

## C H A P T E R - I V

### PROFILE OF BARAMATI TALUKA

#### 4.1 LOCATION OF PUNE DISTRICT :

Pune District falls in Western Maharashtra. The total geographical area of the district is 15642 Sq. Kms. According to the 1981 census report the district had a population of 41.64 lakhs. There are thirteen talukas besides Pune City in this district. There are 1595 villages and 22 cities in this district. Talukawise area and population are shown in the following talble.

TABLE NO.4.1

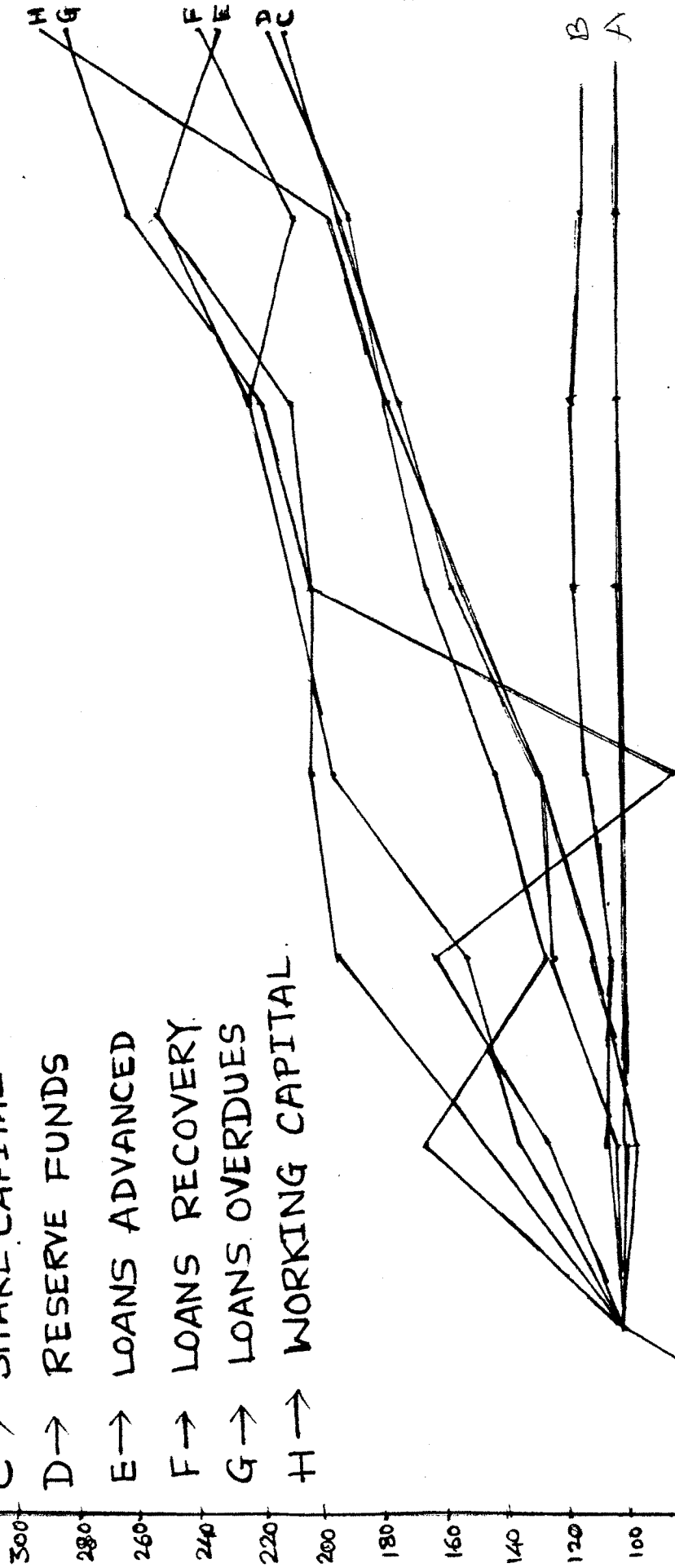
#### TALUKA WISE AREA AND POPULATION IN PUNE DISTRICT 1981

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Tahashil</u>	<u>Total Area(Sq.Kms.)</u>	<u>Population</u>
1	Pune City	184	1380395
2	Haveli	1317	655439
3	Khed	1400	231886
4	Ambegaon	1043	160746
5	Junner	1985	246425
6	Shirur	1559	182835
7	Daund	1280	185608
8	Indapur	1468	227675
9	Baramati	1382	257511
10	Purandar	1102	161409
11	Bhor	892	129258
12	Velhe	497	453079
13	Mulshi	1039	109105
14	Maval	1131	187799
<b>Total</b>		<b>15440</b>	<b>4164470</b>

SOURCE : Socio-economic Review and Dist. Statistical abstract of Pune Dist. 1981-1982 PP 5-6.

# GROWTH OF PACCS IN PUNE DISTRICT.

- A → NO OF SOCIETIES
- B → NO OF MEMBERS
- C → SHARE CAPITAL
- D → RESERVE FUNDS
- E → LOANS ADVANCED
- F → LOANS RECOVERY
- G → LOANS OVERDUES
- H → WORKING CAPITAL



1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88

NOTE:- 1] PACCS Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies.

From this table it is seen that in respect of societies for there is rise in numbers in 1987-88 over 1980-81. In respect of share capital, reserve fund, rising trend is seen during the period. But in respect of loans, decline is seen in 1987-88 profits show decline whereas, losses and societies in loss, there is rise during the period.

This trend is not uncommon. Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Soci ties must be successful.

#### 4.2 LOCATION OF BARAMATI TALUKA :

Maharashtra State has been divided, in to seven divisions for administrative purppse. These divisions are Aurangabad, Amaravati, Bombay, Konkan, Nagpur, Nasik and Pune.

Besides dividing the state in to 'divisions' a further break up has been made on the basis of districts. There are thirty districts in Maharashtra Pune district comes under the Pune division of Maharashtra. The Pune District comprises the city and thirteen Talukas. Baramati Taluka is one of them.

Baramati Taluka is situated on the Western side of Pune headquarters. It is surrounded by Phaltan Taluka of Satara District. and is separated from Phaltan Taluka by Nira river to the South. There is Indapur Taluka in the East, Purandar Taluka

in the West and Daund Taluka in the North. Baramati Taluka lies on 74°, 39' longitude and 18°. 10' North latitude.

#### 4.3 MAIN FEATURES :

Baramati Taluka is leading in many spheres, namely, historical, cultural, economical, trade and agriculture. It becomes a separate division during the region of Shahu Maharaj and it formed a part of "Swarajya" of Shivaji Maharaj.

Baramati is the residential headquarters of Shri. Babuji Naik who had provided loans to the peshvas to meet their war requirements. Baramati has reason to boast of its historic connections and prosperity.

Baramati is the birth place of genuine treatise in Marathi literature known as "Shivalilamrut." It is written by "Shridharswami," in the temple of Kashivishveshwar on the Bank of Karha river. Baramati has become famous because of the immortal poet Mayurpandit Moropant. He was an inhabitant of Baramati.

The Taluka is also leading in trade and agricultural development. Cotton and Jaggery market of Baramati were well known not only in Maharashtra but also in India. It is mostly advanced in Agricultural Sector, and is also leading in adoption

of developed techniques in agriculture. This tradition of development is also continued in the production of agriculture. At present Baramati Taluka is a leading producer of milk throughout Maharashtra.

#### 4.4 POPULATION :

According to the 1981 census, report, the taluka has a population of 257511 which of 16.8 per cent is urban and 83.2 per cent is rural. The growth of population in Baramati Taluka is as follows.

TABLE NO.4.3

AREA AND POPULATION OF BARAMATI TALUKA

Area ( In Sq.Kms.)	<u>P O P U L A T I O N</u>		
	1961	1971	1981
1382	173817	277701	257511
Percentage increase in population	-	31.00	13.1

SOURCE : Socio Economic Review and Dist. Statistical Abstract  
of Pune District. (1981-1982).

The above table indicates that the rate of increasing in the population fell by 17.9 per cent in the last decade. The reason might be the rise in enlightened citizens.

#### 4.5 CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN BARAMATI TALUKA :

Dairy business is the traditional business in Baramati Taluka. In the past, milk was being supplied by farmers to the consumers in the city daily on individual basis. Farmers from the nearby villages were supplying milk to hotels and consumers on daily basis. In fact, this practice, which has a long history, is continued even today.

The Government had sanctioned separate milk schemes for Pune District in 1950. It gave encouragement to the development of dairying in the Pune District. But there was no proper channel for the collection of milk for the villages. The dairy Business took the form of a Co-operative in Maharashtra mainly from 1961. However, the co-operative scheme did not reach Baramati Taluka till the end of 1972. The First Co-operative Dairy Society registered in Baramati Taluka was on the 21st December, 1973, at Hanumanwadi ( Panadare) as "Hanuman Milk Co-operative Society". It has served its purpose well and continuous to do so even today. At the end of 1986-87, there were 143 registered milk Co-operative Societies and one Co-operative Federation ( Union) in this Taluka.

Production of milk in this taluka has increased with the increase in the number of societies, after 1973-74. It brought

many problems and difficulties to collect milk and transport it to Pune City for further processing. In order to overcome these difficulties the Government started a chilling centre at Baramati in May 1978, with a capacity of 30000 litres. Now, all the milk from this taluka is brought to this centre for processing and then it is transported to Pune, Bombay or some other place.

The number of registered Co operative Dairy Societies has increased from 22 to 84 between 1974-75 and 1983-84 ( 7 per year) ( 31 per cent per year). But the number increased to 139 at the end of 1984-1985. It means that the number of Co operative societies has increased by 62% in 1984-85, and the collection of milk has increased only 20% in the same year.

(Source : Office record of DDDO'S Office Pune and Chilling Centre Baramati Year, 1973-74 to 1984-85).

#### 4.6 AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN BARAMATI :

The total geographical area of Baramati Taluka is 138248 hectares of which only 116120 hectares (83.99%) are cultivable land. Of the total cultivable land 81620 hectares land (70.28%) were non irrigated and 34500 hectares land (29.71%) are irrigated. Out of irrigated area 14723 hectares (42.69%) are under well irrigation, 17083 hectares (49.51%) are under canal irrigation and 2694 hectares land (7.80%) are under lift irrigation.

The main crops of Baramati Taluka are sugarcane, Jawar, Cotton, Wheat, Bajra etc. There are different types of fruit gardens in this taluka i.e. grapes, guava, and promogranates etc. The main sources of irrigation are wells and canals. At the end of 1986-87. There were 6066 wells in Baramati Taluka. Another main source of irrigation is canals, and another sources of irrigation is lift Nira left canals passes through this taluka and forms an important ingredient of irrigation systems. The area under canal irrigation indicates that the area is fairly well developed agriculturally and has a good potential for further growth.

#### 4.7 INDUSTRIES :

With a fairly well developed agricultural sector and with the almost continued and assured supply of water for irrigation and with the major cash crops of the region such as sugar cane and cotton, it will be quite natural to expect the agro based industries to have been set up in the region and also to be fairly predominant. Some of these industries are as follows.

##### a) SUGAR INDUSTRY :

Sugar factories have the means of ushering in agricultural development. There are two sugar factories working in Co-operative sector in Baramati Taluka. One of these the Someshwar



Co-operative Sugar Factory at Someshwarnagar and the other is the Malegaon Co-operative Sugar Factories at Malegaon (Shivnagar).

A number of farmers from the eastern side of this Baramati Taluka are benefited by patronising of the Shri. Chhatrapati Co-operative Sugar Factory, Bhavaninagar, (Sansar), though this factory is in the Indapur Taluka.

b) GRAPE INDUSTRY :

Baramati Taluka produces fairly large quantity of grapes from its vineyards. With the ready availability of the raw material, a number of liquor processing units have been set up since the year 1973-74, at Pimpli Village, only four Kms. away from Baramati City. Different types of liquors are produced in this units. The setting up of these units has boosted the morale of the grape farmers as they find an assured market for their produce.

c) OIL MILLS :

There are mainly two large Oil Mills in the Baramati Taluka. These mills are producing edible oil and number of individuals producing oil privately.

d) GINNING FACTORIES :

There are six ginning factories in Baramati City. Which help and are in turn helped by farmers.

e) METAL INDUSTRIES :

There are some metal industries in Baramati Taluka. Which are working in private sector. Such as Baramati Engineering, Shirsat Trailer, Kisan Trailer, There are also two ice factories and some other small industries.

4.8 TRANSPORT :

Transport facilities are require for agricultural and Industrial Development. Transport facilities are also available in Baramati Taluka. The advanced means of Transportation can be used of there are well surfaced roads. Time, cost of transport and damage to commodity can be brought down by susing advanced means of transportation. The Baramati Taluka can be reached from five different routes, Pune Solapur High Way passes by the Taluka. There is also narrow gauge rail route between Baramati and Daund. The Nira Railway Station is another nearest railway station in Baramati Taluka.

4.9 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :

Although the Baramati Taluka is fairly well developed both by nature and man, the resources can be more fully utilised and therefore, greater benefits could accure to the farmers, in particular, and the public, ingeneral, if the farmers are "educated" in agricultural practices and receive constant

guidance. This lacuna was sought to be filled by setting up, the Agricultural Development Trust in 1971 by Shri. Sharad Pawar. The Trust is situated at Malegaon Colony. The main aim of this trust is to create a "Model Farm" Different types of experiments are conducted on this trust farm, e.g. drip irrigation, sprinkler system etc. and different methods of cultivation are experimented up on. It provides training facilities of dairying and poultry with nominal charges. It has organised 25 training camps 1500 farmers have benefited. It is providing three months cross breed calves to the farmers for Rs. 250. It provides different types of seeds to the farmers, such as mango, pomegranaes, coconut plants etc. As a result it has become a paradise of this Taluka, and it really is a "Model Farm" to the farmers.

#### 4.10 IMPORTANCE OF WATER SUPPLY :

Agricultural Development mainly depends upon water supply. If there is sufficient and regular water supply, it is possible to increase agricultural production. Nature is the main water supplier. Man can make its stock and use it rigorously.

In Maharashtra, of the total land area available, 60% is under cultivation, but only 12% of the cultivated land is irrigated. With given resources and efficient utilisation of water resources, a maximum of 25% of the total cultivable area

can be irrigated. The prospects of increasing production is limited to that extent.

In Pune District only 14% of the area under irrigation. Tahsil-wise percentage of net irrigated area to net area in Pune District is given in The following Table No. 4.4

TABLE NO.4.4

TAHSILWISE PERCENTAGE OF NET IRRIGATED AREA TO NET AREA SHOWN IN

<u>PUNE DISTRICT</u>			
<u>Tahsil</u>	<u>1960-1961</u>	<u>1970-1971</u>	<u>1980-1981</u>
Pune City	18.92	54.60	38.45
Haveli	5.64	9.91	18.44
Khed	4.57	9.20	4.66
Ambegaon	4.91	9.08	4.60
Jannuer	8.09	3.09	7.18
Shirur	5.95	10.19	12.54
Daund	8.30	15.90	24.50
Indapur	27.45	22.82	18.89
Baramati	32.12	35.59	43.94
Purandur	7.78	14.44	16.07
Bhor	2.44	1.36	3.52
Velhe	0.02	2.39	4.17
Mulashi	0.66	1.42	2.91
Maval	0.23	0.34	0.57
District Average	11.03	12.05	13.88

SOURCE : Socio Economic Review and District  
Statistical Abstract of Pune District 1981-82 PP 5-6

It is clear that of all the talukas, Baramati Taluka has been irrigated most (43.49)%. The major irrigated area in Pune District is found in Baramati Taluka as shown in above table No. 4.4. In the past the Baramati Taluka was known as a dry area. But this situation has completely changed because of Nira left canal. It became functional in 1986. This canal passes through Baramati Taluka. It is a west to east canal. It creates prosperity but at the same time leaves the other area untouched i.e. irrigated and non irrigated area.

The total geographical area of Baramati Taluka is 138248 hectares but the area under cultivation is 116120 hectares (83.99%).

The area irrigated by different sources is shown in the following table No. 4.5

TABLE NO.4.5

THE AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES IN BARAMATI TALUKA

( In Hect.)				
Year	Surface Irrigation	Well Irrigation	Net Area Irrigated	Gross Area Irrigated
1960 - 1961	16043	15428	31471	36195
1979 - 1980	25775	7202	32977	46081
1980 - 1981	27757	12136	39892	48063
1985 - 1986	29181	16027	36180	47167

source : Socio Economic Review And Dist. Statistical Abstract of Pune Dist. 1981-1982 and 1985- 1986 PP 5- 6

#### 4.11 DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION :

Following are the main sources of irrigation in Baramati Taluka.

##### i) SURFACE IRRIGATION :

Surface irrigation is known as canal irrigation Nira left canal passes through the Taluka. The Table No. 4.5 shows that it is the main source of water supply to agriculture in the area. Out of the total irrigated area 70% is irrigated by this canal. Above table shows that the area under canal irrigation has increased between 1960-1961 to 1986-1987 by 39.25%.

##### ii) WELL IRRIGATION :

Well irrigation is another source of irrigation. The area under well irrigation has fluctuated between 7202 hectares and 15428 hectares, but has shown a tendency towards a decline, reflecting probably the existence and recurrence of drought conditions, out of the total irrigated area 30% area is under well irrigation. But it depends mostly on monsoon. Details of wells in the Baramati Taluka in 1986-1987 are given below.

TABLE NO.4.6WELLS IN THE BARAMATI TALUKA 1986-1987

Sr.No.	Particulars	Total
1.	Total Number of Wells	6066
2	Number of Irrigation Wells in use with electric Pump sets	4591
3	Number of Wells in use with diesel pump sets	1306
4	Number of Irrigation Wells in Use with traditional method	45
5	Number of Irrigation Wells not in use	124

SOURCE : Frome Tahsil Office Baramati Taluka.

#### 4.12 DETERMINATION OF IRRIGATED AND NON IRRIGATED AREA :

Nira left canal has divided the Baramati Taluka in the two parts. It flows from West to East. The area to the northern part of the canal is high ground which is dry, where as the Southern part of the canal is low lying. So only the southern part of the canal comes under canal irrigation.

For the comparative study of PACCS in the irrigated and the non irrigated area, a clearer view of what is irrigated or non irrigated areas needs to be had. Here the irrigated

area would mean that area which comes under the canal irrigation or which is benefited directly or indirectly by Nira left canal or both.

Thus, the non irrigated area means that area which does not benefit directly or indirectly from this canal, that is the area of norther part of the canal.

The villages in the Southern part of canal are included in irrigated area and the villages in northern parts of canal are included in Dry area.

There are 70 ( Seventy) villages in Baramati Taluka. These villages are divided in to two sections i.e. Those having the facilities of irrigation and those having no facilities of irrigation. Among 70 villages in Baramati Taluka. 27 villages are under canal irrigation and 43 villages are in dry area.



Some ~~part~~<sup>from</sup> of Tables 4 to 4.11  
are not necessary in text, they can  
be appended

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#### 4.13 VILLAGES UNDER CANAL IRRIGATION AND VILLAGE WISE POPULATION

TABLE NO.4.7

##### VILLAGES UNDER CANAL IRRIGATION AND VILLAGE WISE POPULATION

Sr.No.	Villages	Population(1981)
1	2	3
1.	Nimbut	3538
2	Wanewadi	3851
3	Murum	5472
4	Korhale(B.K.)	3539
5	Korhale (K.H?)	1945
6	Late	2567
7	Kambleshwar	2457
8	Pandare	12552
9	Shirashane	1028
10	Sangavi	5590
11	Malegaon(B.K.)	2551
12	Khandaaj	4667
13	Shirwali	3109
14	Malad	3757
15	Gunwadi	5163
16	Ketewadi	3997
17	Pimpali	2236

(Contd...Table No. 4.7)

1	2	3
18	Dhekalwadi	1620
19	Songaon	1959
20	Nirawagaj	5090
21	Mekhali	2514
22	Doralewadi	3942
23	Zargadwadi	3404
24	Vadgaon Ninbalkar	5820
25	Hol	4946
26	Waghalwadi	3809
27	Pawaimal	1982

SOURCE : Office Recores of Panchayat Samittee Baramati Taluka.

4.14 VILLAGES UNDER DRY AREA AND VILLAGE WISE POPULATIONTABLE NO.4.8VILLAGES UNDER DRY AREA AND VILLAGE WISE POPULATION

Sr.No.	Village	Population
1	2	3
1	Anjangaon	1312
2	Ambi (K.H.)	803
3	Undwadi KadePathar	1239
4	Ambi (B.K.)	1009
5	Undwadi Supe	880

(Contd....Table No. 4.8)

6	Karhati	2554
7	Karhawagaj	640
8	Kololi	2040
9	Karkhel	2040
10	Katphal	1542
11	Kanheri	827
12	Karanje	6338
13	Gojubawl	1843
14	Chopadaaj	1897
15	Jalgaon kade Pathar	999
16	Jalochi	2147
17	Jogawadi	2877
18	Jalgaonsupe	2563
19	Dhakale	1820
20	Tardoli	1588
21	Tandulwadi	1743
22	Deogaon (Rasal)	3157
23	Naroli	837
24	Nimbodi	1194
25	Parwadi	3163
26	Barhanpur	1277
27	Baburdi	2097
28	Murti	2160
29	Malegaon ( K.H.)	1036

(CContd .....Table No. 4.8)

1	2	3
30	Mudhale	2856
31	Modhawe	1701
32	Morgaon	5558
33	Madad	2006
34	Rui	1316
35	Loni Bhapkar	6383
36	Wadhane	1010
37	Waki	1072
38	Shirsuphal	4810
39	Sawal	1081
40	Supe	10391
41	Sonwadi Supe	929
42	Garadawadi	1843
43	Khandobachi Wadi	1256
£		

SOURCE : Office Records of Panchayat Samittee Baramati Taluka.

#### 4.15 DESCRIPTION OF CO-OPERATIVES IN BARAMATI TALUKA UP TO 1987-88

Following table shows the position of co-operatives in Baramati Taluka as on 1987-88.

TABLE NO.4.9

STATEMENT SHOWS CO-OPERATIVES SOCIETIES IN BARAMATI TALUKA ON

1987-1988

Sr.No.	Description of Co-operative Societies	No.of Societies
1	2	3
1.	Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies	104
2	Urban Co-operative Bank	01
3	Urban Co-operative Credit Societies	06
4	Salary Earner Co-operative Credit Societies	17
5	Co-operative Marketing Societies	10
6	Fisheries Co-operative Societies	02
7	Co-operative Poultry Farmers	47
8	Industrial Co-operative Institutions	24
9	Industrial Estates	01
10	Co-operative Water Supply Societies	61
11	Consumer Co-operatives	14
12	Housing Co-operatives	47
13	Labour Co-operatives	27
14	Dairy Co-operative Societies	137

(Contd....Table No. 4.9 )

1	2	3
15	Co-operative Sugar Industries	02
16	Co-operative Farming Societies	05
17	Mahila Industrial Co-operatives	06
18	Co-operative Ginning Factory	01
19	Transport Co-operatives	05
20	Co-operative Water Supply Federation (Lift Irrigation Federation)	01
21	Co-operative Superwising union	01
22	General Co-operatives	03

SOURCE : From the records of the Assistant Registrar, Co-Op.

societies Baramati Taluka According to Apendix A 3(A)

TABLE NO.4.10

POSITION OF PACCS IN IRRIGATED AREA IN BARAMATI TALUKA(1987-88)

Sr.No.	Name of PACCS	Address	Register Number	Date	Class
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shri. Kasivishweshwar	Baramati	22652	12.6.57	A
2	Khandaj	Khandaj	336	31.8.51	B
3	Shri. Khandeswari	Khandaj	18409	31.5.57	B
4	Nimbut	Nimbut	315	27.7.11	A
5	Khanderao Panadare	Panadare	57437	24.11.58	C
6	Shankar Panadare	Panadare	18426	11.3.57	B
7	Malegaon(B?K.)	Malegaon(BK)	20610	21.5.51	A
8	Vadgaon Nimbalakar	Vadgaon	81817	20.7.70	C
9	Shirawali	Shirawali	18414	21.1.50	C
10	Shri. Hanuman	Sangvi	311	27.9.11	A
11	Hol.No. 2	Hol	10299	30.7.46	B
12	Kambleswar	Kambleshwar	308	20.7.51	B
13	Gunvadi	Gunvadi	10837	10.7.47	A
14	Ghadgewadi	Ghadgewadi	20786	30.6.59	C
15	Katewadi	Katewadi	322	2.8.51	B
16	Kurnewadi	Kurnewadi	20644	14.8.51	B
17	Shri. Sidheshwar	( Pandare) Korhale(BK)	7536	11.7.46	B
18	Korhale(KH)	Korhale(KH)	102	15.6.62	C
19	Khandobachi wadi	Nibut	10198	9.7.47	B
20	Gardad Wadi	Nimbut	8047	7.3.47	C

(Contd...Table No. 4.20 )

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Pandurang	Gunawadi	30145	27.8.60	A
22	Gavadewadi	Gunvadi	30147	24.9.60	A
23	Zargadwadi	Aargadwadi	321	2.8.11	A
24	Dorlewadi	Dorlewadi	11429	14.2.50	B
25	M.F.Dorlewadi	Dorlewadi	326	20.10.63	B
26	Kamala Neharu	Tandulwadi	394	13.3.70	C
27	Thopate Wadi	Thoptewadi	20680	18.4.52	C
28	Nirawagaj No.1	Nirawagaj	327	1.8.11	B
29	Nirawagaj No. 2	Nirawagaj	7865	17.3.38	B
30	Chhatrapati	Nimbut	384	4.11.68	B
31	Pavanewadi	Pavanewadi	12895	6.11.59	B
32	Pimpali Limtek	Pimpali	8042	17.11.56	A
33	Shrirampimpali	Pimpali	370	18.3.68	B
34	Mahatma Fule Bandalwadi	Bandalwadi	31233	10.6.61	A
35	Shri Datt	Malad	2622	17.5.55	B
36	Malad Via Baramati	Malad	301	10.7.11	C
37	Ma limala	Nimbut	9385	20.9.45	B
38	Nageswar	Malegaon (BK)	115	18.1.63	A
39	Murum	Murum	22627	25.6.57	A
40	Medad	Medad	303	19.7.31	B
41	Shri. Haribhat	Late	7544	30.7.36	C
42	Bhairawanath	Vadgaon Nimbalkar	31239	27.6.61	B



(Contd....Table No. 4.10)

1	2	3	4	5	6
43	Waghalwadi	Murum	9036	30.11.44	A
44	Ramraje Venewadi	Vanewadi	10230	20.4.46	A
45	Dhekalwadi No.2	S ongaon	3809	3.7.42	A
46	Sangavi	Sangavi	22628	25.5.57	B
47	Savata Maharaj	Vadgaon Nimbalkar	30134	20.3.60	B
48	Chavan wadi	Murum	3012	7.7.60	B
49	Saongaon	Songaon	5320	31.3.46	B
50	Shri Yashwant	Hol	121	21.1.60	B
51	Shri Hanuman	Panadare	185	4.8.71	A
52	Shri Vittal	Panadare	104	4.1.71	A
53	Shri. Bhairawanath	Panadare	401	22.5.72	A
54	Hanuman Vanewadi	Murum	127	18.9.72	A
55	Khomanewadi	Korhale(BK)	472	18.9.72	A
56	Sonaswar	Dhekalwadi	404	11.7.72	A
57	Shri. Datt	Gunwadi	137	20.8.73	B
58	Shriram Savantwadi	Korhale(BK)	131	12.11.73	B
59	Shri. Chhatrapati	Kambaleswar	386	27.11.84	B
60	Mahadeo	Pavaimal	388	27.11.84	B
61	Shri Sidhanath	Kandaj	386	18.3.85	-
62	Ahilaydevi	Mekhali	390	5.2.87	-

SOURCE : From the Record of the Assistant Registrar, Co-Op.

Societies Baramati Taluka.

NOTE : BK : Budruk The KH : Khurd.

The above table shows that majority of 'A' <sup>class</sup> Societies belong to irrigated areas, whereas societies from dry areas mostly B,C.

TABLE NO.4.11POSITION OF PACCS IN DRY AREA IN BARAMATI TALUKA (1987<sup>&</sup>88)

Sr. No.	Name of PACCS	Address	Register No.	Date	Class
1.	Anjangaon	Anjangaon	9041	20.11.44	B
2	Karhati	Karhati	4217	2.12.43	C
3	Kutvalwadi	Kutvalwadi	1750	10.10.46	C
4	Shri. Hanuman	Ambi (BK)	30167	8.11.60	C
5	Undavadi Kade Pathar	Undavadi (KP)	1066	24.1.51	C
6	Undavadi Supe	Undavadi Supe	20440	16.7.51	C
7	Karhavagaj	Karhavagaj	08093	3.5.40	C
8	Karkhal	Karkhel	18431	17.3.60	C
9	Karanje	Karanje	214	27.7.51	B
10	Kololi	Kololi	20661	30.1.51	C
11	Khamgalwadi	Khamgalwadi (Pandhale)	28851	24.8.59	C
12	Gojubavi	Gojubavi	7032	21.7.31	C
13	Chopadaj	Chopadaj	29275	17.12.56	B
14	Someshwar Choudarwadi	Karanje	30134	20.5.60	B
15	Jalgaon Kade Pathar	Jalgaon (KP)	9035	26.10.46	C
16	Jalgaon Supe	Jalgaonsupe	8407	16.6.50	B
17	Jalochi	Jalochi	296	15.5.51	B
18	Jainkwadi	Katphal	397	3.11.68	B
19	Jogavadi	Jogavadi	31264	25.11.64	C
20	Shri Jogeshwari	Dhakale	29358	5.4.60	A
21	Bhairavnath	Tardoli	110	17.4.60	C

(Table No. 4.11 Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Deolgaon Ragal	DeolgaonR.	31212	2.2.63	C
23	Naroli	Naroli	30134	3.6.60	C
24	Shri Sidheswar	Nimbodi	3036	14.9.68	C
25	Barhanpur	Barhanpur	7727	10.4.37	C
26	Baburdi	Baburdi	8097	22.8.40	C
27	Bhondvewadi	Supe	5760	16.3.60	C
28	Malegaon (KH)	Malegaon (KH)	1847	20.4.50	B
29	Murdeswar	Mudhale	30119	16.5.60	C
30	Shri Moryya	Morgaon	18493	2.11.50	B
31	Shri Mathkoba	Loni Bhapkar	30177	17.11.50	B
32	Loni Bhapkar	Loni Bhapkar	18491	21.10.50	C
33	Supe	Supe	5079	7.11.65	C
34	Shivaji Supe	Supe	4649	18.44.44	B
35	Sonkaswadi	Panadare	22607	30.5.54	B
36	Sonvadi Supe	Sonbadi Supe	30127 30127	30127 6.8.60	C
37	Sirsuphal	Sirsuphal	2312	27.2.49	C
38	Vadhane	Vadhane	132	30.11.73	C
39	Bhairwanath	Parvadi	551	6.10.78	C
40	Murti	Murti	8496	1.11.50	C
41	Modhave	Modhave	29385	30.3.60	C
42	Shri.Saikrupa	Katphal	387	27.11.84	C

SOURCE : From the records of the Assistant Registrar, Co-op.  
SSocieties, Baramati Taluka.

NOTE : KH = Khurd BK : Budruk.

TABLE NO.4.12CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT IN BARAMATI TALUKA BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

Period	No.of Registered PACCS
1911 to 1916	05
1916 to 1921	-
1921 to 1926	-
1926 to 1931	02
1931 to 1936	01
1936 to 1941	04
1941 to 1946	14
Total	26

TABLE NO.4.13CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT IN BARAMATI TALUKA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Period	No.of Registered PACCS
1947 to 1952	22
1952 to 1957	09
1957 to 1962	20
1962 to 1967	06
1967 to 1972	11
1972 to 1977	03
1977 to 1982	02
1982 to 1987	05
1987 to 1988	00
TOTAL	78

SOURCE : Office Records of the Assistant Registrar, Co-op.  
Societies, Baramati Taluka.

From the Table No. 4.12 and 4.13 it is seen that number of societies was more in after independence period due to Governments stress on spread of co-operatives, But after seventies the number is declining.