000 and the daily wages paid to the employees varied from Rs. 2.20 to Rs.2.50 per head

CARPENTRY:-

159. There were 6 registered establishments in the district belonging to 4 employers and they employed on an average 30 persons per day. The daily wage rate varied from 2.25 to 3.00 per head in 1958. These 6 carpentry establishments had together a fixed capital of about Rs. 6000 with a average investment of Rs. 4,000 per establishment during 1958. The total out-put per unit of establishment valued at about Rs. 4,000 during 1958.

POTTERIES AND TILISHAKING.

160. 5 establishments relating to potteries and tiles making were registered in the district during 1958 with 4 employers and 4.8 employees per day on an average. The wage rate during 1958 varied from Rs. 1.00 to 2.50 per head per day. These establishments together had a fixed capital of Rs. 2000 and had an investment of Rs. 3000 per establishment during 1958. The value of out-put per unit during 1958 ranged from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000.

IMPORTANT CENTRES OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:-

161. Following are some of the important centres in Poona District for the industries as mentioned below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.) Cotton Weaving : | Poona. |
| 2.) Wool Weaving : | Bori, Walhe, Askhade, Jarkhedwadi. |
| 3) Handloom : | Poona, Baramati, Manchar, Saswad, Ningaon, Ketki, Pimpri, Junnar, Ale. |
| 4) Power loom weaving : | Poona. |
| 5) Brass, copper, Bell metal works: | Poona City. |
| 6) Foot wears. : | Poona City and round about. |
| 7) Tanning : | Poona, Walha, Baramati, Talegaon-Dhamdhare, Talegaon Dabhade, Kalamb and Moshi. |
| 8) Oil Pressing : | Baramati, Bhor, Nasrapur, Supe, Khed, Kadus, Talegaon-Dhamdhare, Sirur, Pabal, Junnar and Saswad |
| 9) Potteries incl. Bricks, tiles and toys: | Baramati, Nita, Chinchwad, Otur, Saswad, Junnar, Ghodegaon, Dehu and Poona. |

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

The Historical Situation:

162. Poona has, for long, been an important centre of educational activities. The first Government primary school was established in Poona in 1826 and by 1883 the number had increased to 18. The free and compulsory education was introduced in Poona City as back as in December 1925 by the City Municipality after passing of the act in Bombay Province in this connection. The college of Engineering was established, first time in the whole of India, in 1854, and the New English School was also established in the same year with 1200 pupils. The Fergusan College was established in 1885. The College of Agriculture was established in Poona as back as in 1908. Another remarkable achievement of the Poona district in the field of education in the past was the establishment at Hingane, about 6 miles from Poona City in 1917, of the independent Womens' University and an Arts and Science College - of - conducted by it for womens' education.

LITERACY :

163 Literacy and educational standard are the two indicators of the progress of a region in the field of education.

164. The literacy in the district in 1951 (as per the definition adopted in the Indian Census 1951) was 27.68 percent according to the results of the 10 percent Sample Count and was 25.86 percent according to the figures in the Primary Census Abstract. But considering the figures derived from the Census slips, the literacy in the district was 28.13 percent.

165 As the Census slip was the original document during the Census of 1951, the literacy percentage worked out from these slips is the most reliable and therefore, for the purpose of further study the literacy of the district may be taken as 28.13 percent in 1951.

166. The literacy in rural areas of the district, in general, and among the agricultural class, in particular is low as only about 15.6 percent of the total rural population and about 14.3 percent of the total agricultural population in the district was returned as literate. The literacy in urban areas was 44.9 percent and among non-agricultural classes was 43.5 percent.

167. Among the urban areas Poona City had comparatively high percentages of literacy among males and females. The percentages

TABLE 24.

Percentage of Literacy in Poona District among each classes in 1951.

Sectors	Persons	Males	Females
Rural areas	15.6	26.9	5.2
Urban areas	44.9	57.1	30.8
Agricultural Class	14.3	24.2	4.7
Non-Agricultural Class	43.5	55.6	28.9
Poona District	28.13	39.8	15.7

168. The reasons for the higher percentage of literacy among the town folk and non-agricultural classes are obvious. The comparison was more striking among females than among males. The children in cities and towns have always better facilities for education than their counterparts in the villages. Moreover, distraction of cattle herding, crop watching and harvesting keep the children of the agricultural classes away from school which is not so among the non-agricultural classes. Thus for the reasons traditional and environmental the persons in the urban areas and in the non-agricultural classes were more literate than their counter parts in rural areas and in the agricultural classes.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

169- Progress in any direction depends more on educational standard rather than on literacy level because within the Indian Census definition of literacy runs the whole gamut from the finest intellects to the artisans who can sign his name and with difficulty put large characters on a post card. The table below indicates the educational standard of the district in 1951.

TABLE 25

Educational Standard in Poona District in 1951.

Standard	Percent to the total		
	Persons literates	Male lit.	Femable lit.
Upto Primary School	78.5	77.8	80.4
Upto Middle School	11.5	11.0	12.5
Upto Matriculation or S.S.C.	5.2	6.0	3.4
Upto Graduates (Arts and Sc.)	2.4	2.7	1.4
Upto Professional Qualifications.	2.4	2.5	2.3

170. Only 4.3 percent of the total literate population of the district in 1951 had studied beyond matriculation while more than three-fourth of the total literate population had education only

upto primary standard. In fact, the literacy in the district was mainly confined to primary school level which is generally so in rural areas. Although the comparison among females was equally poor as among males, the percentages of female literates upto primary and middle school standards were more than those of male literates in the district.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:-

171. More connected with the advancement of the district in the field of education are the educational facilities in the district. The educational facilities are available more in the urban areas of the district and among the urban areas more in the Poona City. The facilities in each of the sectors of education have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

PRIMARY EDUCATION:-

172. The table below gives the growth of primary education in the district in a spade of 4 years.

TABLE 26

Growth of Primary Education in Poona District during 1955-59.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>
1955-56	1714	239,456
1956-57	1740	258,694
1957-58	1797	279,661
1958-59	1839	296,212

173. The above table shows that due to measures for compulsory primary education for age group 6-11 included under the Second Five Year Plan, the number of schools increased by 23.57 percent during 3 years from 1955-56.

174. In 1958-59 there were 1838 primary schools with 295,908 pupils in the district. Poona City alone had 196 primary schools with 78,949 pupils within the City Municipal limits. About 17.8 percent (263) of the total villages in the district had no schools within the village. Such villages were very small and each had population less than 500.

175. The number of schools in 1958-59 formed about 4 percent of the total primary schools in Bombay State and the pupils formed about 5.9 percent of the total number of pupils in the Bombay State.

The rate of increase of girls during 1958-59 over the previous year was more (5.7 percent) than for boys (3.6 percent.)

176. The number of teachers in the primary schools increased from 6439 in 1957-58 to 6875 in 1958-59. There was one teacher for every 43 pupils in the district during 1957-58 and the ratio remained the same in 1958-59.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

177. The total number of secondary schools decreased from 115 in 1957-58 to 109 in 1958-59. Of the 109 schools 63 were in Poona city taluka alone. The number of teachers also decreased from 1873 in 1957-58 to 1835 in 1958-59. The decrease was more significant in Poona City taluka wherein the number of highschools went down by 5. Mulshi and Vele were the only two talukas which had no secondary educational facilities at all.

178. In spite of the decrease in the number of schools, the number of pupils increased from 47,358 in 1957-58 to 49,317 in 1958-59. The rate of increase over the previous year was more for boys (5.4 percent) than for girls (2.3 percent) in 1958-59.

HIGHER EDUCATION:-

179. There were 19 institutions of higher education in the district in 1958-59, 18 of which were located in Poona City taluka and 1 was at Lonawala. Other talukas had no facilities of higher education. Of the 19 institutions, 5 related to arts and Science, 2 to medicine, 1 each to Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Commerce and Law while others were research institutes.

180. Number of teachers increased from 687 in 1957-58 to 788 in 1958-59 and the number of students increased from 11,295 in 1957-58 to 12,029 in 1958-59.

SPECIAL EDUCATION:-

181. In addition to higher educational institutions there were specialised institutions in Poona City and in the outskirts, important of them whose mention can be made were 1) Deccan College of Post Graduate Research Institute, 2) Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (3) The Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute, 4) The Maharashtra Association for the cultivation of Science, 5) The Laboratory of the Indian Drugs Research Association, Poona, 6) The Rasayan Mandir of Poona, 7) The Laboratory of the Department of Public Health, 8) The Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station,

Khadakwasla and (9) the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona. of these 9 institutions the latter 5 institutions coach students for the post Graduate Degrees or research for the University of Poona.

182. There were 45 specialised institutions in the District during 1958-59 having 3,894 boys and 330 girls. Of these 45 institutions, 11 related to technology including one Polytechnic, 12 related to arts and crafts and the remaining 22 included peripetric institutions.

183. Besides these institutions, there were 39 Remand Homes and Certified schools in district with 1952 pupils in the district during 1958-59. These special schools were concentrated more in Poona City taluka (28), and Mawal, Baramati, Dhond, Junnar, Mulshi, and Sirur talukas followed Poona City taluka. Other talukas had no such schools.

C H A P T E R V I I I

M E D I C A L A N D P U B L I C H E A L T H

184. The medical organisation of the district is essentially a hospital organisation and it renders curative medical relief to the general population with ancillary specialist sections providing medical relief, medical teaching, training of nurses and midwives, X-Ray and Laboratory technicians etc.

185. The public health organisation of the district have obligatory duties such as public vaccinations, water sanitation and control of epidemics and diseases and improvement of public health.

MEDICAL FACILITIES:

186. As at the end of the year 1958, there were 11 hospitals including maternity homes, 21 dispensaries and 66 rural Health or Primary Health Units with 200 doctors and 505 nurses and they together had a bed strength of 1460.

187. Of the 11 hospitals, 8 were in Poona City talukas, more important of them being, the famous Sasson Hospital at Poona, the Naidu Hospital for infectious diseases also at Poona and the Hospital for the Diseases of Chest at Aundh. The provision has been made under the Second Plan to expand the Sasson Hospital and the T.B. Hospital at Aundh regarding their bed strength and purchases of hospital equipments.

188. Besides, these three hospitals there are other private or mission hospitals, namely the Leprosy Hospital at Kondhave village started by

Scotland Mission of Lepers, the St. John's Hospital and the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Poona City. The Seth Tarachand Ramnath Ayurvedic Hospital in Poona City is the foremost and the biggest Ayurvedic Hospital in the Bombay State. It is attached to Tarachand Ramnath Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya which coaches students for the degree examination conducted by the State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine. The Hospital has facilities for major operations, medical treatment, Laboratory and X-Ray diagnosis.

189. There is also the Talegaon General Hospital situated near the Talegaon Railway Station. It was started in 1925 by Dr. N. S. Sardesai, a philanthropically inclined eye surgeon of Bombay. The hospital has major branches of eye, maternity and T. B. people hailing from long distances are also benefitted by this hospital.

190. Most of the dispensaries have been converted into primary Health Units which provide rural areas with prevention and curvative medical facilities. Each unit covers the surrounding area of about 50,000 persons and the mobility of the units compensates the absence of dispensaries in small villages. The unit also provides facilities for maternity and child health, family planning, medical examination of school children and vaccination of people against epidemics. There were in all 66 such units in the district during 1958.

191. A health Unit at Ghodnadi in Sirur has been functioning with the aid of Rock-Feller Foundation and it undertakes maternity and child welfare work in a compact area.

CONTROL OF EPIDEMICS AND DESEASES.

192. Other activities relating to public health in the district include mass B.C.G. vaccination, control of epidemics, school health examination and vaccination against small pox.

193. A campaign of Malaria control was started from 1st June 1953, under the Indo-American-Aid Programme in all the talukas excluding Junnar and Dhond in Poona District. Nearly 1045 villages covering population of 842,203 were benefitted by the programme under the first Five Year Plan. The programme was continued in the Second Plan also and its scope was extended to the parts all over the district. An independent office at the district level has been established during the year 1959 to concentrate the programme in the district. The number of fatal cases due to Malaria reduced from 2,997 in 1954 to 2,180 in 1958. The dispensaries of Poona Municipal Corporation reported about 36 persons attacked by Malaria during 1958-59 but no fatal case was reported

194. A districtwide B.C.G. campaign was also started from 31st August 1954 and out of 7,67,601 cases examined in the year 1955-56 about 2,34,445 were vaccinated for B.C.G.

The table below gives the details of the cases examined for B.C.G. in Poona City during 1958-59.

TABLE 27

All age groups in 1958-59.	Examined	Mantox 5 T.U.			B.C.G.	
		positive	Negative	Absent	Vaccinated	Absent
Males	3436	2146	1054	236	1053	1
Females	1593	838	625	130	623	2
TOTAL	5029	2984	1679	366	1676	3

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY

195. There were 23 villages in the district as on 31-3-1959 which had piped water supply and works in 11 villages were in progress during 1958-59. 3 more works, one each in the talukas of Baramati, Junnar and Purandhar have been proposed to be taken up in the next year. (See statement No. 26 in Part II-Abstract).

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS AMMENITIES

HOUSING

196. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona conducted a Socio Economic Survey of Poona in 1936-37 and a resurvey in 1954 which helped the Poona Municipal Corporation authorities to conduct a housing survey in 17 wards of the City in 1956. This presents factual data for a period covering nearly 20 years and throws light on the housing problem in Poona. The area surveyed in the City omitted wards in which town planning schemes were under execution and it was smaller than the area surveyed in 1937 and 1954.

DENSITY PER ROOM

197. Results of the survey revealed that an overwhelming proportion of the total population lived in 1 and 2 room tenements and that the density per room was very high. The percentage of one room tenements declined slightly in the total number of tenements as between 1937 and 1954, perhaps because of enforcement of certain municipal regulations. But no improvement was marked where 1 and 2 room tenements were taken together and there was definite deterioration in the situation between 1937 and 1954 if the number of persons per

room, either in group of 1 room or 2 rooms tenements were compared. The density of persons per room appeared to be increasing from the year 1937 to 1954 and to 1956.

TABLE 28

Tenements of various classes and their occupation in 1937, 1954 and 1956.

	<u>Tenements</u>		<u>Occupants</u>		<u>Persons per room</u>
	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
<u>1937</u>					
One Room	2,555	56	8,232	46	3.22
Two Rooms	1,136	25	4,815	27	2.12
Three Rooms	405	9	2,107	12	1.73
Four Rooms	185	4	1,078	6	1.46
Five Rooms	249	6	1,663	9	1.34
<u>1954</u>					
One Room	2,281	52.5	8,451	42.9	3.74
Two Rooms	1,191	27.4	6,072	30.8	2.59
Three Rooms	443	10.2	2,599	13.2	1.95
Four Rooms	200	4.6	1,259	6.3	1.57
Five Rooms	232	5.3	1,349	6.8	1.16
<u>1956</u>					
One Room	1,094	37.3	4,330	49.6	3.96
Two Rooms	485	16.6	2,419	27.7	2.49
Three Rooms	161	5.5	964	11.0	2.00
Four Rooms	75	2.6	513	5.9	1.71
Five Rooms	64	2.2	498	5.8	1.31
Not stated	1,050	35.8	-	-	-

TABLE 29

Median Rent (Rs) per 50 sq. ft. paid by sample families classified by duration of stay in the tenements.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1945-50</u>	<u>1939-44</u>	<u>1938</u>
1954 Survey	-	4.39	4.37	4.19	4.00	2.19	2.00
1956 Survey	4.40	4.22	3.54	3.53	2.81	1.97	1.74

198. The table 29 refers to the rents paid by the tenants. Presuming that the older occupant is protected by rent control it is revealed firstly that the level of medium rents per 50 sq.ft. area for recent occupancy is Rs. 4/- and secondly that in the medium rents paid, difference in occupancy from 1951 to 1956 makes difference of about 25 percent which may be taken as a measure of the rate of increase in the average rentals charged during recent years.

TABLE 30

Availability of water taps and Latrines (Percent).

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Years</u>		
	<u>1937</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
1. Families which did not have a water tap	18	9	10

(Statement contd. on next page)

Statement contd.:-

Sr. No.	Years			
	1937	1954	1956	
2	Families having one or more water taps	16	34	47
3	Families sharing a water tap with another family.	17	6	8
4	Families sharing a water tap with two other families.	21	6	7
5	Families sharing a water tap with three or more other families.	28	45	28
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
1	Families which did not have a latrine	18	10	11
2	Families having one or more latrines	7	11	8
3	Families sharing a latrine with another family.	11	6	7
4	Families sharing a latrine with two other families.	12	9	6
5	Families sharing a latrine with three or more families.	52	64	68

WATER AND SANITATION:-

199. The table 30 indicates the improvement in the over all position since 1937 in relation to water taps, but none in relation to availability of latrines in houses, though this is a matter in which enforcement of municipal regulations should bring a change much more readily and easily than in the supply or quality of tenements themselves. There was the large number of tenements to which no latrines were made available by the landlord and also a very large proportion of families which shared a latrine with 3 or more other families.

PLIGHT OF LOW INCOME GROUPS

200. Table 31 shows income distribution of the surveyed families in 1954 and 1956. There is the enormous proportion of families which had total income below Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1000 per annum. Even assuring some under statement of income, the bulk of the housing problem in the City like Poona, is provision of housing for families whose income falls below Rs. 100 per month and who would not, therefore, afford to pay monthly rentals of Rs 15 to Rs. 20/-. This appeared to be prevailing levels of rent for minimum accommodation in recently constructed houses of even subsidised rentals in government housing.

TABLE 31.

Distribution of Sample Families according to Total Family Income.

Total Family income (Rs).	Poona City and Suburban Area 1954 Survey.		1956 Survey	
	No. of families	percentage	No. of families	percentage
Upto Rs. 250	206	4.7	58	1.7
251-500	441	10.1	312	9.3
501-1000	1332	30.6	1168	34.9
1001-2000	1349	31.0	825	24.7
2001-3500	588	13.5	250	7.5
3501-5000	221	5.1	137	4.1
5001-7500	90	2.1	27	0.8
7501-10000	29	0.7	7	0.2
10000 and above	34	0.8	7	0.2
Income in kind only	3	0.1	-	-
Income not stated	54	1.3	550	16.6
T O T A L	4347	100	3341	100

SPREADING SLUMP

201. With the growth and improvement of communications, trade and industries the urban population of India has been fast increasing at a rate more than the rate of growth of rural population. An annual addition of 2500 families would be a modest estimate in Poona City. But the 1954 and 1956 data reveal that private and public building activities are not commensurate with the additional demand created by the increase of population. The requirements of the poor and lower middle classes are remaining unsatisfied to a greater and greater extent. Therefore, due to inadequacy of housing supply, a very large proportion of urban families are living in highly congested condition and with great inadequacy of amenities. 800 families were living in slums in 1937 according to the detailed spot count of all the slum-like localities that was taken along with socio-economic survey conducted by the Gokhale Institute, Poona, in 1937. The municipal Corporation also conducted in 1957 a survey of slum areas which revealed that 6304 families were living in these areas. A recent survey by a private agency is said to have indicated that nearly 9000 families are at present living in slums.

ELECTRICITY

202. Of the 36 towns and 1475 villages in Poona District, 13 towns and 16 villages were electrified as on 31st March 1959. Talukas of Ambegaon, Khed, Mulshi, Sirur and Vele had electricity in none of their villages. Taluka Khed is being now benefitted by the scheme namely, Electrification of Alandi and other villages under the Second Five Year Plan. (See statement No. 27 in Part II, Abstract)

203. About 9,55,61,533 K.W.H. of electric energy was generated and or purchased for the towns and villages that were electrified as on 31-3-1959, in Poona District and about 8,66.90,305 KWH of energy was consumed for various purposes, such as, domestic, commercial, industrial, public lighting and etc. in the district. The table 32 indicates the purposewise consumption of electricity in Poona district during the year 1958-59.

TABLE 32.

Consumption of Electricity in Poona District (in KWH) in 1958-59.

Source	Domestic and Commercial	Industrial Consumption	Public Lightning.	Other including special	Total
Poona Ele. Supply Co.	22,022,031	24,702,695	1,921,062	28,107,537	76,753,525
Lonavala Khandala Elec.Co.	416,171	151,080	49,085	46,413	662,749
Baramati Elec.S.Co.	179,874	1,442	46,723	9,457	237,496
Bhor Elec. Supply Co.	195,702	595,499	28,056	-	815,257
Dhond Elec. Supply Co.	43,033	-	-	-	43,033
Junnar Elec. Supply Co.	47,359	48,745	9,999	3,248	109,351
Walchandnagar Elec.S.Co.	262,574	5951,155	-	-	6,213,729
Nira Elec. Supply Co.	53,745	109,075	3,219	420	166,459
Bombay State Elec.Board	88,861	1,495,119	33,991	70,735	1,688,706
T O T A L	23,309,350	33,050,810	2,092,335	28,237,810	86,690,305

204. The total energy utilised during 1958-59 formed about 90.72 percent of the total energy purchased or generated. The utilisation of electricity is more for industrial purposes than for commercial and domestic purposes. The wastage of about 9.28 percent of the total energy generated and or purchased during the year 1958-59 may be attributed to the reasons such as leakages, resistances and broken downs etc.

CRIME AND POLICE

205. In 1958, there were 29 Police stations and 42 outposts in Poona District of which 8 police stations were in Poona City only. These police stations and outposts together served an area of 6023 sq.miles

Police officers and 3499 police constables in the district of 100 officers and 2480 constables were in Poona City and suburban areas of the district. Including the officers there was a policeman for every 1.66 sq.mile area and for every 538 persons respectively for 1957. The concentration of police constables was more in urban area than in the rural areas of the district. The figures were one policeman for every 369 urban people and for 946 rural people of the district against the corresponding figures of 336 and 1076 respectively in 1958. The following table gives the number of cognisable crimes in the district during the years 1957 and 1958.

TABLE 33

Statement of cognisable crimes in Poona District

Year	Cognisable crimes	Murders	Attempt to murder and culpable homicides	Decoits	Robberies	House breaking	Thefts incl. cattle thefts	Cases of receiving stolen property	Serious crimes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957	13699	59	13	50	125	1052	2575	3	173
1958	13699	65	13	28	74	895	1133	8	120

206. The number of cognisable crimes and murders were reported more in the year 1957 than in 1958, while the other crimes including house breaking, decoits, robberies etc. reduced in 1958 considerably.

207. The following table indicates the number of officers and police constables from Poona District, who underwent special training in mob-control under the scheme started in this district from 1st June 1958.

TABLE 34.

Number of		Policemen trained in Mob-Control etc.		
		Sub-Inspect.	Head-Const.	Constables
Bombay		19	200	1800
Poona City and Rural		16		1300
Bombay State	4	46	648	2652
				23125

Figures of Bombay City and the State have been given for comparison with those of Poona District.

208. The crime statistics given in table No. 33 will not be complete in itself unless it accompanies with the judicial statistics relating to trials and convictions at the court. The table below gives the Judicial

statistics of Poona District for the year 1957 and 1958.

TABLE 35

Cases tried of cognisable crimes and convictions thereof

	1957	1958
1. No. of cases tried	67,149	67,855
2. No. of accused persons sentenced	62,313	62,447
a) simple and/or rigorous imprisonment	5,935	4,851
b) life imprisonment	3	12
c) Death sentence	-	-
d) No. of persons fined	58,484	58,407
3. No. of persons acquitted	12,983	13,914

209. The table below gives the statistics of cases tried for small causes.

TABLE 36

No. of Cases tried for Small Causes during 1957 and 1958.

Causes	1957	1958
1. House breaking	474	468
2. Thefts and burglaries	930	910
3. Prohibition	2,766	3,455
4. Traffic Regulation (All Bombay police Act)	16,082	16,250
5. Others	46,897	46,772
T O T A L	67,149	67,855

ENTERTAINMENT

210. There were in Poona district 35 permanent 1 quasi permanent and 9 touring talkies including drama and cinema houses and open air theatres during 1958-59. The average daily attendance per theatre was 636 for permanent theatres, 125 for quasi permanent theatres and 145 for touring talkies. About Rs. 26,10,510 were realised during 1958-59 by way of entertainment tax collected from all such theatres in the district.

CENSUS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

211. According to the Census of Govt. Employees of Bombay State as on 1st July 1958, by the Finance Department there were 17,391 employees in Poona District working in all classes and pay scales compared to 43,747 for Poona Division and 2,85,734 in the Bombay State of the total strength of 17,391 in the district, 161 were class I officers, 487 were class II officer, 13,337 were in class III and 3,356 were in class IV which included peons, attendants and other manual staff. 16,384 employees were in basic payrange of Rs. 0-250; 969 were in a basic pay

range of Rs. 251-1000; 35 were in the range of Rs. 1001- 2000 and only 3 were in a basic pay range of above Rs 2001.

C H A P T E R X

T R A N S P O R T A N D C O M M U N I C A T I O N

212. Transport and communication are intimately connected with the growth of agriculture, industry and trade. From the beginning of the 20th century, Poona has been trying to keep pace with modern developments in transport and communication. Vast improvements have been made in transport and by roads, railways and air and in communication by post telegraph, telephone and wireless. This is evident from the table below which indicates the growth in the persons engaged in transport and communication during the year 1881 and 1951.

TABLE 37

Persons engaged in Transport and Communication in Poona District.

1881		1951	
Catagory	No.of per- sons engaged.	Catagory	No.of persons engaged.
1	2	3	4
Railway-	2,204	Transport by Railways	6,813
Roads	2,323	Transport by Roads.	7,926
Canals, rivers and seas	42	Transport by water	97
Message	648	Transport by air	91
		Postal services	1,147
		Telegraph services	317
		Telephone services	200
		Wireless services	161
T O T A L	5,217	T A L	16,752

ROADS

213. Like other Deccan districts, Poona had to depend on road communications to a large extent and roads have played a considerable part in its economy since the earliest time. Road construction which began in the district on a large scale in the 19th century was concentrated in linking with the neighbouring district and also with Bombay. Later on it was concentrated on linking up all the centres of production and distribution with Poona City as the activities of the District in agriculture, industries and trade developed.

SYSTEM:-

214. The main trunk lines, such as Bombay-Poona Road, Poona Bangalore Road, Poona-Sholapur Road, the Poona-Nasik Road and Poona-Ahmednagar Road and

its several feeders form the road system of Poona District. The main trunk lines and its important feeders are usually constructed and metalled and are maintained by the State Government while others are left to local bodies to be maintained out of their own funds.

TOTAL ROAD MILEAGE

215. The total road mileage of the district was 2,074.41 miles in 1958-59 and it formed 6 percent of the total road mileage in the State. Metal roads increased from 963 miles in 1957-58 to 1214.60 miles in 1958-59. The metalled roads formed 58.6 percent of the total road mileage. 51.46 percent of the metalled roads belonged to the State Government, 8.96 percent to Poona City Municipal Corporation, 36.66 percent belonged to the Dist. Local Board and the remaining 2.98 percent belonged to all other municipalities together.

216. The area served by each road mile was 2.9 sq. miles in 1958-59. The population served by each road mile was 940 persons in 1958-59.

STATE ROADS.

217. The roads under the control of the State Governments had a length of 667.48 miles during 1958-59 and they formed 32.18 percent of the total road mileage of the district. The national highways, namely the Bombay-Poona Road, the Poona-Sholapur Road, the Poona-Nasik Road and the Poona-Banglore Road, the State highways, namely, the Poona-Ahmednagar Road and a major district road namely the Poona-Baramati Road are some of the important arterial roads in the district.

D.L.B. ROADS.

218. The District Local Board managed during 1958-59 about 1213.93 miles of road including the cart track which formed nearly 58.52 percent of the total road mileage of the District. 63.32 percent of the road with the D.L.B. were unmetalled which during monsoon rendered inserviceable. These roads link up highways, railway stations, market towns, headquarter of talukas and Poona City.

MUNICIPAL ROADS

219. The thirteen municipalities including the Poona Municipal Corporation in the district had 193 miles of roads under their jurisdiction during 1958-59 and they formed 9.30 percent of the total road mileage in the District. 74.87 percent of these roads were metalled and 121.65 miles of the 193 miles of municipal roads were located within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation.

220. ROAD TRANSPORT : The State Transport Service since its introduction

in the year 1948 has brought out unification of control and extension of service in the sphere of motor bus transport to agriculture and business.

221. As at the end of February 1959, there was a fleet of about 210 buses operating on 158 different routes in Poona Division of the State Transport Services. On an average about 168 vehicles were running per day with an average utilisation of 138 miles per day per vehicle. The average daily earnings of the Poona Division of S.T. was Rs. 33,114 in February 1959 at a rate of Rs. 197 per vehicle per day and at 3.9 nP per seat per mile. A common man in the district travelled in February 1959 on an average about 22.84 miles per day. The 'S.T.' buses carried on an average 28,975 passengers per day levying a revenue of about Rs. 1.14 per passenger.

222. The Poona Municipal Transport as the Corporation's undertaking had a fleet 113 vehicles and about 78 buses were running per day during 1958-59 on 24 different routes with a total route mileage of 106.2 miles. The P.M.T. buses carried during 1958-59 about 3,48,27,204 passengers with a daily average of 1208 passengers per bus. The P.M.T. had an expected income of about Rs. 34,23,500 during 1958-59, with an average of daily receipt of more than Rs. 900. The undertaking had employed during 1958-59, 238 drivers and 235 Conductors (including those on daily wages) and a supervisory staff of 79 persons.

223. Besides, the P.M.T. and S.T. buses, there were in Poona District 191 taxis, 246 auto-rikshas, 19 victorias, 43 tongas and 43 bullock carts during 1958-59 which were by no means of less important transport units available to the public.

WATER TRANSPORT

224. The transport along the rivers in the district was not in an organised form except for a motor launch service run by Deccan Waterways Co. between Khadakwasla (T-Haveli), and Kuruna Bk. (Vele Mahal) a distance of about 20 miles touching number of villages in the talukas of Haveli, Mulshi, and Vele Mahal.

AIR TRANSPORT

225. Poona as it falls on the south bound air service from Bombay, it has facilities for air travel. The Lohogaon aerodrome in the district is located at 7 miles of northeast of the Poona City and is a military air field under the control of Defence Department.

RAILWAYS

226. The main line of the Central Railway emanating from Bombay

enters the Poona District at Khandala near the crest of Sanhyadris and courses through the district for 107 miles cutting across the taluka of Mawal, Mulshi, Haveli, Poona City, Dhond and Indapur. Besides the main line, there is Dhond-Baramati line of narrow guage cutting across the talukas of Dhond and Baramati for 28 miles.

227. The route railway mileage in the District stood at 183 miles during 1958-59. The district had 30.4 miles of railway per 1000 sq. miles in comparision with the corresponding figure of 33.4 miles per 1000 sq.miles for the Bombay State and 28 miles per 1000 sq.miles for the Indian Union. The comparision was less favourable for the district in respect of railway route mileage per lakh of population as the district has been densely populated. Whereas the Bombay State had about 13.2 miles of railway route per lakh of population, Poona District had nearly 9.9 miles during 1958-59. The corresponding figures for the Indian Union was about 10 miles.

228. There were 25 stations on the broadguage line of the Central Railway, 11 station on the meter guage line of the Southern Railway and 4 stations on narrow guage line of the Central Rly. in the district Poona is a junction for the former two lines while Dhond is a junction for the broadguage and narrow guage of the Central Railways.

229. The table below shows the percentage of village with and without railway stations classified according to their distances from the nearest railway stations (based on 1951 Census).

TABLE 38

Percentage of villages with and without Railway Stations.

Taluka	Percentage of villages with and without Railway Stations						
	within the villa-ge.	Within two miles.	Within 2 to 5 miles.	Within 5 to 10 miles.	10 miles and above	Dist-ance not known	Total No.of villa-ges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ambegaon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	101
2. Baramati	3.33	6.66	10.00	48.34	31.67	Nil	60
3. Bhore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	181
4. Dhond	9.38	4.67	40.62	37.51	7.81	Nil	64
5. Haveli	1.71	5.98	25.64	28.21	35.90	2.56	117
6. Indapur	2.50	1.25	10.00	28.75	57.50	Nil	80
7. Junnar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	77.10	22.90	135
8. Khed	Nil	Nil	1.29	10.97	87.74	Nil	155
9. Mawal	1.79	3.37	33.93	36.30	24.41	Nil	168
10. Mulshi	0.76	Nil	6.06	6.82	86.36	Nil	132
11. Poona City	33.33	33.34	33.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
12. Purandhar	4.88	6.10	29.27	30.48	29.27	Nil	82
13. Sirur	Nil	Nil	1.30	16.89	81.81	Nil	77
14. Vele (Mahal)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	124
POONA DISTRICT	1.42	1.84	11.05	15.86	67.60	2.23	1475

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2. Baramati	3.33	6.66	10.00	48.34	31.67	Nil	60
3. Bhore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	181
4. Dhond	9.38	4.67	40.63	37.51	7.81	Nil	64
5. Haveli	1.71	5.98	25.64	28.21	35.90	2.56	117
6. Indapur	2.50	1.25	10.00	28.75	57.50	Nil	80
7. Junnar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	77.10	22.90	135
8. Khed	Nil	Nil	1.29	10.97	87.74	Nil	155
9. Mawal	1.79	3.37	33.93	36.30	24.41	Nil	168
10. Mulshi	0.76	Nil	6.06	6.82	86.36	Nil	132
11. Poona City	33.33	33.34	33.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
12. Purandhar	4.88	6.10	29.27	30.48	29.27	Nil	82
13. Sirur	Nil	Nil	1.30	16.89	81.81	Nil	77
14. Vele (Mahal)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	Nil	124
POONA DISTRICT	1.42	1.84	11.05	15.86	67.60	2.23	1475

:-TABLE 41:-

Area and Population served by Post and Telegraphs offices in Poona District as on 31-3-1959.

Taluka	as on 31-3-59.			Area in sq.mile	Population as per 1951 Census	Per single and or Telegraph Offices	
	Post Office No.	Posts and Tel. Office No.	Total No.			Area in sq. miles.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ambegaon	14	3	17	401.5	98,880	23.6	5,816
Baramati	21	2	23	539.7	1,34,271	23.5	4,299
Bhor	3	2	5	324.8	73,711	65.0	14,742
Dhond	15	3	18	516.1	89,162	28.7	4,953
Haveli	23	11	34	514.9	1,80,653	15.1	5,313
Indapur	16	4	20	585.8	1,12,304	29.3	5,615
Junnar	18	9	27	532.7	1,40,287	19.7	5,196
Khed	14	4	18	539.4	1,26,457	41.1	6,914
Mawal	8	5	13	413.8	98,386	31.8	7,568
Mulshi	4	2	6	353.3	68,884	58.9	11,480
Poona City	18	34	52	67.8	5,94,083	1.3	11,424
Purandhar	15	5	20	426.5	1,03,399	21.3	5,170
Sirur	15	2	17	610.5	1,03,108	35.9	6,065
Vele (Mahal)	1	2	3	196.2	27,391	65.4	9,130
POONA DISTRICT	182	91	273	6023.0	19,50,976	22.1	7,147

234. The tables 40 and 41 indicate that the availability of posts and telegraph facilities was scarce in the talukas of Bhor, Khed, Mawal Mulshi and in Vele Mahal and that only 8.14 percent of the villages in the district had post offices within the villages and about 85.74 percent of the villages were located at a distance more than 2 miles from their nearest post and or telegraph office. About 194 villages in the district had a post office within the village.

235. In the district, there was a post and or telegraph office for every 22.1 sq. miles area and for about every 7147 persons during the year 1958-59. There were 863 letter boxes and 444 postmen in the district. When compared with the figures of previous year the number of post offices decreased from 194 to 182 while the number of posts and telegraph offices increased from 84 to 91 in the district during 1958-59.

236. Number of telephone offices also increased from 26 in 1957-58 to 28 in 1958-59 of which 13 were in Poona City taluka. The total number of radio licenses also increased from 20,853 in 1957-58 to 21,969 in 1958-59.

237. The Co-operative movement is a twentieth century development in India. Co-operation implies common effort for a common objective. According to the international Labour Organisation "a co-operative Society is an association of economically weak, who voluntarily associating on the basis of equal rights and equal responsibility, transfer to an undertaking one or several of their economic needs which are common to them all, but which each of them is unable fully to satisfy by his own individual efforts, and manage and use such undertakings by mutual collaboration to their common material and moral advantage." The co-operation movement in this state embraces various aspects of economic activities such as extension of agricultural credit and re-organisation of agriculture by making available to a villager improved implements and lending him money to buy the implements for carrying electric power to his village for lift irrigation or for his small industries. The co-operation movement also embraces activities such as processing and marketing of agricultural produce, sale of agricultural domestic requisite, organisation of subsidiary and cottage industries and formation of Milk Producers and Supply Unions. Various activities for the welfare of Backward classes and the weaker section of the community are also being brought within the co-operative fold. The co-operative movement in India was started with the specific object of combating rural indebtedness and supplying rural credit.

GROWTH:

238. The co-operative Societies Act of 1904 was the first landmark in the history of the co-operative movement, in India. Co-operation was made provincial "transferred" subject under the Reform Act of 1919 passed on the basis of MacLagan Committee's Report, but in 1925 Bombay Government passed a separate co-operative Societies Act. After the publication of All India Rural Credit Survey Report, attempts are being made to broaden the functions of primary credit, so as to embrace more and more aspects of the life of a cultivator, as it has been felt that faster growth of the movement could be enhanced by not confining it to credit side. An idea of the growth of the co-operative movement is obtained from the fact that the number of societies of four types, their membership and total working capital increased from 937, 1,40,348, and Rs. 41,527 thousands in 1957-58 to 1031, 1,52,631

and Rs. 70,101 thousands in 1958-59. These types of societies included agricultural credit, agricultural non-credit, non-agricultural credit and non-agricultural non-credit societies. Besides these societies there were central financing agencies operating in the district and was the District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Poona. This bank with its 15 branches throughout the district had a membership of 6209 and a working capital of Rs. 33,460 thousands during 1958-59. There was also a District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. functioning at Poona with a membership of 805 and a working capital of Rs. 1.71 thousands. There were 3 other types of societies in Poona City with 227 members and a working capital of Rs. 26,255. Besides, there were a Co-operative Sugar Federation, a District Co-operative Board and a Divisional Co-operative Board at Poona. In the table below the details of the progress of the co-operative movement in the district during the co-operative year 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58 are given.

TABLE 42.

Progress of the Co-operative Movement in Poona District.

Types of Socys.	No. of Societies		Membership		Working capital (Rs.000)	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Agricultural Credit.	517 (55.2)	568 (44.9)	60,070 (42.7)	67,711 (44.4)	14,938 (35.6)	18,354 (26.2)
Non-Agricultural Credit.	103 (11.0)	108 (10.5)	54,492 (38.7)	55,103 (36.1)	19,639 (46.8)	17,389 (24.8)
Agricultural Non-Credit.	24 (2.5)	75 (7.3)	4,515 (3.3)	6,554 (4.3)	1,378 (4.3)	5,034 (7.2)
Non-Agricultural Non-Credit.	293 (31.3)	280 (37.3)	21,271 (15.3)	23,263 (15.2)	5,582 (13.3)	29,324 (41.8)
T O T A L ...	937	1031	1,40,348	152631	41,527	70,101

Note:-Figure in the brackets are percentages to the total in the respective columns.

239. It would be seen from the table 42 that as in the past the credit side of the movement continued to be predominant and the credit sector accounted for nearly 51 percent of the total working capital and nearly 80.50 percent of the total membership. As among the different types of societies, non-agricultural non credit societies showed a larger increase than other types. Taking together all the four types of societies, the number, membership and the working capital increased by 10.03 percent, 3.75 percent and 68.81 percent respectively during 1958-59 over the year 1957-58 figures. Similarly, an increase in the

Loans advanced during the year from Rs. 20,925 thousands in 1957-58 to Rs. 23,769 thousands in 1958-59 by the societies which form the base of movement, gives some idea of progress made. It is however, a cause of anxiety that the percentage of loans over dues to the loans outstanding was as high as 23.46 during 1958-59. About 107 societies have gone into liquidation as on 30-6-1959. The working capital per society increased from Rs. 44,319 in 1957-58 to Rs. 67,993 in 1958-59 while the working capital per member increased from Rs. 296 to 460 in 1958-59. Another indication of the progress of the co-operative movement has made is the proportion of population which has been brought into its fold. Assuming the average size of the Indian family as 5 persons, the co-operative movement in 1958-59 covered a population of 7,63,155 persons and formed 38.11 percent of the population of the district in 1951 and the movement in 1957-58 covered the population of 7,01,740 persons which formed 35.97 percent of the population of the District in 1951.

240. This short survey of the progress shows that the co-operative movement was yet serving a small percentage of the population and although the number of non-credit societies had increased, the credit side of the co-operation was more developed. In order, therefore, to make the movement broad based, due attention should be paid to the non-credit side of the movement.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

241. The co-operation credit has been recognised as a solution for the two fold problem of inadequacy and unsuitability that is perennially presented by agricultural credit. In the opinion of the experts the rural population can be served efficiently and economically by multipurpose societies. The paucity of properment to manage several societies and the disinclination of the villagers to be involved in a multiplicity of agencies, due mostly to their habits of dealing with the richer among them for their various needs, also support multipurpose societies. Moreover the main object of the single purpose agricultural credit society can not be achieved where credit is separated from supply and sale and other non-credit activities. With this object in view multipurpose societies are being framed instead of purely credit societies. The societies undertake variety of functions such as supply of agricultural requirements, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, besides the provision of credit.

242. The number of agricultural credit societies in the district increased from 517 in 1957-58 to 568 in 1958-59. The total working capital per society increased from Rs. 28,900 in 1957-58 to Rs. 32,630 in 1958-59 and the working capital per member increased from Rs. 249 in 1957-58 to Rs. 271 in 1958-59. The loans advanced by the societies stood at Rs. 7,122 thousands during 1958-59 against Rs. 7,242 thousands in 1957-58. The amount of overdues at the end of the year 1958-59 was Rs. 53,90,723 i.e. 34.83 percent of the total outstanding. The rate of interest by the societies was about 8.0 percent per annum. The total cost of management of the societies was Rs. 3,81,954 for 568 societies i.e. Rs. 672 per society and Rs. 5.64 per member.

243. The primary agricultural credit societies are financially weak and therefore, are not able to benefit the cultivator as they should.

244. The capital structure of the agricultural credit societies is defective. The low proportion of owned funds and small deposits are causes of financial weakness of the agricultural credit societies. The average size of agricultural credit society is also small. The table 43 indicates the capital structure of the agricultural credit societies

TABLE 43

Capital structure of the Agricultural Credit Societies.
(1958-59)

Head.	1958-59	
	Amount in Rs.	Percentage to the total.
Share capital	47,25,256	25.8
Deposits:		
Members	1,18,231	0.6
Non-Members	50,271	0.3
Loans:		
Government	2,45,259	1.3
other than Government.	1,19,20,053	65.1
Reserve and other funds.	12,54,593	6.9
Total working capital	1,83,13,663	100.0

245. The analysis of the working capital of these societies shows that the share capital and the deposits formed 25.8 percent and 0.9 percent of the total working capital in 1958-59. The average share capital and deposits per society amounted respectively to Rs. 8,319 and Rs. 2,965 for 1958-59. The average share capital and deposits per member worked out to be Rs. 69,73 and Rs. 2.43 for 1958-59. The major portion of the working capital was made up of out side borrowings.

The low proportion of owned funds and small deposits are causes of financial weakness of the agricultural credit societies. It is this weakness in the capital structure of these agricultural credit societies which prevents them from fulfilling their main objective of supplying cheap and easy credit to the cultivator.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

246. These are wholly the urban credit societies and the movement in these indicate the urban credit movement helping the small trades, artisans, employees and workers in factories with credits they require. Since the loans advanced by these societies bear fixed ratio with the income of a borrowee, they are within the repaying capacity of a borrower. The payments are also regular and in many cases employers co-operate with the societies by effecting deductions from the monthly pay rolls of the indebted employees. Good banking facilities are also provided by these societies in order to attract funds.

247. The number and the membership of these societies in 1958-59 increased by 4.9 percent and 1.1 percent respectively over the 1957-58 figures, while the working capital decreased by 11.5 percent. These societies attract sizeable deposits and they do not depend on outside borrowing to the extent their rural counter parts do.

248. The working capital of these societies per member and per society decreased from Rs. 260 and Rs. 1,90,670 in 1957-58 to Rs. 31 and Rs. 1,61,009 respectively. The analysis of the working capital of these societies for 1958-59 shows that the share capital and the deposits formed 25.4 percent and 64.2 percent respectively of the working capital. The average share capital and deposits per member was Rs. 80.30 nP and Rs. 202.65 nP respectively, while it was Rs. 40,971 and Rs. 103,394 respectively per society. About 81.04 percent of the deposits came from the non-members. The loans advanced stood at Rs. 15,216 thousands in 1958-59 against the corresponding figure of Rs. 13,368 thousands in 1957-58. The loans over due as on 30-6-1959 stood at Rs. 9,90,361 i.e. only 8.3 percent of the loans outstanding during 1958-59.

249. The rate of interest charged varied from about 8 percent to 9.5 percent per annum and the total cost of management for 108 societies was Rs. 6,57,936 for 1958-59 with a average of Rs. 6,092 per society.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

250. The agricultural non-credit societies included production, sale and service societies relating to agriculture. The total number of agricultural non-credit societies, their membership and their working capital increased from 24, 4515 and Rs. 1,378 thousands in 1957-58, to 75, 6554 and Rs. 5,034 thousands respectively in 1958-59. The working capital per society and per member increased from Rs. 57,416 and Rs. 695 in 1957-58 to Rs. 67,120 and Rs. 769 in 1958-59.

251. The total working capital of these societies is composed of 57 percent by borrowing and 16.7 percent by share capital and more than half of the borrowing had been from Government.

252. The loans advanced stood at Rs. 14,23,497 during 1958-59 against that of Rs. 2,46,653 in 1957-58. The loans over due as on 30-6-1959 stood at Rs. 395,185 i.e. 53.22 percent of the loans outstanding. The rate of interest charged was about 8 percent and the goods worth Rs. 3,95,201 was sold out by the Farming societies during 1958-59.

NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

253. This type of societies include consumer societies, production and sale societies, such as weavers societies, tanners association, housing societies, social service societies and etc.

254. The total membership of these societies and their working capital increased from 21,271 and Rs. 5,582 thousands in 1957-58 to 23,263 and Rs. 29,324 thousands respectively in 1958-59, while the total number of societies decreased from 293 in 1957-58 to 280 in 1958-59. But the working capital per society and per member increased from Rs. 19,051 and Rs. 262 in 1957-58 to Rs. 104,729 and Rs. 1261 in 1958-59. The loans advanced stood at Rs. 32,786 against that of Rs. 68,127 in 1957-58. The loans over due as on 30-6-1959 stood at Rs. 35,122 i.e. only 4.24 percent of the loans outstanding during 1958-59.

C H A P T E R X I

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

255. A comprehensive system of local self government is indispensable for the success of democracy, not only because it offers the widest possible opportunity for the political education of the people, but also because it is essential in the successful administration of many of the welfare services undertaken by a progressive State. The units of local self government in the district are the village Panchayats, the

the Municipal Corporation of Poona City and other municipalities, the District Local Board and various statutory bodies enjoying local authorities in the district.

THE PANCHAYATS.

256. Village Panchayats form local units of administration for villages. Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (VI of 1953) as amended upto 1st July 1949 in every local areas which has a population not less than 2000, a panchayat has to be established. A panchayat can be established in a village with population less than 1000 if there is spontaneous demand for it from the villagers and if the Government considers to establish it. In the implementation of the plan for rural development the role of village panchayat is assuming increasing importance. Already in the areas where C.D. Projects and N.E.S. Blocks have been started, the panchayats have been closely associated with the development work. It is the policy of the Government to make every village a self contained unit capable of carrying out the needs of the people and managing its own affairs, social, economic and cultural.

257. The number of village panchayats in Poona district increased from 463 as on 31-3-1958 to 651 as on 31-3-1959 and they covered about 1505 villages and urban areas in the Poona District. Of the 651 village panchayats, 335 village panchayats were group panchayats and they covered about 1189 villages and urban areas. By the end of the year 1958-59, almost all the villages in the district were covered by the panchayats although many of these had no panchayat within the village. The proportion of group panchayats was more in the talukas of Khed, Mawal, Mulshi, Bhore and Ambegaon where more than 50 percent of the panchayats were group panchayats.

258. On the basis of their efficiency, the village panchayats are classified into 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes and the functions delegated to them differ according to these classification. Of the 651 village panchayats in existence as on 31-3-1959, 7 were returned in 'A' class, 36 in 'B' class and the remaining 608 were classified as belonging to 'C' class of panchayats.

THE MUNICIPALITIES.

259. The 12 municipalities in the different parts of the district and the Poona City Municipal Corporation together covered an area of about 190 sq. miles with a population of 6,77,896.

POONA CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:

260. Consequent on the enactment of the Bombay Provincial Corporation Act (LIX of 1949) the Municipal corporation of the Poona City enjoys powers similar to those of Bombay City Municipal Corporation. The corporation covers an area of about 50 sq. miles with a population of 4,80,982.

261. Since 11th December 1957 the Corporation constitutes of 65 elected members and during the year 1958-59 66 meetings were called of which 48 adjourned. The corporation had given donations of Rs. 60,510 to 56 registered and Rs. 13,800 to 22 unregistered charities or institutions in the Poona City. The corporation conducted during 1958-59 67 primary schools for boys and 35 primary schools for girls educating about 48,457 pupils in these schools. Besides these, there were in corporation area 60 primary schools for boys and girls and 26 primary schools for girls with 27,379 pupils run by private agencies. The corporation employed about 4800 persons besides 978 primary school teachers during 1958-59, of which about 250 were medical and veterinary staff. The corporation had an annual demand of more than Rs. 60 lakhs of tax from its house property from about 25,500 houses with annual letting value of more than Rs. 259 lakhs. The total receipt at the 28 outposts for octroi during 1958-59 was Rs. 84,31,862. The corporation conducted one hospital, 16 dispensaries and 4 maternity homes. They together had a bed strength of 225 with 32 doctors and 21 nurses. About 4,037 patients at the Dr. Naidu Hospital for infectious diseases and 5,56,804 patients in various dispensaries were treated during 1958-59 for different diseases. The dispensaries collected Rs. 1,12,043 by way of fees charged to the patients.

262. The other municipalities in the district are governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act (III of 1901). These were working at Alandi, Baramati, Bhor, Dhond, Indapur, Jejuri, Junnar, Saswad, Sirur and Talegaon (Dabhade). They together employed 900 persons including about 45 medical and veterinary staff and about 5 teaching staff. These 12 municipalities together had an annual demand of about Rs. 5,33,479 of tax from about 14,100 house properties. In the area of these municipalities, there were 72 tongas, 13 taxis, 5204 cycles, 115 motor lorries, and 530 bullock carts.

THE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

263. The area administered by the board has nearly 5,833 sq. miles

and according to the census of 1951 it contained a population of 12,71,990. The board is wholly elected and was composed of 60 members 10 of these were reserved for women, schedules castes and scheduled tribes. Its term of office is three years, extendable upto 4 years by order of the Director of Local Authorities. The revenues carrying out its functions are derived from grant-in-aid by the State, taxes, rent or profit occurring from the properties of the board. The income and expenditure of the Board during 1958-59 was as follows:-

TABLE NO. 44

Sr. No.	Items	Income		Expenditure
		Grant received	Total	
1	Revenue etc.	1,05,454	1,05,454	-
2.	Rates, cess, tax etc.	-	3,55,101	-
3.	Interest	-	15,110	-
4.	Medical	30,116	50,438	1,33,020
5.	Scientific and other Misc. Department.	30,893	30,893	53,499
6.	Civil works	1,98,558	2,16,801	9,53,819
7.	Miscellaneous	73,624	2,30,353	1,71,895
8.	Suspense Account.	7,88,703	21,03,360	17,01,175
Total : excl. Opening Bal.		12,28,348	31,07,510	13,12,233
incl. Opening Bal.		-	42,07,810	30,13,408

264. The District Local Board of Poona had 60 elected members and an elected President. It employed nearly 250 regular persons on the staff including technical and professional persons. As at the end of the 31st March 1959, the Board had under its control had a total road mileage of 1214 miles including the village approach roads. The roads of 263.21 miles were transferred during 1958-59 to the Public Works Department. The board had undertaken digging of new wells in the Junnar and Baramati talukas under the village water supply scheme financed by the Government. The board treats all public and private wells with potassium permanganate where epidemics are likely to prevail. The board maintained 4 allopathic and 9 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 3 veterinary dispensaries at Khed, Kedgaon and Junnar. The board also maintained 188 medical boxes in the villages.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.

265. Since the enforcement of the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) from 1st April 1949, the control of primary education has virtually been transferred from smaller municipalities and the District Local Board to the Poona District School Board. The Board consisted of 16 elected members and an elected president. The Board had under its control 1596 primary schools during 1958-59 in Poona.

district and it employed about 8000 persons including 4,723 primary school teachers. All smaller municipalities have to pay to the Board only 5 percent of the rateable value of their properties for meeting the expenses on education.

OTHER LOCAL BOARDS.

266. Other local boards included the Poona Cantonment Board, the Kirkee Cantonment Board and the newly started Dehu Road Cantonment Board.

267. The Poona Cantonment Board administered the area of 5.4 sq. miles of the Poona Cantonment area and it commanded according to 1951 census a population of 59,091. It conducted 33 primary schools employing about 189 teachers during 1958-59.

268. The Kirkee Cantonment Board administered the area of 5.1 sq. miles and had a population of 48,552 as per 1951 census.

The Dehuroad Cantonment Board was formulated only since 10th November 1958.

C H A P T E R XIII

C O M M U N I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T

269. The nationwide programme of community development started under the First Five Year Plan in October 1952 aims at building up a new life and at the creation of new pattern of society in rural India by way of introducing measures for rapid increase in food production, promotion of education and health and by way of introducing new skills and crafts which form an integral part of rural life.

270. As per the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta, Committee there were only one stage I Block of Sirur and two C.D.Blocks of Haveli and Purandhar were functioning during the year 1957-58. The scheme was extended to Ambegaon taluka in 1958-59 by inaugurating the stage I Block of Ambegaon on 1st April 1958. Besides, Pre-extension stage was made applicable to the talukas of Bhor and Vele on 2nd October 1958. The table below shows the details of the two types of blocks in Poona district as on 31st March 1959.

TABLE 45

Location of the Block.	Date of inauguration or conversion.	Area in sq. miles	Total No. of villages	Total population	No. of blocks of C.P.A. pattern.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Stage I</u>					
Ambegaon	1-4-1958	401.5	100	98,880	1½
Sirur	1-4-1957	610.5	79	1,03,108	1½
<u>C.D.</u>					
Haveli	1-11-1956	514.9	124	1,80,653	2½
Purandhar	1-5-1956	426.5	84	1,03,399	1½
T O T A L		1953.4	387	4,76,040	7½

271. The blocks together cover 32.43 percent of the area of the district, 24.40 percent of the total population and 26.23 percent of the total villages in Poona district. The stage I and C.D. Blocks respectively cover 16.73 percent and 15.70 percent of the area of the district respectively, 10.35 percent and 14.05 percent of the total population and 12.13 percent and 14.10 percent of the total villages in the district.

272. All the Blocks were classified in 'A' grades during 1958-59 on the basis of their actual expenditure during the year as percentage to the prorata expenditure. About Rs. 121.5 percent (Rs. 19.40 lakhs) of the years allotment of Rs. 15.93 lakhs for the four blocks together was utilised during the year 1958-59 over various activities undertaken in the programme.

273. About 7,061 B.Mds. of improved seeds of all types of cereals and 66,225 B.Mds. of fertilisers including ammonium chloride and super phosphate were distributed in the four blocks, during the year 1958-59. About 1580 compost pits were dug, 549 demonstration trails and other agricultural trials were held, 44 acres of land were brought under cultivation of fruit and 1523 acres under vegetables.

274. About 32 bandharas were constructed, 29 co-operative societies with the membership of 1498 were organised. For improvement of animal husbandry, 1,645 bullocks were castrated and 37 premium bulls were supplied to the cultivators.

275. In the field of public health dispensary buildings were constructed and 1,78,172 persons were vaccinated or revaccinated. 61 drinking water wells were constructed and 73 old wells were repaired.

276. About 208 adult education centres were opened making 1240 adults literate. 44 primary school buildings were also constructed in the district in the four blocks.

277. The expenditure upto the end of 1958-59 on the projects since the inauguration of the respective blocks by the Govt. had amounted to Rs. 50.50 lakhs including the Dollar expenditure incurred under the C.D.Blocks of Hayali and Purandhar. The programme had been very popular in the district which is clear from the part played by the people in the ambitious programme envisaging allround development of rural areas by way of contributing about Rs. 26.19 lakhs in cash or kind or labour in the four blocks since their respective inaugurations.

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CHAPTER XIV

* REVIEW OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN *

INTRODUCTION

278. The basic objectives of the Second Five Year Plan are (1) sizeable increase in the national income (2) rapid industrialization with emphasis on development of basic and heavy industries (3) expansion of employment opportunities and (4) reduction of inequalities of income and wealth and more even distribution of economic power. The essential feature of our planning, besides trying to secure economic advancement for the country, is to raise the social status of the common man.

279. The development programme consisting 141 current schemes undertaken by the various district offices in Poona district had an outlay of about Rs. 277.41 lakhs for the year 1958-59 and an expenditure of about Rs. 347.49 lakhs was incurred during that year under the various heads of development. About 62.39 percent of the total expenditure was on schemes whose benefit was extended over the entire district, 25.34 percent was on schemes above District level and only 12.27 percent was on schemes below district level.

280. Those 141 schemes, the details of progress for which are given at the end of the review, relate to activities such as administration research, training and collection of statistics. The table below gives an abstract of provisions and utilisations thereof for the schemes grouped under 6 major heads.

TABLE 46

Progress of Expenditure 1958-59 and programme for 1959-60.

Sr. No.	Development Head	Expenditure in 1957-58 (revised)	1958-59		Budget for 1959-60.
			Budget	Expenditure (anticipated)	
1	2	4	5	6	7
(Rs. in thousands)					

Statement contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Agriculture and Community Devpt.	6042 .95	7060.25	9665.63	9708.77	
2. Major & Medium Irrigation & Power.	8485 .05	15005.66	16028.90	24924.00	
3. Industry and Mining.	307.35	484.85	379.87	1579.24	
4. Transport & Communications	322.20	919.50	1034.20	508.24	
5. Social Services	5293.58	4189.28	6713.63	3601.71	
6. Scientific & Industrial Research.	859.39	89.53	927.00	618.34	
TOTAL PLAN	21310.52	27741.41	34749.23	40940.30	

281. It is evident from the above table that considerable emphasis has been given on agriculture and irrigation in the District Plan. About 73.94 percent of the total expenditure during 1958-59 has been on agriculture and irrigation. Social services has also been given its due importance as about 19.32 percent of the total expenditure incurred on social services, because no measure of economic advance can bring enrichment to the basic value of life without adequate provisions for social amenities. After all, the fruits of economic advance would be measured by the mental and moral fabric of the people provided by sound education, sanitary conditions of living, better houses and adequate facilities for preservation of health.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEMES

282. Of the 141 schemes (including the 9 non-plan schemes accommodated in the plan), 57 relate to Agriculture and Community Development, 5 to Major and Medium Irrigation and Power, 14 to Industries and Mining, 1 to Road Development 57 to Social Services and the remaining 7 to Scientific and Industrial Research.

283. These schemes depending on their nature and purpose can also be classified as 6 belonging to research schemes, 15 to staff schemes, 13 to training schemes, 34 to financial assistance or grant-in-aid schemes, 29 to expenditure schemes and 44 belonging to physical achievement schemes. The table below gives the details of this classification according to the Major heads of development.

(Table No.47 on next page).

TABLE 47
Classification as per nature and purpose of a scheme

Sr. No.	Classification	Agri. & C.D.	Major Industry & Medium Irrig.	Industry & Mining	Road Development.	Social Services.	Scientific & Indl. Research.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Research	3	-	1	-	2	-	6
2	Staff	3	-	-	-	10	2	15
3	Training	4	-	3	-	5	1	13
4	Financial Assistance.	11	-	6	-	14	3	34
5	Expenditure	14	-	3	-	11	1	29
6	Physical Achievement	22	5	1	1	15	-	44
T O T A L		57	5	14	1	57	7	141

284. The table below gives the further classification, the schemes into old and new schemes depending on the year of implementation.

TABLE 48

New and old schemes in operation during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Item	1958-59	1959-60
1. No. of schemes not to be implemented	17	10
2. No. of schemes newly started	9	7
3. No. of schemes in operation since previous year	113	121
4. No. of schemes dropped during the year	2	3
T O T A L	141	141

285. The above table shows that one scheme relating to Lac Cultivation under development head of forest was dropped and therefore, only 124 schemes were in operation during 1958-59. It was also proposed to drop 2 more schemes from Forest viz. i) the propagation of Bamboos and (ii) Construction of forest buildings and wells during the year 1959-60. About 141 schemes would be in operation next year.

Performance during 1958-59.

286. The performance of 124 schemes in operation during 1958-59 out of 141 schemes in the district has been classified in the table below on the basis of percentages of the budget utilisation during that year.

(Table 49 on next page).

TABLE 49

Performance of the Scheme during 1958-59.

Sr. Expenditure No. as percent of Budget.	No. of schemes under the Development Head of							Total
	Agricu- lture & Commu- nity Dev.	Major & Medium Irriga- tion.	Industry & Mining	Road Dev- lop- ment.	Social Servi- ces.	Scientific & Indus- trial Research.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Budget N.A.		2	1	4	-	16	2	25
2. 0-10		6	-	-	-	5	-	11
3. 11-25		1	-	-	-	1	1	3
4. 26-50		1	-	3	-	3	-	7
5. 51-75		9	-	3	-	4	1	17
6. 76-99		15	1	-	-	12	1	29
7. 100 & above		13	2	2	1	9	2	29
T O T A L		*47	4	12	1	50	7	121*

* 3 schemes pertaining to Fisheries could not be classified in this table as the financial break-up for the Poona District was not separately available.

287 The above table shows that only 53 of the 121 schemes had progressed up to the mark and 47 schemes had percentage utilisation of the budget below 50 percent and could be classified in 'C' grade.

288. As it forms one of the objective of the Second Five Year Plan to expand the employment opportunities, it will be worth studying the additional employment generated due to the Plan in Poona District. The table below gives the additional employment generated under different sectors in the district as on 31-3-1959.

TABLE 50.

Addl. Employment generated in Poona District under II Plan as on 31-3-1959.

Sr. No.	Development Head	Departmental			Non- Depart- mental	Grand Total
		Techn- ical	Non-tech- nical	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture and Community Development.	473	365	838	12,257	13,095
2.	Irrigation and Power	-	-	3,172	2,208	5,380
3.	Industry and Mining	2	2	4	N.A.	4
4.	Transport and Communication-	-	-	-	45	45
5.	Social Services	511	1,250	1,761	141	1,902
6.	Scientific and Industrial Research.	4	3	7	N.A.	7
T O T A L				5,782	14,651	20,433

Note:- (1) Break-up of Departmental persons in the sector of Irrigation Power and Cols. (3) and (4) was not available.

(2) These figures are based on the employment position reported by 32 of the 55 district implementing officers.

(3) Departmental persons included appointment and continued staff.

(4) Non-Department persons include workers employed parttime, fulltime and on daily wage basis belonging to skilled and

unskilled catagories.

289. A short account of the sectorwise progress during 1958-59 has been narrated in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

290. The eight of the twelve schemes included under this sub-head relate to getting increased food production through improved agricultural practices, and to the development of cotton and paddy. Expenditure of about Rs. 368.08 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over this programme from the budget grant of Rs. 426.34 thousands. It is heartening to note that the Poona District received a prize of Rs. 10,000 for producing 21.6 percent more yield of rabi jowar and wheat during 1958-59 than the average for the last three years in the All India competition for increasing the food production. The production of wheat and rabi jowar during 1958-59 worked out to be 1.79 lakhs tons against 3 years average of 1.47 lakhs tons, for the previous 3 years.

SEEDS AND FERTILISERS

291. 10 seed farms for multiplication of improved seeds were opened at the cost of Rs. 225.18 thousands and 34 compost pits for forest leaves and 8415 pits for town refuse were dug and 109 mds. of sann seed for green manuring were distributed among the cultivators at the cost of Rs. 9.11 thousands during 1958-59. The green manure thus supplied is expected to yield an additional food production of 14.90 tons at the rate of 3.72 tons of food grains per ton of green manure supplied.

COTTON DEVELOPMENT

292. About 1037 mds. of selected variety of cotton seeds namely, Co-419 were distributed all over the district at the cost of Rs. 9.61 thousands.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF PADDY:-

293. Japanese method: This scheme had been in operation in Mawal Mulshi-Bhor, the paddy cultivation tract of the District under which the credit facilities were extended to the cultivators through the co-operative societies for purchase of fertilisers like, ammonium-sulphate and superphosphate which were supplied in adequate quantities. About 10,320 acres in this area was brought under this scheme at the cost of Rs. 36.63 thousands establishing 32 co-operative societies for propagating the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The scheme is expected to yield 3715 tons of additional paddy production at the rate of 0.36 tons per acre of area brought under the scheme.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

294. The four schemes relating to the consolidation of small holding and prevention of fragmentation subsidise the main object of the plan for increasing food production. The activities during the year 1958-59 included survey and settlement of 15 villages from the merged state areas by theodolite, 4 villages in respect of P.T., 12 villages for classification and 16 villages for B.N.D. works, survey of 60,774 potherissas out of the year's target of 1,00,800 potherissas. In addition 10 out of 13 villages were completed for consolidation work, 5 completed for enforcement work and record of rights of 11 villages were brought up to date.

295. An expenditure of Rs. 383.26 thousands was incurred during the year 1958-59 over carrying out all these activities.

MINOR IRRIGATION

296. Poona District had net area of about 2,09,000 acre of land under irrigation during the year 1955-56 i.e. before the Second Five Year Plan started, which formed only about 3.6 percent of the total net area sown during that year in the District. Of this about 7,345 acres of additional area was brought under minor Irrigation during the period of First Five Year Plan. The programme for minor irrigation under the Second Five Year aimed at bringing about 14,084 acres of additional land under irrigation by the end of 1960-61, the works included in the programme include construction of small bandharas, tanks, wells by blasting operation and drainages of water logged areas etc, as a measure of quicker increase in food production. The works are expected to yield an additional food production of 0.2 tons per acre of additional area that would be brought under irrigation by these works after their completion. The net irrigated area of Poona district in 1958-59 was about 200,148 acres and formed 3.33 percent of the net area sown.

297. An expenditure of about Rs. 3750.16 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 on various works classified as (i) spillover works (ii) New works (iii) Loan Programme spillover works and (iv) State fund works.

SPILOVER WORKS

298. These are the works which were started during the First Five Year Plan period and are continued in the Second Five Year Plan period. From the spillover works, those relating to construction of tanks at Khamgaon, Bhandgaon, Pesarve, Tarangwadi, and at Nimgaonbhogi

had physically completed during 1958-59 bringing additional area of about 800 and 1650 acres of land in Dhond taluka, about 800 acres in Purandhar taluka, 400 acres in Indapur taluka, and about 200 acres in Sirur taluka under irrigation during 1958-59. The work of a tank at Warwand was in progress. Besides, these tanks, the spillover works of construction of bandharas at Karhati, Lawale, Alme and Narayangaon under Rs. 30 lakhs loan programme were also physically completed during 1958-59 and are expected to irrigate 209 acres of additional area in the district. The completed works are expected to yield 614 tons of additional food production at the rate of 0.2 tons per acre of additional area^a irrigated.

NEW WORKS

299. The works of percolation tanks at Sayambachiwadi and at Naroli and a feeder channel to the tank at Dhakale had physically completed during 1958-59 and would irrigate about 535 acres of land in Baramati talukas after monsoon. The works of tanks at Jalgaon supe and Alegaon were in progress which would irrigate 1575 acres of land in the district after they would be physically completed. Besides the tanks, the lining out of Dy. No. 35 of Nira Left Bank canal in Indapur taluka had also physically completed during 1958-59. The work physically completed would yield about 107 tons of additional food production at the rate of 0.2 ton per acre of additional area^a irrigated.

WELLS

300. About 116 wells were constructed by blasting operations and 63 old wells were repaired during 1958-59 at the cost of Rs. 4.23 thousands. They would irrigate additional area of 590 acres and yield 115.6 tons of additional food production at the rate of 0.8 ton per new well and 0.4 ton per old well repaired.

WAREHOUSING & MARKETING

301. The only scheme for the development of co-operative marketing in operation in the District envisages organisation of new co-operative marketing societies, opening of branches of the existing societies, and assisting the societies with share capital contribution and by advancing loans and subsidies for management.

302. Expenditure of Rs. 73.75 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 under the scheme for organising 2 societies to which assistance of share capital of Rs. 10,750 was extended and loans of Rs. 62,500 were advanced for the construction of 9 small sized godowns.

303. It is proposed to organise one more society in 1959-60 and to advance loans for the construction of 8 small sized godowns.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

304. The livestock population of Poona district according to 1956 Census is 20,59,337 including poultry and this subject being closely related to agricultural development, a programme for animal husbandry under 6 schemes envisages expansion of veterinary facilities, protection of livestock from pests and diseases, improvement in quality of livestock and training in animal husbandry.

305. An expenditure of Rs. 233.16 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over these activities, can broadly be summarised in 4 classes namely (i) Cattle development, (ii) Poultry development, (iii) Sheep development and (iv) Veterinary facilities.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

306. The programme for improvement of cattle include opening of artificial insemination centres for the propagation of improved cattle (ii) immunisation of cattle against diseases (iii) location of premium bulls for upgrading the local progeny. About Rs. 101.33 thousands were spent during 1958-59 over this programme.

307. During 1958-59, 3213 artificial inseminations, 1035 pregnancy diagnosis and 245 sterility among cattle were undertaken at the centres in Poona, Baramati, Saswad, Junnar, Behade-ohol and Urlikanchan. Besides 144,733 cattle were inoculated and 9 khillar bulls and 8 buffalo-bulls were located in the Extension wing of College of Agriculture, Poona.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

308. According to the livestock Census of 1956, there are about 7.5 poultry in Poona district of which about 35 percent are in rural areas. Poultry Industry has been the main subsidiary industry in rural areas. To improve the quality of the existing local poultry, a poultry farm has been established in Kirkee with its sub-centres at Tathawade near Chinchwad, where activities like investigations into poultry diseases, training in poultry rearing and multiplication of selected breeds of poultry are conducted.

309. About Rs. 46,200 of expenditure was incurred during 1958-59 over these activities and the major physical achievements during that year included hatching of 5,532 eggs and rearing of 26,917 chicks at the Central Hatchery at Kirkee, supply of good quality of 313 birds and 22,239 chicks to agriculturists and training of 109 students at Poultry Farm, Kirkee, in Poultry rearing.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

310. There are about 2.5 lakhs of sheep in Poona district producing about 2.5 lakhs lbs. of wool per annum and fetches approximately Rs.2.5 lakhs. The wool that is yielded by Poona Sheep is of poor quality. For improving the breed of the sheep and also the wool character, a research station at Shivajinagar with its sub-station at Pashan under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, has been investigating into the wool character and the breeds of the sheep to obtain a fine crimsy wool. The station has also a wool testing laboratory adjoining it.

311. Expenditure of about Rs. 93.02 thousands was incurred during 1953-59. About 6732 samples of wool were tested and 24 rams were supplied for breeding purpose during 1953-59. Besides, equipments such as gas plant and Refrigerator were purchased for the laboratory.

312. About Rs.35,000 intended for the import of other equipments had to be surrendered due to restrictions on utilisation of foreign exchange.

VETERINARY FACILITIES

313. About Rs. 20.46 thousands of expenditure was incurred during 1953-59 over assuring control of 4 veterinary dispensaries. At present 12 dispensaries have been opened in the district.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

314. The Poona Milk Supply scheme started in January 1950 has been working in the line of Bombay Milk Supply. The milk is being collected from about 40 villages on Bombay-Poona Road, Poona-Nasik Road and Poona-Mulshi Road and is distributed in bottles in the city. The dairy building is located at Shivajinagar and is equipped with modern machinery.

315. Expenditure of Rs. 422 thousands was incurred during the year 1958-59 over construction of a boiler room and staff quarter and purchase of some equipments. About 100 mds. of milk was collected daily and about 35 mds. of whole and 33 mds. of toned milk was distributed every day in Poona City.

316. The programme for 1959-60 includes installation of a bottling plant, construction of ancillary building, office building, milk collection centres at Behade-ohol and construction of concrete pavements and asphaltting of road around the central dairy.

317. Two bottle washers and a bottle steriliser could not be

installed as they could not be imported. The implementation of schemes was delayed due to delay in electrification of the ~~dairy~~ building and installation of the machinery.

FOREST

318. Area under forest in Poona district during 1958-59 was 4,71,192 acres and formed 12.26 percent of the total geographical area of the district. The development programme for forest under Second Five Year Plan has been drawn on the lines so as to meet the increasing demand of forest produce for industrial as well as domestic purposes. The 6 schemes out of 8 envisage afforestation, plantation of agave hedges, opening of forest nurseries and development of cashewnut plantations. Scheme relating to lac cultivation was dropped during the year.

319. Expenditure of about Rs.63.46 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 for the development of forests in Poona district. The afforestation work at Khadakwasla and Katraj were ahead of schedule. The major physical achievements during the year 1958-59 included afforestation work of 94 acres at Sinhgad, 57 acres at Khadakwasla and 232 acres at Katraj, plantation of agave hedges along 33 miles in the district, maintenance of 2 wet nurseries at Nidhan and Bhor, plantation of cashewnuts in 70 acres of land and construction of 3 quarters at Vadgaon.

320. It is proposed to afforest 61 acres at Sinhgad, 102 acres at Khadakwasla and 232 acres at Katraj and to bring 600 acres under cashewnut plantations during 1959-60.

SOIL CONSERVATION

321. Soil conservation and reclamation of waste lands assure great importance in stepping up agricultural production. Three schemes relating to these activities have been introduced in mostly the eastern part of the district covering the talukas of Sirur, Dhond, Baramati, and Indapur. The activities undertaken in these areas are contour bunding in scarcity areas, terracing of lands, reclamation of waste lands to Backward Class cultivators and introduction of dry farming in bunded areas. Expenditure of about 533.21 thousands was incurred during the year 1958-59 over various activities in carrying out 6,495 acres of contour bunding in Sirur taluka, 297 acres of survey and classification work of demonstration plots and plantation of 50 acres of land at the demonstration centre on Shivneri hill slopes in Junnar taluka.

FISHERIES

322. The fisheries scheme have dual importance as they supplement the

the C. Welfare Food Programme and help in ameliorating the conditions of the fishing community which generally come backward class. Poona District being not a costal district, the development of fishing industry in the district is restricted to inland fisheries, relating to establishment of a fish farm, fishing in deep tanks and stocking of inland waters.

323. A fish farm has been established at Hadapsar in Poona city during 1958-59 to serve both as a nursery and a stocking tank for on making observation on breeding, growth rate and adaptability of various environments and optimum food requirement of various exotic indigeneous fish. The activities such as stocking of inland waters and fishing in deep tanks have been undertaken at Bhatgar in Bhor taluka.

324. During 1958-59, 769 acres of fresh water sheets were surveyed; 1,93,200 fry and fingerlings were stocked and 17,564 lbs of fish were netted at Bhatgar in Bhor taluka.

325. It is proposed for 1959-60 to survey 856 acres of fresh water sheets; to stock 1,65,000 fry and fingerling and to net 65,000 lbs. of fish at Bhatgar under the two schemes relating to fisheries in inland waters and in deep tanks at Bhatgar.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

326. The rural population of Poona district (1,116,253) constitutes 57.3 percent of the total population and is scattered in 1475 villages of the District. Therefore, the programme for development of rural areas under Second Five Year Plan includes Community Development Programme, Local Development Works, Sarvodaya Development and development of village Panchayats as an agency for village planning and development. An expenditure of Rs. 23.43 lakhs was incurred during 1953-59 over all the activities for rural development in the district.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME

327. This programme includes measures for rapid increase in food and agricultural production, promotion of education and health, and introduction of new skills and crafts which form an integral part of rural life.

328. The scheme was made applicable to four talukas of Haveli, Purandhar Sirur, and Ambegaon while Bhor and Vele talukas together forming one block, were in pre-extension stage during 1953-59. These four blocks covered an area of 1945 sq. miles and 387 villages comprising a population of 4,83,040.

329. Expenditure of about 19.40 lakhs was incurred during 1953-59 by all these blocks and each was classified in A grade. The major

achievements of the four blocks together during 1958-59 included distribution of 7,061 B. Mds. of improved seeds, 66,225 mds. of fertilisers, digging of 1,580 compost pits, bringing 44 acres of additional area under fruit cultivation and 1523 acres of additional area under vegetable cultivation. 33 bandharas were constructed. 29 co-operative societies with 1498 membership were organised. 1645 bulls were castrated and 37 premium bulls were supplied. 2 dispensary buildings were constructed and 178,172 persons were vaccinated or revaccinated. 61 new drinking water wells were constructed and 73 old wells were repaired. 208 adult education centres were opened making 1240 adults literate and 44 primary school building were constructed.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS:

330 An expenditure of Rs. 211.35 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over 190 local development works benefitting community as a whole in the areas which were not benefitted by other schemes, or from where local effort in the form of cash contribution or voluntary labour was forthcoming. It is proposed to utilise about Rs. 400 thousands over 192 local development works during 1959-60.

SARVODAYA DEVELOPMENT:

331. This programme started as a humble tribute to the Father of the Nation, covered 54 villages of Mulshi taluka under Pirangut centre and 14 villages also from Mulshi taluka under Wandra Centre and it aims at introduction of the principle of self help among the people. The activities under the centres relate to education, agriculture, village industries, social amenities and social welfare.

332. Expenditure of Rs. 90.61 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 by the two centres and the major physical achievements of centres during 1958-59 included bunding of 160 acres, construction of 14 bandharas, digging of 50 sokage pits, construction of drinking water wells in 28 villages by Pirangut centre. 15 acres of additional area was brought under paddy cultivation by Wandra Centre.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS:

333. As on 31-3-1959 there were 651 village Panchayats covering 1505 villages and urban areas in Poona District, under the Second Five Year Plan the Panchayats are given grants equivalent to 30 percent of the land revenue collected within the panchayat area in order to place them on sound footings so as to enable them to

discharge the greater responsibilities entrusted to them for developing the new pattern of leadership in the rural areas. Panchayats in Backward and Adivasi areas are given special additional assistance.

334. Expenditure of about Rs. 597.97 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over extending assistance to 268 village panchayats including 72 in Backward and Adivasi areas.

335 It is proposed to assist 58 village panchayats including 8 panchayats from Backward areas utilising about Rs. 810.50 thousands during 1959-60.

CATTLE SHOW ETC.:

336. Besides the activities narrated above a cattle show was conducted at Saswad during 1959 to encourage the cultivators in upkeeping the cattle stock.

CO-OPERATION

337. There were during 1958-59 1031 co-operative societies of four types, namely, i) Agricultural Credit ii) Non-Agricultural Credit, iii) Agricultural Non-Credit, iv) Non-Agricultural Non-Credit with a total membership 1,52,631 and the total working capital of Rs. 70,101 thousands. Besides, there were 2 co-operative banks operating as Central Financing Agencies, one co-operative Sugar Federation, one District Co-operative Board and 3 other unclassified co-operative societies working in Poona district. Assuming the average size of a Indian Family as 5 persons the co-operative movement in 1958-59 covered a population of 7,63,155 or about 39.1 percent of the population of Poona District in 1951.

338. The development programme for co-operation in Poona Dist. envisages promoting co-operative effort among agriculturists through improved credit and marketing facilities, organisation of farming and lieft irrigation societies, regulation of money lending and provision of relief to agriculturists by scaling down their debts.

339. Expenditure of about Rs. 819.58 thousands from the budget of Rs. 874.29 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 under 6 of the 9 schemes in Poona district. 3 secretaries and 838 other members were trained at the District co-operative Board, 63 societies were assisted with managerial costs, and 9 with share capital. Under the scheme of Extension of Agricultural Credit, 15 large sized and 14 small sized agricultural credit societies were organised increasing the membership by 11,007. 4 Grain depots were assisted with loans, 4 farming

societies by way of loan or subsidy, 3 with share capital, and 5 co-operative lift irrigation societies were assisted with loans. One cold storage plant for the preservation of fruits and vegetables was established, 9 feeder societies for milk supply were organised and 9 were assisted by way of loan or subsidy. The 2 central financial agencies in the District were also assisted to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs.

340 It is proposed during 1959-60 to train 1524 persons in co-operation; and to organise 78 agricultural credit societies, 9 co-operative lift irrigation societies, 21 feeder societies for milk supply, 3 co-operative fisheries societies with managerial cost or share capital or by loans or subsidies; to organise 100 small sized societies, 3 grain depots and 28 co-operative farming societies increasing the total membership by 65,000. It is proposed for 1959-60 to construct 30 tenements under subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.

MISCELLANEOUS

341 Besides, various programme under agriculture the Second Five Year Plan in Poona District envisages establishment of a National park at the historical fort of Sinhgad with a plan provision of Rs. 720 thousands and expansion of existing Nurseries for ornamental plants at Poona.

342 The scheme relating to the parks at Sinhgad had been behind schedule and only about 10.21 percent (Rs. 24.9 thousands) of the year's allotment of Rs. 243.97 thousands was utilised during 1958-59.

343 The scheme of the park and gardens has been under the dual control of two govt. departments and execution of most of the small and essential works could not be completed due to limitations of the authorities incharge of it.

344. The achievement during 1958-59 at Sinhgad included hydrological survey for sinking wells and location landscaping of 5 acres of land on the proposed vehicular road. 24 persons including the technical and non-technical departmental persons were being employed during 1958-59.

345 An expenditure of Rs. 41.12 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over attending preliminaries relating to utilisation of 38 acres of land located in Poona University compound under the scheme of expansion of nurseries for ornamental plants.

346 It is proposed for 1959-60 to plant 2500 species and to collect about 75 lbs. of seeds.

347 Besides the minor irrigation works, long term projects planned for irrigating a large portion of the land in the areas of scattered, uncertain and scanty rainfall, include the Vir Dam Project, the Khadakwasla Project under major irrigation and Ghodweir Dam Project & Pushpavati bandhara under medium irrigation. A scheme has also been in operation envisaging electrification of villages in the talukas of Maval, Khed and Haveli (West).

MAJOR IRRIGATION:

348. The Vir Dam project envisages construction of dam on river Nira at Vir in Purandhar taluka for providing storage of 9400 mcft. in addition to the present storage of 24,489 mcft. at Bhatgar. The project estimated to cost Rs. 5.03 crores irrigating an additional area of 99,850 acres of mixed crops in Poona District.

349. The progress of the work which was started in 1956-57 included during 1958-59 excavation of 0.653 mcft. embankment of 2.07 mcft. and 0.315 mcft. of masonry work. An expenditure of Rs. 29.58 lakhs was incurred over all the activities including some of the preliminaries under this project during 1958-59.

350. A provision of Rs. 425 lakhs has been made for the year 1959-60.

The Khadakwasla project envisages construction of two earthen dams, one at Panset and the other at Wargaon on the rivers Ambi and Mose respectively in Poona district. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 11.82 crores irrigating an additional area of 80,000 acres of mixed crops in the eastern part of the district. The project will also supplement the existing storage of Khadakwasla providing additional water supply to Poona City.

351. The progress of the Dam work during 1958-59 included acquisition of 750 acres of land, excavation work of 3.11 mcft. and earth work of 14.20 mcft. Expenditure of Rs. 85 lakhs was incurred during 1958-59 under only dam part of the project.

352 The progress of the canal part during 1958-59 included acquisition of 2.2 acres of land. The expenditure of Rs. 5.19 lakhs was incurred during 1958-59 over the canal part of the project. It is proposed to acquire 290 acres of land and to complete 5.67 mcft. of excavation, 4.16 mcft. of earthwork, and 0.13 mcft. of concreting work during 1959-60 for the canal part and to acquire 1246 acres of land and to complete 13.37 mcft. of excavation work, 33.50 mcft.

of earthwork and 0.13 mcft. of concreting work for the dam part.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION:

353 The Ghod-weir project consists of construction of an earthen dam on the river Ghod near the village Chinchani in Sirur taluka and 54 miles of left bank canal and 19 miles of right bank canal and is expected to irrigate 17,200 acres of land in Sirur taluka of Poona district from its right bank canal.

354 The Pushpawati Bandhara in Junnar taluka which was started in 1954 as part of the Govt. of India's special loan programme for improvement of scarcity affected areas is likely to irrigate 4032 acres of additional area in the district.

355 An expenditure of Rs. 31.45 lakhs was incurred on both the works together during 1958-59 over activities including the acquisition land, construction of staff quarters at the site etc.

356 The work done at the Ghod weir dam during 1958-59 included 28.08 lacs cft. of excavation of permanent water weir, 0.52 lacs cft. of stone pitching while the Pushpawati bandhara was physically completed and irrigated during 1958-59, 1161 acres of additional area in the District.

POWER

357 Expenditure of Rs. 707.24 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 under the Rural electrification scheme

INDUSTRY & MINING

358 There were 664 factories including heavy industries of different kinds employing about 69,807 persons on an average per day during 1959 in Poona district. As per the latest census of small scale industries conducted by the Revenue Authorities in 1951 there were, in Poona District, about 5,049 establishments of textile and non-textile nature and employed about 11,346 fulltime workers and 271 part-time workers.

359 The development programme of these industries under the Second Plan lays much emphasis on provision of essential facilities such as water supply, drainage, transport, electricity etc. to the heavy industries and provision of credit facilities, training facilities to artisans, financial assistance for the purchase of tools, grants

for opening sales depots for cottage and small scale industries. This has been envisaged under 12 schemes, 10 of which relate to cottage and small scale industries while 2 relate to other industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

360 Expenditure of Rs. 172.87 thousands was incurred under 10 schemes during 1958-59 and the physical achievements during 1958-59 as a result of various activities included grants to one Family Welfare Industrial Society and to 9 persons under S.A. I. Rules 1935; assistance to 1 tanning and leather working society, 6 weavers' societies, 2 weaving institutions, 2 labour contract societies and 3 industrial co-operatives including the District Industrial Co-operative Association. 15 artisans were trained in the manufacture of decorative-cum-utility articles, also 14 artisans have been trained in the manufacture of screw-drivers.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

361 The Industrial Estate at Hadapsar has been managed by the Poona Municipal Corporation to whom the loan is granted by the Govt. About Rs. 167 thousands of expenditure was incurred during 1958-59 for developing the plots at the Estate.

362 Besides, about Rs. 40 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over construction of a building for Industrial Chemists Laboratory at Poona. The laboratory is intended to undertake research in chemical, food, mineral and forest industries.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

363 The pace of economic development depends considerably on adequate provision of transport facilities, particularly by rail and road for the transport of agricultural and industrial produce. In fact, the development in a district can be known well from the meshwork of roads spread over the district.

364 Poona district had as on 31-3-1959 a total road mileage of 2074.41 miles and formed about 6 percent of the total mileage of the state. These roads included even the village approach roads. The metal roads formed only 58.6 percent of the total road mileage of the district. The area and the population covered by a mile of road in district were respectively 2.9 sq. miles and 940 persons during 1958-59.

365 The programme of road development in Poona district includes modernisation and improvement to State Highways and to major District

Roads. Besides, this programme also envisages construction of 2 roads, cement concreting of 7 major roads and construction of 4 village approach roads under the Sugar Cess Fund and modernising of Poona-Lonand Road under State Funds.

366 The programme also includes construction of 8 bridges in the district.

367 Expenditure of Rs. 626.14 thousands on roads and Rs. 408.06 thousands on bridges was incurred during 1958-59 in the district.

The major physical achievements during that year included construction of 4 miles of Bituminous carpet on Dhond-Patas Road, 3.5 miles on Mahad-Pandharpur Road, 2 miles of Baramati-Kalamb bandhara-Narsing Road.

368 Under the programme for bridges, the one over Jalochi Nala was physically completed. Other works were in progress at different places.

SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

369 Poona District has been well known in the field of education as back as 1825. This district had 28.13 percent of literacy in 1951. There were, as on 31-3-1959, 19 higher educational institutions, 109 secondary schools and 1338 primary schools in the district. Besides there were also 45 institutions imparting special education relating to agriculture, forest, fishery, commerce, arts and crafts etc.

370 The programme of development of education in the district can be broadly classified into 5 categories, namely,

- i) Primary including basic education
- ii) Secondary education
- iii) Technical education
- iv) Higher education
- v) Special education including A.C.C. & N.C.C.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

371 In the year 1955-56, there were 1714 primary schools in the District with 239,456 pupils. The six schemes under the Second Five Year Plan are designed to assist the growth of primary education for children in the age group 6 to 11 to training to primary teachers, converting primary schools into basic schools and conducting educational surveys.

372 The total number of schools as on 31-3-1959 were 1,838 with 296,908 pupils as against 1797 schools and 297,661 pupils in 1957-58. The number of pupils in the age group 6 to 11 in the district (excluding the municipal and cantonment areas) increased from 139,002 in 1957-58 to 143,009 in 1958-59. Every village in the

district with population above 500 had a primary school during 1957-58.

373 Expenditure of Rs. 390.52 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over the development of primary education. During 1959-60 about 238 teachers were appointed for introducing compulsory primary education, 40 teachers were trained under the training programme, 163 teachers were given loan scholarships, and 24 classrooms were constructed under the construction programme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

374 There were 109 secondary schools with pupils 49,317 in the Poona district during 1958-59. The facilities provided under 4 schemes include additional scholarships, free studentships, loan scholarships hostel accommodation etc.

375 Expenditure of Rs. 178.55 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 under 4 schemes. 4 schools were given grants for their conversion into multipurpose or multi lateral schools, loans were advanced to 6 schools for construction of their buildings, 3 schools were given hostels facilities, and 198 students in the district were given free studentships and 3 applicants were given loan scholarships.

iii) TECHNICAL EDUCATION:-

376 The Second Plan for Poona District provides part time courses in technical subjects at the District Polytechnic in Shivajinagar to help in diverting students from overcrowding the university and opening of a Govt. Technical Highschool in Shivajinagar.

377 Expenditure of about Rs. 646.42 thousands over the District Polytechnic and of Rs. 41.73 thousands over the expansion of the Govt. Technical Highschool were incurred during 1958-59.

378 About 600 students were admitted appointing 58 members on the staff at the District Polytechnic for 6 engineering courses and 100 students were admitted appointing 31 members on the staff at the Govt. Technical Highschool for 2 courses of carpentry and wireman apprentice during 1958-59.

iv) HIGHER EDUCATION:

379 There were 19 higher educational institutions with 12,029 students in Poona district 18 of them being located in Poona City taluka. Poona City has been the seat of University was given a liberal grant of Rs. 15.42 lakhs during 1958-59 for the development of its various departments.

v) SPECIAL EDUCATION:

380 The programme for special education include mainly compulsory physical education and introduction of A.C.C. and N.C.C. to develop in the youths the qualities of discipline, leadership, resourcefulness and citizenship.

381 An expenditure of Rs. 9.70 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 for the introduction of compulsory physical education, N.C.C. and A.C.C. in the district. 21 troops of N.C.C. and/ or A.C.C. in the district were given financial assistance.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES

382 Besides the 16 plan schemes, in operation in the district, there were 7 non-plan schemes, financed through the saving of the plan schemes. These related to National Discipline, Folklore committee, tour grants to educational institutions, Extension service Projects and Development of Primary schools as Community centres. About Rs. 63.58 thousands of expenditure was incurred during 1958-59 under all these schemes in the district.

383 During 1958-59, 8 Physical Training Instructors were appointed, 5 institutions were given tour grants, and one Primary school was developed as community centre.

HEALTH

384 The programme of development of health service in Poona District under the Second Plan included under 15 schemes, provides increased medical facilities, measures for prevention and control of epidemics and diseases, urban and rural water supply and sanitation facilities and increased facilities for training in health matters.

385 Expenditure of Rs. 3024.03 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 in the District over all the activities covering 15 schemes.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

386. In Poona District, there were 11 hospitals, 21 dispensaries, and 66 primary health units with 230 doctors and 505 nurses including the midwives during 1958, managed by Govt. local bodies and institutions. They together had a bed strength of 1460.

387 The activities now undertaken in the Plan in the district are expansion of the Sasson Hospital at Poona, the T.B. Hospital at Aundh to provide additional bed strength and purchase of additional hospital equipments, expansion of the coverage of the Primary Health Units, the Maternity and the Child Health Centres,

establishment of Family Planning centres and amalgamation of preventive and curative services at the district level. Expenditure of Rs. 603.77 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over the medical and public health staff and the primary health units that were continued during 1958-59.

CONTROL OF EPIDEMICS AND DISEASES:

388. During 1958-59 Poona district registered 26,180 deaths due to diseases such as, Malaria, Typhoid, Cholera, Small-pox and Respiratory diseases etc. of which 2,180 were due to Malaria and 4,033 were due to respiratory diseases such as T.B., Asthama, Bronchitis etc.

389. Activities under the Plan were therefore more concentrated on spraying of D.D.T. against Malaria, and facilities for treatment of patients at the T.B. Hospitals at Aundh camp in Poona district. About Rs. 428.09 thousands of expenditure was incurred during 1958-59 in the district, with achievement of strengthening of bed strength by 75 additional beds at Aundh T.B. Hospital and spraying of D.D.T. in 99,242 houses all over the district against Malaria.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE:

390. There were only 23 towns and villages as on 31-3-1959 which had piped water supply. About 17 works of water supply and works for drainage were proposed during 1958-59, under plan in the district. These works were at Poona City and Cantonment, Pimpri Town, Nira and municipalities of Saswad, Bhore, Talegaon-Dabhade, Jejuri and Baramati.

391. Expenditure of Rs. 1646.63 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over these works and the water supply work at Nira only had physically completed during that year. Other works excepting those at Talegaon, Jejuri and Baramati were in progress.

MEDICAL & HEALTH TRAINING

392. 3 schemes under the Second Plan in the District relate to continuation of staff at the central clinical Laboratory, staff for the training of nurses and facilities for training of nurses, midwives and sanitaricians under the training and research programme.

393. About Rs. 108.39 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over this programme and 32 nurses and midwives and 12 sanitaricians were trained during 1958-59. 66 members on the staff at the Clinical Laboratory and at the hospitals for the training of nurses were also continued during 1958-59.

HOUSING

394. With the growth and improvement of communications, trade and

Industries, the urban population in the district, especially in Poona City, has been fast increasing. An annual additions of 2500 families would be a modest estimate in Poona City. But the data of the survey conducted in 1956 by the Poona Municipal Corporation reveals that the private and the public activities were not commensurate with the additional demand of housing created by the increase in population.

395. Under the scheme of Low Income Group Housing initiated by the Govt. of India, financial assistance in the form of loan is given to individuals or co-operative society of individuals whose income does not exceed Rs. 6000 per annum. About 100 tenements were constructed in Poona-Dapodi area under the subsidised Industrial Housing schemes during the First Plan period, and further 332 tenements have been proposed during the Second Plan period. Expenditure of Rs. 103.04 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 over the housing of Class III and IV employees of Govt.

396. This scheme of Low Income Group Housing was not implemented till the end of 1958-59 as the land was not made available to the State Housing Board, Bombay, for the construction of the tenements.

397. The work is expected to start in October 1959.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

398. No less is the important problem of the welfare of the Backward Classes in the Community, namely, scheduled castes & tribes, nomadic tribes and other Backward communities which form nearly 13.3 percent of the population of the district. Measures for their social and economic uplift such as educational concessions, assistance to improve their traditional arts and crafts and encouragement in their new trades have been undertaken under the Second Plan.

399. Expenditure of about Rs. 641.51 thousands was incurred during the year 1958-59 over these activities under 7 schemes. 3 hereditary and/or trained artisans were given assistance of Rs. 1.50 thousands in the form of loan or subsidy. 1 Sanskar Kendra was established and 240 inmates were admitted in Balwadis. 16 housing societies for Backward Classes were organised and loan of Rs. 530.20 thousands was advanced to them. Books and slates were distributed free of charge among 4,062 backward class students. About Rs. 23 thousands were spent for the expansion of a hostel for B.C. Girls and for the construction of new hostel for B.C. Girls. Loan of Rs. 1.05 thousands

advanced to 17 individuals belonging to Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes for their economic betterment. 20 Backward class women were Rs. 18.00 thousands were spent for reclamation of waste lands belonging receiving instructions in tailoring. The scheme of Housing Societies for Nomadic tribes would be taken up in 1959-60. + to B.C.cultivators.

SOCIAL WELFARE

400. The measures for driving out superstitions, religious bigotries social injustice and racial indiscrimination have been included under the 8 schemes relating to correctional administration, juvenile delinquency and welfare of women and children by way of liberal grants to voluntary agencies working in the field of social welfare.

401. Expenditure of Rs. 113.44 thousands was incurred during the year 1958-59 for carrying out the various measures relating to the Social Welfare in the district.

402. The physical achievements included maintenance of 10 Welfare Extension Projects at Kiwale, Ravet, Gahunje, Godumbre, Salumbre, Sangvi, Khandaj, Malad, Songaon and Kambaleshwar covering about 22 villages, building grants to Mahila Sevagram, at Poona, St. Crispins' Home at Poona Remand homes at Poona and Baramati, grant-in-aid to Juvenile Guidance Centre and the Child Guidance Clinic run by the Remand Home at Poona and to the Muk-Bahira Vidyalaya at Poona. One classification centre at Yeravda Industrial School was also opened during 1958-59.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

403. 7 schemes grouped under this head, relate to development of Indian language, development of art and culture, statistical organisation and schemes from local bodies including slum clearance and the District Development Board.

404. Expenditure of Rs. 927 thousands was incurred during 1958-59 under the 7 schemes, the major achievements for which were training of 81 primary school teachers in Hindi, grants to Deccan College of Post Graduate Research, Poona, grants to Poona Municipal Corporation for slum clearance and compilation, completion of miscellaneous work from grants to the District Development Board.

PART II

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

STATEMENT NO. 1;

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Poona District (1951 Census).

Name of Talukas	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city.	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Vele	Poona District	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area in sq. miles	401.5	539.7	324.8	516.1	514.9	585.8	532.7	539.4	413.8	353.3	67.8	426.5	610.5	196.2	6023.0	
Head Quarter	Ghodegaon.	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Poona-city.	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Vadgaon	Paud	Poona city & Cantt.	Saswad	Sirur	Vele		
Population of headquarters.	6,732	17,064	7,393	18,849	480,982	4,981	11,632	11750	2,512	1,916	539,993	6,354	3,482	581	633,239	
Other Important towns:-																
Name	Manchar	Malegaon	-	-	Dapodi	Kalamb	Otur	Alandi	Lonawla	-	Kirkee.	C.Jejuri	Talegaon	-		
Population	7,782	6,528	-	-	7,437	13,084	7,666	2,432	16,771	-	48,552	3,036	9,749	-	123,037	
Name	Avsari	Supe	-	-	Loni.Kal.	Bavada	Ale	-	Talegaon	-	-	-	-	-		
Population.	5,393	6,302	-	-	6,196	8,927	5,855	-	6,349	-	-	-	-	-	39,022	
Total population of Talukas:																
Urban	Male	48,876	67,625	35,658	44,829	93,719	57,362	68,858	63,266	51,216	35,026	323,940	50,839	51,543	13,444	1000
	Female	50,004	66,646	38,053	44,333	86,934	54,941	71,429	63,191	47,170	33,858	270,143	50,560	51,565	13,947	94
	Total	98,880	134,271	73,711	89,162	180,653	112,304	140,287	126,457	98,386	68,884	594,083	103399	103108	27,391	1950
Rural	Male	9,893	15,108	3,720	9,750	16,644	19,267	20,363	7,204	12,230	-	321,090	4,592	6,500	-	446,
	Female	10,014	14,786	3,673	9,099	14,859	18,325	20,754	6,978	10,890	-	267,455	4,798	6,670	-	388,
	Total	19,907	29,894	7,393	18,849	31,503	37,592	41,117	14,182	23,120	-	588,545	9,390	13,231	-	834,
Rural	Male	38,983	52,517	31,938	35,079	77,075	38,095	48,495	56,062	38,986	35,026	2,850	46,247	44,985	13,444	559,
	Female	39,990	51,860	34,380	35,234	72,075	36,617	50,675	56,213	36,280	33,858	2,688	47,762	44,892	13,947	556,
	Total	78,973	104,377	66,318	70,313	149,150	74,712	99,170	112,275	75,266	68,884	5,538	94,009	89,877	27,391	1116,

SOURCE: District Census Handbook (1951)

STATEMENT NO. 2.

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

<u>AGRICULTURAL CLASSES</u>		Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city.	Puran-dhar	Sirur	Vele	Poon Dist
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependents.	Rural	64,729	64,219	49,626	50,282	76,115	51,648	78,955	87,037	44,861	50,857	731	67,038	68,061	23,690	777,207
	Urban	11,284	7,517	315	1,649	7,491	13,003	19,340	7,976	899	-	9,441	1,762	5,505	-	86,754
	Total	76,013	71,736	49,941	51,931	83,606	64,651	98,295	95,013	45,760	50,857	10,172	68,800	73,566	23,690	864,000
II Cultivators of land wholly or Mainly unowned & their dependents	Rural	1,173	2,510	2,756	1,620	2,892	2,033	1,649	3,604	5,282	3,127	108	3,331	2,221	1,244	33,511
	Urban	476	583	170	54	933	704	625	86	371	-	1,373	173	700	-	6,511
	Total	1,649	3,093	2,926	1,674	3,825	2,737	2,274	3,690	5,653	3,127	1,481	3,504	2,911	1,244	39,983
III Cultivating labourers and their dependents	Rural	1,655	19,035	1,491	4,628	7,687	9,323	3,927	4,106	1,473	883	494	3,574	3,197	295	61,799
	Urban	31	2,518	-	107	3,041	5,135	992	321	31	-	4,572	197	790	-	18,481
	Total	2,366	21,553	1,491	4,735	10,728	14,458	4,919	4,427	1,504	883	5,066	3,771	3,987	295	80,280
IV Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	Rural	3,159	2,463	1,115	1,970	2,100	962	3,032	2,710	727	999	27	4,433	3,275	217	25,300
	Urban	871	322	429	83	136	561	2,097	356	212	-	3,324	713	328	-	9,200
	Total	4,230	2,785	1,544	2,053	2,236	1,523	5,129	3,066	939	999	3,351	5,186	3,603	317	36,900
<u>AGRICULTURAL CLASSES</u>																
V Production other than cultivation	Rural	4,196	4,812	6,192	3,629	20,975	4,153	4,774	6,111	4,843	3,367	1,166	6,166	4,885	881	76,161
	Urban	1,987	4,048	2,054	3,667	8,801	10,148	4,706	12,577	3,913	-	143,605	1,619	1,609	-	19,111
	Total	6,183	8,860	8,246	7,296	29,476	14,301	9,480	7,368	8,756	3,367	148,771	7,785	6,494	881	267,266
VI Commerce	Rural	873	1,367	1,365	1,426	6,156	1,123	2,100	2,716	2,496	831	456	2,168	1,915	229	25,221
	Urban	1,896	5,199	1,403	2,202	2,015	1,851	4,363	1,244	2,954	-	96,610	1,662	1,653	-	1,23,052
	Total	2,761	6,566	2,768	3,628	8,171	2,974	6,463	3,960	5,450	831	97,066	3,830	3,568	229	1,48,273
VII Transport	Rural	93	276	177	578	1,796	202	102	52	1,929	121	373	659	99	32	6,481
	Urban	221	621	225	5,070	784	682	871	153	3,138	-	34,324	154	196	-	46,431
	Total	314	897	402	5,648	2,580	884	973	205	5,067	121	34,697	813	295	32	52,912
VIII Other services	Rural	2,895	9,695	3,596	6,180	31,429	5,268	4,631	5,939	13,655	8,699	2,183	6,600	6,234	703	1,07,701
	Urban	2,388	9,086	2,797	6,017	8,602	5,508	8,123	2,789	11,602	-	29,129	3,110	2,450	-	35,376
	Total	5,283	18,781	6,393	12,197	40,031	10,776	12,754	8,728	25,257	8,699	29,347	9,710	8,684	703	461,477

SOURCE:- District Census Handbook (1951).

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes Population in Poona District (1951 Census)

Tract	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Total	2,01,911	1,10,141	1,01,770	57,623	29,738	27,885
Rural	1,11,336	54,927	56,409	53,752	27,265	26,487
Urban	90,575	45,214	45,361	3,871	2,473	1,398
Rural areas of :						
1. Poona City Taluka and Haveli	16,930	8,673	8,257	1,075	490	585
2. Mulshi, Bhor, Mawal and Vele	22,426	11,101	11,325	6,895	3,747	3,148
3. Junnar and Ambegaon	10,506	5,091	5,415	33,985	17,210	16,775
4. Khed, and Sirur	17,334	8,351	8,983	9,205	4,634	4,571
5. Baramati and Indapur	25,850	13,001	12,849	81	32	49
6. Dhond and Purandhar	18,290	8,710	9,580	2,511	1,152	1,359
Urban areas of :						
1. Poona City Corporation	48,668	24,007	24,661	1,372	1,109	263
2. Haveli, Bhor and Mawal	22,072	11,273	10,799	1,307	756	551
3. Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed and Sirur	16,047	8,116	7,931	14	3	11
4. Baramati, Indapur, Dhond and Purandhar.	3,788	1,818	1,970	1,178	605	573

SOURCE: District Census Handbook (1951)

STATEMENT NO. 4.

showing literacy by Talukas in Poona District (1951 Census)

Taluka	No. of Literates.			Percentage of literacy		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
↓	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ambegaon	13,921	2,405	16,324	23.48	4.81	16.50
2. Baramati	17,737	6,351	24,088	26.24	9.53	17.94
3. Bhore	7,510	1,811	9,321	21.06	2.46	12.64
4. Dhond	13,266	4,545	17,811	30.29	10.25	19.98
5. Haveli	23,684	5,217	28,901	25.27	6.00	15.99
6. Indapur	12,239	3,540	15,779	21.34	6.44	14.05
7. Junnar	22,645	6,405	29,050	32.83	8.97	20.71
8. Khed	13,455	2,775	16,230	21.23	4.39	12.83
9. Mawal	12,042	3,800	15,842	23.51	8.06	16.01
10. Mulshi	4,984	894	5,878	14.23	2.64	8.53
11. Poona City	1,90,456	95,843	2,86,299	53.82	33.11	48.19
12. Purandhar	18,584	5,617	24,201	36.54	10.67	23.40
13. Sirur	10,894	2,666	13,560	21.13	5.17	13.15
14. Velhe	1,042	205	1,247	7.75	1.47	4.54
DISTRICT TOTAL	3,62,457	1,42,074	5,04,531	36.04	15.04	25.86

SOURCE:- District Census Handbook (1951)

STATEMENT NO. 5

Number of Rainy Days and Actual Rainfall in all Taluka/Mahal-Head quarters of Poona District for the years 1957-& 1958.

Talukas	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona-city	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	Average District.
Head-quarters	Ghoda	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Poona	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Vadgaon	Paud	Poona	Saswad	Sirur	Velhe	
No. of rainy days															
1957	47	36	65	35	39	42	52	40	63	69	39	43	28	85	<u>49.</u>
1958	52	33	66	32	52	34	53	41	76	91	53	26*	35	N.A.	<u>50</u>
<u>Rainfall</u>															
1957 (inches cents)	26"-29cents	21"-78	39-85	24"-9	19"-69	17"-48	29"-31	23"-78	38"-76	44"-76	19"-69	26"-57	19"-55	91"-02	<u>31"-62</u>
1958 (Milli-meters)	886.00	447.70	1059-30	420.10	845.30	634.40	1153.50	712.50	1238.00	1850.40	850.40	380.60*	589.00	N.A.	<u>851.30</u>

Note:- *As the rainfall and rainy days at Saswad for the year 1958 were not available, the corresponding figures of Jejuri have been repeated for Saswad.

SOURCE:- Statistician to Director of Agriculture.

STATEMENT NO. 6 ✓

Showing monthly data of temperature, rainy days and cloudy days at Poona for the years 1957-58/1958-59.

<u>Maximum Temperature</u>	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1957-58	100.=7F.	100-5F.	92-6F.	82-7F.	82-5F.	80-5F.	90-6F.	86-5F.	88-0F.	87.8F.	91.2 F.	95.4 F.
1958-59	38.5 C.	37.8C.	34.1C.	24.5C.	28.3C.	29.3C	32.3C.	31.4C.	29.9C.	31.3C.	34.0 C.	37.7 C.
<u>Minimum Temperature</u>												
1957-58 (OF.)	69. 8	72.3	74.0	71.6	70.3	68.3	69.0	62.6	58.1	55.7	56.1	63.5
1958-59 (OC.)	21. 7	23.5	23.4	22.3	22.0	21.3	20.0	17.4	14.4	14.3	14.0	17.5
<u>Mean Temperature.</u>												
1957-58 (OF.)	85. 2	86.5	83.3	77.1	76.4	77.5	79.8	74.16	73.0	71.7	74.0	79.8
1958-59 (OC.)	30.1	30.6	28.8	23.4	25.2	25.2	26.2	24.4	22.2	22.8	24.0	27.6
Total number of rainy days (1958-59)	3	4	5	13	13	6	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total number of cloudy days(1958-59)												
1. At 0830 hours I.S.T.	9	9	15	28	31	22	11	8	7	5	0	0
2. at 1730 hours I.S.T.	12	8	18	31	31	23	14	19	11	7	0	3
Total monthly rainfall (ms) (1958-59)	33.0	90.0	65.6	399.4	134.5	30.9	74.0	19.1	0	0	0	0

SOURCE:- Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Observatory.

STATEMENT NO. 7

AGRICULTURE

Land Utilization in Poona District 1957-58 (Area in Acres) and 1958-59.

Years	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city.	Puran dhar	Sirur	Vele	Dist. Total.	
Total Geographical area	1957-58	257726	341609	210237	318716	330206	362721	342127	339411	279567	239255	29617	285963	384565	122723	3844443
	1958-59	257726	341609	210237	318716	330206	362721	342127	339411	279567	239255	29617	285963	384565	122723	3844443
Area under Forest.	1957-58	59062	17622	32012	34742	35822	31149	54509	45410	58506	41213	580	21228	15394	24835	472084
	1958-59	59062	17622	32012	34742	35016	31149	54509	45410	58506	41213	580	21228	15394	24835	471192
Barran Land.	1957-58	15155	34890	45303	42980	35223	29825	37608	30664	23414	25533	460	45083	90916	15880	472934
	1958-59	17116	35055	45303	42982	27373	29825	30192	28943	23414	25553	444	45083	90916	12233	454437
Land put to non-agricultural uses	1957-58	7920	160	Nil	730	988	139	107	5144	14803	20804	554	31	15283	2	66670
	1958-59	7920	157	Nil	730	1046	139	107	5144	14803	20804	1145	31	15283	2	67310
Cultivable waste	1957-58	663	Nil	1468	2866	455	813	1598	2156	391	5586	Nil	265	22184	222	38672
	1958-59	663	Nil	1468	2866	717	818	1598	2368	391	5636	Nil	265	22184	222	39190
Land under trees and groves	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	993	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	869	1365
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	983	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	869	1359
Permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	1957-58	3452	3690	Nil	4006	7498	1192	1250	6803	7865	18563	Nil	6875	Nil	9903	71090
	1958-59	3452	3690	Nil	4006	7498	1192	1254	6803	7865	18563	Nil	6875	Nil	9903	71101
Total fallows	1957-58	17015	43979	24450	15088	51588	40643	13809	11056	10411	46013	20770	16261	4851	14912	33084
	1958-59	13320	44664	21669	18346	51588	39819	15427	12445	11518	46890	20201	24541	4851	13539	33595
Net sown area	1957-58	154459	241268	107004	217311	198632	258955	233246	338178	164172	81543	7253	196220	235937	56100	239027
	1958-59	155709	240421	109785	214061	210336	259779	239040	238293	163065	80596	7247	187940	236007	61120	240339
Gross cropped area.	1957-58	177644	258707	114983	229649	220457	271484	266054	258952	169760	86350	7945	221014	277821	56808	261812
	1958-59	176001	256857	118417	229008	336902	269931	258616	258383	164344	83540	7917	214871	269721	61364	260587

Source:- (1) Maps/Records/Mahalkari, Poona District.
(2) District Inspector of Land Revenue, Poona.

Note:- Figures are provisional and are subject to revision.

STATEMENT No. 8

Area under Different Crops in each Taluka of Poona District 1957-58 (Area in acres) & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops	Years	Ambe-gaon	Bara-mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city.	Puran dhar.	Sirur	Vele	District Total.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Rice	1957-58	6096	2854	11776	470	6990	1273	11840	15731	26012	26956	230	3242	186	9293	122949
		1958-59	6030	2913	11648	521	6813	1167	11677	14729	28424	25355	275	3283	242	9294	122371
2.	Wheat	1957-58	5430	4431	1715	2275	2457	3369	12805	5024	9261	1707	152	2979	4267	274	56146
		1958-59	5246	4241	1395	4086	2365	3441	11954	5054	8922	1548	165	3057	5973	974	58221
3.	Barley	1957-58	511	Nil	311	3	20	Nil	117	279	577	118	Nil	Nil	Nil	43	1979
		1958-59	Nil	81	328	6	Nil	Nil	64	1542	14	111	Nil	2	62	96	2306
4.	Kharif Jowar.	1957-58	3124	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6439	15612	2643	6547	Nil	1482	6060	1542	43449
		1958-59	4271	Nil	4666	8126	Nil	Nil	5475	16697	2758	5541	Nil	1078	4434	2109	55155
5.	Rabi Jowar.	1957-58	32058	161790	22429	168396	42987	181639	40621	26027	14690	16033	1093	88626	124709	1981	923129
		1958-59	25651	163354	20710	160555	45891	186136	43522	25885	15522	15603	1097	90523	124052	1981	920487
6.	Total Jowar.	1957-58	35181	161790	22429	168396	42987	181690	47060	41639	17333	22580	1093	90108	130769	3523	966578
		1958-59	29922	163354	25376	168681	45891	186136	48997	42582	18280	21144	1097	91606	128486	4090	975642
7.	Bajri	1957-58	52970	32223	5783	19181	64292	19547	96740	57999	2693	5342	898	57618	65523	108	480017
		1958-59	55899	27709	5407	15537	64322	17473	96473	54496	2352	4366	818	53220	61877	72	460021
8.	Ragi	1957-58	28	Nil	6309	Nil	1620	21	2390	5382	4459	7360	Nil	266	Nil	6569	34704
		1958-59	3814	Nil	6079	Nil	1580	Nil	2487	5610	1798	8007	Nil	49	79	6428	35932
9.	Maize	1957-58	51	124	4	140	213	912	59	36	54	Nil	37	70	28	Nil	1629
		1958-59	67	110	63	52	184	900	88	233	4	Nil	24	90	109	Nil	1924
10.	Kodra	1957-58	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1701	1753
		1958-59	2447	Nil	3468	Nil	Nil	Nil	34	2713	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	4	Nil	8667
11.	Other Cereals	1957-58	6289	140	3958	35	594	Nil	2064	5418	2267	2192	Nil	178	4512	2513	30190
		1958-59	1337	57	Nil	Nil	507	98	3836	1043	Nil	1711	Nil	443	61	4310	13446
12.	TOTAL Cereals	1957-58	105665	201562	55285	190401	119173	206826	173075	131537	62656	66555	2410	154461	205285	24054	1695945
		1958-59	104802	198465	53764	188883	122162	209215	175611	128002	59794	62242	2380	151750	196893	24564	1673527
13.	Tur	1957-58	1242	2664	556	752	1901	4846	1225	1718	441	404	39	1011	2845	216	19960
		1958-59	1137	2481	613	643	1726	4433	2436	1402	346	413	33	722	3276	234	19395

Area under different crops in each taluka of Poona Dist. 1957-58 (Area in acres) & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Crops	Years	Ambe-gaon.	Bara-mati.	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda-pur.	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mul-shi.	Poona city.	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Vele	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14.	Gram	1957-58	8136	5393	2895	3300	6531	5790	19932	11217	3533	1704	249	7128	5362	329	81499
		1958-59	7312	4280	2936	2770	5952	4466	12756	11367	2848	1756	158	6799	6330	362	70092
15.	Other pulses.	1957-58	8738	13817	4719	12402	8947	16797	12320	10565	2706	2356	54	11983	18109	863	124378
		1958-59	9499	15945	5405	13718	6944	15618	13599	10520	2398	3510	138	11741	17636	610	127281
16.	Total pulses.	1957-58	18116	21874	8270	16454	17379	27435	33477	23500	6680	4464	342	20122	26216	1408	225837
		1958-59	11948	22706	8954	17131	14622	24517	28791	23289	5592	5679	329	19262	27242	1206	217268
17.	Sereals & pulses.	1957-58	123781	223436	60555	206855	136552	234261	206552	155037	69336	71029	2752	174583	231601	25462	1921782
		1958-59	122750	221171	62718	206014	136784	233732	204402	151291	65386	67921	2709	171012	224135	25770	1895795
18.	Sugar-cane.	1957-58	15	10205	110	1255	3191	8229	281	76	131	31	353	1008	647	12	25544
		1958-59	12	11057	118	1540	3077	6976	271	75	115	16	428	1204	828	16	25733
19.	Other sugar.	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Total sugar.	1957-58	15	10205	110	1255	3191	8229	281	76	131	31	353	1008	647	12	25544
		1958-59	12	11057	118	1540	3077	6976	271	75	115	16	428	1204	828	16	25733
21.	Fruits & vegetables excluding potatos.	1957-58	868	3722	353	1951	6280	2254	3542	1979	169	576	701	5463	1140	34	29038
		1958-59	1301	3764	129	1845	6501	1071	2822	2566	181	908	586	6511	2272	929	31386
22.	Potatos.	1957-58	4111	112	134	4	344	5	2083	4720	167	22	2	403	606	Nil	12713
		1958-59	4113	11	97	11	416	Nil	1978	4801	157	Nil	6	404	852	Nil	12844
23.	Misc. Food crops.	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	34	2008	1147	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3189
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	80	Nil	2000	1275	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6915	13	Nil	10283
24.	Condiments & spices.	'57-58	Nil	494	320	450	1151	Nil	1826	2038	76	230	128	1634	1087	Nil	9434
		'58-59	2367	494	320	987	1150	341	2661	2049	76	180	104	1664	1658	35	14086
25.	Total food	57-58	128775	237969	61472	210549	149532	245896	214284	163850	69879	71878	3936	183091	235081	25508	2001700
		1958-59	130543	236497	63462	210397	149928	243395	212134	160782	65915	69025	3831	187710	229758	26750	1990127

STAT. P. NO. 3 (Contd.)

Area under different Crops in each taluka of Poona Dist. 1957-58 (Area in acres) & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Years	Ambe-gaon,	Bara-mati.	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda-pur.	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	MULshi	Poona-city.	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Vele	Dist.Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26.	Ground nut	1957-58	5125	716	3044	910	2231	4386	3705	15719	626	271	24	1138	14611	65	52571
		1958-59	5146	875	2987	780	2082	4020	4690	15435	1021	196	22	1250	15995	75	54674
27.	Sesamum	1957-58	150	64	685	97	797	426	117	1023	1592	63	Nil	11	Nil	60	5085
		1958-59	160	37	Nil	88	790	506	64	1118	Nil	57	1	22	65	556	3464
28.	Linseed	1957-58	Nil	18	32	39	38	16	Nil	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	20	158	384
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	43	47	66	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	Nil	195
29.	Castor Seeds.	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Rape & Mustard.	1957-58	Nil	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	164	133	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	309
		1958-59	Nil	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	49
31.	Coconut	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Other Oil seeds.	1957-58	3533	12989	1281	14110	2392	15527	4276	4199	14	1873	4	8404	17648	1142	87392
		1958-59	3321	12274	3536	14186	2677	15919	4774	3833	Nil	1945	1	7976	16544	719	87705
33.	Total Oil Seeds.	1957-58	8808	13799	5042	15156	5458	20379	8098	20995	2396	2340	28	9562	32279	1425	145765
		1958-59	8627	13235	6523	15097	5596	20511	9528	20390	1021	2298	24	9248	32639	1350	146087
34.	cotton	1957-58	24	5157	Nil	1466	37	3421	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1	289	766	Nil	11063
		1958-59	19	5423	Nil	1984	Nil	3275	Nil	12	Nil	Nil	4	280	403	Nil	11400
35.	Other Fibres.	1957-58	Nil	248	35	41	180	606	82	60	59	34	Nil	37	57	4	2443
		1958-59	Nil	288	Nil	38	180	1050	166	16	Nil	40	13	98	32	1	1922
33.	Total	1957-58	24	5405	35	1507	217	4027	82	62	59	34	1	226	823	4	12506
		1958-59	19	5711	Nil	2022	180	4625	166	28	Nil	40	17	378	435	1	13322
37.	Tobacco	1957-58	105	20	Nil	40	Nil	35	315	Nil	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	10	Nil	552
		1958-59	68	11	Nil	44	1	35	183	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	1	14	Nil	307

STATEMENT NO. 3 (Contd.)

Area under different Crops in each taluka of Poona Dist. 1957-58 (Area in acres) & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Years	Ambe-gaon.	Bara-mati.	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda-pur.	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona -city.	Puran -dhar.	Sirur	Vele	District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18
38.	Other drugs & Narcotics.	1957-58 1958-59	Nil Nil	16 Nil	2 Nil	Nil Nil	108 123	Nil 185	80 32	149 121	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	27 6	75 67	21 12	Nil Nil		468 555
39.	Total drugs & Narcotics.	1957-58 1958-59	105 68	36 11	2 Nil	40 44	108 129	35 220	395 215	149 121	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	44 40	75 68	31 26	Nil Nil		1020 942
40.	Foddar crops.	1957-58 1958-59	31747 36744	1498 1403	48432 48432	2356 1405	65142 81069	1147 1042	43195 36573	73776 76936	97426 97408	12598 12177	3936 4005	28060 17386	7176 6816	29871 33263		446360 454659
41.	Misc. Non-food crops.	1957-58 1958-59	8185 Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	41 43	Nil Nil	Nil 438	Nil Nil	120 126	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil 81	2431 47	Nil Nil		10777 735
42.	Total Non food crops.	1957-58 1958-59	48369 45458	20638 20360	53511 54955	19100 18611	70925 86974	22588 26536	51770 46482	95102 97601	99881 98429	14972 14515	4009 4086	37923 27261	42740 39963	31300 34614		616428 615745
43.	Total area under crops (Gross cropped area)	1957-58 1958-59	177644 176001	258707 256857	114983 118417	229649 229008	220457 236902	271484 269931	266054 258616	258952 258383	169760 164344	86850 83540	7945 7917	221014 214871	277821 269721	56808 61364		2618123 2605872
44.	Area cropped more once.	1957-58 1958-59	23185 20292	17439 16436	7979 8632	12338 14047	21825 26566	12529 10152	32808 19576	20774 20090	5588 1279	5307 2944	692 670	24794 26931	41884 33714	708 244		227850 202473
45.	Total area of lands under crops	1957-58 1958-59	154459 155709	241268 240421	107004 109785	217311 214061	198632 210336	258955 259779	233246 239040	238178 238293	164172 163065	81543 80596	7253 7247	196220 187940	235937 236007	56100 61120		2390278 2403399

SOURCE: (1) Mahalkari/Mamlatdars, Poona District.

Note: Figures are provisional and are subject to revision.

(2) District Inspector of Land Records, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 9

Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation in each Taluka of Poona District in 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Sources of Irrigation.	Year	Ambe-gaon	Bara-mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona -city	Puran dhar	Sirur	Velhe	District Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Govt. canals.	1957-58	Nil	45985	Nil	1629	11589	38053	1204	Nil	Nil	Nil	676	812	Nil	Nil	99948	
		1958-59	Nil	36747	Nil	1665	12222	38555	2830	Nil	Nil	Nil	683	843	Nil	Nil	93545	
2.	Private canals.	1957-58	517	Nil	485	Nil	473		1819	518	Nil	Nil	Nil	2130	Nil	Nil	5942	
		1958-59	562	Nil	485	Nil	710	Nil	2567	360	Nil	Nil	Nil	2676	241	Nil	7601	
3.	Tanks.	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	2803	65	Nil	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2907	
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	2303	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	294	Nil	3097	
4.	Wells.	1957-58	3557	17692	1494	10826	5205	12735	11121	6113	265	307	890	10524	5542	Nil	86321	
		1958-59	5822	11686	1810	10783	3984	12901	10201	9310	272	222	906	15341	10202	Nil	93942	
5.	Other sources.	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	1399	22	Nil	173	Nil		7	Nil	6	Nil	181	12	1800
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	1406	Nil	130	Nil	Nil		9	Nil	15	Nil	387	16	2963
6.	Net area irrigated	1957-58	4074	63677	1979	16757	17354	50833	14356	6631	272	307	1572	13466	5723	12	196918	
		1958-59	6384	43433	2295	16657	16918	51586	15593	10170	231	222	1604	18860	11124	16	200148	
7.	Gross area irrigated	1957-58	3456	74234	1979	20923	20159	54860	15151	7573	368	307	1550	15674	8325	12	229571	
		1958-59	8683	48433	2295	21003	20546	60586	16393	10170	420	222	1648	23369	11124	16	224908	

NOTE: Figures are provisional and are subject to revision.

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdars/Mahalkari, Poona District.

ii) District Inspector of Land Records, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 10

Showing area Irrigated under Different Crops in Each Taluka of Poona District in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops Irrigated	Years	Ambe-gaon.	Bara-mati.	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi.	Poona city.	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	Poona Dist.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Rice	1957-58	50	2828	Nil	467	1115	1217	271	238	32	Nil	229	739	186	Nil	7373	
		1958-59	37	1051	Nil	521	1320	1154	152	241	40	14	271	1512	242	Nil	6555	
2.	Wheat	1957-58	1810	4141	640	1761	1090	2884	3115	992	50	22	134	2032	2386	Nil	20057	
		1958-59	1905	3268	640	1827	1262	3223	2185	1005	30	7	165	2345	2974	Nil	20836	
3.	Jowar	1957-58	Nil	32875	391	9411	1630	25233	3039	1174	20	104	25	4275	Nil	Nil	78177	
		1958-59	107	16581	578	1926	1760	28052	3000	1158	15	170	25	4565	Nil	Nil	65147	
4.	Bajri	1957-58	Nil	7501	Nil	2424	1510	6297	Nil	365	14	Nil	150	1507	541	Nil	20309	
		1958-59	Nil	6100	Nil	2403	1586	6595	Nil	438	Nil	15	Nil	2168	530	Nil	19835	
5.	Barley	1957-58	Nil	89	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	611	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	704	
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2	
6.	Maize	1957-58	Nil	122	4	191	11	654	59	36	Nil	Nil	43	70	28	Nil	1218	
		1958-59	Nil	3558	63	Nil	14	894	88	9	Nil	Nil	27	90	109	Nil	2652	
7.	Tur	1957-58	Nil	1691	Nil	301	55	2215	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4262	
		1958-59	Nil	1534	Nil	279	Nil	2420	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4233	
8.	Gram	1957-58	Nil	4106	190	442	1710	4052	3125	819	Nil	Nil	23	933	Nil	Nil	15400	
		1958-59	Nil	2140	203	385	1113	4466	4500	1017	Nil	Nil	3	1143	539	Nil	15509	
9.	Other pulses	1957-58	Nil	165	Nil	62	Nil	190	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	424	
		1958-59	Nil	3056	Nil	Nil	1418	227	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1379	7	Nil	6087	
10.	Sugarcane	1957-58	15	10205	110	1255	3191	8229	281	76	131	31	353	1008	647	12	2544	
		1958-59	12	11057	118	1540	3077	6976	271	70	115	16	428	1204	828	16	25728	
11.	Potatoes	1957-58	2613	Nil	134	4	209	5	2083	1304	103	Nil	2	403	606	Nil	7466	
		1958-59	2604	Nil	97	11	260	Nil	1453	1304	157	Nil	4	397	852	Nil	7139	
12.	Chillies	1957-58	747	432	219	404	214	282	Nil	235	Nil	Nil	33	1532	834	Nil	5032	
		1958-59	875	372	201	395	214	329	Nil	235	63	Nil	13	1441	1126	Nil	5264	

STATISTICAL TABLE (Continued)

Showing area Irrigated Under Different Crops in Each Taluka of Poona District in 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops Irrigated	Year	Ambe-gaon.	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mul-shi	Poona-City.	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	Dist. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13	Other food crops.	1957-58	1475	1736	72	601	6133	Nil	2207	1403	Nil	Nil	25	1000	666	Nil	15318
		1958-59	798	Nil	80	987	6469	1699	2088	3666	Nil	Nil	Nil	5119	2843	Nil	23749
14	All Food Crops.	1957-58	6710	65891	1760	17327	16868	51358	13791	6642	350	157	1017	13506	5894	12	201283
		1958-59	6338	46517	1986	17474	18493	56035	13737	9143	420	222	946	21365	10050	16	202736
15	Cotton	1957-58	24	4157	Nil	1466	37	2130	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	201	766	Nil	8781
		1958-59	19	1651	Nil	1984	Nil	3275	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	280	152	Nil	7364
16	Groundnut	1957-58	Nil	624	Nil	910	195	1337	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	1138	Nil	Nil	4228
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	780	Nil	1241	215	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	1250	Nil	Nil	3507
17	Tobacco	1957-58	Nil	20	Nil	40	Nil	35	65	Nil	Nil	Nil	37	Nil	Nil	Nil	197
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	1	35	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	Nil	14	Nil	224
18	Fodder crops.	1957-58	849	2077	Nil	613	1342	Nil	Nil	305	Nil	Nil	86	562	Nil	Nil	5834
		1958-59	832	265	Nil	405	634	Nil	834	207	Nil	Nil	280	348	790	Nil	4595
19	Other non-food crops	1957-58	873	1465	219	567	1717	Nil	1295	626	18	150	386	267	1665	Nil	9248
		1958-59	1494	Nil	315	316	1418	Nil	1507	820	Nil	Nil	368	126	118	Nil	6482
20	All non-food crops	1957-58	1746	8343	219	3596	3291	3502	1360	931	18	150	533	2168	2431	Nil	28288
		1958-59	2345	1916	315	3529	2053	4551	2656	1027	Nil	Nil	702	2004	1074	Nil	22172
21	Gross Irrigated area	1957-58	8456	74234	1979	20923	20159	54860	15151	7573	368	307	1550	15674	8325	12	229571
		1958-59	8683	48433	2295	21003	20546	60586	16393	10170	420	222	1648	23369	11124	16	224908

NOTE: Figures are provisional and are subject to revision.

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdar/Mahalkari, Poona District.
ii) District Inspector of Land Records, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 11

Showing area and Annawari of Principal Crops in Poona District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops	Years	Ambegaon		Baramati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
			Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Rice	1957-58	6096	9	2854	8	11776	10	470	5	6990	7	1273	6	11840	9	15731	8
		1958-59	6030	9	2913	8	11648	10	521	5	6813	7	1167	8	11677	8	14729	8
2	Wheat	1957-58	5430	9	4431	6	1715	9	2275	5	2457	7	3369	6	12805	9	5024	7
		1958-59	5246	9	4241	6	1395	9	4086	5	2865	7	3441	7	11954	7	5054	7
3	Kharif Jowar.	1957-58	3124	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6439	7	15612	7
		1958-59	4271	7	Nil	Nil	4666	8	8126	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5475	7	16697	7
4	Rabi Jowar.	1957-58	32058	8	161790	4	22429	8	168396	2	42987	6	181689	7	40621	6	26027	7
		1958-59	25651	8	163354	4	20710	8	160555	2	45891	6	186136	6	43522	6	25885	6
5	Bajri	1957-58	52070	7	32223	4	5783	10	19181	4	64292	6	19547	6	96740	8	57999	6
		1958-59	55899	7	27709	4	5407	10	15537	3	64322	6	17473	6	96473	7	54496	6
6	Ragi	1957-58	28	N.A.	Nil	Nil	6309	8	Nil	Nil	1620	5	21	6	2390	8	5382	6
		1958-59	3814	N.A.	Nil	Nil	6079	8	Nil	Nil	1580	5	Nil	Nil	2488	8	5610	6
7	Maize	1957-58	51	8	124	6	4	8	41	6	213	5	912	6	59	8	36	8
		1958-59	67	8	110	6	63	8	52	6	184	6	900	8	88	8	233	8
8	Barley	1957-58	511	N.A.	Nil	Nil	311	N.A.	3	5	20	N.A.	Nil	Nil	117	8	279	8
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	81	8	328	N.A.	6	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	64	7	1542	8
9	Tur	1957-58	1242	7	2664	4	656	8	752	7	1901	6	4846	7	1225	6	1718	6
		1958-59	1137	7	2481	4	613	8	643	7	1726	6	4433	7	2436	6	1402	6
10	Gram	1957-58	8136	7	5393	6	2895	10	3300	7	6531	5	5790	6	19932	7	11217	6
		1958-59	7312	7	4280	6	2936	10	2770	7	5952	7	4466	7	12756	7	11367	6
11	Other pulses	1957-58	8738	8	13817	6	4719	6	12402	4	8947	4	16799	6	12320	6	10565	8
		1958-59	9499	8	15945	6	5405	8	13718	3	6944	5	15618	7	13599	6	10520	6

STATEMENT NO. 11 (Contd.)

Showing area and Annawari of Principal crops in Poona District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sirur		Velhe		Poona District.	
			Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Ann-wari	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Annawari.
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Rice	1957-58	26012	10	26956	12	230	7	3242	10	186	10	9293	9	122949	9
		1958-59	28424	11	25355	12	275	8	3283	9	242	6	9294	8	122371	8
2	Wheat	1957-58	9261	7	1707	8	152	7	2979	7	4267	9	274	7	56146	7
		1958-59	3922	10	1548	8	165	8	3057	7	5973	5	274	6	53221	7
3	Kharif Jowar	1957-58	2643	7	6547	6	Nil	Nil	1482	7	6060	6	1542	6	43449	7
		1958-59	2758	7	5541	7	Nil	Nil	1078	7	4434	6	2109	6	55155	7
4	Rabi Jowar.	1957-58	14690	7	16033	4	1093	8	88626	5	124709	6	1981	9	923129	6
		1958-59	15522	7	15603	4	1097	7	90528	5	124052	6	1981	6	920487	6
5	Bajri	1957-58	2693	6	5342	6	398	8	57618	5	65523	6	108	6	480017	6
		1958-59	2352	7	4366	6	813	7	53220	5	61877	6	72	6	460021	6
6	Ragi	1957-58	4459	7	7660	7	Nil	Nil	266	6	Nil	Nil	6569	8	34704	7
		1958-59	1798	7	8007	7	Nil	Nil	49	6	79	N.A.	6428	8	35932	7
7	Maize	1957-58	54	N.A.	Nil	Nil	37	8	70	5	28	7	Nil	Nil	1629	7
		1958-59	4	N.A.	Nil	Nil	24	7	90	5	109	8	Nil	Nil	1924	7
8	Barley	1957-58	577	7	118	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	43	6	1979	6
		1958-59	14	7	111	4	Nil	Nil	2	N.A.	62	N.A.	96	6	2306	6
9	Tur	1957-58	441	8	404	8	39	8	1011	6	2845	5	216	7	19960	7
		1958-59	346	8	413	8	33	7	722	6	3276	6	234	6	19895	7
10	Gram	1957-58	3533	8	1704	7	249	8	7128	6	5362	6	329	6	81499	7
		1958-59	2848	8	1756	7	158	7	6799	6	6330	6	362	6	70092	7
11	Other Pulses.	1957-58	2706	8	2356	7	54	8	11983	6	18109	6	863	6	124378	6
		1958-59	2398	8	3510	7	138	7	11741	5	17636	6	610	6	127281	6

STATEMENT NO. 11 (Contd.)

Showing Area and Annawari of Principal Crops in Poona District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Ambegaon		Baramati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
			Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Ann war
12	Sugar Cane	1957-58	15	8	10205	8	110	10	1255	7	3191	7	8229	7	281	8	76	6
		1958-59	12	8	11057	8	118	10	1540	7	3077	7	6976	8	271	7	75	6
13	Potatoes	1957-58	4111	8	112	N.A.	134	N.A.	4	7	344	8	5	N.A.	2083	8	4720	6
		1958-59	4113	8	11	N.A.	97	N.A.	11	7	416	7	Nil	Nil	1978	10	4801	6
14	Chillies	1957-58	Nil	Nil	432	3	219	N.A.	404	7	929	4	Nil	Nil	843	6	1329	6
		1958-59	875	8	372	3	201	N.A.	395	8	1150	7	329	8	875	6	1368	6
15	Ground-nut	1957-58	5125	9	716	4	3044	8	910	6	2231	N.A.	4336	6	3705	8	15719	6
		1958-59	5146	9	875	4	2987	8	780	6	2082	6	4020	6	4690	7	15435	6
16	Sesamum	1957-58	150	N.A.	64	N.A.	685	8	97	N.A.	797	N.A.	426	6	117	6	1023	6
		1958-59	160	N.A.	37	N.A.	Nil	Nil	83	N.A.	790	N.A.	506	8	64	6	1118	6
17	Rape and Mustard.	1957-58	Nil	Nil	12	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	49	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Linseed	1957-58	Nil	Nil	18	N.A.	32	8	39	N.A.	38	N.A.	16	6	Nil	Nil	54	6
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	43	N.A.	47	N.A.	66	N.A.	Nil	Nil	4	6
19.	Castorseed	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Tobacco	1957-58	105	6	20	6	Nil	Nil	40	7	Nil	Nil	35	N.A.	312	7	Nil	Nil
		1958-59	68	6	11	6	Nil	Nil	44	7	1	N.A.	35	8	183	7	Nil	Nil
21.	Cotton	1957-58	24	N.A.	5157	3	Nil	Nil	1466	2	37	N.A.	3421	6	Nil	Nil	2	N.A.
		1958-59	19	N.A.	5423	4	Nil	Nil	1984	2	Nil	Nil	3275	6	Nil	Nil	12	N.A.

STATEMENT NO. 11 (Contd.)

Showing Area and Annawari of Principal Crops in Poona District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Crops	Years	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sirur		Velhe		Poona District Total.	
			Area	Anna-wari.	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Anna-wari	Area	Annawari
12	Sugar Cane	1957-58	131	N.A.	31	12	353	10	1008	10	647	11	12	6	25544	8
		1958-59	115	12	16	12	428	9	1204	10	828	11	16	7	25733	9
13	Potatoes	1957-58	167	N.A.	22	7	2	10	403	10	606	6	Nil	Nil	12713	8
		1958-59	157	11	Nil	Nil	4	9	404	10	852	6	Nil	Nil	12844	8
14	Chillies	1957-58	76	8	202	8	33	5	1532	5	834	6	Nil	Nil	7333	6
		1958-59	63	7	180	8	23	9	1441	7	1126	6	24	6	8922	7
15	Groundnut	1957-58	626	8	271	6	24	6	1133	6	14611	6	65	6	52571	7
		1958-59	1021	8	296	7	22	9	1250	6	15995	8	75	6	54674	7
16	Sesamum	1957-58	1592	7	63	N.A.	Nil	Nil	11	6	Nil	Nil	60	6	5035	6
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	57	N.A.	1	7	22	6	65	5	556	6	3464	6
17	Rape and Mustard.	1957-58	164	N.A.	133	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	309	N.A.
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	49	N.A.
18	Linseed	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	N.A.	20	3	158	7	384	6
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	6	Nil	Nil	195	6
19	Castor Seed	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	6
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Tobacco	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	27	N.A.	Nil	Nil	10	5	Nil	Nil	552	6
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	7	1	N.A.	14	10	Nil	Nil	387	7
21	Cotton	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	N.A.	289	N.A.	766	10	Nil	Nil	11063	4
		1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	9	280	7	403	10	Nil	Nil	11400	6

NOTE: Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE: i) Mamlatdars/Mahlkari
ii) District Inspector of Land Records.

STATEMENT NO. 12

Showing the Wholesale Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities in Poona District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59
(In Rupees per Maund)

Month	Year	25-19	21-05	15-67	16-88	15-33	1957	93-55
		26-42	22-11	15-57	16-61	16-49		93-75
		<u>Rice</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Jowar</u>	<u>Bajri</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Groundnut</u>	<u>Sesamum.</u>
		Rs. nP	Rs. nP	Rs. nP	Rs. nP	Rs. nP	Rs. nP	Rs. nP.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
April	1957	22.15	21.10	16.17	17.50	15.06	13.88	21.00
	1958	22.75	20.70	15.95	15.94	15.02	...	21.00
May	1957	23.75	20.45	16.69	17.68	15.48	16.00	20.00
	1958	24.00	20.20	15.52	15.84	15.17	...	26.00
June	1957	24.89	21.11	16.66	18.66	15.86	13.50	30.00
	1958	24.78	20.50	15.25	16.33	15.36	...	30.00
July	1957	25.00	21.20	16.81	19.00	15.80	13.50	23.50
	1958	25.00	21.05	15.92	17.00	15.62	...	23.50
August	1957	26.11	21.73	17.12	18.09	14.94	19.00	20.00
	1958	26.11	21.75	15.74	16.66	15.53	...	20.00
September	1957	25.28	21.44	16.50	17.33	15.44	19.50	22.50
	1958	26.85	21.50	15.90	16.39	16.76	...	22.50
October	1957	25.56	21.44	16.94	16.94	15.97	20.33	22.00
	1958	26.25	22.47	16.55	16.25	16.92	...	22.00
November	1957	26.88	21.33	16.34	16.64	16.31	20.50	N.A.
	1958	23.55	23.58	15.60	16.52	16.68	...	25.00
December	1957	26.53	21.06	15.47	16.62	15.89	17.50	25.00
	1958	26.73	22.32	15.56	15.91	16.53	...	N.a.
January	1958	25.90	20.94	13.66	14.35	15.31	24.20	N.A.
	1959	23.17	26.90	14.69	17.31	18.25	...	N.A.
February	1958	25.62	20.66	12.81	15.28	14.60	24.20	N.A.
	1959	23.55	26.30	14.70	18.06	18.21	...	N.A.
March	1958	24.62	20.30	12.97	14.00	15.78	22.80	28.00
	1959	29.23	27.23	14.32	17.21	17.92	...	N.A.

NOTE: Prices quoted are the average prices prevailing at the Taluka Headquarters.
SOURCE: Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay State.

Showing the Retail Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities in Poona District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59
(In Seers & Chhataks per Rupee)

Month	Year	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajri		Gram		Mung		Groundnut	
		Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	Seers:Chhataks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
April	1957	1-11		1-13		2-6		2-15		2-5		2-1		1-5	
	1958	1-8		2-1		3-5		2-12		2-4		1-15		1-6	
May	1957	1-12		1-15		2-5		2-6		2-4		2-1		1-6	
	1958	1-8		2-1		3-5		2-13		2-4		2-0		1-6	
June	1957	1-11		1-14		2-8		2-5		2-4		2-1		1-7	
	1958	1-6		1-14		3-0		2-10		2-2		1-13		1-4	
July	1957	1-10		1-14		2-7		2-3		2-3		2-2		1-5	
	1958	1-5		2-00		2-14		2-3		2-2		1-15		1-4	
August	1957	1-9		1-14		2-8		2-6		2-2		2-3		1-5	
	1958	1-4		2-00		2-14		2-9		2-0		1-14		1-3	
September	1957	1-11		2-00		2-6		2-5		2-3		2-1		1-6	
	1958	1-4		1-14		2-13		2-3		1-15		2-10		1-3	
October	1957	1-10		1-15		2-6		2-5		2-4		2-2		1-6	
	1958	1-5		1-11		2-12		2-8		2-00		1-15		1-4	
November	1957	1-7		1-15		2-8		2-7		2-3		2-3		1-6	
	1958	1-5		1-11		2-11		2-7		1-13		1-15		1-15	
December	1957	1-11		1-15		2-9		2-8		2-3		2-4		1-6	
	1958	1-4		1-10		2-13		2-8		1-14		2-1		1-5	
January	1958	1-10		2-00		2-12		2-9		2-6		2-2		1-6	
	1959	1-4		1-8		2-13		2-9		1-12		2-8		1-15	
February	1958	1-8		2-1		3-2		2-13		2-8		2-2		1-6	
	1959	1-6		1-10		3-00		2-09		1-10		2-08		1-15	
March	1958	1-8		2-00		3-05		2-12		2-05		2-02		1-06	
	1959	1-5		1-8		2-13		2-7		1-11		2-0		1-15	

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

SOURCE:- Statistician to Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 14

Showing the Livestock and Poultry in Poona District during 1956

	<u>Ambeegaon</u>		<u>Baramati</u>		<u>Bhor</u>		<u>Dhond</u>		<u>Haveli</u>		<u>Indapur</u>		<u>Junnar</u>		<u>Khed</u>	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
1. Cattle																
(A) Males over 3 years																
i) Breeding Bulls	24	84	16	Nil	74	Nil	158	1	92	12	11	14	55	2	39	35
ii) Working Bulls	18457	3157	18285	2494	12656	162	16394	1730	33801	3211	14519	4862	24410	4722	28099	2778
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work.	64	35	40	5	84	1	70	Nil	178	21	29	14	185	26	587	16
<u>Total Male Cattle</u>	18545	3274	18341	2499	12814	163	16622	1731	24071	3244	14559	4890	24610	4750	28725	2829
(B) Females over 3 years																
i) Breeding	a) In milk		b) dry		c) Not calved											
	4718	438	6600	984	4632	88	6336	591	7664	1163	6251	2193	5115	998	7525	367
	10002	1068	5211	637	5498	138	4554	397	7557	714	4619	1419	10263	2174	15307	1357
	699	142	796	90	1004	17	474	Nil	1273	52	422	319	2654	325	1567	Nil
Total breeding females.	15419	1648	12607	1711	11134	243	11364	988	16494	1929	11022	3931	18032	3497	24399	1724
ii) Working	745	369	1	2	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	257	33	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	16	Nil
iii) Not working	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	921	4	Nil	Nil	479	96	14	5	11	1	7	Nil
<u>Total Female Cattle</u>	16164	2017	12611	1713	12058	247	11364	988	17230	2058	11036	3936	18045	3498	24422	1724
(C) Young Stock	11301	1107	12630	1620	9023	237	11407	186	14108	1496	12148	3879	14421	2151	20685	1200
TOTAL CATTLE(A+B+C)	46010	6398	43582	5832	33895	647	39393	2905	55409	6798	37743	12705	57076	10399	73832	5753
2. Buffaloes																
(A) Males over 3 years																
i) Breeding	46	1	29	2	35	Nil	34	10	30	15	12	28	18	5	34	Nil
ii) Working	137	Nil	106	20	236	1	429	Nil	51	5	283	137	578	2	98	Nil
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work	2	Nil	2	1	5	Nil	4	Nil	7	Nil	9	2	8	Nil	14	Nil
<u>Total Male Buffaloes</u>	185	1	137	23	276	1	467	10	88	20	304	167	604	7	145	Nil

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

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

	Mawal		Mulshi		Poona City		Purandhar		Sjrur		Velhe		Dist. Total.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Cattle														
(A) Males over 3 years														
i) Breeding Bulls	94	8	60	Nil	Nil	67	6	Nil	84	7	59	Nil	772	230
ii) Working Bulls	17486	1028	14347	Nil	106	2246	20147	391	19344	2446	6683	Nil	234736	29227
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work.	215	16	136	Nil	2	75	50	2	45	16	170	Nil	1813	225
Total Male Cattle														
(B) Females over 3 years.														
i) Breeding:														
a) In Milk	4193	571	4496	Nil	35	2145	5382	173	8481	1408	2391	Nil	73822	11119
b) Dry	8647	269	6241	Nil	30	469	6307	144	4737	576	4015	Nil	92688	9362
c) Not calved	1110	95	559	Nil	Nil	334	953	28	1477	94	663	Nil	13681	1496
Total Breeding Females	13950	935	11296	Nil	65	2948	12642	345	14695	2078	7072	Nil	180181	21977
ii) Working	1	54	8	Nil	Nil	16	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1036	474
iii) Not working	17	7	19	Nil	Nil	17	9	Nil	192	Nil	11	Nil	1683	130
Total Female Cattle														
(C) Young Stock	14295	879	11282	Nil	70	2380	10329	312	14103	1799	5534	Nil	161282	17246
TOTAL CATTLE (A+B+C)														
	46058	2927	37094	Nil	243	7749	43184	1050	48463	6343	19531	Nil	581513	69509
2. Buffaloes														
(A) Males over 3 years														
i) Breeding	42	3	46	Nil	Nil	59	13	Nil	15	11	15	Nil	369	134
ii) Working	321	11	129	Nil	Nil	5	32	Nil	4	Nil	166	Nil	2569	181
iii) Not in use for breeding or for work.	13	1	3	Nil	Nil	7	12	Nil	1	Nil	4	Nil	84	11
Total Male Buffaloes														
	376	15	178	Nil	Nil	71	57	Nil	20	11	185	Nil	3022	326

STATEMENT NO. 14(Contd.)

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

	Ambegaon		Baramati		Bhor		Dhond		Haveli		Indapur		Junnar		Khed	
	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	Rural:Urban	
(B) Females over 3 years																
i) Breeding: a) In milk	1740	300	1695	521	5100	193	523	454	6174	1310	1050	1139	1905	724	3803	275
b) Dry	1903	307	945	284	3722	134	488	205	3487	883	619	398	2342	685	4413	334
c) Not calved	211	27	169	18	738	16	62	Nil	566	81	57	162	558	91	830	1
Total Breeding Females	3854	634	2799	823	9560	343	1073	659	10227	2274	1726	1699	4805	1500	9046	610
ii) Working Females	59	Nil	3	1	13	Nil	165	Nil	2	Nil	53	26	5	1	25	Nil
iii) Not working Females	13	Nil	1	Nil	29	Nil	21	Nil	30	9	12	Nil	10	3	9	Nil
Total Female Buffaloes	3926	634	2803	824	9602	343	1259	659	10259	2283	1791	1725	4820	1504	9080	610
(C) Young Staff	2335	386	2275	630	5715	193	700	444	4140	905	1849	1551	3309	848	5229	228
TOTAL BUFFALOES (A+B+C)	6446	1021	5215	1477	11593	537	2426	1113	14487	3208	3944	3443	8733	2359	14454	838
Sheep	24338	2019	41450	4287	3206	199	27848	1135	11586	1887	26193	4693	19248	7464	4192	101
Goat	20414	2437	32703	5605	5707	249	16768	2384	14564	1834	3437	11765	29053	8326	21682	2382
Horses and Ponies	330	16	234	50	71	6	179	15	397	210	326	78	318	121	461	7
Mules	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	6	Nil	4	Nil	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Donkeys	109	100	194	83	66	33	121	167	309	55	273	131	148	173	129	116
Camels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pigs	274	84	556	270	33	8	535	279	3184	43	680	209	252	213	139	5
<u>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</u>	97921	12075	123934	17604	58571	1679	87270	7998	99936	14035	103296	33021	114833	29055	114889	9202
<u>POULTRY</u>	29206	4106	83491	10624	34078	1421	48432	5801	55351	7496	63197	16061	47464	12532	62595	3741

STATEMENT NO. 14(Contd)

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

	<u>Mawal</u>		<u>Mulshi</u>		<u>Poona City</u>		<u>Purandhar</u>		<u>Sirur</u>		<u>Velhe</u>		<u>Dist. Total</u>	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
(B) Females over 3 years														
(i) Breeding: a) In milk	4698	692	3653	Nil	24	4073	1775	64	666	171	1740	Nil	34536	991
b) Dry	3839	290	3151	Nil	29	648	1800	46	441	66	1701	Nil	28880	428
c) Not calved	548	101	338	Nil	Nil	392	207	8	170	2	302	Nil	4756	89
Total Breeding Females	9085	1083	7142	Nil	53	5113	3782	118	1217	239	3743	Nil	68172	1509
ii) Working Females	125	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	35	9	Nil	168	4	4	Nil	633	6
iii) Not working Females	5	5	6	Nil	Nil	35	4	Nil	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	173	5
<u>Total Female Buffaloes</u>	9215	1088	7150	Nil	53	5183	3795	118	1478	243	3747	Nil	68978	1521
(C) Young Stock	4060	311	3298	Nil	16	1466	2100	68	975	172	1894	Nil	37895	720
<u>TOTAL BUFFALOES (A+B+C)</u>	13651	1514	10626	Nil	69	6720	5952	186	2473	426	5826	Nil	109895	2274
Sheep	2375	32	1185	Nil	Nil	86	25202	182	18498	1241	505	Nil	205326	2332
Goat	4340	466	3401	Nil	83	8654	22391	169	26915	4128	1334	Nil	233497	4869
Horses and Ponies	211	34	116	Nil	3	585	377	13	459	31	10	Nil	3492	110
Mules	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	6
Donkey	57	33	138	Nil	Nil	183	205	53	133	96	Nil	Nil	1882	128
Camels	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pigs	171	51	51	Nil	Nil	491	346	135	556	30	Nil	Nil	6677	18
<u>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</u>	66863	4963	52611	Nil	398	23872	97657	2692	97397	12298	27206	Nil	1142803	1684
<u>BIRDS</u>	36994	3672	36650	Nil	149	38874	58184	2520	55823	7226	22347	Nil	633961	1140

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

Showing Factories and Employment in Poona District as on 31-12-1958 & 31-12-1959

Taluka		Processes allied to Agriculture.				Food except Beverages				Textiles				Wood and cork except furniture.		Printing & Publishing & allied industries		Chemicals and allied products.		
		Cotton Ginning & Bailing		Others.		Sugar		Gur		Others		Cotton mills		Other mills.		58: 59		1958:1959		
		1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:59	58: 59	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	1958:1959	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ambeegaon	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baranati	Factories	6	6	...	...	1	1	169	116	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	417	417	...	...	500	500	2673	1778	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhor	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	50	...	...	...	...	250
Dhond	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haveli	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Indapur	Factories	...	...	...	...	2	2	50	41	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Employment	...	...	...	...	12500	12500	753	597	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Junnar	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhed	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mawal	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Mulshi	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona City	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	11	3	5	11	11	7	7	103	103	14
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	240	302	2080	2114	811	811	234	234	3721	3721	722
Purandhar	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birur	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velhe	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District	Factories	6	6	Nil	Nil	3	3	284	230	16	18	3	5	11	12	7	7	104	104	19
Total	Employment	417	417	Nil	Nil	13000	13000	4444	3497	356	418	2080	2114	811	861	234	234	3770	3770	1540

SOURCE: Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 15 (Contd.)

Showing Factories and Employment in Poona District as on 31-12-1953 & 31-12-1959.

Taluka		Nonmetallic and Mineral Products Manufacture				Manufacture of metal products except machinery		Manufacture of machinery except electrical		Electric machinery		Electricity, Gas and steam.		Miscellaneous Plastic Others		All Factories							
		Manufacture of bricks & tiles.	Manufacture of pottery & earthen ware.	Manufacture of cement.	Other	Manufacture of metal products except machinery	Manufacture of machinery except electrical	Electric machinery	Electric machinery	Electricity, Gas and steam.	Miscellaneous Plastic	Others	1958	1959	1958	1959							
		58 : 59	58 : 59	58 : 59	58:59	58 : 59	58: 59	58: 59	58: 59	58: 59	58:59	58:59	58:59	1958	1959	1958	1959						
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Ambegeon	Factories	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Baramati	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	125
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3609	2764
Bhor	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	8
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1083	1083	1387	1433
Bhond	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	17
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121	539	582
Haveli	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	24	70	82
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	50	Nil	Nil	170	Nil	130	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	5493	5593	6412	6810
Indapur	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	59	50
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	13467	13311
Junnar	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	40	40
Khed	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
Kawal	Factories	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	13	12
	Employment	...	...	400	300	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2881	2881	4013	3913
Mulshi	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Poona City	Factories	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	4	12	9	9	9	4	7	14	14	1	1	2	2	148	154	347	356
	Employment	280	Nil	Nil	Nil	375	375	457	390	365	365	1151	1236	1226	1226	72	72	80	80	28672	28900	40557	40619
Purandhar	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	58
Sirur	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	20	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Nil
Tule	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
	Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Dist. Total.	Factories	1	Nil	2	1	5	5	21	16	9	12	6	12	15	15	1	1	2	2	186	196	701	664
	Employment	280	Nil	400	300	575	575	822	685	365	585	1401	1616	1326	1326	72	72	80	80	38389	38717	70362	69807

STATEMENT NO. 16

Showing Self Supporting Persons in the Non-Agricultural Classes classified into Employees, Employers and Independent workers in Productive Industries and Services in Poona District in 1951.

Class	OCCUPATION										All Industries & Services.
	Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	Mining & Quarr-ing.	Processing and manu-facture food stuff textiles Leather & products thereof.	Processing and manu-facture Metals & Chemicals Products thereof.	Processing and manu-facture not elsewhere specified.	Constru-ction of & utili-tieis.	Commerce	Transpo-rt, storage and commu-nicat-ion.	Health Edu-cation and Admi-nistra-tion.	Services not else-specified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>Employers P</u>	376	68	1,799	953	834	620	8,100	739	500	3,069	16,963
Males	267	67	1,672	934	802	597	7,696	702	409	2,873	16,019
Females	9	1	127	24	32	23	404	37	91	196	944
<u>Employees P</u>	1,144	690	12,102	23,567	7,473	13,835	9,779	13,857	66,505	35,656	1,84,608
Males	1,068	470	10,290	23,011	6,977	11,275	9,381	13,620	61,417	29,702	1,67,211
Females	76	220	1,812	556	496	2,560	398	237	5,088	5,954	17,397
<u>Independent P Workers</u>	3,516	1,286	15,001	4,413	8,634	5,280	23,224	2,209	1,001	22,304	86,871
Males	3,097	1,149	12,256	4,227	8,081	4,721	20,033	2,147	746	16,191	72,648
Females	419	137	2,745	189	553	559	3,191	62	255	6,113	14,223
<u>TOTAL</u>											
Males	4,432	1,686	24,218	28,172	15,860	16,593	37,110	16,469	62,572	48,766	2,55,878
Females	504	358	4,684	769	1,081	3,142	3,993	336	5,434	12,263	32,564
Persons	4,936	2,044	28,902	28,941	16,941	19,735	41,103	16,805	68,006	61,029	* 2,88,442

SOURCE: District Census (1951) Hand Book of Poona District.

*Besides, these 2,88,442 there were 9,377 self supporting persons who derived their livelihood from unproductive industries and services.

STATEMENT NO. 17

Showing Census (1951) of Small Scale Industries Establishment and their Employment in Poona District.

	<u>Textile Industries</u>			<u>Non-Textile Industries</u>			<u>All Industries</u>		
	<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>		<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>		<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>Total Employment</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>	<u>10</u>
		<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>		<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part time</u>		<u>Full-time</u>	<u>part time.</u>
RURAL	695	1,681	100	817	1,272	167	1,512	2,953	267
URBAN	202	845	-	3,335	7,548	4	3,537	8,393	4
TOTAL	897	2,526	100	4,152	8,820	171	5,049	11,346	271

SOURCE: District Census Hand Book of Poona District.

NOTE: 1) Textile Industries include spinning and weaving, cotton dyeing and bleaching and rope-twine-string etc. making.

2) Non-Textile Industries include Forestry, Pounders and millers, Oil pressing and Refining, Sugar Industries, Beverages and aerated waters, Tobacco Products, Leather works, canning fruits and fish, Blacksmiths centres, Metal basic manufacturers, Transport equipment, Electrical machinery and apparatus, pharmaceutical manufacturers.

STATEMENT NO. 18

Showing Number of Registered Establishments and Persons Employed therein in Poona Municipal Corporation
as on 31-3-1957 & 31-3-1958

Categories of Employment.	Year	Total Number of Establishment		No. of Members of Employees Family			No. of other persons occupying position of management or employees engaged in confidential capacity.			No. of Employees Adults		You Total ng per- sons				
		Without employee	With Employ-ees.	Adults Males	Young Females	Total persons	Adults Males	Young Females	Total Persons							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Shops	1957	13127	7128	9142	2656	816	12614				216	16841	408	393	17642	
	1958	14231	7684	9829	2862	942	13633				177	16378	412	327	17117	
2. Commercial Establish-ment.	1957	909	1012	454	100	26	580				211	3323	192	23	3538	
	1958	1383	1222	438	175	47	660				173	4948	286	84	5318	
3. Residential Hotels	1957	3	59	34	13	3	50	Sex and Ages of the employees are not mentioned in the B Register or A Forms. Hence this information can not be supplied.			20	453	26	20	499	
	1958	10	94	22	5	2	29				22	583	139	19	741	
4. Restaurant and Eating Hotels	1957	245	1072	665	115	42	822					62	5409	60	271	5740
	1958	216	1006	480	110	57	647					59	5479	54	185	5718
5. Theatres & other places of public amusement entertainment.	1957	Nil	23	3	Nil	Nil	3					11	500	5	6	511
	1958	Nil	23	3	Nil	Nil	3					12	560	Nil	Nil	560
	1957	14284	9294	10298	2884	887	14069				520	26526	691	713	27930	
	1958	15840	10029	10772	3152	1048	14972				443	27948	891	615	29454	

SOURCE: Poona Municipal Corporation, Poona.

Showing the Number of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers in Primary Schools and Remand Homes, Certified Schools Etc. for the Years 1957-58 and 1958-59

		Ambe- gaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	Dist. Total.
Primary Schools																
Institutions	1957-58	105	86	180	106	160	134	139	156	120	121	232	118	140	Nil	1797
	1958-59	106	86	181	107	161	140	139	161	123	129	242	118	146	Nil	1839
Pupils																
Boys	1957-58	9273	10391	9087	8634	19509	10460	14606	11211	6844	3950	46594	13621	9431	Nil	173611
	1958-59	9367	10439	9204	9368	20259	11511	14643	15352	4438	3964	50879	13642	9447	Nil	182513
Girls	1957-58	4122	5703	4311	5913	11039	6648	7161	6373	2281	2357	38298	7245	4599	Nil	106050
	1958-59	4351	5838	4771	6288	11505	6822	7369	6565	2691	2764	42087	7723	4925	Nil	113699
Teachers	1957-58	304	365	302	331	693	387	495	400	207	143	2021	472	319	Nil	6439
	1958-59	317	377	324	363	735	425	510	509	165	155	2152	517	333	Nil	6882
Remand Homes																
Certified																
Schools Etc.																
Institutions	1957-58	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	4	1	27	Nil	1	Nil	38
	1958-59	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	4	1	28	Nil	1	Nil	39
Pupils																
Boys	1957-58	Nil	111	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1	23	784	Nil	Nil	Nil	923
	1958-59	Nil	116	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1	20	927	Nil	Nil	Nil	1068
Girls	1957-58	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	23	638	Nil	86	Nil	773
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	22	715	Nil	122	Nil	884
Teachers	1957-58	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	31*	Nil	5*	Nil	36*
	1958-59	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	33*	Nil	5*	Nil	38*

NOTE: *In Govt. Certified Schools information regarding private institutions is not available.

SOURCE: (1) Director of Social Welfare Bombay State, (2) District School Board, Poona, (3) Municipal School Board, P.M.C (4) Poona Cantonment Board (5) Kirkee Cantonment Board.

STATEMENT NO. 20

Showing Enrolment in Primary and Secondary Schools in Age Group 6 to 11 years in Poona District during 1958-59.

Category	Enrolment in the Age Group 6 to 11 years in the Standards.										
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	All Standards.
*Primary Schools	81,799	31,414	19,041	8,871	1,719	132	33	-	-	-	1,43,009
Secondary Schools	-	-	-	-	3,608	1,694	242	8	-	1	5,553
DISTRICT TOTAL	81,799	31,414	19,041	8,871	5,327	1,826	275	8	-	1	1,48,562

NOTE: * These exclude primary schools under the control of Poona City Municipal Corporation and Cantonment Boards of Poona and Kirkee.

SOURCE: 1. District School Board.

2. Educational Inspector, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 21

Showing the Number of Institutions, students and Teachers in Secondary Schools in Poona District for the year
1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	Dist.Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INSTITUTIONS															
1957-58	3	6	2	1	10	3	5	5	5	Nil	68	4	3	Nil	115
1958-59	4	6	2	1	8	4	5	4	5	Nil	63	4	3	Nil	109
STUDENTS															
<u>Boys</u>															
1957-58	328	1186	379	537	1097	794	1139	514	881	Nil	24062	641	386	Nil	31944
1958-59	450	1224	463	583	1130	937	1194	307	951	Nil	25149	740	544	Nil	33672
<u>Girls</u>															
1957-58	19	236	114	144	287	232	137	80	303	Nil	13613	94	36	Nil	15295
1958-59	31	258	140	169	346	278	143	28	322	Nil	13755	93	69	Nil	15645
TEACHERS															
1957-58	17	55	19	25	70	52	50	26	58	Nil	1454	28	19	Nil	1873
1958-59	17	59	20	24	67	64	54	27	66	Nil	1386	28	23	Nil	1835

SOURCE: For 1957-58 The Directorate of Education, Statistical and Research Bureau.

For 1958-59 The Educational Inspector, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 22

Showing the Number of Institutions for Higher Education and Number of Students and Teachers therein for the years
1957-58 & 1958-59

Talukas Categories	Poona City				Mawal				District Total			
	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Teachers	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Teachers	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Teachers
<u>1958-59</u>												
1) Teaching	1	152	64	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	152	64	17
2) Engineering	1	683	2	111	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	683	2	111
3) Agriculture	1	413	2	57	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	413	2	57
4) Veterinary	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5) Commerce	1	977	42	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	977	42	33
6) Legal	1	414	9	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	414	9	12
7) Medicine	2	704	204	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	704	204	14
8) Arts	1	Nil	215	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	215	20
9) Arts and Science.	4	5419	1718	335	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	5419	1718	335
10) Others												
i) Co-operative training collège.	1	317	Nil	16	1	10	Nil	6	2	327	Nil	22
ii) Research Institutions.	4	68	19	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	68	19	58
iii) University Departments.	1	501	96	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	501	96	49
1958-59 T O T A L	18	9648	2371	782	1	10	Nil	6	19	9658	2371	788
1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9004	2171	687

SOURCE: Statistician, Directorate of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Showing the Medical Facilities in Poona District during the year 1958

No.	Ambe- gaon.	Bara- mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Inda- pur.	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona city.	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	District	Total
1. No. of Hospitals (including mater- nity Homes.	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil		11
2. No. of dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	Nil	17	Nil	1	Nil		21
3. No. of Aurvedic Homeopathic & Unani dispensaries.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
4) No. of Rural Health centres Primary Health Units.	6	6	6	4	9	6	6	4	6	4	Nil	5	3	1		66
5) No. of Doctors :																
Rural	6	6	5	3	11	4	6	5	6	4	Nil	3	3	1		63
Urban	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	2	2	1	1	Nil	154	2	1	1		167
6) No. of Nurses (including midwives)	12	11	7	7	20	20	12	8	12	8	382	8	6	2		505
7) No. of beds :																
Males	14	8	3	Nil	26	1	25	13	18	10	631	2	9	Nil		760
Females	18	28	11	16	36	13	26	10	16	9	469	27	19	2		700
8) Indoor patients treated																
Males	22	538	5	Nil	16	3	70	45	45	26	14624	18	63	Nil		15475
Females	53	993	116	67	444	17	511	146	52	20	18977	299	458	Nil		22153
Children	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	417	9	24	8	N.A.	N.A.	331	Nil		N.A.
9) Outdoor patients treated																
Males	5595	19222	14678	5350	17731	13863	13447	8282	5536	4809	348868	22639	9422	864		490306
Females	4962	15183	11200	4343	25505	11097	14456	6646	4571	4278	320180	15782	7534	469		446206
Children	9610	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21410	12995	8787	6978	N.A.	N.A.	14710	782		N.A.

NOTE: Most of the Dispensaries and Rural Health Centres are converted into Primary Health Units.

SOURCE: (1) District Medical Officer for Health, Poona. (2) Divisional Medical Officer for Health, Baramati.
(3) Civil Surgeon, Poona. (4) Medical Officer for Health, Poona Municipal Corporation, Poona.
(5) Superintendent, Hospital for Diseases of Chest, Aundh Camp, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 24

Vital Statistics of Poona District for the year 1958

	Ambeegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Purandhar	Sirur	Velhe	Dist.Total
I. No. of deaths by:															
i) Cholera	5	-	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	2	-	24
ii) Small Pox	30	34	15	23	28	60	14	192	11	22	37	20	25	7	518
iii) Typhoid	8	15	14	10	14	11	13	15	2	2	30	6	11	3	154
iv) Malaria	119	132	193	163	176	147	228	307	129	187	1	116	202	80	2180
v) Other fevers	228	227	243	157	348	196	386	469	220	152	113	195	301	99	3334
vi) Resperatory	240	226	171	197	318	163	326	250	147	92	1443	194	231	35	4033
vii) Dysentry & Diarrhoea	104	50	48	90	236	52	166	244	87	54	350	63	174	76	1744
viii) Other causes	598	763	547	651	784	738	956	1078	476	417	5554	642	798	191	14193
T O T A L	1332	1447	1236	1292	1907	1368	2096	2557	1073	928	7528	1237	1744	441	26180
No. of centres for vaccination.	104	63	182	66	123	85	137	157	170	132	59	84	79	124	1565

SOURCE: Statistician to Director of Public Health, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 25

Showing Number of Births and Deaths Registered in Poona District in 1958

Talukas/Mahal	Number of Births Registered		Number of Deaths Registered		Number of infant deaths Registered.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Ambegaon	1,387	1,250	656	676	294
Baramati	2,143	1,770	705	742	229
Bhor	1,533	1,268	582	654	246
Dhond	1,546	1,576	639	653	285
Haveli	2,090	1,964	895	1,012	342
Indapur	1,974	1,744	704	664	286
Junnar	2,623	2,246	1,027	1,063	457
Khed	2,408	2,219	1,273	1,284	513
Mawal	1,349	1,250	563	510	205
Mulshi	971	921	454	474	179
Poona City	10,397	10,038	3,852	3,676	1,759
Purandhar	1,409	1,440	621	616	242
Sirur	1,985	1,955	882	862	433
Velhe	472	455	214	227	55
District Total	32,287	30,096	13,067	13,113	5,525

SOURCE: Statistician to Director of Public Health.

STATEMENT NO. 26

Showing Number of villages with a piped water supply facilities as on 31-3-1959 in Poona District.

	Ambeagaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Purandhar	Sirur	Vele	Dist.Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.of Towns & villages with piped water supply as on 31-3-1959	Nil	Nil	2	1	3	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil	9	3	1	Nil	23
Works completed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Works in Progress.	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11
Works to be started.	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	3

SOURCE: Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 27

Showing Number of Towns and Villages Electrified as on 31-3-1959 and the population served by them in Poona District.

	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	PoonaCity	Puran-dhar.	Sirur	Velhe	Dist.Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Towns	-		1	1	1	3	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	13
No. of Villages	-		-	1	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	16
Total Population (1951 Census)	-		17,064	8647	18849	48227	13084	11,632	-	26589	-	5,83,622	2,792	-	-	7,30,506
Percent to the Total Population.																

- SOURCE: 1. Bombay State Electricity Board, Talegaon Dabhade.
 2. District Census Handbook.
 3. Local Enquiries.

STATEMENT NO. 28

Showing the Number of Marriages Registered under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act 1954 in Poona District during 1957 and 1958

	Ambe- gaon	Barmati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona City	Purandhar	Sirur	Velhe	Dist. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<u>URBAN</u>															
1957	5	63	16 (includ- ing Velhe)	27	-	10	44	66	29 (Both incl.)		2515	47	41	includ- ed in Bhor.	2863
1958	6	60	15 (includ- ing Velhe)	51	-	24	38	90	34 (both incl.)		2488	74	70	-do-	2950

SOURCE: Registrar of Marriages, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 23

Showing Railway Mileage in Poona District.

Railway Mileage : 107 miles (C.R.) 48 miles (S.R.) 28 miles (C.R.)
 *(Broad Guage.) +(Meter Guage) @(Narrow Guage)

Showing Railway Station in each taluka of Poona District.

Ambe- gaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Jun- nar.	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona- city.	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Velhe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1.Shirsuphal@ (SR)		1. Yewat* (CR)	1.Ghorwadi* (CR)	1.Bhigwan* (CR)			1.Lonavala* (CR)	1.Chi- khali*	1.Poona Jn.*+ (CR&SR)	1.Nira + (SR)		
	2.Katphal (CR)		2.Kedgaon (CR)	2.Begdewadi* (CR)				2.Khandala* (CR)		2.Kirkee* (CR)	2.Walhe+ (SR)		
	3.Baramati @ (CR)		3.Patas* (CR)	3.Dehu Road* (CR)				3.Malavli* (CR)		3.Shivaji- nagar* (CR)	3.Dondaj+ (SR)		
			4.Dhond @ (CR)	4.Chinchwad* (CR)				4.Kamshet* (CR)		4.Hadapsar* (CR)	4.Jejuri+ (SR)		
			5.Boribayal* (CR)	5.Pimpri* (CR)				5.Vadgaon* (CR)			5.Raje- wadi+ (SR)		
			6.Malthan* (CR)	6.Loni* (CR)				6.Talegaon* (CR)			6.Guroli+ (SR)		
			7.Rawangaon@ (CR)	7.Uruli* (CR)									
				8.Alandi+ (SR)									
				9.Saswad Road+ (SR)									
				10.Ghorpuri* (SR)									
-	3	-	7	10	1	-	-	6	1	4	6	-	-

SOURCE: Time Tables of Central and Southern Railway.

STATEMENT NO. 30

Showing Length of Roads in Poona District According to the Type of Surfaces as on 31st March, 1959.

(Length in Miles)

	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Lower Type	Total
1. P.W.D. Roads	80.75	235.72	308.35	42.66	667.48
2. D.L.B. Roads.	8.70	9.85	426.74	768.64	1213.93
3. Poona Municipal Corporation Roads.	6.71	68.08	33.99	12.87	121.65
4. Other Municipal Roads.	0.10	7.35	28.26	35.64	71.35
T O T A L	96.26	321.00	797.34	859.81	2074.41

NOTE: The roadmileage of D.L.B. relates to those reconciled by P.W.D

SOURCE: (1) Research Officer (Statistics), P.W.D. Bombay.

(2) Chief Engineer, D.L.B. Poona.

(3) Chief Engineer, P.M.C. Poona.

and (4) Presidents, Other Municipalities, Poona District.

STATEMENT No. 31

Showing Length of Roads in Poona District under different municipalities as on 31-3-1959 (Length in miles)

Name of the Municipality	Cement Concrete	Black topped	Water Bound Macadam	Lower type	Total
1. Bhor Town	Nil	Nil	6.5	Nil	6.5
2. Talegaon Dabhade.	Nil	Nil	1.5	2.5	4.0
3. Saswad	Nil	Nil	2.5	2.5	5.0
4. Indapur	Nil	Nil	2.0	2.54	4.54
5. Jejuri	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.50	3.50
6. Sirur	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.00	7.00
7. Junnar	Nil	Nil	3.62	5.78	9.40
8. Baramati	Nil	2.72	3.35	2.49	8.56
9. Alandi	0.10	0.70	1.60	2.80	5.20
10. Lonavala	Nil	3.33	7.19	6.53	17.05
11. Dhond	Nil	0.60	Nil	Nil	0.60
T O T A L	0.10	7.35	28.26	35.64	71.35

SOURCE: Presidents, Municipalities, Poona District.

STATEMENT NO. 32

statistics about Post Offices in Poona District for the year 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Taluka	Year	POST OFFICES			POSTS & TEL.OFFICES			Total No. of offices.	Letter Boxes	Postmen	Telephone Offices.	Radio licen- ses issued.	Villages without post offices.
		Head Offices	Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Head Offices	Sub Offices	Experimental & Temporary Offices.						
Ambegaon	1957-58	Nil	Nil	14	Nil	2	1	17	26	11	1	N	87
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	11	Nil	2	4	17	24	11	1		87
Baramati	1957-58	Nil	Nil	24	Nil	1	2	27	61	17	1	O	39
	1958-59	Nil	1	20	Nil	2	Nil	23	54	14	1		40
Bhor	1957-58	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	1	2	8	27	4	1		174
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1	1	5	26	7	1		177
Dhond	1957-58	Nil	Nil	14	Nil	2	3	19	49	16	1	F	49
	1958-59	Nil	1	14	Nil	2	1	18	68	13	2		47
Haveli	1957-58	Nil	4	22	Nil	5	2	33	92	25	1	A	93
	1958-59	Nil	2	21	Nil	5	6	34	113	22	2		89
Indapur	1957-58	Nil	1	17	Nil	3	1	22	46	8	2	V	65
	1958-59	Nil	1	15	Nil	3	1	20	28	14	1		65
Junnar	1957-58	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	3	2	25	75	18	Nil	A	112
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	18	Nil	3	6	27	75	13	2		110
Khed	1957-58	Nil	Nil	12	Nil	Nil	6	18	41	9	Nil	I	136
	1958-59	Nil	2	12	Nil	2	2	18	47	10	1		139
Kawal	1957-58	Nil	1	6	Nil ^o	6	Nil	13	49	24	3	L	160
	1958-59	Nil	2	6	Nil	5	Nil	13	68	24	3		157
Mulshi	1957-58	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	2	8	10	3	Nil	A	124
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	1	1	6	13	3	Nil		126
Poona City.	1957-58	1	11	6	Nil	26	7	51	246	278	16	B	Nil
	1958-59	1	11	6	Nil	28	6	52	221	288	13		Nil
Parandhar	1957-58	Nil	Nil	11	Nil	4	Nil	15	44	11	Nil	L	65
	1958-59	Nil	1	14	Nil	2	3	20	92	12	1		64
Sirur	1957-58	Nil	Nil	18	Nil	2	Nil	20	29	9	Nil	E	59
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	2	Nil	17	29	11	Nil		62
Tale	1957-58	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	2	2	1	Nil		122
	1958-59	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	3	5	2	Nil		121
District	1957-58	1	17	176	Nil	55	29	278	797	434	26	20853	1288
Total	1958-59	1	21	160	Nil	59	32	273	863	444	28	21969	1284

SOURCE: Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 33

Showing the Number of Licensed Moneylenders and Amount Advanced in Poona Dist. as on 31-3-1958 and 31-3-1959.

	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona- city.	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Vele	Dist. Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<u>Licensed Moneylenders</u>															
As on 31-3-1958	13	43	12	10	27	7	47	16	13	2	360	25	9	1	585
As on 31-3-1959	14	43	12	10	23	7	45	19	13	2	347	23	10	1	569
<u>Amount Advanced (Rs).</u>															
As on 31-3-1958	2161115	1754924	47109	255199	351007	70895	518969	103235	339804	840	8912370	821862	23434	1886	15462469
As on 31-3-1959	1677536	621610	99716	302696	310376	56553	444365	113627	302220	2500	7354228	381974	40108	Nil	11712509

SOURCE: Assistant Registrar of Money Lenders, Poona.

STATEMENT No.34

Statement showing the Tagai Advances, Recoveries and Outstanding for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59

	Ambegaon	Baramati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona -city	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Vele
<u>Advances (Rs.)</u>											48993			
1957-58	160917	45924	41455	55333	68512	40675	146885	100224	85085		18839	132775	111731	45770
1958-59	136920	163654	79650	50859	180334	106395	200612	215488	71624	123085	24200	169850	103622	64429
<u>Recoveries (Rs.)</u>														
1957-58	41841	61862	35000	110770	88581	37103	66115	56882	25696	25877	36360	47017	163306	50900
1958-59	82436	135969	53876	141136	142024	26604	72282	74790	34165	27807	31537	62303	249046	74439
<u>Out-Standing (Rs.)</u>														
1957-58	548412	685372	133119	784554	485617	427701	268065	238047	178802	420689	7250	441436	889414	1447160
1958-59	54484	27685	204311	699944	857719	230303	128331	597704	176015	45512	28014	219957	489339	212295

SOURCE: The Collectore, Poona.

Showing Co-operative Movement in Poona District in 1957-58 & 1958-59.

	Year	Ambe- gaon.	Bara- mati.	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona- city.	Puran- dhar.	Sipur	Vele	Dist.Total
Agricultural Credit Societies																
No. of societies	57-58	31	67	19	35	47	68	61	49	16	25	2	61	33	3	517
	58-59	40	68	21	36	59	69	61	49	37	25	-	61	36	6	568
No. of members.	57-58	3157	6331	2193	4303	4664	5951	9027	5700	4389	3813	115	6290	3994	143	60070
	58-59	5404	6727	3817	3439	5674	5701	9494	9417	5215	4200	-	5689	3991	385	67711
Working capital.	57-58	346626	5051005	160481	759933	662047	2688610	1262949	1150813	372478	311486	42851	1347898	766091	14692	14937960
	58-59	777469	5691438	277818	757681	1071295	3060230	1606484	1602192	537420	394597	-	1515606	942657	33957	18353759
Loans advanced.	57-58	315241	2502101	102052	223257	358834	1569097	818992	738853	178750	290026	12000	255803	74379	3000	7442390
	58-59	479913	312478	138836	279059	587351	1605549	1086271	1324972	383093	138616	-	423726	373198	4090	7129270
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies																
No. of societies.	57-58	1	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	75	3	2	-	103
	58-59	1	5	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	78	4	2	-	108
No. of members.	57-58	1448	635	81	1010	568	352	920	63	N.A.	115	42687	406	207	-	54492
	58-59	3716	587	87	849	1030	337	1874	1258	129	60	42292	398	2486	-	55103
Working capital.	57-58	268759	100970	1955	1152206	N.A.	81577	165656	44398	N.A.	18000	17703425	60527	41252	-	19638725
	58-59	276958	424013	21236	1455629	80569	82077	256484	149821	75770	35892	13960085	85655	19226	-	17388605
Loans advanced.	57-58	214156	5924	N.A.	155150	N.A.	51145	160384	2780	N.A.	N.A.	12663130	72481	42802	-	13366952
	58-59	169097	22856	5455	8480	20230	28770	68745	77493	9800	4000	14653957	61862	1100	-	15216400

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

STATEMENT NO. 35 (Contd)

Showing Co-operative Movement in Poona District in 1957-58 & 1958-59

Year	Ambe- gaon.	Bara- mati.	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Mulshi	Poona- city.	Puran- dhar.	Sirur	Vele	Dist.Total.
<u>Agricultural Non-Credit Societies</u> ✓															
No. of societies.	57-58	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	24
	58-59	3	7	2	9	18	4	5	7	5	3	3	5	3	75
No. of members.	57-58	849	661	85	137	524	249	320	584	138	78	603	220	53	4516
	58-59	364	721	102	257	1315	498	569	694	248	239	603	829	106	6559
Working Capital.	57-58	23440	599976	2275	6327	100829	17620	85354	41685	4879	226	467222	25409	2501	1378034
	58-59	234110	92450	24550	617609	2790829	235860	351770	125055	14392	12375	141252	264090	112515	5033862
Loans advanced.	57-58	N.A.	172830	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59400	14428	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	246658
	58-59	-	274420	-	264255	17620	51515	60000	75620	58860	5690	147792	467625	-	1423497
<u>Non Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.</u> ✓															
No. of societies.	57-58	2	34	8	14	36	14	5	9	9	3	134	14	11	293
	58-59	-	21	3	4	16	3	-	-	4	-	117	3	3	1740*106
No. of members.	57-58	N.A.	1293	N.A.	776	65	314	115	119	N.A.	N.A.	18540	N.A.	139	19014*1159*
	58-59	-	1608	195	469	176	66	-	-	240	-	15390	165	205	21646
Working capital.	57-58	N.A.	479443	N.A.	78625	3880	34208	25675	18668	N.A.	N.A.	4634985	N.A.	6743	5282232
	58-59	-	485948	1700	4690	8000	2130	-	-	2600	-	27517572	2250	6943	28031833 + 1292219
Loans advanced	57-58	N.A.	37358	N.A.	11520	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	885	N.A.	N.A.	13664	N.A.	1700	68127
	58-59	-	15890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9103	4950	900	33783
							2943								

*These figures relate to industrial Co-operatives for which talukawise breakup is not available.

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

STATEMENT NO.36.

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

Year						Total	Grand Total
	Scheduled	Non-Scheduled	Total	Provisional or District Co-operatives Banks.	Others		
1954	28	9	37	20	8	28	65
1955	28	10	38	19	8	27	65

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

STATEMENT NO. 37

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

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

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

STATEMENT NO. 38

Showing the Talukawise Data Regarding Village Panchayats and Municipalities in Poona District as on 31-3-1959.

	Ambe- gaon	Eava- mati	Bhor	Dhond	Haveli	Indapur	Junnar	Khe	Lawal	Mulshi	Poona- City	Puran- dhar	Serur	Velhe	Dist. Total
1. Total number of villages including deserted villages and towns	104	63	189	65	123	85	137	159	176	137		84	79	132	1539
2. Number of villages covered by village Panchayats	100	62	135	64	118	84	139	157	174	132		82	78	130	1505
3. Total number of village panchayats	48	51	54	40	62	46	71	64	51	46		46	49	23	651
4. Total number of group village panchayats	25	7	31	18	22	21	32	43	43	34		16	21	22	335
5. Number of Municipalities	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	1	1	1	2*	Nil	1**	2	2	Nil	13

NOTE: - * Includes Lonavala Municipal Borough.
 **Is the Poona City Municipal Corporation

SOURCE:- District Panchayat Officer,Collectorate,Poona.

STATEMENT NO. 39

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN POONA DISTRICT (M.S.)

Abstract of Expenditure during 1956-59 for 'Above District', 'District', and 'Below District' Level Schemes.

(Rs. in thousands)

Head of Development	Above District Level Schemes				District Level Schemes				Below District Level Schemes				All Schemes.		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-1957	1958	1959
1. Agriculture & Community Development.	126.21	154.52	183.34	464.07	2014.29	4715.74	6333.00	13005.41	902.15	1172.69	3149.29	5224.13	3042.65	9665.68	
													6042.95		
Irrigation & Power.	3735.78	4670.30	6039.40	14445.98		3814.25	9989.50	16222.91	-	-	-	-	5884.95	16028.9	
						2149.17							8485.05		
Industry & Mining.	Nil	3.21	70.04	73.25	409.84	304.14	309.83	1023.81	-	-	-	-	409.84	379.8	
													307.35		
Transport & Communications.	-	-	-	-	1213.01	322.20	1034.20	2569.41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	1213.01	1034.2	
													322.20		
Social Services.	682.64	2048.76	2424.24	5155.64	412.08	2209.69	3174.88	5796.65	444.75	1035.13	114.51		1539.47	6713.0	
												1594.39	5293.58		
Scientific & Industrial Research	N.A.	87.62	89.23	176.85	522.38	771.77	837.77	2131.92	-	-	-	-	522.38	927.	
													859.39		
T O T A L	4544.63	6964.91	8806.25	20315.79		12137.79		40750.12	1346.90	2207.82	3263.80	6818.52		21310.52	
P L A N						6720.77		21679.18					12612.30	34749.2	

STATEMENT NO. 40

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN POONA DISTRICT (M.S.)

Development Expenditure And Physical Achievement during 1958-59 and Programme for 1959-60.

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development

(Rs. in thousands.)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expenditure		1958-59		Budget 1959-60.	Item	Unit	Plan target.	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959-60	General Remarks.
			Provision.	1957-58	Budget	Expenditure						Tar-	Achi-		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	Creation of post of watchman for the office of the Dist. Agri. Officer, Poona.	The	Scheme	is	not	implemented								
2	2	Training of staff of Agricultural Deptt. i) Deputation of Officers i/c A.R.S. for specialised training in India.	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	7.18								
3	4	Expansion of training in Extension Work. i) Agricultural Workshop at Manjri	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	31.70								
4	10	Expansion of Agricultural School i) Lift Irrigation project at Agricultural School at Manjri	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	39.00								
5	20	Scheme for award of prizes to cultivators for maintaining farm account.	N o t I m p l e m e n t e d										No response due to illiteracy among cultivators.		
6	22	Establishment of													

STATEMENT No. 40 (Contd)

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development.

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure 1957-58	1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks	
					Budget	Expenditure					Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	22	Establishment of i) Taluka Godowns	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Construction of Godowns	No.	13	Site selection & proposals.	Not fixed	Nil	12	
		ii) Conduction of District trials	N.A.	Nil	0.18	0.18	0.20	Conduction of trials	No.	N.A.	Nil	89	41	Not fixed	
		iii) New seed farms for multiplication of improved seed	N.A.	6.00	297.70	225.18	189.10	Opening of seed farms	No.	11	Proposals finalised	11	10	2	
		iv) Subsidy in distribution of improved seeds for G.M.F.S.	N o t I m p l e m e n t e d												
7	23	i) Preparation of compost from forest leaves	N.A.	Nil	0.60	0.20	0.60	Bigging compost pits.	No.	100	Nil	100	34	66	
		ii) Rural compost scheme	N.A.	7.40	9.86	5.35	6.42	-do-	No.	N.A.	13281	Not fixed	8415	9840	
8	27	Scheme for composting town refuse	3.33	1.93	1.76	1.04	1.96	Preparation of compost	Ton	N.A.	77423	57045	57475	68370	
9	29	Subsidised distribution of sann seed for green manuring	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	2.52	29.00	Distribution of seed	Mds	N.A.	Nil	127	109	750	
10	33	Scheme for grant of subsidy to cultivators for purchase of P.P.A. pesticides & fungicides	N.A.	N.R.	Nil	Nil	2.62								
11	49	Increasing production of cotton in Bombay State.	N.A.	2.66	8.04	9.61	12.20	Distribution of seed	Mds	N.a.	1351	1050	1037	1749	
12	57	Pilot scheme for intensive cultivation in paddy area	N.A.	43.02	48.59	36.68	47.83	Acreage covered.	Acre	-	4769	12000	10320	20000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57	ii)Scheme for intensive cultivation of paddy by Japanese method	N.A.	42.81	59.61	87.32	N.A.	Societies	No.	-	25	32	32	90	Not fixed	
							Loans advanced by socys.	Rs.(in thousands)	-	185.0	1200.00	267.73			
Agricultural Production		3.33	103.82	426.34	368.08	367.81									
Sub-Head: <u>LAND DEVELOPMENT</u>															
13.	60 Scheme for Survey and classification of waste lands	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	15.00	171.30	Survey & classification work.	details not available							
14.	61 (i) Survey and Settlement in 17 villages of merged state area	N.A.	36.05	57.71	59.36	N.A.	Survey & allied work in respect of	i)Theodolite	No.	-	2	15	15	Nil	
							ii)P.T.	No.	-	13	4	4	Nil		
							iii)Classification	No.	-	5	12	12	Nil		
							iv)B.N.D.	No.	-	1	16	16	Nil		
	(ii) Pot Hissa Survey	N.A.	193.63	235.90	224.83	N.A.	Pot Hissa Survey	Hissa	-	78466	100800	60774	35800		
15.	62 Consolidation of Holdings	N.A.	79.20	83.36	85.83	N.A.	Consolidation work	Holdings	-	7	13	10	15		
							Enforcement work	-do-	-	6	5	5	3		
16	65 Introduction of Record of Rights	N.A.	Nil	3.20	3.24	3.10	To bring up-to-dates	No.of records	11	Nil	11	11	Nil		
Land Development		N.A.	308.88	380.21	373.26	174.40									
Sub-Head : <u>MINOR IRRIGATION</u>															
17	68 Drainage Schemes at														
	1)Udhat	)	57.69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Work completed in all respects								
	ii)Gunevadi)													
	iii)Haterna)													
	iv)Karhala)													
	v)Tawashi)													
	vi)Murum)													
							:53:								

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development.

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expenditure		1953-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan Target 1957-58	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks
			1957-58	1958-59	Budget	Expenditure						Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

68 Drainage Scheme(Contd)

- vii) Nimbut
- viii) Malegaon
- ix) Khandaj
- x) Lasurna

Rs. 30 Lakhs Loan Programme (Spillover Works)

68i)	New Bandhara at Karhati	N.A.	38.70	18.30	2.13	N.A.	Addl. area to be irrigated	Acre	N.A.	Nil	75	N.A.	Not fixed
ii)	Repairs to Bandhara at Lawale						-do-	Acre	N.A.	Nil	94	N.A.	ed
iii)	Repairs to Bandhara at Alme						-do-	Acre	N.A.	Nil	41	N.A.	-do-
iv)	Extension to the channel of Bandhara at Narayangaon						-do-	Acre	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	300

State Fund Works

2)	Lining out Dy.No. 35 of N.L.B.C. Taluka Indapur	N.A.	19.20	0.50	0.19	N.A.	Area likely to be irrigated	Acre	80				Target achieved in 1956-57
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Spillover Works

68)	Irrigation tank at													
i)	Pisarve	N.A.	643.86	11.00	647.74	N.A.	Addl. area irrigated	Acre	N.A.	168	800	N.A.	Not fixed	
ii)	Nimgaon	N.A.	308.55	4.50	311.21	N.A.	-do-	-do-	N.A.	107	200	N.A.	-do-	
iii)	Bhandgaon	N.A.	173.02	0.60	173.24	N.A.	-do-	-do-	N.A.	138	200	142	-do-	
iv)	Khamgaon	N.A.	334.44	N.A.	334.44	N.A.	-do-	-do-	N.A.	797	1450	N.A.	-do-	
v)	Tarangwadi	N.A.	353.29	7.50	556.88	N.A.	-do-	-do-	N.A.	18	40	7	-do-	
vi)	Warwand	N.A.	863.89	133.0	995.34	400.00	-do-	-do-	3040	Nil	Nil	Nil	-do-	

New Works

4)	Percolation Tank at													
i)	Sayambachiwadi	N.A.	97.65	22.20	120.41	N.A.	Area likely to be benefitted	Acre	55	Nil	Nil	Nil	-do-	
ii)	Jalgaon-Supe	N.A.	66.17	65.00	127.96	100.00	-do-	-do-	350	Nil	Nil	Nil	-do-	
iii)	Karhati	N.A.	61.25	20.00	82.39	25.00	-do-	-do-	180	Nil	Nil	Nil	-do-	
iv)	Naroli	N.A.	165.02	3.50	166.40	22.00	-do-	-do-	240	Nil	240	N.A.	-do-	
v)	Alegaon	N.A.	-	20.77	177.17	300.00	-do-	-do-	1225	Nil	Nil	Nil	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
68	(5)	Feeder channel to tank at Dhakale	N.A.	45.27	4.60	50.43	7.00	Area likely to be benefitted	Acre	40	Nil	40	N.A.	Not fixed	
18	76	i) Scheme for undertaking blasting operations	52.87	0.90	10.79	1.32	10.96	Blasting of wells	No.	280	-	95	Nil	95	
		ii) Construction of new wells and repairs to old ones	N.A.	193.13	N.A.	2.91	500.00	Digging new wells	No.	N.A.	492	357	160	284	
								Repairs to old wells	No.	N.A.	275	350	53	877	
Minor Irrigation			52.87	322.03	322.86	3750.16	1364.96								

Sub-Head : WAREHOUSING & MARKETING

19	89	Development of Co-operative Marketing	397.38	48.14	77.00	73.75	81.00	Organisation of marketing societies	No.	-	Nil	2	2	1	
								Assistance with share capital	No.	-	3	1	2	1	
								Loans for construction of godowns	No.						
								i) Largesized	No.	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
								ii) Mediumsized	No.	-	Nil	1	Nil	1	
								iii) Small sized	No.	-	11	3	9	8	
								Management subsidy to societies	No.	-	Nil	2	Nil	1	
Warehousing & Marketing			397.38	48.14	77.00	73.75	81.00								

Sub-Head : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

20	104	Scheme for the introduction of artificial Insemination as a method of breeding cattle	N.A.	100.64	N.A.	82.59	91.50	Artificial Insemination	No.	-	3219	Not fixed	3213	Not fixed	
								Pregnancy diagnosis	No.	-	1593	-do-	1035	-do-	
								Sterility	No.	-	573	-do-	248	-do-	
								A.I. Centres	No.	-	4	4	4	4	
															(Continued)
21	105	Assumption of full control of veterinary dispensaries	N.A.	30.46	58.71	31.61	11.59	Assumption of full control of V.Ds.	No.	-	4	4	4	Nil	
															(Continued)

STATEMENT No. 40 (Contd)

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development

(Rs. in thousand)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provision.	Expenditure 1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remark	
				Budget	Expenditure						Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	117	Scheme for immunisation of cattle against diseases	N.A.	20.08	27.23	15.56	N.A.	Vaccinations and inoculations carried out	No.	-	180371	200000	114733	Not fixed	
23	119	i) Establishment of poultry demonstration centre (at Nasrapur)	78.00	Nil	6.95	4.33	10.16	Establishment of poultry demonstration centre	No.	-	Acquisition of land	-	Building in progress	-	Plans and estimates submitted for the quarters of Agri.officers.
		ii) Establishment of Central Hatchery	180.00	36.22	39.32	33.55	25.50	Hatching eggs chicks reared Birds supplied Chicks supplied	No. No. No. No.	- - - -	23665 16620 268 14991	Not fixed -do- -do- -do-	5582 26917 318 22239	Not fixed -do- -do- -do-	
		iii) Poultry Training Centre	21.00	3.21	5.24	4.30	5.39	Continuance of staff	No.	-	1	1	1 + 1	2	
		iv) Scheme for improvement of poultry and pedigree poultry keeping in NES area	N.A.	2.15	N.A.	1.23	N.A.	Supply of cocks persons given subsidy	No. No.	- -	225 13	Not fixed -do-	185 4	Not fixed -do-	
		v) Grant of loans to poultry students	N.A.	0.50	N.A.	1.50	N.A.	Students given loans	No.	-	1	-do-	3	-do-	
		vi) Appointment of technical assistant to P.D.O.	N.A.	3.72	N.A.	3.99	4.18	Continuance of staff	No.	1	1	1	1	1	
24	120	i) Wool analysis laboratory, Poona.	196.00	18.51	74.86	24.42	27.72	Analysis of wool sample	No.	Not fixed	28115	8000	6732	8000	
		ii) Scheme for sheep wool improvement on regional basis	246.00	32.38	30.83	27.78	33.84	Supply of rams for breeding purposes	No.	-do-	25	25	24	25	
		iii) Scheme for research in developing mutton breeds of sheep	80.00	20.81	11.99	15.39	15.17				- Research Scheme -				
		iv) Scheme for research in developing meat &	125.00	14.00	15.29	14.94	17.86				- Research Scheme -				

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
120	v) Scheme for histological studies of skin follicles of sheep for evaluation of wool quality	N.A.	Nil	8.66	10.49	8.11	Specimen of skin snippets to be examined	No.	-	Nil	100	59	100	Laboratory equipment gas plant & refrigerator were purchased
121	i) Purchase, repairs & up-keep of livestock and dead-stock	N.A.	0.14	3.75	3.23	N.A.	Purchase and location of Khillar bulls	No.	-	1	10	9	Not fixed	
	ii) Scheme for location of cow & buffalo bulls in the development area of extension wing of College of Agriculture, Poona.	N.A.	5.33	12.61	7.95	15.00	Location of bulls							
							a) buffalo bulls	No.	-	8	8	8	8	
							b) Cow bulls	No.	-	7	8	8	8	
Animal Husbandry			288.15	295.44	283.16	276.02								

Sub-Head : DAIRYING & MILK SUPPLY

136	Govt. Milk Supply Scheme	3672.00				1249.00	Collection of milk	Md.	200	N.A.	110	100	200	
		422.00	594.43	422.00			Distribution of milk							
							a) Whole	Md.	125	97	90	85	125	
							b) Toned	Md.	175	-	50	38	175	
Dairying and Milk Supply		3672.00	422.00	594.43	422.00	1249.00								

Sub-Head : FOREST

149	Afforestation of forest area at Sinhagad	30.66	5.43	6.69	6.54	N.A.	Pre-monsoon work	Acre	450	86	94	94	61	
							Plantation work	Acre	450	115	86	86	94	
	ii) Afforestation of Arid and blank areas at Khadakwasla	11.14	2.21	6.78	5.88	N.A.	Pre-monsoon work	Acre	102	30	72	57	Not fixed	
							Plantation work	Acre	102	Nil	102	32.50	102	
	iii) Afforestation-cum-soil conservation at Katraj	27.12	1.68	17.14	16.21	N.A.	Pre-monsoon work	Acre	263	31	232	232	Nil	
							Plantation work	Acre	263	Nil	97	Nil	232	

STATEMENT NO. 40 (Contd.)

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development.

(Rs. in thousands.)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Pro- vis- ion.	1957-58		1958-59		Bud- get 1959 -60	Item	Unit	Plan tar- get.	Achiev- -ement 1957-58	1958-59		Tar- get 1959 -60	Remarks
				Expen- diture 1957-58	Bud- get	Expen- diture	Bud- get						Tar- get	Achiev- -ement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
28	150	Afforestation and Rehabilitation of pasture lands	N.A.	Nil	-The Scheme is discontinued -											
29	156	Scheme for planting Agave hedges	N.A.	3.54	10.60	5.93	N.A.	Plantation work	Mile	272	Nil	33	40	Not fixed		
30	157	Scheme for propagation of bamboos	N.A.	0.03	0.10	0.10	N.A.	-do-	-do-	10	10	Nil	Nil	10		
31	159	Scheme for establishment of wet nursery	294.00	2.13	1.83	2.51	N.A.	Establishment of wet nursery	No.	6	2	2	2	2		
32	160	Intensification of demonstration of methods of lac cultivation, etc.	N.A.	Nil	- The scheme is discontinued -											
33	173	Scheme for construction of building at Vadgaon	N.A.	8.54	31.00	28.98	N.A.	Construction of quarters	No.	3	Nil	3	3	Nil		
<u>Non-Plan Scheme</u>																
34	-	Development of cashew -nut plantation	N.A.	Nil	2.50	2.31	N.A.	Plantation work	Acre	-	Nil	483	70	600		
Forest				23.56	76.64	68.46	N.A.									

Sub-Head : SOIL CONSERVATION

35	183	i) Scheme for land development and improvement of scarcity areas (contour bunding)	5300.00	386.00	632.00	469.00	2329.00	Contour bunding	Acre	-	9700	20000	6495	45000	Selection of site is in progress.
		ii) Scheme for terracing of lands	N.A.	Nil	404.00	56.00	300.00	Terracing of lands	Acre	-	Nil	1000	175	750	
		iii) Reclamation of lands to backward	N.A.	39.70	30.00	18.00	19.00	Contour bunding	Acre	-	132	Not fixed	297.06	Not fixed	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35	183	iv) Land utilisation survey of Govt. waste lands	N.A.	Nil	20.00	15.00	57.00	Survey & classification work	Acre	-	Nil	Not fixed	12405	Not fixed	
		v) Scheme for introduction of dry farming in bunded areas	N.A.	0.30	Not fixed	20.00	131.00	Demonstration plots	Plots	-	98	200	223	-do-	
		vi) Maintenance of soil conservation works by Dist. Agri. Officers	11.85	3.17	4.12	4.00	11.00	Supervision of bunded area	Acre	-	800	Not fixed	1820	-do-	
36	193	Demonstration centre at Shivneri	N.A.	1.63	1.16	1.21	N.A.	Plantation	Acre	-	50	50	50	50	
Soil Conservation			430.80	1091.28	583.21	2847.00									

Sub-Head : FISHERIES

37	210	Development of Inland Fisheries	Districtwise break-up of expenditure not available					Construction of fish-farm	No.	-	Nil	1	1	Not fixed		
38	211	Stocking of inland water with carp fry	Districtwise break-up of expenditure not available					Survey stocking netting	Acre	N.A.	N.A.	769	769	856		
									No.	N.A.	N.A.	35000	165250	125000		
									Tb.	N.A.	N.A.	10500	10925	50000		
39	212	Development of fisheries in deep tank	Districtwise break-up of expenditure not available					Netting stocking	lbs.	N.A.	46	30000	36639	15000		
									No.	N.A.	26025	50000	27950	40000		
Fisheries			Districtwise break-up of expenditure not available													

Sub-Head : CDP/NES/RURAL DEVELOPMENT

40	217	Community Development programme and National Extension Service	51.00	162.43	1593.09	1939.62	N.A.	Establishment & Maintenance of blocks	No.	13	3	3 + 1 (new)	3 + 1 (new)	4 + 2 (new)		
41	218	Local Development works	N.A.	157.25	240.00	211.35	400.00	L.D.Works	No.	N.A.	59	260	190	192		
42	219	Sarvodaya Scheme	N.A.	102.09	92.08	90.60	88.47	-	This is an Expenditure Scheme							-
43	220	Grant to Dist. Development Board for Agri. and cattle show	N.A.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	Organisation of cattle show	No.	5	1	1	1	1		
44	221	Discretionary grants to collector for rural development	N.A.	1.23	1.90	1.90	1.67	-	Details not available							-
45	222	Financial Assistance to village panchayats in backward & edivasi	N.A.	65.50	65.00	64.00	110.50	Establish-	No.	141	80	72	8			

Development Head Agriculture & Community Development.

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision 1957-58	1958-59		Bud- get 1959 -60	Item	Unit	Plan tar- get	Achiev- ement 1957-58	1958-59		Tar- get 1959 -60	Remarks.	
				Bud- get	Expen- diture						Tar- get	Achiev- ement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
223		Grant-in-aid for development of village panchayats	N.A.	461.02	635.00	533.97	700.00	Grant in aid to V.P.S.	No.	364	76	246	196	50	
CDP/NES/RURAL DEVELOPMENT			951.02	2628.57	2842.95	1302.14									

Sub-Head : CO-OPERATION

231		Co-operative training education, propaganda	N.A.	Nil	6.61	Nil	3.15	Classes for							
								a) Secretaries	No.	not fixed	Nil	3	3	3	
								b) M.C. & other members	No.	fixed	Nil	36	12	36	
								Secretaries to be trained	No.	not fixed	Nil	45	81	45	
								M.C. & Other members trained	No.	not fixed	Nil	1440	795	1440	
232		Extension of Agri. credit	N.A.	21.11	378.40	135.60	435.40	Largesized societies to be assisted with							
								a) Managerial cost	No.	-do-	33	64	68	69	
								b) Share-capital	No.	-do-	20	34	9	9	
								Organisation of							
								a) Largesized societies	No.	-do-	36	18	15	Nil	
								b) Small sized societies	No.	-do-	Nil	10	14	100	
								Membership increased	No.	-do-	N.A.	18000	11007	65000	
								Assistance to Central Financing agencies	Rs. in lacs	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	5.00	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
48	232	(contd.)							Opening of branches of Central Financing Agencies	No.	Not fixed	Nil	N.A.	1	Nil
49	243	Organisation of grain depots	60.00	Nil	15.00	15.00	12.00	Grain depots assisted with loans	No.	-do-	Nil	3	4	3	
50	244	Organisation of co-operative farming socys.	204.60	Nil	19.00	16.31	557.82	Organisation of societies	No.	-do-	1	1	Nil	28	
								Assistance by							
								a) Loan/Subsidy	No.	-do-	3	3	4	Not-fixed	
								b) Share capital	No.	-do-	1	2	3	-do-	
51	245	Co-operative lift Irrigation	334.54	Nil	42.00	36.97	115.00	Lift Irrigation Societies to be assisted with Loan/Subsidy	No.	-do-	Nil	4	5	9	
52	246	Development of co-operative fisheries	N.A.	N.A.	0.42	0.50	Nil	5.00	Organisation of societies	No.	-do-	1	N.A.	Nil	1
								Managerial Subsidy to co-operative fisheries societies	No.	-do-	2	1	Nil	3	
53	247	i) Preservation of fruits and vegetables ii) Co-operative processing	344.00	Nil	344.00	550.00	3.00	Establishment of cold storage plant	No.	1	Nil	1	1	1	(contd)
								- N o t I m p l e m e n t e d -							
54	251	Organisation of milk supply unions/Socys.	N.A.	Nil	48.78	65.70	81.83	Organisation of							
								a) Federation	No.	-	Nil	1	Nil	1	
								b) Feeder Socys	No.	-	Nil	5	9	5	
								Loans & Subsidies to feeder socys.	No.	-	Nil	5	9	21	
55	256	Subsidised Industrial Housing	120.00	Nil	20.00	Nil	58.70	Tenements constructed.	No.	-	Nil	30	Nil	30	
Co-operation			21.53	874.29	819.58	1271.90									

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	1958-59		Bud- get	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959	Remarks	
				Expen- diture	Bud- get						Tar- get	Achiev- ement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sub-Head : MISCELLANEOUS															
56	259	Establishment of National Park at Sinhagad	720.00	Nil	243.97	24.90	340.54	Land scaping	Acre	10	Nil	Not fixed	5	Not fixed	
57	263	Additional requirement and expansion of existing nurseries	132.50	23.02	49.26	41.12	44.00	Appointment of staff	No.	Not fixed	Nil	N.A.	12	-do-	
								Additional ornamental plants	No.	6000	Preli- minary arrangements made	4000	2600	2500	
								Collection of seeds	lbs	150		60	46	75	
Miscellaneous			852.50	23.02	293.23	66.02	384.54								

Development Head : IRRIGATION & POWER

Sub-Head : MAJOR IRRIGATION

58	269	Vir Dam Project	42500.00	2099.00	3939.00	2958.00	8782.00	<u>Earthern Dam</u>							
								1)Excavation	mcft.	7.17	0.067	1.00	0.658	4.00	
								2)Embankment	mcft.	30.07	0.43	2.00	2.07	5.00	
								<u>Masonry Portion</u>							
								1)Excavation	mcft.	7.39	0.1	2.50	2.158	1.854	
								2)Masonry	mcft.	5.48	Nil	0.60	0.315	1.49	
								3)Concreting	mcft.	6.76	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.075	
59	270	Khadakwasla Project	27500.00	3152.00	7824.00	8500.00	11592.00								
								1)Land acquisition	Acre	9615	302	763	750	1246	
								2)Excavation work	mcft.	52.46	3.21	11.13	3.11	13.37	
								3)Earth work	mcft.	123.96	3.42	30.87	14.20	33.50	
								4)Concreting	mcft.	0.13	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.13	

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	270 (contd)													
	Khadakwasla Project (canal portion)	-	40.00	N.A.	519.00	N.A.	1) Land acquisition	Acre	Nil	15	2.2	2.9	Canal capacity is still under consideration of Govt. and is not yet finalised	
							2) Excavation	mcft.	Not fixed	Nil	4.45	Nil	5.67	
							3) Earth work	mcft.	fixed	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.116	
							4) Concreting	mcft.	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.013	

Major Irrigation 5291.00 11763.00 11977.00 20374.00

Sub-Head : MEDIUM IRRIGATION

30	307 Ghod Project	N.A.	2571.80	3000.0	3081.40	2600.0	1) Excavation of permanent water weir	mcft.	Not fixed	2.983	3.00	2.808	Not fixed	
							2) Stone pitching on U/S slope of Dam	mcft.	-do-	0.55	0.20	0.052	-do-	
31	310 Pushapavati Bandhara	N.A.	231.25	N.A.	263.26	146.00	Area to be irrigated	Acre	4032	120	1500	1161	2000	The project is practically completed.

Medium Irrigation N.A. 2803.05 3000.0 3344.66 2746.00

Sub-Head : POWER

32	349i) Pimpri Talegaon electrification scheme	N.A.	391.00	N.A.	705.74	1449.00	) Details not available -							
	ii) Electrification of Alandi and other 6 villages	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	1.50	355.00)							

Power N.A. 391.00 N.A. 707.24 1804.00

STATEMENT NO. 40 (Contd.)

Development Head : Industry & Mining

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expenditure		1958-59		Bud-get 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan tar-get 1957-58	Achiev-ement 1957-58	1958-59		Tar-get 1959-60	Remarks	
			1957-58		Bud-get	Expen-diture						Tar-get	Achiev-ement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
63	377	Industrial Estate at Hadapsar	N.A.	192.00	280.48	167.00	1292.50	-	Grant-in-aid Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	
64	378	Scheme for Special Supervisory grants to family welfare industrial co-operative societies	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	23.38	N.A.	Societies assisted	No.	N.A.	Nil	Not fixed	1	Not fixed		
65	379	Organisation of Polytechnic in cottage industries	N.A.	1.50	35.84	12.67	50.00	Training of staff	No.	N.A.	Nil	14	14	14		
66	389	Grant of loan to cottage industries under S.A.I. Rules 1935	N.A.	15.00	28.03	13.53	48.00	Persons given loan	No.	Not fixed	1	Not fixed	9	Not fixed		
67	390	Stipend to trainees	N.A.	Nil	- not implemented -											
68	399	Manufacture of screw drivers	N.	100.00	1.71	35.00	17.37	35.00	Establishment of centre	No.	1	1	1	1	1	(continued)
69	400	Grant of financial assistance to Tanning and leather working societies	N.A.	0.50	2.66	1.50	N.A.	Societies assisted	No.	Not fixed	1	Not fixed	1	Not fixed		
70	420	Development of Handloom Industry	N.A.	89.88	68.00	72.49	100.00	Weavers societies given rebate	No.	-do-	N.A.	-do-	6	Socys. 1 D.I.C.A. 1 Institute	Not fixed	
71	423	Training of artisans in manufacture of decorative-cum-utility articles	N.A.	Nil	25.24	19.86	35.00	Artisans trained	No.	-do-	Nil	15	15	30		
72	427	Organisation of Dist. Industrial Co-op. Associations	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	3.56	10.00	Organisation of D.I.C.A.	No.	-do-	Nil	Not fixed	1	Not fixed		

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
73	431	Organisation and financial assistance to labour contract societies	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	4.60	0.50	L.C.Socys. assisted	No.	N.A.	Nil	Not fixed	2	Not fixed	
74	434	Contribution to share capital of Industrial Co-operative societies (including D.I.C.As.)	N.A.	6.76	N.A.	3.91	17.00	Societies assisted with share capital	No.	N.A.	2 +1 D.I.C.A.	-do-	3	-do-	
75	444	Industrial Chemists Laboratory, Poona.	167.00	9.30	9.30	40.00	31.24	Construction % of bldg.	100	Nil		Building has reached upto lintel level. Shed and store in progress			
<u>Non-Plan Scheme</u>															
76	-	Scheme for affording marketing facilities to cottage industries products	N.A.	Nil	- not implemented -										

Industry & Mining

307.35 484.85 379.87

1579.24

Development Head : - TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Development Sub-Head : ROAD DEVELOPMENT

77	446	i) Modernising Poona-Ahmednagar Road miles 27/0 to 43/0	423.88	54.15	0.50	0.54	25.40	Cement concreting	mile	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not fixed	The contractor left the work incomplete. Arrangements are being made to start the work.
		ii) Providing 2" semi-grout on Vadgaon-Chakan Road	N.A.	Nil	101.00	109.83	25.40	Bitumen work	mile	-	Nil	-	Nil	6	
		iii) Improvement and black topping with 3/4" premix asphalt carpet on Narayangaon-Junnar Road miles 46/1 & 54/7	N.A.	Nil	70.00	75.86	25.40	-do-	mile	-	Nil	-	Nil	6	
		iv) Providing 3/4" carpet on Poona-Alandi Road	N.A.	-	30.00	32.98	25.40	Bitumenous	mile	-	Nil	-	Nil	8	

STATEMENT NO. 40 (Contd)

Development Head : Transport & Communications

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provi- sion	Expen- diture 1957-58	1958-59		Bud- get 1959-60	Item	unit	Plan tar- get	Achiev -ement 1957-58	1958-59		Tar- get 1959-60	R e m a r k s
				Bud- get	Expen- diture						Tar- get	Achiev -ement		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
77 446 (contd.)	v) Tulapur to join Poona-Ahmednagar Road	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.40	W.B.M.	mile	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	work not started
	vi) Improving and black topping 1½" thick carpet on Phalthan-Sangvi-Baramati-Diksal Road	N.A.	Nil	50.00	51.00	21.30	Bitumenous Cement	Mile Mile	- -	Nil Nil	N.A. N.A.	Nil Nil	10 8	Sanction to tender and revised administrative approval is awaited.
	vii) Providing ¾" carpet on Dhond-Patas Road	N.A.	Nil	67.00	73.00	25.00	Bitumenous	Mile	-	Nil	4	4	3	
	viii) Providing ¾" carpet on Mahad-Pandharpur Road	N.A.	Nil	75.00	78.00	25.00	Bitumenous	Mile	-	Nil	3.3	3.5	3.3	
	ix) Bhor-Bhagodi-Ambar-Khind Road	N.A.	50.85	15.00	29.00	25.00	W.B.M.	%	-	90	10	4	6	Work is held up due to non-provision of C.D. works for which a separate project is being prepared by road project division.
	x) Pirangut-Mutha-Khind Road	N.A.	25.87	69.00	75.00	25.00	W.B.M.	%	-	25	10	13.7	61.3	
	xi) Bringing upto standard Phalthan-Sangvi-Baramati Diksal Road	374.20	-	-	-	-	Other surfaced roads	miles	-	Nil	11	11	Nil	Work completed
	xii) Widening and bringing upto standard Poona-Paud Road	N.A.	Nil	15.00	17.00	25.00	Widening & other im- provements	%	-	Nil	4.30	4.85	35.70	
	xiii) Donje-Khamgaon-Khanapur Road (Section II)	N.A.	18.09	N.A.	Nil	8.00	Construction of road	mile	-	N.A.	Not fixed	Nil	4.42	
	xiv) Baramati-Kalamb-Bavda-Narsingpur-Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	16.91	21.30	-do-	mile	-	Nil	-do-	2	4	Earth work of road is completed
<u>Road Development Programme under Sugar Cess Fund</u>														
1. Improving & cement concreting to :														
	i) Indapur-Nira Road miles 14/0 to 26/0 & 26/0 to 55/5	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	3.16	N.A.	Cement concreting	mile	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Plans & estimates prepared & sanctioned

7 446
Contd)

ii) Indapur-Akluj-Valapur Road (mile 0/0 to 14/0)	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.60	N.A.	Cement concreting	mile -	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	Plans & estimates prepared & sanctioned
iii) Sangvi-Baramati Road (mile 0/0 to 8 1/0)	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.05	N.A.	-do-	mile -	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	-do-

2. Improvement & bringing upto O.D.R. standard :

i) Kalamb to Haturna Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Improvement of road	mile -	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Plans & estimates submitted to S.E., D.I.C. for sanction
ii) Lasurna to Chikhali Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.07	N.A.	-do-	mile 3	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-
iii) Songaon to Dhekalwadi Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.07	N.A.	-do-	mile 3.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Plans & estimates are sanctioned
iv) Udhat to Sansar Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.07	N.A.	-do-	mile 3	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-

3. Constructing and bringing upto O.D.R. standard :

i) Road joining Mekhali-Nirawagaj Road to B.S. Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile 7	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-
ii) Malegaon to Shirvali Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile 5	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-
iii) Sangvi-Kumbleshwar-Late Korhale Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile 10	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-
iv) Road joining Malegaon to Shirsane village	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile 6	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-

State Fund Road

4. Modernising Poona-Lonand section of Poona-Pandharpur Road (miles 5/1 to 43/4)	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	62.34	N.A.	Improvement & black topping	mile 38.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	38.3	-do--
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BRIDGES

446 i) Constructing C.D. works on Poona-Ahmednagar Road (miles 16/3, 36/7, 37/4)	N.A.	Nil	3.28	25.40	3.00	Minor bridges	No. -	Nil	3	Nil	3	
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STATEMENT NO. 40 (Contd)

Development Head : Transport & Communications

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provi- sion	Expen- diture 1957-58	1958-59		Bud- get 1959-60	Item	unit	Plan tar- get	Achiev -ement 1957-58	1958-59		Tar- get 1959-60	R e m a r k s
				Bud- get	Expen- diture						Tar- get	Achiev -ement		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
77 446 (contd.)	v) Tulapur to join Poona-Ahmednagar Road	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.40	W.B.M.	mile	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	work not started
	vi) Improving and black topping 1½" thick carpet on Phalthan-Sangvi-Baramati-Diksal Road	N.A.	Nil	50.00	51.00	21.30	Bitumenous Cement	Mile Mile	- -	Nil Nil	N.A. N.A.	Nil Nil	10 8	Sanction to tender and revised administrative approval is awaited.
	vii) Providing ¾" carpet on Dhond-Patas Road	N.A.	Nil	67.00	73.00	25.00	Bitumenous	Mile	-	Nil	4	4	3	
	viii) Providing ¾" carpet on Mahad-Pandharpur Road	N.A.	Nil	75.00	78.00	25.00	Bitumenous	Mile	-	Nil	3.3	3.5	3.3	
	ix) Bhor-Bhagodi-Ambar-khind Road	N.A.	50.85	15.00	29.00	25.00	W.B.M.	%	-	90	10	4	6	Work is held up due to non-provision of C.D. works for which a separate project is being prepared by road project division.
	x) Pirangut-Mutha-Khind Road	N.A.	25.87	69.00	75.00	25.00	W.B.M.	%	-	25	10	13.7	61.3	
	xi) Bringing upto standard Phalthan-Sangvi-Baramati Diksal Road	374.20	-	-	-	-	Other sur- faced roads	miles	-	Nil	11	11	Nil	Work completed
	xii) Widening and bringing upto standard Poona-Paud Road	N.A.	Nil	15.00	17.00	25.00	Widening & other im- provements	%	-	Nil	4.30	4.85	35.70	
	xiii) Donje-Khamgaon-Khanapur Road (Section II)	N.A.	18.09	N.A.	Nil	8.00	Construction of road	mile	-	Not fixed	Nil	Nil	4.42	
	xiv) Baramati-Kalamb-Bavda-Narsingpur-Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	16.91	21.30	-do-	mile	-	Nil	-do-	2	4	Earth work of road is completed

Road Development Programme under Sugar Cess Fund

1. Improving & cement concreting to :

i) Indapur-Nira Road miles 14/0 to 26/0 & 26/0 to 55/5

N.A. Nil N.A.

3.16

N.A.

Cement concreting

mile

-

Nil

Nil

Nil

Plans & estimates prepared & sanctioned

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7 446 Contd)															
ii) Indapur-Akluj-Valapur Road (mile 0/0 to 14/0)	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.60	N.A.	Cement concreting	mile	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	Plans & estimates prepared & sanctioned	
iii) Sangvi-Baramati Road (mile 0/0 to 8 1/0)	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.05	N.A.	-do-	mile	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	-do-		
2. Improvement & bringing upto O.D.R. standard :															
i) Kalamb to Haturna Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Improvement of road	mile	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Plans & estimates submitted to S.E., D.I.C. for sanction		
ii) Lasurna to Chikhali Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.07	N.A.	-do-	mile	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-		
iii) Songaon to Dhekalwadi Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.07	N.A.	-do-	mile	3.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Plans & estimates are sanctioned		
iv) Udhat to Sansar Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.07	N.A.	-do-	mile	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-		
3. Constructing and bringing upto O.D.R. standard :															
i) Road joining Mekhali-Nirawagaj Road to B.S. Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-		
ii) Malegaon to Shirvali Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-		
iii) Sangvi-Kambleshwar-Late Korhale Road	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-		
iv) Road joining Malegaon to Shirsane village	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	0.04	N.A.	-do-	mile	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	-do-		
<u>State Fund Road</u>															
4. Modernising Poona-Lonand section of Poona-Pandharpur Road (miles 5/1 to 43/4)	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	62.34	N.A.	Improvement & black topping	mile	38.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	38.3	-do--		
<u>BRIDGES</u>															
446 i) Constructing C.D. works on Poona-Ahmednagar Road (miles 16/8, 36/7, 37/4)	N.A.	Nil	3.28	25.40	3.00	Minor bridges	No.	-	Nil	3	Nil	3			

Development Head : Social Services

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expen - provision -ion	1958-59		Bud -get 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan tar -get	1958-59		Tar -get 1959-60	Remarks		
				Bud -get 1957-58	Expen -diture 1957-58					Achiev -ement 1957-58	Tar -get 1958-59				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sub-Head: <u>EDUCATION</u>															
78	460	Introduction of compulsory primary education.	N.A.	192.28	249.69	237.86	N.A.	Appointment of teachers	No.	Not fixed	70	241	238	Not fixed	
79	461	i) Training of primary teachers	N.A.	22.30	10.51	10.51	36.00	Training to primary teachers	No.	-do-	40	40	40	40	
		ii) Loan scholarships to teachers under training in the primary training colleges.	N.A.	23.19	N.A.	58.13	N.A.	Scholarships to teachers	No.	-do-	109	Not fixed	163	Not fixed	
80	465	Construction of building for lower & upper primary schools	N.A.	281.01	95.76	72.36	185.80	Construction of class rooms	No.	-do-	115	47	24	-do-	
81	466	Conversion of ordinary primary schools into basic	N.A.	7.00	8.25	8.25	2.60	Conversion of schools							
		a) Full Grade							No.	-do-	7 (2nd stage)	7 (3rd stage)	7	7 (contd)	
		b) Single teacher							No.	-do-	Nil	10	10	60	
82	469	Strengthening of inspecting staff	12.14	Nil	8.28	3.37	3.86	Appointment of staff	No.	-do-	Nil	2	2	2 (contd)	
83	470	Educational Survey	N.A.	3.24	0.04	0.04	N.A.	Conducting of survey	No.	-do-	1 (completed)	-	-	-	
84	476	Establishment of multipurpose schools	N.A.	70.00	7.70	7.70	6.72	Grants to schools	No.	-do-	3	4	4	2	
85	478	Building loans to Secondary Schools	N.A.	153.00	142.00	112.00	70.00	Loans to schools	No.	-do-	13	6	6	2	

STATEMENT No. 40 (Contd)

Development Head : Social Services

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. Scheme No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure 1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks		
				1957-58	Budget					1958-59	Achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
86	479	Hostel facilities to Secondary Schools	N.A.	Nil	57.00	57.00	32.00	Hostel facilities to schools	No.	not fixed	Nil	3	3	Not fixed	
87	480(a)	Loan scholarships to pupils in Secondary Schools	N.A.	23.19	13.00	0.27	7.98	Scholarships to students	No.	-do-	109	33	3	38	Only 3 applications were received, sanction is awaited.
	480(c)	Additional free-studentships to pupils in Secondary Schools	N.A.	15.00	1.58	1.58	77.13	Free-studentships to pupils	No.	-do-	198	198	198	Not fixed	
88	489	Establishment of District polytechnic at Poona	N.A.	148.25	844.80	646.42	1430.04	1. Appointment & continuance of staff 2. Courses started 3. Students admitted 4. Construction of bldg.	No.	-do-	65	127	123	155	
									No.	5	5	5	5	5	
									No.	Not fixed	300	600	600	900	
									%	100	Nil	15	13	40	
89	494	Expansion of existing technical high-schools and opening of new tech. high-schools.	N.A.	34.95	45.49	41.73	N.A.	1. Appointment & continuance of staff 2. Courses started 3. Students admitted	No.	Not fixed	22	32	31	Not fixed	
									No.	4	1	2	2	-do-	
									No.	Not fixed	20	100	40	-do-	
90	525	Grants to universities -Poona University	N.A.	1060.00	N.A.	1542.00	N.A.	-Grant in aid scheme -							
91	527	Expansion of Physical Education	N.A.	1.62	4.70	3.73	N.A.	Admissions to P.E.Course	No.	Not fixed	N.A.	138	138	Not fixed	

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. Scheme No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expenditure 1957-58	1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target.	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks	
				Budget	Expenditure						Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
92	528	Expansion of N.C.C., A.C.C.	N.A.	2.83	N.A.	5.97	83.84	Organisation of N.C.C. Units	No.	Not fixed	12	21	21	2	(girls' troops)
93	540	Strengthening of Administrative staff	N.A.	1.85	N.A.	2.87	3.46	Appointment of Supdt.	No.	1	1	1	1	1	(continued)
<u>Non-Plan Schemes</u>															
94	1	National Discipline scheme	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	32.13	N.A.	Appointment of P.T.Is.	No.	Not fixed	Nil	8	8	Not fixed	
95	2	Folk-lore Committee	-	4.61	8.03	6.49	16.06	Publication of literature	Vols.	-	2 (partly)	-	2 (completed)	-do-	
96	3	Tour Grants to Educational Institutions	-	1.06	N.A.	4.16	N.A.	Schools given grants	No.	-	2	5	5	-do-	
97	4	Extension Service Project	-	Nil	4.24	4.24	6.25	- details not available							
98	5	Development of Primary Schools as Community Centres	-	Nil	N.A.	16.56	N.A.	Schools to be developed	No.	-	Nil	1	1	-do-	
99	6	Hindi Shikshak Sanad Classes	-	0.41	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Classes started	No.	-	1	Nil	Nil	-do-	
100	7	Campus Work Project	-	8.00	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Schools given grants	No.	-	1	Nil	Nil	-do-	
Education				2053.79	1501.07	2875.37	1961.74								

Development Head : Social Services

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expenditure - 1957-58	1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959	Remarks		
			Budget	Expenditure						Tar-get	Achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SUB-HEAD: <u>HEALTH</u>															
101. 543	Continuance of : 1. Additional staff for additional 95 beds sanctioned	N.A.	86.52	142.85	136.74	N.A.	Maintenance of staff	No. Not fixed	85	85	85	85	(continued)		
	2. Continuance of addl. clerical staff.	N.A.	Nil	4.68	3.75	N.A.	Appointment of staff	No. -do-	Nil	2	2	2	(contd)		
	3. Continuance of post of P.A. to Civil Surgeon, Poona	N.A.	Nil	3.24	1.91	N.A.	-do-	No. -do-	Nil	1	1	1	(contd)		
	4. Change of clothing & bed linen of indoor patients at T.B.Hospital, Poona 7.	N.A.	1.00	N.A.	1.00	2.00	- Washing and other expenses -								
	5. Change of clothing & bed linen of indoor patients at Sassoon Hospital, Poona	N.A.	16.59	5.87	1.30	N.A.	Purchase of bed sheets	No. Not fixed	Nil	-	500	Not fixed			
102 545	Providing addl. staff equipment & alterations at existing medical institutions.														
	i) Use of Isonicotine Hydroxide at Sassoon Hospitals.	N.A.	Nil	1.20	1.06	N.A.	Purchase of tablets	No. -do-	Nil	-	35000	-do-			
	ii) Use of Isonicotine Hydroxide at T.B.Hospital, Poona 7.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	-do-	No. -do-	Nil	-	Nil	-do-			
	iii) Special pay to operation theatre sister for doing night duty at Sassoon Hospital, Poona.	N.A.	Nil	1.20	0.54	N.A.	Nurses given addl. pay	No. -do-	Nil	4	4	4	(contd.)		
	iv) Special pay to operation theatre sister for doing night duty at T.B. Hospital, Poona.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	1.00	1.00	-do-	No. -do-	Nil	1	1	1	(contd.)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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102 545 (contd)

	v)Use of khadi in Govt. medical institutions															
	a)Sassoon Hospital	N.A.	7.41	7.50	7.49	N.A.	Khadi cloth purchased	Yds.	Not fixed	1350	Not fixed	6427	Not fixed			
	b)T.B.Hospital	N.A.	1.00	N.A.	1.00	1.00	-do-	-do-	-do-	37	-do-	453	-do-			
	vi)Continuance of Temp. staff sanctioned for Cardiological Unit		- N o t I m p l e m e n t e d -													
	vii)Purchase of stores equipment etc.	N.A.	33.99	25.00	25.00	N.A.	Purchase of miscellaneous articles									
	viii)Continuance of four addl. nursing staff at T.B.Hospital, Poona.	N.A.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	Maintenance of nurses	No.	Not fixed	4	4	4	4	(c o n t i n u e d)		
	ix)Purchase of equipment at H.D.C., Poona.	N.A.	Nil	25.00	11.00	50.00	Purchase of miscellaneous equipments									
103	551. Scheme for Training & appointment of X-Ray & Laboratory Technicians		- N o t I m p l e m e n t e d -													Qualified Technicians are not available.
104	552. Expansion and construction of new mental hospitals	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	27.70	39.00	Construction of dormitory	No.	Not fixed	Nil	70	70	In progress			
	ii)Addl. accommodation of 160 patients	N.A.	118.67	N.A.	4.81	6.00	Patients to be accommodated.	No.	160	Nil	160	160	Target achieved.			
	iii)Addl. post of Attendants regarding grant of weekly holidays off	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	19.37	33.74	Appointments of attendants	No.	Not fixed	Nil	35	35	Not fixed			
	iv)Addl. post of Sr. Clerk	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	1.88	2.16	Appointment of Sr.Clerk	No.	1	Nil	1	1	1 (contd)			
105	553. Reorganisation of District Health Scheme	N.A.	14.15	32.71	34.70	N.A.	Continuance of staff	No.	2	2	2	2	2	(c o n t i n u e d)		
106	556 Establishment of Primary Health Units	N.A.	221.47	491.99	309.31	N.A.	-do-	No.	Not fixed	210	210	210	210	(c o n t i n u e d)		
							Continuance of P.H.Units	No.	30	30	30	30	30	(c o n t i n u e d)		

STATEMENT NO.40 (Contd)

Development Head : Social Services

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Expenditure 1957-58		Budget Expenditure 1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan Achievement 1957-58		Budget Achievement 1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks
			4	5	6	7				11	12	13	14		
107	557	Appointment of trained Pharmacists at i) Sassoon Hospital ii) T.B. Hospital	- Not Implemented -												Trained Pharmacists are not available.
103	561	Establishment of Family Planning Centres.	N.A.	1.12	8.74	6.31	N.A.	Opening & continuance of centre	No.	Not fixed	1	2	2	2	
109	563a)	Piped water supply to greater Poona from Khadakwasla	593.00	30.43	N.A.	17.10	Nil								The work is suspended in view of construction of a new dam at Khadakwasla.
		2.Improvement to L.S. Gravity main stage I from P.C.W.W. to Ganeshkhind Pumping Station, Poona.	N.A.	26.45	N.A.	47.20	Nil								The work is physically completed
		3.Providing and erecting electrically driven raw water pumping set at P.C.W.W.	N.A.	67.10	N.A.	19.23	Nil								-do-
		<u>Minor Works</u>													
		4.Purchase of meters & meter parts at P.C.W.W.	N.A.	7.21	N.A.	9.64	5.84	Purchase of water meters and spare parts	%	100	5	50	6	50	The Water Meter and meter parts cannot be procured due to foreign exchange difficulties.
		5.Improvement to L.S. Gravity main stage II from Ganeshkhind Pumping Station to 10" C.I. Pashan main in University area.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	100.33	200.00	Construction of H.C.reservoir & extension to existing pumping house.	%	100	Nil	50	25	50	
	563b)	<u>New Works</u>													
		1)Improvement to P.C.W.W.	N.A.	528.72	N.A.	210.33	120.00	Providing 18", 16", 15", 14", 12" G.I.Gravity main & 10" dia.C.I.	%	100	60	40	20	20	

Development Head: Agriculture & Community Development.

(RS. in thousands)

S. No.	Scheme	Name of Scheme	Plan Expen- pro- diture vis- 1957-58 ion	1958-59		Bud- get 1959 -60	Item	Unit	Plan tar- get	Achiev -ement 1957-58	1958-59		Tar- get 1959 -60	R e m a r k s	
				Bud- get	Expen- diture						Tar- get	Achiev -ement			
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
99 563b) (continued)															
	2)Providing addl.filters of 3 M.G.capacity pure water reservoir at P.C.W.W.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	11.55	480.00	1.Mundhawa Branch i)filters & filter house ii)Pure water reservoir of 3.2 M.G.capacity	No.	-	Nil	Not fixed	Nil		The work will be taken up on acceptance to the tender.	
	3.Water supply to Pimpri township.	2300.00	349.64	N.A.	792.34	800.00	Construction of i)Jack well,ii)Intake well,iii)R.C.C.Reser- voir,iv)Rising mains, v)staff quarters. Purchase of i)Pumping Machinery ii)Pure water pump iii)Classifires	No.	-	Nil	-do-	Nil	-do-		
	4. Expansion to Bahiroba Pumping Station	3000.00	324.21	N.A.	4.87	600.00	Construction of i)24" dia.rising main ii)48" dia. rising main iii)Addition & al- terations to pump house	%	100	Nil	100	67	33	Plans and Estimates are not yet sanct- ed by the Govt	
<u>Minor Works</u>															
	5. Construction of staff quarters at Bund Bridge Pumping Station	24.40	Nil	N.A.	0.10	22.20	Construction of staff qua- rters	%	100	Nil	10	10	80		
	6.Additions & alterations to Low S.Reservoir @ P.C.W.W.	1.14	N.A.	1.71	N.A.		Modification in outlet,inlet con- nection.	%	100	100	-	-	-	The work is physically completed	

STATEMENT NO. 40 (Contd)

Development Head : Social Services

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure 1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks													
				Budget	Expenditure						Target	Achievement															
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16													
10	564	Municipal water supply schemes at		321.14	N.A.	432.23	528.57																				
		1.Nira)												The work is completed													
		2.Saswad)												-do-													
		3.Bhor)												-do-													
		4.Talegaon Dabhade)												The work is not started													
		5.Jejuri)												-do-													
		6.Baramati)												-do-													
		2.Improvements to existing water supply at																									
		1.Lonavala)												The work is completed													
		2.Alandi)	27567.00											The work is not started													
		3. Diversion of water drain near Parsi Agyari at Lonavala)												The work is completed													
		4. Pressure cement grouting for Tungarli Dam at Lonavala)												-do-													
11	565	Khadakwasla water supply scheme	15000.00	Nil	-	The	S	c	h	e	m	e	i	s	d	i	s	c	o	n	t	i	n	u	e	d	-
12	575	Control of T.B.																									
		i) Increase in the number of beds at the T.B.Hospital, Poona.	N.A.	156.00	316.00	274.00	332.00	Addl. No. beds opened	Not fixed	100	75	75	175	(contd)													
		ii) Establishment of 50 isolation beds at T.B. Hospital.																									
		iii) Establishment of rehabilitation centre for T.B. Patients.																									
														- N o t I m p l e m e n t e d -													

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22 676	(Contd.)													
	vi) Assistance in cash or kind to deserving individuals of S.T. for housing.					4.00								
	vii) Grant-in-aid to Balwadi in S.C. locality.					4.60								
	viii) Grant of financial assistance to S.C. for starting cottage industries.				Not Reported	4.50								
	ix) Starting of coaching classes for scheduled castes and S.T. candidates.					2.00								
	x) supply of pure bred cows to Scheduled Castes.					1.20								
23 678	i) Organisation of B.C. Housing Societies.	N.A.	124.02	236.91	530.20	83.47	Societies assisted with loan/subsidy	No.	-	N.A.	11	16	5	
	ii) Housing scheme for Nomadic B.C.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.04	-do-	No.	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	To be implemented in 1959-60.
24 680	Reclamation of waste lands belonging to B.C. Cultivators.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	18.00	N.A.	-	Details not available	-					
25 681	i) Educational concessions					(14.20								
	ii) Grant in aid to hostels					(4.00								
	iii) Grant in aid to Cosmopolitan hostels.					(2.00								
	iv) Assistance in cash or kind to deserving S.T. candidates.				Not Reported	(2.00								
	v) Construction of bldg. for					(
	a) Expansion of B.C. Hostels for boys.	73.00	38.00	9.00	12.00	Nil	Construction of bldg.	%	100	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	The bldg. is handed over to Director, 25 Social Welfare Deptt
	b) Hostels for B.C. Girls	189.00	Nil	46.00	11.00	75.00	-do-	%	100	Nil	2	Nil		
26 382	i) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to hereditary and B.C. trained artisans.	N.A.	Nil	1.56	1.50	4.00	Artisans given loans or subsidies	No.	Not fixed	Nil	3	3	Not fixed	

STATEMENT NO. 40 (Contd)

Development Head : Social Services

(Rs. in thousands)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure 1957-58	1958-59		Budget 1959-60	Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement 1957-58	1958-59		Target 1959-60	Remarks
					Budget	Expenditure						Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
126	682	ii) Maintenance of Balwadi.	N.A.	2.38	2.38	2.38	N.A.	Inmates admitted.	No.	Not fixed	40	40	40	Not fixed.	
		iii) Maintenance of Sanskar Kendra.	N.A.	2.77	2.77	2.77	N.A.	Maintenance of S.Kendra.	No.	-do-	1	1	1	1	
		iv) Provision of Drinking water well for N.T.	N.A.	1.50	1.50	1.50	N.A.	Subsidy for wells.	No.	-do-	Nil	Not fixed	1	Not fixed.	Proposals for 1 drinking water well under scrutiny.
		v) Organisation of training camp.	N.A.	0.60	0.60	0.60	N.A.	Camps organised.	No.	-do-	Nil	-do-	1	-do-	
								Youths attended	No.	-do-	Nil	-do-	30	-do-	
		vi) Supply of books & slates to B.C. pupils	N.A.	37.00	37.68	8.04	N.A.	Students given books and slates	No.	-do-	41960	-do-	33315	-do-	
		vii) Appointment of Sewak for uplift of N.T.	N.A.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	Continuance of staff	No.	1	1	1	1	1	
		viii) Appointment of lady welfare worker.	N.A.	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	-do-	No.	2	2	2	2	2	
		ix) Scheme for financial assistance to L.C. socys. of N.Ts. & Semi N.Ts.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	4.00	1.30	Labour Socys. assisted.	No.	Not fixed	Nil	Not fixed	2	Not fixed.	
		x) Grant of loans to N. and Semi Nomadic Tribes for hawking business.	N.A.	Nil	1.05	1.05	N.A.	Persons given loan / grants.	No.	-do-	Nil	-do-	17	-do-	
		xi) Special measures for economic uplift	N.A.	11.23	N.A.	11.23	N.A.	Persons given subsidy.	No.	-do-	20	-do-	20	-do-	
		xii) Tailoring class for N.T. women	N.A.	6.80	6.80	6.80	N.A.	students admitted	No.	-do-	20	20	20	-do-	
Backward Class Welfare			N.A.	228.98	350.93	597.75	678.07								

Sub-Head : SOCIAL WELFARE

127	687	Welfare Extension project.	N.A.	12.23	55.53	37.94	N.A.	Continuance & Maintenance of							
								1. Balwadies	No.	Not fixed	10	10	10	10	

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
27 687 (contd.)								2.Milk centres No. Not fixed		10	10	10	10	
								3.Adult classes No. -do-		10	10	10	10	
								4.Mahila Mandals.No. -do-		10	-	10	-	
								5.Play centres No. -do-		10	-	10	-	
								6.Health centres No.-do-		10	-	10	-	
								7.Sewing classes No.-do-		6	-	6	-	
28 688	Services of welfare of women over 21 years (Adhoc grant for Supdt. and bldg. grants).	N.A.	1.80	N.A.	27.40	N.A.								Financial assistance towards post of 1.Supdt. & grant of Rs. 25,000 to Mahila Seva-gram for construction of building.
29 690	Opening and aiding certified schools & after-care-hostels	N.A.	5.00	N.A.	6.00	N.A.								Grants of Rs.6,000 to St.Crispins Home,Poona for construction of building.
30 691	Opening of new Remand Homes and bldg. grants	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	16.50	N.A.	Building grants to Remand Homes	No. Not fixed		N.A.	2	2	Not fixed	
31 693	Establishment of Pilot classification centre	N.A.	3.00	N.A.	5.00	N.A.	Maintenance of classification centre	No. -do-		1	Not fixed	1	1	(contd.)
32 695	Opening of Juvenile Guidance Centre.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	1.28	N.A.	Grant-in-aid to centres	No. -do-		Nil	-do-	1	Not fixed.	
33 699	Youth Service Camps	55.44	3.04	3.02	3.02	N.A.	Organisation of camp	No. -do-		1	3	1	-do-	
34 700	General measures for the welfare of handi-capped	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.30	N.A.	Grant in aid to institutions	No. -do-		-	Not fixed	1		
Social Welfare			25.07	58.55	113.44	N.A.								
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES			5293.58	6713.63	6958.46									
			3958.18											

