

CHAPTER NO. III.

RESETTLEMENT - WORKING

ORGANISATIONS IN SATARA DISTRICT.

- A) Historical, Geographical and occupational background of Satara district.
- B) Development of Infra-structure Facilities in Satara district.
- C) Resettlement working organisations in Satara district....Resettlement....
Critical review.

LOCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

The Satara District has created a distinguishing place in the history of our country and especially of Maharashtra by showing a remarkable performance in the field, independence politics, education, co-operation etc. This district has given to the country well known national leaders like Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Phule, Yashwantraoji Chavan and social worker like Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. This District has Lion's share in achieving independence of the country. The Satara is one of the District in Maharashtra who has provided great quantity of personnel to strengthen the national Defence Forces. The majority of Freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives for getting independence to our country were from Satara District.

G E O G R A P H Y

The area of Satara District is 10,436 Sq.Kms. which accounts for 3.41 per cent of the total area of Maharashtra State. There are 11 Tahasils in the district. It is surrounded by Poona District in the North, Solapur District in the East, Sangali District to South and Raygad and Ratnagiri beyond the ranges of Sahyadri towards West. There are two main systems of hills in the District. The Sahyadri range and its off shoots and the Mahadeo range and its off shoots (Satara District plan prepared by Maharashtra) The top of Mahabaleshwar, the highest points in the district, is about 1,436 metres above mean sea level. Rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the

district. It is heaviest in the region a Sahyadri with Mahabaleshwar getting an average of 6,000 mm. in the year while in the Eastern Zone it is lowest averaging to less than 2,000 mm. The Krishna river is the principle river of the district. The other important rivers are the Koyana, the Mira, the Man, the Verla, the Venna, the Kudali, the Urmodi, the Vasana and the Tarali. According to census, there were 10 towns and 1938 inhabited villages in the district. The talukawise break up is as follows.

TABLE NO: 2:- Talukawise breakup of towns and villages in the Satara District.

SR.NO.	T A L U K A.	NO. OF TOWNS.	NO. OF VILLAGES.
1.	Satara.	1.	184
2.	Jai.	1.	101
3.	Khandala.	-	61
4.	Koregaon.	2	93
5.	Phelatan.	1	117
6.	Man.	1	91
7.	Khatav.	-	96
8.	Karad.	1	163
9.	Patan.	-	265
10.	Jaoli.	-	235
11.	Mahabaleshwar.	2	55
TOTAL:		10	1,502

(Sources :- Census of India - 1981)

The total population of the district according to the 1981 census was 20,41,499. The population has maintained a rise trend during the last decade (1971-81). It has recorded rise of 20% to (1971 total population - 17,19,876). The population structure reveals a clear bias in its buildip. Out of the total population of district, rural population was 17,75,346 and urbon population only 2,66,063. The economy of the district is still agragian and almost 70 percent of working population comprises of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The occupational patten of the district is given in the following table:

TABLE NO.3 : Table showing occupational pattern of Satara District:

SR.NO.	W O R K E R S.	% TO THE TOTAL WORKERS:
1.	Cultivators.	50.14
2.	Agricultural Labour.	19.78
3.	Cottage, Household. Industries.	4.43
4.	Trade and Commerce.	1.15
5.	Others.	24.50
TOTAL:		100.00

(Source :- Census of India 1981)

Out of the total working population of 7,06,356 as per 1931 census, almost 70% comprised of cultivators and agricultural labourers. It is mainly because cultivation is main occupation of rural people. Out of remaining 30% working population 4.63% is engaged in cottage, household industries, 1.15% population engaged in trade and commerce activities and 24.50% in other occupation like transport, communication education and social field.

The district had an area of 57,438 Sq.Miles under forests which constitutes, 14.07% of the total geographical area of district as against 17.56% for Maharashtra state. There are three types of forests:

1. Everage in the western point of the district.
2. Mixed deciduous in the middle land
3. Dry deciduous in south eastern part of the district.

The mineral wealth of the district include laterite which is widespread in the western part of the district and 20 villages in Jaoli Tahasils and 30 villages in patan Tahasils contain iron ore in the murum or crumbled trap below the laterite lime stone is found all over the district in the plains especially near Wai. Good clay for bricks and tiles is found on nearly all the river banks. Bauxite and Manganees are also found at some places in the districts.

P. DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

I. TRANSPORT: - Roads and communication: The total length of existing metallic roads was 1624 km. in Satara District upto 1982, and a non metallic roads 934.50 km. The total length of existing Kucha road was 3,382.06 km. The number of villages/towns connected by all weather pucca roads was 449 and of Kacha roads but accessible in fair weather was 593 km.

The district head quarter satara is well connected by roads with. Tahasil head - quarters. Roads are fewer in the western parts of the district because of the difficult hilly terrain. The district is well connected by roads with the adjoining districts of Poona, Solapur, Sangli and Ratanagiri. Towards the west, there are only two roads across the western Ghats. one via Mahabaleshwar to Mahad in Kolaba district and other is via Moyana project to Chiplun in Ratanagiri District. The Regional Transport Authority, Poona maintains a consolidated record of vehicles for Poona region which includes Satara Poona region which includes Satara, Poona, Solapur and Ahmednagar District.

Satara is the Divisional Head Quarter of M.S.T.C. AND ITS vehicles and playing on 413 routes traversing a distance of 26,734 km.

RAILWAY :- The Poona Bangalore line of south central railway is traversing through the central part of the district. It was a metre guage line with a total length of 120 km. But it has been converted into broad guage line in 1971, bringing Satara city on railway map. In the year 1981, railwa, mileage in the district was 129-50km. Satara and Karad, the two big cities of the district connected by railway line. It has opened new opportunities for the industrial developement of the district.

II. WATER SUPPLY:

There are ten important rivers in the various parts of the district. The rainfall is also some what satisfactory except a few Tahasils like Mon, Khatav etc. There are three important dams, one on Koyana River (Koyana Dam), Second on Krishana River (Dhom) and the Third on Venna River (Kanher Dam) The net irrigated area in the district was 82,260 hectares upto the year 1981. There are state canals, private canals, tanks and Ponds, state tube wells, private tubewells etc. which provides water supply. In short there is no shortage of water supply in Satara Districts.

III. P O W E R:

One of the biggest hydro electric project of Maharashtra is in this district at Koyana river. It has provided abundance quantity of power to agriculture and industries. Up to the year 1982, the number of villages covered

by electrification was 1051 and the number of additional villages to be covered during the six plan is 105, almost 97.75% of the electrification of the district is completed upto the year 1986.

IV. BANKING:

The key to modern economic development of people is the adequate banking facilities. A revolutionary transformation of the sectors of agriculture and industry, the urge to solve the problem of unemployment and accelerated pace of economic growth have necessitated change in the concept of banking as an agent of socio - economic development of the national economy. The banks and its branches available in the various parts of the district have played an significant role in the agriculture and industrial development of Satara district. At present there are 15 commercial banks, one co-operative bank functioning in the district. The following is the detailed list of the banks operating in Satara district.

TABLE NO.4:- Showing the names of the Banks operating in
Satara District.

SR.NO.	NAME OF THE BANK.	BRANCHES IN THE DIST.
1.	Bank of Maharashtra.	45
2.	State Bank of India.	17
3.	Bank of India.	09
4.	Bank of Baroda.	06
5.	Canara Bank.	02
6.	Dena Bank.	01
7.	Indian Bank.	01
8.	Central Bank of India.	04
9.	Union Bank of India.	02
10.	Syndicate Bank.	03
11.	Vijaya Bank.	01
12.	United Western Bank Ltd.	19
13.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	12
14.	The Bank of Karad Ltd.	05
15.	The Karanataka Bank Ltd.	01
16.	The Satara D.C.C.Bank Ltd.	133
17.	The M.S.C.I.D.Bank Ltd.	19
18.	Urban Co-operative Bank.	35
19.	Sainik Bank.	01
TOTAL :		316

(Source:- Satara District Annual Action plan
1985-86 prepared by Bank of Maharashtra)

The branches of the commercial banks in the district have increased rapidly particularly since nationalisation and the average population served per office of commercial bank stood at 40,000 at the end of 1986.

The co-operative banking sector consists of two types of agencies. One providing short and medium term credit and the other providing long term credit. The former is a three tiered structure with apex bank at Satara level, District Central Co-operative Bank at district level and co-operative societies at village level. The later is two tiered structure with apex bank at state level and district land development bank at district level. The former accepts deposits from public and finance societies while the later is relying entirely on the borrowings from apex bank and finance individuals. The 35 urban bank co-operative bank in the district are financing urban popular for their requirements of trade and commerce, business small scale industries and domestic needs like purchase of durable consumer goods etc.

V. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT:

The co-operative movement in Satara district is not only well developed but also sufficiently diversified. In this sector district central co-operative Bank, District land development Bank and number of credit societies are playing a vital

role. Out of seven sugar factories in the district, 5 are in co-operative sector, which are diffusing the advantage of industrialisation to the rural area. Upto the year 1985, there were 262 primary agricultural credit societies having full time secretaries, 107 co-operative societies having owned/hired storage facilities, 750 primary agricultural societies and 509 diary societies. There are also different types of processing societies such as oil mills, spinning mills, weaving societies, processing of wool, potatoes etc. In addition we find number of diary co-operative, poultry co-operatives, marketing co-operative, Lift irrigation co-operatives etc. operating, in the district and meeting the multi. Farious needs of the masses.

The sugar factories which are available in this district are mainly responsible for the co-operative development of this district. The places of the sugar factories in this district are as follows:

1. Satara Sahakari Karkhana at Bhuij (Wai)
2. Ajinkaya Tara Sahakari Karkhana at Shendre (Satara)
3. Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Karkhana at Marali (Patan)
4. Sahyadri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana at Karad.
5. The Krishana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Rethare,
6. The Shri.Ram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Phaltan.
7. Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana at Sakharawadi, Phaltan.

VI. TECHNICAL TRAINING FACILITIES:

The industrial development requires the skill to keep running the wheel of industrial units. The important institutions which are engaged in imparting the technical training are as follows:-

1. Two Engineering colleges, one at Satara and second at Karad.
2. Four polytechnical colleges two at Satara one at Karad and Phaltan.
3. Industrial Training Institute Karad.
4. Industrial Training Institute, Satara.
5. Govt. School of Industry -Cum - Technical High School Satara.
6. Training cum production centre for ex-servicemen Satara.

C. RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN IN SATAR DISTRICT

Prior to independence, this district was a source of supply of Jawans to the Army. During the last two world wars thousands of Jawans were recruited from this district and they have also shown remarkable performance on the battle field. Even this district has created so many freedom fighters who had sacrificed their lives for getting independence of our country. Especially during the "Quit India" movement (1942) under the

the leadership of ' Krantisinha ' Nana Patil's, " Patri Sarkar " thousands of people had participated and dedicated their lives for nation. During the struggle for independence the Satara District was the leading district. There are more than 3,000 Freedom Fighters in this district out of them 1,148 are getting freedom fighter pension Rs. 250 to 600 per month from the state government.

After Independence the central government has created a recruiting office at Satara in order to strengthen the defence force. Thousands of people have been recruited in the Defence Forces from this district and they have built up a great image of this district in the defence security.

The percentage of the people who joined army from the Maharashtra state to the total defence personnel is higher than that in any other state. Especially Satara and Ratnagiri districts have provided 1/4 of the total defence personnel of Maharashtra state. The following is the detailed list of the ex-servicemen from the various districts of Maharashtra State.

TABLE NO. 5: - Showing the districtwise population of ex-servicemen, War widows of ex-servicemen and deceased personnel of Maharashtra state :

SR. NO.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NO. OF EX-SERVICEMEN.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPN.
1.	Ratnagiri.	46,540	14.0
2.	Satara.	41,560	13.5
3.	Pune.	27,275	8.1
4.	Sangli.	22,358	7.8
5.	Bombay.	21,437	6.4
6.	Ahmednagar.	21,307	6.4
7.	Raigad.	18,600	5.6
8.	Kolhapur.	18,919	5.7
9.	Nagpur.	17,568	5.2
10.	Solapur.	14,600	4.3
11.	Aurangabad.	12,021	3.6
12.	Akola.	11,000	3.4
13.	Buldhana.	8,960	2.6
14.	Nasik.	8,854	2.6
15.	Jalgaon.	7,500	2.3
16.	Amarawati.	7,233	2.1
17.	Usmanabad.	5,816	1.7
18.	Dhule.	5,660	1.6
19.	Yavatmal.	5,546	1.5
20.	Thane.	2,429	0.7
21.	Bhir.	2,380	0.6
22.	Parbhani.	1,585	0.4
23.	Vardha.	1,361	0.4
24.	Chandrapur.	1,028	0.3
25.	Nanded.	624	0.1
26.	Bhandara.	560	0.1
TOTAL:		3,32,727	100

(Source:- Guide to ex-servicemen prepared by
Maharashtra Rajya Sainik Board.)

The above table No. 5 shows that 14% and 13.5% of the total servicemen in Maharashtra are from Ratnagiri and Satara district respectively. It clearly indicates that Satara district occupies the vital place in housing most of the ex-servicemen in Maharashtra. Therefore, the problems of resettlement of ex-servicemen in Satara District are of major concern. This has promoted the researcher to focus his attention on the problems of such ex-servicemen settled in Satara District. The resettlement of ex-servicemen in that sense is a national problem.

From the above table it is clear that there are more than 40,000 ex-servicemen from this district. In every war after Independence the defence personnel from this district have shown remarkable performance. The detailed **list** of the defence personnel killed in various wars is as follows:

TABLE NO.6 :- Showing the Defence personnel killed in action of Satara District.

SR. NO.	THE WAR.	EX-SERVICEMEN KILLED IN ACTION
1.	Sino-India War.(1962)	18
2.	Indo-Pak war. (1965)	65
3.	Indo-Pak War.(1971)	70
TOTAL:		153

(Source:- The register maintained by Zilla Sainik Welfare Board, Satara.)

The Central / State Government has given preference for the resettlement of the war widows and their dependents. The Govt. has given necessary financial assistance and educational facilities to their childrens. The maximum personnel were killed from the Satara District. The state government through the Zilla Sainik Board Satara constructed the houses for 18 war widows at their respective places. The entire expenditure was borne by the Govt. The cost of per house was placed at Rs. 25,000/-.

Taking into consideration the total strength of the defence personnel killed in action, the Govt. is expected to provide housing facilities to every war widow and proper resettlement benefits to such widow.

The defence personnel from this district have done remarkable performance in the various wars. To motivate the defence forces and to increase their morale, the Govt. of India declares the medals and awards to defence personnel. In all 27 ex-servicemen from Satara District has received such medals for rendering fantastic colourful service to our nation. The detailed list is as follows:

TABLE NO. 7:- Showing the list of the medals received by the ex-servicemen of Satara District.

SR.NO.	NAME OF THE MEDALS.	TOTAL NOS. OF EX-SERVICEMEN.
1.	" Vir Chakra "	04
2.	Sena Medal.	12
3.	Mention in Dispatch Medal.	11
T O T A L:		27

The detailed list of the ex-servicemen who have received medals is appended elsewhere in the report.

(Source :- The Register of Zilla Sainik Board, Satara)

The total number of medals and awards received by the ex-servicemen of Satara District shows the remarkable service rendered by the defence personnel from this district in the best interest of the nation.

WORKING RESETTLEMENT ORGANISATIONS IN SATARA DISTRICT

It is painful to point out that the working settlement organisations which are created mainly for the welfare of ex-servicemen are inadequate. The important organisations are as follows:

I. TRAINING - CUM - PRODUCTION CENTRE FOR EX-SERVICEMEN, SATARA.

The training cum production centre for ex-servicemen Satara was established in the year 1959. It was created for

the welfare of ex-servicemen and their resettlement in civil life. T.C.P.C.(Satara is the only centre in India, looking after) the welfare activities for the ex-servicemen. The main purpose of establishing such unit at Satara is to provide maximum resettlement opportunities to the servicemen in Maharashtra. It is imparting technical training to ex-servicemen so as to enable them to get a jobs in the various industrial fields after their retirement. It is not only providing technically trained personnel but also it is carrying out the production of various goods. This institute provides technical training in the various fields, i.e. weaving, dying warping hosiery, fitter, welding, carpentary trades. It also imparts training to the war widows wives ex-servicemen and their dauthters. This centre conducts a Tailoring Diploma course for the war widows and their daughters, wives of the ex-servicemen etc.

Basically the main purpose of establishing this centre is to impart training and to create technically trained personnel for their resettlements. But after 1971 onwards this centre has started production of various goods. This centre now-a-days alongwith the training work carries out the production of weaving cloths of various types, bed sheets, curtains cloth, gadhipath, towels and jacquard chadders, all types of hosiery banians and all types of steel and wooden furniture.

It has good working machinery installed in the following various sections.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Weaving. | b) Dyeing. |
| c) Hosiery. | d) Fitter. |
| e) Welding. | f) Carpentry. |
| g) Tailoring. | |

It is a government organisation set up for the resettlement of ex-servicemen, all goods manufactured by these institutions are purchased directly by the government hospitals/offices, schools and colleges without inviting the quotations and tenders.

At present there are 105, permanent workers and 45 trainees receiving education in the various sections. This institution is run by the Director, Maharashtra Rajya Sainik Board, Pune. The goods manufactured by this institution are of high quality and durability.

During the last 27 years after its establishment, this centre has equipped thousands of ex-servicemen with technical training and accordingly provided services to such ex-servicemen in the private industrial sector. Alongwith imparting training, it also carries out the productive, activity. This centre has provided maximum job opportunities to the ex-servicemen in this centre. The turnover and profits of the last ten years are as follows:

TABLE NO.8 :- Showing the total turnover and profit earned
by the TCPC, Satara during the last ten years.

SR.NO.	YEARS.	TURNOVER IN RS.	PROFITS IN RS.	%OF COL.4 TO COL. 3.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1974-75.	4,50,000	34,000	7.5
2.	1975-76.	5,60,000	46,000	8.2
3.	1976-77.	8,50,000	83,500	9.8
4.	1977-78.	12,00,000	1,45,000	12.8
5.	1979-80.	16,50,214	2,60,084	15.6
6.	1980-81.	18,09,565	2,69,964	14.9
7.	1981-82.	29,46,484	3,18,754	10.8
8.	1982-83.	27,39,437	81,376	2.9
9.	1983-84.	25,18,779	2,60,691	10.3
10.	1984-85.	27,92,737	2,57,168	9.2
11.	1985-86.	29,46,560	2,72,367	9.2

(Source :- Final statements prepared by charatered
Accountant of T.C.P.C.)

During the last decade this institution had done remarkable progress in its working as well as in the field of resettlement of ex-servicemen.

II. SAINIK BANK SATARA

The sainik co-operative bank was setup in Satara in June 1985. This is the only bank in the whole of India which

has been set up for the resettlement of ex-servicemen.

The maximum ex-servicemen are available in Satara district. The resettlement of ex-servicemen, especially in Satara district, is a great problem as compared to the other districts of Maharashtra. The ex-servicemen's organisation of this district is powerful and active. The leader of this organisation Col. R.D.Nikam has taken great efforts and initiative to establish a separate Sainik Bank at Satara. The main objective of the bank is to strengthen and improve the financial conditions of the ex-servicemen.

This bank is owned and properly managed by the ex-servicemen. It is established under the co-operative Act, 1960. During the short span of period, the bank has made a rapid progress and bettered the economic conditions of the ex-servicemen.

The financial condition of ex-servicemen in Satara district is awfully poor. The other nationalised banks may or may not provide loan facilities to the ex-servicemen for the agriculture and business purposes. The Sainik Bank gives necessary loan facilities to them. The Bank also provides financial assistance to the ex-servicemen for the purpose of self-employment i.e. to start small - scale business as well as to purchase vehicles. The highlight of Sainik Bank is that it gives proportionately more amount than other banks on the mortgage of gold (Rs.1,400 per ten gram)

and the rate of interest charged on these securities is also comparatively low. The bank, during the year 1985-86, provided loans to the ex-servicemen under gold mortgage was Rs. 22,08,670/-. The bank had attracted some customers for keeping of the amount in the fixed deposits by charging somewhat higher interest rate.

It is worthwhile to note that the bank will definitely make a tremendous progress in future and it will become a leading bank of its kind in the financial structure of the Satara District. The bank has already sent in the proposal to the Reserve Bank of India for opening 6 new branches in Satara District.

TABLE NO. 9:- Table showing the functional progress of Sainik Bank during the last two years:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
YEAR.	TOTAL NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS.	AUTHORISED CAPITAL RS.	ISSUED CAPITAL RS.	DEPOSITS COLLECTED RS.	INVESTMENTS. RS.	LOANS FACILITIES RS.	PROFITS.
1984-85.	840	25,00,000	3,03,400	12,31,402.18	5,76,500.00	5,54,799.70	5,062.40
1985-86.	1827	25,00,000	6,21,750	53,81,916.84	20,50,675.80	33,48,573.01	20,446.88

(Source :- Financial Statements of Sainik Bank, Satara i.e. Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheets of the Bank.)

The above table shows that in the very first (1984-85) year, the bank has not made progress but after that it has built up its good image. The total number of shareholders in the year 1984-85 was 840. It rose to 1327 in the year 1985-86. The issued capital of bank has also been increased rapidly. In the year 1984-85, the issued capital of bank was Rs. 3,03,400/- while as it rose to Rs. 6,21,750/- in the year 1985 - 86. The bank has made remarkable progress in the collection of public deposits. The total deposits of the bank rose from Rs.12,31,402.18 in 1984-85 to Rs. 53,81,618.34 in 1985-86. The bank has also increased its total investment. It was Rs.5,76,500/- in the year 1984-85. The same has increased upto Rs.20,50,675.80 in the following year.

It is worthwhile to note that the bank has shown tremendous progress in grant of loans to the ex-servicemen. In the 1st year, the loans of the bank were Rs.5,54,799.70. They reached the sum of Rs.32,43,573.01 in the year 1985-86. So far as the profit is concerned, it is strongly stated that the main intention of this bank is not to earn profit but to provide maximum financial facilities at a concessional rate to ex-servicemen, which has a direct bearing on the resettlement of ex-servicemen in Satara District. The bank has earned profit of Rs. 5,662.40 in the year 1984-85. It increase by 4 times in 1985-86 and reached sum of the Rs. 20,446.80. Thus, the bank

has lived upto its expectation in fulfillment of financial assistance to ex-servicemen. It is also worthwhile to note here that the proposals in order to meet the financial needs of ex-servicemen in different Talukas of Satara, have been sent to Reserve Bank for its approval.

SAINIK NAGAR

The houses to live in is a great social problem of the society especially in the urban areas. Taking into consideration the housing problem of the ex-servicemen, the ex-servicemen's organisation of Satara has set up a sainik co-operative housing society. The society has requested to provide land for the construction of houses. The Maharashtra Government has provided to the Govt. open land at Sadar Bazar at a Govt. concessional rate for the use by this society. The society has made the plots that are issued to the needy ex-servicemen to build the houses. The details of the plot-facilities availed of by the ex-servicemen are as follows:

TABLE NO.10:- Showing the distribution of plots at sainik nagar (Sadar Bazar), Satara.

SR.NO.	R A N K S.	TOTAL PLOT HOLDERS SERVICEMEN:
1.	Commissioned Officers.	36
2.	Jr.Commissioned Officers.	62
3.	N.C.O.S. (Other Ranks)	120
TOTAL:-		218

The provision of plot facilities by Govt. to the ex-servicemen is inadequate. The ex-servicemen's organisation is going to pursue the matter and request the Govt. to allot the additional land for starting the sainik housing society at district and Taluka levels.

C.S.D. SUB AREA CANTEEN

The ex-servicemen's organisation has taken great efforts to start a sub area canteen at Satara. This organisation has sent its proposal to Govt. to open a sub branch of main C.S.D. Canteen Poona to Satara. The Central Govt. has accepted the proposal and sanctioned a C.S.D. sub area canteen at Satara. This canteen was established and inaugurated at Satara on 1-5-1984.

The main purpose of running this particular canteen is to provide various types of goods to the ex-servicemen at concessional and reasonable rates. The goods sold by the canteen are all type household requirements growsaries, toilet material, luxrious items such as radio, fan, T.V Sewing machines, cycles, watches, cookers, refrigerators, wines and other special items. The majority of ex-servicemen from this district are purchasing various types of goods and services from the canteen.

The progress of the C.S.D. sub area canteen during the last two years is as follows:

TABLE NO.11:- Showing the functional progress of the sub area canteen during the last two years.

Y E A R	TOTAL CARD HOLDERS.	TURNOVER IN RS.	PROFIT. RS.
1984-85.	04,500	22,27,000	1,38,000
1985-86.	09,400	57,96,000	4,89,000
1-4-1986 to 31-1-1987.	10,050	76,25,000	6,07,000

(Source :- Records and Annual Reports of the Canteen.)

The C.S.D. sub area canteen was established in the year 1984-85 with the basic object of providing of daily use goods and services at concessional rates to the card - holders. Accordingly in the year of establishment there were 4,500 card - holders. This number has gradually increased and it is now placed at 10,050, i.e. nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of card-holders in the initial year. This also shows the willingness on the part of ex-servicemen to avail of this opportunity.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVT. LAND FOR CULTIVATION
TO EX-SERVICEMEN

The Government of Maharashtra has granted Priority III for the purpose of distribution of Govt. owned waste land to serving soldiers/ex-servicemen. A detailed procedure for



for allotment of Govt. waste land is given in Govt. of Maharashtra Revenue and Forests Department Circular No. LND-1070/37565-A dated 18th Mar. 1971.

As per the policy of the Maharashtra Govt. regarding the land distribution to ex-servicemen, the collector of Satara, being the chairman and president of Zilla Sainik Welfare Board, has given top priority in distributing waste land to ex-servicemen.

The secretary, Zilla Sainik Board Satara, has prepared a priority list of the ex-servicemen who are ready to cultivate Govt. land, accordingly the revenue authority has sanctioned and allotted Govt. waste land of Ner Dam (Tal. Khatav) to the needy ex-servicemen. The Govt. has supplied 76 ex-Servicemen with the Govt. waste land for the cultivation. Every plot is of the size of two acres. The 76 ex-servicemen are cultivating the land and they are getting sufficient food for their resettlement accordingly.

The list of the ex-servicemen who are availing of Govt. land facility in the Satara district is as follows:

TOTAL EX-SERVICEMEN WHO HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED LAND.	PLACE.	TOTAL QUANTITY.
76.	Ner Dam Tal: Khatav.	154 Acres.

MILITARY HOSTELS

To impart education to the children of the ex-servicemen the central Govt. has started the hostels in the different parts of the country. There are 20 such military hostels in the state of Maharashtra. Out of these 18 hostels are for boys and other two are for girls. A sum of Rs. 125 is spent on account of boarding and lodging charges on each of the inmates per month from the special fund (Maharashtra).

Sons and daughters of ex-servicemen and their direct dependents are eligible to get the admission to the nearest hostels. The following are the main facilities provided in the hostels.

- a) Free boarding and lodging.
- b) Standard diet.
- c) Periodical medical examination by Medical Officer.
- d) physical Training and Provision of sports.
- e) Extra tuition/reading.
- f) Library Facilities.

The detailed list of the hostels with their location is given in the table that follows:

TABLE NO.12:- Showing the list of hostels with their locations in Maharashtra.

SR.NO.	DISTRICT.	LOCATION.	CAPACITY.
1.	Dhule.	Dhule.	40
2.	Raigad.	Mahad.	60
3.	Jalgaon.	Jalgaon.	40
4.	Nasik.	Nasik.	28
5.	Ratnagiri.	Chiplun.	50
6.	-"	Chiplun(Girls)	40
7.	-"	Malvan.	40
8.	-"	Devrukh.	45
9.	-"	Sawantwadi.	65
10.	-"	Khed.	40
11.	Akola.	Akola.	40
12.	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar.	50
13.	Kolhapur.	Panhala.	70
14.	Pune.	Pune.	36
15.	Satara.	Satara(Girls)	32
16.	Satara.	Satara.	50
17.	-"	Karad.	65
18.	-"	Patan.	25
19.	Sangli.	Sangli.	40
20.	Solapur.	Pandharpur.	45

From the above table it is clear that the 50% hostels are established in Satara and Ratnagiri district because 50% defence personnel of Maharashtra are from these two districts.

Since last 25 years these hostels have been started in the different parts of the country. Thousands of children of the ex-servicemen have completed their education from these hostels. One is impressed to notice that the students who have complet their education through the Military hostels are working on the key posts of defence academies and in Govt. services.

COLONISATION IN GREAT NICOBAR

A large proportion of ex-servicemen have their roots in villages and want to revert to their traditional occupations of family i.e. farming. Unfortunately a sizeable number of ex-servicemen are landless, while others on account of the breakdown of joint family system have small economic holding.

At present a colonisation scheme in great Nicobar Island for the settlement of ex-servicemen and their families in the next few years is being implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Home affairs. The number of ex-servicemen to be settled in Great Nicobar, Island has been distributed to all the states in proportion to the number of ex-servicemen in

each state. So far 329 ex-servicemen and their families from Punjab, U.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Haryana have been settled.

The salient features of the scheme are:-

a) LAND: - Each settler family is given 11 acres of land free of cost. Five acres of low land for paddy, Five acres of land for homestead. The land is given partly at the time of induction of the family and the balance later on.

b) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:- Each family is given the following financial and rehabilitation assistance:-

1. Free transportation from place of residence to Great Nicobar Island.
2. Free rations at the scale fixed by the Govt. in full for the first year, at 75% in the second year and 50% in the third year. In addition each family gets a grant in cash or kind upto a maximum of 750/- for acquiring necessary household equipment and utensils.
3. Each family is given a grant of agricultural tools, implements and livestock. The value of the grant is upto Rs.3100/- per family and the supply of the items is partly in kind through the administration of Andaman and Nicobar.
4. A grant of Rs. 3,000/- per family is given in cash or in the form of seeds.

5. A grant to the extent of Rs. 5,000/- per family is provided by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the construction of house.

Under the above scheme, the Zilla Sainik Welfare Board, Satara has made the resettlement of 11 ex-servicemen and their families in the Nicobar. The detailed particulars and names of the ex-servicemen are as follows:

TABLE NO.13:- Showing the names of the Ex-servicemen who are settled in Andaman Nicobar.

SR.NO.	RANK AND NO.	NAME OF EX-SERVICEMEN.
1.	Sep.2733369	Ingale Jaggu Dhondi of Karad.
2.	P/Ink.8816678	Kokare Shantaram of Karad.
3.	Sowar.1018222	Chavan Gyanajirao of Satara.
4.	NK. 9001163	Pawar Parasharam.
5.	Sep.2733450	Sankpal Mahadu Maruti of Satara.
6.	Hav.1112326	Wagh Sadashiv.
7.	Sep.1150970	Khedakar Balasaheb.
8.	Sep.2730728	Sutar Baliram
9.	Sep.1512843	Kumbhar Sanpat.
10.	Hav.2742863	Sankpal Jagganath.
11.	PLK/2752318	Nalawade Jaysing.

GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS OF
PENSIONERS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO 1ST. JUNE
1964

In Maharashtra, there are about 1,000 widows of pensioners who had retired before 1st Jan 1964. These widows are not entitled to pensionary awards or other benefits. Out of them 500 widows are in the Satara district. A widow from the Punjab state has filed a suit in the supreme court for setting their pensionary claims. The supreme court has accepted and accordingly ordered Govt. to provide pensions to these widows as other widows who are getting the pensions. As per the decision of court the Govt. has started pensionary benefits for such widows (Vide Govt.GR.No.F6(2)/85 1689/B/D (pension)/dated 8-8-1985.)

As per the above decision, the Zilla Sainik Board Satara has prepared the pensions cases of 443 widows of this district and submitted these to the C.D.A. Allahabad for the grant of the pension. Almost all cases are sanctioned by the C.D.A. Allahabad and accordingly these widows are getting pensions. It helps to speed up the proper resettlement of these widows.

PRE RECRUIT TRAINING CENTRE

With the help of Zilla Sainik Welfare Board, Satara the Govt. has been running a pre recruit training centre at Satara since last two years. The main objective of this centre

is to impart proper training facilities to the younger students so as to enable them to join Defence Forces. This centre conducts a course for the selected candidates. The duration of this course is two months. During the course period free lodging and boarding facilities are provided by the Govt. After completion of this course, the selected students are recruited in the various cadres of the Army. Necessary preferences are given to the sons of the ex-servicemen at the time of selection.

During the period of last two years this centre has provided pre training to 1,500 students and made them fit to be recruited ⁱⁿ the defence forces.

SAINIK SCHOOL SATARA

The sainik school Satara was established in the year 1961. The sainik school is a residential school imparting education through English medium. It is affiliated to central Board of secondary education, New Delhi and prepares boys for all India secondary school examination and all India senior school certificate examination. The main aim of Sainik School is to prepare boys for entry into National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, Pune. This sainik school particularly a-longwith the educational standard inculcates officer like qualities among the students so as to enable them to join Army as the officers. There are 18 Sainik Schools in India, out of which the sainik

Schools in India, out of which the sainik school Satara is one in Maharashtra.

Maharashtra Govt. awards liberal scholarship to boys domicile in Maharashtra depending on their parents' monthly income. The details of the same are as follows.

TABLE NO. 14:- Showing the awards of scholarship rates as per the income group:

SR.NO.	INCOME GROUP. (BASIC PAY) RS.	SCHOL- ARSHIP RS.	FEES. RS.	CLOTHING. RS.
1.	Up to Rs.1,000/-	Full.	7,500	600
2.	1,001 to 1,400 Per Month.	3/4	5,625	600
3.	1,401 to 1,700 Per Month.	1/2	3,750	Rs.Nil
4.	1,701 to 2,000 Per Month.	1/4	1,875	Rs.Nil.
	And above.			

The Ministry of Defence also awards the scholarship to the boys of defence personnel on the basis of merit. The total strength of this school since from 6th standard to 12th standard is 600. The reservation seats of the students to the different categories are as follows.

RESERVATION OF SEATS

1. 15% for Scheduled Caste.
2. 7½% for Schedule Tribes.
3. 25% for defence personnel.
4. 52½% for General Open Categories.

Since its inception this school has made remarkable progress. The important achievement of this school is that it has sent total 290 students to National Defence Academy that turns them into the commissioned officers in defence forces.

FLAG DAY COLLECTION FUND

This particular fund relates to the collections made on account of flag day observed on 7th Dec. every year. The amount so collected is ultimately being credited to the development fund i.e. for providing welfare facilities to the ex-servicemen.

TABLE NO.15:- Showing the Flag Day collection fund during 10 years.

SR.NO.	Y E A R S.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED.
1.	1971	46,000
2.	1980	51,000
3.	1981	10,000
4.	1982	75,000
5.	1983	1,00,000
6.	1984	1,11,111
7.	1985	1,86,000
8.	1986	2,01,000

The above table shows that there is an increasing trend in the amount credited to this particular fund over the

years. In the year 1979 the fund that was pegged at Rs.46,000 has sharply increased to Rs. 2,01,000 in the year 1986. The amount available every year against this fund is being utilised for providing welfare facilities for the ex-servicemen in this district. However, considering the total number of ex-servicemen in this district the collection against the fund is not relatively large. Therefore it is advisable that every possible step should be taken to step up the fund collection because the fund after all is in the interest of ex-servicemen.