CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF SELECTED WARDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the geographical, historical, political and socio-economic profile of Maharashtra, Pune and selected wards is discussed. If you look back you can find that Indian history is an amazing one, full of conflicts, battles and tussles of strong and large power who ruled over the country for a long period. Much more light can be thrown on the facts of history. We have to collect evidences of these facts from the scriptures of Buddhists, temples of Hindu, libraries of Muslims as well as archaeological investigations. There is an urgent need of time that we need to know a lot about the history of our country otherwise we tend to fail to prove ourselves as a strong nation. If we go back to the deep roots of our history even in Alexander’s time in 4th century we had a rich and glorious culture which was a part of attraction and curiosity of the people of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Indian women started displaying their active role in politics from freedom movement only. Margaret Alva suggested that the Universal Adult Franchise introduced after Independence was an outcome of two factors viz women’s participation in freedom movement as well as feminism. Till 1909 when great discussions and deliberations were going on amongst Britishers and some nationalist leaders the issue of women’s right to vote was still an untouched matter. Since there was spread of western education and the growth of newspapers the mind set of Indian people was changed.
3.2 PROFILE OF MAHARASHTRA

3.2.1 Geographical Profile of Maharashtra

Map 3.2.1

Maharashtra is a state of India which occupies a good portion of the Deccan Plateau in the western peninsular part of the subcontinent. Maharashtra has Gujarat ,Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh ,Karnataka and Goa as its west. There are four geographical divisions of Maharashtra i.e. Konkan, the Sahayadri Ranges, Eastern Plateau and Northern Satpuda Ranges and Northern Satpuda Ranges and the flat terrain nearby.

We have “black cotton soil” in large number in Maharashtra. The important rivers which flow in Maharashtra are Godavari ,Krishna Bhima and Narmada, Tapi River. The average of rivers is 100 to 150 kilometers. The main minerals in Maharashtra are Maganse, Bauxite and Iron Ore There are different kinds of soils in Maharahstra. Wild life is also found in Chandrapur and thick jungles in Sahyadri Ranges.
As per details from Census 2011, Maharashtra has population of 11.24 crore an increase from figure of 9.69 crore in 2001 census. Total population of Maharashtra as per 2011 is 112,374,333 of which male and female are 58,243,056 and 54,131,277 respectively. In 2001 total population was 96,878,627 in which males were 50,400,596 while females were 46,478,031.

3.2.2 Historical Profile of Maharashtra

The origin of the word Maharashtra could be traced back to Puranas such as Bramha Purana and Wayu Purana. The name Maharashtra is related to the area where Marathi language is spoken. If you go to see from the national point of view the Maharashtrian history is important for last 350 years. The history of Marathas under the leadership of Chattrapati Shivaji in 18th century is considered as synonymious to the history of India. Under Peshwas in the middle of Eighteenth century the Marathas proved themselves to be the king makers of Delhi. There was a breakdown of Maratha control in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This is fantastic to note that when Britishers took over the power, it was from the hands of Marathas and not from Mughals. The Marathas could dominate not only south as but also north at that time. Therefore there is a solid reason to correlate history of India to history of Maharashtra.

If you look back you can trace that the State of Maharashtra was prosperous and flourishing state during the rule of Satvahanas, whose rule lasted for four centuries. The later rulers the Rashtrakutas, the Chaiulkyas and Yadavas were Maharashtrian rulers. Rule of Mohammedans speaks about the second period of history of Maharashtra. After the fall of Bahamani Kingdom complete chaos was experienced in Maharashtra. Maratha Empire and Swarajya in Maharashtra was established by Shivaji, the young son of Shivaji Bhosle. Shivaji was given an inspirational training by his mother Jeejabai and tutor Dadoji Kondadeo.

The unification of people of Maharashtra was brought by Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In 1674, Shivaji became king and he declared his independence in 1707. The power was taken over by Peshwas and Pune became the capital. Leader of Maharashtra like Tata Tope, Nanasaheb and the Rani of Jhansi took active part in the revolt of 1857. The Indian National Congress received a strong support in
Maharashtra. Ganesh Utsav and Shivjayanti were introduced by Lokmanya Tilak as public festivals with great zeal and enthusiasm. The main leaders of “Quit India Movement” of 1947 from Maharashtra were Raosaheb and Achutrao Patwardhan, Nanasaheb Gore, S.M. Joshi, and Yeshwantrao Chavan, Swami Ramanand Bharti, Nana Patil, Dhulapaa Navale, V.S. Page, Vasant Patil, and Dhondiram Mali.

3.2.3 Socio-Economic Profile of Maharashtra

The population of Maharashtra includes people of all religions such as Hindus, Mohammendans, Christians, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, Lingayats and Jews. The majority community is the Hindu Community. Hindus again have various castes and sub castes. There are number of tribal and nomadic tribes also in Maharashtra.

Balutedari is well known in villages. This balutedari have divided the people in various castes and sub castes. These sub castes are also the result of customs, traditions and professions. Some castes were supposed to be untouchables. They had a very low position in the society. There was division of profession on the basis of caste. The Brahmam Maratha and Kayastha were considered to be higher castes. The agriculturalists class was of the Marathas.

A movement against this social inequality was launched by social reformers such as Maratha Phule, Agarkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Shri Shahu Maharaj of Kolahapur and Dr. Ambedkar. The untouchability was declared illegal by the Constitution of India. Some castes were listed as scheduled castes and tribes were also listed as scheduled tribes. They were supposed to give maximum facilities and opportunities to elevate their status.

The literacy rate of Maharashtra is higher than the national average and the literacy among the women is higher as compared to many other states. Marathi is the regional and official language of Maharashtra. Rich cultural heritage is an indispensable feature of Maharashtra. Additions have been made in the field of religion, architecture, language and literature, dance and drama, folk music and folk dances and art.

In the last quarter of 20th century Maharashtra is been declared as India’s leading industrial state due to its favorable and strong economic policies. Maharashtra
has 42% of urban population. The important industries of Maharashtra are petroleum, sugar, textiles, steel, iron castings, pharmaceuticals and many more others.

The net irrigated area is 33,500 square kilometers. The percentage of the people who are engaged in agriculture is very high (64.14%). Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra and financial capital of India. A good number of software parks have been built in Maharashtra in Pune, Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Nasik. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai is one of the biggest international Airports in South Asia. The coast of Maharashtra has been a shipbuilding center for many centuries.

3.2.4 Political Profile of Maharashtra

As a result of Linguistic Reorganization taken place in India, Maharashtra State was formed on 1st may 1960 as a Marathi language state. The Samuyakta Maharashtra Samiti under Keshavrao Jedhe had a fight for the cause of Marathi speaking state.

It was Indian National Congress who got a clear cut majority and had a upper hand in Maharashtra politics from 1960 to 1977. Maharashtra became a bastion of congress party. There was an emergence of an alliance of regional party- Shiv Sena and a National party Bhartiya Janta party in Maharashtra is the year in 1989 and this really changed the political scenario of Maharashtra. The people of Maharashtra were provided with an option party to congress. The Shiv Sena and the Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) secured an overwhelming majority in the state to form a coalition Nationalist Congress Party(NCP) was formed by Sharad Pawar after a split in Congress Party but formed a coailition with the congress to keep out the BJP-SS combine . Prithviraj Chavan of Congress Party is the current Chief Minister of Mahatashtra. Maharashtra legislature is bicameral one of the few states in India to have a bicameral type. Vidhan Sabha is the lower house and the Vidhan Parishad is the upper house.

Vidhan Sabha-the State Assembly and Mantralya ,the administrative offices of the government are located in the capital city of Mumbai. The monsoon and budgetry sessions of Vidhan Sabha are convened in Mumbai whereas winter session is convened in Nagpur.
The governor of Maharashtra is appointed by the President of India. Executive authority in the state is exercised by the cabinet in the name of the governor. In Mumbai there is High Court of state headed by the Chief Justice and a panel of Judges. There are branches of this court in Nagpur and Mumbai. The appointments of all state services are conducted by Maharashtra Public Service Commission and Union Public Service Commission.

### 3.3 PROFILE OF PUNE

#### 3.3.1 Geographical Profile of Pune

The location of Pune is marked 560m(1840ft) above sea level on the western margin of Deccan Plateau. It is a hilly city. The Sinhagad fort is located at an altitude at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha Rivers.

Pune has a tropical wet and dry climate with average temperatures ranging between 20 to 28c. Pune experiences three seasons, summer, monsoon and a winter.
Pune district is bound by Thane District on South Raigad District on the West Solapur District on the South East and Ahmednagar District on North East. Climate of the Western Region of Pune is cool whereas the Eastern part is hot and dry.

In 2011 Pune had population of 9,429,408 of which male and female were 4,924,105 and 4,505,303 respectively. In 2001 census Pune had a population of 7,232,555 of which males were 3,769,128 and remaining 3,463,427 were females. Pune District population contributed 8.39 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census this figure for Pune District was at 7.47 percent of Maharashtra population.

3.3.2 Historical Profile of Pune

In 1626, Rango Babuji Dhadphale was appointed as the administrator of Pune. He was appointed by Shahaji Raje Bhosale. Shivaji Raje Bhosale was crowned Chattrapati in 1674. Thus foundation of Maratha Empire was led. He further stated the development of Pune. Manpower was provided for building of an army by the villages surrounding Pune. There was shift of power between Mughals and Maratha in 1660, 1670 and again 1703. Pune was taken over by the Britishers in 1817. There was an establishment of Pune Municipality in 1858. During the British rule only the various peths of Pune viz Ganj peth, Mahatma Phule Peth and Navi Peth were developed.

The social and religious movements saw its inception in late 19th century in Pune. A high level of agitation and social reform took place in Pune between 1875 and 1910 under the leadership of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule ,Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak as well as feminist Tarabai Shinde. Unity between Hindu and Muslim eradication of un touchability ,equal rights for women etc. were demanded by their social reformists.

After India became an independent country lot of progress and development took place in Pune. There was development of N.D.A (National Defance Acadamy) and N.C. L. (National Chemical Laboratory) in Pune. Many industrial plants were also developed. There is a fast growth in every aspect of life viz. telecommunication, IT Sectors ,Chemical Industries and many more. In 2008 Commonwealth games were also organized in Pune.
3.3.3 Socio-Economic Profile of Pune

Marathi is the official language of Pune. Pune is the cultural capital of Maharashtra. The city is now known for manufacturing, automobile, government and private sector Research Institutes, Information Technology (IT) and Educational Management. Pune is known as Educational Hub. The students from many Afro-Asian countries come in Pune for education. There are many Mandirs, Masjids, Guradawaras, Churches, Jain Temples and Buddhist Viharas. Hinduism seem to be the dominant religion. The community structure of Pune includes Marathas, Maharas, Malis, Brahmin, Marwaries, Punjabi and Sindhi.

A very prominent Hindu temple is located in Pune i.e. at Parvati. Ganesh Caturthi festival of Pune is one of the distinguishing cultural feature of Pune. Spiritual teacher like osho lived in Pune, taught between 1970s and 1980s. Pune gave impetus to arts and crafts music and theatre.

Pune has classical buildings like Aga Khan Palace, Shaniwarwada, Lal Mahal and Sinhagad Fort. Pune has nine universities as well as a large population of Pune is of students. Pune has distinguished and high quality research institutes. Average literacy rate of Pune city is 91.61 of which male and female literacy was 95.3 percent and 87.91 percent respectively.

There is a great expansion of many IT and manufacturing companies. Pune has the seventh largest metropolitan economy and the sixth highest per capita income in the country. There is Automotive Research Association of India in Pune which does homologation of all vehicles available in India. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd of Pune is the landmark in the field of engineering. Due to good climate and proximity to Mumbai we can find many firms like Tata Motors (TELCO), Bulkau Wolf KSB pumps and Hindustan Antibiotics and several others.

3.3.4 Political Profile of Pune

There was an establishment of Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) in the year 1950. The whole administration of Pune city is taken care by PMC. The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head in the city. The PMC provides civil facilities to the residents of the city.
The city comes under the Haveli Taluka of Pune district in Maharashtra. The district collector looks after the collection of land revenue and other revenue. The law is enforced by the police in the city which is headed by police commissioner.

In Pune Mahanagar Palika an initiative is taken for governance system. A public private partnership is perceived to bring tremendous changes in the future. The corporators are the local members of all major political parties who participate in election. It is the prime responsibility of these corporators to provide infra structural and other facilities in their constituencies. The corporation currently consists of 149 directly elected corporators.

3.4 PROFILE OF HADAPSAR ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

3.4.1 Geographical Profile of Hadapsar Assembly Constituency

Map 3.4.1
The constituency comprises newly-emerging suburban areas of the city like Kondhwa, Kondhwa Budruk, Mundhwa, Mundhwa gaonthan, Hadapsar gaon, Magarpatta and parts of Katraj. There are nine wards (18 corporaters), and two gram panchayat i.e. Keshavnagar and Mundwa. This is the administrative structure of Hadapsar constituency.

Hadapsar has a number of Industries and residences in it. It stretches on Pune-Sholapur Road to some distance. The assembly constituency itself is a part of the Shirur Lok Sabha constituency. Hadapsar is an eastern suburb in Pune City, Maharashtra, India. Hadapsar is located nearly 8.5 km from the heart of Pune. Hadapsar is also well known for two SEZs: Magarpatta city and Fursungi IT Park (SP Infocity) have given Hadapsar a new direction in IT and ITES. ADP, Sybase, IBM, TCS, Mphasis, Amdocs, Avaya, SAS, John Deere, Patni, Option One, Accenture, Exl, Zs, Aviva, Honeywell, BNY Mellon, Zensar and Synechron are IT companies based in Hadapsar. It is also the headquarters of the Sanmitra Sahakari Bank. Up until 1980 Hadapsar was a small village surrounded by farms. Many big real estate projects such as "Magarpatta City" and "Amanora" have come up in the vicinity of Hadapsar. Hadapsar gaon (the original village), Gadital, Malvadi, Satav wadi, Gondhale nagar, Satyapuram, Satav plot, Sadhana society, Aakashwani, Sadesatra nali, Sasanenagar, Sayyad nagar, Magarpatta, tukai darshan, kale padal, Laxmi cololy, Mahadev Nagar, undri are main areas. Most of the people in Hadapsar come from outside areas all over Maharashtra. Manjari, Kolwadi and Loni kalbhor is the greenest and zero pollution residential zone in Hadapsar. Pune Lohegaon Airport and Pune Junction Railway Station are the nearest access points.

The 87 industrial units in Ramtekdi industrial area that have been protesting against the garbage processing plant nearby have decided take the legal route to bring about a solution. The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) had established the plant, which processes 80-100 tons of garbage a day, in September last year. Every evening, the stench affects residents at Gadital, Satav Wadi, Mahadev Wadi, and Mundhwa Road and so on. Spread over 150 acres near Hadapsar, the Ramtekdi industrial area has engineering, food industry and liquor units.

The Hadapsar constituency, with 3.62 lakh voters has the second highest number of voters after Vadgaon Sheri (3.65 lakh). Both these constituencies were
formed during the process of delimitation. The Hadapsar constituency has registered as many as 4,005 new voters during the last drive, which is highest among all constituencies. Generally Marathi and Mali Caste is the major population of this constituency. Apart from Marathi and Mali Caste Muslims, Christians and OBC population is also found here.

3.4.2 Geography of Selected Wards, 120 Kondhwa, 121 NIBM, 122 Mithanagar

i) Geographical Profile of Kondhwa (ward no. 120)

This Ward namely Kondhwa Khurd includes:

1) Kondhwa village
2) Survey. no.354 slum area
3) Samta nagar slum area
4) Shivnerinagar cosmopolitan area
5) Lullanagar Bunglow and Apartments

Total population of this ward is 25014 and total male population is 12896 and female population is 12118.

KONDHWA KHURD (ward no. 120)

Map 3.4.2 (i)
ii) Geographical Profile of NIBM (ward no. 121)

1) Kouser Baugh area where most residents are Muslim communities
2) NIBM Bramha Majestrate, Kubera Colony cosmopolitan area
3) Kamela Slum Area
4) Sidharth Slum Area
5) Bhimnagar Slum Area
6) Salunkhi Vihar society where all retired army peoples are staying.

Total population of this ward is 34937 and total male population is 1372 and female population is 765.

NIBM WARD No. 121

Map 3.4.2 (ii)
iii) Geographical Profile of Mithanagar (ward no. 122)

1) Mithanagar Survey. no. 4950
2) Nawazish Park
3) Durrani Complex
4) S.No.42
5) Pragati Park and Pokare Mala
6) Bhagyoday Nagar
7) Kirti Apartment

Total population of this ward is 49363 and total male population is 25607 and female population is 23693.
3.4.3 Historical Profile of Selected Wards

i) Historical Profile of Hadapsar Constituency

   Earlier this constituency was under the administration of Pune Cantonment Board and excluding some of the rural and urban area of Hadapsar a new constituency as Hadapsar was formed in 2009. Hadapsar as a constituency is included under Shirur Lok Sabha Constituency. This Constituency was under ward no 7 of Pune Cantonment Board previously. This ward included Camp area and most of the areas of Hadapsar. This was under rural administration i.e. GramPanchayat. Manjri, Phursungi, Vadki, Dhankawdi, Kondwa, Undri, Yewlewadi, Pisoli; Uruli Kanchan was included as wards under Hadapsar Constituency.

ii) Historical Profile of Kondhwa (ward no.120)

   Kondhwa village is an old historical place. This village was established in Pune Municipal Corporation in the year 1952. The villagers are having four hundred years background. These villagers are basically farmers. Most of the villagers are Marathas.

iii) Historical Profile of NIBM (ward no. 121)

   NIBM ward is newly formed in 2007 this is the area where kondhwa villages were doing forming business they have sold their forms to builders. The builders lobby had constructed Bungalows, buildings apartment. High class people are staying in some parts of this area poor people are also staying in the slum area.

iv) Historical Profile of Mithanagar (ward no. 122)

   Mithanagar is area which has developed after 1990 before this the Kondhwa villages were doing farming in 1997 this area was merged in Pune municipal corporate. Most of the Muslim communities are staying middle class peoples have constructed them house and apartments the separate ward is made for election there are about 17000 voters.
3.4.4 Socio-Economic Profile of Selected Wards

i) Socio –Economic Profile of Hadapsar Constituency

Agriculture is the main source of income in the area under gram Panchayat in Hadapsar Constituency. In remaining area service sector is the main source of income. There are prominent industries in this constituency for example Bharat Forge, Hadapsar Industrial Area, Ponawan Institute, Siram Company. The rural population of this constituency does have their property in the form of buildings which is given on rent and that is the source of income. In newly constructed societies the fourth class has a great opportunity to earn their livelihood.

ii) Socio-Economic Profile of ward no 120

iii) Socio-Economic Profile of ward no 121

iv) Socio-Economic Profile of ward no 122

The most prominent communities here include Marathas, Mahars, Mali, and Muslims. Many Masjids, and few temples are found throughout the area. It epitomizes Marathi culture, which lays emphasis on education, arts and crafts, music, and theatre. “Aai Prathishtthan” is a group of youngsters under the Shiv Sena who celebrates Kondwa Mohatsav every year where they arrange few games for all people including housewives. In this celebration film actors and eminent personalities are invited as guest. Gazal, Dance Competition, Lavni, Singing Competition are arranged as a part of entertainment in this mohatsav. People of slum area take participation in election on large scale. Agriculture and related occupation is the main source of income. Earlier people from Maratha community were in great number and agriculture was their prominent source of income but due to the newly developed areas service sector has become main source of income. In this area now there are migrants from Pune Camp, Nana Peth, Bhawani Peth and other city areas due to enhanced economic profile provided by IT sector. Now this area has become a cosmopolitan area religiously as well as economically. Here there are agriculturists, vendors, rickshaw pullers, petty businessmen and servicemen.

Village profile has old temples. They are been renovated. New developed area has near about 50 Masjids and Madrasas.
In this area there is no influential muslim leader. Mr. Firoz Bengali has entered into politics but he has criminal background. He lost the election due to one vote. Mr. Hassan Khan won the elections of 2012 with 1700 votes. His party is N.C.P. Mr. Hassan Shaikh and Mr. Shafi Pathan are important social worker from muslim community but their parties are different. Mr. Raees Sundke from M.N.S. has won 2012 election with 4700 votes. His party is M.N.S. His base is money but there are no extraordinary achievements of this person. He doesn’t have any influential personality. Mr. Rashid Khan is from Congress Party but now he is more active with educational activities.

3.4.5 Political Profile of Selected Wards

i) Political Profile of Hadapsar Constituency

The Hadapsar constituency being newly-carved, equations have changed for some of the strongholds in the area these assembly elections. While there are no prominent rebels in Hadapsar, the contest will be among sitting MLA Chandrakant Shivarkar (Congress), Mahadev Babar (Shiv Sena) and Vasant More (MNS). Claiming that the Hadapsar constituency is not new to him, Congress candidate Shivarkar, on the other hand, said, "The area has been a stronghold for Congress for many years. Even if delimitation has taken place, it will not quite affect our chances." Shivarkar began his career as a PMC corporator in 1974, later became mayor in 1984 and then graduated to state politics after he was elected MLA for the first time in 1990 when he trounced his arch political rival Vitthal Tupe. There was no looking back since, and Shivarkar was re-elected to the state assembly in 1999 and 2004 by defeating Kailash Kodre and Leelavati Tupe respectively. Shivarkar said building new flyovers in order to de-congest traffic jams, which is a major issue in Hadapsar, will be on the top of his agenda. He said, "Floating new water schemes, slum rehabilitation programmers, building a new cultural hall are also among our agendas." In fact, Mayor Rajlaxmi Bhosale (of NCP) had shown interest to her party to contest the Hadapsar, which eventually went to Congress. In Hadapsar Bhartiya Janata Party, Nationalist Congress Party Shiv Sena and Maharashtra Navnirman Sena are the influential political parties. There are 95 wards, 18 Corporators, 1 member of Zilla Parishad and 2 panchayat samiti of Municipal Corporation are there. Lok Sabha 45%, Vidhan Sabha 55% and Local governing bodies 60% to 65%. 

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Former mayor and local corporator Rajlakshmi Bhosale’s Disha Foundation runs the garbage processing unit. The other two NCP corporators, Dattatray Sasane and Anand Halkunde, were against the garbage processing unit being set up in the industrial area. “The unit was sanctioned by the standing committee. A couple of corporators from Hadapsar area opposed the plant, but the majority voted in its favor,” said Halkunde. Every evening, the stench affects residents at Gadital, Satav Wadi, Mahadev Wadi, and Mundhwa Road and so on. Noble Hospital and some small clinics are also affected. Spread over 150 acres near Hadapsar, the Ramtekdi industrial area has engineering, food industry and liquor units.

**ii) Political Profile of Kondhwa (ward no. 120)**

Babar, a senior corporator representing the Kondhwa civic ward since 1992, is seen as a vital cog in the Sena's network, particularly in the eastern suburbs of the city. Kondhwa, which comes under the Hadapsar constituency has a large base of Muslim voters and have been faithful to Babar for long. "I have been working here for about 20 years and I have faith in my people. There are quite a number of lawyers in Kondhwa and adjoining areas and I have their support as well. The delimitation will not affect any of my chances," Babar told TOI on Sunday. The present ward was included under ward no 17. From this ward Mahadev Babar from Shiv Sena, Sachin Navare from Bhartiya Janata Party and Rachna Tilekar are the leaders. The elections of this ward are conducted under the leadership of MLA Babar.

Again in 2006 the wards were reframed which divided the ward into three parts ward no 120 Kondwa Khurd Gavthan, ward no 121 NIBM Road, ward no 122 Bhimnagar. Ward no 122 is highly Muslim populated area who settled here in search of employment and residence. Population here belongs to middle class and lower class.

Babar was PMC deputy mayor from 2002 to 2005 and has been among the vocal corporations on issues related to drinking water. He single-handedly helped Sena spread its network in Kondhwa and adjoining region. Even OBC population is found but lacks effective leadership.
Pune Municipal Corporation elections were conducted in the year 2007. This ward no. 120 was established for general gents sitting corporator Mr. M. R. Babar (Shiv Sena) he is a MLA. Mr. S. D. Lonkar (NCP) Mr. J. R. Shaikh (Congress). Mr. M. R. Babar won this election by margin of 1800 votes over NCP candidate Mr. S. D. Lonkar.

This ward had total voters of 1600 out of which 45% voters casted their votes. During this election it was found that the slum area voters came out heavily as compared to Bungalow and apartment voters. During this ward and study it was found that the most of the Hindu people voted for Shivsena candidate because they felt that this is the party which would make civic development. Ward no 120 is considered as a part of Pune Municipal Corporation. Bhagyodyanagar and Shivnerinagar is Hindu populated area which helped Babar to strengthen his vote bank.

Ward no 120 i.e. Kondwa Khurd Gavthan is included under Pune Municipal Corporation. In this ward Maratha and OBC population is there and that is the vote bank from very inception of Shiv Sena in Kondwa. In Kondwa Gavthan agriculture and related occupation to agriculture is the main source of income.

iii) Political Profile of NIBM (ward no.121)

This ward no. 121 was general meant for gents also.

Candidates contested for election

1) Mr. T Lonkar (Shiv Sena)
2) Mr. Anil Sundke (NCP)
3) Mr. Ilyas Kasi (Congress)

Mr. T Lonkar won the election by margin of 750 votes. In ward no 121 there are two slum areas i.e. Sidhartnagar and Bhimnagar, Kausarbaug and Sainik Nagar Society, Salunke Vihar is highly educated area. People of slum area take participation in election on large scale on the basis of effective mass support Tanaji Lonkar have defeated Anis Sundke.
iv) Political Profile of Mithanagar (ward no. 122)

This ward was reserved for general ladies Candidates contested for election

1) Mrs. Mega Babar (Shiv Sena)
2) Mrs. Marium Bangali (RPI)
3) Mrs. Mulani (NCP)

Mrs. Megha Baber has won the election by margin of 1 (one) vote only.

Most of the educated Muslims voters had voted to her. Bharat Chowdhary from Shiv Sena and Aarti Babar from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena are the Corporators from this ward. At present Shiv Sena is powerful political party in this ward. Because of Muslim representation or leadership from MNS the Muslim voters are bifurcated towards MNS. Growing influence of MNS had led to the decline of voters for Shiv Sena in Kondwa Gavthan.

Earlier the land rates were high but due to the development and facilities provided under the rule of Shiv Sena the land rates has raised to Rs.20,00,000/- per 1000 sq ft. Most of the Muslims, Christians, OBC and Hindu population do live in slum area. In ward no 121 there are two slum areas i.e. Sidhartnagar and Bhimmagar, Kausarbaug and Sainik Nagar Society, Salunke Vihar is highly educated area.

People of slum area take participation in election on large scale. On the basis of effective mass support Tanaji Lonkar have defeated Anis Sundke. In comparison to other areas of Pune Kondhwa is highly Muslim populated area. Kamela is slaughter house and in Mithanagar there were two Bone Factories, the people were not interested to settle here and invest in property. Since Camp is nearby place Muslims population has shifted here. Many estate agents in this ward are Muslims. But this have provided an opportunity to terrorist organization to settle down here and have taken advantage of it. Yasin Bhatkal centre of terrorist activity in Pune was in Kondhwa.

Ward number 120,121,122 has come into existence in 2007. From 2007 to 2012 ward number 120 had Mr. Mahadev Baber as he is corporator from Shiv Sena party. We had Mr. Tanaji Lonkar as corporator from Shiv Sena party from 2007 to
2012. Ward number 122 had Mrs. Medha Baber as its corporator from Shiv Sena party. She enjoyed tenure from 2007 to 2012. In 2002 corporation election parbhag (0f two wards) number 26 which is a male candidate ward Mr. Mahadev Babar was elected. From women O.B.C. group Mrs. Ranjana Tikekar and from backward class canditure Mr. Sachin Manaware were elected. These three candidates were elected from B.J.P.- Shiv Sena alliance.

In 2012 corporation elections parbhag 26 was divided again in to more three wards. From ward number 63 we have Mr. Bharat Chaudhari from Shiv Sena and Mrs. Arti Baber from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena as elected candidates. In this election Mr. Mahadev Baber from Shiv Sena was defeated from ward number 62. Mr. Prashant Jagtap and Mrs. Nanda Lonkar from Nationalist Congress party got elected. Mr. Tanajoi Lonkar of Shiv Sena party got defeated. From ward number 62 Mr. Yogesh Tikekar and Mrs. Sangita Thosar got elected. They are candidates of B.J.P. - Shiv Sena alliance.

Mrs. Ratna Tikekar from B.J.P., Mrs Megha Baber from Shiv Sena party Mrs. Arti Baber from M.N.S. and Mrs. Nanda Lonkar from N.C.P. are the ladies (women) corporators of the wards selected for the research.

Today’s Hadapsar Assembly constituency was earlier known as cantonment. In 1995 this constituency had Mr. Suryakant Lonkar as member of legislative assembly. From 1999 to 2009 Mr. Balasaheb Shivarkar was member of Legislative Assembly (MLA). In 2009 Mr. Mahadev Baber become the MLA of this constituency. He is from Shiv Sena party.

3.5. References:

- http://pune.gov.in/punecollectorate/PuneCity/Climate.aspx
- www.eng.wikipedia.org