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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**AND**  
**DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**SANGLI DISTRICT**

**1962-63 AND 1963-64**



**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**BOMBAY**

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW

O F

SANGLI DISTRICT

( 1962-63 and 1963-64 )

Office of the District  
Statistical Officer, Sangli.

**ISSUED**

Date **15 MAR 1966**

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SOCIAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

OF

SANGLI DISTRICT

(1962-63 and 1963-64 )

C O N T E N T S

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## CHAPTER I

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

#### 1.1 SITUATION :

The Sangli district lies on the west of Deccan plateau between 16° and 18° North latitudes and 73° and 75° East longitudes. The district is to the extreme South East corner of the Maharashtra State and is close to the border of Mysore State. It extends to East to Bijapur district of Mysore State, to the West to Ratnagiri district. On the South are Kolhapur and Belgaum districts and on the North, Satara and Solapur. It measures East-West about 200 K.M.s and North-South about 90 K.M.s. The river Warna flowing to the South of Sangli district demarkets the southern boundary of this district.

#### 1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION :

For administrative convenience the district is divided in to two prants consisting of 5 talukas and one mahal. The Miraj Prant consists of Miraj, Tasgaon and Jath Talukas and the Walwa Prant of Walwa, Khanapur talukas and Shirala Mahal. The table below will depict the talukawise picture of area, population, No.of villages towns and their Head-quarters,

Table No.1

Administrative divisions of Sangli district.

Taluka/ Mahal	Head- quar- ter.	No.of villa- ges (reve- nue)	No.of Towns	Population (1961)	Area in Sq.KMs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Jath	Jath	97	--	1,38,983	2,262.88
2. Khanapur	Vita	129	1	2,22,563	2,174.05
3. Miraj	Miraj	92	2	3,73,139	1,616.68
4. Shirala	Shirala	81	-	89,845	637.14
5. Tasgaon	Tasgaon	71	1	2,02,758	1,122.50
6. Walwa	Islampur	56	2	2,03,428	778.04
Total.		526	6	12,30,716	8,591.29



### 1.3 Area & Territorial Changes :

Consequent to the merger of the former Princely States in the Deccan namely Sangli, Miraj, Budhagaon, Jath and Aundh and their inclusion in the Satara district, the district Satara was bifurcated on 1st August 1949 to form two districts North and South Satara. The North Satara district comprised of the former Satara district with Headquarters at Satara and the South Satara district comprised of the merged states with Sangli as its Headquarters, the former capital of Sangli State. These North and South Satara districts were renamed as Satara and Sangli districts respectively on 18th October 1960. Thus Sangli is a newly formed district with an area of 8,591.29 Sq.KM.s with a population of 12,30,716 and comprises of the following areas, Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas and Shirala Peta of former Satara district, 41 villages of the former Aundh State, 94 villages of the former Jath State, 2 villages from the Shirol Taluka of Kolhapur district, 1 village of the former Kirundwad State (Senior), 29 villages of the former Miraj State (Senior), 15 villages of the Miraj State (Junior), 64 villages of the former Sangli State, 1 village of the former Wadi State, 2 villages from Athani Taluka of Belgaum district and 3 villages from Bijapur taluka of Bijapur district .

1.4 The district ranks 22nd in regard to area and 18th in regard to population in the Maharashtra State.

### 1.5 Natural Divisions :

The district may be divided in to four zones according to the topography of the land as follows :

- 1) Western zone comprising of offshoots of Sahyadri.
- 2) Fertile zone on the banks of Krishna river.
- 3) Hilly tract of medium soil.
- 4) Eastern zone of mal land.

### 1.6 1) Western Zone :

The entire Shirala Mahal is covered under this zone. This zone gets the maximum rainfall in the district ranging between 1140 m.m. to 1400 m.m. the average being 1220 m.m. The soil is hard and less fertile and the important crops are gram paddy and Ragi (Nachani). The Warna river flows to the South of this zone and river Morna through this zone meeting Warna at the border.

### 1.7 2) Fertile Zone :-

The Krishna, Warna and Yerla rivers flowing through the Miraj, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas have enriched the soil fertility of this zone. The soil is of deep black type and the rainfall in between 770 m.m. to 1140 m.m. The average rainfall is less; its impact on the agricultural production is lessened as ample irrigation facilities are available in this zone Jowar is the main cereal crop of this zone.

### 1.8 3) Hilly Tract :-

This comprises of major portion of Khanapur taluka and also of Tasgaon and Miraj talukas. The soil is of medium type and the rainfall is also very low rangingx.....

between 380 m.m. to 89 m.m. The rivers Agrani Nanni and Yerla are flowing through this tract. The main crops of this tract are Jawar and Bajra.

1.9 4) Estern zone of mal land :

The zone comprises of Jath taluka and estern part of Khanapur taluka. The soil of their land is of poor quality in general and the rainfall is also very low, ranging between 250 m.m. to 770 m.m. The Manganga river flows accross the north east border of this zone. All the rivers and their tributaries go almost dry during summer season. Bajara is the main crop of this zone.

1.10 Rivers System and Soil :

The principal river of this district is the river Krishna which enters from Satara district and flows through Walwa, Tasgaon and Miraj talukas. Sangli is situated on the bank of this river. Lands on both the sides of the river are submerged during floods. Its length in this district is approximately 50 to 60 Kilometers. Haripur a place of religious importance near Sangli, is situated on the confluence of Krishna and Warna rivers. Warna with its chief tributary Morna is next important river running south of Shirala and Walwa talukas. Its approximate length in this district is 60 to 65 Kilometers.

1.11 Yerla, the principal tributary of Krishna, flows through Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas. It meets river Nanni in Khanapur taluka and River Karpoor in Tasgaon taluka.

Agrani rising in Khanapur runs across Tasgaon taluka. Manganga running accross the north east of Khanapur taluka goes dry in summer. River Bor flowing to the estern side of Jath taluka also goes dry during summer.

1.12 The soil of this district falls under 3 categories viz. black, gray and red.

Western zone comprising of Shirala Mahal is a hilly tract with red laterite soil mixed with hard murum. The depth of the soil is very much less extending to 2 C.M.s.

As this zone lies on the slopes of the hills, the rainwater flows away and therefore to stop this runoff the areas are bunded which helps in retaining the moisture in the soil as well. This zone grows mainly paddy of ordinary variety. Crops such as Nachani, Varai, Sava are also grown. Soil in the fertile zone consisting of Walwa taluka and estern part of Tasgaon and Miraj talukas is deep black. The depth of the soil varies from 90 C.M.s to 150 C.Ms. This soil has got good absorption power for water. It retains moisture for good length of time because of its large pore space. This zone grows Jawar, Wheat and gram with good yield rate. This zone is good for irrigated crops also and hence it gives excellent yield of Chillies, Cotton, Sugarcane and Turmeric.

1.13 Lastly, the gray soil can further be subdivided into two categories according to fertility, one with poor fertility and the other with medium fertility. The "Mal" land which pervails in the Jath taluka and eastern part of Khanapur taluka is very poor in fertility.

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This soil has low capacity for retaining moisture and low depth, hence ploughing is essential every year. "Bajri" is important crop grown in this tract as it can grow on Mal land with less rainfall. Next to Bajri other crops such as Jowar, Maize, Tur are also grown.

1.14 The gray soil found in the hilly tract which includes portion of Tasgaon and Miraj and western part of Khanapur taluka has soil of medium fertility. This is not as fertile as black soil and not as poor as Mal land. This zone grows Jowar, Groundnut and Bajri.

1.15 Climate temperature and rainfall :

The climate of Sangli district is very dry and vigorous, good for health through out the year. The district experiences 3 clear cut seasons summer, rainy season and winter. The summer falls between March and May, the rainy season from June to October and the winter from November to February. The temperature reaches its maximum in April and May and minimum during December.

The climate of any place is determined on the factors height of land, rainfall, temperature and humidity.

The height of this district is between 300 to 600 Metres high above Mean sea Level (except Jath). Shirala Mahal is on a higher altitude being close to Sahyadri.

The district also enjoys westerly winds which helps to keep temperature low even during summer season.

1.16 A) Rainfall :

The average rainfall of Sangli district is round about 750.0 m.m. approx. It is maximum in the western part of the district and minimum in the east. Shirala Mahal which is in the west records rainfall between 1100 to 1400 m.m. where as taluka Jath records between 250 to 770 m.m. During the year 1962 and 1963 however Khanapur taluka showed even less rainfall than Jath taluka.

1.17 The most of the rainfall is during the months June to October and mainly on account of south west mansoons. By the Indian calendar monsoon is said to set in with "Mrig" Nakshtra.

1.18 The table below will indicate rainfall in millimetre and number of rainy days during 1962 and 1963 at the District and taluka head quarters.

Table No. 2:  
Rain fall at taluka and district Headquarters during 62 & 63:

Taluka	H.Q.	Rainfall in millimetres		Rainy days in	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
1. Jath	Jath	756.8	776.4	51	45
2. Khanapur	Vita	497.7	602.9	49	46
3. Miraj	Miraj	641.0	838.8	60	57
4. Tasgaon	Tasgaon	636.2	739.0	56	53
5. Shirala	Shirala	1005.3	1148.2	63	63
6. Walwa	Islampur	817.9	697.2	54	49
7. Dist.HQ	Sangli	533.5	637.6	47	45

1.19 Temperature:-

The month of April and May record the highest temperature, and it can be easily seen that the highest temperature centres round about 40 centigrade. The mean maximum temperature over these months is found to fluctuate between 35° c. to 39° c. The lowest temperature is recorded during the months of December and January which fall as low as 7.5 centigrade (Jan. 1962). The range of mean minimum is noted during the same two months. In January 1962 it was 12.5° c. and 15.4° c in January 1963 whereas it was 12.9° c. in February of 1961.

1.20 The difference between the mean maximum and mean minimum is observed to be highest during the months of February and March whereas it is lowest during July and August. This can be seen from the following.

Table No. 3

Difference between the Mean Maximum and Mean Minimum temperature.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
1961	15.9	19.9	19.3	16.5	12.7	9.1	5.00
1962	17.9	16.3	17.1	15.7	13.9	10.6	6.5
1963	14.8	18.4	16.3	15.9	14.4	9.8	7.4
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1961	6.6	8.2	10.7	12.8	15.2		
1962	7.3	8.9	11.4	14.7	12.8		
1963	6.2	10.3	10.1	13.8	15.2		

1.21 Thus during July, August, temperature varies between the short range of 21° c to 29° c. as against 14° c. to 38° c. during February and March.

1.22 Humidity :

The factor of humidity depends much on the temperature and closeness of the place to sea. The Humidity in Sangli district is found to fluctuate between 47 per cent and 72 per cent on the average per year. The humidity is found more in the months of June to September and minimum during January, February and March.

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CHAPTER- II

P O P U L A T I O N

2.1 General :

In the 26 districts of the Maharashtra State, Sangli district ranks 18th in population and 22nd in area. The population and area of this district are 3.11 and 2.11 per cent of the population and area of Maharashtra State. The actual figures of population and area of Sangli district are 12,30,716 and 8,591.29 Sq. K.M. respectively.

2.2 In the years under review the district comprised of 5 talukas and 1 Mahal. The area, number of villages (inhabited), number of towns, 1961 population and the position in the district by percentages of area and population for each taluka and Mahal are as follows.

Table No.4

District/ Taluka	Name of H.Q.	Area in Sq. K.Ms.	No.of inha- bited villa- ges	No.of towns	1961 popu- lati- on.	Percentage of	
						Area	Popul- ation
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Sangli District	Sangli	8591.29	526	6	12,30,716	100.0	100.0
Khanapur Taluka	Vita	2174.05	129	1	2,22,563	25.3	18.1
Shirala Mahal	Shirala	637.14	80	-	89,845	7.4	7.3
Waiwa Taluka	Islampur	778.04	56	2	2,03,428	9.1	16.5
Tasgaon Taluka	Tasgaon	1122.50	70	1	2,02,758	13.1	16.5
Jath Taluka	Jath	2262.83	97	-	1,38,983	26.3	11.3
Miraj Taluka	Miraj	1616.68	94	2	3,73,139	18.8	30.3

2.3 For administrative purposes, however, Miraj taluka and Khanapur have been split up in 1964 to form two additional mahals, Kavathe-Mahankal in Miraj and Atpadi in Khanapur.

2.4 Growth of Population :

The following table will indicate the population growth over the period from 1901 to 1961 of Sangli district.

TABLE No. 5.

Population from Census years 1901 to 1961  
of Sangli district.

<u>1.</u> Year	<u>2.</u> Population	<u>3.</u> Increase or decrease	<u>4.</u> Rate of variation.
1901	6,44,556	--	--
1911	6,12,518	- 32,038	- 4.97
1921	5,96,199	- 16,319	- 2.66
1931	7,07,479	+ 1,11,280	+18.66
1941	8,12,865	+ 1,05,386	+ 14.90
1951	9,98,434	+ 1,86,569	+ 22.83
1961	12,30,716	+ 2,32,282	+ 23.26

2.5 The last two decades (1941-51 and 1951-61 ) have seen a very rapid growth in population. The population has increased by 22.8 and 23.3 per cent in the two decades. In 1961 the population is more than double that of the district population in 1921.

2.6 The control of epidemics and other diseases and other public health measures have improved the survival rate and thus helped population to grow at a faster rate.

2.7 The percentage growth in the talukawise population during the decade 1951-61 indicate that Jath taluka recorded the highest increase (28.37 per cent ) while Shirala Mahal, the lowest increase (13.13 per cent ) over 1951. The percentage in growth of population of other talukas is as follows. Khanapur (22.47), Walwa (16.86), Tasgaon (23.73) and Miraj (28.20).

2.8 Density :

The district has an area of 8591.29 Sq. K.M.s and its 1961 population is 12,30,716. The general density of population in the district is therefore 142 per sq. K.M. The district is densely populated which can be varified from the table given below:

Table No. 6 : Density of Population :

<u>State/ District/Taluka</u>	<u>Density</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>
Maharashtra	105	129
Sangli District	116	143
Khanapur Taluka	84	102
Shirala Mahal	125	141
Walwa Taluka	224	261
Tasgaon Taluka	146	181
Jath Taluka	48	61
Miraj Taluka	182	231

2.9 In comparison with the density of population of the State, the district density has always been found to be higher.

2.10 Within district, the density of population has been found to vary from 261 to 61 in Walwa and Jath talukas respectively. These differences generally correspond to those of topography and land utilisation. Lands in Walwa taluka are the richest and yield the best garden and dry crops. Lands in Jath taluka are comparatively the poorest and the area suffers from scarcity once in six years.

2.11 Concentration in Miraj taluka is ascribed to the presence of Sangli- Miraj town group in the Miraj taluka. The population of Miraj taluka makes more than one fourth of the district population.

#### 2.12 Rural and Urban distribution :

According to 1961 Census, a town or an urban area is place which was a municipality, a cantonment or a civil line or a population of 5,000 or over and at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  th of male population dependent on nonagricultural pursuits. A population enumerated in urban areas is urban population and the rest rural population.

#### 2.13 Urban :

The population covered by the six municipal towns namely Sangli, Miraj, Islampur, Ashta, Vita and Tasgaon only forms the urban population of this district as there is no other area with population above 5000 or over and having at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its male population dependent on non agricultural pursuits. The urban population of these 6 towns is 1,92,430 which forms nearly 16 per cent of the total district population as against corresponding figure of 28 per cent of the Maharashtra State. The corresponding figures of percentages of urban population in Sangli district and Maharashtra State in 1951 were 29 and 29 respectively. The fall in the percentage of urban population to total population in 1961 to 16 (from 29 ~~to~~ in 1951 ) is attributed solely to the change of the definition of urban areas and the consequential declassification of 21 town as rural areas in 1961. The comparison with the Maharashtra State figure indicates that Sangli district is less urbanised than the State as whole.

2.14 Sangli and Miraj are the two most important towns in the district, both situated in Miraj taluka. During the last decade 1951-61 the population of the two towns taken together has increased by 40.52 per cent. Together they now make 1.27 lakhs population and because of the close proximity of the two they may as well be treated as a city. The growth of the two towns is mainly due to the industrial and commercial development and opening of new avenues of education facilities.

2.15 Talukawise percentages of urban population to total taluka population are as follows :

Miraj	34	per cent
Walwa	17	" "
Khanapur	6	" "
Tasgaon	8	" "
Jath	0	" "
Shirala	0	" "

2.16 Miraj taluka has the highest percentage of urban population on account of the existance of two big towns Sangli and Miraj in it. Walwa taluka ranks next with Islampur and Ashta towns in it. Tasgaon and Khanapur ~~talukas~~ talukas have one town each and jath taluka and Shirala Mahal come entirely under rural tract.

2.17 Rural :

84 per cent of the district population stays in rural area. The corresponding figure for Maharashtra State as a whole is only 72. During 1951 the percentages were on par i.e. 71.25. The increase in rural population percentage to total district population is as already stated earlier, due to the declassification of 21 towns as rural areas in 1961.

2.18 The talukawise percentage of rural population to total taluka population are as follows.

Miraj	66	per cent
Walwa	83	" "
Khanapur	94	" "
Tasgaon	92	" "
Jath	100	" "
Shirala	100	" "

The whole of the rural population (10,38,286) of the district is spread over 526 inhabited villages in the district.

2.19 The following table will indicate taluka wise picture of rural population, No. of inhabited villages, area and average population per village.

Table No.7 :- Talukawise Rural Population area and inhabited villages 1961

State/ Dist./ Taluka	Area in Sq.KM.s (rural)	No.of inhabi- ted vi- llages.	Rural popul- ation.	Average popula- tion per inhabit- ed villa- ges.	No.of inhabited village per 100 Sq. K.Ms. of rural area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Mahara- shtra	44686.0	35851	28391157	792	12.0
Sangli Dist.	1238.0	526	1038286	1974	6.3
Khanapur	316.00	129	209172	1621	6.1
Shirala	95.0	80	89845	1123	12.5
Walwa	98.4	56	168221	3004	8.8
Tasgaon	160.9	70	186109	2659	6.5
Jath	337.3	97	138983	1433	4.3
Miraj	230.4	94	245956	2617	6.1



2.20 Average population per village in the district in 1961 is 1,974 as against 792 in Maharashtra. An average village in the district thus has more than double the population of an average village in the State.

2.21 The average population per village within the district varies from 1,123 in Shirala Mahal to 3,004 in Walwa taluka.

2.22 The number of villages per 100 Sq. K.Ms. is 6.3 in the district as against 12.0 in Maharashtra State. Among talukas of the district Shirala Mahal has 12.5 villages per 100 Sq. K.Ms. compared to 4.3 in Jath taluka.

2.23 Sex Ratios :

The sex ratios (the number of females per 1000 males) for the Sangli district in 1961 as compared to 1951 are as below :

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total	968	957
Rural	974	966
Urban	953	912

2.24 In comparison with the corresponding State figure the Sangli district sex ratios are found to be always higher. Rural urban differences in sex ratios have widened as urban areas are attracting more and more male migrants from rural areas.

2.25 Sex ratios by Talukas show that urban sex ratio is lower than that of rural areas. Miraj taluka has the lowest sex ratio (920) and Shirala Mahal which has entirely rural population has the highest sex ratio (1038). The sex ratios in Khanapur, Walwa, Tasgaon and Jath talukas are 1,009, 949, 958 and 939 respectively.

2.26 Shirala Mahal and Khanapur taluka have high sex ratios and appear to be mainly to the flow of out migrants of male population from the district.

2.27 Working population and their economic activities.

Of the total district population, 43.18 per cent population is engaged in work and the remaining 56.82 per cent is non working or dependent population. It can be said very approximately that in a family of 5 members only 2 are working members and the remaining 3 depend on them. This rate of labour participation in the district is found to be lower than the corresponding rate for the State which is 47.91 per cent.

2.28 The distribution of working population by the classification of economic activities for the district is as shown below :

Table No.8

Distribution of workers by categories of economic activity.

Class of Economic activity	No. of working population.	Percentage to total working population.
1.	2.	3.
<u>Agricultural Class :</u>		
1. Cultivation	3,52,718	66.37
2. Agricultural labour	72,199	13.58
3. Mining, quarrying, livestock fishing etc.	2,871	00.54
Sub-Total Agril. class:	4,27,788	80.49
<u>Non-Agricultural Class :</u>		
4. Household industry	31,714	5.97
5. Manufacturing other than Household industry.	14,920	2.81
6. Construction	4,472	0.84
7. Trade and commerce	15,466	2.91
8. Transport storage and communication	5,853	1.10
9. Other services	31,265	5.88
Sub-Total Non-Agril. Class :	1,03,690	19.51
Total All classes	5,31,478	100.00

2.29 The proportion of workers depending on agriculture as their source of income is very high (80.49 per cent), against this the corresponding figures for the State is 72.07 per cent. Looking to the further break up of this class, it is seen that the percentage of cultivators is 66.37 and that of Agricultural labourers is 13.58. The corresponding figures for the State are 46.11 and 23.80 respectively, indicating the fact that the proportion of cultivators in the district is much higher than the States proportion but that of agricultural labourers is lower in the district than in the State. The ratio between cultivators and agricultural labourers is 5:1 in the district against 2: 1 in the Maharashtra State which marks a significant difference in this respect between Sangli district and the State as a whole.

2.30 As regards the non agricultural class of workers depending on Industry, Trade, Commerce, Manufacture, Construction, Transport, Communication and other services, it is observed that this class forms nearly 1/5th of the total working population (19.51 per cent) the proportion of non-agricultural working population to the total working population in the State is comparatively higher ( 27.93 per cent ) than in Sangli district.

However it is observed that there is certainly a shift & from agricultural class to non agricultural employment as a source of principal livelihood in the Sangli district when comparison of 1961 and 1951 Census data is made. The proportion of working population (self supporting and earning dependents) in the non-agricultural class to the total working population was 18.87 per cent in 1951, the population of non-agricultural workers being 74,526 and that of workers in agricultural class being 3,20,306 in 1951.

2.31 The talukawise distribution of working population according to economic activities carried out is shown below. Corresponding figures for the State and the district are also shown for comparison.

Table No. 9

Talukawise Distribution of workers by categories of economic activity in Sangli district.

State/ Dist./ Taluka	Economic Activity *									Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Mahara shtra State	46.11	23.80	2.16	4.39	6.88	1.24	4.52	2.36	8.54	100.00
Sangli Dist.	66.37	13.58	0.54	5.97	2.81	0.84	2.91	1.10	5.88	100.00
Khanapur Taluka	77.09	8.32	0.52	6.16	1.23	0.75	1.51	0.41	4.01	100.00
Shirala Mahal	81.72	7.70	0.64	4.36	0.45	0.49	1.25	0.19	3.20	100.00
Walwa Taluka	66.73	16.57	0.42	6.07	1.17	0.78	2.54	0.55	5.17	100.00
Tasgaon Taluka	70.93	13.23	0.31	5.20	2.67	0.74	2.02	0.51	4.39	100.00
Jath Taluka	67.07	19.93	0.78	6.53	0.17	0.40	1.40	0.33	3.39	100.00
Miraj Taluka	51.01	14.62	0.62	6.45	6.83	1.31	5.83	2.88	10.45	100.00

\* I Cultivator  
 II Agril. labourer  
 III Mining quarrying  
 IV Household industry  
 V Manufacturing other than household industry  
 VI Construction  
 VII Trade and commerce  
 VIII Transport & communication  
 IX Other services.

2.32 The proportion of cultivators is highest in Shirala Mahal (81.72% per cent) the lowest being in Miraj taluka (51.01 per cent). The proportion of agricultural labourers is highest in Jath taluka and lowest in Shirala Mahal, Miraj taluka has highest proportions of workers engaged in manufacturing industries, construction, transport trade and other services. This is explained by the fact that the Sangli-Miraj town group with all sided developments in each field of economic life, are situated in Miraj taluka. In respect of household industry jath taluka excels all other talukas in the district.

Shirala Mahal has the lowest proportions of workers engaged in activities household industry trade and commerce, transport and communication and other services.

2.33 Non-Workers:

As stated earlier, the percentage of non working population is 56.82 in the district. This non-working population comprises of students, women engaged in household industry only, children, old persons, rentiers, pensioners, unemployed and the like.

2.34 The distribution of non-workers in broad categories is as below.

Table No.10

Broad classification of non-working population

Classification.	Dist.Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Full time student	38.80	10.34	36.63	8.67	48.76	17.71
2. Household duties	00.02	39.93	--	38.98	00.12	44.12
3. Dependants infants & disabled.	59.09	49.19	61.95	51.85	45.90	37.41
4. Retired, rentires or independent means.	00.66	00.14	00.35	00.12	02.08	00.20
5. Beggars, vagrants etc.	00.52	00.33	00.48	00.30	00.72	00.50
6. Inmates of institutions	00.21	00.04	00.18	00.05	00.36	00.01
7. Persons seeking employment.	00.70	00.03	00.41	00.03	02.06	00.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.35 There is a marked difference in the distribution pattern for non-workers among males and females. 38.8 per cent out of male non workers are full time students while the corresponding proportion for females is 10.34 per cent, the reason is that 39.93 per cent females are engaged in household duties. The rural urban difference in the proportion of non workers in this category (full time students) is due to the large proportions of females in urban areas remaining non-workers.

2.36 In respect of proportions of non-workers in the class of dependents, infants and disabled, the urban figures are found to be lower than rural in both the males and females whereas it is reverse in respect of the class of full time students.

2.37 The percentage of non working females engaged in household duties ~~is~~ is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

2.38 The percentage of unemployed is 2.06 and 0.41 for males in urban and rural areas and negligible in both cases for females.

2.39 Literacy :

The decade 1951-61 showed a rapid growth in literacy in the Sangli district. This may be due to the general awakening in the country as a whole and particularly due to the schemes of compulsory primary education introduced by the State Govt. The community development programme has helped to change the outlook of the rural population and has created an atmosphere for swift growth in the field of education also. The following table will indicate the trend of growth of literacy in this district.

Table No.11

Percentage of literacy in the district

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1951	17.20	27.80	6.30
1961	28.07	41.88	13.64

2.40. This reveals on the whole an increase of 11 per cent literacy in 1961 over that in 1951. Females literacy has more than doubled in the decade 1951-1961.

2.41 Age Distribution :

The following table indicates the percentage proportions of male and female population in broad age groups in 1961 in comparison with corresponding figures of 1951.

Table No.12

Percentage proportions of male female population by age groups.

Age group	Percentages of population by age groups			
	1	2	3	4
&?	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
0 - 4	14.20	14.15	15.20	15.13
5-14	27.16	26.98	28.43	27.46
15-24	29.52	31.27	29.21	30.84
25-59	23.53	21.08	21.00	20.30
60 & above	5.59	6.52	6.16	6.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.42 The population in age group 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 indicates an increase in percent proportion whereas in the age groups 15 to 34 and 35 to 59 show a decrease. The proportion of the population aged 60 and over has increased for males but slightly decreased for females.

2.43 The study of age distribution of population in certain major groups will help one to forecast growth of population in the years to come and also to estimate dependancy ratios. The following table indicates the percentage proportions of population in broad age groups.

Table No. 13

Distribution of population by age groups in 1961 and 1951 ( in per cent )

Age group	Percentages of population			
	1951		1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
0 - 14	41.36	41.13	43.63	42.59
15 - 59	53.05	52.35	50.21	51.14
60 & over	5.59	6.52	6.16	6.27

2.44 It can be seen that during the last decade the population of age group 0 - 14 has increased for both male and female children, the population aged 60 and over has decreased in case of females slightly and increased in case of males. Consequently the proportion of population in age group 15 to 59 decreased for both males and females. In this age group proportion of males is lower than that of females in 1961. The reasons attributed for these variations are (1) out migration of male population from the district for seeking employment outside and (2) high rate of natural growth. The dependancy ratio (No. of dependents from age groups 0-14 and 60 and over, to 100 supporting population between age group 15-59) is higher for Sangli district when compared to that of Maharashtra State. Migration of working population out of district, high fertility and declining mortality led to larger load of dependents over supporting population in 1961. The dependancy load is larger in rural areas than urban areas.

2.45 Marital Status :

In spite of the Child Marriage Act in force it is still seen that 5.86 per cent of females in the age group 0 to 14 were 'married' and 0.40 per cent of males in the same age group also had this status in 1961. However it is certainly true that the number has reduced when compared to 1951 data showing a rise in the age at marriage of the population in general. In 1951 the corresponding percentages were 10.79 and 0.75 respectively.

2.46 The proportion of never married population has increased for both the sexes. The proportion of widowed has decreased for both the sexes however the proportion of separated and divorced recorded an increase in 1961 over 1951.

2.47 As can be expected the proportions of married and widowed in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. The proportion of never married is higher in urban areas.

2.48 Size and composition of household :

On the basis of a 20 per cent sample study the following observations regarding the size and composition of the households are made.

2.49 Percentage proportion of different types of households are as shown below:

	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single member	6.97	11.78	7.87
2-3 members	19.74	23.86	20.43
4-6 "	41.41	37.65	40.78
7-9 "	22.26	19.03	21.72
10 & above members	9.62	7.68	9.29
All sizes	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.50 Household with 4 to 6 members are found to be more common (40.78 per cent ). The single and small size households are more in urban areas than in rural areas. The average size of the household is 5.47 persons for the district. It is 5.56 for rural areas and 5.01 for urban areas.

2.51 The household composition can be seen from the table given below.

(Continued....)

Table No. 14

Composition of Households in Sangli district

Members	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Head of households	31.41	4.58	31.02	4.45	33.53	5.33
2. Spouse of heads	00.11	27.57	00.08	27.28	00.27	29.17
3. Married sons	7.48	--	7.83	--	5.64	--
4. Other married relations.	4.34	16.27	4.46	16.97	3.67	12.37
5. Never married widowed or divorced relations.	55.21	51.31	55.26	51.05	54.92	52.76
6. Unrelated persons.	1.45	00.27	1.35	00.25	1.97	00.37
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.52 31.41 per cent of the males are heads of households as against 4.58 per cent of the females. The members never married, widowed or divorced constitute the largest group i.e. 55.21 of male and 51.31 of female members in households. Nearly 28 per cent of the females were spouses of the heads of households. High proportion of females in other married relations include the daughters-in-law and daughters or sisters of heads. The heads of households and their spouses have a higher proportions in urban areas and the proportion of married sons is less in urban areas indicating the tendency of replacement of joint family by the biological family more in urban area.

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CHAPTER III  
A G R I C U L T U R E

3.1 Land Utilisation :

The progress of any district in the field of agriculture can be judged from the percentage of the total land brought under the plough. The percentage of land lying fallow, culturable but not cultivated so far is an indicator of the extent to which progress is still attainable. The progress in the direction of maximum land utilisation will be limited by the area under barren and unculturable land area under forests and the like.

3.2 The distribution of land according to utilisation under various categories is shown below :

Table No. 15

Distribution of area by category of Land Utilisation in Sangli district.

Category of utilisation.	Area in acres during			Percentage distribution.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Area under forests	114454	114541	114542	5	5	5
Area barren & unculturable	105957	113490	122746	5	5	6
Not available for cultivation :						
a) Area under non-Agril. use.	2252	2171	2171	0	0	0
b) Pastures	51443	42577	42550	2	2	2
c) Other fallows	230539	169085	167676	11	8	8
Culturable waste	19898	21167	26706	1	1	1
Current fallow	16964	16785	7181	1	1	0
Net area sown	1586115	1647919	1644163	75	78	78
Total geographical area.	2127622	2127735	2127735	100	100	100

3.3 The statement given above brings out one fact very clearly and that is that the area under cultivation is more than 75 per cent which corroborates the fact that Sangli district is one of the leading districts in Maharashtra State as far as net area under crops is concerned.

The area under forests is significantly very low ( 5 per cent ). Efforts to bring additional area under forests are therefore underway with the realisation of the economic utility of rich forests to the nation as a whole.

3.4 The land lying barren is only 5 to 6 per cent and there is therefore very little scope to bring barren land under plough unless at a very high cost which will not be economical to do so.

3.5 Land under pastures is 2 per cent. Other fallow lands i.e. lands lying fallow for more than one year are reducing in size and signify maximum utilisation of land for cultivation.

3.6 The percentage of the geographical area of each of the taluka in Sangli district to the district total geographical area is as follows-

Jath	- 26.09 per cent	, Khanapur	- 25.07 per cent
Miraj	- 18.96 " "	, Tasgaon	- 12.91 " "
Walwa	- 9.13 " "	, Shirala	- 7.84 " "

It is therefore clear that Jath and Khanapur talukas cover more than half the total geographical area of Sangli district.

3.7 Out of the total 1,22,746 acres barren land in Sangli district in 1962-63, 37.05 per cent is found to be from Khanapur taluka above. The distribution of the barren land in the remaining talukas is as follows.

Jath	- 12.58 per cent	, Miraj	- 19.90 per cent
Walwa	- 14.69 " "	, Tasgaon	- 9.99 " "
Shirala	- 5.79 " "		

3.8 Similarly the distribution of the net area sown 16,44,163 acres in 1962-63 among the talukas in Sangli district is found to be as follows:

Khanapur	- 26.57 Per cent	, Jath	- 24.80 Per cent
Miraj	- 19.90 " "	, Tasgaon	- 12.81 " "
Walwa	- 9.68 " "	, Shirala	- 6.24 " "

3.9 The distribution of land under the heads area sown, barren, pastures and other fallows as per cent to total taluka geographical area when considered for taluka comparison, it will be seen that it is only in Miraj, Walwa and Khanapur talukas that more than 80 per cent of the area is under plough in 1962-63. Tasgaon and Jath talukas have 76.72 and 73.40 per cent area under plough during the same year while Shirala has only 65.39 per cent. Area under pastures is the highest in Miraj taluka (3.02 per cent) and lowest in Walwa taluka (0.33 per cent). Pastures in other talukas measure 2.33 per cent in Shirala Mahal 2.65 per cent in Jath taluka, 1.48 per cent in Khanapur taluka and 1.20 per cent in Tasgaon taluka.

3.10 The percentage of barren land is lowest in Jath taluka (2.78 per cent). It is maximum in Walwa (9.28 per cent). In respect of Khanapur, Miraj, Tasgaon talukas and Shirala Mahal the percentages are 8.37, 6.07, 4.47 and 4.57 respectively.

3.11 As regards area under 'other fallows' that is area once under the plough but lying fallow for more than one year, it is observed that in the year 1962-63 jath taluka had the highest percentage (15.92 per cent) of its area under other fallows. In Tasgaon it was 7.37 per cent in Miraj - 7.55 per cent Walwa- 4.66 per cent and Khanapur 3.55 per cent the lowest being 0.21 per cent in Shirala Mahal.

3.12 The comparative picture over last 3 years can be had from the following table.

Table No. 16

Talukawise percentage distribution of geographical area over selected items during the years 1960-61, 61-62 & 62-63.

Items	J A T H			K h a n a p u r			M i r a j		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
Net area sown.	72.81	72.74	73.40	68.47	80.21	80.42	80.23	80.79	80.79
Pastures	2.64	2.66	2.65	1.48	1.48	1.48	5.25	3.02	3.02
Barren	2.78	2.78	2.78	6.60	6.60	8.37	4.33	6.14	6.07
Other fallows	16.38	16.44	15.92	15.42	3.69	3.55	7.99	7.78	7.55
	S h i r a l a			T a s g a o n			W a l w a		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
Net area sown	70.36	69.36	65.39	78.89	78.18	76.72	81.94	81.55	81.85
Pastures	2.33	2.33	2.33	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.33	0.33	0.33
Barren	4.43	4.57	4.57	4.47	4.47	4.47	9.28	9.28	9.28
Other fallows	0.21	0.21	0.21	5.30	5.98	7.37	4.48	5.02	4.86

3.13 Cropping Pattern :

The following table shows area under different crops during the three years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 as obtained from the Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S.Poona.

Table No. 17

Distribution of area utilised by crops sown in Sangli district.

Crops	Area in acres(00)			Percent to total		
	in years			area under crops		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>I Cereals:</u>						
1. Rice	327	338	348	1.98	1.98	2.01
2. Wheat	363	371	336	2.22	2.16	1.94
3. Jowar (Kharif & Rabi)	6,436	6,405	6,448	38.98	37.48	37.27
4. Bajari	3,266	3,184	3,271	19.78	18.63	18.93
5. Ragi	27	25	27	00.16	00.15	00.15
6. Others	128	130	129	00.80	00.76	00.75
Total cereals	10,547	10,453	10,559	63.92	61.16	61.05
<u>II Pulses :</u>						
1. Gram	374	381	335	2.26	2.23	1.96
2. Tur	421	407	411	2.56	2.38	2.41
3. Other pulses	1,007	1,028	1,043	6.09	6.01	6.11
Total pulses	1,802	1,816	1,789	10.91	10.62	10.48
<u>III Spices:</u>						
1. Chillies	90	107	106	0.56	0.62	0.62
2. Turmeric	85	89	83	0.52	0.52	0.49
3. Other condiments and spices.	65	58	40	0.40	0.34	0.24
Total	240	254	229	1.48	1.48	1.35
<u>IV Sugarcane :</u>	224	254	240	1.35	1.49	1.96
<u>V. Fruits, Vegetables &amp; Misc. food crops.</u>	81	82	125	0.48	0.49	0.93
<u>Total Food Crops</u>	12,894	12,859	12,942	78.14	75.24	75.77
<u>VI. Oil Seeds</u>						
1. Groundnut	2,056	2,005	2,033	12.47	11.73	11.91
2. Sesamum	49	48	46	0.30	0.28	0.26
3. Other oil seeds.	187	183	163	1.13	1.07	0.95
Total oil seeds.	2,292	2,236	2,242	13.90	13.08	13.12
<u>VII Fibres :</u>						
1. Cotton	119	144	151	0.81	0.88	0.88
2. Other fibres	14	12	13	--	0.04	0.08
Total fibres	133	156	164	0.81	0.92	0.96

Table No. 17 (Continued.....)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>VIII Drugs and Narcotics</u>						
1. Tobacco	201	209	185	1.22	1.22	1.10
2. Other narcotics	19	22	22	0.13	0.13	0.13
Total drugs & narcotics	220	231	207	1.35	1.35	1.23
<u>IX. Other Non-food crops</u>						
	962	1,609	1,524	5.80	9.41	8.92
Total Non-food crops.	3,607	4,232	4,137	21.86	24.76	24.23
Total (Gross) area under all crops.	16,501	17,091	17,079	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.14 The percentage figures given in column (5), (6) and (7) above will reveal the comparative position of acreages under different crops.

3.15 If we look at the figures of 1962-63, it can be seen that  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the gross area under all crops is under food crops and the remaining under non-food crops. The same proportion is observed for food crops and non food crops in 1961-62. However, during 1960-61 the figures show that more than 78 percent of the gross area was under food crops alone and the remaining nearly 23 percent of the gross area was sown with non-food crops. Though this may show apparently decrease in area under food crops in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 actually it is not so. A glance at the actual acreage figures of total food crops in columns (2), (3) and (4) will indicate that the area under food crops during these three years was more or less constant. In fact, figure of 1962-63 show an absolute increase of 4,800 acres over that in 1960-61. The fall in the percent area during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 can be ascribed to the actual increase in the gross acreage under food and non-food crops taken together during these years. It is a welcome sign to see that the gross acreage under food and non-food crops is increasing year by year.

3.16 The current crisis of food shortage, of which the transfer of land under food crops to cash crops may be one of the reasons, may have to be taken into consideration to persuade the cultivators to refrain from transferring land under food crops to cash crops or other non-food crops. The Government's policy to safeguard cultivator's interest by assuring them a minimum price for the food grains produced by them, will certainly dissuade the cultivators from turning to produce more of non-food crops instead of food crops.

3.17 Turning to the figures of acreage under cereals and pulses among the food crops it is observed that during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, 61 percent of the total gross area under crops was sown with cereals and more than 10 percent with pulses. During 1960-61 the percentage figures under cereals and pulses were respectively 64 and 11 approximately. The actual acreage under cereals show reduction only in the year 1961-62 in comparison with other two years whereas actual acreage under pulses during these years was more or less constant.

3.18 Acreage under sugarcane shows an increase of 3000 and 1600 acres in 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively over the acreage of sugarcane during the year 1960-61.

3.19 Acreage under the group-fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous food crops during 1962-63 show a sharp rise to the extent of 50 percent more over the acreage figures during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

3.20 In contrast with this the acreage under spices show a marked reduction during 1962-63 when compared with acreage figures during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

3.21 In the non-food crops group oilseeds claim more than 13 percent of the total gross area under crops, and within oilseeds Groundnut occupies a conspicuous position. The actuals in columns (2), (3) and (4) of groundnut acrages speak themselves in this regard. The year 1961-62 record a fall in acreage under oil seeds when compared with the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

3.22 The acreage under fibers show a smooth increase in the successive years 1961-62 and 1962-63 whereas acreage under drugs and narcotics show a fall in the year 1962-63.

### 3.23 Irrigation :

The efforts to bring more and more area under irrigation do not seem to gather momentum. Hardly 7 to 8 per cent of the gross area under all crops is found to be under irrigation. The actual additional acreage brought under irrigation during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were 16,816 and 3,674 respectively. The following table will show the percentage distribution of irrigated area under different crops.

Table No. 18  
Cropwise percentage distribution of gross irrigated area.

Crop	Percentage to gross irrigated area			Percentage to gross area under all crops		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
Cereals	45.7	47.1	48.7	3.3	3.8	4.0
Pulses	3.8	3.2	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other food crops	38.5	36.6	35.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Total food crops	88.0	86.9	87.5	6.4	7.0	7.3
Non food crops	12.0	13.1	12.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total crops	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.3	8.1	8.3

3.24 The proportion of irrigated areas under food and non-food crops show little variation even though there is increase in the gross irrigated area in the successive years 1961-62 and 1962-63. Within the food group, cereals show comparatively more rise in area under irrigation over pulses and other crops. More and more area under jowar and Bajari were brought under irrigation during 1961-62 and 1962-63. However, irrigated area under wheat show a declining trend. The actual reduction during 1961-62 over 1960-61 was 73 acres and that during 1962-63 over 1961-62 was 304, in case of irrigated area under wheat. In the non food crop group, cotton, Groundnut and all other non-food crops denote increase in area under irrigation.

3.25 The sourcewise distribution of area under irrigation is as shown below:

Table No.19

Percentage distribution of Net area irrigated by type of source of irrigation.

Source of irrigation	Percentage to net area under irrigation		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Canal :			
a) Govt. canal	4.6	6.2	4.8
b) Private canal	5.1	4.8	6.7
Total canals	9.7	11.0	11.5
2. Tanks	--	--	0.1
3. Wells	86.6	84.8	83.9
4. Other sources	3.7	4.2	4.5
Total (all sources)	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.26 The above table indicates that irrigation in Sangli District mainly depends on wells. The net area irrigated by wells is of the order of 85 percent and that of the area under canals is 11 percent to total net area under irrigation. The remaining 4 percent being irrigated by other sources. The area irrigated by Govt. canal and by private canals do not show any significant difference.

3.27 The talukawise break up indicates that the maximum net area under irrigation is in Khanapur Taluka in the year 1962-63 and the minimum net area in Shirala Mahal. Taluka Jath occupies second place in the ranking and Miraj, Walwa and Tasgaon talukas follow thereafter. All the area irrigated in taluka Jath is under wells and none by canals. Miraj taluka and Shirala Mahal are the only areas where irrigation by other sources is found in operation. The area irrigated by tubewells is nil in any of the talukas and that by tanks is only 105 acres in Miraj taluka during 1962-63.

Table No. 20 :- Percentage of irrigated area under different crops to Gross irrigated area by taluka :

Items	J a t h			K h a n a p u r			M i r a j			(Contd..)
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	
Total cereals	61.41	62.32	62.07	52.53	53.57	62.20	42.10	42.51	38.96	
Total pulses	1.23	0.85	0.86	7.46	7.77	6.50	3.90	2.21	1.85	
Other food crops	15.80	16.39	15.88	34.83	27.46	21.37	39.76	36.45	43.12	
Total food crops	78.44	79.56	78.81	94.82	88.80	90.07	85.76	81.17	83.93	
Non food crops	21.56	20.44	21.19	5.18	11.20	9.93	14.24	18.83	16.07	
Gross irrigated	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Percentage of area irrigated to gross area irrigated in the district.	26.60	24.75	22.40	20.84	25.71	29.81	21.10	19.34	19.13	

Items	S h i r a l a			T a s g a o n			W a l w a		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
Total cereals	31.13	35.24	36.65	33.98	35.55	32.89	26.67	27.38	27.38
Total pulses	4.23	0.30	1.07	6.21	3.27	6.01	0.43	1.14	0.23
Other food crops	64.04	62.50	60.00	55.69	58.75	56.58	61.30	62.91	64.30
Total food crops	99.40	98.04	97.72	95.88	97.57	95.48	88.40	91.43	91.91
Non food crops	0.60	1.96	2.28	4.12	2.43	4.52	11.60	08.57	09.09
Gross irrigated	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of area irrigated to gross area irrigated in the district.	4.05	3.93	3.29	14.11	13.60	12.52	13.30	12.67	12.85

3.28 The following table will illustrate the comparative picture of irrigation in the talukas of Sangli district during the last three years.



3.29 The proportion of food crops and non food crops irrigated varies from talukas to taluka. In Tasgaon taluka 95.48 per cent of Gross irrigated area was under food crops and remaining 4.52 per cent under non food crops. This proportion among other talukas is as under during the same year .

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Non-food</u>
Jath	78.81	21.19
Miraj	83.93	16.07
Khanapur	90.07	9.93
Walwa	91.91	9.09
Shirala	97.72	2.28

Though in Shirala Mahal the proportion of food crops under irrigation appear to be very high, the actual acreage is very small and the acreage of non food crops under irrigation is negligible.

3.30 Of the total (gross) irrigated area in the district more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th is in Khanapur taluka alone in the year 62-63. The percentage figures of area irrigated in the talukas are:

Khanapur	-	29.81	Jath	-	22.40
Miraj	-	19.13	Tasgaon	-	12.52
Walwa	-	12.85	Shirala	-	3.29

The same pattern of irrigation was more or less found to prevail in previous two years as well.

3.31 The talukawise percentage of net area irrigated to the district total net irrigated area in 1962-63 is slightly different to the one shown above for gross area. The percentage figures of net area irrigated are as follows:

Khanapur	-	29.14	Jath	-	21.05	Miraj	-	19.63
Walwa	-	13.54	Tasgaon	-	12.99	Shirala	-	3.65

3.32 The following table will show the distribution of net area irrigated by source of irrigation in each taluka.

Table No. 21 :- Percentage of net area irrigated by source in each taluka of Sangli district.

Items	F a t h			K h a n a p u r			M i r a j		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
<u>Canals</u>									
Govt.	0	0	0	9.18	13.32	5.82	2.20	2.27	2.22
Private	0	0	0	14.73	8.48	7.52	2.04	1.80	1.75
Total	0	0	0	23.91	21.80	13.34	4.24	4.07	3.97
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44
Wells	100.00	100.00	100.00	76.09	78.20	86.30	95.76	86.92	85.35
Other sources	0	0	0	0	0	0.36	0	9.01	10.24
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
% to Dist.	27.32	23.00	21.05	18.81	25.30	29.14	21.16	19.65	19.63
Total									

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	S h i r a l a			T a s g a o n			W a l w a		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
<u>Canals</u>									
Govt.	0	0	0	7.85	8.74	7.51	9.48	13.12	12.91
Private	3.68	4.13	7.79	6.01	10.83	13.02	6.14	4.19	16.42
Total	3.68	4.13	7.79	13.86	19.57	20.53	15.62	17.31	29.33
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wells	32.25	38.26	31.49	30.69	80.43	79.35	84.38	82.69	70.67
Other sources	64.07	57.61	60.82	5.45	0	0.12	0	0	0
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
% District total	4.55	4.29	3.65	14.03	14.16	12.99	14.13	13.60	13.54

3.33 Irrigation in Jath taluka is entirely with well water supply. In Khanapur, Miraj, Walwa and Tasgaon talukas the major source of water supply for irrigation is wells. It is only in Shirala Mahal that the source for irrigation is other than canals or wells, such as bandharas on streamlets etc. Area irrigated with the aid of canals Govt. and private is found to be more in Walwa, Tasgaon and Khanapur talukas. In the year 1962-63, 29.33 per cent of the net irrigated area in Walwa taluka was irrigated by canals. It was 20.53 per cent in Tasgaon and 13.34 per cent in Khanapur taluka.

3.34 Survey of Principal Crops :

Jowar :

Jowar is the principal crop of this district. It is produced in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. The percentage of area sown with Kharif jowar forms 22.9 per cent of the total gross area sown in the district and that sown with Rabi forms 14.9 per cent in 1962-63. Talukawise percentage distribution of area is as shown below :

Table No.22

Distribution of area under Jowar by talukas in Sangli district.

Taluka/ Mahal	Area under Jowar (acres)			Percent to gross cropp- ed area in the taluka			Percent to gross area under Jowar in the Dist.		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
Jath	184330	188603	190134	45.1	45.6	46.9	28.7	29.5	29.4
Khana- pur	132469	134692	135222	33.9	29.7	29.8	20.6	21.0	21.0
Miraj	133332	129675	128189	39.3	39.0	38.5	20.7	20.2	19.9
Shirala	14257	13887	14156	11.9	11.5	11.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Tasgaon	107723	105379	107460	47.1	46.5	48.5	16.7	16.4	16.7
Walwa	71454	68292	69628	44.0	42.1	42.4	11.1	10.7	10.8
Total	643565	640528	644789	39.0	37.5	37.8	100	100	100

3.35 Gross cropped areas in the district in the 3 years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were 16,50,030, 17,09,119 and 17,07,899 respectively.

3.36 Area sown with Jowar is highest in Taluka Jath next to Jath is taluka Khanapur with 29.4 percent and 21.0 per cent of the total gross area respectively. Talukas Miraj, Tasgaon and Walwa follow thereafter with the percentages of area under Jowar being 19.9, 16.7 and 10.8 respectively during 1962-63. Shirala Mahal occupies the last position in this respect. The relative position of areas sown with Jowar in these talukas remain practically unchanged over years. A glance at the table given above will substantiate this statement.

3.37 When the area sown with Jowar in each taluka compared with the gross area under all crops in each taluka is taken in to account it is observed that more than 40 per cent of the total (talukawise) gross cropped area is sown with Jowar in Tasgaon, Jath and Walwa talukas. The exact percentages being 48.5, 46.9 and 42.4 respectively in the year 1962-63. The position of taluka Miraj in this respect is little below 40 per cent. The percentages of crop Jowar to gross cropped area in Khanapur taluka and Shirala Mahal are round about 30 and 12 respectively. Little variations are observed over the years here as well.

3.38 Bajri :

Among cereals Bajari occupies the next best position as far as area under crops is concerned. The acreage under this crop is half of the acreage under Jowar crop. Of the total 17,07,899 acres under all crops in 1962-63 area of 3,27,058 acres is sown with Bajri alone. The percentage area thus arrives to 19.2 under Bajari in this district. The talukawise areas sown and their percentages are as shown below .

Table No. 23

Distribution of area under Bajri by talukas in Sangli district.

Taluka/ Mahal	Area under Bajri (acres)			Percent to gross cropp- ed area in taluka.			Percent to gross area under Bajari in the District.		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60- 61	61- 62	63- 64	60- 61.	61- 62.	62- 63.
Jath	105665	109303	117480	25.9	26.4	28.3	32.4	34.3	35.9
Khana- pur.	136996	133516	138187	35.1	29.4	30.5	42.0	41.9	42.3
Miraj	71285	63571	62527	21.0	19.1	18.8	21.8	20.0	19.1
Shirala	21	5	9	*0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tasgaon	11292	10768	7609	4.9	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.3
Walwa	1332	1249	1246	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	326591	318412	327058	19.8	18.6	19.2	100	100	100

\* Percentages when worked out to 3 places of decimals they will be 0.017, 0.004 and 0.008 for the years 60-61, 61-62 and 62-63.

3.39 Of the total 3,27,058 acres of gross area under Bajri during 1962-63 in the district more than 42 per cent was sown with Bajri in Khanapur talukas alone. Nearly 36 per cent of the above gross area was under Bajri in Jath taluka and 19 per cent in Miraj taluka. These three talukas account for more than 97 per cent of the total gross area under Bajri in the district. The area under Bajri in Tasgaon taluka was 7,609 acres in 1962-63 amounting to only 2.3 per cent of the gross area under Bajri in the district in 1962-63. Area under Bajri in Walwa taluka and Shirala Mahal is negligible when data of 3 years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 is considered it is observed that the area under crop Bajri is found to decrease from year to year in Miraj, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas whereas additional area was found to be brought under the same crop more and more in Jath and Khanapur taluka.

3.40 When the comparison of area under crop Bajri is done with the gross area under all crops talukawise, it is seen that round about 30 per cent of the taluka gross area under all crops is under Bajri in Jath and Khanapur talukas only. The percentage in Miraj is about 19 and that in Tasgaon is about 4 only. Taluka Walwa and Shirala Mahal record 0.8 per cent and 0.0 per cent respectively area under this crop.

3.41 Groundnut :

Of all the non-food crops Groundnut claims the maximum share of the total area sown in any of the three years under review. Nearly 12 per cent of the total cropped area is under Groundnut. The following table will bring out the talukawise position of the area sown with Groundnut during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. 24

Distribution of area under Groundnut by talukas in Sangli district.

Taluka/ Mahal	Area under Groundnut (acres)			Percentage to gross cropped area in taluka			Percentage to gross area under Ground- nut in Dist.		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60.61	61.62	62.63	60.	61.	62.
							61.	62.	63.
Jath	36172	31980	27517	8.8	7.7	6.6	17.6	15.9	13.5
Khana- pur	28433	27716	27895	7.3	6.1	6.1	13.8	13.8	13.7
Miraj	54384	54503	55802	16.0	16.4	16.7	26.5	27.2	27.5
Shirala	8153	8331	8447	6.8	6.9	7.1	4.0	4.2	4.2
Tasgaon	49255	47765	50022	21.6	21.1	22.6	23.9	23.8	24.6
Walwa	29218	30234	33645	18.0	18.7	20.5	14.2	15.1	16.5
Total	205615	200529	203328	12.5	11.7	11.9	100.0	100	100

3.42 Miraj and Tasgaon talukas together cover more than 50 per cent of the total gross area sown with Groundnut in the district. Jath and Khanapur talukas together cover more than 25 per cent and the rest of the area is covered by Walwa taluka and Shirala Mahal. The area coverage of Shirala Mahal is the lowest that is only 4 per cent of the total gross area under Groundnut in the district. The last three years figures indicate that taluka Jath records gradual reduction of area under Groundnut over these years whereas talukas Miraj, Tasgaon and Walwa show increase in the successive years.

3.43 The comparison of area under groundnut to the gross area under all crops talukawise reveal that in 1962-63 22.6 per cent of the gross area under crops in the Tasgaon taluka is under Groundnut, 16.7 per cent and 20.5 per cent of the taluka gross acres in Miraj and Walwa talukas respectively. In Jath and Khanapur talukas and Shirala Mahal about 6 to 7 per cent area is under groundnut.

### 3.44 Agricultural Production :

In the light of the severe shortage of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in the country in general and Maharashtra in particular it will be worth while to study the production and supply position of foodgrains in Sangli district on the basis of the last two years production data.

3.45 The following table will illustrate in the first place the acreage, production and yield rate of important foodgrains in Sangli district.

Table No. 25

Acreage, Production and yield rate of important crops in Sangli District.

Crop	Area in '00' acres under the crop			Production in '00' tons of the crop.			Yield rate in lbs. per acre.		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60.61	61.62	62.63	60.61	61.62	62.63
Rice	327	338	348	126	134	128	863	888	824
Jowar R	2569	2623	2546	458	349	303	399	298	267
" K	3867	3782	3902	2114	1682	1689	1225	996	969
Bajri	3266	3184	3271	206	150	276	141	106	189
Maize	55	58	57	20	22	21	801	836	825
Ragi	27	25	27	8	7	8	653	617	664
Wheat	363	371	336	97	76	72	599	459	480
Gram	374	381	335	64	64	54	383	377	361
Tur	421	407	411	119	115	116	633	633	632
Total cereals	10547	10453	10559	3043	2437	2194	-	-	-
Total pulses	1801	1816	1790	331	331	362	-	-	-
Total	12348	12269	12349	3374	2768	2556	-	-	-

3.46 The requirements of food grains for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 of the Sangli district, under two assumptions-

- 1) The estimated population of Sangli district in these years will be 13.5 and 13.9 lakhs respectively and
- 2) The average daily per capita consumption is 15 ounces of cereals (i.e. 1 lb.) and 3 ounces of pulses, will be as under.

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
Population	13.5 lakhs	13.9 lakhs
Foodgrain requirement	2.51 lakh tonnes	2.58 lakh tonnes

The production of food grains (cereals and pulses) showed a record of 3.4 lakh tonnes in the year 1960-61 and 2.8 lakhs tonnes in the year 1961-62.

3.47 Thus it can be seen that there is no question of self sufficiency for the district as such as far as production of food grains is concerned. However, the production rate has got to be stepped up to wipe out the deficit in the States food requirement to the extent possible.

3.48 Efforts are being made to increase the agricultural production. They are to adopt improved agricultural practices and to bring additional acreage of land under cultivation. Campaigns are launched every year since 1953 to help cultivators to increase food production. Incentives like free seed treatment, supply of improved seed at concessional prices, subsidy for use of fertiliser mixtures, free spraying and dusting of insecticides and powders etc. are being given to cultivators to help grow more food. Efforts are also under way to bring additional land under irrigation and there by increase the area under double cropping.

3.49 The problem of food shortage can only be redressed by increasing production of food grains. This will help to improve the financial position of the cultivators and secondly the State will not have to seek help from neighbouring States.

3.50 The 1961 Census data shows that a little less than half the population is engaged in economic activity. Agriculture still continues to constitute a wide base for the working population accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the total working population of the district. Of the working population depending on Agriculture nearly 80 per cent population constitute owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators. The remaining 20 per cent of the working population depending on agriculture constitute the agricultural labour class who work on wages without holding any title on the land.

The table below shows the talukawise data on working population depending on agriculture, area cultivated and area per worker.

Table No. 26

Talukawise data on working population depending on agriculture and area cultivated.

Taluka	No. of cultivators	No. of Agril. labourers.	Net Area cultivated	
			1961-62	1962-63
Jath	45376	13483	403974	407600
Khanapur	80305	8668	435787	436773
Miraj	74497	21345	326109	327278
Shirala	33789	3183	108839	102617
Tasgaon	64169	11968	214736	210728
Walwa	54582	13552	158474	159167
District Total	352718	72199	1647919	1644163

Area per agril. worker  
1961-62      1962-63

District Total	25.8	25.8
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3.51

The progress of agricultural cultivation practices can be judged from another angle namely area cultivated per pair of bullocks and area cultivated per plough. The 9th All India Livestock Census was conducted in the year 1961. On the basis of figures supplied in the Report on the livestock Census the following table has been prepared to indicate talukawise net area sown per pair of bullock and per plough during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. 27

Distribution of net area sown per pair of bullocks and per plough by taluka.

Taluka	Net area sown ( in acres					
	Per pair of bullocks			Per plough		
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
Jath	31.24	31.21	31.49	33.75	33.62	34.02
Khanapur	19.38	22.72	22.76	36.67	42.97	43.05
Miraj	21.04	21.21	21.28	33.13	33.37	33.51
Shirala	20.14	18.86	18.72	15.69	15.47	14.59
Tasgaon	18.64	18.47	18.12	49.56	49.11	48.19
Walwa	14.27	14.17	14.25	45.74	45.59	45.80
Dist. Total	20.84	21.65	21.60	34.02	35.34	35.26



### 3.52

The net area sown per pair of bullocks is minimum in Walwa taluka indicating the fact that the taluka is ahead of other talukas in the district in cultivating the land with the aid of bullocks. The taluka following the lead of Walwa in Tasgaon. Taluka Jath ranks last with 31 acres of land for cultivation per pair of bullocks. The low fertility of soil, scarcity of rainfall, shortage of good fodder crops and grazing lands and the financial disability of the agricultural class in Jath area account for this disparity.

### 3.53

The per plough area is found to be lowest in Shirala Mahal and highest in Tasgaon taluka. The number of wooden ploughs employed is highest in Shirala Mahal (6576) as against (563) in Tasgaon and 951 in Walwa taluka. The number of iron ploughs employed is maximum in Miraj (6789) and minimum in Shirala (454). The area ploughed by tractors is highest in Miraj taluka which has 11 tractors. Walwa ranks 2nd and Jath and Shirala have 1 tractor each. Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas have two tractor each.

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## CHAPTER IV

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY , FOREST AND FISHERIES

4.1 The livestock was considered very aptly as a part of personal wealth in ancient India. What was true then is also true in modern times especially for a country like ours where the agriculture seeks its major power supply from the livestock the country possesses. Over the continents of Europe and America where farming has been totally mechanised and livestock plays very little role in agriculture, livestock is reared on scientific basis to serve as a source of nourishing food for the populations. In India, however, though meat and mutton form a part of regular food for the large sector of population and though livestock is still the backbone of Agricultural power supply no systematic and scientific efforts were made until recently to develop the livestock population for the nation's good. With the implementing of the successive 5 year plans a gradual awakening is being observed in the country's livestock development.

4.2 The livestock Census is taken every five years and the last one was in 1961. The total livestock including poultry of the Maharashtra State in 1961 was 3,66,25,859. (livestock 2,60,48,004 and poultry 1,05,77,855). The figures of livestock and poultry for the Poona division (comprising of Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Poona, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur districts ) according to 1961 Census were 74,86,697 and 34,80,228 respectively, thus forming a total of 1,09,66,925 covering 30 per cent of the State's total livestock and poultry population.

4.3 With this background, when we look for the livestock population of Sangli district of 1961 we find that the total livestock was 9,47,386 and poultry 4,97,992 making a total of 14,45,378 forming 13 per cent of the Divisional total and 4 per cent of the entire Maharashtra State total of livestock and poultry.

4.4 The increase in the livestock population in 1961 over the previous Census figures in 1956 is as below.

Table No. 28  
Livestock by category in 1956 and 1961 Census.

Category	Population according to Census of		Increase or decrease	Percent increase or decrease
	1956	1961		
		(figures in (000))		
Cattle	283	336	+ 53	19
Buffaloes	140	184	+ 44	31
Total Bovine	423	520	+ 97	22
Sheep & goats	321	415	+ 94	29
Horses & ponies	2	2	--	--
Other livestock	4	10	+ 6	150
Total livestock	750	947	+197	26
Total poultry	401	498	+ 97	24

4.5. The total livestock shows an increase of over 25 percent in 1961 over that in 1956. Cattle and buffaloes show an increase of 19 and 31 per cent respectively over 1956 figures. Poultry also indicates an increase of 24 per cent over 1956 figure. These percentages of increase in livestock compare very favourably with the percentage of the Poona Division and also of the Maharashtra State as a whole. The percentages of increase in 1961 in the bovine, the total livestock and the total poultry in Poona Division over 1956 Census figures are 13, 16 and 15 respectively and in the State as a whole they are 9, 10 and 19 respectively.

4.6. In the Poona Division Ahmadnagar district ranks first with highest number of livestock where as Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Sangli district follow in succession and Kolhapur district ranks last in the list. In respect of poultry the order is slightly different. Poona tops the list followed by Satara, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur districts.

4.7. Turning to the composition of livestock and the rural urban distribution the following table will make the picture clear.

Table No. 29

Composition of livestock and its distribution by areas according to 1961 Census.

Category	No. in '000'			Percentage to total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Cattle	325	11	336	34.8	1.2	36
Buffaloes	171	13	184	17.7	1.3	19
Total Bovine	496	24	520	52.5	2.5	55
Sheep & goat	402	13	415	42.6	1.4	44
Horses & ponies	2	--	2	0	0	00
Other livestock	9	1	10	0.9	0.1	1
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

4.8. Of the total 9.47 lakh livestock population Cattle forms 36 per cent and buffaloes 19 per cent, sharing more than half of the total livestock population in the district. Sheep and goat population together make up 44 per cent of the total livestock and the remaining 1 per cent cover other livestock population like horses, ponies mules donkeys camels and pigs.

4.9 The rural urban distribution as can be seen from above table reveals that the bulk of the livestock and poultry is spread over in rural areas and the percentages of livestock and poultry in urban areas form only 4 and 5 per cent respectively to total livestock and poultry in the district according to 1961 Census.

4.10 The distribution of Bovine population by sex is interesting to take note of

Table No. 30

Percentage of cattle and buffaloes distribution by sex.

Category	Over 3 years		Young stock	Total
	Male	Female		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Cattle	45.7	33.0	21.3	100
2. Buffaloes	7.0	54.9	38.1	100

4.11 Over 45 per cent of the total cattle population consisted of males over 3 years, 33 per cent of female cattle over 3 years of age and the remaining 21.3 per cent of young stock. The corresponding figures in case of buffaloes were 7 per cent, 54.9 per cent and 38.1 per cent respectively. The high proportion of males in cattle and females among the buffaloes was due to the fact that the bullocks were mainly utilised in cultivation as source of power whereas the she buffaloes were maintained as domestic animals for milk supply. There is no practice of using he-buffaloes for cultivation and hence the low percentage of he-buffaloes.

4.12 Of the total female population 74 per cent of the cattle and 67 per cent of the buffaloes were of age 3 years and above and kept either for breeding or milk production. The cows in milk actually were 28 per cent and those dry or not calved but over 3 years formed 46 per cent of the total female cattle population. The percentage of female cattle over 3 years used for work only was even below 0.2 and that of those neither used for work nor for breeding purposes was nearly 0.3. In case of buffaloes the percentages of females over 3 years actually in milk, dry or not calved, in use for work and neither used nor in breeding were 38, 28, 1 and 0.3 respectively to total female buffaloes. It is therefore apparent that the percentage of cows and she buffaloes not in milk were fairly high. Their percentage of unproductive animal is large because the lactation periods are short or the frequency of calving is low. This makes cattle and buffaloes rearing and breeding less remunerative.

4.13 Of the male cattle stock 0.15 per cent were breeding bulls 0.8 per cent were neither breeding nor working bulls and 93 per cent were working bulls. The bulls used for breeding as well as for work formed little over 6 per cent. Among the buffaloes the percentages of buffaloes used for breeding, used neither for breeding nor for work, used for work and used for both work and breeding are 1.3, 3.7, 83.5 and 6.5 respectively. The proportion of working bulls to working buffaloes is 92.6 : 7.4 indicating the fact that the strength of working bulls is 12 times more than that of the buffaloes in the district. This disparity is solely due to the fact that very few he-buffaloes are used in cultivation and hence are not reared up.

4.14 The net area cultivated in the year 1960-61 was 15,86,115 acres and the pairs of bullocks utilised for ploughing the same were 71,127. Thus the net area cultivated per pair of bulls works out to little over 22 acres.

4.15 In this district mainly two types of breeds are found, the 'Khillar' cattle and 'Pandharpuri' buffaloes. Also 'Murrah' buffaloes have been imported from Bombay and Delhi and located at some places in Sangli district. For improvement in the cattle breed in the district, various schemes are at work and cultivators are taking due advantage of the schemes. The work of premium bull centre at Bilashi which has two premium bulls and the two cattle breeding centres at Tasgaon and Khanapur are working satisfactorily. The Artificial Insemination Centres at Tasgaon, Vita, Miraj and Islampur have shown improvement in progress of work in the year 1963-64 over that of 1962-63 as can be seen from the table given below.

Table No. 31

Centrewise progress of Artificial Insemination during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

A.I. Centre at	1962 -63		1963-64	
	No. of Inseminations	Success- full Insemination.	No. of Insemination.	Success- ful Insemination.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1) Tasgaon	276	55	379	179
2) Vita	739	--	805	442
3) Miraj	79	7	78	78
4) Islampur	922	28	866	--

4.16 During 1962-63, 21 bulls were supplied under the maintenance charges scheme, 15 under half cost scheme and 20 bulls and 240 cows under supplementary cattle breeding scheme. In 1963-64 they were 37,14,32 and 393 respectively.

4.17 The yield of milk differs with the breeds of cattle and buffaloes. The Pandharpuri breed buffalo gives 12 Lbs., the Khillar cow 4 lbs. and the Murrah buffalo 40 Lbs. per day if green grass and concentrated food are given. The yield depends upon the feed and also on the period elapsed since calving, Generally cattle and buffaloes are not fed scientifically from the point of view of extracting more milk and as such actual yield is much below the yield rates given above. The milk fetches price of 50 paise to Rupee 1.25 per litre according to season.

4.18 Livestock Diseases.

The following diseases are found to prevail in the livestock in the district at some time or the other during the year depending on the seasonal out-break of these diseases.

1. Rinder Pest
2. Haemorrhagic seaptacaemia
3. Black quarter
4. Foot and Mouth
5. Ranikhet
6. Fowl pox
7. Sheep pox
8. Entero taxaemia
9. South African Horse sickness

4.19 The Animal Husbandry staff always undertakes preventive measures in clean as well as affected areas. The Veterinary dispensaries and the veterinary Aid Centres are putting their best in to eradicate the animal diseases.

4.20 During 1962-63 in all 198 out-breaks of livestock diseases were reported whereas in 1963-64 the number was 189 the majority of them being Haemorrhagic seaptacaemia and black quarter. The vaccination work done during these years will indicate the magnitude of efforts on the part of veterinary staff in the district.

Table No.32.

No. of preventive vaccinations, disease wise during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Disease	Preventive vaccinations undertaken during		Remarks
	1962-63	1963-64	
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Rinder pest	44,847	18,346	These figures include vaccinations in clean and affected areas.
2. Haemorrhagic-seaptaceamia	1,12,096	1,30,996	
3. Ranikhet	2,02,415	1,88,226	
4. Black quarter	95,928	91,253	
5. Sheep pox	6,988	5,058	
6. Fowl pox	2,752	4,060	
7. South African Horse sickness	347	92	

4.21. There were 1,874 attacks of which 767 were deaths during 1962-63 as against 3,807 attacks and 2,114 deaths in the previous year (1961-62). In 1963-64, the no. of attacks were 1,802 and No. of deaths were 891. These figures do indicate a regular and gradual decline in the No. of attacks and deaths thereof on account of various livestock diseases.

4.22 . Castration campaign of scrub bulls:

One of the important activity of improving the cattle breed is to eradicate scrub bulls. The castration campaigns are organised every year in addition to the usual castration programme. In the year 1962-63, 5,086 bulls were castrated of which 2,457 were only during a fortnights campaign during Oct.-Nov. 1962. In 1963-64, 1,337 bulls were castrated during the fortnights campaign in Nov.-Dec. 1963.

4.23 Cattle fairs and cattle prices :

There are three main cattle fair centres in this district where sale and purchase of cattle are effected on large scale. (1) Karagani (2) Kharsundi (3) Dighanchi besides these, fairs are also held at Kavathe-Mahankal, Charan, Jath, Sangli, Miraj, Devanagar and Khanapur. The trade movements of cattle are mostly inside the district. However the famous Khaillar breed is also exported to adjoining districts.

4.24 The average market prices of livestock are found to be as below :

		Price range
1) Bull	Rs.	1000 to 2000
2) Bullack	Rs.	700 to 1500
3) Cow	Rs.	200 to 500
4) Young stock	Rs.	200 to 1000
5) Buffaloes	Rs.	300 to 700

4.25 Poultry Development :

Poultry development activities have been started on intensive scale in the district. The importance given to this subject in the III Five Year Plan has added impetus to the brisk development of poultry in this district.

4.26 The Sangli Zilla Parishad has started a poultry breeding centre at Bhilwadi. The construction work of poultry breeding centres at Miraj and poultry Demonstration centre at Jath are in progress. In the year 1962-63 4 students were sent to Kolhapur for undergoing specialised training in poultry keeping. In 1963-64, 10 students were sent for the same course. On completion of the training they were given loans of Rs. 750/- each to start small poultry units. In 1962-63, 78 cocks and 970 dozen hatching eggs of white leghorn were supplied whereas 620 cocks, 45 chicks and 846 dozen hatching eggs were supplied in 1963-64 in this district.

4.27 In 1962-63 the poultry breeders were given subsidy of Rs. 200/- each for improvement of poultry. In the year 1963-64 seven poultry subsidies worth Rs. 750/- were given to private poultry breeders to encourage poultry development minded persons. The Zilla Parishad Sangli also took keen interest in poultry development. During 1963-64 subsidies worth Rs. 3200/- were distributed by the Jath, Shirala and Miraj Blocks.

4.28 The poultry Breeding centres of Zilla Parishad Sangli at Bhilwadi produced in 1963-64, 8,304 eggs of which 2,913 were sold for hatching purpose and 3,940 eggs for table purpose. 1,219 eggs were used for hatching purpose at the centre. The collection accrued on sale of eggs and birds amounted to Rs. 2,608/- .

4.29 Sheep Development :

There are two sheep and wool extension centres at Jath and Zare to extend sheep development activity and to improve sheep breed in the district. These centres give necessary advice to improve the breed of sheep by providing improved sheep and rams. Subsidy of Rs. 1,300/- was distributed to shepherds during 1962-63. In 1963-64 the Zilla Parishad Sangli sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000/- for supplying rams at half cost. During 1963-64, 40 rams were supplied under this scheme, 3 subsidies of Rs. 150/- each were sanctioned and distributed in Jath taluka by the Sheep Development Officer, M.S.Poona. The Animal Husbandry Department sanctioned 180 ovies and 20 rams for free distribution under Mutton and wool production supplementary sheep breeding scheme for this district. The scheme is taken up in Jath and Miraj talukas.

-\* necessary treatment to the sheep & the shepherds are given

4.30 Agricultural Implements & Machinery :

The 1961 Census recorded an addition of 54 wooden ploughs over the number (20,942) in 1956 Census. This increase is only about 0.25 per cent. The number of iron ploughs showed an increase of over 38 per cent in 1961 over that in 1956. The number added during the period 1956 to 1961 was 7,883 over 18,548 in 1956. The total gross cropped area in Sangli district in 1961 was 16,50,100 acres and the average acreage per plough came to 35.4. The corresponding State figure is 22.4.

4.31 The number of carts recorded in 1961 in Sangli District was 35,954 showing an increase of 8 per cent over that in 1956.

4.32 As regards the sugarcane crushers the total number increase by 83 per cent during the 5 years period 1956 to 1961 in the Sangli district. The figures in 1956 and 1961 being 513 and 940 respectively. With the establishment of new Sugar factories in this district, one will expect a fall in the Gur making industry. However, the increasing acreage figures under sugarcane must have made available larger quantities of Sugarcane to Gur industry. This perhaps may explain the increase in the number of sugarcane crushers. The number of oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes recorded in 1961 was 4,405. Showing a magnificent increase of 144 per cent over 1956 figure.



4.32 (Continued....)

The number of electric pumps for irrigation also indicate an increase of 658 per cent over 1956 figure. They were 12 in 1956 and rose to 91 in 1961. The Govts. policy of granting tagai loans for oil engines in Community Development areas and the rural electrification programme are the two important factors mainly responsible for this increase.

4.33 The talukawise livestock position as per 1961 Census was as follows.

Table No.33.

Livestock as per 1961 Census by taluka in Sangli district.

Taluka	Cattle	Buffa- loes	Sheeps and Goats	Horses and ponies	Other live- stock.	Total live- stock.	Poultry
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Khanapur	77,172	29,921	1,27,274	168	825	2,35,360	1,03,508
Shirala	30,004	19,970	13,979	102	448	64,503	46,582
Walwa	40,900	38,374	54,444	459	1,322	1,35,499	89,583
Tasgaon	45,500	35,514	46,772	281	386	1,28,453	69,163
Jath	68,811	12,076	1,03,600	382	529	1,85,398	86,395
Miraj	73,853	48,741	68,786	317	6,476	1,98,173	1,02,761
Total	3,36,240	184,596	4,14,355	1709	9,986	9,47,386	4,97,992

4.34 The ranking of talukas in respect of livestock is :

1) Khanapur	-	24.85	Per Cent
2) Miraj	-	20.92	" "
3) Jath	-	19.57	" "
4) Walwa	-	14.30	" "
5) Tasgaon	-	13.56	" "
6) Shirala	-	6.80	" "

Whereas the ranking in respect of poultry is :

1) Khanapur	-	20.78	Per cent
2) Miraj	-	20.64	" "
3) Walwa	-	17.99	" "
4) Jath	-	17.35	" "
5) Tasgaon	-	13.89	" "
6) Shirala	-	9.35	" "

4.35 The percentage distribution of the cattle buffaloes, sheeps and goats, horses and ponies and other livestock in each taluka of Sangli district is shown in the following table to indicate comparative position.

Table No. 34.

Percentage distribution of livestock by taluka

Livestock	T a l u k a s					
	Khanapur	Shirala	Walwa	Tasgaon	Jath	Miraj
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Cattle	32.78	46.50	30.18	35.41	37.12	37.27
Buffaloes	12.72	30.96	28.32	27.65	6.52	24.60
<b>Total bovine</b>	<b>45.50</b>	<b>77.46</b>	<b>58.50</b>	<b>63.06</b>	<b>43.64</b>	<b>61.87</b>
Sheeps & Goats	54.08	21.68	40.18	36.41	55.88	34.71
Horses & ponies	00.07	00.16	00.34	00.22	00.20	00.16
Other live-stock such as pigs donkeys & camel.	00.35	00.70	00.98	00.31	00.28	03.26
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

4.36 Thus it will be seen that the percentage of bovine livestock population is the highest in Shirala Mahal ( 77.46 per cent ) and the lowest in Jath taluka (43.64 per cent ). The percentage of sheeps and goats is the highest in Jath taluka (55.83 per cent ) and the lowest in Shirala Mahal (21.68 per cent ). Tasgaon, Miraj, Walwa, Khanapur have 63.06, 61.87, 58.50 and 45.50 per cent of their total livestock population as bovine livestock respectively, and in respect of sheeps and goats they have 36.41, 34.71, 40.18 and 54.08 per cent respectively of the total taluka livestock population. The percentage of horses and ponies is very low in all these talukas- less than 1 per cent, whereas in respect of other livestock population (of pigs, donkeys and camels), the percentage is found to be as high as 3.26 in Miraj taluka and less than 1 per cent in all the remaining talukas.

4.37 Key Village Centre :

Under one of the State level schemes (AH-33) a key village centre has been established at Jath in this district with the following objectives. Improvement of livestock in the selected jurisdiction by artificial inseminations as well as natural from the bulls of good quality, mass castration of scrub bulls to eradicate inferior quality of bulls, to take due preventive measures in anticipation of cattle diseases normally spreading over, during specified seasons, to hold shows and rallies for encouraging breeders to act as intermediary between sellers of livestock and the State and to keep milk records to differentiate the milk yield of indigeneous and graded cattle and buffaloes.

4.38 The centre has commenced functioning since 1st Sept. 1963 and has six subcentres under it at villages Billur, Muchandi Shegaon, Kumbhari, Daphalapur and Ranjani. The centre is maintaining 2 bulls and 2 buffaloes for artificial insemination and this activity is in force from 1st April 1964. 6 bulls and 5 buffaloes are maintained at the different sub-centres mentioned earlier for natural insemination and they are in operation from 1st January of 1964.

4.39 The services are supplied free of charge. The achievements of the year 1963-64 are in brief as follows :

1. Castration work - 292 animals
2. Clean vaccination against various diseases. - 10,849 animals
3. Diseased animals treated. - 1,008
4. Fodder development activity - 7,000 sets distributed
5. Poultry - 50 birds supplied on half cost.
6. Milk recording - 56 cows in all the sub centres.
7. Rallies and shows - 1 show and 3 rallies held.

4.40 In spite of the key village centre being established very recently the progress of work done is remarkable.

4.41 The Fodder development scheme which is also a State level scheme is still not in operation.

#### 4.42 Dairy Development :

Having sufficient potential of milk supply from the Sangli district, particularly along the banks of river Krishna flowing through Miraj and Walwa talukas, efforts to develop dairy societies and milk dairy centres were necessary to serve dairy activities as a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists in this area. A scheme under the 3rd Five Year Plan has been launched in this district to organise intensive collection of milk and to assure market for the milk and milk products by linking the rural areas supplying the milk to town milk supply schemes or to processing establishments. A dairy has been opened under the scheme at Miraj with a capital outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs. The target of milk collection of 3,700 litres has already been excelled by the Dairy at Miraj.

4.43 There were 29 dairy societies and 2 milk Federations as at the end of 1963-64 as against 26 societies at the end of 1962-63. The membership of these dairy societies has increased from 2,208 in 1962-63 to 2,820 at the end of 1963-64. The total quantity of milk produced by these societies during 1963-64 was 7.11 lakh litres valued at Rs. 3.61 lakhs as against 6.65 lakh litres valued at Rs. 3.71 lakhs. The Dairy Development department distributed loans to 12 co-operative dairy societies to the extent of Rs. 96,000 in 1962-63 for purchase of dairy equipment and milch cattle. In the year 1963-64, 7 societies were given loans to the tune of Rs. 82,200 for the same purpose. Most of these societies supplied milk to the Govt. dairy at Miraj through the Krishna Khore Doodh Utpadak Va Purvatha Sahakari Sangh Ltd. Miraj.

4.44 In-land rivers / lakes useful for fisheries :

For development of activities in the sector of fisheries, Sangli district has been included in Kolhapur Division of the Department of fisheries, other district in the division being Kolhapur and Satara. Non-Plan schemes of stocking of in-land waters with carp-fry and development of fisheries in deep tanks together with plan schemes of stocking of tanks with carp-fry construction of nurseries, collection of local fry and supply of fishery requisites are implemented in this district. In the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 lease of 17 rivers was granted to 3 co-operative societies at Miraj, Islampur and Shirala from Sangli district, with total lease amount of Rs. 600/- and Rs. 1,300/- respectively.

4.45 Exploitation of Inland rivers / lakes- supply of fingerlings, fish caught etc. :

As against target of stocking 1,000 carp-fry and netting of 2,500 Kgs. in 1962-63 under III Five Year Plan scheme 1,500 carp-fry and 17,600 fingerlings were stocked in tanks in Sangli district and 3,377 Kgs. of fish was netted from tanks of this district. In the year 1963-64 as against the target of stocking of 20,000 carp-fry, 1,250 carp fry and 8,500 fingerlings were actually stocked, whereas 1,946 Kg. of fish was netted from tanks in this district as against target of 1,000 Kg.

4.46 Another III Five Year Plan scheme of supply of fishery requisites on subsidised basis is being satisfactorily implemented as per schedule which can be seen from the following figures.

Year	Budget provision.	Actual expenditure.	Nylon-twine		Cotton-twine	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1962-1963	1,000	857	25 Kg.	33 Kg.	200 Kg.	206 Kg.
1963-1964.	800	1,881	30 "	84 "	50 "	457 "

4.47 During the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, 1,250 and 2,000 bags of fry was stocked in nurseries and tanks in Sangli district and production of 3,377 and 2,590 Kg.s of fish by the department in the above years respectively.

4.48 Fishery co-op. societies and their activities :

During the years 1962-63 only 2 new fishery co-op. societies were established. No new society was established in 1963-64. The total number of societies working at the end of year 1963-64 was 6 with membership 308 and share capital amounting to Rs. 11,220 and working capital of Rs. 14,798.

4.49 Lease of the river portions from Sangli district were granted to 3 co-operative societies in Sangli district. A scheme of subsidy for construction of nurseries was finalised for the co-operative society at Miraj where fry was stocked on experimental basis. Similarly in 1962-63, 2 co-operative societies one each at Miraj and Islampur were paid subsidy of Rs. 857 members benefitting being 70 for purchase of Nylon and cotton twine. In the year 1963-64, 4 societies one each at Miraj, Islampur, Shirala and Walwa with beneficiaries 127 members were granted paid subsidy of Rs. 1,881 for the same purpose of purchasing fishery requisites.

4.50 Progress of fishery activities in Kolhapur Division and also in this district has been excellent and the division stood 1st in achieving financial and physical targets in all in-land district in the years under reference.

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## CHAPTER NO. V

### INDUSTRIES, MINING AND ELECTRICITY

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5.1 The economic progress of any country is judged from the industrial growth in the country. We in India have to face the problem of diverting population dependent on agriculture to other sectors of economy like Industry, trade and others. Efforts are under way both in public and private sectors to develop more and more industries, both large scale as well as cottage and small scale.

5.2 The industries in Sangli district are developing rapidly in recent times. The number of workers in registered factories which was 416 per lakh of population in 1961 rose to 457 in 1962 and to 497 in 1963 indicates the trend of increasing industrialisation in the district. On the basis of number of workers per lakh population, Sangli district ranks 15th in the Maharashtra State and 5th in the Poona Division. Greater Bombay tops the list in the State with 13,303 workers per lakh population while district Poona ranks first in the Poona Division with 1831 workers per lakh population.

5.3 According to 1961 Census the number of persons engaged in manufacturing (other than household industry) industries in Sangli district was 14,920 (14,077 - males and 843 females) and that in household industry was 31,714 (21,713 males and 10,001 females), making a total of 46,632 workers. The total number of workers in all economic activities in the district was 5,31,478. Thus it will be seen that more than 8 per cent of the workers were engaged in industrial activity in the district in 1961. The number of persons engaged in the industries both household and manufacturing industries other than household industries in the talukas and mahal of Sangli district, as revealed by the 1961 Census is depicted in the table given below. The percentage distribution is also shown for a comparative study.

Table No. 35 :

NO. of persons engaged in industry by taluka and percentage to the district total .

W o r k e r s E n g a g e d i n				
Taluka	House- hold indus- try	Manufact- uring industry other than Household industry.	Total of column (2)&(3)	Workers engaged in all economic activities.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Khanapur	6413	1275	7688	1,04,166
Shirala	1801	186	1987	41,347
Walwa	4964	954	5918	81,794
Tasgaon	4704	2406	7110	90,465
Jath	4419	118	4537	67,660
Miraj	9413	9981	19394	1,46,046
Total	31,714	14,920	46,634	5,31,478

P e r c e n t a g e o f			
Workers in house- hold industry to Dist. total.	Workers in manufactur- ing industry to District total.	Workers in both house- hold and manufactur- ing industry to District total.	Percentage of workers engaged in industry to total engaged in all Economic activity in the taluka.
6.	7.	8.	9.
Khanapur	20.22	8.45	16.50
Shirala	5.61	1.23	4.27
Walwa	15.66	6.40	12.99
Tasgaon	14.84	16.13	15.25
Jath	13.93	0.79	9.73
Miraj	29.74	67.00	41.26
Total	100	100	100

5.4 At the outset it will be revealed from column no. (9) of the above table that the proportion of workers engaged in industries to total workers in all economic activities is the highest in Miraj taluka (13.28 per cent). It is found to be the lowest in Shirala Mahal (4.81 per cent). This is obvious from the fact that the concentration of industrial units in Miraj taluka weigh heavily against ~~xxx~~ those in any other taluka of this district. The proportion of workers in industries is 8.77 for the district as a whole. It will be seen therefore that it is only in Shirala and Jath taluka that this proportion is low owing to the slow growth of industries in these talukas.

5.5 Of the total workers engaged in industries in the Sangli district 41.26 per cent are from Miraj taluka alone 16.50 per cent from Khanapur taluka, 15.25 per cent from Tasgaon taluka, 12.99 per cent from Walwa taluka, 9.73 per cent from Jath taluka and the rest 4.27 per cent from Shirala Mahal.

5.6 The concentration of big industrial establishments in and around Sangli and Miraj towns in Miraj taluka account for the high percentage of workers in both household industries and other manufacturing industries. The percentage is also found to be high in Khanapur taluka for workers in household industries owing largely to the presence of handlooms and power looms in Khanapur taluka.

5.7 The number of registered factories and average daily employment in the registered factories is as follows.

Table No. 36

No. of Registered factories and average employment during 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Year	No. of factories	Average daily employment.
1961	85	5127
1962	92	5620
1963	94	6126

5.8 The average daily employment has increased by nearly 20 per cent during a short period of 2 years (from 1961 to 1963).

5.9 The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act increased from 85 in 1961 to 92 in 1962 and to 94 in 1963. The average daily employment in all these factories rose from 5127 in 1961 to 5620 in 1962 and to 6126 in 1963. Thus it can be seen that the daily employment per factory in 1963 was 65 as against 60 in 1961.

5.10 The broad classification of the factories in operation in the Sangli district shows the following position.

(Continued....)



Table No. 37

No. of factories and average employment by types of Industries.

Industries	No. of factories			Average daily Employment		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1. Processes allied to agriculture	2	1	1	50	20	18
2. Food	20	22	28	654	764	998
3. Tobacco	3	3	3	75	82	94
4. Textile	28	30	25	2178	2316	2374
5. Wood & paper & printing	5	4	5	61	55	78
6. Chemicals	1	2	2	17	51	63
7. Non metallic mineral	6	5	4	209	190	169
8. Basic metal products & machinery	9	13	14	1615	1865	2021
9. Transport-equipment.	5	5	5	100	99	110
10. Electricity	4	4	3	141	130	138
11. Miscellaneous	2	3	4	27	48	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5127</b>	<b>5620</b>	<b>6126</b>

**5.11** From the point of view of employment it will be seen that the Textile and basic metal and machinery industries are the most important. Next below these are the food manufacturing industries. These three groups together employed 88 per cent of the total industrial labour in the year 1963. The rest of the industries namely electricity, transport equipment, nonmetallic minerals, wood, paper and printing, tobacco and other processing industries accounted for the remaining 12 per cent employment of the industrial labour.

**5.12** The per factory average daily employment was found to be the highest (144) in Basic metal products and machinery (95) in Textiles (46) in Electricity, light and power, (42) in non metallic mineral products, between (20 to 35) in food, tobacco and chemicals and below 25 in the remaining industries, during the year 1963. The first group namely basic metal and machinery products cover following types of industries. Rolling in to basic forms-1 Rough castings-2 metal containers and steel trunks-2, Agricultural implements -3 textiles machinery and accessories-1, General and jobbing Engineering-4 and other machinery (except electrical)-1 numbering in all 14 in 1963. Under the textile group, there were 22 cotton mills, 2 silk mills and 1 falling under miscellaneous group. The factories covered under food group were manufacture of edible oils (16), dairy products (1), Sugar (1) Sugar confectionery (1) and other miscellaneous food preparations (9).

5.13 As regards factories operated with electric power the data is available only for the year 1963. According to it it is observed that 85 factories out of the total 94 were operated with electric power during 1963. Of these 85 factories 14 were large scale, employing more than 50 workers and 71 were small scale factories.

5.14 The remaining 9 non power operated factories were also of small scale i.e. employing less than 100 workers ( the criterion to decide size of industry is a factory with 50 or more workers with power or 100 and more workers without power is considered as a large scale factory and the rest as small scale.).

5.15 The number of workers in power operated large scale factories was 4478 and that in power operated and small scale was 1278. The rest 370 were employed in the non-power operated small scale industries in the year 1963.

5.16 Industrial Estates :

The objectives of establishing Industrial Estates are to develop the industries in a district with all the potential resources available within the district, to provide incentives to the enterprising industrialists, to widen the field for employment and thus to help establish small scale as well as large scale industrial units. With these objectives in view two Industrial Estates have been established in the Sangli district.

5.17 The Sangli Industrial Estate Co-operative Society Ltd. is established in the year 1960-61 and is located on the outskirts of Sangli City on the way to Madhavnagar. The sugar factory of Sangli is also in the close vicinity of the Industrial Estate. The progress of construction of sheds is given below.

Table No. 38

Factory sheds constructed during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Factory sheds	61-62	62-63	63-64	Total
<u>Small size</u>				
1) Construction complete	56	19	22	97
2) in progress	24	14	12	12
<u>Large size</u>				
1) Construction complete	5	1	1	7
2) in progress	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>117</b>

5.18 The cost of construction each year was as below.

1961-62	-	Rs.	5,22,625
1962-63	-	Rs.	2,54,645
1963-64	-	Rs.	3,21,498
=====			
Total		Rs.	10,98,768
=====			

5.19 The classification of industrial units commenced functioning in the Industrial Estate is as follows:

Table No. 39

Factory units functioning by types of Industry

Type of factory	No. of units functioning in	
	1962-63	1963-64
1) Engineering	21	23
2) Cement products	1	1
3) Optical industry	1	1
4) Lissa sugar & papermint	1	1
5) Leather works	1	1
6) Textiles (power looms)	14	17
7) Aluminium	--	1
8) Paper	--	1

5.20 The Government of Maharashtra has given a grant of Rs. 50,000 for construction of 'Facility Centre'. The work of construction commenced in 1962-63 and was completed in 1963-64. The purpose of erecting such a 'Facility Centre in the industrial centre is to provide necessary assistance and help to the industrial units in the Estate and also those in the neighbouring area. The machinery to be installed in the centre was received during the year 1963-64 and the installation begun. It was expected to commence functioning of the centre in the year 1964-65.

5.21 The Industrial Estate Co-operative Society has rendered innumerable help to the industrial units in the Estate by way of receiving work orders, increasing turnover, making available the raw material and so on. The shortage in respect of wire, plane sheets, plates and pig iron is found to be considerable and the society has made best efforts to ease off the situation. The society has supplied electricity and well water to the industrial units in the Estate. The efforts to obtain piped water from the river have been successful and the work of laying pipes ~~xxx~~ is in progress. The shortage of Galvanised sheets and Asbestos sheets has been an impediment in the progress of construction of sheds. Govt. has been moved to supply adequate cement as an alternative. The Industrial Estate society has made arrangements with the L.I.C. to extend long term loans to the members for construction of factory sheds. So also the City Municipality has resolved not to levy Octroi duty on the raw material arriving in the Estate for the next 10 years.

The construction of internal roads in the Estate is well in progress. The Sangli Industrial Estate Co-op. Society Sangli has been recognised by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, as their authorised controller stock holders for iron and steel for the districts of Sangli, Kolhapur and Satara. A buffer stock of 300 tons has been sanctioned by the Controller of Iron and Steel Calcutta to this co-operative society. This has helped to stabilise and boost the growth of industrial development in this district.

5.22 The fulfill the needs of the Estate, the Sangli Industrial Estate co-operative society requires immediately the fulfilment of -

- 1) L.I.C. loan for construction of Factory sheds
- 2) Priority in supply of raw material required for the Estate and the industrial units in the Estate
- 3) To have controlled scrap collection Agency for easy supply of raw material to the Rolling Mills in the Estate.

5.23 The Miraj Industrial Estate Co-operative society Ltd. is established in the year 1961-62 and is located on Miraj - Sangli Road. The land acquired for housing the factory sheds measures 24 acres. The number of plots for medium types of factories is 14 and that for small scale factories is 57. Out of these 12 medium and 21 small plots have been allotted to the members. Two plots have been reserved for Facility Centres and 4 for offices of society. During 1962-63 only 3 industrial units commenced functioning in the Miraj Industrial Estate. They were (1) cement moulding (2) porcelain works and (3) sugar candy. The number increased to 6 in the year 1963-64 with the establishment of following additional units :-

- 1) Electric engineering
- 2) Pharmaceutical drugs and
- 3) Machine job work

5.24 The Industrial Estate at Miraj is still in the initial stage of development.

5.25 Industrial development under the Co-operative fold:

An account of the progress of processing industries and manufacturing industries in the co-operative field is taken here separately.

5.26 Processing Industries :

Sugar : The Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Sangli established in 1956 has a crushing capacity of 1200 tons of sugarcane per day.

The total sugarcane crushed and production of sugar in the three years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is as follows.

Table No. 40

Sugarcane crushed and production of Sugar-yearwise			
Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1) Cane crushed (Tonnes)	1,52,035	1,62,694	1,60,996
2) Production of sugar in quintals	1,86,271	2,17,700	2,00,331

5.27 An industrial licence has also been given to the Karkhana for production of alchohol and the production has started in the year 1964-65.

5.28 The Karkhana also proposes to establish bagasse based news paper plant in co-operation with 4 other Co-operative sugar factories and a factory, manufacturing reinforced cement pipes to meet the demand for hume pipes on a large scale. The factories are expected to go in production during 1965-66.

5.29 Groundnut Processing :

Groundnut is an important crop of the district. The Groundnut producers co-operative society Ltd. Sangli is a federal society formed by 30 co-operative oil Mills that are coming up in the district. The area of operation of the society extends to the whole of the district. The society started with the object of undertaking various types of products and by-products from groundnut. It has started with the solvent extraction plant. The co-operatives sugar factories need fresh de-oil cake as a manure for their members. The plant commenced work on 12-9-1963. The details of production are as follows.

1) Oil cake crushed	5,008	Metric tonnes
2) Solvent oil extracted	369	" "
3) De-oil cake produced	4,617	" "
4) Value of de-oil cake produced	Rs. 17,56,166.	

5.30 Each of the 30 co-operative oil mills situated in the villages is provided with a capacity to process daily about 50 maunds (5.6 tonnes) of Groundnut. The member of the society is under obligation to supply groundnut crop in proportion to his holding of share.

5.31 Gur and Khandsari :

The two societies at Kundal and Shirgaon have made arrangements to crush sugarcane of their members. During 1963-64 they prepared 25,588 bales of gur and earned a rent to the extent of Rs. 25,588/- .

### 5.32 Manufacturing Industries :

Weaving : There were 19 cotton weavers co-operative societies in 1962-63 which fell to 18 in 1963-64. Except for the reduction of one society there is alround progress in the working of the societies. The activities of production and sale showed a substantial progress when compared to any previous year. The total production was of the order of Rs. 17.58 lakhs while the sale amounted to Rs. 19.83 lakhs.

5.33 The No.of wool weavers societies though reduced from 10 to 9 in the year 1963-64 there was an overall progress in their working. The production and sale were almost double that of the year 1962-63.

### 5.34 Tannery and leather working :

There were 6 societies undertaking leather production activity during 1963-64. Production value rose from Rs. 7,502 in 1962-63 to Rs. 17,978 in 1963-64.

### 5.35 Carpentry and Smithy :

With the increase in number from 7 to 8 in the year 1963-64 the societies showed an expansion of production from Rs. 24,125 to Rs. 24,706.

### 5.36 Pottery and Brick making :

The no.of societies at the close of 1963-64 was 13 as against 14 of the year 1962-63. 3 to 4 co-operative societies have taken up collective production activity by advancing loans for purchase of raw material. Production increased from Rs. 37,972 in 1962-63 to Rs. 49,287 in 1963-64.

### 5.37 Engineering workshops:

Of the 3 societies only two were active during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. Their production rose from Rs. 16,664 in 1962-63 to Rs. 1,69,287 in 1963-64.

5.38 The multipurpose Engineering Co-operative Society Ltd. Sangli has started job works of the distillery at Sangli and gradually started production of foot valves and centrifugal pumps. During 1963-64 its production was worth Rs. 1,48,018 and sold goods worth Rs. 1,56,976/- .

### 5.39 Cement Products:

The cement vastu Utpadak society, the only of its kind in this district has produced cement goods worth Rs. 71,806/- and sold goods worth Rs. 98,055/- during 1963-64.

5.40 The Electric supply in Sangli district is in major share from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The electric supply is also made by private companies at Vita, Miraj, Tasgaon, Madhavnagar and Sangli. There has been considerable progress in all fields of electric supply and consumption in the year 1963-64.

5.40 (Continued...)

Consequent upon the advent of Koyana Hydro Electric Power, the demands of the Sangli district in respect of power for domestic commercial industrial and other fields has been met with much ease. It is observed from the 1961 Census data that 405 industrial establishments in Sangli district were using electric power. In this respect Sangli district ranks 10th in the State and 3rd in the Poona Division. Greater Bombay topping the list in the Maharashtra State and Poona district tops in the Poona Division.

5.41 All the 6 urban areas in the district namely Sangli, Miraj, Islampur, Ashta, Vita and Tasgaon are electrified. The talukawise number of villages and population covered is given below.

Table No. 41

Talukawise no. of villages and town electrified and population covered.

Taluka	No. of villages/town electrified as on 31-3-1964		Population covered	Percentage of villages electrified to total villages.
	Village	Town		
Khanapur	9	1	34,670	6.97
Tasgaon	20	1	1,01,202	28.57
Miraj	49	2	3,08,388	52.13
Walwa	34	2	1,51,135	60.71
Jath	--	-	--	0.0
Shirala	12	-	19,043	15.0

5.42 The population covered under electrified places forms 49.9 per cent of the total district population. The entire urban population is fully covered under electrified area where as the percentage of population under rural electrification is 40.7 for the district rural population and the same talukawise comes to :

<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Percentage of rural population :</u>
1) Khanapur	10.17
2) Tasgaon	45.44
3) Miraj	73.75
4) Walwa	68.92
5) Jath	N i l
6) Shirala	21.19

5.43 During 1961 there were only 85 villages and 6 urban towns electrified in the Sangli district. The total population of these electrified places was 45.07 per cent of the total 1961 Census population of the entire district. Taking this in view the progress made in the two year 1962-63 and 1963-64 is found to be quite satisfactory though not very outstanding.

5.44 With the adequate and cheap supply of electricity from Koyana through Maharashtra State Electricity Board the generation of electricity in the district has shown steep reduction, year after year whereas the purchase from M.S.E.Board has rapidly increased as can be seen from the figures given below.

Table No. 42 : Electricity generated and purchased.

Year	Electricity generated ( lakh KWH)	Electricity purchased (lakh KWH)
1961-62	147.63	64.16
1962-63	79.19	227.45
1963-64	0.54	739.63

5.45 The electric power distributed and consumed in the different fields is as shown below.

Table No. 43 : Consumption of electricity by types.

Year	Consumption in fields ( in lakh KWH)				
	Domestic	Commer- cial.	Industr- ial	Public light.	Others
1961-62	26.03	10.14	69.38	7.11	76.05
1962-63	36.28	11.83	85.80	8.38	41.65
1963-64	25.08	20.58	103.80	8.45	184.89

5.46 The per capita consumption of electricity in the district as a whole has decreased from 15.3 K.W.Hs. in the year 1961-62 to 14.9 KWHs in 1962-63 which however rose to 27.9 in the year 1963-64. Considering only the population covered under electrified areas the per capita consumption works out to 55.8 KWHs as at the end of the year 1963-64. The increase in the commercial and industrial consumption of electric power is an indicator of the industrial advancement of the district. The per capita consumption per factory worker in the power operated factories during the year 1963 was 1800 KWHs per annum.

5.47 The number of pumps connected by power during 1963-64 was 843 as against 137 in the previous year. The number of total pumps connected as on 31-3-1964 were 1050 with total Horse power 2465.5 . The total electricity consumed in the field of irrigation and agriculture was 13.8 lakh KWH in 1962-63 which rose to 63.2 lakh KWH in 1963-64.



5.48 Electricity rates :

There has been wide variation in the electricity rates of the various electric supply companies in the district. With the introduction of electric supply from Koyna by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board the supply is available at a lower and uniform rate as in many other districts of the State. The following table will indicate the electricity charges of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and comparative rates of private companies during the reference period.

Table No. 44

Rate charge of electricity

Name of Electric supply co.	Year	Rate charge per unit of consumption			
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public lighting
M.S.E.B. Sangli.	62-63 & 63-64	31 paise for 1st 30 units & 25 paise for all units above 30 units.	31 paise for 1st 30 units & 25 paise for all units above 30 units.	15 paise for 1st 50 units next 150 units at 13 paise per unit Above this all units at 10 paise per unit.	20 paise for 1st 200 units & 6 paise for all units above 1st 200 units.
Miraj Elect. supply co.	62-63 & 63-64	32 paise & 31 "	32 paise & 31 "	16 paise & 15 "	-- & --
Miraj. Tasgaon Elect. co-op. socy.	62-63 & 63-64	42 " & 42 "	20 " & 20 "	14 " & 14 "	34 paise & 34 "
Co-op. Elect. supply socy. Vita.	62-63 & 63-64	65 " & 40 "	-- & --	20 " & 18 "	-- & --
Madhavnagar Elect. supply co.	62-63 & 63-64	37 " & 25 "	37 Paise & 25 "	16 " & 15 "	-- & --
Jubilee Elect. co. Sangli.	62-63 & 63-64	34 " & 25 "	34 " & 25 "	16 " & 15 "	25 paise & 20 "

## CHAPTER NO. VI

### C O - O P E R A T I O N .

- - X - -

6.1 Since independence, co-operation is playing a vital role in almost all the fields of economic activity in this country. The development of co-operatives has fostered most in Madras and Maharashtra States. The goal of socialistic pattern of society in a democratic set up will only be achieved by inculcating the spirit of co-operation. Therefore more and more emphasis is rightly laid on expanding co-operation to all walks of economic life whether it be agriculture or industry or marketing or any other activity. So far only two sectors were seen in our economy the public and the private, the latter gradually receding and the former predominating in more and more fields. In between the two, it has now been realised that there is a third sector & that is co-operative sector which will enable easy transformation of our economy to the socialistic pattern without violence and eliminating on the part of the public, reluctance to the state domination in economic sphere.

6.2 Co-operatives are playing a vital role in the present national emergency. Apart from extending credit facilities to the producers, building up resources in the form of shares and deposits, marketing and processing agricultural produce to ensure fair return to the producer, a major role is assigned to the co-operatives presently and that is to help Government in its endeavour to procure food grains and distribute the same evenly to the public at a fair price. The time has come for the co-operative movement to show its merit and go a step ahead to gather stability and serve the cause of the nation when it needs co-operative effort most.

6.3 The co-operative movement has made great strides in diverse directions in the economy of this district especially in the agricultural field. The following table will give an account of progress made by the co-operative movement in this district during the last three years.

Table No. 45

Co-operative societies, their membership, capital and funds.

Year	No. of societies.	No. of member	Share capital (000 Rs.)	Reserve & other funds (000 Rs.)	Working capital (000 Rs.)
1961-62	876	1,41,662	19,344	10,574	1,03,833
1962-63	919	1,59,765	23,902	12,037	1,28,632
1963-64	963	1,87,828	31,207	14,351	1,59,061

6.4 It will be seen that the No. of co-operative societies increased by 43 in the year 1962-63 and by 44 in the year 1963-1964. The membership has increased from 1.42 lacs in 1961-62 to 1.60 lacs in 1962-63 and to 1.88 lacs in the year 1963-64 i.e. the membership has increased by  $\frac{1}{3}$  (34 per cent) during a period of two years. The percentage of population covered by all types of co-operative societies was 57 in 1961-62 rose to 65 in 1962-1963 and to 76 in 1963-64 thus showing a magnificent increase of 19 per cent in the coverage of population during two years time. The share capital, Reserve fund and working capital have recorded an increase of 61,36 and 53 per cent in the year 1963-64 over that of 1961-62.

The working capital per member works out to 847.

6.5 The break up of the co-operative societies by types is as follows.

Table No. 46

Classification of societies by types.

Type	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1) Agril. credit (including seva societies)	518	517	521
2) Agricultural non credit	72	103	132
3) Non Agricultural credit	44	45	50
4) Non Agricultural non - Credit.	220	232	238
5) T o t a l	854	897	941

6.6 This break up excluded the following Institutions under the co-operative fold, the account of which has been taken separately owing to the variation in the nature of these organisations.

<u>Agricultural credit :</u>		<u>No.</u>
1) Central Financing Agency (i.e. Dist. Central Co-op.Bank)		1
2) Land Development Bank		1
3) Grain Banks		9
		=====
Sub-Total		11
		=====
<u>Agricultural Non Credit :</u>		
1) Supervising Unions		10
<u>Non-Agricultural Non-Credit</u>		
1) District Co-op. Board		1
		=====
Total		22
		=====

In the following paragraphs an account of the co-operative societies covered under the 4 broad groups has been taken separately and at the end specific mention has been made of the performance of the above 22 co-operative Institutions.

#### 6.7 Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies :

The progress made in the field of Agricultural credit movement is quite appreciable. The number of Agricultural credit societies has gone up to 521 in the year 1963-64 as against 517 in the year 1962-63. The average membership of these societies has increased from 171 in 1961-62 to 181 in 1962-63 and to 190 in 1963-64, showing a net increase of 19 members per society during the course of two years under review. The Agricultural credit co-operative societies have covered all the inhabited villages in the district and as such it can be said that the movement has achieved cent per cent coverage as far as agricultural credit is concerned. Side by side, with the increase in membership, share capital Reserve and other funds of these societies have also shown a marked increase. The share capital increase by 18 per cent in 1962-63 over that in 1961-62 and by 20 per cent in 1963-64 over that in 1962-63. So also the Reserve and other funds recorded 11.6 per cent and 15 per cent corresponding increase during these years. The working capital of Agricultural credit co-operative societies increased by 13.6 per cent in the year 1962-63 over that of 1961-62 & by 28 per cent in the year 1963-64 over that in 1962-63.

6.8 In the year 1962-63, 511 societies advanced Rs. 2.18 crores to 62,814 agriculturist members for agricultural production as against Rs. 1.99 crores in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 19.78 lacs. During 1963-64, 516 societies advanced Rs. 2.90 crores to 71,370 Agriculturists members as against Rs. 2.18 crores in 1962-63, showing a net increase of Rs. 72 lacs. The percentage of recoveries to demand showed a marked improvement in these years. It was 85 per cent in 1962-63 and 90.56 per cent in 1963-64. Sangli district stands first in respect of recoveries not only in Poona Division but in the whole of Maharashtra. The linking of credit with marketing method is found to be an effective measure for full recoveries by the co-operative societies.

#### 6.9 Organisation of Service Societies :

According to the policy of the Govt. these Agricultural credit societies were to be converted to service co-operative societies and accordingly the conversion is almost complete. The No. of multipurpose and service societies rose from 514 in 1962-63 to 518 in 1963-64. These societies besides dispensing credit requirements of the agriculturists have also catered to the other needs of the agriculturists e.g. supply of manure mixtures, chemical fertilisers, oil cakes, food grains, cloth etc. 5 societies have undertaken dairy activity, 9 large size multipurpose and one service society have undertaken marketing activities by opening Adat shops at different market. The societies have also done appreciable work by undertaking supply of consumer goods to their members as well as the public in general.

The present Govt. policy is to give preference to the co-operatives for running fair price shops and the Service co-operatives have responded well to this call. 285 societies have taken up this distribution work in 1963-64 as against 107 in 1962-63.

#### 6.10 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies :

There has been an all round progress in the working of Non-Agricultural credit societies. The number of such societies has increased from 45 in 1962-63 to 50 in 1963-64. The share capital, reserve and other funds and working capital have also steadily increased during these years. There has been 22 per cent increase in the loans advanced during 1963-64 over 1962-63 ( Rs. 4,44,97,815 in 1963-64 as against Rs. 3,65,11,732 in 1962-63). The percentage of over dues to outstanding dues showed an improvement over that of last year, the percentage of overdues to outstanding being 2.6 in 1963-64 as against 3.2 of the previous year.

#### 6.11 Agricultural Non Credit Societies :

The types of societies coming under this head cover purchase and sale, other Marketing, Dairy, Farming, Lift Irrigation, Sugar Factory, Oil, Cotton Ginning and Pressing, Gul-Khandasari, Poultry and other Agricultural Non-Credit societies.

6.12 The total number of Agricultural non credit societies increased from 103 in 1962-63 to 132 in 1963-64 showing an increase of 28 per cent in the number of societies in 1963-64 over 1962-63. The Dairy, farming, Groundnut oil were the fields in which new societies were found during 1963-64.

6.13. The Joint farming and the collective farming societies show steady progress in their achievements of bringing additional acreage under the co-operative fold. The land brought under co-operative cultivation increased from 1,722 acres to 2,084 acres in 1963-64.

6.14 The Lift Irrigation societies play an important role in the Agricultural sector. The lift irrigation schemes are beneficial to agriculturists to irrigate their lands by pumping water from rivers, nallas, wells in places where they are not in a position to use water from pat Bandharas, Lakes, and canals due to natural difficulties. There are as many as 24 lift irrigation schemes functioning in the district as the close of year 1963-64 on co-operative basis. The share capital increased from Rs. 3,77,936 in 1962-63 to Rs. 6,73,069 in 1963-64 and their reserve funds from Rs. 1,17,141 to Rs. 1,70,338. The working capital also increased from Rs. 18,09,574 to Rs. 23,38,943 in the year 1963-64. The irrigated areas rose from 1,371 acres in 1962-63 to 1,560 acres in 1963-64.

6.15 The Dairy societies provide useful subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists. The Miraj, Walwa and Tasgaon talukas have rich potential of milk supply.

The No. of Dairy societies rose from 24 in 1962-63 to 29 in 1963-64 and a number of these societies act as feeder societies to the Krishna Khore Sahakari Dudd Utpadak wa Purawatha Sangh Ltd. Sangli which in turn supplies milk to the Krishna Khore Milk Project at Miraj sponsored and run by the Dairy Development Department. There has been considerable increase in the share capital, working capital and reserve and other funds of these societies. They increased from Rs. 22,860, Rs. 30,653 and Rs. 11,870 in 1962-63 to Rs. 34,070, Rs. 1,63,788 and Rs. 15,039 in 1963-64 respectively. However the purchase and sales activity has fallen in the year 1963-64. The reason attributed for this is the price paid by the Krishna Khore Milk Project is much less than the open market.

6.16 The poultry society started functioning only in 1963-64 with a share capital of Rs. 6,61,830 with 134 members.

6.17 The efficiency of the co-operative finance is judged from the control it exercises over the produce of the members of the societies. The marketing co-operatives have to handle two activities viz. (1) purchase of agricultural requisites and marketing of produce and (2) linking of credit with marketing societies. The No. of sale and purchase societies rose from 6 in 1961-62 to 9 in 1962-63 and 1963-64. The share capital, working capital and Reserve Fund showed substantial increase in the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 over that in 1961-62.

6.18 In the field of processing, the Sugar factory has shown comparatively good progress in 1963-64. Its share capital Reserve and other funds and working capital increased from Rs. 35,48,325, Rs. 69,66,009, Rs. 2,09,12,790 in 1962-63 to Rs. 40,03,447, Rs. 78,88,333, Rs. 1,91,30,917 in 1963-64 respectively and the production has gone up from Rs. 1,25,05,625 to Rs. 2,05,33,325 during the same period, though the actual sugarcane crushed has been found to be reduced to 1,60,996 metric tonnes in 1963-64 from 1,62,69 Metric tonnes in 1962-63.

6.19 Groundnut is an important crop in Sangli district and the success in co-operative Sugar factory laid the foundation of co-operative efforts in other processing industries as well. The Groundnut producers federal co-op. society with its 25 feeder societies made a great headway in the co-operative venture in the Groundnut processing industry. The solvent extraction plant started by the society aims at fulfilling the needs of supplying de-oil cake to serve as a manure to the Sugar factories in the vicinity. The working capital of the federal society stood at 28.68 lakhs while its share capital at 5.85 lakhs, the reserve and other funds at Rs. 69,000 at the end of 1963-64. The co-operative oil mills ( the Feeder societies ) showed a considerable increase in their financial aspect. Their share capital rose from Rs. 5,58,769 in 1962-63 to Rs. 11,37,349 in 1963-64, Reserve and other funds from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 36,835 and working capital from Rs. 10,63,652 to Rs. 19,88,003 in the same years.

## 6.20 Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies :

The following types of non credit co-operative societies are grouped under the Non-Agricultural non credit group.

1. Consumer societies
2. Housing societies
3. Fisheries societies
4. Industrial societies (weavers carpenters, tanners, cane goods, ropes, electricity cement pottery etc.)
5. Labour contract societies.
6. Other miscellaneous societies.

The total number of such societies was 232 at the close of 1962-63 which rose to 238 at the close of the year 1963-64.

6.21 There has been gradual increase in the progress of consumer co-operative societies. The number was stationery at 17 in both the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. The share capital increased from Rs. 1,65,046 to Rs. 2,29,770 in 1963-64 and the Reserve Funds from Rs. 58,443 to Rs. 67,812. The working capital however showed very little rise in 1963-64. The purchase and sales showed remarkable increase in 1963-64 over 1962-63. The sudden increase has been attributed to monopoly distribution of sugar. The high cost of management have caused slight decrease in the profit margin of the societies.

6.22 The accute shortage of housing accommodation both in rural and urban areas gave a spur to rise in number of housing societies. The number increased from 76 in 1962-63 to 91 in 1963-64 of which 48 were backward class and 43 non-backward class. The share capital, Reserve and other funds, working capital, borrowing showed substantial increase in 1963-64. The tenements constructed by Backward class societies were 304 in 1963-64 as against 286 in 1962-63 and those constructed by non Backward class were 178 in 1963-64 as against 136 in 1962-63. Acquisition of land is the only difficulty in the progress of these societies.

6.23 The number of industrial co-operative societies though showed a reduction from 137 in 1962-63 to 125 in 1963-64 there has been a steady progress in the working of the industrial co-operative societies during 1963-64. The share capital, reserve fund, and working capital which stood at Rs. 9.74 lakhs, Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Rs. 29.45 lakhs at the end of 1962-63 increased to Rs. 12.62 lakhs, Rs. 1.45 lakhs and Rs. 29.98 lakhs respectively at the close of 1963-64. The production of these societies increased from Rs. 14.43 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 21.40 lakhs in 1963-64 while the sales recorded an increase from Rs. 23.57 lakhs to Rs. 28.60 lakhs in 1963-64.

## 6.24 Sangli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. :

The District Central Co-op. Bank Sangli was established in the year 1927 and has been functioning for the rural as well as urban areas ever since. To widen the field of banking transactions to rural areas, to bring in the savings of the public under the co-operative fold for

better investment and to help the Agricultural credit societies for the development of agriculture are some of the objectives of the Bank.

6.25 The Bank has Rs. 1,00,00,000 as its authorised capital of which issued capital was Rs. 46,18,150 by the end of 30-6-1963 and Rs. 55,61,400 by the end of 30-6-64. The working capital of the Bank at the end of 1962-63 was Rs. 3,64,45,287 which increased to Rs. 4,51,16,638 by the end of 1963-64 showing an increase of Rs. 86,71,351 in the year 1963-64 over the working capital in 1962-63.

6.26 The membership of the Bank in the two years was as follows.

in 1962-63 - 741 societies and 656 individuals

in 1963-64 - 790 societies and 640 individuals

6.27 The Maharashtra state Co-operative Bank prescribes certain minimum targets to achieve, accordingly the targets in respect of share capital, reserve fund and deposits have been achieved in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 as shown below.

Table No. 47

Targets and achievements of capital Reserve Fund and Deposits (Figures in lakhs).

Item	T a r g e t		: Achievements	
	1962-63	1963-64	: 1962-63	1963-64
1. Share capital	35.00	37.25	46.18	55.61
2. Reserve fund	3.79	3.50	4.90	3.87
3. Deposits	150.00	175.00	184.33	198.12

6.28 It is however observed that the targets in respect of supply of credit have not been achieved in these years. One of the reasons for this is that the member who did not sell their produce through the co-operative purchase and sale union and repay the loan of the Bank through the sale proceeds by the well known linking system are deprived of the sanction of additional loans.

6.29 During the year 1962-63 the amount of short term loans granted was Rs. 2,02,00,000. The repayment obtained were Rs. 1,78,78,644 out of the total demanded Rs. 1,84,61,751. The percentage of repayments through linking system was 48 and that by cash 52 per cent. In the year 1963-64 short term loans granted amounted to Rs. 2,73,08,363. The loans repaid were Rs. 2,01,64,974 out of the year's demand of Rs. 2,03,67,155. The percentage of repayment by linking system was 56 while that through cash was 44. This indicates that the individuals and the society members are induced to sell their produce through the sale and purchase union and repaying the loans more and more through linking system, thereby widening the scope for additional short term credits.



6.30 The Bank also lent advances (cash credits) for various other purposes to a number of societies. Medium term loans were granted to the tune of Rs. 7.44 lakhs in the year 1962-63 and of Rs. 12.25 lakhs in 1963-64 for improvement of land, bunding, purchase of Engines and pumpsets, bullocks, she buffaloes in milk and so on.

6.31 The profits in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 were Rs. 3,56,434 and Rs. 4,38,609 respectively showing the increasing stability the bank has earned.

6.32 District Co-operative Land Development Bank :

The Sangli District Co-operative Land Development Bank has been established in 1961 with a view to foster Agricultural development. The long term credit facilities were formerly extended to the cultivators in sangli district by the Satara District Co-op. Land Development Bank Ltd. Karad.

6.33 The Bank has an authorised share capital of Rs. 25,00,000. The paid up capital by the end of the year 1962-63 was Rs. 5,10,275 and the working capital was to the tune of Rs. 1,10,75,000. There appears a considerable progress during the year 1963-64 as by the end of 1963-64 the issued share capital rose to Rs. 12,76,455 and the working capital to Rs. 1,50,25,761.

6.34 The membership of the Bank which constituted of 1300 individuals and 70 societies in the beginning of the year 1962-63, increased by 4872 individuals and 1 society. The actual number of members at the close of year 1962-63 was 6162 individuals and 71 societies. The membership at the close of the year 1963-64 was 8474 individual members and 72 society members.

6.35 The amount of credit extended in the year 1962-63 was of Rs. 49,79,150 for the purposes of constructing new wells, repairing old wells, purchasing oil engines and Electric motors. As against this the loan distributed during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 57,40,550 for the same purposes.

6.36 The percentage of recoveries to the outstanding loans and demands during the year 1962-63 was 62 which made a further headway to nearly 70 percent, though however there is considerable room for further improvement in the percentage of recovery of loans.

6.37 The increase in the net profit of Rs. 31,963 in the year 1963-64 over that of Rs. 3,748 in the year 1962-63 gives an indication of the progressive stability of the Bank. The bank has extended its field of credit supply to a number of individual members jointly for lift irrigation schemes & accordingly 10 such schemes were approved by the bank for issue of long term credit and forwarded to the Appex Bank for sanction. Efforts are also underway to obtain funds from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Delhi for loans to irrigation schemes estimated to cost more than 1 lakh of rupees.

6.38 The Bank had to open new branch offices at Sangli Jath and Shirala during 1963-64 in addition to those at Islampur, Tasgaon and Vita to meet the popular demand from the rural areas.

6.39 Co-operative Grain Banks :

The number of Grain Banks stood stationary at 9 throughout last 3 years. The loans advanced in kind and cash increase from Rs. 14,515 in 1962-63 to Rs. 26,358 in 1963-64. The share capital rose from Rs. 24,042 in 1962-63 to Rs. 32,510 in 1963-64. The Reserve and other Funds showed a small increase of Rs. 529 in 1963-64. A steady progress is done by these societies.

6.40 Supervising Unions :

The number of supervising unions in both the years under review was constant at 10. Out of which 4 are in Walwa taluka 2 in Khanapur taluka and of the 4 remaining one each at the other talukas places. The work of supervision of the affiliated societies was carried out well. In order to ensure a close and strict control over the working of the affiliated societies, all of the supervising unions adopted the group secretary system of the joint expenditure. The supervising unions received grants of Rs. 11,430 in 1962-63 and of Rs. 12,984 in 1963-64.

6.41 District Co-operative Board. :

The District Co-operative Board is entrusted with the work of co-operative education, propoganda and training. The No. of members (co-op. institutions) of the co-operative Board increased from 409 in 1962-63 to 452 in 1963-64. The number of individual members rose from 46 to 52 during the same period.

6.42 Constructive work is done in the field of training. In 1963-64, 4 secretaries classes and 31 classes for managing committee members were held. 2230 members were imparted instructions in respect of the working and procedure for General Meetings and other works to be undertaken by the societies. The achievements in respect of training during 1963-64 were satisfactory though not to the level of the previous year. The Board also publishes a monthly magazine - ' Sangli Sahakar ' focussing attention to multifarious activities and development of co-operative movement in different fields.

6.43 The Board has acted as a promoting agency. It exerted in organising institutions like Sangli District Sahakari Mudranalaya Ltd. and Krishna Khore Sahakari Dudh Utpadak va Puravatha Society Ltd.

6.44 Marketing Societies :

Credit alone will not be able to solve all the ills in our economy. Linking of credit with marketing is extremely essential. The cultivators have also realised the significance of this new idea.

6.45 There are 9 taluka and Group Purchase and sale Societies in the district. The first is the Ganapati District Co-op. Purchase and Sale Union Ltd. Sangli which is ably discharging its duties as a District Marketing Organisation. The Union works as a wholesale distributor of fertilisers for nearly 3 talukas of the district and the remaining area of the district having been covered by the Varna Valley Co-op. purchase and Sale Union at Islampur. The union has distributed agricultural requisites such as fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements etc. There are two fruit and vegetable Marketing societies in the district one at Kavalapur in Miraj Taluka and other at Bavachi in Walwa taluka. There are two single commodity societies. There are also two seeds and Manure supply societies. There is only one machinery and implements society at Kapuskhed which is intended to hire ploughs and other agricultural implements to its members.

6.46 Turnover :

There is gradual progress in turnover of these societies. The sales as owners of these societies were Rs. 83,18,394 in 1962-63 and Rs. 1,37,52,236 in 1963-64. The sales as Agents also increased from Rs. 1,09,69,188 in 1962-63 to Rs. 2,54,28,910 in 1963-64.

6.47 There is also considerable progress in the share capital, working capital and profits. The share capital increased from Rs. 3,30,753 in 1962-63 to Rs. 5,06,188 in 1963-64. Similarly working capital has also increased from Rs. 16,23,801 in 1962-63 to Rs. 17,66,155 in 1963-64. The profits increased from Rs. 57,870 in 1962-63 to Rs. 1,95,202 in 1963-64. These figures will clearly indicate around progress of co-op. societies.

6.48 Regulated Markets :

The aim of the Market Act is to provide for better regulation of buying and selling of regulated commodities and to establish for that purpose market yards at important assembling centres with a view to securing better prices to the agriculturists and to eliminate malpractices.

6.49 In the Sangli district, we have 4 regulated markets at sangli, Takari, Vita and Tasgaon.

6.50 The Agricultural Produce Market Committee Sangli has under its jurisdiction Miraj and Jath talukas of Sangli district and the commodities regulated are (1) Groundnut (shelled) (2) Groundnut (unshelled) (3) Turmeric (4) Gul (5) Chillies (6) Cotton (ginned) (7) Cotton (unginned), (8) Tur, (9) Gram (10) Corriander (11) Safflower (12) Mug (13) Mathki (14) Urid (15) Caster seed (16) Jowar (17) Bajara (18) Wheat and (19) Maize. The enforcement of cattle regulation has not been commenced as yet and the issue of tobacco is still pending with the Govt.

6.51 Turnover :

The following table will speak for the progress of annual turnover in different commodities during the past 3 years.

Table No. 48

Commoditywise turnover of the Agricultural  
Produce Market Committee, Sangli.

Commodities	Arrivals in the years ( in qtls.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Groundnut (unshelled)	6,88,651	10,62,527	9,32,915
2. Groundnut (shelled)	138	100	156
3. Turmeric	1,15,724	1,57,965	1,70,606
4. Gul	5,33,022	3,70,737	4,41,886
5. Chillies	82,431	53,992	79,226
6. Cotton (unginned)	89,426	61,264	50,610
7. Tur	6,061	3,089	6,445
8. Gram	8,898	5,288	3,594
9. <del>Caster seed</del>	8,575	26,129	6,085
10. Safflower	9,689	1,940	4,881
11. <del>Mug</del>	2,080	698	747
12. <del>Matki</del>	1,132	2,664	1,236
13. Urid	2,602	1,787	1,011
14. Caster seed	3,313	5,175	4,796
15. Jowar	1,36,646	1,19,068	1,11,552
16. Bajri	4,040	4,003	3,975
17. Wheat	25,436	14,544	16,501
18. Maize	1,985	2,137	2,421

6.52 The value of the out-turn during these years was Rs. 5,92,12,251.00, Rs. 7,26,11,770.65 and Rs. 8,66,25,030.00 in the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. There is appreciable increase in the annual turnover in the succeeding years. The rise in the turnover is due to fair price trend and increase in arrivals of the major commodities.

6.53 Financial Position :

The following figures of income and expenditure, surplus and reserve fund for the last 3 years will indicate the sound financial position of the Sangli Market Committee.

Table No. 49

Annual Income and Expenditure of the Agricultural  
Produce Market Committee Sangli.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus	Reserve fund
1961-62	127186.96	110307.84	16879.12	394049.77
1962-63	191570.97	120721.96	70849.01	464898.78
1963-64	220983.00	115653.64	105329.36	570227.00

6.54 The appreciable rise in income is attributed to the rise in arrival of major commodities and due to increase in the turnover. So also the method of collections of market fee on advalorem basis at the rate of 15 paise per Rs. 100 has helped to increase the income. The Maharashtra Govt. has sanctioned from time to time loan to the tune of Rs. 3,10,00/0/- to the Sangli Market Committee for developing Sangli Market Yard and subyards at Miraj and Jath. The Market Committee has repaid nearly 70 per cent of the loan and the balance outstanding on 31-8-1963 was Rs. 99,833/- only.

6.55 The Market Committee has rendered very useful service to the growers by weeding out most of malpractices which existed before the enforcement of the Act.

6.56 The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Takari.

The area of operation of Agricultural Produce Market Committee Takari is Walwa Taluka and Shirala Mahal of the Sangli district. The agricultural commodities so also cattle stock have been regulated. The regulated commodities are Groundnut (unshelled), Turmeric, Coriander, Jowar, Bajari, Gur, Gram and Tur. The following table will indicate the position of transactions of commodities effected during last three years i.e. 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No. 50

Commoditywise turnover of Agril. Produce Market Committee, Takari.

Commodities	Arrivals in the years ( in qtls.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Groundnut (unshelled)	19,183	23,094	21,830
2. Turmeric	2,298	2,550	1,993
3. Coriander	22	322	26
4. Jowar	19,001	30,613	20,287
5. Bajra	38	7	8
6. Gul	2,685	4,439	3,399
7. Gram	933	2,171	600
8. Tur	266	997	72
<u>Cattles ( in No.s)</u>			
1. Bullock	1,219	1,539	1,278
2. Cows	9	1	3
3. She Buffaloes	9	866	1,477
4. He Buffaloes	312	424	591
5. Horse	3	1	--
<u>Total arrivals</u>			
1) Quintals	47,426	64,193	48,215
2) No. of cattles	1,552	2,831	3,349

6.57 Financial Position :

The following table will indicate the financial position of the market in Income, Expenditure, Surplus and reserve fund.

Table NO. 51

Annual Income and Expenditure of the A.P.M.C. Takari.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus	Reserve fund
1961-62	32,592.00	24,324.00	6,228.00	74,477.00
1962-63	25,229.00	21,249.00	4,010.00	78,487.00
1963-64	26,383.00	18,905.00	7,478.00	85,967.00

6.58 On account of some amendments in the Market Rules, the committee suffered losses in 1962-63 but with all the efforts and economic motive the Committee got a surplus of Rs. 7478.00 in 1963-64.

6.59 The Market Committee received a Govt. loan of Rs. 75,000 of which it has repayed Rs. 28,130/-. During 1963-64 the market committee received Rs. 1940.00 as subsidy from the Govt. for propaganada and to meet the expenditure of supervisory staff.

6.60 The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Vita :

The area of Agricultural Produce Market Committee Vita comprises one taluka ( viz. Khanapur ) consisting 129 villages. The following table shows the arrivals of the regulated commodities during last three years i.e. 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Turnover :

Table No. 52

Commoditywise turnover of the A.P.M.C. Vita.

Commodity	Arrivals in the years ( in qtls.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Groundnut (unshelled)	8,040	6,906	7,782
2. Turmeric	41	44	8
3. Gur	2,005	1,592	1,751
4. Coriander	54	72	33
5. Safflower	11	13	--
6. Jowar	1,432	2,759	1,675
7. Bajri	367	425	381
8. Gram	72	191	90
9. Tur	543	611	312
10. Castic (No).	6,834	7,507	5,389
11. Chillies	-	-	637
12. Urid	-	-	191
13. Wheat	-	-	269
14. Onion	-	-	742
Total arrivals	12,365	12,613	19,171

It can be seen from the table above the gradual progress of the arrivals in last three years.

6.61 Finance :

The following table shows the financial position of the Market Committee in Income, Expenditure, Surplus and reserve fund.

Table No. 53

Annual Income and Expenditure of the A.P.M.C.Vita.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus	Reserve fund
1961-62	21,169.43	17,675.16	3,395.28	33,805.82
1962-63	21,241.43	18,323.74	2,917.69	36,723.51
1963-64	20,559.01	19,931.39	647.47	37,370.98

6.62 The income of the committee during 1963-64 decreased due to the Cholera epidemic in the Taluka and hence sale of cattle received a setback.

6.63 The Market Committee was sanctioned loan of Rs. 40,000/- in 1962-63 and the same is utilised for construction work in 1963-64 also. The committee also received a subsidy of Rs. 1626.60 during the year 1963-64 for meeting the cost of supervisory staff and propoganda.

6.64 The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Tasgaon :

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Tasgaon has under its jurisdiction whole Tasgaon Taluka and has one Sub-Market Yard at Palus. The commodities regulated are - 1) Groundnut (shelled and unshelled ) (2) Turmeric (3) Gur (5) Karada (6) Jowar (7) Bajri (8) Gram (Whole) (9) Udid (10) Coriander (11) Wheat (12) Maize (13) Chavali (14) Tamarind. The Agricultural Produce Market Committee has enforced regulations on cattle also.

6.65 Turnover :

The following table will clearly indicate the position and progress of turnover in different commodities for the last two years.

Table No. 54

Commoditywise turnover of the A.P.M.C. Tasgaon

Commodities	Arrivals in the year ( in bags)	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Groundnut (unshelled)	99,623	99,794
2. -do- (shelled)	--	8
3. Turmeric	4,226	3,890
4. Gur bales	7,229	13,120
5. Tur	357	714
6. Jowar	19,216	23,688
7. Bajra	579	355
8. Gram (whole)	1,249	904
9. Udid	2,462	1,238
10. Corander	2,928	889
11. Wheat	1,336	842
12. Maize	630	1,066
13. Chillies	704	997
14. Karada	356	199
15. Tamarind (caskets)	1,070	894
16. Other pulses	556	450
<u>Total arrivals</u>		
1) Bags	1,34,726	1,35,004
2) Bales	7,229	13,120
3) Caskets	1,070	894

6.66 The value of the out-turn during these two years were Rs. 50,54,642 in 1962-63 and Rs. 59,15,568 in 1963-64. The rise in the turnover is due to favourable monsoon and also due to the Govt.'s food policy.

6.67 Financial Position :

The following figures of income, expenditure, surplus and reserve fund for the last three years will indicate the sound financial position of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Tasgaon.

Table No. 55

Annual Income and Expenditure of the A.P.M.C. Tasgaon.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus	Reserve fund
1961-62	20,359.74	16,752.21	3,607.53	54,475.59
1962-63	20,746.88	17,321.83	3,425.05	57,900.64
1963-64	25,806.55	19,203.09	6,603.46	64,504.10



6.68 The appreciable increase in income during 1963-64 is attributed to the increase in income of Sub-Cattle Market Yard's market fee at Palus. So also the rates of agricultural produce increased. The No. of licences also increased at Sub-Market Yard Palus. The committee has not invested any sum in construction during 1963-64.

6.69 The Committee has planned to extend facilities like canteen and mercury lamps in the year to follow.

6.70 The Committee was given subsidy of Rs. 1938 and Rs. 1654 during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The market committee has not taken any loan from the Govt. during 1963-64. It has still to re-pay Govt. loan of Rs. 18,250.-

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<u>Activity : (Contd...)</u>	<u>No.</u>
2) Anti Cholera inoculations	2,36,706
i) Temporary hospitals opened for treatment	11
ii) Cases admitted	458
iii) Cases discharged	407
iv) Death in hospitals	51
3) Anti Guineaworm measures -	
i) Villages liable to take guineaworm infection.	14
ii) Population covered	13,482
iii) Persons affected with the guineaworms	550
iv) No. of stepwells converted in to draw wells	15
v) Ponds, Adas disinfected	12
vi) Wells disinfected	39

7.9 As regards T.B. 967 patients were treated in all the hospitals in the district. The persons vaccinated with B.C.G. were 1,02,793 in 1963-64. The progress in the previous year was reported to be nil.

#### 7.10 Malaria Eradication :

The targetted no. of villages and towns for D.D.T. spraying operations in 1962-63 was 270. This target was fulfilled during 1962-63. As regards the target and achievement of Houses to be sprayed with D.D.T. achievement short of target. For the first round the target was 12,357 houses and achievement was 1,09,712 houses and that for second round the target and achievement were respectively 1,23,184 and 1,08,396 houses. Due to occurrence of large number of positive cases in withdrawal sub-units of Islampur and Sangli, special round of D.D.T. spraying was given in these units covering all villages targetted, the total No. of villages being 255. The target of houses was 1,84,900 houses. The total No. of houses actually sprayed in this special round was 1,65,277. The number of houses spread every day on an average was 54, 59 and 70 for 1st 2nd and special round respectively.

In the year 1963-64 also there were three rounds. In the 1st Round only Sangli and Miraj Municipal area was covered. The targetted No. of villages and towns which was completely fulfilled was 528 and 525 respectively. The houses targetted to be sprayed in Sangli municipal area was 18,138 the actual No. of houses sprayed was 13,691. In second Round the No. of houses was 3,90,909 and 3,25,763 respectively. The third round was undertaken as project spraying at Bahebridge site. Though the target of houses to be covered was 167 the total No. of houses actually sprayed was 300.

∠ In the second found the rest of the area was covered.

7.11 Births and Deaths :

The talukawise births recorded for the three year 1961, 1962 and 1963 are given below :

Table No. 57

Talukawise number of births

Taluka	No. of births in		
	1961	1962	1963
1. Jath	5,138	5,057	5,456
2. Khanapur	6,772	6,210	7,598
3. Miraj	9,526	9,740	10,975
4. Shirala	3,143	3,366	3,399
5. Tasgaon	6,416	6,140	6,348
6. Walwa	5,087	5,930	6,900
Total	36,082	36,443	40,676

7.12 The number of deaths during the same years are as below :

Table No. 58

Talukawise number of deaths

Taluka	No. of deaths in		
	1961	1962	1963
1. Jath	1,760	1,824	1,849
2. Khanapur	3,489	3,354	2,975
3. Miraj	4,086	4,259	3,919
4. Shirala	1,202	1,586	1,303
5. Tasgaon	2,575	2,639	2,318
6. Walwa	2,070	2,158	2,506
Total	15,182	15,820	14,870

7.13 The talukawise population in 1961 and the net addition during the 3 years 1961, 1962 and 1963 is as shown below.

Table No. 59

1961 Taluka population and net additon in subsequents years

Taluka	1961 Population (as on 1-3-61)	Net addition to population in		
		1961	1962	1963
Jath	1,38,983	3,011	2,808	3,225
Khanapur	2,22,563	2,626	2,256	3,961
Miraj	3,73,139	4,764	4,872	6,410
Shirala	89,845	1,672	1,466	1,823
Tasgaon	2,02,758	3,346	2,957	3,492
Walwa	2,03,428	2,643	3,345	3,968
Total	12,30,716	18,062	17,704	22,879

7.14 The net addition to total population is found to have decreased in 1962 on account of a comparatively large number of deaths in that year. As the data on migration is not available the exact count of population each year can not be ascertained. However, it is estimated that the population of Sangli district in 1966 will be 14,28,000 and that in 1971- 16,33,000. Though there is a well established organisation to record events of births and deaths it cannot be said that 100 per cent events are always registered. In the year 1963, it was observed that as many as 412 births and 9 deaths were missed for registration of which 260 births and 9 deaths were from rural areas of the district and the rest 152 births from the urban areas.

7.15 The following table gives the classification of deaths in the district during 1962 and 1963 by important causes and their percentage to total deaths also.

Table No. 60

No. of deaths by causes and their percentage to total deaths during 1962 and 1963.

Cause of death	No. of deaths		percentage to total deaths	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Cholera	35	76	0.2	0.5
Small pox	14	35	0.1	0.2
Fever	3,602	3,341	22.8	22.4
Diarrhoea	300	1,008	5.7	6.8
Respiratory disease	1,930	1,782	12.2	12.1
Injuries	363	391	2.3	2.6
Other causes	8,976	8,237	56.7	55.4
Total	15,820	14,870	100.00	100.0

7.16 More than half the number of total deaths are on account of other causes the details of which could not be obtained. As such further split up by cause of death cannot be worked out. Of the remaining deaths, 22 to 23 per cent deaths are due to fever alone, like. Typhoid, Malaria, Influenza and the like and more than 12 per cent due to respiratory disease, nearly 6 per cent due to Diarrhoea and 2 to 3 per cent due to injuries. Cholera and Small pox account for the remaining-less than 1 per cent of the total deaths.

7.17 The percentage of deaths due to cholera, Small pox, Fever and Diarrhoea during 1961 were 0.9, 0.2, 23.5 and 6.4 respectively. The percentages of deaths due to these causes in 1962 and 1963 record definite reduction showing thereby positive achievement of the efforts to eradicate them. Deaths due to respiratory diseases however show a small increase during 1962 and 1963 over 1961.

7.18 On the basis of the availability of the data for 1963 on maternity and mortality the following details were found to be worth mentioning.

1)	Death rate ( per 1000 population )	-	9.586
2)	Maternal mortality rate ( per 1000 live births )	-	1.706
3)	Infant mortality rate	-	0.056

7.19 Leprosy :

The Leprosy control centre at Islampur has 6 subcentres under it and covers the area of Walwa and Shirala blocks. Besides these there are 10 survey, Education and Treatment (SET) Units at the following places.

Block	:	Khanapur	-	1) Khanapur 2) Vita 3) Atpadi
Block	:	Tasgaon	-	4) Palus 5) Chinchani
Block	:	Miraj	-	6) Kavathe Mahankal 7) Kadegaon
Block	:	Jath	-	8) Jath
Block	:	Shirala	-	9) Arale 10) Shirala.

The Hind Kushta Nivaran centre at Sangli and the Richardson Hospital at Miraj which are receiving Govt. grant-in-aid are also catering as leprosy centres. The Richardson Hospital at Miraj has provided 150 beds for indoor patients.

7.20 Primary Health Centres :

The Primary Health centres are established with a view to undertake curative as well as preventive measures to maintain public health. The Primary Health centres also render prenatal and post-natal service. In Sangli district seven Primary Health Centres were functioning in 1962-63 at Atpadi and Vita in Khanapur block, Palus and Chinchani in Tasgaon block and Arag, Kavathe Piran and Dhalgaon in Miraj block. Besides these two new centres commenced functioning at Shirala and Jath in 1963-64.

7.21 Family Planning :

The 1st Family Planning centre was opened at Atpadi in this district in the year 1961. In all 6 such centres are functioning since then. They are located at (1) Atpadi (2) Arag (3) Vita (4) Palus (5) Dhalgaon (6) Kavathe-Piran.

7.22 Each centre is to serve a population of 60,000 persons. These centres have been attached to the Primary Health centres and are functioning with the following two objects under the guidance of the medical staff of the P.H.C.s. The functions are (1) to render guidance on family planning (2) to supply the contraceptives.

7.23 The progress of work done by these centres is noteworthy.

Table No. 61

Year-wise progress in respect of Family Planning education and application.

Year	No. of persons contacted for advising Family Planning.	No. of persons convinced for the desirability of Family Planning.	No. of persons using contraceptives.	Total worth of contraceptives distributed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1961	23,754	1,342	1,013	1,096
1962	38,453	2,095	1,001	2,440
1963	3,810	1,766	1,125	2,576
1964	50,510	2,510	--	2,629

7.24 6 Family Planning training camps were organised during 1962 and 1963 and about 4,060 persons were trained. They included among others the gram Panchayat Secretaries, Sarpanchas, Talathis, Police Patils, Secretaries of Co-op. societies and local leaders.

7.25 The number of vasectomy operations performed by holding special camps are as follows. In 1961, 12 camps were held and 323 persons were operated upon. In 1962, 33 camps were organised and 1,013 persons were operated upon whereas in 1963, 2,313 persons and in 1964, 3,645 persons underwent vasectomy operations.

7.26 With the increasing need felt for the quick spread of family planning education and mass application a special family planning officer has been appointed for the district and a mobile unit for family planning operations with necessary staff is put under his control.

7.27 The work of Family Planning is also undertaken by the following Institutions in this district.

- 1) Civil Hospital, Miraj
- 2) Mission Hospital, Miraj
- 3) Family Planning Centre, Miraj
- 4) Walwa Taluka Family Planning Centre with centres at Islampur and Yelur to serve the Walwa Taluka.

### 7.23 Village Water Supply :

The importance of good drinking water supply to each village cannot be over emphasised in a developing society like ours. Each village must necessarily have at least one source of good drinking water, may be a river a well, a tube-well, a tank or any thing else. Due consideration was given to this problem in the 5 year plans in the past and a survey to evaluate the actual position of the villages still remaining to be served with good water supply was undertaken in 1964. The following observations can be made on the basis of data made available to this office through this survey.

7.29 It is found that the number of villages and sizable hamlets without any drinking water source was 90 (villages) and 99 (sizable hamlets) in this district and those with inadequate drinking water supply were 221 and 67 respectively. The distribution of these villages by the population sizes reveals that as many as 43 villages out/90 villages, not /of having good drinking water sources are having population over 1,000, 19 villages and 9 hamlets have population between 500 to 1,000 and the rest having less than 500 population. Out of the 221 villages and 67 hamlets with inadequate water supply, 146 villages and 9 hamlets have population over 1,000, 48 villages and 16 hamlets have population between 500 to 1000 and the rest having less than 500 population. The total population affected by the short supply or no supply of good drinking water is estimated to be 4,05,612 out of which 2,81,596 belongs to villages and hamlets where some source of good drinking water supply is available though inadequate, but the rest 1,24,016 of population belongs to villages and hamlets not having any good source of drinking water. It is also observed that 69 villages and 94 hamlets out of those without having any hygienic source of drinking water, and 197 villages and 61 hamlets out of those with inadequate water supply can be provided good drinking water by constructing wells or hand pumps. It is estimated that about 591 wells / pumps will be necessary to meet the demand of these villages squarely. The number of hygienic sources of good drinking water supply in the 500 and odd villages in this district by types are as follows :

a) piped water	4
b) Tube wells	46
c) Hand pumps	105
d) Wells	1189
	=====
Total	1344
	=====

7.30 It is envisaged that the work of constructing wells or hand pumps in the villages requiring drinking water sources will be undertaken in the ensuing 4th plan.

7.31 . Town Water Supply :

Sangli, Miraj, Vita and Islampur towns are having piped water supply. A scheme for piped water supply to Tasgaon town is under consideration of the Government. The Ashta Municipality has bored tubewells for the supply of drinking water to the Ashta Town. The source of piped water supply to Sangli, Miraj and Islampur towns is the Krishna River and the supply is found to be adequate throughout the year.

7.32

No system of underground drainage is in existence in any of the towns in this district. The open drains in operation in these towns are most unsatisfactory and help unhealthy growth of mosquitoes throughout the year. The work of constructing underground drains is in progress in Miraj town. A similar scheme has been finalised for Sangli town and is awaiting Government's sanction.



CHAPTER NO. VIII

E D U C A T I O N

8.1 Literacy has been defined in both the 1951 and 1961 Censuses as the ability to read and write simple letters. Therefore a count of the literate persons will cover a very wide range of persons from those who just satisfy the above definition to those who are very highly qualified such as graduates, post graduates and the like.

8.2 The percentage of literates to total population as per above definition in 1951 in Sangli district was 17.20 ( 27.80 per cent for males and 6.30 per cent for females) which was very poor in comparison to 21 per cent in the whole of Maharashtra State. The 1961 Census reveals that there has been substantial increase in the literacy in the decade 1951 - 1961. The percentage of literacy in 1961 has been worked out to be 28.07 (41.88 per cent for males and 13.64 per cent for females ). Female literacy has more than doubled in the decade 1951-61. The rapid improvement in the literacy of both males and females may be attributed to the general awakening among the public and particularly to the scheme of compulsory primary education introduced by the State Government in 1947. The comparative talukawise picture of percentage proportions of literates out of total population for males and females as per 1961 Census is as given below.

Table No. 62

Percentage of literacy by taluka

State/ District/ Taluka	* Percentage of literates			Ranking
	Total	Males	Females	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Maharashtra State	29.82	42.04	16.76	-
Sangli District	28.07	41.88	13.64	-
1. Khanapur Taluka	24.24	38.37	10.23	4
2. Shirala Mahal	20.07	34.27	6.39	5
3. Walwa Taluka	32.36	47.75	16.15	2
4. Tasgaon Taluka	30.02	45.19	14.17	3
5. Jath "	14.10	22.18	5.50	6
6. Miraj "	34.09	47.97	19.02	1

8.3 The literacy in Sangli district is little short of that in the Maharashtra State. Among the talukas in Sangli district Miraj taluka has the highest literacy for total, male and female population. This is of course due to two big urban centres Sangli and Miraj in the Miraj taluka. Jath taluka has the lowest rate of literacy in the district.

8.4 Primary Education :

There has been a steady growth in the number of primary schools in the district. In 1961-62 the number of Primary schools was 1,102, in 1962-63 it was 1,147 and in 1963-64 it rose to 1,212. The number of boys and girls attending primary schools also shows similar growth during the period of these three years. The total number of boys and girls attending primary schools was 1,91,726 in 1961-62, 1,88,331 in 1962-63 and 2,03,909 in 1963-64. The apparent decrease in number of students in 1962-63 is due to the fact that the number of students who remained absent for more than 3 months were removed from the primary schools. With the increase in the number of primary schools the number of teachers in the primary schools also showed a rise. There were 4,344 primary teachers in 1961-62, 4,371 in 1962-63 and 4,710 in 1963-64. Thus it will be seen that during a period of two years (1962-63 and 1963-64) the number of schools increased by 9.98 per cent whereas the number of primary teachers increased by 8.46 per cent over those in 1961-62. The average number of teachers per primary school works out to 3.94 in 1961-62, 3.81 in 1962-63 and 3.89 in 1963-64, indicating the growth in the number of primary schools and in the number of teachers not keeping equal pace, the latter falling behind the former. Out of the 4,710 primary teachers in 1963-64, 4,156 teachers were trained teachers. Thus the percentage of trained teachers to total primary teachers is found to be 88.22. The percentages for Poona Division and for the State of Maharashtra during the same year are found to be 80.00 and 73.50 respectively. Among the primary teachers the percentage of male trained teachers was 88.6 and that of female trained teachers, 87.0 per cent in Sangli district during 1963-64. The comparative figures for the year 1962-63 were 89.7 males and 85.7 females trained teachers.

8.5 The proportions of boys and girls among the total pupils during these years are as below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1961-62	64	36
1962-63	64	36
1963-64	64	36

which confirm the fact that the proportion of boys and girls has not changed during the above period.

8.6 Considering the population of boys and girls in the age group 6-11 years it is observed that 91.4 per cent of the boys and 63.5 per cent of the girls have been enrolled as students. The total average arriving at 77.7 per cent of the population in the age group 6 - 11. The corresponding figures of percentages during the previous years i.e. 1962-63 were 84.2 for boys, 54.9 for girls and 69.5 for the total average of the population in the age group 6 to 11.

8.7 The purpose of the extension of the compulsory primary education scheme is to make available schooling facilities all over the district. This has already been achieved during 1960-61 in the sense that there was not a single village in the district without having any primary schooling facility.

8.8 Secondary Education :

The number of secondary educational Institutions, number of boys and girls enrolled and the number of teachers in the secondary schools in Sangli district given below will show a steady rise year after year.

Table No. 63

Boys, Girls and Teachers in the secondary schools by years.

Particulars	Y e a r s		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Secondary Institutes	127	134	140
Boys	18,974	21,900	24,675
Girls	4,377	5,191	6,085
Teachers	1,015	1,133	1,301

8.9 The percentage increase in the number of institutions in 1963-64 over that in 1961-62 is 10.2. The rate of increase in the number of teachers, during the same period is found to be 28.16 per cent which is higher than that for the number of secondary institutes. The percentage increase in the enrolment of boys and girls is also found to be as high as 30.05 for boys and 39.0 for girls during the same period. The proportions of boys and girls among the total pupils attending secondary schools during the last 3 years are as follows -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1961-62	81.25	18.75
1962-63	80.79	19.21
1963-64	80.23	19.77

These figures reveal that the percentage proportion of girls has been steadily increasing year after year.

8.10 Out of the 1,301 teachers during 1963-64 913 are found to be trained teachers- 794 male and 119 female teachers, as against 662 males and 106 females (out of 1,133 teachers) in the year 1962-63. It will be seen that the percentages of trained male, female and male and female together to their respective total staff in 1962-63 were 66.2, 79.7 and 67.8 respectively; the corresponding figures for the following year (1963-64) were 69.5, 75.3 and 70.2 respectively.

#### 8.10 (Contd....)

The rise in the proportion of trained staff is due to increase in trained male staff, though there appears to be a fall in the trained female staff.

8.11 The pupil teachers ratio works out to 23.0 in 1961-62, 23.9 in 1962-63 and 23.6 in 1963-64 which can be said to be fairly constant and it compares favourably with the State ratio of 25 in 1961-62.

8.12 Out of the 30,760 secondary students 21,750 students got the benefit of the concession of free education in 1963-64 as they belonged to economically backward classes (with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,200 of their families). In the year 1962-63, 19,244 students out of 27,091 students were given similar benefits owing to their backward economic conditions.

8.13 The number of students attending secondary schools, per 1000 students attending primary schools during the year 1961-62 was 122, it increased to 144 in 1962-63 and to 151 in 1963-64.

#### 8.14 Higher Education :

The number of Colleges which was 5 in 1961-62 rose to 8 in 1962-63 and to 9 in 1963-64. These Colleges provide education in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. The number of College students rose from 2,526 in 1961-62 to 3,045 in 1962-63; it went up to 3,781 in the year 1963-64. Corresponding to the increase in number of Colleges and number of students the number of teachers also increased from 170 in 1961-62 to 191 in 1962-63 and to 242 in 1963-64. The percentage of girl students to total students is between 10 to 12 during these years ( the actual percentages are 11.37 in 1961-62; 10.37 in 1962-63 and 11.61 in 1963-64 ).

8.15 The number of students from economically backward classes who could avail the benefits of free education were 1,292 in 1962-63 and 1,746 in 1963-64. The percentage of economically backward class students who got the benefits of free higher education was 42.43 percent of the total students in 1962-63. The percentage of such beneficiaries increased to 46.18 in 1963-64.

8.16 The number of College going students per 1000 secondary school going students was 108 in 1961-62, it increased to 112 in 1962-63 and to 123 in 1963-64 bringing out the salient feature that the percentage of students prosecuting higher education after passing the S.S.C. is on an increase year after year.

8.17 The Colleges and the courses conducted by them are as follows.

Table No. 64

List of Colleges with the courses :

<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Courses</u>
1. Willingdon College, Sangli	Arts, Science
2. Chintamanrao College of Commerce Sangli.	Commerce
3. College of Education, Sangli	Arts
4. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	Engineering
5. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Islampur.	Arts & Science
6. Miraj Medical College, Miraj	Medicine
7. Balwant College, Vita	Arts, Commerce
8. Arts & Commerce College, Tasgaon	Arts, Commerce
9. Lathe Education Societies, Arts and Science College, Sangli.	Arts, Science

8.18 As regards the Teachers Training Course (S.T.C.) a remarkable progress has been achieved in the increase in the number of institutions and boys and girls attending the course. In the year 1961-62 there were only 5 institutes with 121 male and 85 female students. In 1962-63 there were 3 institutes with 141 male and 92 female students whereas in 1963-64 the number of institutes went up to 10 with 248 male and 117 female students attending the S.T.C. course. The number of institutes actually doubled in a period of 2 years and the number of students attending the course went up by 77 per cent during the same period.

8.19 Special Education :

The number of Educational Institutions imparting education and training on Industrial training, Arts and Crafts, Agriculture, nursing and midwifery, music and dancing, Fine Arts co-operation etc. during the 3 years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 20, 22 and 21 respectively. The details available for the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given below :

Table No. 65

List of Special Institutions

Institutions	Years	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Polytechnic Engineering (Non-Govt.)	1	1
2. Industrial Training Institute (Government)	1	1
3. Industrial and Technical Institutes (Non-Govt. )	5	5
4. Arts & Crafts Institutes ( -do- )	4	5
5. Agricultural school (Govt. )	1	1
6. Commercial Institutes (G.C.D./ G.C.C. (Non-Govt.))	4	3
7. Nursing & Midwifery (Govt. )	1	1
	(Non-Govt.)	1
8. Music & Dancing (Non-Govt.)	1	1
9. Fine Arts Institutes ( " " )	1	1
10. Co-operative Institutes ( " " )	-	1
11. Cottage Industries Institutes.	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>

8.20 The number of boys and girls attending these special Institutions in 1961-62 was 2,011 ( 1670 boys and 341 girls) in 1962-63 and 1,586. (1202 boys and 384 girls ) in 1963-64. Though the number of institutes increase from 20 to 22 in 1962-63, the number of students is observed to have reduced. In 1963-64, 1 commercial and 2 cottage Industries (Peripatetic) Institutions were closed and 1 more Arts and Crafts Institute and 1 co-operative Institute were established reducing the total number of Special Institutions to 21.

8.21 The table given below will show distribution of pupils and their percentage by taluka with in each type of education.

Table No. 66

Talukewise number of students by type of education and their percentage to district total

Taluka	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Pupils	percentage	Pupils	Percent-	Pupils	Percent-
				age.		age.
	<u>P r i m a r y</u>		<u>E d u c a t i o n</u>			
Jath	13,998	7.30	12,654	6.71	14,002	6.86
Khanapur	35,595	18.56	35,228	18.71	40,285	19.76
Miraj	57,358	29.92	57,209	30.38	65,441	32.10
Shirala	14,071	7.34	13,508	7.17	15,356	7.53
Tasgaon	34,285	17.88	34,180	18.15	38,385	18.82
Walwa	36,419	19.00	35,552	18.88	30,440	14.93
Dist.Total	1,91,726	100.00	1,83,331	100.00	2,03,909	100.00

Table No. 16 (Continued.....)

Taluka	1962-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Pupils	Percent- age.	Pupils	Percent- age.	Pupils	Percentage
<u>S e c o n d a r y E d u c a t i o n</u>						
Jath	576	2.47	634	2.34	905	2.94
Khanapur	2,844	12.18	3,508	12.95	4,130	13.43
Miraj	10,084	43.18	11,735	43.32	12,749	41.45
Shirala	820	3.51	941	3.47	1,111	3.61
Tasgaon	4,283	18.34	4,479	16.54	5,265	17.12
Walwa	4,744	20.32	5,794	21.38	6,600	21.45
Dist.Total	23,351	100.00	27,091	100.00	30,760	100.00
<u>T e a c h e r s T r a i n i n g</u>						
Jath	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khanapur	-	-	24	10.32	60	16.44
Miraj	119	57.76	113	48.49	149	40.83
Shirala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasgaon	29	14.08	30	12.87	30	8.22
Walwa	58	28.16	66	28.32	126	34.51
Dist.Total	206	100.00	233	100.00	365	100.00
<u>H i g h e r E d u c a t i o n</u>						
Jath	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khanapur	-	-	-	-	109	2.89
Miraj	2,438	96.51	2,803	92.06	3,370	89.13
Shirala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasgaon	-	-	52	6.24	91	2.40
Walwa	88	3.49	190	1.70	211	5.58
Dist. Total	2,526	100.00	3,045	100.00	3,781	100.00

8.22 In respect of Primary education Miraj taluka is found to have the highest percentage of pupils whereas Jath ranks last with a very low percentage. Khanapur, Walwa and Tasgaon talukas have fairly even percentage of pupils. It is only in 1963-64 that the percentage appears to have dropped in Walwa taluka.

8.23 In regard to percentage of pupils attending secondary education, it is observed that more than 40 per cent pupils are in Miraj taluka alone. Taluka Jath shows a very low percentage in this respect as well. It is less than 3 per cent of the district total number of pupils attending secondary education. So also Shirala Mahal has equally very low percentage in this behalf. Among the rest of the talukas, the percentage is found to be more in Walwa taluka (more than 20 per cent), Tasgaon having percentage between 17 per cent to 18 per cent and Khanapur between 12 per cent to 14 per cent.

The wide variation is on account of availability of education facilities in Miraj, Walwa, Tasgaon and Khanapur talukas and more urbanised character of some of the towns in these talukas. The towns Sangli and Miraj are situated in Miraj taluka and they attribute to the high percentage of pupils attending Secondary Education, in the Miraj taluka.

8.24 The teachers training institutes are concentrated in Miraj and Walwa taluka and this leads to show high percentage of pupils attending teachers training courses in Miraj and Walwa taluka. Formerly when there were no Institutes in Khanapur taluka in 1961-62 and before the percentage of pupils attending teachers training was as high as 57.76 per cent in Miraj taluka, which went on reducing in the following years with opening of new Institutes in other talukas. Jath taluka and Shirala Mahal have no institutes of teachers training courses.

8.25 As far as Higher Education is concerned since most of the Colleges are situated in the Miraj taluka the percentage of pupils attending Higher Education in Miraj taluka was 96.51 in 1961-62 and that in Walwa taluka 3.49 with the opening of new Colleges in Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas the percentage of pupils in Miraj taluka attending Higher Education showed a downward tendency though the actual number of pupils went on increasing year after year during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

8.26 The ratio of female students to male students in the district as a whole makes an interesting reading. The proportion of female students goes on declining at every stage of education. At the stage of Primary Education the proportion of male and female pupils was in the ratio of 65: 35 in 1962-63 and 64: 36 in 1963-64 and at the stage of Secondary Education it was 81 : 19 in 1962-63 and 80 : 20 in 1963-64. In respect of Higher Education the ratio of male to female pupils was 89 : 11 in 1962-63 and 88 : 12 in 1963-64. The above ratios bring out two salient facts to the fore. (1) The proportion of female pupils is on the decline with higher stages of education and (2) there has been increase in the proportion of female pupils in any stage of Education in the year 1963-64 over that in 1962-63. This achievement has been accomplished with the wider spread of education at all levels in the society.

8.27 The talukawise ratios of female pupils to male pupils at the three stages of Education during 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given below .



Table No. 67

Ratios of female pupils to male pupils by stage of education & by taluka during 1962-63 & 1963-64 :

Taluka	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	M : F	M : F	M : F	M : F	M : F	M : F
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Jath	70 : 30	69 : 31	87 : 13	88 : 12	-	-
Khanapur	63 : 37	61 : 39	89 : 11	83 : 17	-	90 : 10
Miraj	63 : 37	60 : 40	74 : 26	74 : 26	89 : 11	88 : 12
S hirala	68 : 32	64 : 36	91 : 9	91 : 9	-	-
Tasgaon	66 : 34	60 : 40	83 : 17	82 : 18	76 : 24	88 : 12
Walwa	62 : 38	76 : 24	84 : 16	82 : 18	94 : 6	96 : 4
District Average	65 : 35	64 : 36	81 : 19	80 : 20	89 : 11	88 : 12

8.28 The number of pupils by types of education expenditure increased on them and the per capita cost during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 is shown in the following table. The cost per capita has increased in almost all types of Education except Primary Education and Higher Education in the year 1963-64.

Table No. 68

Expenditure and per capita cost on Education during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Type of Education	Years	No. of pupils	Expenditure (Rs.)	Cost per capita (Rs.)
Pre-Primary	1962-63	714	27,000	37.81
	1963-64	903	37,106	41.09
Primary	1962-63	1,38,331	62,73,000	34.09
	1963-64	2,03,909	65,51,000	32.13
Secondary	1962-63	27,091	30,85,000	108.70
	1963-64	30,760	35,00,000	113.78
Training teachers	1962-63	1,557	3,48,000	223.50
	1963-64	1,484	3,81,000	256.74
Higher Education	1962-63	3,097	19,06,000	615.30
	1963-64	3,988	24,03,000	602.4
Special Education	1962-63	1,598	2,87,054	179.60
	1963-64	1,238	3,29,632	266.26

8.29

The following table is prepared to indicate the comparative picture of the per capita cost of education in Sangli district, Poona Division and the Maharashtra State as a whole during last two years.

Table No. 69

Per capita cost of education at various levels of Education in the Maharashtra State, Poona Division and Sangli District during 1962-63 and 1963-64 :

Type of Education	P e r C a p i t a C o s t					
	S t a t e		: Poona Division		: Sangli Dist.	
	1962-63	1963-64:	1962-63	1963-64:	1962-63	1963-64
1. Pre Primary	55.30	59.94	44.31	48.72	37.81	41.09
2. Primary	38.50	39.55	32.28	33.39	34.09	32.13
3. Secondary	117.70	119.21	123.60	119.00	108.70	113.78
4. <u>Teachers Training :</u>						
1. Pre Primary	352.80	373.75	311.40	393.60	366.66	529.40
2. Basic "	261.30	280.23	268.30	288.90	201.20	265.70
3. B.Ed.B.T.	659.90	645.97	520.70	582.90	698.10	591.90
4. S.T.C.	159.40	157.72	140.40	137.30	146.10	130.70
5. Certificate in Phy.Ed.	361.10	385.89	349.30	380.30	378.10	368.10
6. H.S.S.	62.00	59.77	65.46	62.13	61.22	66.67
5. <u>Higher Education :</u>						
1. Arts and Science	350.20	341.30	366.50	338.30	413.40	344.70
2. Commerce	253.50	140.40	164.30	130.10	219.60	167.70
3. Engineering	930.90	990.30	1138.00	925.10	920.20	850.60
4. Medical (Allopathy)	1240.50	1629.9	899.90	2032.00	12133.33	12483.33
6. <u>Special Education :</u>						
1. I.T.Insti.	627.60	780.90	738.30	840.40	143.70	323.30
2. Ind. and Tech. schools	222.40	252.30	235.60	246.50	252.00	205.50
3. Arts & crafts	125.30	130.80	97.43	108.70	115.30	125.90
4. Agril. school	575.60	798.20	778.90	992.80	777.50	645.10
5. G.C.D.G.C.C.	29.00	88.40	28.04	82.08	22.06	139.10
6. Nursing midwifery	571.00	563.20	255.50	344.00	379.00	506.50
7. Music & Dancing	83.20	78.30	84.28	77.50	80.91	71.71
8. Fine Arts	157.80	245.10	198.60	484.20	50.34	125.18
9. Co-op. Inst.	220.50	265.20	206.40	193.20	--	305.90
10. Social education	0.40	0.60	0.12	0.27	0.03	0.41

8.30 The per capita cost has been found to be an increase in almost all types of education, the District, Division and the State level. A reduction in per capita cost is observed only under Higher Education in Arts, Science Commerce and Engineering Courses, S.T.C. course and B.Ed. course under Teachers Training Education and in Music and Dancing under Special Education .

8.31 In respect of Primary Education the per capita cost increased from Rs. 38.50 to Rs. 39.55 in Maharashtra State from Rs. 32.28 to Rs. 33.39 in Poona Division and it fell from Rs. 34.09 in 1962-63 to Rs. 32.13 in 1963-64 in Sangli District.

8.32 In case of Secondary education the per capita cost went up in 1963-64 to Rs. 119.21 from Rs. 117.70 in 1962-63 in Maharashtra State. In Poona Division this cost showed a fall from Rs. 123.60 to Rs. 119.00. In Sangli district the per capita cost however increased from Rs. 108.70 to Rs. 113.79.

8.33 As regards per capita cost of education under the various courses of Teachers Training, it is found to have gone up in respect of Pre Primary Education and Basic Primary Education at all the levels State, Division as well as District Sangli. In respect of B.Ed. and B.T. Courses the cost has been observed to have increase for the Divisional level only ( i.e. from Rs. 520.70 to Rs. 582.90). The per capita cost fell from Rs. 698.10 in 1962-63 to Rs. 591.90 in 1963-64 in Sangli district.

8.34 Under the head Higher Education, the per capita cost has dwindled for Arts, Science, Commerce and Engineering Courses. The per capita cost increased from Rs. 930.90 to Rs. 990.30 for Engineering course in the State as a whole and it recorded fall at Division and Sangli district level, from Rs. 1138.00 and Rs. 920.20 to Rs. 925.10 and Rs. 850.60 respectively during 1963-64. The per capita cost of Medical (Allopathy) course showed sharp rise at all levels. It rose from Rs. 1240.50 to Rs. 1629.9 for the Maharashtra State, from Rs. 899.90 to Rs. 2032.00 for Poona Division and from Rs. 12,133.33 to Rs. 12,483.33 for Sangli district.

8.35 Under Special Education, almost all courses showed an increase in per capita cost in 1963-64 ~~and~~ over 1962-63.

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CHAPTER NO. IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.1      Introduction :

The progress in the field of Agriculture, Industry and trade depends very much on the efficient system of transport and communication. The net work of rail-roads in the district connecting production centres to markets, factories sets limits to the overall economic development of the district. Sangli district has a satisfactory roads and communication system though the rail mileage is comparatively very limited. There are no air transport services available in the district. There is only a landing ground available for use near Kaulapur about 12 Kilometres from Sangli. The water transport is very negligible in the district.

9.2      Substantial progress has also been done for improving road mileage under the Five Year Plans account of which is taken in the following paragraphs.

9.3      The following statement indicating persons engaged in transport and communication during 1951 and 1961 will show the extent to which development has taken place in this field.

Table No. 70

Persons engaged in transport and communications

Category	Persons engaged according to					
	1951 Census			1961 Census		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Transport by Road	135	826	961	449	1,459	1,908
Transport by water	19	7	26	93	--	93
Transport by air	2	--	2	1	--	1
Transport by rail	835	642	1,477	1,159	822	1,981
Postal services:						
telegraphs, :	49	257	306	272	314	586
telephones & :						
wireless :						
Total	1,040	1,732	2,772	1,974	2,595	4,569

9.4      The employment in the field of road transport is more than doubled in a period of 10 years, that in postal services is more than 190 per cent and employment in railways has increase by only 34 per cent. The employment is more from Rural areas in respect of water and Rail transport whereas the employment is more from Urban areas in respect of Roads transport and post and telegraph services.

9.5      Roads :

The road milage which was 2,402.41 K.M. in 1961-62 increased to 2,790.19 K.M. in 1962-63 and to 3,024.93 in the year 1963-64. The above figures are inclusive of the roads under municipal authorities in the sangli district.

The typewise classification of these roads is as follows.

Table No. 71

Classification of Roads by types.

(figures in K.M.)

Type	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Cement concrete	64.98	70.59	70.77
Black topped	162.80	239.80	227.20
Waterbound macadam	515.80	461.80	540.93
Lower type	1658.82	2018.00	2186.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>2402.40</b>	<b>2790.19</b>	<b>3024.93</b>

9.6      Thus it will be seen that there is an increase of over 25 per cent in the total road milage in 1963-64 over that in 1961-62. The figures of percentage increase during the same period in respect of the typewise roads are :-

- 1) Cement concrete -    9 per cent
- 2) Black topped       - 39 " "
- 3) Water bound  
   macadam            - 5 " "
- 4) Lower type         - 24 " "

9.7      The classification of these roads according to ownership (during 1963-64) is as follows.

	K.M.	
1) Roads owned by B & C Dept.	343.10	11 Per cent
2) Roads owned by Z.P.	2489.03	82 " "
3) Roads owned by Municipalities	192.80	7 " "
<b>Total</b>	<b>3024.93</b>	<b>100 " "</b>

With the formation of Zilla Parishad the roads formerly under the D.L.B. have been transferred to Zilla Parishad. However, the majority of the roads owned by the zilla Parishad are of waterbound macadam and of lower type.

9.8      Looking from yet another angle, i.e. the classification of roads into National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads, it will be seen that there has been sudden rise in Village Road Milage and no change in the National Highways and State Highways. The figures are asx below :

Table No. 72

Classification of Roads by categories

Category	1961-62	1963-64
1. National Highways	29.41	29.39
2. State Highways	356.00	350.21
3. Major Dist. Roads	886.50	829.62
4. Other Dist. Roads	387.39	402.13
5. Village Roads	555.50	1220.78
6. Roads in Municipal areas	187.60	192.80
7. Total	2402.40	3024.93

9.9 The National highway No.4 Poona-Bangalore Road passes through Walwa taluka of the district covering 29.41 Kilometre. Kasegaon, Peth and Kameri are the important places situated on this road.

9.10 There are five State Highways in existence in the district of which three are inter district and two within district. The inter district roads connect Sangli and other important places in the district to the districts of Satara, Kolhapur, Bijapur and Sholapur. The western part of the district is hilly area and roads are therefore fewer in Shirala Mahal and Walwa taluka compared to ~~the~~ other talukas in the district. The district headquarter, Sangli is well connected by roads with all taluka headquarters and markets in the district.

9.11 The ratio of road length to the area of the district can serve as an index of transport facility in the district. This ratio works out to 33 Kilometres per 100 sq. Kilometres (This is exclusive of municipal roads) in the year 1963-64. The ratio of road length to per lakh population in the district arrives at 246 K.M. (here both roads in municipal area and urban population has been taken into account). Since the comparative figures for the State or for Poona Division are readily not available no comments can be offered as to where the districts ranks in this respect.

9.12 R a i l w a y s :

The Poona- Bangalore, Miraj-Sangli, Miraj-Kolhapur lines of the Southern Railway and Miraj- Pandharpur line of the Central Railway pass through Sangli district. The first three lines are metre gauge while the last is a narrow gauge. The total railway lines in the district measure 171.4 Kilometres out of which 86.6 K.M. belong to the Southern Railway and is under metre gauge, while the remaining 84.8 K.M. belong to the Central Railway and is under Narrow gauge (i.e. Miraj to Pandharpur line). The existing metre gauge lines, (Miraj- Sangli and Poona-Bangalore lines) are now being converted to broad gauge, The existing Railway kilometrage in the Sangli district is nearly 2 K.M. per 100 Sq. K.M. of area.

9.13 Miraj station is a junction with all four railway lines meeting together. The table N .33 given in the District Statistical Abstract of Sangli district for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 will indicate the distance of each station from the Miraj junction in kilometres.

9.14 It is expected that the conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge of Poona Miraj line will be complete by 1966. The introduction of broad gauge in the district will widen the scope of industrialisation that is already in gear and bring about speedy economic development of this area.

9.15 State Road Transport :

The Sangli district is included under the jurisdiction of the Kolhapur Division of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. Separate figures of road transport are not available for Sangli district as such. The figures appearing below are for the Division as a whole. Nationalisation of passenger road transport in Sangli district has already been completed by the end of 2nd Five Year Plan and schemes of expansion of services to new places, constructions of permanent bus stands and provision of other facilities are in progress during the III Five Year Plan.

9.16 The total number of bus routes on which S.T. buses were regularly plying rose from 208 in 1961-62 to 209 in 1962-63 and to 230 in 1963-64 with the corresponding route kilometrage going up from 7397 K.M. in 1961-62 to 8522 K.M. in 1962-63 to 8771 K.M. in 1963-64. Thus there is an increase of 18.60 per cent in the total route length over a period of 2 years since 1961-62. The average route distance which was 35.5 K.M. in 1961-62 had increased to 40.8 K.M. in 1962-63 but on account of the rise in number of bus routes in 1963-64 the average has come down to 38.1 K.M. by the end of 1963-64.

9.17 The position of buses plying daily on these routes has also shown a considerable improvement during this period. The number has increased from 183 in 1961-62 to 214 in 1962-63 and to 209 in 1963-64 and the average earning per bus showed a corresponding trend rising from Rs. 218 in 1961-62 to Rs. 280 in 1962-63 and dropping to Rs. 267 in 1963-64. The reason for the drop in earnings can be assigned to the corresponding fall in the number of passengers travelling per day in 1963-64. The average no. of passengers travelling per day during 1962-63 was 93,768 which dropped to 88,332 in the subsequent year.

9.18 The following table will indicate the talukawise picture of the S.T. facility available to villages according to distance.

Table No. 7a

S.T. bus service facility available to villages in Sangli district

Taluka	S.T. facility available			
	Within village	Within 8 K.M.	Between 8 to 16 K.M.	Above 16 K.M.
Khanapur	57	66	5	1
Walwa	21	35	-	-
Tasgaon	32	38	-	-
Shirala	11	43	17	9
Miraj	45	43	4	2
Jath	29	46	20	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>

9.19 Thus it will be seen that only 11.4 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the Sangli district do not have the bus facility within an easy reach of 8 K.M.s from them.

9.20 Posts and Telegraphs :

Sangli district has a separate postal Division with Head office at Sangli. The number of post office in Sangli district was 285 in the year 1961-62. It increased to 300 post offices in 1962-63 and to 325 by the end of the year 1963-64 showing an absolute increase of 40 post offices in a short period of 2 years. Comparatively, the increase in the number of telegraph offices is quite small. The number of telegraph offices that was 17 in 1961-62 increased to 19 in 1962-63 and 20 in 1963-64. The percentage figures of increase in number of posts and telegraph offices however show 18 per cent increase in telegraph offices as against 14 per cent increase in post offices during the period 1961-62 to 1963-64.

9.21 The area of Sangli district is 8591.29 Sq. K.M. and the 1961 population is 12,30,716. The no. of posts, postmen, and letter boxes per unit of area and population are found to be as follows :

Table No. 7b.

Distribution of post offices, letter boxes and Postmen per unit of area and of population.

Year	Post offices	Letter boxes	Postmen	
1961-62	3.3	6.2	0.81	Per 100 Sq. K.M.
	23.1	43	57	Per lakh population
1962-63	3.5	5.8	0.84	Per 100 Sq. K.M.
	24.4	39	59	Per lakh population
1963-64	3.8	4.6	0.84	Per 100 Sq. K.M.
	26.4	31	59	Per lakh population.



9.22 There has been steady progress in the subsequent year excepting in case of letter boxes where the number has declined for which no satisfactory reason is obtained from the postal authority.

9.23 The number of telephone offices has increased from 15 in 1961-62 and 1962-63 to 17 in 1963-64 and the number of telephones has gone up from 491 in 1961-62 to 639 in 1963-64 showing an increase of 30 per cent over the number in 1961-62. All the 6 municipal towns have postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities. The distribution of 526 villages in the Sangli district in respect of availability of postal facility is shown below.

Table No. 75

Distribution of villages by availability of posts and telegraph facility.

Taluka	Within village		Within 8 K.M.		Beyond 8 K.M. but within 16 K.M.		Beyond 16 K.M.	
	Post	Tele-graph	Post	Tele-graph	Post	Tele-graph	Post	Tele-graph
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Khanapur	62	-	58	15	8	47	1	67
Walwa	41	-	12	18	3	26	-	12
Tasgaon	40	-	28	23	2	25	-	22
Shirala	17	1	38	20	8	17	17	42
Miraj	54	6	32	48	6	28	2	12
Jath	27	-	48	15	10	18	12	64
Total	241	7	216	139	37	161	32	219

9.24 From the above it will be seen that out of the total 526 villages in Sangli district 45.81 per cent villages have post-offices within the village Gaothans, 41.07 per cent villages have postal facilities within an easy reach of 8 KM. 7.03 per cent villages have to go a distance of 8 to 16 K.M.s to have an access to the postal facility and the rest beyond 16 K.M.

9.25 The telegraph services are not still widely spread over rural areas. Only 7 villages in the entire district have telegraph offices situated in them and out of these 7, 6 are in Miraj taluka alone the 7th being Shirala proper from Shirala Mahal.

9.26 The agro-industrial development of the Sangli district with the impetus given by the Five Year Plans, need better and speedy means of transport and communication. The post, telegraph and telephone communication facilities must expand in correlation with the growth in other fields of industry and agriculture. The conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge of the Southern railway now under way will open new out-lets for increasing agricultural and industrial development and thus necessitate expansion of other transport facilities and wide spread communication facilities over the entire district.

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## CHAPTER NO. X

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT .

#### 10.1 Introduction :

It has been generally accepted that the decentralisation of administration in a democratic set up of a society is very necessary for the welfare of the society. Before Independence, there were no doubt certain local bodies like the Municipalities and District Local Boards, however the bulk of the administrative powers were concentrated with the provincial Governments. The constitution of the Indian Republic confirmed adult franchise to every adult Indian and this revolutionised the set up of administration in the country. In order to provide opportunities to the masses for public participation in local and Govt. activities developed at a growing rate and to provide welfare services, enactments have been passed for the establishment of the units of local self Government namely the Zilla Parishads and the Village Panchayats.

10.2 The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1962 has been enacted with a view to promote development of democratic institutions and secure great public participation in local and Govt. affairs. The Zilla Parishads have been given very wide powers and the administration of a number of social and developmental activities is entrusted to them. The former District Local Boards and School Boards were merged to form the Zilla Parishads and Taluka Panchayat Samities .

10.3 The Village Panchayats have been established for every village. The Bombay Village Panchayat Act of 1958 made it obligatory on the part of each village to have a Panchayat. They are established to serve as a smallest unit of local self Govt. for the development of the rural areas.

10.4 For the urban areas the municipalities constituted under the law are looking to the social amenities and activities like public health, sanitation, roads and lighting, education and recreation, water supply and so forth.

#### 10.5 The Village Panchayats :

The State Govt. has made obligatory that each village should have a Village Panchayat. The functions of the Panchayats are maintenance of sanitation to prevent spread of infectious diseases, give medical aid, maintain good roads and public buildings, street lighting, control fairs and bazars, slaughter houses, to spread general and social education, make watch and ward arrangements to maintain up-to-date records of births, deaths and marriage, prepare development plan for the village, promote better and improved agricultural practices and cattle breeding, encourage village industries and so on.

10.6 The Funds of village panchayats constitute of Govt. Grants equal to a certain fixed percentage of the land revenue of the village, proceeds of any tax and fee imposed, taxes on profession, trades and callings and the like.

10.7 The number of independent Village Panchayats, the number of group Village Panchayats and the number of villages covered by Group Panchayats as on 31-3-1963 in each taluka are shown below:

Table No. 76

Village Panchayats and villages covered :

Taluka	No.of inhabited villages & nonmunicipal towns.	No.of independent V.P.s	No.of villages covered.	No.of group V.P.s	No.of villages covered by group V.P.s
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Khanapur	129	93	93	17	36
Shirala	80	42	42	15	39
Walwa	56	58	56	--	--
Tasgaon	70	69	69	1	2
Jath	97	50	49	20	48
Miraj	94	73	72	8	20
Total	526	385	381	61	145

10.8 The rural population covered by the Village Panchayats ( as per 1961 Census ) is 10,38,286 persons. Thus the population per Village Panchayat comes to 2,323 in the year 1963-64. The income of these Village Panchayats which was Rs. 28,78,832 in 1962-63 rose to Rs. 45,60,996 in 1963-64 showing an increase of 62 per cent, that is from Rs. 6,455 to Rs. 10,201 per Village Panchayat. The per capita income of the population covered under the Village Panchayats in the Sangli District which was Rs. 2.7 in 1962-63 showed a steep rise to Rs. 4.4 approximately in the year 1963-64.

10.9 The expenditure of the Village Panchayats was Rs. 24,76,003 in 1962-63 which rose to Rs. 32,31,725 in 1963-64 showing an increase of 30.5 per cent that is from Rs. 5,554 to Rs. 7,230 per Village Panchayat. The per capita expenditure of the population covered under the Village Panchayats which was Rs. 2.4 in 1962-63 increased to Rs. 3.1 in 1963-64.

10.10 The break up of the total annual income of the Village Panchayats in the district for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are as follows :

Table No. 77

The Headwise Income of Village Panchayats

Item	Amount in (000)		Percentage of total income	
	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64
Grants	1,371	2,241	49.7	49.1
Taxes on houses and properties	283	428	10.2	9.4
Octroi	5	8	0.2	0.2
Other taxes	384	354	13.9	7.8
Total taxes	672	790	24.3	17.4
Income from other ) sources like ) contribution ) donation etc. )	718	1,520	26.0	33.5
Total income	2,761	4,561	100.0	100.0

10.11 Thus it will be seen that nearly 50 per cent of the total income of the Village Panchayats was derived from Govt. Grants. Taxes on houses amounted to 10.2 per cent in the year 1962-63 and 9.4 per cent in the year 1963-64. The other taxes accruing income to the Village Panchayats are pilgrim Tax, Octroi, Taxes on shops, hotels, Trades and callings, Fairs, Festivals, Fees on markets and weekly bazars, sanitary cess, fees for grazing of cattle and others.

10.12 The break up of the total annual expenditure of all the Village Panchayats in the district for the two years under reference is as follows :

Table No. 78

The Headwise Expenditure of Village Panchayats

Item	Amount (in Rs. 000)		Percentage of total expenditure	
	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64
Administration	649	835	25.5	25.8
Health & Sanitation	276	313	10.8	9.7
Public lighting	195	256	7.7	7.9
Social Education & culture	201	146	7.9	4.5
Other items	1,222	1,682	48.1	52.1
Total expenditure	2,543	3,232	100.0	100.0

10.13 Among the other items shown above are included expenditure on public works, increasing agricultural production with improved seeds and implements, manures, crop protection measures, cattle breeding, welfare activities like organising voluntary labour, fair price shops, assistance in natural calamities and the like.

10.14 Twenty five per cent of the total expenditure is found to be made on administration where as expenditure on Health and Sanitation is around 10 per cent and that on public lighting nearly 8 per cent in the years under reference. Half of the total expenditure is on other items mentioned above such as agricultural development public works, Animal husbandry and the like.

10.15 The achievements of the Village Panchayats activities during the two years under reference are as shown below.

Table No. 79

Achievements of the Village Panchayats

Sr.No.	Item	Achievements during the year	
		1962-63	1963-64
1.	No. of wells constructed	77	144
2.	Wells repaired	195	87
3.	Play grounds & public gardens provided	5	2
4.	Public latrines constructed	29	8
5.	New beds in maternity homes provided	25	18
6.	New child welfare centres opened	8	1
7.	Dispensaries	Nil	9
8.	Roads constructed in miles	54.06	34.04
9.	Roads repaired	78.02	54.01
10.	Bridges constructed	11	7
11.	Lamp posts added	1,634	1,053
12.	Trees planted	2,755	6,919
13.	Dharmshalas constructed	5	2
14.	Bathing & washing ghats constructed	10	--
15.	Acrage & grazing land added	221.17	316.28
16.	Highschools established	16	7
17.	With rooms	210	166
18.	Akhadas constructed	18	17
19.	Clubs established	16	21
20.	Libraries "	27	22
21.	Co-op. societies estt.	79	60
22.	Fair price shops opened	65	104
23.	Granaries established	4	10
24.	Nurseries "	1	2
25.	Minor irrigation works started	2	36
26.	Cottage & village Industries started.	8	--

10.16 Zilla Parishad :

The Zilla Parishads have been constituted in each district of Maharashtra State under an enactment known as The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961. The establishment of these Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samities is an out-come of the policy of democratic decentralisation of powers. The Act is passed to :

- 1) assign the Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samities local Government functions.
- 2) entrust execution of certain works and development schemes of the State Five Year Plans.
- 3) Promote development of democratic institutions and to secure a greater measure of public participation in the Five Year Plans and in local and Govt. affairs.

10.17 The Act provides for every block area a Panchayat Samiti and for each district a Zilla Parishad and they have the authority for the purpose of the Act ~~xxxx~~ mentioned above over the area for which they are established.

10.18 The Zilla Parishad constitutes of the councillors, chosen by direct election from electoral divisions in the district being not more than 60 in number and not less than 40 as may be determined by the Govt. The underlying principle is that each councillor represents not more than 35,000 population. One woman is co-opted if not elected among the councillors. The Chairman of all Panchayat Samities are ex officio members of the Zilla Parishad. So also Chairman of five federal co-operative societies are included as associate councillors.

10.19 The Panchayat Samiti consists of

- a) all elected councillors from the electoral divisions included in the Block.
- b) the co-opted councillor (if any),
- c) the Chairman of a co-operative society conducting the business of sale and purchase of agricultural produce in the block to be associate member,
- d) the Chairman of a co-operative society conducting business relating to agriculture (not being a society falling under above (c) - co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti as an associate member
- e) If the members listed above do not include a woman or a person belonging to scheduled caste or schedule tribe one member each is co-opted, and
- f) All Sarpanchas elected by members of Village Panchayats

10.20 Every Zilla Parishad is presided over by the President who is elected from amongst the elected councillors. The Parishad also elects one of its elected councillor to be the Vice-President. Every Panchayat Samiti is presided over by the Chairman who is elected from amongst the elected members from category (a) and (f) ~~xxx~~ of the above paragraph. The Panchayat Samiti also elects a Deputy Chairman from amongst its elected members.

10.21 The Sangli Zilla Parishad Sangli constituted under the aforesaid Act of 1961 has been established on 1st May 1962 and has under its jurisdiction the Sangli district comprising of the 6 Blocks namely Jath, Khanapur, Miraj, Shihrala, Tasgaon and Walwa each one having a Panchayat Samiti. The Zilla Parishad is composed of 56 councillors of which 51 are elected and the remaining coopted and associated members. The term of office of councillors as per provision is five years.

10.22 The Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samities have to perform the functions in respect of the subjects as set out in the schedule I and II respectively of the Act and they include among others....

1) Agriculture :

Establishment, management of agricultural schools, crop campaigns, distribution of manures and fertilisers improved seeds, establishment of godowns and general improvement of agriculture.

2) Animal Husbandry :

Veterinary aid, improvement of cattle breeds and of ~~the~~ other livestock and poultry organisation of shows and rallies.

3) Social Welfare :

Educational and economical development of backward classes, removal of untouchability, programmes for welfare of backward classes, training including technical training to backward classes. They include grants of scholarships, freeships, grant in aid to hostels, schools, financial assistance to craftsmen, development of communication in backward areas, establishing women's club, balwadis, social melas, community halls, provision of drinking water wells and the like.

4) Education :

Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of primary and secondary schools and basic schools including grants to aided schools excluding items relating to syllabus, prescription of text books, conducting scholarship examinations and P.S.C. Examinations, rates of fees in secondary schools, and such other topics specified in the schedule I of the Act.

5) Medical and public Health :

Establishment of taluka dispensaries, civil and cottage hospitals, medical relief centres grant in aids to private charitable hospitals dispensaries and maternity homes. To establish primary Health centres, vaccinations, maternity and child welfare centres, rural sanitation and mobile hygiene units.

6) Buildings and Communication :

To construct, maintain and repair village roads, other District Roads, Major District Roads, rural parks and gardens, construction of buildings for Zilla Parishad administration, other communication means etc.

7) Public Health Engineering :

Rural water supply, rural drainage, preservation of drinking water (costing less than Rs. 5 lacs in each case).

8) Irrigation :

Irrigation works with potential of 250 or less acres.

9) Industries :

Grants of loans to local industries and crafts training and research institutes, sale depots, promotion of cottage industry, market loans and enforcement of weights and Measures Act.

10) Co-operation :

Promoting registration of co-operative societies sponsoring their applications for financial assistance from State Govt. and Administrative supervision of co-op. societies and the like.

11) Community Development :

Implementing the C.D. Programme and local Development works programme.

12) Housing :

Rural housing schemes and a number of other miscellaneous functions in respect of social education, village uplift, markets, entertainment, publicity and others.

10.23 The revenue for carrying out these functions are derived from Grant-in-aid by the State Government, taxes, rents and profits accruing from the properties of the Zilla Parishad, all cesses, tolls and the like. The income of the Sangli Zilla Parishad during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was as under.

Table No. 30

Headwise Income of the Zilla Parishad Sangli.

Head of income	Income during		Percentage to total income (Revenue)	
	1962-63	1963-64	62-63	63-64
Opening balance	5,48,885	13,27,682	3.57	6.90
Govt. Grants	1,38,37,380	1,66,87,477	89.15	86.70
Taxes & fees	8,24,046	7,80,033	2.12	4.05
Education	88,226	2,94,708	1.88	1.53
Public works	54,385	15,227	0.36	0.07
Culture	20,314	40,559	0.14	0.21



Table No. 80 (Continued...)

Head of income	Income during		Percentage to total income (Reve.)	
	1962-63	1963-64	62-63	63-64
Medical	18,093	27,401	0.12	0.14
Miscellaneous	4,07,078	79,824	2.66	0.40
Total Revenue receipts	1,52,97,207	1,92,52,911	100.00	100.00
Loans	21,59,642	1,72,81,976		
Grand Total	1,74,56,849	3,65,34,887		

10.24 The above figures will reveal that the major income of the Zilla Parishad is derived from Govt. Grants. There has been increase in the receipts on account of Govt. Grants in the year 1963-64 as the Zilla Parishad's proposal to increase Land revenue cess was accepted by the Govt. The Govt. has also given grants known as purposive grants for specific works and development schemes transferred to Zilla Parishad. The other Grants constitute the equalisation grants establishment grants, deficit adjustment grants and incentive grants. The major portion of receipts other than Govt. Grants arise out of taxes, fees and education fees.

10.25 On the side of expenditure, the following items account for the revenue expenditure during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No. 81

Headwise Expenditure of the Zilla Parishad Sangli.

Head of expenditure	Expenditure during		Percentage to total revenue expenditure	
	1962-63	1963-64	62-63	63-64
1. General Admin.	12,50,682	14,94,653	9.70	8.72
2. Education	79,85,838	98,76,901	61.94	57.62
3. Medical	61,208	36,034	0.47	00.56
4. Public Health	2,44,819	5,15,881	1.90	3.01
5. Agril. & Animal Husbandry	2,70,629	3,89,020	2.10	2.27
6. Social welfare	4,78,152	4,72,369	3.71	2.76
7. Co-operation	10,000	12,450	0.08	0.08
8. Industry	17,370	40,467	0.14	0.23
9. Development	11,86,765	11,54,089	9.21	6.73
10. Building Const.	10,95,786	21,49,282	8.35	12.54
11. Miscellaneous	3,09,717	9,38,662	2.40	5.48
T o t a l	1,28,90,966	1,71,40,308	100.00	100.00

(Continued....)

Table No. 31 (Contd...)

Head of expenditure	Expenditure during		Percentage to total revenue expenditure	
	1962-63	1963-64	62-63	63-64
Debt	1,61,303	1,46,35,406		
Deposits	7,84,722	5,04,784		
Contingencies	10,30,151	30,24,169		
Total	19,76,676	1,81,64,359		
Grand Total	1,48,67,642	3,53,05,167		

10.26 The physical achievements of the Zilla Parishad Sangli during the years under review are as itemwised below:

10.27 Agriculture :

Loans were distributed through Land Development Bank for Oil Engines, pumps and for digging wells, purchasing electric motors or improve the land. Accordingly in 1962-63 1950 new wells were dug and 360 old were improved and 852 pumpsets were purchased through the loans distributed by the Zilla Parishad. The corresponding figures in the year 1963-64 are 926 new wells, 411 improved wells and 1224 pumpsets. The fertilisers that were distributed in these years with their quantities are :

	(in Tons)	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Amonium sulphet	4,435	7,495
2. Nitrate	205	460
3. Urea	796	2,419
4. Calcium amonium Nitrate	161	567
5. Nitro phospet	---	156
6. Super phospet	---	615

The number of distribution centres have been increased from 85 to 130.

10.28 80,000 acres of unirrigated area has been brought under intensive cultivation by the various village panchayats. The scheme envisages supply of improved seeds, supply of loans, plant protection etc. through the panchayat sanities.

10.29 Efforts to increase area under Groundnut were carried out and accordingly over 5,000 acres were brought under improved variety during these years with a view to meet a target of 24,000 acres in subsequent years. This serves as a supplement to the Agro industrial development in the area.

10.30 The acreage under Sugarcane is fast increasing, however efforts were also made by the Zilla Parishad to increase area under Grapes and long staple cotton. During 1962-63, 45 acres of land was brought under grapes and 6200 acres under cotton (long staple) whereas they were 172 acres and 8,000 acres respectively during 1963-64.

10.31 Large scale measures for crop protection were undertaken and accordingly the crop acreage covered was 9,738 acres in 1963-64 against various insects. 324 spraying pumps were supplied at a very nominal rent during the two years. An amount of Rs. 10,291 in 1962-63 and Rs. 10,120 in 1963-64 were distributed by way of subsidy for purchase of the implements.

10.32 The 7 seed farms in the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad Sangli produced 10,377 Maunds of improved seeds in 1963-64. Though the farms are not under Zilla Parishad the distribution of these improved seeds is done through the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities under Sangli Zilla Parishad. In 1962-63, 9,022 Maunds of improved seeds were distributed where as in 1963-64 10,327 maunds were distributed to various cultivators. 480 agricultural implements were distributed to various Gram Panchayats free of charge for practical demonstration of the use of improved agricultural implements.

10.33 Works of construction of godowns to serve as supply centres at Vita, Sangli and Tasgaon were completed during the period under review and Godowns at Shirala, Miraj and Jath were under construction.

10.34 Animal Husbandry :

There are well equipped veterinary dispensaries at each of the taluka places. Besides these there are a number of veterinary aid centres. At Jath and Zare in Khanapur taluka two sheep and wool extension centres are at work and at Khanapur and Tasgaon centres for premium bulls have been established, so also at Bilashi in Shirala peta. The Zilla Parishad has established a poultry farm in 1964 at Bhilwadi.

10.35 The Artificial insemination centres for cows at Miraj, Tasgaon, Vita and Islampur are functioning well. Their successful performance is as below.

Tasgaon centre	-	55 in 62-63 &	179 in 1963-64
Vita	"	0 " "	442 " "
Miraj	"	7 " "	73 " "
Islampur	"	28 " "	0 " "

10.36 The poultry farm at Bhilwadi is run as one of the best production and supply centre of white leghorn and Rhode Island poultry. There are over 400 birds in the centre and over 2,000 eggs and 6,000 chickens were distributed during the period under review for poultry keeping and over 10,000 eggs were sold for consumption.

10.37 The district is noted for the khillar breed of cattle. During the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, 138 bulls and 533 cows were supplied under various schemes for improving cattle breed in the area.

10.33 Precautionary and preventive measures against various livestock diseases have been taken by the Zilla Parishad and the Taluka panchayats.

10.39 Education :

Before the formation of the Zilla Parishads the District School Boards were running the Primary and Secondary schools in the districts. In the Sangli district there were 1,147 schools with 1,88,331 students. This number rose to 1,212 schools in 1963-64 and the pupils attending them were numbering 2,03,909. The percentage of schools going population to total district population works out to 16.58 in the year 1963-64 which compares favourably with the normal 15 per cent.

10.40 The number of pupils attending schools under the compulsory primary education were 71,951 boys and 50,906 girls in 1962-63 and 72,265 boys and 57,268 girls in 1963-1964. The compulsion was not fully effective on account of tribal population migrating often from place to place, disabled children and children put to work such as cattle grazing or other household work. The Gram Panchayats have been empowered to sue defaulting parents under such circumstances. This, it is hoped will improve the situation further. The amount spent for introducing compulsory education was Rs. 1,20,859 in 1962-63 and Rs. 2,62,765 in 1963-64. The percentage of primary trained teachers to total teaching staff in the district was 89 in the year 1963-64.

10.41 4 primary school buildings with 29 rooms were constructed in the year 1962-63 at a cost of Rs. 93,090. Rs. 32,045 were spent towards repairs of 238 school buildings. The number of school buildings at the end of the year 1962-63 was 1,042. In 1963-64, 104 school buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 94,750.

10.42 The number of highschools, with the establishment of 7 new highschools during 1962-63 reached to 134 of which 122 were in rural areas and 12 in urban areas. The number of pupils attending the highschools was 27,091. The number of teachers was 1,133 ( 1000 males and 133 females). The trained teaching staff accounted for over 68 per cent of the total staff. During 1963-64 the number of highschools rose to 140 with 30,552 pupils and 1,266 teachers. The percentage of trained teaching staff increased to 70 in the year 1963-64. Freeships worth Rs. 12,68,807 were granted to about 20,000 pupils in 1962-63 and of Rs. 14,83,467 to 25,000 pupils in 1963-64. Amount worth Rs. 41,212 and Rs. 47,745 were spent in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively towards extending benefits to the children of Goldsmiths, of political sufferers, of female teachers, of military personnel and others.

10.43 Rs. 8,495 were distributed as grants to 206 rural libraries in 1962-63. In 1963-64, Rs. 3,350 were granted to 293 libraries.

10.44 Social Welfare :

An amount of Rs. 4,91,257 was spent in 1962-63 on various social welfare activities among which some important activities included were education, health, employment finance, legal advice to the scheduled caste people and removal of untouchability. During 1963-64 these activities were undertaken with additional funds.

10.45 Public Works :

Roads : An amount of Rs. 11,03,570 was spent in 1962-63 on various types of road construction and maintenance of 1420 miles of roads. During 1963-64 the road mileage increased by 34 miles and an amount of Rs. 23,56,853 was spent for construction and maintenance of the roads.

10.46 Buildings : Construction and maintenance of public buildings costing Rs. 79,987 were undertaken in 1962-63. In 1963-64 Rs. 2,66,741 were sanctioned for similar purpose of which Rs. 1,18,581 were for school buildings alone.

10.47 Minor Irrigation Works : The works transferred by the Local Boards were incomplete and as such Rs. 18,320 were provided in 1962-63 and Rs. 25,000 in 1963-64 for completion of the 13 minor irrigation works.

10.48 Public Health :

The number of dispensaries in 1962-63 and 1963-64 was as under :

	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
Ayurvedic	14	12
Alopathic	5	5
Primary Health centres	7	11

10.49 In order to prevent spread of diseases like small pox and cholera due measures like disinfection of wells opening of isolation wards, and cholera inoculations etc. were undertaken during these years.

10.50 Under the Family Planning Programme 1013 operations were made in 1962-63. During 1963-64 additional efforts were made to propagate family planning measures and accordingly 2260 persons were operated during 1963-64.

10.51 Municipalities :

All the six towns in the Sangli district have municipal committees established under the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901. The year of establishment the term of elected body, the 1961 population, the number of elected councillors and the number of reserved seats are shown below for each municipality separately.

Table No. 82

Year of establishment, Term of office, no. of councillors and reserved seats of Municipalities in Sangli district.

Name of Municipality.	Year of Establishment.	Statutory term in years	1961. Population.	Total No. of Municipal Councillors.	Seats reserved		
					Sched-ule caste	Sche- dule Tribes	Women
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Sangli	1876	4	73,838	33	2	-	3
Miraj	1875	4	53,345	29	1	-	3
Iran-Isapur	1853	4	20,817	15	1	-	2
Ashta	1853	4	14,390	15	2	-	2
Tasgaon	1865	4	16,649	15	1	-	2
Vita	1854	4	13,391	15	2	-	2

10.52 The six municipalities cover 100 per cent of the urban population and 15.64 per cent of the total 1961 population of the district.

10.53 The following table will show the income and expenditure position of the municipalities in Sangli district.

Table No. 83

Income and Expenditure of all Municipalities in Sangli district for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Per capita	
			Income (Rs.)	Expendi- ture (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1962-63	36,67,858	50,70,116	19.66	26.35
1963-64	37,25,997	28,34,	19.36	14.75

The sudden drop in expenditure in the year 1963-64 is attributed to the low expenditure of Sangli Municipality in that year when compared to that in the previous year. In 1962-63 the expenditure of Sangli Municipality was 26,52,906 which fell to Rs. 10,77,543 in 1963-64.

10.54 The per capita incidence of municipal tax is found to be the highest in Sangli and lowest in Ashta. The per capita tax in each municipal area is as follows.

Table No. 84

Per capita tax in the **six** municipal areas:

Year	Municipal areas					
	Sangli	Miraj	Ashta	Vita	Iran Islampur	Tasgaon
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1962-63	28.70	8.30	1.39	6.74	10.81	7.34
1963-64	26.05	11.74	2.58	N.A.	11.40	8.85

10.55 The primary functions of the municipalities are maintenance of public health and sanitation, provision of adequate water supply and good drainage system and enforcement of certain Acts such as Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Vaccination Act, Shops and Establishments Act. Besides these there is a wide range of activities to perform such as market facilities, gardens street lights, housing of employees, maintenance of roads, maternity homes and dispensaries, primary education and the like.

10.56 The Sangli Municipality constructed a new R.C.C. Reservoir of the capacity of 1 lakh gallons in the Vasant Housing colony near Vishrambag station. The work of laying of pipe line along Sangli Tasgaon Road, to supply water to the Industrial Estate, Sangli is in progress. The scheme of underground drainage in Sangli town has been finalised and the sanction of the Government is awaited. The new Harijan colony situated near Balaji Mill is provided with pucca roads and all the streets have been electrified, quarters have been built and provided free of charge to 56 scavengers and 85 sweepers.

10.57 In Miraj town, the underground drainage scheme, undertaken by the Govt. Agency is nearing completion in its 1st stage and the second stage will be taken in hand very soon.

10.58 The water supply is done on scientific lines, the filtration works are completed and filtered water is being supplied even in rainy season too. Free water posts have been erected in poor localities, the charges being borne by the Miraj Municipality. The Harijan employees have been provided with free quarters in Harijan colonies and those who are not provided with, are paid House Rent Allowance at Rs. 4 p.m.

10.59 The Miraj town has been developing towards west and as such new roads have been constructed. The old murum roads have been converted to metal roads and the metal roads are being converted in to asphalt roads.

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## CHAPTER NO. XI

### PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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#### 11.1 Preface :

The formation of the State of Maharashtra before the commencement of the III Five Year Plan, set the wheels of plan programming on the right track of an all sided growth of the States economy. The economic problems of the State were discussed and rediscussed by the experts at all levels and in the light of the expert opinion the III Five Year Plan of the State of Maharashtra, incorporating the objectives, policy and programmes of development was prepared during 1961.

11.2 The plan seeks to build an agro-industrial society in the State. A balanced and repaid growth in both the fields of agriculture and industry, large as well as small is aimed at. The economic planning not only visualises a high rate of growth in income and employment, expansion of social services and amenities over a period of 15 to 20 years but also hopes to eradicate the various imbalances that prevail in almost all walks of present day economy.

11.3 Keeping in view the above objective the planners have desired to utilise to the fullest extent possible, the natural and the human resources available in this State. The experience of planning in the past gives sufficient room for optimism regarding the States capacity to generate a high rate of growth of economic development. At the end of the III Five Year Plan, it is expected that the output potential of the State of Maharashtra will increase over 30 percent. The experiment of the decentralisation of power during 1962 has proved to be fruitful in effectively implementing the plan programme. The new leadership that is forthcoming from all levels is facing the challenge of the Plan and the public at large is becoming more and more plan conscious minded. It is through proper planning and implementation of plan schemes successfully that we hope to see our posterity economically prosperous and living in harness.

#### 11.4 Size of the State Plan :

The objectives of plans will be unreliable if the resources at the disposal are inadequate. The size of the plan is determined on the basis of the States resources and the supplementary assistance given by the centre. The plan outlay is fixed at Rs. 390 crores comprising of Rs. 224 crores to be found by State Govt. and Rs. 166 crores of Central Assistance. The size of the 3rd Plan is practically double the size of the 2nd plan, the plan outlay in the 2nd plan being Rs. 204.41 crores. The per capita plan out lay may be taken to have gone up from Rs. 57.74 in the 2nd plan period to Rs. 98.72 during the 3rd Five Year Plan.



11.5 Besides this the complementary out-lay of the other agencies has also to be taken in to consideration. The total of the complementary outlays of the agencies like Reserve Bank of India, All India Commodity Committees, Industrial Boards, Land Development Banks, Finance Corporations and above all the Govt. of India, is of the order of Rs. 125 crores.

11.6 The allocation of resources to the various sectors of the economy has got to be done very carefully. The limited resources at the disposal, the inter dependence of inputs in economic activities in different sectors and a number of related problems have to be weights and reconciled, priorities fixed, before a balance is struck in the allocation of resources. During the 3rd Plan higher priorities have been given to the programmes of agro-industrial development and the development of essential social services like primary education, rural water supply, control of communicable diseases etc.

11.7 Sangli District Plan allocation :

The plan schemes have been classified according to whether they shower benefits over a particular district, more than one district in a division, or many districts irrespective of the division. Thus the schemes may be district level schemes, Divisional level or State level schemes. Of the 390 crores of Rs. total plan outlay nearly 129 crores of rupees have been allocated towards the district level schemes. The allocation towards the district level schemes in Poona region is Rs. 40.41 crores and that for Sangli district is Rs. 5.25 crores. Thus the plan provision for Sangli district amounts to 3.8 per cent of the provision for district level schemes for the entire State and nearly 13 per cent of the provision for Poona Division. Since in a district the divisional as well as State level schemes may be in operation, and since this review is based on the achievements of the district level schemes only, it may be made clear at this stage that quite a sizable amount of benefits are also accruing to this district under the other divisional and State level schemes.

Allocations over different heads of development :

The following is the allocation of plan outlay over different heads.

	(Rupees)	Per cent to total plan outlay
1) Agriculture -	2,70,99,000	52
2) Co-op. & C.D.	1,01,42,000	19
3) Industry & mining	6,71,000	1
4) Transport and Communication	64,10,000	12
5) Social Services	82,02,000	16
	5,25,24,000	100

11.8 This reveals that Agricultural programmes receive the highest share i.e. 52 per cent of the plan provision for the district. Among agricultural programme soil conservation alone claims 1.51 crores of Rs. Next comes minor irrigation / Rs. 0.54 crores. There is no provision for land development and that for forests and fisheries is insignificant.

11.9 The provision for Co-operation and Community Development, Transport and Communication and Social Services forms 19 per cent, 12 per cent and 16 per cent respectively of the total plan outlay for this district. Looking to the further break up under Social Services it is observed that more weightage is given to housing, public health, medical and nursing and general education.

11.10 The provision for industry is minimum, to the tune of Rs. 6.71 lakhs i.e. only about 1.28 per cent of the total.

11.11 Per capita plan provision :

The 1961 Census population of Sangli district is 12.31 lakhs. The plan provision for this district is of the order of Rs. 525 lakhs. Thus it can be seen that the per capita plan outlay during the III plan is Rs. 42.7 with the break up over different heads of developments as follows -

agril. programmes	Rs. 27
Co-op. & C.D.	Rs. 8
Social services	Rs. 7
Transport & communication	Rs. 5

and remaining for industry and mining.

11.12 Classification of schemes by size of their plan provision :

Out of the 65 district level schemes for which plan provision is made there are 3 schemes each with a provision of above 50 lakhs of Rs. The total allocation for the three schemes namely, Const.-I, C.D.-I & T&C-10 alone is Rs. 2.73 crores i.e. more than half of the allocation to all the district schemes in question.

11.13 The other schemes have been grouped according to range of plan provision as below.

Rs.	less than Rs. 1 lakh	-	24	schemes
"	1 lakh to 5	"	22	"
"	5 " to 10	"	10	"
"	10 " to 25	"	4	"
"	25 " to 50	"	2	"

The schemes in the last group are :

- (i) MIN-7 with provision of Rs. 26.25 lakhs
- (ii) MLK-3 with provision of Rs. 31.25 lakhs.

11.14 Progress of Expenditure :

The following table gives the progress of expenditure during the 1st three years of the Third Five Year Plan, according to different heads of development.

Table No. 85

Yearwise expenditure classified by heads of development.

Head of development	Plan outlay	Expenditure during			Col(3)+ Col(4)+ Col(5)	Percent of plan outlay utilized.
		1961-1962 (Rs. in lakhs)	1962-1963	1963-1964		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I Agriculture.	270.99	33.45	67.57	78.56	179.58	66.3
II Co-operation & Comm. Development.	101.42	21.54	29.46	24.19	75.19	74.1
III Industry & mining.	6.71	0.13	0.58	0.19	0.90	13.4
IV Transport & communication.	64.10	13.16	4.31	8.95	26.42	41.2
V Social Services	82.02	8.94	11.32	18.47	38.73	47.2
Total	525.24	77.22	113.24	130.36	320.82	61.1

The percentages of yearwise expenditure to total plan outlay are :

1961-62	-	14.7	Per cent
1962-63	-	21.6	" "
1963-64	-	24.8	" "
T o t a l	-	61.1	" "

11.15 By the end of 3rd year of the 3rd Five Year Plan the total expenditure actually incurred is to the tune of 61 per cent which is definitely keeping up with the expected rate of expenditure. However the headwise expenditure has not followed the even rate of expenditure. The expenditure on Agricultural programmes and Co-operation and Community Development show a marked higher percent of expenditure as against very poor expenditure of 13.4 per cent on Industry and mining. Progress of expenditure on Transport, Communication and Social Services is slightly behind the expected rate at the end of 1963-64.

11.16 The actual expenditure on Agriculture and Social Services during 1963-64 is considerable higher than the expenditure in the previous years. The expenditure on Co-operation and Community Development appears to keep steady pace throughout the three years of the plan. However expenditure on industry and mining showed a marked decline during 1963-64 over that in the previous year.

11.17 Under Agricultural programmes there are 31 schemes of which 3 schemes have no plan provision. They are AGR-35 Propagation of agro Economic Practices, LAND-1- Consolidation of holdings and FSH-23-Development of co-operative fisheries.

11.18 The schemes showing more than 50 per cent total expenditure till the end of 1963-64 are AGR-21,31, MIN-1,2,7, AH-8, FOR-7.8 schemes show expenditure between 25 per cent to 50 per cent, 3 between 10 per cent to 25 per cent and 4 below 10 per cent of the total plan outlay.

11.19 The following 6 schemes have not been implemented - AGR-27,28, AH-7, FOR-1, FSH-10 and WM-5 and thus have not incurred any expenditure at all.

11.20 As regards co-operation and community development there are 9 schemes, 5 under co-operation and 4 under Community Development.

11.21 Schemes showing total expenditure more than 50 per cent during the 3 years of the plan are COP-1,3,11,12 C.D.-1 and CD-3.

11.22 Scheme COP-9 is not at all implemented and scheme CD-4 is put in operation only during 1963-64 which shows less than 10 per cent expenditure of the plan provision.

11.23 Scheme CD-9 was implemented during 1961-62 and 1962-63, however during 1963-64 no expenditure has been incurred on it. Expenditure on scheme CD-4 is less than 10 per cent of the total outlay.

11.24 The provision for expenditure under the head Industry and mining is very low. Of the 4 district level schemes- IND-10, SSI-11,12 & 16, schemes IND-10 and SSI-16 have no plan provision for expenditure.

11.25 Expenditure during 1962-63 and 1963-64 on the remaining two schemes SSI-11,12 show progressive increase over the very poor expenditure during the 1st year 1961-62. Expenditure on scheme SSI-11 rose to 6.1 per cent in ~~1962~~ 1962-63 and to 3.0 per cent in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. Expenditure on scheme SSI-12 rose to 10.6 per cent in 1962-63 and fell to 2.7 per cent in the year 1963-64. The total expenditure so far during the 3 years of the plan period on Industry and mining schemes in this district is only Rs. 90,000 out of the plan outlay of Rs. 6,71,000 i.e. only 13.4 per cent which is very poor.

11.26 Under Transport and Communication there are 3 schemes T&C-6,10 and 12 with plan outlays of 10.00, 52.50 and 1.60 lakhs of rupees respectively. Percentages of expenditure during 1962-63 on these schemes were 7.3 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 20 per cent respectively and those in 1963-64 were 14.5 per cent, 13.4 per cent and 30 per cent respectively showing a progressive trend. During the 3 years of the 3rd Five Year Plan 41.2 per cent of the total plan outlay of Rs. 64.10 lakhs has been spent which is not upto the mark.

11.27 There are 23 schemes under Social Services-6 under General Education, 1 Technical education, 1 Medical and nursing, 5 under Public Health, 2 under water supply, 4 under housing, 1 social welfare and 3 under Labour welfare.

11.28 Under General education, expenditure on schemes GE-1 and 4 is satisfactory whereas that on GE-18 is very poor. Schemes GE-3 and GE-8 have not been implemented. The per cent of expenditure during 1962-63 and 1963-64 on the schemes under General Education were 10.1 per cent and 26.3 per cent respectively and the total so far spent in the 3 years period is over 39.2 per cent of the plan provision of Rs. 13.61 lakhs.

11.29 The scheme under technical education with the outlay of Rs. 1,33,000 has not been implemented so far.

11.30 Expenditure on scheme MED-1 under the head Medical and Nursing, during 1962-63 was 20.6 per cent and during 1963-64, 12.6 per cent and the per cent of total expenditure so far during the 3 years comes to 61.4 per cent which is definitely in keeping with the expected target of expenditure.

11.31 Under Public Health expenditure has been incurred on schemes PH-4 and PH-7 only during the year 1963-64. They were not implemented earlier. Over 37.3 per cent of the plan outlay on these two schemes have been spent during only one year (1963-64). Expenditure on schemes PH-1, PH-2 and PH-8 show good progress. The percentages of expenditure on public health schemes in 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 15.8 per cent and 40.7 per cent respectively.

11.32 There are two schemes WS-5 and WS-6 under water supply, with total plan provision of 3.25 lakhs of Rupees. Scheme WS-6 was not implemented during 1961-62 and 1962-63. The percentage of expenditure on water supply during 1962-63 was only 3 per cent and that during 1963-64 was 9.8 per cent which do not show a happy picture of good water supply.

11.33 Of the 4 housing schemes HSG-1,2,4 and 5 schemes, HSG-1 & 2 have not been implemented and scheme HSG-5 is as good as not implemented because there is no progress of expenditure since the end of year 1961-62. The only remaining scheme HSG-4 show progress though very poor. 5.4 per cent in 1961-62, 3.3 per cent in 1962-63 and 10.2 per cent in the year 1963-64. On the whole the progress on the housing schemes is very unsatisfactory i.e. only about 18.9 per cent of the plan provision has been spent so far.

11.34 There is one scheme SW-11 under Social Welfare and 3 schemes - LAB-1,5 and 6 under Labour and Labour Welfare. The expenditure on scheme SW-11 during the 1st year of the 3rd plan itself was 80 per cent. The expenditure during 1962-63 was Rs. 22,000 and that during 1963-64 was Rs. 24,000. Thus exceeding the plan outlay of Rs. 25,000 by Rs. 41,000 the total expenditure during the three years being Rs. 66,000.

11.35 Under Labour Welfare, scheme LAB-1 showed marked progress. Of the outlay of Rs. 5.84 lakhs during the 3rd Five Year Plan period, expenditure during the period 1962-63 to 1963-64 was of the rank of 5.16 lakhs of Rs. i.e. 88.3 per cent of the plan provision.

The other two schemes LAB-5 & 6 have not been implemented.

11.36 Physical Achievements :

The actual physical progress achieved so far i.e. till the end of the 3rd year of the Third Five Year Plan under the different sectors is briefly summarised below.

11.37 Agricultural Production :

One of the object of the plan is to achieve self sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry (as raw material) and exports. There should be simultaneous growth of agriculture and industry to provide the nucleus of a mutually supporting market structure. The programme of improvement of agric. productivity in the State will have to depend largely on the extension of irrigation facilities, supply of improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers and improved agricultural practices. Additional measures like land improvement, soil conservation and crop protection are necessary to increase the yield per acre of land.

11.38 The total outlay for the 3rd Five Year Plan for the 10 district level schemes under the sub head- Agricultural Production is Rs. 24.04 lakhs. The development contemplated during the 5 years period is propagation of improved agricultural implements by supply of 4,144 iron ploughs and 1,400 dry farming sets to cover by intensive cultivation programme, land under rice 70,000 acres, under wheat 2,000, under other cereals 47,000 sugarcane 2000, Groundnut 1000 and tobacco- 26000 acres. Besides this under horticultural development it is envisaged to extend the area under fruits by 1000 acres and rejuvenation of mango trees over 1000 acres. Over 46,000 tons of town compost and 3000 tons of green manuring is aimed at under local development of manuring programme. The target for rural compost production (not available). Plant protection by subsidised aerial spraying over 30,000 acres, supply of 60 plant protection appliances and establishment of 4 seed farms are still some other objectives of plan programme.

11.39 The progress during the period of 1st three years of this plan do not show many remarkable achievements fulfilling the desired output. The programme of intensive cultivation could cover the acreage as under

	Rice	Wheat	Other cereals
1961-62	7242	-	-
1962-63	-	-	-
1963-64	6760	128	22378

11.40 Extension of area under Sugarcane was 3940 acres in 1963-64, under fruit trees it was 339 acres in 1961-62 250 acres in 1962-63 and 183 acres in 1963-64. Rejuvenation of mango trees over 10, 356 and 19 acres during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Schemes for development of oil seeds and tobacco were not implemented during the period of these three years.

11.41 Production of local manures show the following progress :

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Town compost (Tons)	3443	359	--
Rural compost( " )	12372	-	--
Green manuring(B.Mds)	2698	1466	2324

11.42 Land Development : / and to

To reduce the number of holdings ~~by~~ consolidate small pieces of lands to form economic units is one of the aim under land development. With the legislations land to the tiller and ceiling of land holdings a large programme of consolidation of holdings is undertaken in the Third plan. In Sangli district the plan target is consolidation of 2,10,000 acres of holdings in 100 villages. Against this the progress achieved in the period of three years is satisfactory. During 1961-62 area of 20,801 acres in 18 villages during 1962-63 area of 21,266 acres in 20 villages and during 1963-64 area of 23,301 acres in 21 villages was covered making a total of 65,368 acres of land holdings in about 59 villages.

11.43 Soil Conservation :

The development programme under the 3rd five year plan for the district includes contour bunding of 3 lakhs of acres of land. The yearwise progress is as below.

1961-62	-	29,538	acres
1962-63	-	40,362	"
1963-64	-	40,869	"
		=====	
		1,10,769	"
		=====	

The progress appears to be rather slow in this respect. The target of 3 lakhs of acres will not be covered at this rate.

11.44 Minor Irrigation :

The targets fixed for the period of 5 years are :

- i) Construction of 3000 irrigation wells
- ii) installation of 1500 pump sets
- iii) organising 26 co-operative lift irrigation societies in the district.

The irrigation potential expected to be created by all these programmes is about 20,116 acres by the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

11.45 A substantial progress has been achieved during the 1st three years of the plan period. 2878 irrigation wells, 2526 pumping sets installations, organisation of 25 societies for lift irrigation are the achievements of the 3 years period ending March 1964. The exact figure of area put under irrigation is not available.

11.46 Animal Husbandry :

Planned breeding of quality livestock and elimination of uneconomic cattle population is the objective of the plan programme and it is contemplated to construct 4 buildings for housing veterinary dispensaries, location of centres for pure breeds of cattle, establishment of breeding societies and maintenance of 94 premium bulls.

11.47 The progress of construction of building is good. 2 buildings are ready and 3 are in the state of completion. Of the ~~xxx~~ grant of Rs. 33,000 under District Premium bulls ~~xx~~ scheme amount spent so far is Rs. 17,000 only for maintenance of 37 premium bulls. The programmes for cattle breeding centres and organising the breeding societies has not been taken up and thus progress in general under the head 'Animal Husbandry is unsatisfactory.

11.48 Dairy Development :

Under the district level schemes MLK-3 and MLK-11 it is contemplated to have a well-equipped Milk Dairy at Miraj and organise and assist co-operative milk supplying societies. The construction of the Dairy building at Miraj is in advance stage of progress and machinery worth Rs. 96,000 was purchased in 1961-62, Rs. 14,000 in 1962-63 and Rs. 3000 in year 1963-64. For the purpose of this dairy 34 acres of land has also been acquired. 14 co-op. milk societies have been started during the 1st two years of the plan. 15 societies have been given assistance and aid.

The milk supply from Miraj Dairy is yet to commence.

11.49 Forests :

The importance of afforestation has now been realised in the field of agriculture. The forests are as necessary as rainfall and rivers and fertile lands to the nation. The destruction of forests have proved to hamper the agricultural production in so many ways.

11.50 Under the district level schemes of the 3rd Five Year Plan in Sangli district it is desired to afforest at least 900 acres of area. The progress in the period of first three years show good progress particularly during the year 1963-64. During 1961-62 80 acres were afforested, during 1962-63 -180 acres, whereas during 1963-64 as much as 350 acres area has been afforested.



11.51 The scheme to provide technical guidance and financial assistance to Village Panchayats to develop forests and pastures for creating remunerative assets has however not been implemented so far.

11.52 Fisheries :

The five year development programme of the district provides for supply of fisheries requisits namely, 545 Kg. of Nylon, 900 Kg. of cotton twine, stocking of 25000 baby fishes, netting of 6750 Kg. of fish and financial assistance to 6 fisheries co-op. societies. During 1961-62 actual achievements were 59 Kg. supply of cotton twine, 4100 fish stocking and 1141 Kg. of netting, where as during the next two years the achievements show a good progress namely supply of 34 Kg. of Nylon, 206 Kg. of cotton twine, 1225 Kg. of stocking and 3977 Kg. of fish netting during 1962-63 and supply of 68 Kg. Nylon 431 Kg. cotton twine, 12000 Kg. stocking and 1442 Kg. of netting during 1963-64. The assistance to 5 co-operative societies and 3 individuals was also given during 1963-64.

11.53 The schemes to assist marketing and transporting of fish and developing of co-operative societies have not been put in operation as yet.

11.54 Warehousing and marketing :

There are two district schemes under the above head WM-1 and WM-5 of which WM-5 is not implemented so far. The scheme WM-1 provides for regulation of one agricultural produce market, financial assistance by way of loans and subsidy to 10 market committees. The achievement in respect of regulating one agriculture produce market has been achieved in the 1st year of this plan namely 1961-62. During 1962-63 8 market committees were given financial assistance whereas during 1963-64 subsidy to only 4 market committees have been given .

11.55 Co-operation :

The credit facilities necessary to the cultivators must be increased to enhance the agricultural production. The co-operative credit societies must thrive throughout the country and well-establish to fulfill the requirements of agricultural sector.

11.56 The scheme for strengthening the co-operative structure aims at revitalising the existing co-op. societies, opening of new branches of co-operative banks and land development banks, increase membership in Agricultural primary societies and short, medium and long term credit facilities. The progress during 1962-63 and 1963-64 is far ahead of that in 1961-62. Progress in respect of revitalising of credit societies in 1961-62 was 9 societies whereas in 1963-64 it was 68. Branches of the District Co-operative Credit banks were opened at 1 & 3 centres during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Progress in respect of membership in Agriculture primaries is encouraging. During 1963-64 10,100 members were registered as against 7154 in 1962-63.

The target of short term credit supply of Rs. 360 lakhs has been exceeded during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64. Credit worth Rs. 236.96 lakh and Rs. 232.23 lakhs were advanced during these two years respectively. Medium term credit advanced during the same two years amount to Rs. 3.47 lakhs and Rs. 9.66 lakhs respectively as against the plan target of Rs. 33 lakhs. The target of long term credit is Rs. 151 lakhs and credits advanced during 1962-63 and 1963-64 are Rs. 35.48 lakhs and 2.45 lakhs. The progress in respect of medium and long term credits is therefore not very satisfactory.

11.57 Under the scheme of development of co-operative marketing, it was envisaged to open 1 district marketing society, 2 primary marketing societies, construction of 5 medium godowns and 60 godowns in rural areas. The progress during 1961-62 was not very satisfactory. However in 1962-63 commendable work has been done in this respect. 1 District marketing society and 2 primary marketing societies have been established and 25 medium godowns and 20 rural godowns constructed in the district during 1962-63. No further progress is seen during 1963-64. With the change in agricultural methods co-operative farming is expected to play a vital role and accordingly schemes have been put in operation to organising co-operative farming societies of small formers having uneconomic land holdings, assisting them with loan & subsidy for godown-cum-cattle shed, land improvement and share capital contribution. The societies in non-pilot areas will not be assisted in respect of share capital contribution. The district schemes provide for organising of such 10 and 22 societies in pilot and non pilot areas respectively. The progress in respect of pilot areas is satisfactory and fulfills the plan target of organising 10 societies assistance of loans and share capital worth Rs. 1.05 lakhs to these farming societies during 1963-64. The progress of co-operative farming societies outside pilot areas is also satisfactory. Of the 22 societies planned, 3 and 6 co-operative farming societies have been established during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively and assistance worth Rs. 0.95 lakhs and Rs. 0.76 lakhs given during these two years by way of loans and subsidy.

11.58 The scheme of opening of 4 grain depots with a plan provision of Rs. 20,000 has not been implemented.

11.59 Community Development :

The entire district was covered for C.D. programme before the commencement of the Third Plan. The development programme included in the third plan of the district envisages conversion of 34 C.P.A. unit blocks from P.E.S. stage to intensive stage of development called stage-I. Thus talukas Shirala and Walwa entered stage I by the end of 1963-64.

11.60 The centrally sponsored scheme of local development works programme inviting 50 per cent people's contribution to meet the cost of such works provides development of roads, water supply, school building etc. The achievements are :

Construction of works - 70 so far &  
82 in progress as on  
31-3-1964.

11.61 The Village Panchayats in backward areas which are found to be short of funds are given special assistance under one of the C.D. schemes. An amount of Rs. 1.57 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme. The no. of village panchayats who received such special assistance was 136 in 1962-63 and the amount granted was Rs. 20,000. No assistance has been given during 1963-64 during the 1st year (1961-62) 134 Village Panchayats received Rs. 35,000 grants by way of special assistance.

11.62 Small Scale Industries :

Schemes to organise and assist co-operative societies of village artisans, craftsmen, weavers etc. with a plan provision of Rs. 6.71 lakhs, have made progress, though not very satisfactory. One industrial co-operative for handcrafts has been established in 1962-63 and 7 co-op. societies were given financial assistance in 1963-64. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 13,000 in 1962-63 and Rs. 9000 in 1963-64.

11.63 During 1962-63, 2 hand loom weavers co-op. societies were organised, financial assistance was given to 22 weavers and tools and equipment were supplied to 4 weavers, with an expenditure of Rs. 40,000. Progress during 1963-64 appears to have **slowed down**. Assistance in the form of tools and equipment worth Rs. 10,000 is granted to 41 weavers only.

11.64 Road Development :

Importance of roads development in rural areas cannot be neglected. Each village should have all-weather access or approach road to taluka and district place from the view point of administration, social and cultural life and economic aspects.

11.65 An outlay of Rs. 64.10 lakhs is provided in the district plan for development of roads in sugarcane areas construction of bridges and district roads and village approach roads. Compared to the year 1961-62, progress of work in 1962-63 and 1963-64 is not very encouraging. During 1962-63 achievements were concreting of 1.15 miles of Karad-Tasgaon road, construction of one bridge and 1.75 miles of district roads, 2 village approach roads measuring 11 miles, whereas in 1963-64, **only** 1.25 miles of district roads were constructed and construction of 2 bridges is reported to be in progress.

11.66 Education :

To provide adequate educational facilities in rural areas to bring to the fore the latent energies of the people for national building activities is one of the objective of the planning. The third plan seeks to provide the essential needs of free universal and compulsory education in the primary stage of Std. I to IV, to reorient the pattern of secondary education and to decentralise the arrangements for higher education.

11.67 The district plan schemes targets aim at enrollment of 6500 pupils, appointment of 130 teachers. The achievement in respect of appointment of teachers has excelled the target by more than 2 times. 309 teachers were appointed during 1963-64. During 1962-63, 84 teachers were appointed. The strength of additional students enrolled in schools is not available, though it can be safely assumed to have equally excelled the target fixed for the plan period.

11.68 The scheme for conversion of ordinary schools in to basic type has not been implemented the reason may be attributed to shortage of trained staff. Provision is also made to help teachers by way of stipend and loans to undergo basic training. Accordingly during 1962-63, 212 teachers and during 1963-64 as many as 126 primary teachers could avail of the benefits under this scheme.

11.69 The plan also envisaged construction of 205 class rooms for primary education but no progress is done in this respect. The scheme for pension benefits to about 4000 teachers has not been implemented.

11.70 Under the scheme of scholarships to pupils 12 students were awarded merit scholarships during 1963-64, worth Rs. 3000.

On the technical education, the scheme to develop existing polytechnics has not been implemented.

#### 11.71 Public Health :

The health plan comprises of 4 aspects (i) improvement of curative services in hospitals and dispensaries by providing better equipment and additional beds, (ii) controlling spread of communicable diseases and to prevent epidemics, (iii) basic services for maternal and child health in the rural areas and (iv) improvement in supply of good drinking water and housing. The scheme of construction of Civil Hospital building at Sangli has been fully implemented now. The number of additional beds provided in the hospital is 62.

11.72 2 additional health centres have been opened in rural areas during 1963-64 as against the plan target of 10 for the whole plan period.

11.73 The scheme for eradication of malaria has been continued in the Third plan also. All the villages have been covered under this scheme and it is expected that malaria will be wiped out completely by the end of the Third plan.

11.74 The B.C.G. vaccination scheme and the scheme of vaccination against small pox have been continued in the Third plan and good progress has been made in this behalf.

11.75 On the side of family planning, the plan provides Rs. 4.04 lakhs of which Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 29,000 have been spent only during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The no. of vasectomy operations performed during these two years were 935 and 1165 respectively.

The vasectomy unit to be established in the district has not been set so far. More efforts are necessary to intensify the campaign of family planning to control the rapid growth of population.

11.76 The availability of good drinking water for each village has been a problem through out the past. The plan seeks to provide safe drinking water to each village. A number of villages have to depend on either on distant source of water like a flowing river or stream or on private wells in the village. The primary responsibility of providing this amenity to villagers is put on local authorities viz. Village Panchayats.

11.77 The progress is not very satisfactory only 15 villages have been provided with wells during 1962-63. 17 wells were dug during the year 1962-63 and 26 during 1963-6 in the rural areas. Besides, only one Village Panchayat was assisted with loans to undertake scheme of water supply and drainage.

11.78 Housing :

The problem of housing has not been given due consideration. There is acute shortage of houses. Some of the villages are facing paucity of house sites. The problem in urban areas is very much appalling. The migration of population to urban centres, industrialisation, growth in population and absence of proper town planning have resulted in terrific congestion in big cities and towns. The construction activity is not keeping pace with the growth of population. The district schemes in the Third plan expect to achieve progress in this aspect by constructing tenement for industrial labour, assistance to individuals and societies for construction of houses for low income group, extending gaathan areas for providing additional space for housing and assisting Village Panchayats for reconstructing or building new houses in accordance with the revised layout, enabling them to provide additional facilities of roads, drainage, open space, community building etc. The total outlay for the district under the Third Plan is of Rs. 13.70 lakhs of which only Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 91,000 have been spent during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

11.79 The target of selection of model villages for purpose of village housing projects is 33 for the 3rd Five Year Plan. During 1961-62, 15 villages have been selected, during 1962-63- 18 villages and during 1963-64 6 villages have been selected for this purpose.

11.80 Social Welfare :

A tentative provision of Rs. 25,000 is made to extend welfare activities for women, children and handicapped persons. The activities are carried out by various voluntary organisations, with assistance from State and Central Govt. and Central Social Welfare Board. Under the scheme amounts of Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 24,000 have been spent during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and the physical achievements were opening of 10 maternity homes, 38 balwadies, 11 literacy centres, and 18 art and crafts classes during

1962-63 and opening of 6 maternity homes, 33 balwadies, 23 literacy centres and 22 art and crafts classes during 1963-64.

11.81      Labour Welfare :

The problems of industrial labour pertain mainly to improvement of their working conditions, recreational facilities and facilities for learning alternative trades etc. In the district plan 5.91 lakh Rs. have been provided for the schemes under this head. Under the scheme of Technical training training facilities to 250 craftsmen is envisaged, against this 196 craftsmen have been reported to be under training during 1963-64. The other two schemes of extension of ~~xxxx~~ employment service and collection of employment market information have not been implemented so far.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

11.82      The Community Development programme in 1952, and the National Extension service which was an application on a wider scale of the C.D. Programme have been launched to transfer the social and economic life of the rural areas, to bring about a new awakening in the minds of rural inhabitants and to enable them to participate in their own developmental activities. Poverty, illiteracy, unhygienic conditions of living, prevalence of dogmas and prejudices, traditional ways of farming yielding low production were the problems which needed an intense desired from among the villagers to bring about a radical change in the face of rural depressed life. The C.D.N.E.S. Programme was thus designed to help the villagers to help themselves to bring about this change over.

11.83      Both C.D. and N.E.S. programmes include programme for extension of agriculture, promotion of education, to improve hygienic conditions, to provide incentives for rural arts crafts and industry, to provide housing and other amenities and introduce social services.

11.84      The distinction between C.D. and N.E.S. programmes was later abolished by introducing the five year stages of development of the areas known as stage I and stage II blocks. During the 1st stage each block is to spend on developmental activity Rs. 12 lakhs over 5 years whereas in stage II the ceiling of expenditure is limited to Rs. 5 lakhs over 5 years of period. This is so because it is expected that the degree of success attained in the first stage in the community block will help the block to rely more on its own resources. The intensive development in the first five years stage which will gear up the economic activity will keep pace of development to continue even with an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs in the second stage of 5 years.

11.85      Coverage of C.D. Programme :

The following table will show the coverage of the blocks in Sangli district under the C.D. Programme.

Table No. 86

Coverage of C.D. Programme as on 31st March 1964.

Block	Stage	Date of inauguration of the present stage.	C.P.A. size	Villages & Towns covered.	Area in Sq. miles.	1961 Population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Jath	I	2-10-60	1.5	97	874	1,38,983
2. Khanapur (Post stage)	II	1-7-59	2.5	130	839	2,22,563
3. Miraj	II	1-4-63	3.5	96	624	3,73,139
4. Shirala	I	2-10-61	1.0	80	246	89,845
5. Tasgaon	II	1-4-60	2.5	71	434	2,02,753
6. Walwa	I	1-4-62	2.5	58	300	2,03,423
T o t a l			13.5	532	3317	12,30,716

11.86      It will be seen that the entire district is covered under the C.D. Programme. Blocks Khanapur and Tasgaon have entered the post stage II after completion of 5 years of stage II. Together they make 5 C.P.A. size blocks covering 199 villages and 2 towns.

11.87      Under the intensive development phase of Stage I, Jath, Shirala and Walwa blocks constitute 5 C.P.A. size blocks and cover 233 villages and two towns.

11.88      Miraj Block is in Stage II phase and has 3.5 C.P.A. size blocks. This is the second largest C.P.A. Pattern block in the State and stands first in Poona Division as far as C.P.A. size is concerned. It covers 94 villages and two towns.

11.89      In terms of population the block of one C.P.A. pattern should cover approximately population of 66,000. The average population covered by one C.P.A. block in Sangli district is 91,000 ( as per 1961 Census). It is highest in Miraj Block, the average being 1,07,000 and lowest in Tasgaon- 81,000.

11.90      Expenditure :

The table given below indicates comparative picture of expenditure per C.P.A. Unit in each taluka of Sangli district during 1962-63 and 1963-64. The total expenditure, excluding committed expenditure, on Community Development in the five C.D. Blocks Jath, Khanapur, Miraj, Shirala & Tasgaon was Rs. 23,10,000 in 1962-63 and -----

Rs. 9,67,000 in 1963-64. The expenditure of Walwa block which entered first year of Stage I in 1963-64 was Rs. 3,37,000. Thus these figures show a fall in expenditure in 1963-64 to the level of 41.8 percent when the expenditure of first five blocks in the two years are considered. If however, expenditure of Walwa block in 1963-64 is also considered for comparison with 1962-63 expenditure of all the 5 blocks, it is seen that the expenditure in 1963-64 has fallen to 56.4 per cent that of 1962-63. The reason for this drastic fall in expenditure is that the Miraj block which spent very huge funds in 1962-63 (that year being the last one to complete its stage I) of the order of Rs. 14,56,000 is found to have spent only Rs. 33,000 in 1963-64 i.e. the first year of its second stage. The other blocks, namely Jath, Khanapur and Tasgaon also show a reduction in C.D. expenditure in 1963-64. Shirala block has however recorded 268.4 per cent increase in 1963-64 over that in 1962-63. Walwa block has shown an expenditure of Rs. 3,37,000 during its first year of stage one.

11.91 Committed expenditure has not been taken in to account here as the allotment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for a C.P.A. stage I Block and Rs. 5 lakhs for a C.P.A. stage II block is exclusive of committed expenditure.

11.92 The expenditure per stage I C.P.A. Unit for the district as a whole was more than 4 times that of stage II in 1962-63 and was five times more than that of stage II unit in 1963-64. The figures given in the table below will speak of the comparative talukawise expenditure.

Table No. 87

Expenditure per C.P.A. Unit during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(figures in '000')

Block	C.P.A.	Stage I		Stage II	
		62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64
Jath	1.5	179.33	85.33	--	--
Khanapur	2.5	--	--	75.60	48.40
Miraj	3.5	416.00	--	--	9.43
Shirala	1.0	206.00	553.00	--	--
Tasgaon	2.5	--	--	76.00	52.80
Walwa	2.5	--	134.80	--	--
District	13.5	321.80	293.60	75.8	38.13

11.93 Pattern of expenditure :

Expenditure on different developmental activities (excluding committed expenditure) is shown below as percentage of total block expenditure during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64.



Table No. 88 : Headwise Percentage of Expenditure during 1962-63 and 1963-64

Heads of expenditure	B l o c k s														
	Jath		Khanapur		Miraj		Tasgaon		Shirala		Walwa		Dist.Total		
	I	II	I	II (Post)	I	II	II	II	I	I	PES	I	I	II	
	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63
1. Project H.Q.	23.8	5.5	12.2	9.9	18.0	60.6	11.1	12.8	43.1	41.8	--	3.3	21	23	
2. Animal Husband- ary & Agril. Extension	3.0	25.0	7.4	10.7	4.1	--	10.8	9.2	6.4	9.9	--	6.9	5	10	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.	33.5	13.3	30.7	38.9	25.6	9.1	22.1	32.6	37.4	36.8	--	51.9	28	37	
4. Health & Rural Sanitation	2.2	3.9	20.6	12.5	18.8	--	4.2	7.6	--	2.9	--	--	14	4	
5. Education	12.6	28.9	11.1	7.4	7.8	--	17.4	11.4	--	--	--	18.4	9	9	
6. Social Education	2.6	8.6	12.7	10.7	9.0	6.1	7.2	17.4	12.9	2.2	--	15.4	8	9	
7. Communication	2.6	0.8	1.6	--	6.0	12.1	10.8	3.0	--	2.00	--	--	5	1	
8. Rural Arts Crafts & Industry	3.7	10.9	3.7	9.9	7.8	9.1	15.3	3.0	4.4	2.2	--	4.1	7	5	
9. Housing	4.5	3.1	--	--	2.8	3.0	1.1	3.0	5.8	2.2	--	--	3	2	
10. Others	1.5	0.0	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	

11.94 The table reveals that 23 per cent of the total expenditure (excluding committed expenditure) was made on "Project Head Quarters" 37 per cent on 'Irrigation and Reclamation during 1963-64. These two together account for 60 per cent of the total expenditure in 1963-64. The corresponding figures in 1962-63 were 21 per cent, 28 per cent respectively accounting together for 49 per cent only of total expenditure in 1962-63. The percentage of expenditure on Animal Husbandry and Agricultural extension was 5 per cent in 1962-63 whereas it was 10 per cent in 1963-64. The percentage of expenditure on Education, Social Education, Rural Arts and Crafts and Housing is almost the same in the two years. The percentage of expenditure on Health and Rural Sanitation and communication has decreased from 14 and 5 per cent to 4 and 1 per cent respectively in 1963-64.

11.95 Looking to the Block-wise percentage expenditure on different heads of development the following observations are made.

11.96 Jath and Shirala were in stage I in both the years under reference. However the pattern of expenditure differed widely in these blocks. Within the Block it differed from year 1962-63 to 1963-64 as can be seen from the table given above. Expenditure on Irrigation and Reclamation was nearly 1/3rd of total expenditure. Expenditure in Jath block has shown a sudden drop from 33.5 per cent in 1962-63 to 18.3 per cent in 1963-64. The same observation can be made in respect of expenditure on 'Project Headquarters'. The allocation of expenditure percentage on Animal Husbandry and Agricultural extension, Education, Social Education and Rural Arts and Crafts was found to be more in Jath Block than in Shirala Block in the year 1963-64.

11.97 Miraj Block which entered in stage II on 1-4-1962 showed a sudden change in the pattern of expenditure over different heads in 1963-64. Nearly 61 per cent of the total expenditure was spent on 'Project Headquarters' alone in 1963-64 as against 18 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure on Irrigation and Reclamation showed a drop from 25.3 per cent in 1962-63 to 9.1 per cent in 1963-64. The Heads Health and Rural sanitation and Education showed no expenditure at all in 1963-64 as against 18.8 and 7.3 per cent in 1962-63 respectively. Expenditure allocation on communication was found to be double in 1963-64 that of 1962-63. These sudden changes in allocation over different heads can be attributed to the change in the stage of Miraj block from stage I to II in 1963-64 and subsequent difference in the allocation of funds to different heads.

11.98 In Kharapur block 50 per cent expenditure was found to be on Irrigation and Reclamation and Health and Sanitation in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. However, the percentage expenditure increased from 30.7 in 1962-63 to 38.9 on Irrigation and Reclamation in 1963-64 whereas percentage expenditure on Health and Sanitation decreased from 20.3 to 12.5 in 1963-64. The percentage of expenditure on Project Headquarters was 12.2 in 1962-63 which reduced to 9.9 in 1963-64. The percentage of expenditure on Education is also found reduced to 7.4 in 1963-64 from 11.1 of

the year 1962-63 that on Social Education from 12.7 per cent to 10.7 per cent in 1963-64. The percentage of expenditure on the Heads Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension and Rural Arts, Crafts and Industry showed increase in the year 1963-64 over that of 1962-63.

11.99 In Tasgaon block the percentage allocation of expenditure on Project Headquarters, Animal Husbandry was more or less same in both the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. The percentage of expenditure on Irrigation and Reclamation Health and rural sanitation, Social Education and housing increased from 22.1, 4.2, 7.2 and 1.1 in 1962-63 to 32.6, 7.6, 17.4 and 3.0 respectively in 1963-64, as against this the percentage of expenditure on Education Communication Rural Arts and Crafts decreased from 17.4, 10.8 & 15.3 in 1962-63 to 11.4, 3.0 and 3.0 respectively in 1963-64.

11.100 The Walwa block which entered in Stage I in the year 1963-64 showed more than 50 per cent (51.9 per cent to be exact ) expenditure of its total expenditure in 1963-64 on Irrigation and Reclamation, 18.4 per cent on Education, 15.4 per cent on Social Education 6.9 per cent on Animal Husbandry and Agril. Extension, 4.1 per cent on Rural Arts and Crafts. The percentage of expenditure on Projects Headquarters was only 3.3 in the year 1963-64. The rate of expenditure per C.P.A. unit has been found to be more than double in Shirala block in the year 1963-64 when compared to the corresponding rate of 1962-63 whereas in all other blocks it has been found to be reduced. The reduction is observed marked by in Miraj Block. The rate fell from 4,16,000 in 1962-63 to Rs. 9.400 in 1963-64. This is on account of the fact that 1962-63 was the last year of stage I of Miraj block and huge funds were therefore spent during that year. The rate of expenditure in other blocks namely Jath, Khanapur and Tasgaon fell from Rs. 1,79,300 Rs. 75,600 and Rs. 76,000 in 1962-63 to Rs. 85,500 , Rs. 48,400 and Rs. 52,800 respectively in 1963-64. The Walwa block has spent only Rs. 1,34,800 per C.P.A. Pattern unit in its first year of stage I - 1963-64. The rates of expenditure per C.P.A. Unit on different heads have been shown in the table given below.

**Table No. 89 : The allocation of expenditure on various heads in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 per C.P.A. Unit. ( figures in '000' )**

Sr. Head of No. expenditure	B l o c k s										
	Jath		Khanapur		Niraj		Shirala		Tasgaon		Waiwa
	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	63-64
1. Project H.Q.	60.7	4.7	9.2	4.8	74.8	5.7	89.0	227.0	8.4	6.8	4.8
2. Animal Husbandry & Agril.Extension.	5.3	21.3	5.6	5.2	17.1	--	13.0	51.0	8.0	4.8	9.2
3. Irrigation & Recla- mation.	60.0	11.3	23.2	13.8	106.6	0.9	77.0	204.0	10.8	17.2	70.0
4. Health & Rural sanitation	4.0	3.3	15.6	6.0	78.6	--	--	16.0	3.2	4.0	--
5. Education	22.7	24.7	8.4	3.6	32.3	--	--	--	13.2	6.0	24.4
6. Social Education	4.7	7.3	9.6	5.2	37.7	0.6	6.0	12.0	5.6	9.2	20.8
7. Communication	4.7	0.7	1.2	--	24.9	1.1	--	11.0	3.0	1.6	--
8. Rural Arts & Crafts & Industry	6.7	9.3	2.8	4.8	32.0	0.9	9.0	16.0	11.6	1.6	5.6
9. Housing	9.0	2.7	--	--	11.7	0.3	12.0	16.0	1.2	1.6	--
10. Total	179.3	85.5	75.6	48.4	416.0	9.4	206.0	553.0	76.0	52.8	134.8

11.101 Physical Achievements during 1962-63 & 1963-64 :

In order to study relative performance of the six blocks in this district the achievements discussed below have been reduced to per C.P.A. Block achievements, as the blocks have no uniform C.P.A. size allotment.

11.102 Agriculture :

Improved seeds distribution :

The average distribution of improved seeds per C.P.A. unit is found to have doubled in 1963-64 over that in 1962-63, the averages in the two years were 540 and 1167 B.Mds. The highest distribution per C.P.A. Unit is noticed in Jath Block for both these years and the lowest in Walwa block ( which of course has entered in Stage I only on 1-4-1963 ). The performance in Miraj and Tasgaon blocks was better compared to Walwa, Shirala and Khanapur blocks.

11.103 Fertilisers distributed :

The average distribution per C.P.A. unit in 1963-64 has gone up by 17.5 per cent when compared to 1962-63 performance. The average was 3278.6 B.Mds. in 1962-63 which went up to 9,726.8 in 1963-64. Shirala, Tasgaon and Walwa blocks made a good performance in 1963-64. Whereas Jath block showed a poor progress in both these years in this respect, Khanapur and Miraj blocks were found to show performance below the expected norm of 1500 B.Mds. per C.P.A. block per quarter in 1963-64.

11.104 Additional area irrigated :

The average per C.P.A. block additional area irrigated in 1962-63 was 372 acres and in 1963-64 it was 484 acres. The performance of the district as a whole was thus better in 1963-64 and also compared favourably with the expected achievement per block per quarter. Walwa block excelled in the performance in respect of this activity showing 1099 acres additional irrigation area per C.P.A. Unit in 1963-64. In the year 1962-63 Miraj and Shirala blocks showed good progress whereas Tasgaon was far below the expected norm. In the year 1963-64, besides Walwa, Shirala block also showed progress above expected norm. Jath, Khanapur and Tasgaon blocks were found to fall short of the expected norm by about 40 to 50 acres during 1963-64.

11.105 Land Reclaimed :

The achievement in 1963-64 was found to be far behind those in 1962-63. Land of 16.4 acres as against 35.8 in 1962-63 has been reclaimed in 1963-64 per C.P.A. Unit. The progress of work was restricted to Shirala, Tasgaon and Jath Blocks in both the years. The performance of Shirala block was highest in both the years (180 and 146 acres in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively). Very low achievements were seen in Tasgaon block.

11.106 Area Banded :

The average area banded per C.P.A. Unit in 1962-63 was 3,273.5 acres and 2,702.6 acres in 1963-64 ~~ix~~ which shows that the performance was better in 1962-63. The performance in Jath, Khanapur, Miraj and Tasgaon blocks exceed the expected norm of progress in this respect in the both years. Stage I blocks Shirala and Walwa ~~x~~ were however found to be below the expected norm.

11.107 Animal Husbandry :

Pedigree Bulls Supplied :

Progress under this activity during 1963-64 is found to have been less than that in the previous year in Sangli district. During the year 1962-63, 60 such bulls were distributed by the 5 blocks that were either in Stage I or Stage II. In 1963-64 these same blocks distributed 45 bulls and the Walwa block that entered in Stage I in 1963-64 distributed 11 bulls. Jath and Tasgaon blocks showed better performance in 1963-64 over that in 1962-63.

11.108 Animals Castrated :

Progress has gone down during 1963-64 when compared to the progress in 1962-63. About 725 animals were castrated in 1962-63 on an average per C.P.A. unit as against 652 in 1963-64. However when progress is considered block wise in the district it is observed that Miraj, Shirala and Tasgaon blocks showed improvement in this activity in 1963-64 as against that in 1962-63. The progress of this work in Jath, Khanapur declined in 1963-64. However the progress in all blocks except Shirala is above expected level of about 100 animals per C.P.A. unit per quarter.

11.109 Health and Rural Sanitation :

Drinking water wells : The year 1962-63 showed very poor progress in respect of constructing drinking water wells. In all 19 wells were constructed in the 5 C.D. blocks in 1962-63 showing an average of 1.7 wells per C.P.A. unit over a year. In 1963-64 the progress in these 5 blocks was 28 wells and 2 wells in Walwa block that entered in stage I in 1963-64, thus showing an average of 2.2 wells per C.P.A. unit. The individual blocks which showed better performance during 1963-64 were Jath and Shirala. The ~~x~~ progress declined in Miraj block whereas Khanapur showed no change in progress in this activity.

11.110 Social Education : Adults Made Literate :

The progress in respect of this activity in 1963-64 for the district as a whole is found to be very good when compared to that in 1962-63. The average No. of adults made literate per C.P.A. unit rose from 319 in 1962-63 to 1187 in 1963-64. The blocks which contributed towards this success were Miraj, Jath, Shirala and Tasgaon.

Tasgaon block deserves special mention as the progress in 1963-64 was almost ~~xx~~ ninefold of that in 1962-63. The progress in Khanapur block showed decline in 1963-64. Walwa block that entered Stage I in 1963-64 showed good progress. The Jath block which did not show any progress in 1962-63 has shown good progress in 1963-64.

11.111 Reading Rooms and Libraries Started :

The year 1963-64 has been better performance in this activity over that in 1962-63, when the district as a whole is considered. The progress has gone up from 5 to 8 reading rooms and libraries per C.P.A. block in 1963-64 in Sangli district. When block wise position is considered it is observed that Tasgaon block has started 72 reading rooms and libraries in 1963-64 as against nil in the previous year. Jath Block also showed better performance in 1963-64, 5 against 1 in 1962-63. There was no activity in this respect in Miraj, Khanapur and Shirala blocks. The Walwa block that entered in stage I in 1963-64 showed good progress.

11.112 Youth Clubs Started :

The progress of this activity has declined for the district as a whole in 1963-64 when compared to the progress in 1962-63. It has almost halved. Considering the blockwise position it is observed that Shirala block alone has showed comparatively better progress in 1963-64 over 1962-63. The rest of the blocks show decline in the progress of this activity. Walwa, the newly inaguarated stage I block showed some progress in this activity. On the whole the progress was on the decline.

11.113 Mahila Samities Started :

The overall progress of this activity for the district was found to have declined very much in 1963-64 when compared to the year 1962-63. In the year 1962-63 more than 5 Mahila Samities were started per C.P.A. unit. However the corresponding figure for 1963-64 is observed to be less than 2 Samities. When the progress is studied block-wise it is seen that Tasgaon block alone has ~~w~~ done good progress in this field 19 Samities were started in 1963-64 as against 5 in 1962-63. Khanapur and Walwa blocks showed nil progress in 1963-64 the progress in other blocks was on the decline.

11.114 Balwadies and Nurserries Started :

The progress on the average was very low in the district as a whole in both the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 only 1 balwadi or nursery was opened per C.P.A. unit in these years in Sangli district. Considering the blockwise progress it is seen that Jath, Tasgaon and Walwa blocks ~~w~~ showed better performance as against nil performance in Khanapur, Miraj and Shirala blocks. The average progress ( per C.P.A. unit) in Jath block is double the average of the district.

Table No. 90 : Average achievements per C.P.A. unit of selected items during 1962-63 & 1963-64

Item	Unit	Sangli District		Jath (Contd.)	
		62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64
1. Improved Seeds distributed.	B.Mds.	540.0	1167.0	1826.6	8930.6
2. Fertilisers "	"	8778.6	9726.0	2189.3	2486.6
3. Additional area irrigated	Acres	372.0	480.0	289.3	359.3
4. Land reclaimed	"	35.8	16.4	116.0	13.3
5. Area bunded & terraced "	"	3273.5	2702.6	7524.0	6250.0
6. Pedigree bulls supplied	NO.	5.45	4.15	1.33	4.0
7. Animals castrated	No.	724.7	652.0	540.6	484.0
8. Drinking water wells dug	No.	1.7	2.2	0.7	6.0
9. Adults made literate	No.	319.4	1186.7	--	470.7
10. Reading rooms & libraries started.	No.	4.9	8.4	0.7	3.3
11. Youth clubs started	No.	5.6	3.0	13.3	8.0
12. Mahila samities "	No.	5.1	1.7	13.3	1.3
13. Balwadis & Nurseries sanities started	No.	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.0

(Continued.....)

Jath  
Khanapur  
Miraj  
Shirala  
Tassaon  
Walwa

1.5  
2.5  
3.5  
1.0  
2-5  
2.5

C.P.A. units

11.115 The table given below will show the comparative progress of different achievements in the C.D. Blocks during 1962-63 and 1963-64. The averages for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are calculated by considering achievements of 11.115 C.P.A. size units respectively, as it was in the year 1963-64 that the Walwa block was inaugurated as Stage I block on 1-4-1963. The averages of the respective C.D. blocks are calculated on the no. of C.P.A. size units of each block as follows :



Table No. 90 : (Continued....)

Item	Unit	Khanapur		Miraj		Shirala		Tassaon		Walwa
		62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64	63-64
Improved Seeds distributed	B.Mds	186.8	30.8	496.3	464.3	70.0	109.0	370.4	108.8	45.6
Fertilisers "	"	4497.6	2353.2	15120.0	4854.3	19541.0	39524.0	1630.4	15236.0	10982.0
Additional area irrigated	Acres	344.8	356.4	582.0	300.6	562.0	458.0	78.8	338.0	1099.6
Land reclaimed	"	--	--	--	--	180.0	146.0	16.0	22.4	--
Area bunded & terraced	"	3776.0	3560.4	3810.0	3387.7	747.0	560.0	480.0	2077.2	240.0
Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	6.0	6.40	10.0	2.85	6.0	2.0	0.80	4.40	4.40
Animals castrated	No.	906.0	590.4	689.1	782.9	286.0	310.0	879.2	1031.6	388.8
Drinking water wells dug.	No.	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.3	2.0	6.0	--	0.8	0.8
Adults made literate	No.	395.6	379.6	232.0	305.1	520.0	1000.0	476.8	3927.2	992.0
Reading rooms & libraries started.	No.	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	--	28.8	14.4
Youth clubs started	No.	4.0	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	9.6	4.4	3.2
Mahila samities "	NO.	1.2	--	8.0	0.3	--	1.0	2.0	7.6	--
Balwadis & Nurseries started.	No.	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	1.6	2.0	1.6

- The End -

## CHAPTER NO. XII

### P R I C E S :

#### 12.1 General :

The prices of any commodity, at a particular point of time and at a particular place is based on the compound effect of a number of economic forces. The usual phenomenon that price is fixed by demand and supply forces requires to be supplemented with a number of provisos, to make it applicable to the present day economy. By and large in addition to demand and supply the forces affecting price level are Government's interference by its import-export policy, formation of zones within the country for restricted movement of goods between them, the underhand dealing of the trading society and black marketing, hoarding of stocks to create artificial shortage and fear in the public mind. The invasion of our northern border by the Chinese in October 1962 was a very crucial factor disturbing the whole economic life of the country. The outstanding response given by the Indian people in thwarting the evils of the Chinese invasion did help in holding the price line under check for some time. However, the general price trend was found to go up after March 1963. The following observations have been made on the basis of the price returns collected at the district headquarter for the period November 1962 to December 1963.

#### 12.2 Cereals :

The wholesale prices of most of cereals excepting Jowar and Bajara showed an increasing tendency from November 1962 onwards up to the end of January 1963 and fell to a lower level by March 1963 even to a lower level than that prevailing in November 1962. Jowar and Bajra went on receding in prices continuously till the quarter ending March 1963.

12.3 The whole sale prices of Rice (fine), (Medium), (course) wheat (medium) wheat (course), Jowar and Bajra prevailing in November 1962, December 1962 and at the end of each subsequent quarter till December 1963 were recorded as follows :

Table No. 91

The quarterly wholesale prices of important cereals at Sangli H.Q. ( in rupees).

Cereals	Nov. 62.	Dec. 62.	March 63.	June 63.	Sept. 63.	Dec. 63.
Rice(fine)	90.00	91.50	75.00	87.75	86.50	85.75
Rice(medium)	57.50	59.00	57.40	64.75	68.50	62.75
Rice(course)	45.75	46.00	54.00	--	64.25	62.00
Wheat(Med.)	67.50	70.00	63.00	62.00	59.25	63.25
" (course)	52.50	53.00	55.00	51.50	46.50	47.00
Jowar	55.75	43.75	35.20	40.25	34.00	32.00
Bajra	42.63	38.25	35.00	35.75	34.75	33.25

12.4 The price level at the end of June 1963 was at a higher level compared to that at the end of March 1963 excepting for wheat. A downward trend was observed towards the end of Sept. 1963 and December 1963 except in case of wheat and Bajra, the wholesale prices of which increased slightly though they were at a lower level compared to the corresponding prices in December 1962.

12.5 When we come to retail prices it is seen that the prices of all commodities in this group (except that of rice (medium) and Jowar (yellow) which were stable) decreased during the quarter ending March 1963. The prices of Jowar and wheat course was decreasing throughout the year. The price of Rice increased in the quarter ending June 1963 while all other prices were decreasing. The price of Bajra was generally stable over the period under consideration. The variation in the retail prices from quarter to quarter can be seen from the following table.

Table No. 92

Quarterly retail prices of important cereals at Sangli H.Q.

Cereals	Dec.62	Mar.63	June 63.	Sept.63	Dec. 63.
Rice fine	1.04	0.87	0.96	0.95	0.94
Rice medium	0.62	0.63	0.68	0.72	0.66
Rice course	0.50	0.59	N.Q.	0.69	0.66
Wheat (medium)	0.75	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.69
Wheat (course)	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.52	0.53
Jowar (white)	0.48	0.37	0.44	0.37	0.35
Jowar (Yellow)	N.Q.	0.43	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Bajra	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.41

12.6 Pulses :

The wholesale prices prevailing in the months Nov.62 Dec.62 and quarter ending March, June, Sept. and Dec.63 were as follows :

Table No. 93

Quarterly wholesale prices of pulses at sangli HQ.

Pulses	Nov. 62	Dec. 62	March 63	June 63	Sept. 63	Dec. 63
Gram (dal)	53.75	50.00	53.00	55.25	56.25	65.75
Arhar ( " )	80.00	74.50	71.00	87.25	90.25	87.50
Mug ( " )	80.50	75.50	75.00	75.25	66.25	84.25
Urd. ( " )	112.75	102.00	99.40	105.50	98.00	95.00
Masur ( " )	76.50	71.25	73.00	72.75	73.00	80.50

12.7 The prices of all pulses showed a fall in Dec.62 when compared to those prevailing in Nov.62 and in general showed a rising trend in the quarters ending March, June, Sept. and December 1963. The prices of Gram, Arhar, Mung, and Masur dal in Dec. 1963 were much higher than the corresponding prices in Dec. 1962. The Urid dal price showed a slight fall in comparison, from Rs. 102.00 in Dec. 1962 to Rs. 95.00 in Dec. 1963.

12.8 The retail prices of commodities in this group showed generally a mixed trend at the end of every quarter. The prices of all pulses except Arhar and Urid Dal increased considerably in the last quarter. The prices of important pulses were as follows :

Table No. 94

Quarterly retail prices of pulses at Sangli H.Q.

Pulses	Dec.62	Mar.63	June 63	Sept.63	Dec.63
Gram (dal)	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.69
Arhar (dal)	0.81	0.75	0.90	0.94	0.92
Mung (dal)	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.88
Urid (dal)	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.00
Masur (dal)	0.75	0.79	0.75	0.76	0.85

12.9 Mung dal which was fairly stable at Rs. 0.81 till June 1963 end dropped to Rs. 0.75 in Sept. 63 and it saw a sudden rise in price level to Rs. 0.88 in Dec.63. Gram dal and Arhar dal, showed a fall in March 1963 quarter and thereafter continued to rise. The prices in Dec.63 of these two commodities were much higher than the corresponding prices in Dec.62. Urid dal showed a down-ward trend throughout this period dropping from Rs. 1.13 in Dec.1962 to Rs. 1.12 in June 1963 to Rs. 1.08 in Sept. 1963 and finally to Rs. 1.00 in Dec.63. Masur dal rose from Rs. 0.75 in Dec.62 to Rs. 0.79 in March 1963. It showed a fall to Rs. 0.75 for the next two quarters and then went up to Rs. 0.85 in the Dec. 1963.

12.10 Sugar and Gur :

Wholesale sugar price moved from Rs. 109.56 in Nov.1962 to Rs. 109.50 in Dec.62. It reached the height of Rs. 116.40 in March 63 and touched the highest level in April 63. It receded in the following months till Nov.63 to the level of Rs. 113.70 and again jumped to Rs. 118.50 by the end of Dec.63. This was at a higher level when compared with the price in Dec.1962.

12.11 Gur price recorded a fall only in Dec.62 and it went up to Rs. 63.75 in the following months. It continued to rise by leaps and bounds and reached the height of Rs. 97.25 in Oct. 63 which later fell down to Rs. 94.25 in Dec.63. However this price was far above the price level prevailing in the corresponding month of 1962.

12.12 The retail price of Sugar showed no remarkable change throughout the year except increase in March 1963 and December 1963 (to Rs. 1.20). As regards the price of Gur a clear upward trend was noted from the beginning excepting in September quarter. The prices at the end of quarter December 62, June 63, Sept. 63 and Dec. 63, were Rs. 0.64, Rs. 1.06, Rs. 0.95 and Rs. 1.20 respectively.

12.13 O i l s :

The Groundnut oil price recorded at Rs. 191.00 in November 1962 continued to fall till March 1963 reaching the level of Rs. 164.80, so also price of Dalda fell from Rs. 45.00 to Rs. 43.40 during the same period. The prices then went on rising till they reached the new height (Rs. 196.73) for Groundnut oil and Rs. 48.25 for Dalda) in Sept. 1963. Groundnut oil thereafter showed a downward trend reaching the level of Rs. 176.93 in December 63 which was slightly higher than that in Dec. 1962. Dalda price was constant till the end of Dec. 63 at Rs. 48.25.

12.14 The price of groundnut oil changing with the price of groundnut increased to Rs. 2.10 in Sept. 63 after recording a minimum of Rs. 1.79 in March 63. In the Dec. quarter it came down to Rs. 1.92 per Kg. The price of Dalda showed the same trend except in September 1963 and Dec. 63 quarters when it was stable at a higher level of Rs. 3.25 per Kg.

12.15 Spices & Condiments :

The price of salt did not show any marked variation during the period Nov. 1962 to Dec. 1963. The quarter ending Dec. 62 and March 63 observed a continuous fall in turmeric from Rs. 131.25 in Nov. 62 to Rs. 146.88 in Dec. 62 and to Rs. 141.60 in March 63. The price level again increased to Rs. 156.95 in June 63, fell to Rs. 148.75 in Sept. 63 and again showed a sharp rise to Rs. 159.25 in Dec. 63 which when compared to that in Dec. 62 was on a higher level. Dry chillies fell from Rs. 257.50 in Nov. 62 to the level of Rs. 233.75 in Dec. 62 and thereafter continued to rise in both the quarters ending March 1963 and June 1963 reaching a maximum level of Rs. 302.50 in June 1963. The quarters ending Sept. 1963 and Dec. 63 observed a continued fall in price a fall even below the price level prevailing in the corresponding period of the previous period, reaching Rs. 175.00 in Dec. 1963.

12.16 The retail price of turmeric was increasing through out the period except Sept. 1963 quarter. Still the price was same at March 63 and Dec. 63 quarter. The price of Dry coriander increased from Rs. 1.13 to Rs. 1.25 from June to Dec. 63. As against this a downward trend (except June quarter was recorded by price of Dry chillies. The price in Dec. 63 was still lower than ~~xxxx~~ in Dec. 63. General price level in this group was much higher at the end of June quarter.

12.17      Fuel :

The prices of Kerosene, charcoal, and firewood in Nov.62 were Rs. 5.75, 17.00 and Rs. 10.00 respectively. Kerosene showed a sharp increase to Rs. 8.13 in March 63, charcoal also rose to Rs. 19.00 but firewood recorded fall to Rs. 8.25 in March 63. In June 63 price of Kerosene showed a fall to Rs. 7.55 and to Rs. 7.56 in Sept.63 and Dec.63. Charcoal did not vary in price since March 63x to Dec.63. Firewood, however recorded a rise to Rs. 9.00 in June 63 and continued to be at that level till Dec.63 end.

12.18      The price of Match boxes was constant at Rs. 8.25.

12.19      The retail price of Kerosene oil increased at once from Rs. 0.33 per litre to Rs. 0.45 in March 1963. Afterwards it was stable at Rs. 0.43 paise per litre. The price of fire wood was decreasing upto March 63 whereafter it was stable at Rs. 4.00. The price of match box and charcoal showed no variation in prices during the period under review.

12.20.      Fruits and Vegetables:

The price level of potato was on the whole on an increase. The price was Rs. 54.75 in Dec.63 as compared to Rs. 31.50 in Dec.62. So also onion price was at Rs. 29.75 in Dec.63 as against Rs. 22.75 in Dec.62.

12.21      Both plaintains and oranges recorded fall in their price level in Dec.62, and subsequent rise in March ending and June ending quarters. They continued to fall thereafter till the end of Dec. 63. The price of plaintains was Rs. 3.31 in Dec.62 as against Rs. 3.95 in Dec.62 and that of oranges, Rs. 11.31 in Dec. 63 against Rs. 14.12 in Dec. 62.

12.22      The retail price of potato and onion was generally increasing. The price of plantain was generally stable round about 0.50 paise per dozen. The price of orange was increasing upto Sept. quarter. The price of oranges per dozen Rs. 1.42, Rs. 2.34 and Rs. 1.65 respectively.

12.23      The prices of a number of other miscellaneous items showed a rising trend till March 63 and were either stable or showed a fall thereafter till December 1963.

CHAPTER NO. XIII

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

13.1     Police and crimes :

By the end of the year 1963 there were 15 police stations and 21 out-posts in Sangli district. These police stations and out-posts together served an area of 8,591 Sq. Kilometres of the Sangli district. There were 35 police officers and 1,134 police constables in the district during 1963 as against 33 officers and 1,128 police constables in the previous year. The number of policemen (including police officers also) serving an area of 100 Sq. Kilometres in 1963 is found to be 13.29. The police force per lakh population is found to be 95 in the year 1963.

13.2     The number of cognizable crimes was found to be an increase as can be observed from the following table :

Table No. 95

Classification of cognizable crimes by types

Year	C o g n i z a b l e   C r i m e s						
	Murder	Decolty	Robb- ery	House break- ing.	Theft	Prohi- bition	Misc.
1962	60	4	26	153	355	2459	498
1963	45	5	24	213	351	2811	517

13.3     The increase in the number of crimes in the year 1963 over that in 1962 is 11.56 per cent. This increase is due to the increase in the crimes under the heads prohibition, housebreaking and other miscellaneous. The number of crimes under the heads murder, robbery and theft have found to be reduced to some extent. There has been a marked increase in the number of prohibition crimes and housebreaking crimes. In 1963 the increase is to the extent of 14.3 per cent and 39.2 per cent in these crimes respectively.

13.4     Courts :

The number of both civil and criminal cases decided in all the courts in Sangli district in the year 1962 was 12,848. This compares less favourably with 16,003 cases decided in the previous year (1961). The number of cases decided in the year 1963, though records an increase to 13,524 cases, it is found to be smaller than the number decided in the year 1961.

13.5     The break up of the three years data is reproduced below to indicate the details of the suits decided in the district.

Table No. 96

Yearwise classification of law suits decided in Courts

Year	No. of Cases Decided						Total
	Civil			Criminal			
	Original	Appeal	Total	Original	Appeal	Total	
1961	4263	397	4663	11022	318	11340	16003
1962	3754	506	4260	8338	250	8588	12848
1963	4313	490	4803	8570	151	8721	13524

13.6 From the above it will be seen that the proportion of civil cases decided is always lower than the criminal cases. However this proportion of civil cases decided is on the increase in the subsequent years - 1962 and 1963. The proportions of cases decided are as below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>
1961	29.15	70.85
1962	33.15	66.85
1963	35.53	64.47

13.7 From the figures given in the earlier table for the three years it can be stated that the proportion of appellate cases decided is round about 10 on Civil side and less than 3 on criminal side, out of 100 original suits. The actual proportions observed are as follows:

Table No. 97

Table indicating proportion of appeals to original suits.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil appeals</u>	<u>Criminal appeals</u>
1961	8.5	2.8
1962	11.9	2.9
1963	10.2	1.7

13.8 The absolute figures of civil and criminal appeals decided in 1963 as also their proportion to the total civil and criminal cases decided in the same year are found to be **less** than the corresponding figures in the previous year.



### 13.9 Journals and Presses :

The daily news paper published since 1958 in this district is 'Navsandesha' released from Sangli and Kolhapur simultaneously. There is no other newspaper published daily from this district. The number of journals published in Sangli District were 29 in 1963 of which 28 were published in Marathi. The 5 English journals published in 1962 were reduced to 1 in 1963.

### 13.10 Cinema :

The number of theatres has remained constant at 14 over the last 5 to 6 years. They include theatres for cinemas, drama and tamasha. In 1962-63, the cinema theatres had a seating capacity of 6761 seats and the drama theatres had 1800 seats. Of the 14 theatres, 6 are in Sangli town, 4 in Miraj and the rest in other parts of the district. Sangli and Miraj towns have a drama theatre each. The open air theatre in Sangli has however been converted into a closed one in 1964.

### 13.11 Fairs :

As far as trade is concerned fairs differ little from the weekly markets except that they are attended by unusually large numbers. They are also chiefly distributed in the centres.

13.12 During 1961 Census a count of fairs which have a congregation of 1,000 or more was taken and it is observed that there are 248 fairs held every year in all talukas together in Sangli district. The 6 urban areas in the Sangli district have a fair every year and the proper Sangli town holds two fairs. The Ganapati festival in August-September in Sangli has the highest congregation of people ~~xxxxxxx~~ ranging between 1 lakh to 2 lakh, the other festival is the Krishna River Festival in the middle of February every year with a gathering of 25,000 to 30,000 people. The Bhairavnath yatra at Vita and the Shambu Appa Fair at Islampur are also very big fairs in the district with a congregation over 10,000 to 20,000. The fairs at Ashta and Tasgaon are comparatively very small.

13.13 The total of fairs in rural areas number 241, of ~~xxx~~ which 58 are held in Khanapur taluka, 50 in Walwa, 48 in Miraj, 33 in Tasgaon, 27 in Jath and remaining 20 in Shirala Mahal. The Yellana Devi Fair at Jath is by far the largest fair in rural areas, having a gathering of over 25,000 people. The Virobadevi Fair at Arewadi in Miraj Taluka, The Khandeshwar Mankeshwar Fair at Peth in Walwa taluka and the Urus at Ashta have a fairly large congregation over 20,000. The Mhasoba fair at Kharsing in Miraj taluka has a gathering of about 10,000 people. The rest of the fairs have congregations between 1,000 and 10,000 depending on the place and the season of the fairs. The number quoted above is based on eye estimate and should therefore be treated as broad approximations.

13.14      Employment :

From the figures for last three financial years it is observed that the number of registration is increasing simultaneously with the No. of placements made. The No. of vacancies notified was also increasing except in the year 1962-63. The total no. of registration in 1963-64 rose to 7034 from 5468 in 1962-63. During the same period the no. of vacancies notified increased by 86 totalling 495 in 1963-64. The no. of placements was 655 and 838 respectively. There were still 3430 candidates on live register at the end of March 1964.

13.15      In the last quarter of 1964 there were in all 257 establishments (employing more than 10 employees and establishments in public sector) furnishing information regarding employment. There were 25,778 persons employed in these establishments recording a rise of 92 persons i.e. of 3.5%. Out of this 11,278 were in private sector and 14,500 in public sector. The index of employment for quarter ending December 1964 was 149.6 (Sept. 61 = 100) private and public sector recorded respectively a rise of 6.04 per cent and 7.3 per cent increase in volume of employment in this quarter.

13.16      According to the Census of Govt. Employees conducted by Bureau of Economics and Statistics the total number of Govt. employees was 3,705 as on 1st July 1960. The majority of these employees were pertaining to pay range Rs. 26-50 and Rs. 51-100. The respective number was 2054 and 1124. The classwise distribution of these employees shows that there were 7 class I and 90 class II gazetted servants and 3037 class III and 571 class IV servants.

13.17      According to the report on employment market area in Sangli District for the quarter ending December 1964 there are 87 establishments furnishing information in the public sector. The report is published every quarter by District Employment Exchange. The break up of the establishments and employment therein is shown below.

Table No. 98

Table showing value of employment in the public sector as on 31-12-1964.

Branch of public sector	No. of Reporting Estt.	No. of persons employed		
		Male	Female	Total
Central Govt.	4	534	11	545
State Govt.	42	4,834	144	5,028
Quasi Govt.	18	1,236	36	1,272
Local bodies	23	6,510	1,145	7,655
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>14,500</b>

13.18 From the above table it is clear that there were 14,500 Govt. employees constituting 13,164 male and 1,336 female employees, the proportion of female employees being approximately one tenth of the total employment in Govt. offices.

13.19 Financial Statistics :

The number of banks in the district is increasing year by year. There were 46 banks in all during 1963-64. There number was 41 and 34 respectively for the last two preceding years. Out of 46 banks, 24 are scheduled banks and 19 co-operative banks. In 1962-63 there were only 12 schedule banks. Miraj taluka is leading in banking activities and has more than half of the total banking offices. The State Bank of India works for the treasury in the district and has branches at Miraj and Sangli. The total no. of villages and towns having at least one banking officer is 14. The total population served by banks comes near one and a half lakh. Thus there are 30 banks for each 1 lakh population or in other words every bank served 3280 persons.

13.20 As regards small savings it is observed that Gross collection withdrawal and net collection are always increasing throughout the last three years. The respective figures for 1963-64 were Rs. 1,55,01,988, Rs. 1,12,35,041 and Rs. 42,16,947. The net collection were Rs. 32,56,414 and Rs. 36,97,545 in 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

13.21 The total land revenue collected in 1962-63 was Rs. 26,95,473. A downward trend in collection was recorded in 1962-63 were Rs. 2,10,139 only. If we take blockwise figures of arrears, Shirala has only Rs. 7 in arrears. While jath wanks last with Rs. 11,11,239. Taking into consideration demand and collection Walwa block has contributed Rs. 8,12,296 in 1962-63. Miraj block stands second with Rs. 6,76,843 in that year.

13.22 The receipt of excise revenue recorded a downward trend in the year 1963-64. The figure for 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 34,092.62 and Rs. 33,532.50 respectively. The receipt of State Sales Tax increased after a decrease in 1962-63 to Rs. 23,04,984.56 in 1963-64.

13.23 The receipt of entertainment tax is on the increase for the last three years. The respective figures for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are Rs. 3,56,498, Rs. 4,44,068 and Rs. 5,57,725 respectively.

∟ in 1961-62 resulting in increase in arrears. The arrears for

For office Use Only

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

O F

SANGLI DISTRICT

1962-63 & 1963-64

District Statistical Office,  
Bureau of Economics & Statistics,  
Government of Maharashtra,  
SANGLI.

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PART - II

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P A R T - I

SANGLI DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

(1963-64 )

( 1 )

SANGLI DISTRICT AT GLANCE

1963 - 64

Sr.No.	Item	Particulars
1.	2.	3.
<b>1. AREA &amp; POPULATION :</b>		
a)	Area in Sq. miles	3,317.1
b)	No. of Talukas & Mahal	6
c)	No. of Towns	6
d)	No. of villages	526
e)	Total population 1961 Census	12,30,716
f)	Males	6,28,754
g)	Females	6,01,962
h)	Density of population per sq. miles	371
i)	Percentage increase over 1951 population	23.26
<b>2. AGRICULTURE &amp; WEATHER :</b>		
a)	Average rainfall at Sangli in m.m.s	624.8
b)	Mean maximum temperature at Miraj -May.	40.2 c
c)	Mean minimum temperature at Miraj-January.	11.3 c
d)	Soil	Black, Grey & Red type of soil.
e)	Names of rivers	1) Krishna, 2) Morna 3) Yerla 4) Warna 5) Agrani 6) Bor.
f)	Total Geographical area 1962-63	21,27,735 Acres
g)	Forest Area 1962-63	1,14,542 Acres
h)	Net sown area 1962-63	16,44,163 Acres
i)	Total cropped area (gross) 1962-63	17,07,899 Acres
j)	Total area under irrigated crops 62-63	1,41,416 Acres
k)	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area in 1962-63	8.2
l)	Net land revenue in 1962-63	
	i) Demand Rs.	29,05,612
	ii) Collection Rs.	26,95,473

Sangli District At Glance 63-64 (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Item	Particulars
1.	2.	3.
3.	<u>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY &amp; AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:</u>	
a)	Total livestock population (1961 Census)	9,47,386
b)	Cattle ( " " )	3,36,240
c)	Buffaloes ( " " )	1,84,596
d)	No.of carts ( " " )	35,954
e)	No.of ploughs, Iron ( " " )	25,631
f)	No.of ploughs, wooden ( " " )	20,996
g)	No.of sugarcane crushers ( " " )	940
h)	No.of oil engines ( " " )	4,405
j)	No.of tractors ( " " )	22
4.	<u>CO-OPERATION:</u>	
a)	No.of co-operative banks	11
b)	No.of co-operative societies	952
ix i)	Agricultural	654
ii)	Non agricultural	298
5.	<u>MEDICAL &amp; HEALTH :</u>	
a)	Birth rate 1961	29.3
b)	Death rate 1961	12.3
c)	No.of Hospitals	1
d)	No.of dispensaries	39
e)	No.of Maternity Homes	4
6.	<u>EDUCATION :</u>	
a)	Literacy	28.07
b)	No.of primary schools	1,212
c)	No.of teachers in (b) above	4,710
d)	No.of students in (b) above	2,03,909
e)	No.of secondary schools	140
f)	No.of teachers in (e) above	1,301
g)	No.of students in (e) above	30,760
h)	No.of Colleges	9
i)	No.of special institutions	21



Sangli District At Glance 63-64 (Continued...)

Sr.No.	Item	Particulars
1.	2.	3.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :

a) Total Road Mileage	3,024.93 KM (1,890.58 mile)
i) Metalled	838.90 " ( 524.31 " )
ii) Non metalled	2,186.03 " ( 1,366.27 " )
b) Road mileage per 100 sq. K.M.	35.16 "
c) Total Rail mileage	171.4 "
d) No.of Railway stations	22
e) No.of post offices	325
f) No.of Telegraph offices	20
g) No.of Telephone offices	17

8. LOCAL BODIES :

a) No.of Municipalities	6
b) Average income of municipality (Rs.)	6,21,000
c) Average expenditure of municipality (Rs.)	4,72,444
d) No.of village Panchayats	447
e) Average income of Village Panchayats (Rs.)	10,204
f) Average expenditure of Village " (Rs.)	7,230

9. COMMUNITY PROJECT :

a) P.E.S.Block as on 31st March	Nil
b) Stage I blocks as on 31st March 64	3 - (Jath, Walwa & Shirala)
c) Stage II blocks as on 31st March 64	3 - (Miraj , Khanapur & Tasgaon.)

Sangli District At Glance 1963-64 (Contd...)

Sr.No.	Type	Particulars
1.	2.	3.

10. MISCELLANEOUS :

a) No.of theatres		16
b) Receipt of entertainment tax	(Rs.)	5,57,725
c) Receipt of Excise Revenue	(Rs.)	35,553
d) Receipt of Sales Tax	(Rs.)	26,04,985
e) No.of villages electrified		147
f) No.of factories		94
g) Average of daily workers employed in factories		6,126
h) Joint stock companies		33
i) Net small saving		42,16,947
j) No.of presses		70
k) No.of Journals & newspapers		30
l) Electricity generated & purchased		74,017 MWH
m) Electricity consumed		34,280 MWH
n) No.of Banking offices		46
o) All India wholesale price index June 1964 (1952-53 = 100)		146.8
p) Consumer price index No. for working class at Sholapur June 1964(1949= 100)		154.8

psb/-

(vi)

P A R T - I I

D I S T R I C T   S T A T I S T I C A L   A B S T R A C T

O F

S A N G L I   D I S T R I C T

( 1962 - 63 & 1963 - 64 )

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Table No. P 1 :- Statement showing Area and Population by talukas in Sangli district (1961 Census)

Sr.No.	Item	Jath	Khanapur	Miraj	Shirala	Tasgaon	Walwa	Dist.Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Area in square miles	873.7	839.4	624.2	246.0	433.4	300.4	3,317.1
2.	Head quarters	Jath	Vita	Miraj	Shirala	Tasgaon	Islampur	-
3.	Population of H.Q.	10,439	13,391	53,345	6,411	16,649	20,817	-
<u>Other urban units</u>								
4.	Name	--	--	Sangli	--	--	Ashta	-
5.	Population	--	--	73,838	--	--	14,390	-
6.	<u>Rural</u>							
	i) Males	71,676	1,03,712	1,27,595	44,079	94,887	86,152	5,28,101
	ii) Females	67,307	1,05,460	1,18,361	45,766	91,222	82,069	5,10,185
	iii) Persons	1,38,983	2,09,172	2,45,956	89,845	1,86,109	1,68,221	10,38,286
7.	<u>Urban</u>							
	i) Males	--	7,057	66,723	--	8,668	18,205	1,00,653
	ii) Females	--	6,334	60,460	--	7,981	17,002	91,777
	iii) Persons	--	13,391	1,27,183	--	16,649	35,207	1,92,430
8.	<u>Total</u>							
	i) Males	71,676	1,10,769	1,94,318	44,079	1,03,555	1,04,357	6,28,754
	ii) Females	67,307	1,11,794	1,78,821	45,766	99,203	99,071	6,01,962
	iii) Persons	1,38,983	2,22,563	3,73,139	89,845	2,02,758	2,02,428	12,30,716
9.	<u>Total Population</u> (1951 Census)							
	i) Males	55,675	91,163	1,46,910	39,569	85,900	89,023	5,08,240
	ii) Females	52,595	92,278	1,38,706	39,847	83,425	85,050	4,91,901
	iii) Total	1,08,270	1,83,441	2,85,616	79,416	1,69,325	1,74,073	10,00,141

PSB/-  
26.4.65

(Source :- Census of India volume Maharashtra State part-II-A)



TABLE NO. P2 :- Distribution of population according to livelihood pattern (1961 Census)

Taluka	Culti- vators	Agril. labour- ers.	Mining quarry- ing Livest- ock Fore- stry fishing etc.	House- hold indus- try	Mfg. other than house hold indust- ry.	Const- ruct- ion.	Trade and comme- rce.	Trans- port storage and communi- cations.	Other servi- ces.	Total workers 2 to 10	Non- work- ers.	Total population
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Math	45,376	13,483	529	4,419	118	267	949	224	2,295	67,660	71,323	1,38,983
Manapur	80,305	8,668	543	6,413	1,275	784	1,574	426	4,178	1,04,166	1,18,397	2,22,563
Mraj	74,497	21,345	909	9,413	9,981	1,907	8,520	4,207	15,267	1,46,046	2,27,093	3,73,139
Matala	33,789	3,183	266	1,801	186	204	515	80	1,323	41,847	48,498	89,845
Mogaon	64,169	11,968	284	4,704	2,406	673	1,829	463	3,969	90,465	1,12,293	2,02,758
Mawa	54,582	13,552	340	4,964	954	637	2,079	453	4,233	81,794	1,21,634	2,03,428
District Total	3,52,718	72,199	2,871	31,714	14,920	4,472	15,466	5,853	31,265	5,31,478	6,99,238	12,30,716

26.4.65

(Source :- Census of India volume Maharashtra State Part II-A)

TABLE NO. P3 :- Statement showing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Sangli District (1961 Census).

Talukas		Scheduled castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijans & Dhors			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Jath	Rural	17,815	9,155	8,660	299	166	133
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	17,815	9,155	8,660	299	166	133
2. Khanapur	Rural	16,454	8,122	8,332	46	31	15
	Urban	1,278	669	609	3	2	1
	Total	17,732	8,791	8,941	49	33	16
3. Miraj	Rural	21,542	11,159	10,383	107	63	44
	Urban	7,899	4,048	3,851	10	8	2
	Total	29,441	15,207	14,234	117	71	46
4. Shirala	Rural	4,502	2,249	2,253	48	15	33
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4,502	2,249	2,253	48	15	33
5. Tasgaon	Rural	13,074	6,635	6,439	36	15	21
	Urban	758	405	353	3	3	-
	Total	13,832	7,040	6,792	39	18	21
6. Walwa	Rural	16,004	8,130	7,874	42	33	9
	Urban	2,754	1,490	1,264	1	1	-
	Total	18,758	9,620	9,138	43	34	9
District Total	Rural	89,391	45,450	43,941	578	323	255
	Urban	12,689	6,612	6,077	17	14	3
	Total	1,02,080	52,062	50,018	595	337	258
7. Population (1951)		1,21,833	60,676	61,157	611	396	215

(Source :- Census of India volume - Maharashtra State-Part II-A)

TABLE NO. P 4

Statement showing literacy by Talukas in Sangli district (1961 Census).

Taluka		No. of Literates			Percentage of Literacy		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Jath	Rural	15,895	3,703	19,598	22.18	5.50	14.10
	Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	15,895	3,703	19,598	22.18	5.50	14.10
Khanapur	Rural	38,438	9,893	48,336	37.06	7.39	23.11
	Urban	4,066	1,537	5,603	57.62	24.27	41.84
	Total	42,504	11,435	53,939	38.37	10.23	24.24
Miraj	Rural	52,938	14,462	67,400	41.49	12.22	27.40
	Urban	40,270	19,550	59,820	60.35	32.34	47.03
	Total	93,208	34,012	1,27,220	47.97	19.02	34.09
Shirala	Rural	15,106	2,926	18,032	34.27	6.39	20.07
	Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	15,106	2,926	18,032	34.27	6.39	20.07
Tasgaon	Rural	41,949	12,106	54,055	44.24	13.27	29.04
	Urban	4,850	1,953	6,803	55.95	24.47	40.86
	Total	46,799	14,059	60,858	45.19	14.17	30.02
Walwa	Rural	39,041	11,160	50,201	45.32	13.60	29.84
	Urban	10,791	4,840	15,631	59.27	28.47	44.40
	Total	49,832	16,000	65,832	47.75	16.15	32.36
District Total	Rural	2,03,367	54,255	2,57,622	38.51	10.63	24.81
	Urban	59,977	27,880	87,857	59.59	30.38	45.66
	Total	2,63,344	82,135	3,45,479	41.88	13.64	28.07
Population for 1951		1,33,651	32,904	1,66,555	26.31	6.69	16.66

(Source :- Census of India volume - Maharashtra Part II A)

Table No. P.5

Additional table on population, variation in population of Sangli district from 1901 to 1961

Sr.No.	Year	Population	Variation	Rate of variation
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1901	6,44,556	--	--
2.	1911	6,12,518	- 32,038	- 4.97
3.	1921	5,96,199	- 16,139	- 2.66
4.	1931	7,07,479	+ 1,11,280	+ 18.66
5.	1941	8,12,865	+ 1,05,386	+ 14.90
6.	1951	9,98,434	+ 1,85,569	+ 22.83
7.	1961	12,30,716	+ 2,32,282	+ 23.26

Psb/-

-5-

(Source : Census Hand Book of Sangli District )

TABLE NO. 1 :- Statement showing rainfall in m.m. at each taluka H.Q. in Sangli district during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Taluka H.Q.	J A N U A R Y			F E B R U A R Y			M A R C H			
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	
		No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days	No. of rainy days
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	Jath	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 30.5	Nil	Nil	1 22.1	
2.	Khanapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 5.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3.	Miraj	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 60.8	Nil	1 6.8	1 29.8	
4.	S hirala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil Nil	Nil	Nil	- 1.0	
5.	Tasgaon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 13.9	Nil	2 16.0	2 14.3	
6.	Walwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 39.0	
7.	Sangli H.Q.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	- 1.0	Nil	

TABLE NO. 1 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. Taluka No. H.Q.	A P R I L						M A Y						J U N E					
	1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963	
	No. of Mont- rainy hly days rain- fall	No. of Mont- rainy hly days rain- fall	No. of Mont- rainy hly days rain- fall	No. of Mont- rainy hly days rain- fall	No. of Mont- rainy hly days rain- fall	No. of Mont- rainy hly days rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Mon- thly rain- fall	No. of Monthly rainy rain- days. fall,
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
1. Jath	2	17.0	3	23.4	Nil	2.9	7	129.3	5	66.1	9	123.7	7	107.3	5	57.7	6	98.3
2. Khanapur	1	45.7	4	38.8	Nil	Nil	6	120.9	6	38.1	5	70.8	6	63.0	1	6.6	5	151.5
3. Miraj	1	76.4	2	21.0	4	29.6	9	189.2	7	97.2	4	37.2	6	107.0	4	21.6	5	117.2
4. Shirala	2	20.3	Nil	Nil	4	89.3	10	340.9	7	145.5	7	84.6	9	106.9	3	40.7	5	29.7
5. Tasgaon	2	8.6	2	8.9	5	37.4	7	171.7	6	95.4	4	55.6	7	137.4	2	22.0	4	123.8
6. Walwa	3	39.9	-	0.5	2	30.5	5	244.0	6	115.0	3	58.0	4	49.2	3	23.8	1	5.6
7. Sangli HQ	3	27.9	2	9.00	Nil	Nil	6	84.4	5	53.6	Nil	Nil	7	52.1	1	9.0	4	115.7

Psb/-

(Continued....)

TABLE NO. 1 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Taluka H.Q.	J U L Y			A U G U S T			S E P T E M B E R											
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963												
		No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain						
		fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall						
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.									
1.	Jath	10	77.4	8	178.6	6	31.3	7	69.1	7	77.7	9	104.2	2	12.2	10	243.0	2	40.6
2.	Khanapur	18	229.8	Not received		12	120.0	1	14.8	9	68.6	13	103.8	4	33.2	8	132.0	4	40.6
3.	Miraj	18	248.4	13	112.6	9	112.0	7	59.2	11	113.2	13	142.8	3	49.4	6	105.6	6	98.2
4.	Shirala	26	753.1	15	282.4	14	340.5	12	148.2	19	243.8	22	345.9	14	110.0	10	105.6	1	49.8
5.	Tasgaon	15	316.6	N. A.		8	124.7	4	35.8	13	99.6	15	120.9	3	25.5	12	193.1	4	60.0
6.	Walwa	19	366.2	16	244.3	Not received,		5	38.0	13	117.9	Not received		5	51.5	4	103.7	2	15.0
7.	Sangli HQ	17	329.1	13	155.5	13	158.9	10	67.4	9	94.2	12	134.0	8	56.0	6	74.7	8	16.8

Psb/-

(Continued....)

TABLE NO. 1 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. Taluka No. H.Q.	O C T O B E R						N O V E M B E R						D E C E M B E R					
	1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963	
	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain	No. of rainy days	Mont hly rain
	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall	fall
1.	2.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.								
1. Jath	11	125.6	7	60.8	11	322.8	2	6.3	2	20.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	29.4	Nil	Nil
2. Khanapur	7	173.7	5	55.0	9	110.6	1	7.1	1	3.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	35.3	Nil	Nil
3. Miraj	7	89.9	11	101.6	12	204.2	Nil	Nil	2	17.2	1	7.0	Nil	Nil	3	44.2	Nil	Nil
4. Shirala	8	120.3	4	83.8	9	200.8	Nil	0.5	1	3.8	1	6.6	Nil	Nil	4	109.7	Nil	Nil
5. Tasgaon	10	132.1	5	37.1	8	178.4	1	6.3	3	17.6	1	5.0	Nil	Nil	3	21.7	Nil	Nil
6. Walwa	5	106.5	5	80.8	10	160.5	Nil	Nil	3	35.4	1	7.0	Nil	Nil	3	91.5	Nil	Nil
7. Sangli HQ.	8	62.0	6	94.0	11	139.7	Nil	Nil	1	15.0	1	12.5	Nil	Nil	3	270.5	Nil	Nil

Psb/-

( Source :- Deputy Director General of observatories Poona-5  
and Statistician Dept. of Agriculture, Poona.)



TABLE NO. 2 :- Statement showing temperature (centigrade), Mean relative humidity (%) and Mean level pressure (m.m.) at Miraj station in Sangli district for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Month	T E M P E R A T U R E (C e n t i g r a d e )											
		M a x i m u m			: H i g h e s t			: M e a n M i n i m u m			: L o w e s t		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	January	30.8	30.4	30.2	31.8	32.4	32.0	14.9	12.5	15.4	11.3	7.5	11.3
2.	February	32.8	33.2	33.0	37.4	35.0	35.4	12.9	16.9	14.6	7.3	14.1	12.9
3.	March	38.0	36.2	35.4	39.6	38.8	37.0	18.7	19.1	19.1	13.4	13.9	16.3
4.	April	38.6	37.7	35.5	41.0	40.2	38.4	22.1	22.0	19.6	17.5	17.5	16.9
5.	May	34.7	36.6	36.9	39.0	40.4	40.2	22.0	22.7	22.5	17.9	20.9	20.5
6.	June	30.6	32.2	31.4	33.2	34.8	37.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	20.3	19.3	18.4
7.	July	26.6	28.1	28.7	28.4	32.0	31.6	21.6	21.6	21.3	20.5	20.1	19.9
8.	August	28.2	28.4	27.4	30.6	31.6	31.8	21.6	21.1	21.2	20.9	19.7	20.1
9.	September	29.0	29.1	30.8	31.8	32.8	34.0	20.8	20.2	20.5	19.7	16.9	18.5
10.	October	30.3	31.2	30.7	33.2	34.6	34.8	19.6	19.8	20.6	15.5	14.3	18.5
11.	November	30.6	30.7	31.2	31.6	31.6	32.6	17.8	16.0	17.6	13.1	11.5	14.5
12.	December	30.0	28.1	31.1	32.2	30.0	34.0	14.8	15.3	15.9	9.4	9.1	11.5

Psb/-

(Continued.....)

TABLE NO? 2 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. No.	Month	M e a n Relative Humidity						M e a n Level Pressure (m.m.)							
		I			:	II			I			:	II		
		1961	1962	1963	:	1961	1962	1963	:	1961	1962	1963	:	1961	1962
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
1.	January	59	60	59	28	40	32	952.7	951.5	952.4	948.5	947.4	948.3		
2.	February	49	57	58	17	35	39	950.7	952.6	952.5	946.5	948.2	948.2		
3.	March	58	55	62	22	38	32	950.5	950.3	950.4	945.7	945.7	946.1		
4.	April	62	68	66	29	29	34	948.6	949.2	949.1	943.7	944.2	944.4		
5.	May	78	76	74	50	43	45	945.9	946.9	947.1	942.0	942.1	943.0		
6.	June	83	79	78	64	53	62	945.4	945.7	946.2	943.0	943.2	943.7		
7.	July	88	85	85	80	73	70	943.2	943.8	944.2	941.9	941.9	942.4		
8.	August	86	87	89	73	71	75	944.5	946.2	945.0	942.6	943.8	943.1		
9.	September	86	87	85	66	63	62	946.8	946.6	948.0	944.8	943.7	945.3		
10.	October	79	68	84	54	49	57	949.5	949.5	950.0	946.0	945.8	946.8		
11.	November	69	64	65	44	36	37	952.6	952.7	952.0	948.6	949.0	949.0		
12.	December	66	72	63	44	42	34	952.1	953.3	953.4	948.0	949.7	949.5		

PSB/-

(Source :- Director, Regional Meteorological, Bombay.)

TABLE NO. 3 :- Talukawise land utilisation statistics in Sangli district for the years  
1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (in acres)

Sr. No.	Items	J A T H			K H A N A P U R			M I R A J		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Total Geographical area.	5,55,229	5,55,218	5,55,218	5,43,080	5,43,080	5,43,080	4,03,366	4,03,490	4,03,490
2.	Area under Forest.	28,253	28,253	28,253	29,926	29,926	29,926	3,657	3,747	3,747
3.	Barren & uncultivable land.	15,383	15,392	15,392	35,879	35,879	45,455	17,445	24,757	24,498
4.	Land put to Non-Agricultural uses.	389	389	389	99	99	99	1,310	1,389	1,389
5.	Cultivable waste	1,261	1,261	468	3,507	3,497	3,497	3,981	3,944	3,941
6.	Land under tree crops & groves.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Permanent pastures & grazing grounds.	14,633	14,776	14,749	8,058	8,058	8,058	21,171	12,162	12,162
8.	Current fallows	--	--	--	9,994	9,790	--	--	--	--
9.	Other fallows	90,950	91,173	88,367	83,753	20,044	19,272	32,248	31,382	30,475
10.	Net area sown	4,04,360	4,03,974	4,07,600	3,71,864	4,35,787	4,36,773	3,23,554	3,26,109	3,27,278
11.	Gross cropped area.	4,08,749	4,13,369	4,15,382	3,80,581	4,54,215	4,53,784	3,39,418	3,32,252	3,33,057

TABLE NO. 3 :- Talukawise Land utilisation statistics (Continued.)

Sr. No.	Items	S H I R A L A			T A S G A O N			W A L W A		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1.	Total Geographical area.	1,56,894	1,56,894	1,56,894	2,74,662	2,74,662	2,74,662	1,94,391	1,94,391	1,94,391
2.	Area under Forest.	32,657	32,654	32,654	12,580	12,580	12,581	7,381	7,381	7,381
3.	Barren & uncultivable land.	6,955	7,167	7,104	12,267	12,267	12,267	18,028	18,028	18,030
4.	Land put to Non-Agril. uses.	6	10	10	171	171	171	277	113	113
5.	Cultivable waste	2,945	4,261	10,596	8,204	8,204	8,204	--	--	--
6.	Land under tree crops & groves.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Permanent pastures & grazing grounds.	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,293	3,293	3,293	638	638	638
8.	Current fallows	--	--	--	6,970	6,995	7,181	--	--	--
9.	Other fallows	323	313	263	14,564	16,416	20,237	8,701	9,757	9,062
10.	Net area sown	1,10,358	1,08,839	1,02,617	2,16,613	2,14,736	2,10,728	1,59,366	1,58,474	1,59,167
11.	Gross cropped area.	1,20,298	1,20,574	1,19,732	2,28,586	2,26,642	2,21,555	1,62,448	1,62,067	1,64,389

TABLE NO. 3 :- Taluqawise Land Utilisation statistics (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Items	District		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.
1.	Total Geographical Area	21,27,622	21,27,735 *	21,27,735
2.	Area under forest	1,14,454	1,14,541	1,14,542
3.	Barren & uncultivable land.	1,05,957	1,13,490	1,22,746
4.	Land put to Non-Agricultural uses	2,252	2,171	2,171
5.	Cultivable waste	19,898	21,167	26,706
6.	Land under tree crops and groves	--	--	--
7.	Permanent pastures & grazing grounds	51,443	42,577	42,550
8.	Current fallows	16,964	16,785	7,181 **
9.	Other fallows	2,30,539	1,69,085	1,67,676
10.	Net area sown	15,86,115	16,47,919	16,44,163
11.	Gross cropped area	16,50,080	17,09,119	17,07,899

PSE/-  
26.4.65 Note :- \* The change in this figure is reported to be due to fresh surveys in Miraj and Jath talukas.  
\*\* Decrease due to area of 9604 acres of current fallow brought under cultivation.

(Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S. Poona)

TABLE NO. 4 :- Area in acres under different crops in each taluka of Sangli district during the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Sr. No. 6666	Crops	J A T H			K H A N A P U R			M I R A J		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Rice	3,288	2,978	2,911	1,648	1,952	1,765	841	936	993
2.	Wheat	8,125	8,099	7,538	10,281	10,709	9,993	5,883	5,638	5,620
3.	Barley	--	--	246	7	5	42	--	--	--
4.	Kharif Jowar	2,171	3,154	8,352	95,204	96,592	97,093	1,03,492	99,222	1,02,547
5.	Rabi Jowar	1,82,159	1,85,449	1,81,732	37,265	38,100	38,129	29,840	30,453	25,642
6.	Total Jowar	1,84,330	1,88,603	1,90,134	1,32,469	1,34,692	1,35,222	1,33,332	1,29,675	1,28,189
7.	Bajri	1,05,665	1,09,303	1,17,480	1,36,996	1,33,516	1,38,187	71,285	63,571	62,527
8.	Ragi	--	1	--	80	33	1	--	--	130
9.	Maize	532	550	551	869	1,008	1,108	869	839	783
10.	Kodra	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--
11.	Other cereals	834	244	621	2,959	3,530	3,202	150	363	106
12.	Total cereals	3,02,774	3,09,778	3,19,481	2,85,303	2,85,445	2,89,520	2,12,373	2,01,102	1,98,353
13.	Tur	4,425	4,573	3,810	12,417	11,371	11,774	10,347	10,305	10,265
14.	Gram	2,983	2,886	2,301	7,330	6,872	6,770	7,813	8,656	8,219
15.	Other pulses	25,942	26,817	26,019	42,064	43,027	44,124	15,404	14,836	16,588
16.	Total pulses	33,350	34,276	32,130	61,811	61,270	62,668	33,564	33,797	35,072

TABLE NO. 4 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Crops	S H I R A L A			T A S G A O N			W A L W A		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1.	Rice	22,682	23,113	23,720	1,021	1,031	1,166	3,202	3,740	4,289
2.	Wheat	915	1,155	923	5,898	5,518	4,527	5,217	5,905	4,961
3.	Barley	32	97	90	5	--	--	15	--	3
4.	Kharif Jowar	8,676	7,952	8,586	1,07,009	1,04,597	1,06,679	70,160	66,726	66,899
5.	Rabi Jowar	5,581	5,935	5,570	714	782	781	1,294	1,566	2,729
6.	Total Jowar	14,257	13,887	14,156	1,07,723	1,05,379	1,07,460	71,454	68,292	69,628
7.	Bajri	21	5	9	11,292	10,768	7,609	1,332	1,249	1,246
8.	Ragi	2,620	2,176	2,462	1	22	--	38	244	120
9.	Maize	1,746	1,857	1,847	680	647	554	815	935	882
10.	Kodra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Other cereals	1,674	1,427	1,246	965	729	745	682	755	881
12.	Total cereals	43,947	43,717	44,453	1,27,585	1,24,094	1,22,061	82,755	81,120	82,010
13.	Tur	419	303	342	9,890	9,689	10,432	4,611	4,493	4,499
14.	Gram	2,749	2,629	2,230	9,883	10,139	8,422	6,619	6,813	5,567
15.	Other pulses	1,252	1,158	881	10,585	11,729	11,595	5,408	5,223	5,097
16.	Total pulses	4,420	4,090	3,453	30,358	31,607	30,469	16,638	16,529	15,163
17.	Total cereals & pulses	48,367	47,807	47,906	1,57,943	1,55,701	1,52,530	99,393	97,649	97,173

Table No. 4 : (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Crops	D i s t r i c t T o t a l		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.
1.	Rice	32,677	33,800	34,849
2.	Wheat	36,324	37,054	33,562
3.	Barley	59	102	381
4.	Khariif Jowar	3,86,712	3,78,243	3,90,156
5.	Rabi Jowar	2,56,853	2,62,285	2,54,633
6.	Total Jowar	6,43,565	6,40,528	6,44,789
7.	Bajri	3,26,591	3,18,412	3,27,058
8.	Ragi	2,739	2,476	2,713
9.	Maize	5,510	5,836	5,725
10.	Kodra	8	--	--
11.	Other cereals	7,264	7,048	6,801
12.	Total cereals	10,54,737	10,45,256	10,55,878
13.	Tur	42,109	40,734	41,122
14.	Gram	37,377	38,045	33,529
15.	Other pulses	1,00,655	1,02,790	1,04,304
16.	Total pulses	1,80,141	1,81,569	1,78,955
17.	Total cereals & pulses	12,34,878	12,26,825	12,34,833
18.	Sugarcane	22,384	25,424	23,961
19.	Other sugar	--	--	--
20.	Total sugar	22,384	25,424	23,961



TABLE NO. 4 :- (Continued...)

Sr. No.	Crops	J A T H			K H A N A P U R			M I R A J		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
18.	Sugarcane	1,225	1,144	845	2,086	2,373	1,785	3,949	4,641	4,684
19.	Other sugar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
✓ 20.	Total sugar	1,225	1,144	845	2,086	2,373	1,785	3,949	4,641	4,684
21.	Fruits & vegetables (excluding potatoes)	2,166	2,061	1,840	1,535	1,848	1,591	2,033	2,021	1,666
22.	Potatoes	19	50	9	399	256	280	29	53	10
23.	Mix. food crops	8	--	--	--	86	907	--	--	4,335
24.	Condiment & spices	2,509	2,514	2,328	5,632	6,168	5,261	5,112	5,896	4,957
25.	Total food	3,42,051	3,49,823	3,56,633	3,56,766	3,57,446	3,62,012	2,57,060	2,47,510	2,49,077
26.	Groundnut	36,172	31,980	27,517	28,433	27,716	27,895	54,384	54,503	55,802
27.	Sesamum	4,825	4,718	4,534	54	42	41	33	28	21
28.	Linseed	237	170	156	4	2	2	21	18	17
29.	Casor seeds	58	23	29	43	29	18	69	127	76
30.	Rape & Mustard	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
31.	Coconut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
32.	Other oil seeds	11,127	10,851	9,709	3,223	3,060	2,843	1,198	1,318	1,317
33.	Total oil seeds	52,419	47,742	41,945	31,757	30,849	30,799	55,708	56,004	57,233

TABLE NO. 4 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Crops	S H I R A L A :			T A S G A O N :			W A L W A		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
18.	Sugarcane	3,093	3,257	2,648	3,908	4,806	4,221	8,123	9,203	9,778
19.	Other sugar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20.	Total sugar	3,093	3,257	2,648	3,908	4,806	4,221	8,123	9,203	9,778
21.	Fruits & vegetables (excluding potatoes)	156	148	150	928	967	864	768	764	770
22.	Potatoes	2	3	2	32	9	17	21	8	9
23.	Mix. food crops	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
24.	Condiment & spices	722	530	554	5,411	5,911	5,448	4,648	4,366	4,363
25.	Total food	52,340	51,745	51,260	1,63,222	1,67,394	1,63,091	1,12,953	1,11,990	1,12,093
26.	Groundnut	8,153	8,331	8,447	49,255	47,765	50,022	29,218	30,234	33,645
27.	Sesamum	--	--	--	1	49	2	2	2	1
28.	Linseed	--	--	--	24	13	7	3	3	5
29.	Castor seeds	--	--	--	19	78	9	2	2	5
30.	Rape & Mustard	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31.	Coconut	--	--	--	17	26	21	--	--	--
32.	Other oil seeds	74	39	50	1,460	1,394	1,187	1,111	1,105	781
33.	Total oil seeds	8,227	8,370	8,497	50,776	49,325	51,248	30,336	31,346	34,437

Table No. 4 : (Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Crops	D i s t r i c t T o t a l		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
21.	Fruits & vegetables (excluding potatoes)	7,586	7,809	6,881
22.	Potatoes	502	379	327
23.	Mix. food crops	8	86	5,253
24.	Condiment & spices	24,034	25,385	22,911
25.	Total food	12,89,392	12,85,908	12,94,166
26.	Groundnut	2,05,615	2,00,529	2,03,328
27.	Sesamum	4,915	4,839	4,599
28.	Linseed	289	206	187
29.	Castor seeds	191	259	137
30.	Rape & mustard	3	--	--
31.	Coconut	17	36	21
32.	Other oil seeds	18,193	17,767	15,887
33.	Total oil seeds	2,29,223	2,23,636	2,24,159
34.	Cotton	11,940	14,430	15,149
35.	Other fibres	1,345	1,173	1,299
36.	Total fibres	13,285	15,603	16,448
37.	Tobacco	20,116	20,926	18,496

TABLE NO. 4 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. No.	Crops	J A T H			:	K H A N A P U R			:	M I R A J		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	:	6.	7.	8.	:	9.	10.	11.
34.	Cotton	6,305	7,504	9,873	:	1,353	2,779	2,425	:	3,107	3,086	2,324
35.	Woolen fibres	56	102	59	:	73	92	85	:	120	97	169
36.	Total fibres	6,361	7,606	9,932	:	1,426	2,871	2,510	:	3,227	3,183	2,493
37.	Tobacco	46	49	49	:	158	255	208	:	11,318	11,033	10,215
38.	Other drugs & narcotics	160	169	176	:	37	42	52	:	1,237	1,402	1,500
39.	Total drugs & narcotics	206	218	225	:	195	297	260	:	12,555	12,435	11,715
40.	Fodder crops	7,712	7,980	6,647	:	432	62,752	58,203	:	10,868	13,120	12,539
41.	Misc. non food crops.	--	--	--	:	5	--	--	:	--	--	--
42.	Total Non-food crops.	66,698	63,546	58,749	:	33,815	96,769	91,772	:	82,358	84,742	83,980
43.	Total area under crops (Gross cropped area)	4,08,749	4,13,396	4,15,382	:	3,90,581	4,54,215	4,53,784	:	3,39,418	3,32,252	3,33,057
44.	Area cropped more than once.	4,389	9,395	7,782	:	18,717	18,428	17,011	:	15,864	6,143	5,779
45.	Total area of land under crops.	4,04,360	4,03,974	4,07,600	:	3,71,864	4,35,787	4,36,773	:	3,23,554	3,26,109	3,27,278

PSB/-

TABLE NO. 4 : (Continued....)

Sl. No.	Crops	S H I R A L A			T A S G A O N			W A L W A		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
34.	Cotton	--	1	--	574	550	267	601	510	260
35.	Other fibres	15	23	24	162	92	150	919	767	812
36.	Total fibres	15	24	24	736	642	417	1,520	1,277	1,072
37.	Tobacco	143	128	70	2,772	3,807	3,214	5,679	5,654	4,740
38.	Other drugs & Narcotics	5	4	5	178	175	214	303	345	310
39.	Total drugs & narcotics	148	132	75	2,950	3,982	3,428	5,982	5,999	5,050
40.	Fodder crops	59,568	60,303	59,876	5,901	5,290	3,371	11,657	11,455	11,737
41.	Misc.non-food crops	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
42.	Total nonfood crops	67,958	68,829	68,472	60,364	59,243	58,464	49,495	50,077	52,296
43.	Total area under crops (Gross cropped area)	1,20,293	1,20,574	1,19,732	2,28,586	2,26,642	2,21,555	1,62,448	1,62,067	1,64,389
44.	Area cropped more than one	9,940	11,735	17,115	11,973	11,906	10,827	3,082	3,593	5,222
45.	Total area of land under crops	1,10,358	1,08,839	1,02,617	2,16,613	2,14,736	2,10,728	1,59,366	1,58,474	1,59,167

PSB/-

(Continued...)

TABLE NO. 4 :- (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Crops	D i s t r i c t		T o t a l
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
36.	Total fibres	13,285	15,603	16,448
37.	Tobacco	20,116	20,926	18,496
38.	Other drugs & narcotics	1,920	2,137	2,257
39.	Total drugs & narcotics	22,036	23,063	20,753
40.	Fodder crops	96,138	1,60,909	1,52,373
41.	Misc.non food crops	6	--	--
42.	Total non-food crops	3,60,688	4,23,211	4,13,733
43.	Total area under crops(Gross cropped area.)	16,50,080	17,09,119	17,07,899
44.	Area cropped more than once	63,965	61,200	63,736
45.	Total area of land under crops	15,86,115	16,47,919	16,44,163

PSB/-

(Source :- Statistician, Department of Agricultural, M.S.Poona.)

TABLE NO. 5 :-

Production of different major crops in Sangli District  
for the year 1960-61, 61-62 and 62-63 (figures in '00' Tons).

Sr.No.	Crop	Y e a r s			Remarks
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Rabi Jowar	458	349	303	
2.	Kharif Jowar	2,114	1,682	1,689	Production in '00' tons
3.	Bajri	206	150	276	
4.	Rice	126	134	128	
5.	Wheat	97	76	72	
6.	Total cereals	3,043	2,437	2,194	
7.	Tur	119	115	116	
8.	Gram	64	64	54	
9.	Total pulses	331	331	362	
10.	Cotton (lint)	58	58	64	Production of cotton (lint) is in '00' bales of 392 lb.each.
11.	Groundnut	492	717	769	
12.	Rape, Mustard & Linseed	--	--	--	
13.	Sesamum	6	6	5	
14.	Sugarcane (Gur)	630	715	651	
15.	Tobacco	35	50	47	

PSB/-  
22.4.65

(Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S.Poona)

TABLE NO. 6 :- Talukawise distribution of area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Sangli district for the years 1960-61, 61-62 and 62-63 (in acres)

Sr. No.	Source of Irrigation	J A T H			K h a n a p u r			M i r a j			S h i r a l a		
		60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Govt. Canal	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,844	3,194	2,046	497	531	531	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Private canal	Nil	51	Nil	2,958	2,564	2,644	460	412	412	179	211	327
3.	Total canals	Nil	51	Nil	4,802	5,758	4,690	957	943	943	179	211	327
4.	Tanks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	105	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Tube wells	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Other wells	29,136	27,381	25,590	15,275	24,418	30,602	21,611	20,374	20,374	1,568	1,953	1,397
7.	Other sources	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	126	Nil	2,112	2,443	3,115	2,942	2,713
8.	Net area irrigated	29,136	27,432	25,590	20,077	30,176	35,418	22,568	23,429	23,865	4,862	5,106	4,437
9.	Gross area irrigated.	32,148	34,059	31,672	25,186	35,439	42,149	25,520	26,613	27,049	4,890	5,418	4,653

(Continued.....)

PSB/-  
22.4.65



TABLE NO. 6 :- Talukawise distribution of area (in acres) irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Sangli district for the years 60-61, 61-62 and 62-63  
(Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Source of irrigation	T a s g a o n :			W a l w a :			D i s t r i c t			Total
		1960-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	Govt. canal	1,175	1,477	1,186	1,430	2,128	2,125	4,946	7,330	5,888	
2.	Private Canal	899	1,830	2,057	925	679	2,702	5,421	5,747	8,142	
3.	Total canals	2,074	3,307	3,243	2,355	2,807	4,827	10,367	13,077	14,030	
4.	Tanks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	105	
5.	Tube wells	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6.	Other wells	12,066	12,727 13,585	12,359	12,720	13,407	11,634	92,376	101,118	101,956	
7.	Other sources	816	Nil	194	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,931	5,054	5,476	
8.	Net area irrigated	14,956	16,892	15,796	15,075	16,214	16,461	1,06,674	1,19,249	1,21,567	
9. &	Gross area irrigated	17,066	18,740	17,718	16,106	17,463	18,175	1,20,916	1,37,732	1,41,416	

PSB/-  
22.4.65

(Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S.Poona.)

TABLE NO. 7 :- Irrigated area (in acres) under different crops in each taluka of Sangli district for the year 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63.

Sr. Crops No.	J A T H			: K H A N A P U R			: M I R A J			: S H I R A L A			
	1960-61	61-62	62-63	1960-61	61-62	62-63	1960-61	61-62	62-63	1960-61	62-63	62-63	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Rice	955	1,028	1,055	766	841	884	702	756	885	43	--	5	
2. Wheat	4,332	3,714	3,444	5,394	5,230	4,630	3,601	3,959	2,947	622	878	712	
3. Jowar	13,813	15,114	13,606	5,879	9,540	14,487	5,003	5,822	5,667	--	23	--	
4. Bajri	137	951	939	596	1,918	4,454	1,122	548	681	--	--	--	
5. Other cereals	500	472	611	591	1,347	1,769	310	208	362	857	1,008	989	
6. Total "	19,737	21,279	19,655	13,226	18,936	26,224	10,738	11,293	10,542	1,522	1,909	1,706	
7. Gram	398	291	278	1,875	2,692	2,737	990	587	502	207	16	50	
8. Tur	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	
9. Other pulses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10. Total "	398	291	278	1,875	2,692	2,737	995	587	502	207	16	50	
11. Total foodgrains	20,135	21,570	19,933	15,101	21,628	28,961	11,733	11,880	11,044	1,729	1,925	1,756	
12. Sugarcane	1,225	1,147	845	2,086	2,373	1,785	3,949	4,641	4,684	2,957	3,257	2,648	
13. Potatoes	19	50	9	399	256	280	29	21	10	2	3	--	
14. Chillies	884	1,426	1,344	2,445	2,955	2,871	2,955	3,264	3,319	71	5	--	
15. Other food crops.	2,955	2,901	2,831	3,846	4,190	4,068	3,218	1,790	3,644	102	121	143	
16. Total food crops.	25,218	27,094	24,962	23,877	31,402	37,965	21,884	21,596	22,701	4,861	5,311	4,547	
17. Cotton	3,700	3,834	3,627	627	2,484	2,413	573	276	45	--	--	--	

TABLE NO. 7 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. Crops No.	J A T H			K H A N A P U R			M I R A J			S H I R A L A			
	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
18. Groundnut	--	--	--	--	768	876	58	9	--	--	--	--	--
19. Other non foodcrops	3,230	3,131	3,083	682	735	895	3,005	4,732	4,303	20	107	106	
20. Total non- food crops	6,930	6,965	6,710	1,309	4,037	4,184	3,636	5,017	4,348	29	107	106	
21. Gross irrigated area.	32,148	34,059	31,672	25,186	35,439	42,149	25,520	26,613	27,049	4,890	5,418	4,653	

PSB/-

(Continued.....)

TABLE NO. 7 :- Irrigated area (in acres) under different crops in each taluka of Sangli district for the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (Continued.....)

Sr. Crops No.	T A S G A O N			W A L W A			District Total			
	1960-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
1. Rice	865	903	1,106	2,311	2,445	2,609	5,642	5,973	6,544	
2. Wheat	2,751	2,446	2,236	1,340	2,130	2,194	13,540	13,467	16,163	
3. Jowar	1,934	2,761	2,272	--	1	10	26,629	33,261	36,042	
4. Bajri	12	76	63	--	--	--	1,367	3,493	6,142	
5. Other cereals	136	474	146	144	155	165	2,538	3,664	4,042	
6. Total cereals	5,748	6,660	5,323	4,295	4,731	4,973	55,266	64,358	68,333	
7. Gram	1,059	613	1,064	67	137	42	4,596	4,396	4,673	
8. Tur	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	
9. Other pulses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10. Total pulses	1,059	613	1,064	67	137	42	4,601	4,396	4,673	
11. Total food-grains.	6,307	7,273	6,892	4,262	4,978	5,020	59,867	69,254	73,606	
12. Sugarcane	3,836	4,306	4,221	8,123	9,203	9,778	22,176	25,427	23,961	
13. Potatoes	28	9	15	21	8	8	498	347	322	
14. Chillies	2,073	2,419	2,231	551	654	875	3,979	10,723	10,640	
15. Other food crops.	3,614	3,774	3,559	1,130	1,114	1,028	14,925	13,830	15,273	
16. Total food crops	16,358	18,231	16,918	14,237	15,957	16,709	1,06,435	1,19,641	1,23,302	
17. Cotton	65	69	132	--	--	--	4,965	6,663	6,217	
18. Groundnut	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	777	876	
19. Other non-food crops	643	390	668	1,369	1,506	1,466	9,458	10,651	10,521	
20. Total non-food crops	708	459	800	1,369	1,506	1,466	14,431	18,091	17,614	
21. Gross irrigated area.	17,066	18,740	17,718	16,106	17,463	18,175	1,20,916	1,37,732	1,41,416	

PSB/-

(Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S.Poona.)

Table No. 8 : Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Sangli district as on 31st March of 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr.No.	Item	Project 1			Project 2			Project 3		
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1.	Name of Project	Balwadi Bandhara			Atpadi Tank			Remodelling and extension of Krishna Canal.		
2.	Place of Project	Balwadi, Taluka Khanapur			Atpadi, Taluka Khanapur.			Partly in Sangli district & partly in Satara district.		
3.	Year of start	1957			1960			1954		
4.	Estimated cost involved by stages	Rs. 19,37,058.00			Rs. 19,96,000.00			Rs. 70,25,000.00		
5.	Stage of completion reached as on 31st March of	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
		- In	progress	- - -	-- In	progress	---	-----	In Progress	----
6.	Gross Irrigated area in the year (in acres)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,492	9,662	5,660
7.	Irrigation potential created upto 31st March (in acres)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,500	16,000	16,000
8.	Future Irrigation Potential (in acres)	4,800	4,800	4,800	2,769	2,769	2,769	12,000	Full Utilisation in terms of water has been done. Due to increased acreage of Sugarcane, Utilisation in terms of acreage will not be achieved.	

Psb/-

-30-

( Source : Executive Engineer, Sangli Irrigation Division, Sangli )

TABLE NO. 9 :- Yield rate of principal crops in Sangli District for the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Sr.No.	Crop	Yield rate in lbs. per acre		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Rice	863	888	824
2.	Kharif Jowar	1,225	996	969
3.	Rabi Jowar	399	298	267
4.	Bajri	141	106	189
5.	Maize	801	836	825
6.	Ragi	653	617	664
7.	Wheat	599	459	480
8.	Barley	--	--	570
9.	Gram	383	377	361
10.	Tur	633	633	632
11.	Potatoes	5,290	4,959	5,973
12.	Sugarcane	6,300	6,306	6,076
13.	Tobacco	390	536	569
14.	Cotton (Lint)	191	138	166
15.	Groundnut	536	801	847

PSB/-

(Source :- Statistician, Dept. of Agriculture, M.S.Poona. )

TABLE NO. 10 :- Area (in acres) under forest and the value (in Rs.) of the forest produce removed and utilised in Sangli district during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

Sr.No.	Year	Area Under Forest (in acre)			Value of the produce removed & utilised (in Rs.)
		Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1961-62	92,112.00	19.00	28,825.00	39,252.00
2.	1962-63	68,561.30	18.24	1,020.23	23,108.21
3.	1963-64	68,535.00	18.24	1,020.23	14,393.70

PSB/-  
21.4.65

(Source :- Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.)

TABLE NO. 11 :- Statement showing monthly average retail prices of important commodities at District Head quarter from November 1962 to December 1963.

Sr. No.	Commodity description.	Unit	R e t a i l P r i c e s i n M o n t h														
			Nov. 62.	Dec. 62.	Jan. 63.	Feb. 63.	Mar. 63.	Apr. 63.	May 63.	June 63.	July 63.	Aug. 63.	Sept. 63.	Oct. 63.	Nov. 63.	Dec. 63.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
<u>CEREALS</u>																	
1.	Rice clean (Fine)	Kg.	0.97	1.04	0.91	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.90	1.00	0.93	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.94
2.	Rice clean (Medium)	"	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.66	
3.	Rice clean (Course)	"	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.59	0.59	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	0.65	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.66	
4.	Wheat (Medium)	"	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.72	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.69	
5.	Wheat (Course)	"	0.56	0.60	0.64	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.51	0.53	
6.	Wheat Flour (White)	"	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	
7.	Jowar (White)	"	0.59	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.35	
8.	Jowar (Yellow)	"	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.44	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	
9.	Bajra	"	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.41	
<u>PULSES:</u>																	
10.	Gram (Whole)	"	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.52	0.56	0.60	0.62	
11.	Gram (Dal)	"	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.69	
12.	Arhar (Dal)	"	0.87	0.81	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.82	0.87	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.92	
13.	Mung	"	0.87	0.81	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.80	0.88	
14.	Urid	"	1.21	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.00	1.00	
15.	Musur	"	0.81	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.78	0.82	0.85	



TABLE NO. 11 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description.	Unit	R e t a i l					P r i c e s					i n M o n t h			
				Nov. 62	Dec. 62	Jan. 63	Feb. 63	March 63	Apr. 63	May 63	June 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
<u>SUGAR &amp; GUR:</u>																	
16.	Sugar		Kg.	1.15	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.25	1.19	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.20
17.	Gur		"	0.76	0.64	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.80	0.86	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.13	1.17	1.12
<u>EDIBLE OILS:</u>																	
18.	Groundnut oil		"	2.03	1.90	1.35	1.81	1.79	1.73	1.94	2.00	2.00	2.04	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.92
<u>OTHER OILS:</u>																	
19.	Vanaspati (Dalda) (loose)		"	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.33	3.00	3.05	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
<u>MEAT, FISH, EGGS:</u>																	
20.	Goat meat		"	2.75	3.13	3.12	3.20	3.22	3.25	3.20	3.13	3.13	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
21.	Fresh fish		"	3.75	3.69	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.80	3.74	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.63	3.50	3.60	3.44
22.	Eggs (Hen.)		Doz.	1.87	2.08	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.15	2.16	2.13	2.10	2.23	2.00	1.81	2.00	2.16
<u>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES:</u>																	
23.	Salt		Kg.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
24.	Turmeric		"	1.75	1.75	1.78	1.80	1.80	2.20	2.20	2.09	1.91	1.73	1.69	1.79	1.80	1.80
25.	Dry corander (superior whole)		"	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.80	1.13	1.25	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.25	1.25
26.	Dry chillies		"	2.91	2.59	2.63	2.50	2.54	2.30	2.64	3.59	3.50	3.30	3.23	3.19	2.30	2.56
<u>VEGETABLE:</u>																	
27.	Potato		"	0.41	0.37	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.37	0.47	0.56	0.61	0.61	0.50	0.47	0.53	0.62
28.	Onion		"	0.22	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.22	0.36	0.26	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.36

Psb/-

TABLE NO. 11 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description.	Unit	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
				62	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
<u>FRUITS &amp; NUTS:</u>																	
29.	Plantains		Doz.	0.41	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.51
30.	Oranges		"	1.28	1.42	1.47	1.37	1.75	1.87	2.03	2.19	2.19	2.30	2.34	2.05	1.50	1.65
<u>BEAN &amp; PULSES:</u>																	
31.	Tea leaf		Kg.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
32.	Coffee powder		"	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.88	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
<u>FUEL, POWER, LIGHT &amp; LUBRICANTS :</u>																	
33.	Kerosene Oil		Litre	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43
34.	Charcoal		Kg.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
35.	Match box(50 stick)		Doz.	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
36.	Fire wood		Kg.	4.00	4.12	3.62	3.25	3.29	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<u>CLOTHING :</u>																	
37.	Dhoti		pair	13.28	13.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.60	13.00	13.00	13.20	13.50	14.00	14.00	14.13
38.	Sari		Single	13.88	13.75	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.80	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.63	18.60	13.38
39.	Shirting		Metre	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.62
40.	Coating		"	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
41.	Blouse piece		"	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.75	1.75

TABLE No. 11 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Commodity description.	Unit	M e t a i l P r i c e s i n M o n t h														
			Nov. 62.	Dec. 62.	Jan. 63.	Feb. 63.	Mar. 63.	Apr. 63.	May 63.	June 63.	July 63.	Aug. 63.	Sept. 63.	Oct. 63.	Nov. 63.	Dec. 63.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
<u>UTENSILS:</u>																	
42.	Brass	Kg.	7.00	6.88	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.37	7.85	10.00	9.75	9.00	9.13	9.50	9.50	9.50	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION :</u>																	
43.	Washing soap(501)	1 Bar	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
44.	Pan	100	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.16	
45.	Supari	Kg.	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.35	6.25	
46.	Tobacco (Leaf)	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.45	6.75	6.70	5.54	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	4.56	
47.	Cigaratte(Burkely)	10.No.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
48.	Bidi (Musa)	25 "	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	
49.	Hair oil (Tata small)	Bottle	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.48	1.40	
50.	Pencillin (Injection bulbs of largest or a lakh quantity in large packets)	Per bulb	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	
51.	Quinine	Per tablet	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	

Psb/-

(Source :- District Statistical Officer, Sangli.)

Additional Table NO. :- 11.1 : Consumers price index No. for working class at Sholapur (1949 = 100)

Sr. No.	Year / Month	Food	Fuel & Lighting	Clothing	Houserent	Miscellaneous	Consumers price index.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	1962 Average	144.8	95.32	88.98	100.00	147.8	127.5
2.	1963 Average	144.5	96.56	88.98	100.00	146.9	127.1
3.	1964 January	148.9	97.05	88.98	100.00	143.9	129.7
4.	1964. February	149.6	97.05	129.4	236.4	140.1	139.4
5.	1964 March	149.6	97.05	129.4	236.4	138.3	139.4
6.	1964 April	151.7	97.05	129.4	242.0	142.1	141.1
7.	1964 May	167.1	97.05	130.00	242.00	144.5	150.2
8.	1964 June	175.7	97.05	130.4	242.0	141.9	154.8

Psb/-

(Source :- Quarterly Bulletin of Bureau of Economics and Statistics April-June 1964)  
with change in base year from 1926 to 1949.)

TABLE NO. 12 :- Average agricultural wage rates at Madhavnagar, Jath and Atpadi centres in Sangli district during July 1963 to December 1963.

Sr. No.	Type of Labour	M a d h a v n a g a r						J a t h						A t p a d i					
		July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
<b>1. Skilled Labour</b>																			
a)	Carpenter	Employed on annual basis						Employed on contract basis						Employed on contract basis					
b)	Blacksmith	(Buluta System) on payment of Rs. 100/- per year in the form of foodgrains and other kind.						and paid Rs. 40 in kind						and paid Rs. 90 (average) in kind					
c)	Mochies							-do- Rs. 45 in kind						Employed on contract basis and paid Rs. 70(average) in kind.					
<b>2. Field labour :</b>																			
a)	Men	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.37	1.37	1.20	1.25	1.50	1.82	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50
b)	Women	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.58	0.50	0.62	0.66	0.62	0.69	0.66	0.62	0.70	0.70
c)	Children	--- Not employed ---						--- Not employed ---						---- Not employed --					
<b>3. Other Agril. Labour</b>																			
a)	Men	)						)						)					
b)	Women	) ----- N I L -----						) ----- N I L -----						) ----- N I L -----					
c)	Children	)						)						)					
<b>4. Herds man</b>																			
a)	Men	Annually employed and paid						Rs. 40/- monthly or Rs. 1.25 daily						Paid annulyin kind					
b)	Women	Rs. 300/- per annum						--						and cash Rs. 435					
c)	Children							Rs. 20/- p.m.						(average)					

TABLE NO. 13 :- Talukawise Vital Statistics- Number of births and deaths in Sangli District for the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Taluka	N o. o f B i r t h s			N o. o f D e a t h s			N o. o f i n f a n t d e a t h s		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Jath	5,138	5,057	5,456	1,760	1,824	1,849	367	425	382
2.	Khanapur	6,772	6,210	7,598	3,489	3,354	2,975	657	600	662
3.	Miraj	9,526	9,740	10,975	4,086	4,259	3,919	676	609	646
4.	Shirala	3,143	3,366	3,399	1,202	1,586	1,303	269	314	273
5.	Tasgaon	6,416	6,140	6,348	2,575	2,639	2,318	495	544	538
6.	Walwa	5,087	5,930	6,900	2,070	2,158	2,506	374	427	426
Total		36,032	36,443	40,676	15,182	15,820	14,870	2,838	2,919	2,927

PSB/-  
22.4.65

(Source :- Director of Public Health (Vital statistics), Poona.)

TABLE NO. 14 :- Deaths due to important causes in Sangli district during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Year	Cholera	Small Pox	Plague	Fever	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery Diarrhole	Injuries	All other causes	Total Deaths	Total Infant Deaths
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	1961	138	36	--	3,564	1,789	978	Not given	8,677	15,182	2,838
2.	1962	35	14	--	3,602	1,930	900	363	8,976	15,820	2,919
3.	1963	76	35	--	3,341	1,782	1,008	391	8,237	14,870	2,927

PSB/-  
21.4.65

(Source :- Director of Public Health (Vital statistics ) Poona.)

TABLE NO. 15:-

No. of Factories and average daily employment in Sangli District for the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Type of Factory	No. of Factories			: Average daily employment		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Cotton ginning and bailing	2	1	1	50	20	18
2.	Ginning and bailing (Other than cotton)	--	-	-	--	--	--
3.	Spinning, Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles	27	27	22	2,164	2,256	2,288
4.	Spinning weaving and finishing (other than cotton textiles)	--	2	2	--	43	71
5.	Knitting mills, cordage, rope ... not elsewhere classified	1	1	1	14	17	15
6.	Rice & Dal mills	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Flour Mills	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Sugar factories	1	1	1	444	442	436
9.	Gur factories	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Manufacture of edible oils (other than Hydrogenated oils)	18	16	16	200	241	183
11.	Hydrogenated oil industry	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Food (other than bavarages)	1	5	11	10	81	379
13.	Beverages	--	--	--	--	--	--
14.	Tobacco Manufacture	3	3	3	75	82	94
15.	Saw mills	1	1	1	11	11	10

psb/-

(Continued....)



TABLE NO. 15 :- (Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Type of Factory	No.of Factories			: Average daily employment		
		1961	1962	1963	: 1961	1962	1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	: 6.	7.	8.
16.	Basic chemicals including fertilisers	--	1	1	--	19	29
17.	Vegetable. Animal oils and Fats(other than edible oil)	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products	1	1	1	17	32	34
19.	Leather and leather products including footwear	--	--	--	--	--	--
20.	Manufacture of bricks and Tiles	2	2	1	66	83	72
21.	Stone dressing and crushing	2	1	--	32	19	--
22.	Products of petroleum.... not elsewhere classified	2	2	3	111	88	97
23.	Basic metal industries	-	1	3	--	55	115
24.	Metal products (other than Machinery & Transport equipment )	1	2	2	29	36	38
25.	Machinery (other than electrical)	8	10	9	1,586	1,774	1,868
26.	Electrical machinery apparatus appliances & supplies*	-	--	-	-	-	--
27.	Repair of motor vehicles	5	5	5	100	99	110
28.	Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	--
29.	All other industries	10	10	11	218	222	269
Total		85	92	94	5,127	5,620	6,126

psb/-

(Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics Bombay.)

TABLE NO. 16 :- Industrial and Mineral Production of Important items in Sangli District for the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Cotton Yarn (Mill made)	Kg.	6,81,743.00	12,52,211.00	10,26,411.00	13,74,153.00
2.	Cotton cloth( " " )	Linear Metres	19,52,557.60	32,86,120.00	34,30,996.00	38,37,663.00
3.	Sugar	Quintals	3,00,207.31	1,84,893.00	2,39,751.00	2,08,800.00
4.	Soap	-do-	1,021.64	569.86	644.97	585.13
5.	Coal	Metric ton	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Manganese	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Psb/-

(Source :- Superintendent of Central Excise , Sangli and Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur. )

TABLE NO. 17 :- Units of Electrical Energy generated, purchased and consumed in Sangli District for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

(Figures in lakh Kilo-watt hours)

Sr. No.	Year	Watt Hors. Generated	Watt Hors. purchased	Watt hours sold to public					Total
				Domestic consumption.	Commercial light and small power.	Industrial power.	Public lighting.	Other purposes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	1961-62	147.63	64.16	26.03	10.14	69.38	7.11	76.05	188.71
2.	1962-63	79.19	227.45	36.28	11.83	85.80	8.38	41.65	183.94
3.	1963-64*	00.54	739.63	25.08	20.58	103.80	8.45	184.89	342.80

PSB/-

\* Note :- 1) Figure includes Jaysingpur of Kolhapur Division.  
2) The excess of electricity is transferred to Kolhapur Division.

(Source :- Executive Engineer, M.S.E.B.Sangli and Private distributing units.)

TABLE NO. 18 :- List of villages and towns electrified in Sangli district as on 31-3-1964.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of villages & towns	No. of villages & towns electrified.	Name of villages and towns electrified.
1.	2.	3.	4.	
1.	Jath	97	Nil	N i l
2.	Khanapur	130	9	(1) Vita (2) Kadegaon (3) Kadepur (4) Hanmantvadiye (5) Hingangaon (6) Tadsar (7) Chinchani (8) Wangi (9) Khambale Aundh.
3.	Miraj	96	57	(1) Sangli (2) Miraj (3) Ankali (4) Haripur (5) Dhamani (6) Digraj Kasabe (7) Digraj Mouje (8) Tung (9) Budhagaon (10) Kaulapur (11) Padmale (12) Karnal (13) Nandre (14) Kupwad (15) Narwad (16) Bedag (17) Arag (18) Malegaon (19) Bisur (20) Madhavanagar (21) Mhaisal (22) Belunki (23) Shipur (24) Salgare (25) Erandoli (26) Mallewadi (27) Kalambi (28) Kognoli (29) Kavathe-Mahankal (30) Bhose (31) Dudhagaon (32) Kavathepuran (33) Sandoli (34) Deshing (35) Malangaon (36) Shirdhon (37) Borgaon (38) Chabukswarwadi (39) Hingangaon (40) Haroli (41) Siddewadi (42) Shindewadi (43) Navarswadi (44) Venkochiwadi (45) Kakadwadi (46) Kharkatwadi (47) Sambarwadi (48) Soni (49) Patgaon (50) Shindewadi (51) Bolwad (52) Takali (53) Gundewadi (54) Khanderajuri (55) Khatav (56) Lingnur (57) Wwaddi.
4.	Shirala	61	13	(1) Shirala (2) Chikhali (3) Natoli (4) Sagaon (5) Kande (6) Mangale (7) Bhatwadi (8) Beldarwadi (9) Devwadi (10) Red (11) Khed (12) Padli (13) Tadvale.
5.	Tasgaon	72	26	(1) Tasgaon (2) M Vasgade (3) Ankalkhop (4) KavatheEkand (5) Kumathe (6) Chinchani (7) Bhilwadi (8) Audamberwadi (9) Manerajiri (10) Savarde (11) Punadi (12) Arwade (13) Visapur (14) Shirgaon (15) Yelavi (16) Amnapur (17) Turachi (18) Palus (19) Gandawadi (20) Kundal (21) Savantpur (22) Burli (23) Sandgewadi (24) Chougulewadi (25) Dudhondi (26) Nagatale.
6.	Walwa	53	39	(1) Islampur (2) Peth (3) Kameri (4) Tandulwadi (5) Nerle (6) Kundalwadi (7) Kasegaon (8) Yedenipani (9) Bagani (10) Shigaon (11) Itkare (12) Ashta (13) Bawachi (14) Narsinhpur (15) Tambave (16) Walwa (17) Yelur (18) Borgaon (19) Kapuskhed (20) Wategaon (21) Shkharale (22) Rethare Dharan (23) Kole (24) Thanapude (25) Malewadi (26) Koregaon (27) Kanegaon (28) Bhatwadi (29) Kalamwadi (30) Kedarwadi (31) Shirte (32) Bichud (33) Bahe (34) Aitwade (35) Kuralap (36) Chikurde (37) Karanjvade (38) Gotkhindi (39) Aitwade Kd.

PSB/-  
26.4.65

(Source :- Executive Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Sangli Dn.Sangli)

Table No. 19 : Employment Exchange statistics of Sangli district for the year  
1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

Sr.No.	Year	Registration	Vacancies notified.	Placements	Live Register at end of year (as on 31st March)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1961-62	4,700	566	371	2,316
2.	1962-63	5,468	410	655	2,728
3.	1963-64	7,034	495	888	3,490

Psb/-

-46-

(Source : District Employment Exchange, Sangli .)

Additional Table No. 19.1 :-

Total number of Govt. employees in Sangli district according to pay range on 1st July 1960.

Sr.No.	Pay Range	No.of employees
1.	2.	3.
1.	Below Rs. 26	17
2.	Rs. 26 - 50	2,065
3.	51 - 100	1,124
4.	101 - 150	290
5.	151 - 200	92
6.	201- 250	46
7.	251 - 300	25
8.	301 - 350	20
9.	351 - 400	4
10.	401 - 500	12
11.	501 - 750	6
12.	751 - 1000	3
13.	1001- 1100	-
14.	1101 - 1500	1
15.	1501 - 2000	-
16.	2001 - 3000	-
17.	3001 and above	-
18.	Total	3,705

Psb/-

(Source:- Quarterly Bulletin of Bureau of Economics and Statistics Bombay, Oct - Dec. 1961)

Additional Table No. 19.2

Statement showing the volume of Employment by the type of Establishments in the public sector as on 31-3-1964.

Sr.No.	Type of establishment.	No.of Estt.	No.of employees, as on 31-3-64.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Central Government	3	388
2.	State Government	32	4,157
3.	Quasi Central	5	79
4.	Quasi State	8	1,064
5.	Local Bodies	21	6,863
6.	Grand Total	69	12,551

(Source :- First basic report on Sangli Employment Area published by State Employment Market information unit Bombay.)

Additional Table No. 19.3 :- Statement showing by industries the volume of Employment in the Public and Private sector as on 31-3-1964.

Sr.No.	Description	No. of reporting establishments.	No. of persons employed as on 31-3-1964.	Sr.No.	Description	No. of reporting establishments.	No. of persons employed as on 31-3-1964.
1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Production of cereal crops	Public Sector	68	16.	Storage & warehouse	Pub.Sect.	8
2.	Production & rearing of livestock	"	59	17.	Postal & Telegraphic communication	" "	359
	Total Agril.Livestock forestry etc.		127	18.	Information & brodcasting		25
3.	Manufacturing of dairy products.	"	26		Total transport & communication.		392
4.	Food stuffs	Pri.Sect.	483	19.	Admin Services under local bodies & quasi Govt. org.	Pub.Sect.	1,201
5.	Tobacco products	" "	119	20.	Admin.under State Govt.	"	3,583
6.	Textile cotton	" "	2,916	21.	Tech. vocational institute	"	55
7.	Non metallic-mineral products	" "	182	22.	Non Tech.Educational Service"		205
8.	Basic metals & prod.	" "	285	23.	Scientific & Research		5
9.	Machinery & Elect. etc.	" "	2,452	24.	Public health & medical services	" Private"	298
	Total Manufacturing		6,463				672
10.	Construction of Bldgs. etc.	Pub. "	52	25.	Veterinary services	Pub. Sect.	7
	Total construction.		52	26.	Welfare services	" "	43
11.	Electric Generation	" "	977	27.	Services by trade association chambers of commerce etc.	" "	57
	Total Elect.gas water sanitary etc.		977	28.	Community services	"	5,453
12.	Bank & similar type	" "	70	29.	Edu. & Scientific services	Pri."	946
13.	Wholesale trade	Priv. "	13	30.	Business services	"	26
14.	Retail trade	" "	170	31.	Comm.services & Trade,L.A.	"	77
15.	Trade & commerce	" "	651	32.	Recreation services	"	136
	Total-Trade & commerce		904	33.	Personal services	"	282
					Total Services .....		13,046
					Grand Total .....		21,961

Psb/- (Source :- State Employment Market Information Unit Bombay's First basic Report on Sangli Emp.Market Area)

TABLE NO. 20 :- Co-operative societies Talukawise in Sangli district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

( Rs. in 000 )

Sr.No.	Type	J a t h			: K h a n a p u r			: M i r a j		
		1961-62	62-63	1963-64	1961-62	62-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
<b>1. <u>AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCYS.</u></b>										
a)	No.of societies	56	56	657	129	129	129	94	95	97
b)	No.of members	10,809	11,524	12,540	15,773	17,253	19,378	25,457	31,294	35,907
c)	Share capital	568	664	775	734	851	985	5,170	7,351	9,584
d)	Reserve & Other funds.	71	87	117	120	137	163	906	1,058	1,706
e)	Working capital	2,150	2,518	2,926	2,596	2,978	3,482	34,704	55,314	69,262
f)	Loan advanced	1,745	1,702	2,119	1,948	2,005	2,268	27,095	52,159	92,836
<b>2. <u>NON-AGRIL. CREDIT</u></b>										
a)	No.of societies	1	1	1	3	2	2	26	28	31
b)	No.of member	482	518	526	638	623	620	13,519	12,532	15,022
c)	Share capital	25	26	27	140	141	139	2,138	2,526	2,909
d)	Reserve & Other funds.	10	13	15	198	199	215	732	824	928
e)	Working capital	232	203	264	1,494	1,370	1,593	11,070	14,054	16,723
f)	Lean advanced.	1,058	168	251	1,843	1,136	813	24,647	31,184	39,105



TABLE NO. 20 :- (Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Type	S h i r a l a			T a s g o n			W a l w a		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
<u>1. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCYS.</u>										
a)	No.of societies	55	55	55	97	96	97	98	97	97
b)	No.of members	8,783	9,099	10,150	15,891	16,733	18,941	15,570	16,391	17,833
c)	Share capital	498	614	707	1,381	1,625	1,992	2,150	2,531	3,018
d)	Reserve & Other funds.	149	160	178	357	404	472	863	914	1,009
e)	Working capital	2,233	2,329	2,431	4,675	5,726	8,255	7,795	9,189	11,491
f)	Loan advanced.	1,595	1,593	1,634	3,461	4,257	6,046	6,301	6,615	9,119
<u>2. NON- AGRIL. CREDIT SOCYS.</u>										
a)	No.of societies	1	1	1	6	6	7	7	7	8
b)	No.of member	184	191	197	1,898	2,286	2,467	2,979	5,445	3,807
c)	Share capital	6	6	9	249	305	362	301	352	409
d)	Reserve & Other funds.	16	17	18	99	110	123	133	147	191
e)	Working capital	28	28	32	925	924	1,044	1,792	2,059	2,439
f)	Loan advanced.	15	20	20	943	972	1,017	2,415	3,032	3,292

Table No. 20 : (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Type	D i s t r i c t		T o t a l
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	<u>Agricultural Credit Societies :</u>			
	a) No.of societies	529	528	532
	b) No.of members	92,283	1,02,294	1,14,799
	c) Share capital	10,501	13,636	17,061
	d) Reserve and other funds	2,466	2,760	3,645
	e) Working capital	54,153	78,054	97,847
	f) Loan advanced	42,145	68,331	1,14,021
2.	<u>Non-Agricultural Credit Societies</u>			
	a) No.of Societies	44	45	50
	b) No.of members	19,700	21,595	22,639
	c) Share capital	2,859	3,358	3,855
	d) Reserve and other funds	1,188	1,310	1,490
	e) Working capital	15,541	18,638	22,099
	f) Loan advanced	30,921	36,512	44,498

TABLE NO. 20 :- (continued...)

Sr.No.	Type	J a t h			:	K h a n a p u r			:	M i r a j		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	E	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	:	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	:	6.	7.	8.	:	9.	10.	11.
3. <u>AGRICULTURAL</u>												
<u>NON-CREDIT SOCYS.</u>												
a)	No.of societies	6	11	27	:	4	8	8	:	26	34	41
b)	No.of members	1,935	2,813	3,566	:	784	2,217	2,172	:	8,893	8,067	15,593
c)	Share capital	86	144	267	:	104	170	135	:	4,437	4,602	6,471
d)	Reserve & other funds	26	27	29	:	--	1	4	:	6,393	7,430	8,475
e)	Working capital	197	382	613	:	113	219	619	:	28,376	24,797	27,869
f)	Loan advanced	N.A.	N.A.	1	:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	:	N.A.	N.A.	322
4. <u>NON-AGRICULTURAL</u>												
<u>NON-CREDIT SOCYS.</u>												
a)	No.of societies	14	13	11	:	28	25	18	:	87	99	108
b)	No.of member	467	575	544	:	1,019	1,037	1,004	:	5,634	7,358	8,548
c)	Share capital	28	21	21	:	89	75	244	:	534	1,012	1,906
d)	Reserve & Other funds	10	11	7	:	18	20	38	:	116	86	227
e)	Working capital	125	118	124	:	421	446	490	:	2,102	2,720	5,898
d)	Loan advanced	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	:	N.A.	N.A.	22

psb/-

(Continued....)

TABLE NO. 20 :- (Continued...)

Sr.No.	Type	S h i r a l a			T a s g a o n			W a l w a		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
3. <u>AGRICULTURAL</u> <u>NON CREDIT SOCYS.</u>										
a)	No.of societies	10	12	13	11	18	19	21	28	34
b)	No.of members	630	631	1,260	1,005	2,607	4,820	3,244	4,803	7,070
c)	Share capital	36	50	146	140	225	306	215	311	444
d)	Reserve & Other funds	2	12	2	28	19	30	191	210	217
e)	Working capital	55	83	339	477	709	348	809	1,269	1,521
f)	Loan advanced	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. <u>NON-AGRICULTURAL</u> <u>NON- CREDIT SOCYS.</u>										
a)	No.of societies	15	16	19	38	38	36	43	44	48
b)	No.of members	354	949	994	1,730	1,983	2,161	3,984	2,336	2,657
c)	Share capital	31	28	37	164	183	214	120	37	100
d)	Reserve & Other funds	8	4	7	104	130	153	24	17	27
e)	Working capital	162	135	142	510	657	721	492	405	431
f)	Loan advanced.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

psb/-

(Continued...)

Table No. 20 : (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Type	D i s t r i c t		T o t a l
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
3.	<u>Agricultural</u> <u>Non-Credit socys.</u>			
	a) No.of societies	78	111	142
	b) No.of members	16,491	21,138	34,482
	c) Share capital	5,018	5,502	7,769
	d) Reserve & other funds	6,640	7,699	8,757
	e) Working capital	30,027	27,459	31,309
	f) Loan advanced	N.A.	N.A.	345 *
4.	<u>Non-Agricultural</u> <u>Non-Credit socys.</u>			
	a) No.of societies	225	235	239
	b) No.of members	18,138	14,738	15,908
	c) Share capital	966	1,406	2,522
	d) Reserve & Other funds	280	268	459
	e) Working capital	4,112	4,481	7,806
	f) Loan advanced	N.A.	N.A.	31 *

Psb/-

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\* Figures are provisional

(Source :- District Dy.Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Sangli.)

TABLE NO. 21 :- Co-operative societies in Sangli district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. (Rs. in 000)

Sr.No.	Type of society	No. of societies			No. of members			(Continued...)
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1.	Agricultural credit societies	529	528	532	92,283	1,02,294	1,14,799	
2.	Non Agril. Credit societies	44	45	50	19,700	21,595	22,639	
3.	Agricultural non credit socys.	78	111	142	16,491	21,138	34,482	
4.	Non- Agril. Non credit socys.	225	235	239	13,188	14,738	15,908	

	Share Capital			Reserve & Other funds			Working capital		
	1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	62-63	1963-64
	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1. Agricultural Credit Societies	10,501	13,636	17,051	2,466	2,760	3,645	54,153	73,054	97,847
2. Non Agril. Credit socys.	2,859	3,358	3,855	1,188	1,310	1,490	15,541	18,638	22,099
3. Agricultural Non credit socys.	5,018	5,502	7,769	6,640	7,699	8,757	30,027	27,459	31,309
4. Non Agril. Non Credit socys.	966	1,406	2,522	280	268	459	4,112	4,481	7,806

psb/-

(Source :- District Dy.Registrar of Co-op. socys. Sangli.)

TABLE NO. 22 :- List of weekly markets in Sangli district

Sr.No.	Name of village	Day on which bazar is held	Whether also a cattle market	Sr.No.	Name of village	Day on which bazar is held.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>SHIRALA MAHAL</u>				<u>JATH TALUKA (XContd...)</u>			
1.	Shirala	Monday	No	30.	Jadar Boblad	Thursday	No
2.	Mangale	Wednesday	Yes	31.	Jath	Tuesday	--
3.	Kokrud	Wednesday	No	<del>32.</del>		Thursday	Yes.
4.	Bilashi	Sunday	No	32.	Muchandi	Wednesday	No
5.	Shirshi	Friday	No	<u>TASGAON TALUKA</u>			
6.	Yelapur	Thursday	No	33.	Bhilwadi	Sunday	No.
7.	Charan	Thursday	Yes	34.	Kundal	Sunday	No.
8.	Arale	Saturday	No	35.	Manerajuri	Wednesday	No.
9.	Panumbre Warun	Monday	No	36.	Palus	Tuesday	Yes.
10.	Petlond	Friday	No	37.	Savalaj	Saturday	No.
11.	Mandur	Saturday	No	38.	Tasgaon	Monday	--
12.	Sagaon	Sunday	No			Thursday	Yes.
<u>JATH TALUKA</u>				39.	Visapur	Friday	No.
13.	Daflapur	Thursday	No	40.	Manjarde	Tuesday	No.
14.	Baj	Saturday	No	41.	Bambavade	Friday	No.
15.	Kumbhar	Friday	No	42.	Hatnoor	Wednesday	No.
16.	Dhawadwadi	Wednesday	No	43.	Dudhondi	Wednesday	No.
17.	Shegaon	Monday	No	44.	Ped	Sunday	No.
18.	Walekhindi	Saturday	No	45.	Alta	Sunday	No.
19.	Sankh	Sunday	No	46.	Borgaon	Tuesday	No.
20.	Asangi jath	Wednesday	No	47.	Yelavi	Wednesday	No.
21.	Tikundi	Saturday	No	48.	Waifale	Sunday	Yes.
22.	Madgyal	Friday	No	<u>MIRAJ TALUKA</u>			
23.	Billur	Friday	Yes	49.	Kasabe Digraj	Tuesday	No.
24.	Yelavi	Saturday	No	50.	Sangli	Saturday	Yes .
25.	Umadi	Sunday	Yes	51.	Madhavnagar	Saturday	No.
26.	Umarani	Saturday	No	52.	Budhagaon	Sunday	No.
27.	Borgi	Friday	No	53.	Kavalapur	Monday	Yes.
28.	Sonyal	Tuesday	No				
29.	Daribadachi	Sunday	No				

Sr.No.	Name of village	Day on which bazar is held	Whether also a cattle market	Sr.No.	Name of village	Day on which bazar is held.	Whether also a cattle market
1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>MIRAJ TALUKA (Contd..)</u>				<u>WALWA TALUKA (Contd....)</u>			
54.	Miraj	Tuesday	Yes.	85.	Peth	Wednesday	No.
55.	Malgaon	Friday	No.	86.	Shigaon	Sunday	No.
56.	Mahishal (S)	Monday	No.	87.	Takari	Sunday	No.
57.	Arag	Thursday	No.	88.	Tandulwadi	Tuesday	No.
58.	Roni	Monday	No.	89.	Walwa	Friday	No.
59.	Bhosc	Sunday	No.	90.	Wategaon	Saturday	No.
60.	Shirdhon	Thursday	No.	91.	Yellur	Saturday	No.
61.	Ghatnandre	Wednesday	No.	<u>KHANAPUR TALUKA</u>			
62.	Kuchi	Monday	No.	92.	Shalgaon	Sunday	No.
63.	Dhalgaon	Friday	Yes.	93.	Yadegaon	Friday	No.
64.	Deshing	Friday	No.	94.	Lengare	Saturday	No.
65.	Kavathe Mahankal	Tuesday	Yes.	95.	Kargani	Thursday	Yes.
66.	Delunki	Sunday	No.	96.	Shetrale	Monday	No.
67.	Alund (S)	Friday	No.	97.	Hingangaon Bk	Monday	No.
68.	Iralli	Wednesday	No.	98.	Upalemayani	Thursday	No.
69.	Salgare	Monday	No.	99.	Mulali	Wednesday	No.
70.	Salgare	Saturday	No.	100.	Zare	Monday	No.
<u>WALWA TALUKA</u>				101.	Shirapur	Friday	No.
71.	Aitwade Budruk	Tuesday	No.	102.	Kneradewangi	Sunday	No.
72.	Aitwade Khurd	Sunday	No.	103.	Deorashtre	Wednesday	No.
73.	Anta	Monday & Friday	No.	104.	Digwachi	Sunday	No.
74.	Basani	Wednesday	No.	105.	Tadsar	Wednesday	No.
75.	Bawachi	Tuesday	No.	106.	Chinchanwangi	Sunday	No.
76.	Bichud	Friday	No.	107.	Wangi	Thursday	No.
77.	Borgaon	Friday	No.	108.	Kharsundi	Sunday	No.
78.	Chikurde	Friday	No.	109.	Welkaranji	Saturday	No.
79.	Gotkhindi	Wednesday	No.	110.	Nimbavade	Tuesday	No.
80.	Islampur	Sunday & Thursday	NO & Yes.	111.	Atpadi	Saturday	Yes.
81.	Kameri	Friday	No.	112.	Kautholi	Wednesday	No.
82.	Kasegaon	Wednesday	No.	113.	Upalewangi	Thursday	No.
83.	Narsingpur	Tuesday	No.	114.	Hingangade	Monday	No.
84.	Nerle	Tuesday	No.	115.	Vita	Monday	Yes.

(Source :- Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in Sangli dist.)



Table No. 23 : Number of offices of joint stock banks, other co-operative banks and other banking offices in Sangli District as on 31st March 1962, 1963 and 1964 :

Sr.No.	Year	Schedule bank	Nonschedule Bank	Total	Co-operative banks	Other banks	Total	Grand Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	1961-62	20	3	23	11	--	11	34
2.	1962-63	12	--	12	18	11	29	41
3.	1963-64	24	--	24	19	3	22	46

Psb/-

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Note : - Information regarding offices of scheduled banks is as on 31-3-1964, wherever available, while that regarding non scheduled banks and co-operative banks is as on the date of the latest balance sheet or return.

(Source : Statistical tables relating to Banks in India 1963 Reserve Bank of India "Banks in India" 1962, Reserve Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India and Dy.Registrar of Co-op. Societies Sangli.)

TABLE NO. 24 :- Registered Joint stock companies at work in Sangli District as on 31st March 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Sr. No.	Year ending on	Companies limited by shares		Companies limited by Guarantee and Associations not for profit		Total	Remarks
		Public	Private	Public	Private		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	31-3-1962	13	16	2	--	31	
2.	31-3-1963	13	17	2	1	33	
3.	31-3-1964	11	19	2	1	33	

PSB/-  
21-4-65.

(Source :- Research and Statistics Division- Department of Company Law Administration, Govt. of India. )

TABLE NO. 25:- Insurance statistics - Sangli district for the year 1961-62, 62-63 & 63-64

Sr.No.	Year	No. of Insurance policies issued	Amount insured (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1961-62	3,583	85,00,000.00
2.	1962-63	4,499	1,22,03,800.00
3.	1963-64	5,136	1,59,52,700.00

(Source :- Branch Manager, L.I.C. Sangli.)

TABLE NO. 26 :- Small Savings in sangli District during the year 1961-62, 62-63 & 63-64. (figures in Rs.)

Sr.No.	Year	Gross collection	Withdrawal	Net collection
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1961-62	1,15,75,568	83,19,154	32,56,414
2.	1962-63	1,21,55,509	85,57,964	35,97,545
3.	1963-64	1,55,01,988	1,12,85,041	42,16,947

PSB/-  
22.4.65

( Source :- Collector of sangli, Sangli.)

Table No. 27 : Receipts of the Excise Revenue, Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax in Sangli District for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(Figures in Rs.)

Sr.No.	Year	Receipts of Excise Revenue	Receipts of Sales Tax	Receipts of Entertainment Tax
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1961-62	28,551.19	23,06,270.55	3,56,497.85
2.	1962-63	34,092.62	23,02,887.12	4,44,078.42
3.	1963-64	35,532.50	26,04,984.66	5,57,725.21

psb/-

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(Source : Treasury Officer, Sangli.)

TABLE NO. 28 :- Land Revenue collections in Sangli district for the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. (figures in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Taluka	D E M A N D			C O L L E C T I O N			A R R E A R S		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Jath	2,80,241	1,95,181	2,00,847	1,89,246	1,15,470	89,608	90,995	79,711	1,11,239
2.	Khanapur	3,93,785	3,83,630	4,60,746	3,70,165	3,68,476	4,51,885	23,620	15,154	8,861
3.	Miraj	7,40,186	7,25,374	7,59,410	6,42,277	5,75,253	6,76,843	97,909	1,50,121	82,567
4.	Shirala	1,75,566	1,72,861	1,96,004	1,75,566	1,72,861	1,96,997	--	--	7
5.	Tasgaon	4,72,736	4,26,290	4,74,676	4,53,776	4,21,199	4,69,844	18,960	5,091	5,832
6.	Walwa	7,66,667	7,13,367	8,13,929	7,66,667	7,13,367	8,12,296	--	--	1,633
7.	District Total	28,29,181	26,16,703	29,05,612	25,97,697	23,66,626	26,95,473	2,31,484	2,50,077	2,10,139

PSB/-

(Source :- The Collector of Sangli.)

(Note :- The figures for the year 1963-64 are yet to be finalised and hence not published.)

TABLE NO. 29 :- Number of Documents Registered and Value of property transferred in Sangli district during the year 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Documents Registered	Value of property transferred (in Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1961	14,154	1,65,82,499
2.	1962	15,383	1,90,94,468
3.	1963	19,677	1,96,90,754
4.	1964	19,901	2,38,45,728

PSB/-

(Source :- District Registrar, Sangli.)

(N.B. :- The above figures pertain both to movable and immovable property transferred.)

TABLE NO.30 :- Medical facilities Available in Sangli district for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

Sl. No.	Item	Y e a r s		
		* 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	No. of Hospitals	4	1	1
2.	No. of Maternity Homes	15	4	4
3.	No. of Dispensaries	33	41	39
4.	No. of Rural Health Centres	5	--	--
5.	No. of Primary Health Units	8	8	8
6.	No. of Doctors	94	55	62
7.	No. of Nurses (including midwives)	356	68	67
8.	<u>No. of Beds</u> :			
	i) Males	558	102	70
	ii) Females	368	133	106
	iii) Children	32	--	--
9.	<u>In-Door patients:</u>			
	i) Males	5,509	3,662	3,413
	ii) Females	6,619	8,062	8,781
	iii) Children	2,397	4,035	7,689
10.	<u>Out-Door Patients</u>			
	i) Males	48,584	1,75,992	99,322
	ii) Females	35,472	1,77,710	1,43,286
	iii) Children	41,468	95,967	1,57,296

PSB/-

(Source :- 1. Civil Surgeon Sangli (2) Parishad Health Officer, Z.P. Sangli (3) Municipalities and Railway Dispensary in Sangli district.)

\* Note :- Figures for 1961-62 include some <sup>private</sup> institutions like- Mission Hospital which have not been taken into account in the subsequent years.)

Additional Table No. 30.1 :

Cholera inoculation and vaccination in Sangli District during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963

Sr.No.	Item	1961	1962	1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Cholera inoculation	49,000	48,848	2,36,706
2.	Vaccination			
	a) Primary	83,473	36,916	3,290
	b) Revaccination	5,30,459	82,007	63,849



Additional Table No. 30.2 :- List of Hospitals Dispensaries, Public Health Centres in the Sangli District as on 31-3-1964.

Sr.No.	Item	Name of the institution	Sr.No.	Item	Name of the institutions
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1.	<u>Hospitals</u> :	1) Civil Hospital Sangli *	4.	<u>Aurvedic</u>	12. Aurvedic Dispansary Mahisal(S) (Z.P.)
2.	<u>Maternity Homes</u>	1) Kasturba Prasuti Graha, Tasgaon (Tasgaon Municipality.)		<u>Disp.(contd.)</u>	13. " " Savalaj (Z.P.)
		2) Prasuti Graha (Sangli Municipality)			14. " " Manerajuri (Z.P.)
3.	<u>Dispensaries:</u>	1) Miraj Municipal Dispensary, Miraj. *			15. " " Vasagade (Z.P.)
		2) Tasgaon Municipal Dispansary, Tasgaon.			16. " " Hatnoor (Z.P.)
		3) Municipal Dispansary, Islampur.			17. " " Yelavi (Z.P.)
		4) Southern Railway Dispensary, Miraj.			18. " " Pare (Z.P.)
		5) Dharmarth Aurvedic Davakhana, Sangli, (Sangli Municipality)			19. " " Dighanchi (Z.P.)
		6) Municipal Allopathic Dispensary, Sangli, (Health centre No.3)			20. " " Kadegaon (Z.P.)
		7) Municipal Allopathic Dispensary, Sangli (Health Centre No.4)			21. " " Lengare (Z.P.)
		8) Medical Dispensary Budhgaon (Z.P.)			22. " " Kharsundi (Z.P.)
		9) " " Kundal (Z.P.)			23. " " Vadgaon (Z.P.)
		10) " " Kavathe-Mahankal(ZP)	5.	<u>Primary</u>	1. At Vita with sub-centres at
		11) " " Jath (Z.P.)		<u>Health</u>	1. Lengre (Z.P.)
		12) Allopathic " Mangale (Z.P.)		<u>Centres:</u>	2. Wangi (Z.P.)
4.	<u>Aurvedic</u>				3. Mahuli (Z.P.)
	<u>Dispensaries:</u>	1) Govt. Aurvedic Dispansary, Bhavaninagar (Govt.)			4. Kadegaon (Z.P.)
		2) Aurvedic Dispansary, Kasegaon (Z.P.)			2. At Atpadi with - sub-centres at
		3) " " Wategaon (Z.P.)			1. Dighanchi (Z.P.)
		4) " " RethareDharan (Z.P.)			2. Kharsundi (Z.P.)
		5) " " Yellur (Z.P.)			3. Khanapur (Z.P.)
		6) " " Kokrud (Z.P.)			4. Kargani (Z.P.)
		7) " " Sagaon (Z.P.)			3. At Palus with sub-centres at
		8) " " Shirashi (Z.P.)			1. Borgaon (Z.P.)
		9) " " Arale (Z.P.)			2. Dudhondi (Z.P.)
		10) " " Digraj (Z.P.)			3. Yelavi (Z.P.)
		11) " " Bhose (Z.P.)			

\* Note - It has also a maternity ward.

(Continued.....)

Additional Table No. 30.2 :- (Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Item	Name of the institutions	Sr.No.	Item	Name of the institutions
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
5.	Primary Health Centres (Contd..)	4. At Chinchani with sub-centres at .. 1. Savalaj (Z.P.) 2. Manjarde (Z.P.) 3. Hatnoor (Z.P.) 4. Kumathe (Z.P.)			
		5. At Kavathe Piran with sub-centres at 1. Nandre (Z.P.) 2. Kasabe-Digraj (Z.P.) 3. Kavalapur (Z.P.)		8. At Kurlap with sub-centres at.. 1. Surul (Z.P.) 2. Chikurde (Z.P.) 3. Tandulwadi " ) 4. Nerle (Z.P.)	
		6. At Arag with sub-centres at 1. Malgaon (Z.P.) 2. Mahisal (Z.P.) 3. Soni (Z.P.)			
		7. At Shirala with sub-centres at.. 1. Mandur (Z.P.) 2. Shirshi (Z.P.) 3. Bilashi (Z.P.)		6. Maternity and Child Health Centre at Jath (Z.P.)	
				* Note :- It has also a maternity ward.	

Psb/-

2( Source :-

1. All Municipalities in the district.
2. Public Health Officer, Z.P. Sangli.
3. Southern Railway Dispensary. )

**TABLE NO. 31 :- No. of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers in Sangli district during 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.**

Sr. No.	Type	J A T H			K H A N A P U R			M I R A J			S H I R A L A		
		1961-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
<b>1. Primary Education:</b>													
i)	Institutions	163	169	184	262	273	297	242	251	271	117	121	131
ii)	Boys	9,368	8,827	9,706	23,128	23,146	24,682	36,193	36,324	39,428	9,352	9,147	9,791
iii)	Girls	4,630	3,827	4,296	12,467	12,082	15,603	21,165	20,885	26,013	4,719	4,361	5,565
iv)	Teachers	334	327	390	744	780	894	1,296	1,290	1,472	327	341	387
<b>2. Secondary Education :</b>													
i)	Institutions	5	6	6	27	27	28	41	45	47	8	9	9
ii)	Boys	500	554	797	2,563	3,137	3,681	7,490	8,783	9,420	741	860	1,009
iii)	Girls	76	80	108	281	371	449	2,594	2,952	3,329	79	81	102
iv)	Teachers	27	32	38	138	156	197	417	453	522	44	52	54
<b>3. Teachers Training :</b>													
<b>(S.T.C.)</b>													
i)	Institutions	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	-	-	-
ii)	Boys	-	-	-	-	14	49	52	57	72	-	-	-
iii)	Girls	-	-	-	-	10	11	67	56	77	-	-	-
iv)	Teachers	-	-	-	-	7	10	N.A.	37	31	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 31 :- (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Type	TASGAON			WALWA			District Total		
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
<b>1. Primary Education :</b>										
i)	Institutions	163	169	188	155	164	141	1,102	1,147	1,212
ii)	Boys	22,087	21,985	23,213	22,680	22,073	23,023	1,22,808	1,21,502	1,29,843
iii)	Girls	12,198	12,195	15,172	13,739	13,479	7,417	68,918	66,829	74,066
iv)	Teachers	749	720	814	894	913	753	4,844	4,371	4,710
<b>2. Secondary Education :</b>										
i)	Institutions	21	22	24	25	25	26	127	134	140
ii)	Boys	3,695	3,720	4,329	3,985	4,846	5,439	18,974	21,900	24,675
iii)	Girls	588	759	936	759	948	1,161	4,377	5,191	6,085
iv)	Teachers	162	188	221	227	252	269	1,015	1,133	1,301
<b>3. Teachers Training (S.T.C.)</b>										
i)	Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	10
ii)	Boys	16	18	21	53	52	106	121	141	248
iii)	Girls	13	12	9	5	14	20	85	92	117
iv)	Teachers	N.A.	6	6	N.A.	6	13	N.A.	56	60

TABLE NO. 31 :- (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Type	J A T H			KHANAPUR			M I R A J			SHIRALA		
		1961-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
<b>4. Higher Education</b>													
<u>Colleges</u>													
i)	Institutions	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	6	6	--	--	--
ii)	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	98	2,164	2,495	2,960	--	--	--
iii)	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	11	274	308	410	--	--	--
iv)	Teachers	--	--	--	--	--	12	163	174	210	--	--	--
<b>5. Special Institutions</b>													
i)	Institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	10	12	--	--	--
ii)	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	842	975	1,359	--	--	--
iii)	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	98	119	--	--	--
iv)	Teachers.	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	57	74	--	--	--

TABLE NO. 31 :- (Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Type	T A S G A O N			W A L W A			District Total		
		1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
<u>4. Higher Education</u>										
i)	Institutions	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	9
ii)	Boys	-	40	80	75	179	204	2,239	2,714	3,342
iii)	Girls	-	12	11	13	11	7	287	331	439
iv)	Teachers	-	8	11	7	9	9	170	191	242
<u>5. Special Institutions:</u>										
i)	Institutions	4	5	6	2	3	2	20	22	21
ii)	Boys	201	394	587	100	248	185	1,670	1,506	1,202
iii)	Girls	--	9	14	--	--	--	341	410	384
iv)	Teachers	7	22	28	4	8	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.B. :- 1) The totals for 1962-63 are less compared to other years for primary education, because of pupils who remained absent for more than 3 months were removed from the schools.

2) Talukawise breakup of special Institutions provisional District totals are final as obtained from the office of the Director of Education, Poona.

(Source :- Director of Education, Poona, and Parishad Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Sangli.)

psb/-

Sr.No.	Name of College / High School
1.	2.

MIRAJ TALUKA

1. Willingdon College, Sangli.
2. Sangli College, Sangli.
3. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.
4. Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.
5. College of Education, Sangli.
6. Miraj Medical College, Miraj.
7. City High School, Sangli.
8. H.H.R.C.Patwardhan High School, Sangli.
9. G.A.High School, Sangli.
10. Sangli High School, Sangli.
11. Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Sangli.
12. Gujarati Vidyalaya, Sangli.
13. Mahamodiya Anglo Urdu High School, Sangli.
14. Night High School, Sangli.
15. New High School, Sangli.
16. Maharashtra Residential High School, Sangli.
17. Miraj High School, Miraj.
18. Vidyamandir, Miraj.
19. R.M.High School, Miraj.
20. Janata Vidyalaya, Miraj.
21. S.R.V.G.High School, Madhavnagar.
22. Budhagaon High School, Budhagaon.
23. P.N.Vidyalaya, Kavalapur.
24. Nandre Vidyalaya, Nandre.
25. New English School, Kasbe-Digraj.
26. S.M.High School, Kavathe-Mahankal.
27. New English School, Kavathe-Piran.
28. Dudhagaon High School, Dudhagaon.
29. Arag High School, Arag.
30. S.M.High School, Malgaon.
31. Marmveer Vidyalaya, Mhaisal.
32. B.S.Patil Vidyalaya, Salgare.
33. Biroba Vidyalaya, Arewadi.
34. New English School, Soni.
35. New English School, Kuchi.
36. Yeshvant Vidyalaya, Ranjani.
37. Shirdhon High School, Shirdhon.
38. Kupwad High School, Kupwad.
39. Bhose High School, Bhose.
40. Samdoli High School, Samdoli.
41. New English School, Khanderajuri.
42. New English School, Erondoli.
43. Shivajin High School, Bavachi,
44. Shri Mahalaxmi High School, Deshing.
45. Kalambi High School, Kalambi.
46. Hingangaon High School, Hingangaon.
47. New English School, Bedag.
48. Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Ghatnandre.
49. Sangalwadi High School, Sangalwadi.
50. National Public School, Wanlesswadi.

Table No. 32 (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Name of College / High school
1.	2.

TASGAON TALUKA

51. Arts and Commerce College, Tasgaon.
52. Tasgaon High school, Tasgaon .
53. Bharati Vidyamandir, Tasgaon.
54. Secondary School, Bhilavadi.
55. Bhagatsinh High School, Ankalkhop.
56. New English School, Kavathe-Ekand.
57. Manerajuri High School, Manerajuri.
58. Mane Patil Vidyalaya, Visapur.
59. Shri Bhavani English School, Savarde.
60. M.G. Vidyalaya, Savalaj.
61. Kirloskar High School, Kirloskarwadi.
62. Pratinidhi High School, Kundal.
63. S.R. Vidyalaya, Ramandnagar.
64. Janata Vidyalaya, Bambavade.
65. V.P. Vidyamandir, Chinchani (Tasgaon).
66. Chhtrapati Shivaji Vidyalaya, Dudhondi.
67. V.P. Vidyamandir, Manjarde.
68. L.M. Vidyamandir, Palus.
69. Yelavi High School, Yelavi.
70. New English School, Waifale.
71. Dnyan Vikas Vidyalaya, Ped.
72. Pragati Vidyamandir, Amnapur.
73. New English School, Nagarale.
74. Jayabharat Vidyalaya, Vasgade.

KHANAPUR TALUKA

75. Balwant College, Vita.
76. Vita High School, Vita.
77. M.G. Vidyamandir, Vita.
78. S.R.Vidyalaya, Atpadi.
79. Dighanchi High School, Dighanchi.
80. Shriram English School, Karagani.
81. M.G.Vidyalaya, Khanapur.
82. M.G.Vidyalaya, Mahuli.
83. T.R.Vidyalaya, Tadsar.
84. M.G.Vidyalaya, Kadegaon.
85. S.M.Vidyamandir, Shalgaon.
86. New English School, Kadepur.
87. S.S.High School, Chinchani (Ambak)
88. Nehru Vidyalaya, Hingangaon Bk.
89. Shriram Vidyalaya, Kherade-wangi.
90. S.S.Vidyamandir, Bhikavadi Khurd.
91. New English School, Pare.
92. Chinchani High School, Chinchani (Mangrul)
93. S.S.Vidyalaya, Kharasundi.
94. Daji Pataloji Vidyalaya, Vejegaon.
95. Yeshvant High School, Deorashtre.
96. New English School, Hivare.
97. New English School, Lengare.
98. New English School, Alsand.
99. New English School, Wangi.
100. New English school, Bhalavani.
101. Jawaharlal Nehru Vidyalaya, Zare.
102. Shri Ambika Vidya Mandir, Tandoli.

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TABLE NO. 32 :- (Continued....)

Sr.No.	Name of College / High School
1.	2.

WALWA TALUKA

103. Karmveer Bhaurao College, Urun Islampur.
104. Islampur High School, Islampur.
105. Vidyamandir High School, Islampur.
106. M.P.Vidyalaya, Urun-Islampur.
107. H.K.A. Vidyalaya, Walwa.
108. Borgaon High School, Borgaon.
109. Azad Vidyalaya, Kasegaon.
110. Vategaon High School, Vategaon.
111. K.B.P.Vidyalaya, Nerle.
112. New English School, Peth.
113. New English School, Kameri.
114. M.G.Vidyalaya, Ashta.
115. Gotkhindi Vidyalaya, Gotkhindi.
116. Bahadurwadi Vidyalaya, Bahadurwadi.
117. New English School, Bagani.
118. N.P.Vidyalaya, Bhavaninagar.
119. New English School, Takaril.
120. Yeshvant High School, Islampur.
121. New High School, Bahe.
122. Jyoti Vidyalaya, Yede-Nipani.
123. Karmveer Vidyalaya, Aitwade Bk.
124. Yellur High School, Yellur.
125. Bhartmata Vidyalaya, Chikurde.
126. Jijamata Vidyalaya, Walwa.
127. Shigaon High School, Shigaon.

SHIRALA-MAHAL

128. New English School, Shirala.
129. V.P.Vidyalaya, Bilashi.
130. Samaj Vikas Vidyalaya, Sagaon.
131. Shri Maruti Vidyalaya, Charan.
132. Gandhi Sevadham Vidyalaya, Arale.
133. Mahatma Vidyalaya, Antri- Bk.
134. Meshvant Vidyalaya, Kokarud.
135. Shri Shiv Chhtrapati Vidyalaya, Shirala.
136. S.M.Vidyamandir, Mangale.

JATH TALUKA

137. S.R.V.M.High School, Jath.
138. Kannad Madhyamik Shala, Jath.
139. Mahatma Vidyamandir, Umadi.
140. New English School, Dafalapur.
141. New English School, Billur.
142. New English School, Shegaon.

GIRLS SCHOOLS.

143. R.S.Kanya Shala, Sangli.
144. New Girls High School, Sangli.
145. Jubilee Girls English School, Miraj.
146. Kanya Shala, Islampur.
147. New High School for Girls, Ashta.
148. Kanya Shala, Tasgaon.
149. S.V.D.Girls English School, Atpadi.

psb/-

( Source :- Parishad Education Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Sangli. )

Table No. 33 : Railway mileage in Sangli district

Sr.No.	Year	Broad Guage	Meter Guage	Narrow Gauge	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1961-62	--	86.6 K.M.	84.8 K.M.	171.4 K.M.
2.	1962-63	--	86.6 K.M.	84.8 K.M.	171.4 K.M.
3.	1963-64	---	86.6 K.M.	84.8 K.M.	171.4 K.M.

Railway stations in each Taluka, of Sangli district as on 31-3-1963 & 31-3-1964

Sr.No.	Taluka	No.of Rly. stations	Name of Railway stations
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Jath	2	1) Gulvanchi (72) (2). Jath Road (80)
2.	Khanapur	Nil	--
3.	Miraj	15	1) Madhavnagar (10) (2). Miraj (0) (3) Mhaisal (9) 4) Wanleswadi (4) (3). Vishrambag(6) (6) Sangli (10) 7) Bolwad (6) (8) Bedag (12) (9) Arag (18) 10) Bellanki (28) (11) Salgare (33) 12) Agran Dhulgaon (41) 13) Kavathe Mahankal(46) (14)Lengarpeth(57) (15) Dhalgaon (62)
4.	Shirala	Nil	--
5.	Tasgaon	3	1) Kirloskarwadi (39) (2) Bhilwadi (26) (3) Nandre (19)
6.	Walwa	2	1) Takari (48) (2) Bhavaninagar (53)
Total		22	

Psb/-

Note :- 1) 2 Stations from Jath and stations at Sr.No.7 to 14 from Miraj Taluka belong to C.Rly. All other stations belong to S.Rly. (2) Fig.s in brackets give the distance in K.M. of each station from Miraj junction. (Source - Railway Time Table )

TABLE NO. 34 :- Length of roads according to type of surface in Sangli district as on 31st March 1962, 63 and 1964. ( in miles).

Sr. Authority No.	Year	Cement concrete	Black topped	Water-bound macadam	Lower type	Total	Nation- al High ways.	State High ways.	Local authorities Major Dist. Roads	Other Dist. Roads	Villa- ge Roads.	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Buildings & Communications Division.	1961-62	39.75	88.25	114.37	40.88	283.25	18.38	195.50	69.37	-	-	-	69.37
	1962-63	31.25	115.87	66.63	--	213.75	18.25	195.50	-	-	-	-	-
	1963-64	31.00	103.26	80.18	--	214.44	18.37	196.07	-	-	-	-	-
2. Zilla Parishad	1961-62	--	--	186.00	915.00	1,101.00	--	27.00	484.69	242.12	347.19	-	1,074.00
	1962-63	12.00	14.37	208.37	1176.38	1,411.12	--	22.75	477.50	251.37	659.50	-	1,388.37
	1963-64	12.36	15.74	235.90	1291.64	1,555.64	--	22.81	518.51	251.33	762.99	-	1,532.83
3. Municipalities.	1961-62	00.87	13.50	22.00	80.88	117.25	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	00.87	19.63	13.63	84.87	119.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963-64	00.87	23.00	22.00	74.63	120.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PSB/-

(Source :- 1) Parishad Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Sangli.  
2) Executive Engineer, B & C Division, Miraj,  
3) All municipalities in Sangli district. )

TABLE NO. 35 :- Number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Radio Licenses in Sangli district for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of post offices	No. of Telegraph offices	No. of letter Boxes	No. of Postmen	No. of Telephone Offices	No. of Telephones	No. of Radio Licenses issued
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	1961-62	285	17	529	70	15	491 (Main)	6,151
2.	1962-63	300	19	485	73	15	606 "	7,060
3.	1963-64	325	20	385	73	17	639 "	6,842

PSB/-

(Source :- Supdt. of Post Offices, Sangli Division, Sangli and Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Poona )

TABLE NO. 36 :- The number of Motor Vehicles in operation in Kolhapur and Sangli District for the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

r.No.	Item	Number of motor vehicles in operation		
		1961	1962	1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Motor cycles	964	1,148	1,229
2.	Motor cars	1,651	1,668	1,970
3.	Taxi cabs	57	64	88
4.	Auto-Rickshaws	Nil	15	21
5.	Stage Carriages :	i) Diesel Engines	260	266
		ii) Petrol Engines	Nil	Nil
6.	Lorries :	i) Diesel Engines	1,379	1,390
		ii) Petrol Engines	362	342
7.(a)	Private carrier	i) Diesel Engines	---	---
		ii) Petrol Engines	---	---
7.(b)	Public carrier	i) Diesel Engines	---	---
		ii) Petrol Engines	---	---
8.	Ambulances	4	7	7
9.	School Buses	3	3	3
10.	Private service vehicles	7	7	7
11.	Trailors	129	132	194
12.	Tractors	138	177	204

Psb/-

(Source :- Asstt. Regional Transport Officer, Kolahpur.)

TABLE NO. 37 :- Statistics relating to the Nationalised Road Transport in Kolhapur Division for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr.No.	Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	No.of Routes	208	209	230
2.	Route mileage (in miles)	4,623	5,326	5,482
3.	Average route distance (in miles.)	22.2	25.5	23.8
4.	Average service mileage per day (in miles)	24,207	28,743	28,813
5.	No.of vehicles on road per day.	183.2	214.4	209.4
6.	Average daily earnings $\text{₹}$ (in Rs.)	41,808	65,027	55,985
7.	Average earnings per vehicle per day (in Rs.)	218.00	280.15	267.36
8.	No.of passengers travelled per day	78,529	93,768	88,332

PSB/-

(Source :- Divisional Contraller, Kolhapur.)

Note :- 1) This information relates to Kolhapur Division of S.T.

2) The Sub-Divisions Vita and Karad of Kolhapur S.T.Division have been transferred to Satara Division in 1963-64. The 1961-62 data is therefore revised for comparative assessment of yearly progress.

TABLE NO. 38 :- Police force and Crime statistics in Sangli District during the year 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Superintendent	No. of Asstt. Supdt.	No. of Deputy Supdt.	No. of Inspectors	No. of Deputy Sub-Inspectors.	No. of Asstt. sub-Inspectors.	No. of Head constables	No. of constables	No. of cognizable crime reported	No. of non-cognizable crimes reported.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	1961	1	-	2	3	29	--	242	861	3,468	7,758
2.	1962	1	-	2	3	27	--	246	882	3,555	6,884
3.	1963	1	-	2	3	29	--	244	890	3,966	10,157
4.	1964	1	-	2	3	30	--	250	888	3,785	7,276

PSB/-

(Source :- District Superintendent of Police, Sangli.)

(Note :- The figures as revised by the Dist. Supdt. of Police Sangli for the year 1961 are reproduced above.)

TABLE NO. 39 :- Statement showing the number of cases decided in the Courts in Sangli District during the Calender years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Year	NUMBER OF CASES				DECIDED			
		ORIGINAL		APPELLATE		ORIGINAL		APPELLATE	
		Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	1961	1,973	2,293	330	67	10,900	122	288	30
2.	1962	1,674	2,080	453	53	8,158	180	183	67
3.	1963	2,027	2,286	424	66	8,570	--	151	--

PSB/-

(Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sangli)

( N.B. :- The figures published in 1961 Dist.Statistical Abstract pertained to the Financial year 1961-62. The figures obtained for the calender year 1961 are given above for fair comparison.)



Table No. 40 : Presses, Journals and Newspapers in Sangli District during 1961, 1962 and 1963 .

Sr.No.	Year	No.of Printing Press.	No.of newspapers and journals published in the Sangli District.					
			M a r a t h i		E n g l i s h		O t h e r L a n g u a g e s	
			D a i l y	O t h e r s	D a i l y	O t h e r s	D a i l y	O t h e r s
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	1961	63		26	--	4	--	1
2.	1962	67	1	24	--	5	--	1
3.	1963	70	1	28	--	--	--	1

Psb/-

(Source : Examiner of Books and Publications, M.S.Bombay )

TABLE NO. 41 :- Statistics regarding Local bodies in Sangli district.

Year	Village Panchayats			Municipalities			Zilla Parishad			
	No.	Total Income	Total Expenditure	No.	Total Income	Total expenditure	No.	Total Income	Total expenditure.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1961-62	432	18,44,831	17,02,136	6	73,08,516	75,63,030	--	--	--	--
1962-63	446	27,60,603	25,43,193	6	36,67,958	50,70,116	1	1,47,50,322	1,28,90,966	
1963-64	447	45,60,996	32,31,725	6	37,25,997	28,34,661	1	1,79,25,229	1,71,70,808	

Note :- Data of Village Panchayats is provisional for the year 1963-64.

(Source :- All Municipalities, Administrative Officer (V.P.) Z.P.Sangli and Zilla parishad, Sangli. )

TABLE NO. 42 :- Community Development of Maharashtra State coverage.

Number of villages, area in Sq. miles and population (1961) of blocks at the end of year 1963-64. (Sangli district).

Sr. No.	Name of the Block.	Stage	No. of blocks of C.P.A. pattern.	No. of villages included.	No. of towns included.	Population of villages and towns.	Area in Sq. miles.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Jath	I	1.50	97	--	1,38,983	873.7
2.	Khanapur	Post II	2.50	129	1	2,22,563	839.4
3.	Miraj	II	3.50	94	2	3,73,139	624.2
4.	Shirala	I	1.00	80	--	89,845	246.0
5.	Tasgaon	II	2.50	70	1	2,02,758	433.4
6.	Walwa	I	2.50	56	2	2,03,428	300.4
T o t a l				526	6	12,30,716	3,317.1

Psb/-

(Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics Bombay.)

**TABLE NO. 43:-** Statement showing Government expenditure under different Heads of Development by all Blocks in the District Sangli for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64 (Figures of expenditure in '000' Rs.)

Sr No.	Head of expenditure	M I R A J			J A T H			K H A N A P U R		
		1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	62-63	63-64	1961-62	62-63	63-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
A)	1. P.E.S. (Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. P.E.S. (State)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Stage I	I	I	-	I	I	I	-	-	-
	4. Stage II	-	-	II	-	-	-	II	II	II
	5. Stage III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. M.D.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. T.D.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B)	1. Project Head Quarters	192	262	20	83	91	7	28	23	12
	2. Animal Husbandry & Agril. extension.	34	60	--	7	8	32	10	14	13
	3. Irrigation & Reclamation	155	373	3	380	90	17	36	58	47
	4. Health & Rural Sanitation	67	275	--	2	6	5	13	39	15
	5. Education	7	113	--	--	34	37	23	21	9
	6. Social Education	2	132	2	2	7	11	21	24	13
	7. Communications	2	87	4	-	7	1	4	3	--
	8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries	2	112	3	36	10	14	47	7	12
	9. Housing (including Rural housing)	1	41	1	--	12	4	4	-	--
	10. Others (including suspense etc.)	2	1	--	74	4	-	1	-	-
	11. T o t a l	614	1456	33	584	269	128	187	189	121
	12. Committed expenditure	-	100 E	100 E	--	--	N.A.	94	96	31

TABLE NO.43 :- (Continued.....)

Sr.No.	Head of expenditure	T A S G A O N :			S H I R A L A :		W A L W A
		1961-62	62-63	63-64	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.
1.	No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	2.50
A) 1.	P.E.S. (Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	P.E.S. (State)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Stage I	-	-	-	I	I	I
4.	Stage II	II	II	II	-	-	-
5.	Stage III	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	M.D.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	T.D.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-
B) 1.	Projected Head Quarters	23	21	17	89	227	12
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agriculture extension	9	20	12	13	51	23
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation	29	42	43	77	204	175
4.	Health & Rural Sanitation	22	8	10	--	16	--
5.	Education	33	33	15	--	--	61
6.	Social Education	16	14	23	6	12	52
7.	Communications	14	20	4	--	11	--
8.	Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries	37	29	4	9	16	14
9.	Housing (Including Rural Housing)	9	3	4	12	16	--
10.	Others (Including suspense etc.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	T o t a l.	192	190	132	206	553	337
12.	Committed expenditure	107	108	76 E	--	--	--

PSB/-

(Source :- Bureau of Economics and statistics Bombay.)

**TABLE NO. 44 :-** Statement showing progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in all blocks in the Sangli district during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr. Item No.	M I R A J			J A T H			S H I R A L A			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
A) No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern		3.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
1) P.E.S. Central		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) P.E.S. State		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Stage I		I	-	-	I	-	-	I	-	-
4) Stage II		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Stage III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) M.D.P.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) T.D.P.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Improved seeds (Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	300	1,737	1,625	1,573	2,740	13,396	38	70	109
2. Fertilizer distribution including all chemical fertilizers, oil cakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed.	"	8,494	52,920	16,980	2,921	3,284	3,730	24,912	19,541	39,524
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	2	35	10	2	2	6	--	6	2
4. Animals castrated	No.	770	2,412	2,740	738	811	723	--	286	310
5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation (Net)	Acre	1,159	2,037	1,052	827	434	539	--	562	458
6. Area reclaimed	Acre	--	--	--	1,225	174	20	--	180	146
7. Area bunded	Acre	9,932	13,335	11,857	2,109	11,286	9,375	271	747	560
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	8	13	8	9	1	9	14	2	6
9. Adults made literate	No.s	1,120	812	1,068	1,525	--	706	1,210	520	1,000
10. Libraries & reading rooms started.	No.	20	53	--	12	1	5	--	--	--
11. Youth clubs started	No.	7	7	6	36	20	12	17	1	2
12. Farmers unions started	No.	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	--
13. Mahila Samities started	No.	4	28	1	19	20	2	2	--	1

TABLE NO. 44 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. Item No.	K H A N A P U R			T A S G A @ N			W A L W A			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	62-63	1963-64	1961-62	62-63	1963-64	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
A) No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
1. P.E.S. Central		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. P.E.S. State		-	-	-	-	-	-	PES	-	-
3. Stage I		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Stage II		II	-	-	II	-	-	-	-	-
5. Stage III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.D.P.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. T.D.B.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Improved seeds(excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	281	467	242	627	926	272	-	-	114
2. Fertilizer distribution including all chemical fertilizers; oil cakes, manure-mixture but excluding green manure seed.	"	10,868	11,244	5,633	13,489	4,076	38,090	-	-	27,455
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	15	15	16	3	2	11	-	-	11
4. Animals castrated	No.	1,688	2,265	1,476	1,386	2,198	2,579	-	-	972
5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation (Net)	Acre	964	862	891	761	197	845	-	-	2,749
6. Area reclaimed	"	--	--	--	18	40	56	-	-	--
7. Area bunded	"	3,229	9,440	8,901	772	1,200	5,193	-	-	600
8. Drinking water wells const.	No.	3	3	3	6	--	2	-	-	2
9. Adults made literate	No.s	--	989	949	1,892	1,192	9,818	-	-	2,480
10. Libraries & reading rooms started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	72	-	-	2,480
11. Youth clubs started	No.	10	10	4	24	14	11	-	-	8
12. Farmers unions started	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	-	--
13. Mahila samities started	No.	24	3	--	5	5	19	-	-	--
14. Balwadis and nurseries started.	No.	4	--	--	--	4	5	-	-	4

Psb/-

(Continued.....)

TABLE NO. 44 :-

Statement showing progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in all blocks in the Sangli district during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Item	M I R A J :			J A T H :			S H I R A L A			
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64:	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64:	1961-62	62-63	1963-64	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
14.	Palwadis & nurseries started.	NO.	3	5	--	3	3	3	2	--	--
15.	New kacha road const.	Frl.	78	252	106	47	40	50	11	32	104
16.	New pacca road const.	"	--	--	106	--	10	8	N.A.	--	--
17.	Existing kacha road improved.	"	86	52	63	53	14	38	--	24	--
18.	Existing pacca road improved.	"	--	--	66	--	305	--	N.A.	--	--
19.	School buildings Const.	No.	11	23	6	--	3	5	N.A.	--	--
20.	Primary Health centres constructed.	No.	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.	--
21.	Other dispensaries and maternity wards constructed .....	No.	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.	--
22.	Peoples contribution (in 000 Rs.)	Rs.	111.4	240.7	110.1	6.0	18.2	82.1	11.0	60.7	51.3
23.	Total No. of all types of co-op. societies functioning at the end of year.	No.	137	187	162	73	78	96	77	80	83
24.	No. of members of the above society.	No.	24,700	42,545	46,622	11,658	14,292	16,615	10,590	11,191	12,828
25.	No. of Agril. Credit, Multipurpose service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	89	91	91	56	56	57	55	55	55
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	22,314	--	--	11,094	--	--	8,666	--	--
27.	No. of village panchayats functioning at the end of year.	No.	78	81	81	69	70	70	N.A.	57	57
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	93	93	93	97	97	97	N.A.	81	81



TABLE NO. 44 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. No.	Item	KHANAPUR			TASGAON			WALWA			
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
15.	New kacha road constructed	Frl.	55	27	13	--	--	58	--	--	20
16.	New pacca road constructed	"	72	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Existing kacha road improved	"	198	154	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Existing paca road improved	"	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	School buildings constructed	No.	1	7	2	13	9	--	--	--	2
20.	Primary Health centres const.	No.	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	--	--	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries and maternity wards constructed	No.	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	--	--	N.A.
22.	Peoples contribution (in 000)	Rs.	33.3	47.5	21.8	20.2	40.8	39.1	--	--	17.1
23.	Total No. of all types of Co-op. societies functioning at the end of year.	No.	166	162	163	148	151	163	--	--	179
24.	No. of members of the above society.	No.	17,020	18,982	22,112	19,958	21,226	25,579	--	--	24,012
25.	No. of Agril. Credit, multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of year.	No.	133	128 <sup>f</sup>	128	90	92	92	--	--	99
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	15,372	--	--	15,078	--	--	--	--	--
27.	No. of village panchayats functioning at the end of year.	No.	110	110	110	69	70	70	--	--	58
28.	No. of villages covered	No.	129	129	129	70	72	72	--	--	58

Psb/-

(Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.)

TABLE NO. 45 :- Livestock statistics and Agricultural Implements in Sangli District  
(1961 Census)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	CATTLE					Young Stock	Total Cattle	BUFFALOES (Continued....)	
		Males over 3 years Used for Breeding only.	Total Males	Females over 3 years Breeding cows In Milk	Total breeding cows.	Total femals over 3 years.			Males over 3 years Used for breeding only.	Total males.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Jath	69	26,255 ✓	10,741	25,424	25,779	16,777	68,811	25	617
2.	Khanapur	63	38,700	7,868	24,274	24,293	14,179	77,172	33	1,474
3.	Miraj	28	31,604	9,109	26,965	27,147	15,102	73,853	44	1,107
4.	Shirala	71	11,065	3,696	11,181	11,213	7,726	30,004	--	4,344
5.	Tasgaon	59	23,406	5,758	12,285	12,305	9,789	45,500	32	1,319
6.	Walwa	2	22,668	4,571	10,308	10,374	7,858	40,900	36	4,038
7.	Dist. Total	228	1,53,698	41,743	1,10,437	1,11,111	71,431	3,36,240	170	12,899

TABLE NO. 45 :- (Continued.....)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	BUFFALOES (contd...)				Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Total Live-stock	Total poultry	
		Females over 3 years			Young Stock						Total buffaloes
		Breeding cows									
		In Milk	Total breeding cows.	Total Females over 3 years.							
1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1.	Jath	3,601	6,137	6,343	5,116	12,076	67,572	36,028	382	1,85,398	86,395
2.	Khanapur	8,005	16,553	16,780	11,667	29,921	82,391	44,883	168	2,35,360	1,03,508
3.	Miraj	16,705	29,279	29,451	18,183	48,741	31,668	37,118	317	1,98,173	1,02,761
4.	Shirala	4,758	9,577	9,615	6,011	19,970	3,721	10,258	102	64,503	46,582
5.	Tasgaon	12,287	18,738	18,796	15,399	35,514	17,296	29,476	281	1,28,453	69,163
6.	Walwa	12,217	19,250	20,414	13,922	38,374	25,306	29,138	459	1,35,499	89,583
7.	District Total	57,573	99,534	1,01,399	70,298	1,84,596	2,27,954	1,86,901	1,709	9,47,386	4,97,932

TABLE NO. 45 :- (Continued....)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane crushers	Oil Engines with pumps for irrigation purpose.	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes.	Tractors	Ghanies
		Wooden	Iron						
1.	2.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
1.	Jath	5,864	5,975	5,240	33	189	--	1	--
2.	Khanapur	4,064	6,081	7,636	123	456	11	2	13
3.	Miraj	2,978	6,789	6,325	387	1,085	32	11	9
4.	Shirala	6,576	454	2,838	30	297	--	1	59
5.	Tasgaon	563	3,808	7,104	132	1,087	3	2	29
6.	Walwa	951	2,524	6,811	235	1,291	45	5	4
7.	District Total	20,966	25,631	35,954	940	4,405	91	22	114

PSB/-

(Source :- Quarterly Bulletin (Oct. - Dec. 1963) for Economics and Statistics, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay. )

Additional Table No. 45.1 :- Statistics regarding disease of Livestock, Outbreaks attended and No.of vaccinations performed in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. (Sangli district)

Sr.No.	Name of disease	No.of out breaks attended		No.of vaccinations performed *	
		1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	H.S.	92	107	1,12,036	1,50,233
2.	Black quarter	48	57	95,928	91,253
3.	Ranikhet	35	10	2,02,415	1,88,286
4.	Fowl pox	N.A.	1	2,752	4,060
5.	Sheep pox	10	1	6,988	5,058
6.	Enterotoxaemia	N.A.	3	--	4,939

\* Note :- No.of vaccination is both for clean and affected area.

Pbb/-

(Source :- Animal Husbandry Office, Sangli.)

Additional Table No. 45.2 :- Miscellaneous statistics regarding Animal Husbandry (in Sangli district ).

Sr.No.	Particulars	61-62	62-63	63-64	Sr.No.	Particulars	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.
1.	No. of castrations performed	7,955	8,075	9,434	13.	No. of other cows covered	1,131
	i) Bovines	6,330	6,747	7,488	14.	<u>No. of calves reported</u>	
	ii) Equines	18	14	21		i) Male	154
	iii) Others	1,607	1,314	1,925		ii) Female	180
2.	Grand total of patients treated.	75,463	66,535	94,361	15.	No. of centres for artificial insemination	4
3.	No. of premium bulls maintained			8	16.	No. of cows artificially inseminated	2,123
4.	No. of cows covered during the year			302	17.	No. of bulls artificially inseminated	722
5.	<u>No. of calves reported boarn</u>				18.	No. of successful insemination	788
	i) Male			130	19.	<u>No. of calves reported :-</u>	
	ii) Female			110		i) Male	151
6.	No. of supplementary cattle breeding centres			8		ii) Female	128
7.	No. of bulls supplied during the year			29			
8.	No. of cows supplied during the year			304			
9.	No. of bulls maintained during the year			58			
10.	No. of cows maintained during the year			594			
11.	<u>No. of calves boarn during the year</u>						
	i) Male			281			
	ii) Female			133			
12.	No. of calves surviving at the end of year						
	i) Male			281			
	ii) Female			138			

Psb/-

(Source :- Animal Husbandry Office, Sangli. )