CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION
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NANDED DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. BUILDING MAP

(NDCC BUILDING MAP)
CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

The name of Nanded is derived from its Sanskrit from ‘Nandit’ at which was so called probably because it comprised the territory on both the sides of the river ‘Nandi’ in ancient period the district was included in the Vidarbha region along with the modern district of Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Parbhani from the excavation in the neighbouring district of Ahmadnagar it is suggested that Nanded region was also inhabited in the early stone Age with subsequently migration the region went through different rulers formed by the rules of ancient period mediacaved period.

Under the moghal Nanded district was roughly composed of then Nanded and Mahur district with Nanded as it direct head quarter in 1724 the district was passed under the Nizams sovereignly more than a third of the district was Jagir area under the Nizams regions. The Nizams owns estate was called “Sorf-e-Khas”, which along with the other Jagirs were merged with the government area in 1949 under the Hyderabad Regulation and the district formed part of the Hyderabad State consequent upon the integration “Sorf-e-Khas” and Jagir area. The Boundaries of all the talukas were reconstituted in the year of 1950. The two new mahels were created one with head quarters at Mukhed and another at Bhokar.

Nanded district is situated between 1815 and 1955 North longitude and 7715 east longitude. The contour of the district as agricultural it is situated on South east fringes of the Maharashtra State demarcating the boundaries of Andhra - Pradesh and the Maharashtra. It is one of the seven district of Marathwada division and lies in the Godavari basin as per 1971 census the area of this district of 10502 S.q.Km. and the population is 2330374 constituting 3.37 and 2.78 of the area and the population of the state respectively Nanded town the district headquarters is situated on the left bank of river Godavari. It is commercial town with facilities of communication. It has a divisional office of the controller of Maharashtra State transport corporation and besides this a railway station to cater to the need of the commuters commerce and trade the broadgauge track of the south General Railway passes through the town. It is famous for the monumental “Guru Govind Singh Gurudwara”, which is next by to the Amritsar in India.
The district is bounded by the Yavatmal district. Adilabad and Nizamabad district of Andhrapradesh on the east and South, east and Santpur taluka of Bidar district of Karnataka state lies on the south Latur and Osmanabad district on south west and Parbhani on north west of the district. The total area of the district 10492 S.q.Km. out of which the rural area comprises 10236.3 S.q.Km. and the urban area 255.7 S.q.Km. It is the seventeenth district in rank in terms of area in Maharashtra state and Marathwada region.

Nanded district is situated on the Deccan Plateau and is one of the most homogeneous districts topographically. The Southern part of the district has poor soil because of its hilly nature. Similarly the north-Eastern block of Kinwat is prominent by its barren and uncultivable land due to its mountainous structure. The remaining area is almost flat and fertile having block cotton soil of varying depths. As Nanded district lies in the plateau of south India. It is most longer district in Maharashtra. It does not well defend topographic of natural zones. The southern lies of the area it is what different because of its poor. The rest of central part of the district is flats with for the land of block cottonsoil.

There is one principal hills systems viz. Bhag running from North west to South-East in this district. There are a few minor hills rangers such as Mudkhed lies in Bhokar and Hadgaon taluka and Balaghat lies in Kandhar and Mukhed taluka. There is only one marisystem of hills known as Bhag it travers the district from north-west to south-east. There are few minor hills rases like Mukhed in Bhokar and hadgaon taluka and Balaghat mountain in Kandhar and Mukhed taluka. There area under forest in 7775 S.q. forming 8.27 of the total geographical area of the district major portion of the forest area is in Kinwat taluka forming 25% of the total forest area in the district.

The important rivers that flow in the district are the Godavari Manjara, Manyad, Saraswati, Penganga, Ashna, Sita and Lendi. The Godavari enters the district from the west passing through the central part of the district flows in to Nizamabad district of the Andhra Pradesh. The Manjara which is the largest tributory of the Godavari flows from South to North demarcating the boundary of the district and Andhra Pradesh. The perennial rivers of the district are the Godavari Manjara, Manyad and Penganga. The irrigation perennial of the perennial rivers are commund area under its projects is only 39.722 hectares.
Godavari, Penganga, Manyad and Manjara are the four major rivers in the district having perennial flows. Godavari, enters the district from the west and passes through the central parts of the district. It then flows into the Nizamabad district & Andhra Pradesh. Manjara flows from South to North along the southern border of the district and that of Deglur block and enters Godavari. The Manyad flows from West to East through Kandhar block and forms boundary between Mukhed and Deglur Blocks. The penganga flows along the Northern boundary of Nanded district and separates it from Yavatmal district. Saraswati, Ashna, Sita and Lendi are the four minor rivers which are not important because they have seasonal flows.

The river Godavari 140 Kilometer within the district has a general north-easterly course Mugat and there after a south-easterly course as far as its confluence within the Manjara. The first important tributary in the district is the Ashna with source in Parabhani district. A stream of 50 K.m. in length draining the slopes of hill range to the north of the Godavari its flowing into 8 K.m. below Nanded town.

The Godavari makes a right angular turn the trend of follows the Asna. After 5 K.m. there is yet another turn of the main river to continue course of a minor tributary. The main river pursuing course of the tributary below confluence is repeated of several times not only but also in this river Penganga being the result of controls exercised by main structural line of the weakness. Another the sita is tributary stream 30 K.m. in length, draining the same slopes of the Asna.

The Godavari in the district is the Manjara. The district boundary on South-East for 40 K.m. upto its confluence with Godavari. The Manjara’s two tributaries has the Manar and Lendi rivers. The Manar rising near Dharmapuri, Malegaon and after passing to Kandhar turns and flows in a south-easterly direction to join the Manjara.

The lendi with tributary tiru drains the extreme south parts of the district towards the Manjara. Actually the facts of lendi forms the boundary of the district after Hanuman Hperga located 8 K.m. below De Glur. The De Glur is situated near the crossing of this river and the main road from Nanded to NizamSagar.

The Penganga rivers boundary of the district throughout its long sinuous course on the northern border. The river changes twice from one longitudinal vally to a parallel longitudinal vally. The river Kayadhu on entering the district from the north-
west turn at a right angle. The influence of similar turn of the spur and joining the Penganga. The storage dam on the Kalamnuri taluka of the Parabhani district its irrigated 55000 acres benefited generally Hadgaon takula.

The block cotton soil of the district is rich in Calcium, Magnesium and Carbonates. It is poor in nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorous. The main distribution of soil layer is not an uniform in the district. The river basins have deep soil where as other areas have light soil mixed with stones and gravel. The highly tracts have undulating soil, mixed up with stones and other material. Black cotton silk is universal in all taluka of the district. It is very rich in the Callinon, Magnicium and Carbonates but poor in nitrogen good black cotton soil is found along with the bank of the Manjara and Manayad rivers in Biloli taluka which else where it is undulating and much in forrior inqualinu and covered with loose stone. The soil of Nanded taluka consistuous of the principally and rich black allavival deposit near the food of hills black soil is source.

The district is devoide of important minerals worth meaning the only mineral available in the district is lime stone. The lime stone quarried is not uniformed in grade and is highly siliceous building materials like declantrap of besalt sand and sand stone brick clay are also found in this district. The clay beds are either interbedded with lime stone, shades and charts as lenses in the trap without them. The clay beds very in thickness. The laterally form small lenses to extensive beds. They show sharp contract with the overlying traps. They are non-plastic, gritty to greasy and calcareous to siliciously, it is result found in this district.

The district has dry climate subject to extremes of heat and cold. There are large variations of temperature from season to season as also from day to night. The summer is very hot the temperature reaching above 40°C. In winter it dropses down to around 12°C, Kinwat, the northern most block is hotter than other parts of the district. The district receives rain fall mainly from south-west monsoon from June to September. The area has a fairly assured rainfall. The rainfall in post monsoon period accounts for around 16% of the total precipitation Kinwat block receives the maximum rainfall and Kandhar the minimum.

The climate of the district is dry and subject to heat and called. It is very hot in summer and cold in winter the highest month of the year is may and coldest in December and January with in the district it self. The water condition show local
variation Kinwat taluka. The extreme north-east in comparatively more than hot other taluka of the district and the rainfall seasonally commence. Nanded district falls in assumed rainfall zone of the state with a discount that is same is not evenly distributed in all parts of the districts.
Nanded District spreads between North latitude 18° - 15° and 19° - 55° and East longitude 77° - 7° and 78° - 15°. It is situated on the South-East fringe of Maharashtra State and is the eastern most district of the Marathwada Region. It is the smallest of the seven district of the Marathwada division of Maharashtra State. The Eastern border of the district separates Maharashtra State from Andhra Pradesh. It is lies in Godavari river basin. It is area in 10492 S.q.Kms. It has ten takukas vis Nanded, Hadgaon, Bhokar, Kinwat, Biloli, Deglur, Kandhar, Mukhed, Loha, Dharmabad. Nanded the district Head Quarter is situated on the left bank of Godavari river and is fairly well connected by rain and road with other parts of the state.

Before the State reorganization in 1956 at that time the Nanded District consisted of Nine talukas of Nanded, Kandhar, Hadgaon, Deglur, Biloli and together with the two Mahals of Mukhed and Bhokar. After the reorganizations the Bichulconda and Jakkal circle of the Deglur taluka and the Mudkhed taluka except the Dharmabad circle were transferred from the Nanded District the district of Nizamabad and the Kinwat and Rajura taluka and the Islampur circle of the both taluka from the Adilabad district were added to it. The Islampur circle was attached to Kinwat taluka and the Dharmabad circle is Biloli. Since the Rajura taluka was for removed from the district. It was subsequently transferred to Chanda district to which it is contiguously.

Actually there are several explanations offered for the origin of the name Nanded given to head quarters of the district, bank of the Godavari where knows Nandi, the vahan of Lord Shi Said to have performed penance cance to be called the Nandi then later on change into Nanded. It is also said that nine Rishis known as Nand performed penance on this bank of the Godavari and hence the Name of Nandtal. A third explanation that it formed the tat of nine Nanda rulers of the magadha empire.

The district is bonded by Yavatmal district of the Vidarbha Division of Maharashtra State in the North, Adilabad and Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh in the East Bidar district of Karnataka in the South Osmanabad District of Maharashtra in the South-west and Parbhani district of Maharashtra in the west of the Yavatmal district is wholly along with the river penganga and is consequently highly sinuous in character. Further Southwards the Godavari for above 13 K.m.
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the Manjara and lendi upto Hanuman Hiparga successfully from the eastern boundaries of the district

The Nanded districts the main trends of hills is from north west to south east. There are a few minor hills ranges such as Mudkhed hills in Bhokar and Hadgaon taluka and Balaghat hills in Kandhar and Mukhed taluka. Beginning from the north the ranges known as the Satmala enters the district after the gap/cut by the penganga just west of the Mahur. There are some small tank and a few villages set in the midst of cultivated fields. Mahur is the largest of them and it is a sacred place. There is a fort on this terrace which enjoyed the protection afforded by the penganga surrounding the hills. All the sides except the east in addition to that afforded by the densely clad, jungle slopes in habited by wild animals. As the Mahur hills extends south-east wards. They are bordered on the north by a ridge. It is noted that the road and the railway line from Ambadi to Adilabad use this narrow depression.

The hill ranges which froms the water - divide between the penganga and the Godavari enters the district from a north - westerly direction. In this fertile black soil regular crops of jowar, cotton, tur, udid, mug, wheat and rice are grown. The town of Hadgaon at the end of the spur in the space between the spur. The river penganga has grown on account of the convergence of routes afforded by such a geographical situation. The road from Nanded to Bhokar crosses the saddle between the first two ranges. Then continuous south eastwards on the flat top of the second range. The hills to the south of the Godavari are generally of lower elevation. The district has 777 s.q. Kms. of forest area and 25 %of forest are in the Kinwat block

The Godavari, Penganga Manyad and Manjara are the four major rivers in this district and having perennial flow. Godavari enters in this district from the west and passes through the central parts of the district it is flow into the Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Manjara flows from south to north along the southern border of the district and that of Deglur block and enters of Godavari. The manyad flows from west to east through Kandhar block and forms boundary between Mukhed and Deglur blocks. The Penganga flows along the northern boundary of Nanded district and separates it from Yavatmal district Saraswati, Ashna, Sita and lendi are the four minor rivers which are not important because they have seasonal flow.

The rivers of Godavari with course of about 140 K.m. within the district, has
a general north-easterly course up to Mugal and the first important tributary in the
district a stream source in the Parbhani district. The length of 50 k.m. draining the
slopes of the hill range to north of Godavari and then after it flowing 8 k.m. below
Nanded (district) cities. The Godavari makes a right angular turn follows of the
Asna. Infact this feature of main river pursuing course of the tributary below. The
Penganga being result of the control exercised by the main structural lines of weak­
ness. The Sita also another is tributary stream in length of 30 k.m. and draining the
same slopes to east of the Asna. According to its upper area catchment in the dis­
trict draining the angle between south to easterly traing super above Bhokar.

The Manjara has tow tributaries the manar and lendi rivers. The manar rising
near of Dharmapur in Bhir district enters in Nanded. The south of Kandhar turns
and flows in a south-easterly direction to join the Manjara. The lendi tributary
drain extreme and southern part of the district towards the Manjara. The town of
Deglur is situated near of the river and the main rod from Nanded to Nizamsagar.
The Penganga river of boundary is long sinuous course on the northern border. The
river Kayadhu on entering the district from north-west turn at right angle. The
influence of similar turn of the penganga. The storage dam on the Kayadhu since
near Kalamnuri taluka of Parbhani district its irrigation. benefit to Hadgaon taluka.

In the centre of Hadgaon spur surrounded on three side by hills. The north­
east in situated the village of Tamsa. Tamsa nala flow to join the Penganga. There
are regional variations in the terrian, soils as well as land are in the different parts
of district. The Godavari area may be broadly into western central and therefore
eastern sub-regions. The western sub-region consists of Kandhar taluka and part of
Mukhed. The area of hill are slopes and covered with less vegetation the other parts
of the district soil, stony and thin. There is only one crop season “Kharisf”. In
addition to tur, jowar, cotton, ambadi etc. There is intensive sugarcane cultivation
under irrigation. In fact this region has maximum irrigated area under whole dis­
trict. There are few tank used for irrigation and the largest in manaspuri tank. It is
near of Kandhar. There are more than 1000 hours interspersed neem trees. Its proper
use two and three storied houses. There are a few temples of lord Mahadev just
below tank in all we images of Nandi in front have been a fashion but fortunately
the lingas have escaped destruction. The calter area is irrigated. There is an interest­
ing adjustment of the crops. The rice area in the lowest level has longest period of
water supply. Then after Kharif rice, rabbit crop of harbharel is raised and lower
raised below the white taki variety. The Godavari river, the hills slopes have covered of vegetation as is found on either ride of the road from Sonkhed to Barul. In Mukhed lateritic groundnut, till bajra are raised and in addition jowar and cotton here is water supply carried on bullocks. In the central subregion of eastern Mukhed western Deglur and Biloli. The soil attain greater depth and more fertile. There is a different variety of crops grown, Cotton, Jowar, tur grand nut, ambadi, sugarcane, plantains, wheat, chill is and till etc.

The Godavari valley fertile black soils may be considered as a sub-region. Nanded taluka are irrigated by the left bank canaltaking off from the siddheshwar dam in the Parbhani district. The neighbour of Nanded town. there is cultivation of vegetable the Nanded town the largest cotton Market a good road bridge across the river to the east of the town. The considerable historical important of the town. The eastern region consisting of Kinwat and Bhokar is very hilly. The soils are not deep. The slopes are covered with extensive forest. One advantages of the area having remained backward and providing with communication facilities. The forest are dry mixed deciduous type with take as the most valuable species. The Kinwat taluka's quality growth is better than others district. Furniture making industry is located at Nanded and Kinwat. The forest of Kinwat are being worked under coppice with reserve system with a feeling cycle of may many years. Bhokar is located and there is intensive rice cultivation. The spread is devoted to Sugarcane and jowar. This plateau are raised a variety of crops such as jowar, tur, chillies, cotton and rainfed rice and wheat. There is a small pond. In the centre for collecting rainwater. It is used for animal and washing purpose. The Kinwat has more location than Bhokar. Its eastern parts, geniss out crops. At the surface interdigitated with basalt dyes in Billoli. The Penganga flowing over here gneissic rocks is crossed by a basalt dyloc, which has been breached by the river creating for itself.

Bhokar is located at the western end of a moderately sized tank in the basalt terrain. There is intensive rice cultivation below the rank. The higher portion of the rank bed beyond the spread is devoted to sugarcane and jowar on this plateau are raised a variety of crops such as jowar, cotton, chills, tur etc. rainfed rice and wheat. There is a small pond in the centre for collecting rain water which is used for animals and for washing purposes. The Kinwat taluka has a more easterly location than Bhokar its eastern parts geniss out crops at the surface interdigitated with basalt in Biloli. The river penganga here flowing over gneissic rocks is crossed by
The village of Kharbi is situated on the opposite side of the river in the Yavatmal district. Kinwat takuka there is a considerable extent of flat land adjoining the river Penganga. The land use here is somewhat similar to that found near Hudgaon. In this area is situated the hot spring of Unkeshwar. The rocks of the Dharwar system are represented by numerous small bands of banded haematite quartzites. The banded haematite quartzites are resistant to weathering. The rock consists of alternate layers of quartz and haematite which are highly contorted and folded. The epidiorite is an altered dark green, massive and fine to medium grained hornblende plagioclase rock. It occurs in small bands commonly associated with haematite quartzites. The trap boundary they are covered by block cotton on soil. The granites are jointed in two general directions north and west with well developed sheet rocks are developed. The exposed boulders and sheet rocks are thinly coated with black iron oxide. The ferromagnesian minerals hornblende and biotite are usually sparse close to the boundary of the Deccan trap. The park granites have been baked into a deep pink rock with white sports of calcined felspar. There are so many quartz reefs of considerable size traversing. The granitic area. The quartz is vitreous and massive contains much as per as. Intra trappean beds lying horizontally between the granites and the trap flows occur around Dhagaon.

The granites area except at Dhagaon where they lie over intra-trappean grits and standstone the trap are quite massive, fine, grained, bluish, grey to brown in colour only felspar is visible to naked eyes. It contains typical segregation of vesicles in circular elliptical and short banded mass scattered over the flow. The line stone are is cam colour. Splintery massive to flaggy, wherever the chart predominate the lime stone thins-out. Adense crypto-crystalline rock composed of chalcedony. It has been splintery to conchoidal fracture and some shades white green, gray, yellow, red, brown, block, etc. It shows tough a dull heavy lustre. The clays are indurated and often pass into flag stone. The clay beds very in thickness and small lenses to extensive beds. These clays are green, red, dirty gray and different in colour. They are non-plastic, gritty to greasy. The gravel bed consists of round to sub-rounded gravels of trap. In the granite area there is a mixture of the granites. Silt and sand beds are intercalated with the gravel beds. The contain lime Kankar nodules in abundance. The residual deposit depends upon the nature of the parent rock. It is derived climatic condition and configuration of the country. There are two main types of soils one of the black cottons soil and another is the loamy to
sand soil. The regur is rich in plant nutrients such as lime magnesia, iron and alkaline on which dry crops flourish well. It swells and becomes sticky on wetting, while on drying contracts and develops numerous crakes. The sandy soil mostly consists of quartz and flespar but it is a poor soil and adequately processed for the agricultural purpose only. Granites in various shades from excellent building stones. Deccan traps being dense hard. The rock is hard, resists abrasion and possesses good binding properties which make it well suited for road metal, red, green and variegated clays occur associated with lime stone and intertrappean beds. The beds range in thickness from less than a fraction.

In this from banded haematite quartzites iron are is recorded at some places. A dense splintery cream coloured lime stone bed. It is seen to occur in inter-trappeans at Kasral, Mola, Mutal, Jheri, Kasral, Bhaisa and Mahalangi. The white granular is suitable for glass. It is available in enormous quantities. The quartz veins near Tarora, Massive grained steatite has been recorded at Gollapalli. It is reported to be suitable for use as lining for Kilns. The area comprises main formation. It is the peninsula granite complex and another is the Deccan trap. The Deccan traps being massive. It is fine grained. They are unsuitable for ground water storage. It is through joints. The climate of this district is generally dry except during the south west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four season. This district has dry climate subject to extremes of heat and cold. There are large variation of temperature from season to season. The summer is very hot. The temperature reaching above 40°C. In winter it drops drawn to around 12°C Kinwat. The northern most block is hotter than other parts of the district. The district receives rain falls mainly from south-west monsoon from June to September. The area has a fairly assured rainfall. Kinwat block receives the maximum rain fall and Kandhar the minimum.

The district has extreme climate with large variation of temperature from season to season. As also from day to night. The temperature during May to June reaches up to 44°C and drops down to 9°C in December. The Kinwat block is the hotter and dry block of the district. The rain fall is received mainly from south-west monsoon during the period from June to December. The district falls within assured rain fall zones of the state. The average rain fall is 1150 M.M. annually. The pre monsoon rainfall accounts for 7% of total rain fall. The rain fall during monsoon from June to September from 7.5%. The post monsoon rainfall from October to December from 16%. The winter rainfall during January to February from remain-
The Kinwat block receives the maximum rain fall and Kandhar block receives the minimum. The relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season. They are between 60% and 80% withdrawal of the south-west monsoon humidities gradually decreases. In the cold and summer season. The air is generally dry. The summer season is the driest part of the year. The relative humidities in the after monsoon are generally less than 30% skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the south-west monsoon season. The cloud amount decreases rapidly in the post monsoon. In the rest of the year skies are clear winds are generally light during October to March. They gain in strength in the later half of the summer. During the south-west monsoon season winds are predominantly from the south-west. In the post-monsoon and winter month they are mainly. The beginning of summer winds from direction between south-north west appear. There predominate by may and continue till the onset of the south west monsoon. Thunder storms occur in the summer. The monsoon frequently being higher in June to September. Dust raising winds are common in the summer afternoon. Storms and depression from the Arabian sea seldom after the district.

The total area under forest in Nanded district is 1233.77 Km. The forest are mainly concentrated Kinwat taluka scattered patches of forest are found in Nanded, Bhokar and Hadgaon, Biloli taluka also. The extent of forest in other taluka is negligible. The total area under forest in Nanded district comes to 86000 hectares 8 30% of total geographical area. The following data shows the main forest area covered under various blocks.

The percentages there of to the total forest area in the district.

Table No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinwat</td>
<td>57800</td>
<td>67.00 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hadgaon</td>
<td>11900</td>
<td>13.00 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>9700</td>
<td>11.20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billoli</td>
<td>7800</td>
<td>9.00 %</td>
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(Sources - Nanded district Annual report 1998-99)

Timber and firewood are the main forest produce and minor fire produce are Bamboo, Grass, Tendu leaves, Gum and Khair wood used for manufacturing Katha. The forests of Nanded district can be broadly divided in to the following types.
Dry Teak Type

This is a climatic and biotic climax but continued to most of the area of Kinwat, Mahur, Islampur, Bhokar and Nanded ranges. Teak from at least 20% of the crop. Apart from Teak, Dhauda and Salai from the main species in the overwood other principal associates are moyna most of the forest is open in density.

Bamboo grows in limited area of Kinwat forest, Timber, Bidi leaves. Nanded district is one of the important sources of supply of bidi leaves to bidi factories at Jalna Aurangabad and Nizamabad. Gum from Dhuada and Babul of the total revenue of Nanded district. In Nanded district the forest are mostly concentrated in Kinwat, Bhokar and Hadgaon taluka. It is interesting to note that through other areas Tigers bears and Sambhars are found in Kinwat taluka. In Kinwat itself they are found near Mahur panthers, deer, foxes, wild boars are found all over Nanded district. The incidence of cattle lifting Panthers is very high in Kandhar, Bhokar and Hadgaon. Beer are found in large herds in Kandhar, Mukhed and Hadgaon taluka. As regards wild boars, jungle, fowls, partridges. The peacocks are commonly found all over the district and a variety of migratory birds are found in Kinwat in winter season.

Cultured fisheries comprises all tanks, the small irrigation projects. The rivers Godavari, Penganga, Lendi, Manad and the Kayadhu draining the district provide ground scope for riverine fisheries. The infrastructural facilities in the district are inadequate. There is no any National highway passing through the district.
1.2 HISTORY OF NANDED DISTRICT

The name of Nanded is derived from its Sanskrit from “Nandit” at which was so called probably that because, it comprised the territory on both of the sides of the river “Nandi” in ancient period of the district was included in the Vidarbha region along with the modern district of Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Parbhani from the excavation in the neighboring district of Ahmednagar. It is suggested that Nanded region was also inhabited in the early stone age with subsequent migration. The region went through different rules framed by the rules of ancient period mediacved period.

The Nanded District lies between 18.15 to 19.55 North latitude and 77.7 to 78.18 East - longitude it has an geographical area of 10528 S.Q. Kms. and a population of 23.30 lacs. It is the Eastern – district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State and is surrounded on the north by Yeotmal District. On the west by Parbhani, Latur and Osmanabad Districts. On the south by Bidar District of Karnataka State and on East by Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts of Andhra Pradesh. The district has nine talukas namely. (1) Nanded (2) Hadgaon (3) Kinwat (4) Bhokar (5) Billoli (6) Deglur (7) Mukhed (8) Kandhar (9) Loha.

Nanded District has been an ancient and historical background and the same dates back to Satvahan, Chalukya and Rastrakula dynasty. The bank of the Godavari - river where ‘Nandi’ the Vahan of Lord Shiva is said to have performed penance, came to be called the ‘Nandi-Tat’. Which later changed into Nanded. It is also said that Nine “Hrishis” known as “Nand”. Performed penance on the back of the Godavari river and hence the name Nand-Tat of the Nine Nanda rules of the Magadha Empire. The lastly District had been under the Nizam – rules and formed part of Nizam Rule late up to 1948. The District has many religious places like “HujurSaheb- Gurudwara at Nanded Built in the memory of “ Shri Guru Gobind Singh” The last Aist of Khalsas cult. It has a religious place after the name of Shri Chakradharswamy. The founder of Mahanubhav cult. The ancient temples of Lord Dattatreya and Renuka Devi are situated at Mahur in Kinwat Taluka. Which are being visited by People from all walks of life of India for “Pavitra Darshan” and as such The place of Mahur has been declared as “Holy City” by Government of Maharashtra. The ancient temple of lord Khandoba at Malegaon Yatra is being Celebrated with high enthusiasm and religions fervour.
Under the Moghal Nanded district was roughly composed of Nanded and Mahur district with Nanded. As it direct head quarter in 1724 the district was passed under the Nizams Sovereig. Ently more than a third of the district was Jagir area under the Nizams regions. The Nizams own estate was called “Sarf-ekhas” which along with the other Jagirs were merged with the Government area in 1949 under the Hyderabad Regulation and the district formed parts of the Hyderabad State consequent upon the integration. “Sarf-e-khas” and Jagir era. The boundaries of all the taluka were reconstituted in the year of 1950. The two reconstituted new Mahels were created one with headquarters at Mukhed and another at Bhokar Nanded district is situated between 1815 and 1955 North longitude and 7715 east – longitude. The contour of the district as agricultural it is situated on south east fringes of the Maharashtra State demarcating the boundaries of AndraPradesh and the Marathwada. It is one of the seven district of Marathwada division and its lies in the Godavari basin as per 1991 census area the of this district of 1528 S.Q. Kms. and the population is 23.30 lacks. The population of the State respectively Nanded towns the district headquarters is situated on the left bank of river Godavari. It is commercial town with facilities of communication. It has a divisional office the controller of the Maharashtra State transport Corporation and beside this a railway station to cater to the need of the commuters commerce and trade the Brodegauge track of the South Central Railway passes through the town. It is famous for the monumental “Guru Govind Singh Gurudwara” which is next by to the Amritsar in India. The district is bounded buy the Yavatmal district. Adilabad and Nizamabad district of AndraPradesh on the east and south, East and Santpur taluka of Bidar district of Karnataka State lies in the south Osmanabad district 10492 S.Q. Kms. out of which the rural area comprises 10236.3S.Q. Kms. It is the seventeenth district in rank in terms area in Maharashtra State and Marathwada region.

Nanded district is situated on the Deccan plateau and is one of the most homogenous districts topographically. The southern part of the district has poor soil because of its hilly nature. Similarly the north-eastern block of Kinwat is prominent by its barren and uncultivable land due to its mountainous structure. The remaining area in almost flat and fertile having block Cotton soil of varying depths. As Nanded district lies in the plateau of South India. It is most longer district in Maharashtra. It does not well define to pographil of natural zones. The southern lies of the area. It is what different because of its poor. The rest of Central part of the district is flats
with fertile level of black Cottons oil. There is one of principal hills systems viz. Bhag running from north-west to south – East in this district. There are a few minor hills ranges such as mudkhed hills in Bhokar and hadgaon taluka. The balaghat hills in kandhar and mukhed taluka. There is only one marisystem of hills known as bhag travers the district from north west to south-east. There are few minor hills rases like mukhed in Bhokar and hadgaon taluka and balaghat mountain in Kandhar, Mukhed taluka. There area under forest in 7775 sq. Forming 8-27 of the total geographical area of the district major portion of the forest area is in Kinwat taluka forming 25% of the total forest area in the district. The Importants river flow in the district are the Godavari, Manjara, Saraswati, manyad, Penganga, Sita, Ashna and lendis. The Godavari entres the district from the west passing through the central part of the district flows in to Nizamabad district of the Andra Pradesh. The Manjara which is the largest tributary of the Godavari flues from south to North demarcating the boundary of the district and Andra Pradesh. The perennial rivers of the district are the Godavari, Manjara, Manyad and penganga. The irrigation perennial of the perennial rivers are command area under its projects is only 39.72 hectares. Godavari, Penganga, Manyad and Manjara are the form major rivers in the district having perennial from. The Godavari entres from the west and pages through the central parts of the district. It then flows into the Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Manjra flows from south to North along the southern border of the district and that of Regular block and enters Godavari. The Manyad flows from west to east through Kandhar block and froms boundary between Mukhed and Degloor blocks. The Penganga flows along the Northen boundary of Nanded district and separates it from Yatvamal district Saraswati, Ashna, Sita, and lendi are the form major rivers which are not importants because they have seasonal flows.

The river of Godavari 140 K.m. Within the district has a genral north easterly course. Mugat and there after a south- easterly course as for as its confluence within the manjara. The first important tributary in the district is the Ashna with source in Parbhani district. A stream of 50 K.m. In length draining the slopes of hill range to the north of the Godavari. Its flowing into 8 K.m. Below Nanded town. The Godavari wakes a right angular turn the thrend of follows the Ashna. After 5 K.m. There is Yet another turn of the main river to continue course of a minor tributary. The main river pursuing course of the tributary belows confluence is repeated several times not only but also in this river Penganga beings the result of
controls exercised by main structural line of the weakeners. Another the Sita is tributarly stream 30 Km. In length, draining the same slopes of the Ashna. The Godavari in the district is the manjara. The district boundary on South-east for 40 Km Up to its confluence with Godavari. The Manjara’s two tributaries has the manar and lendi rivers. The manar rising near Dharmapuri – Malegaon and after Passing to the Kandhar turns and flows in a south easterly direction to join the Manjara. The Lendi with tributary tiru drains the extrem south parts of the district to wards the Manjra. Actually the facts of lendi forms the boundary of the district after Hanuman Hperga. Located 8 Km. Below Deglut. The Deglut is situated near the crossing of this river and the main road from Nanded to Nizamsagar.

The Penganga rivers boundary of the district throughout its Longsinuous course on the district northern border. The river changes twice from one longitudinal vally to a paralleled longitudinal vally. The river Kayadha on entering the district from the north – west turne at a right angle the influence of similar turn of the super and joints the Penganga. The storage dam on the Kalamnuri taluka of the Parbhani district. Its irrigated 5500 acres benefited generally Hadgaon taluka. The break cotton soil of the district is rich in Calcium, Magnesium and Carbonates. It is poor in nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorous. The main distribution of soil layer is not an uniform in the district. The river basins have deep soil where as other areas have light soil mixed with stones and gravel. The lightly tracts have undulating soil, Mixed up with stones and other material, Black cotton silk is universal in all taluka of the district. It is very rich in the callinon. Magnicium and cartonates but poor nitrovan good black Cooton soil is found along with the bank of the Manjara and Manyad rivers in Biloli taluka which else where it is undulating and much in forror in qualinun and covered with loose stone. The soil of Nanded taluka consistous of the Principally and rich black all a vival deposit Near the food of hills black soil is scarce. The district is devoide of important minerals worth meaning the only mineral available in the district is lime stone. The lime stone is not uniformed in grade and is highly siliceous Building materials like declangrap of basalt sand and sand stone, brick Clay are also foundin this district. The clay beds are either interbeaded with lime stone, shales and cherts as lenses in the trap without them. The clays are indurated and often pass into compact cherty clays stone. The clay bedsvery in thicknesses. The latterally form small lenses to extensive beds. They show sharp contract with the overlying traps. They are non plaster gritty to greasy
The District has dry climate subject to extremes of heat and cold. There are large variations of temperature from the season to season as also from day to night. The summer is very hot. The temperature reaching above 40°C. In winter it drops down to around 12°C. Kinwat the northern most block is hotter than other parts of the district. The district receives rainfall mainly from south – west monsoon from June to September. The area has fairly assured rainfall. The rainfall in post monsoon period accounts for around 16% of the total precipitations, Kinwat block reaves the maximum rain fall and Kandhar the minimum. The climate of the district is dry and subjected to heat and called. It is very hot in summer and cold in winter. The highest month of the year is May and coldest is December and January with in the district itself. The water condition show to local variation Kinwat taluka

The entrance north-east in a comparatively more than had other taluka of the district and rain fall seasonal commence. Nanded district falls in assumed rain fall Zones of the state with a discount that is same is not evenly distributal in all parts of the districts. In the central parts of the Deccan was divided into several Countries. It knows by different names but the region of the Godavari in Nanded district. It was known by the name of Mulaka. This Country together with its capital. The modern paithan is mentioned in pali literature. As well as The district of Nanded was included in Vidarbha The Southern boundary extend to Godaveri. The name of Nanded is derived. It is Sanskrit from Nandikata. It is comprised the territory an both the sides of the river Nandi we have similar names derived from the names of river. Such as the “Varada Kata” BennaKata, Karaha-Kata etc. Along with the southern bank of Godavari extended. Thus Pratisthan and on the Godavari is the capital of the Kuntala Country. In early times Kuntala was probably included in Maharashtra. Actually Nanded is a historical place. We find all this territory was included in the empire of Lord / Samrat Ashoka. The great empire has not inscription he has yet been found in Nanded district.

The district of Nanded was included in Vidarbha. The boundary of southern of which extended to the Godavari. The name of Nanded in derived from its Sanskrit from Nandikata. It comprised the territory on both the sides of the river Nandi. We have similar names derived from the names of rivers such as Varadakata, Karakahata, Bennakata, etc. Along the southern bank of the Godavari extended the country of Asmaka which is comprised the modern Ahmadnager. Pratisthan on the Goda-
vari is said to capital of the Kuntala Country. In early times Kuntala was probably included in the Maharashtra. We find all this territory was included in the empire of Ashoka. No inscription of the great empire has yet been found in the Nanded district. As well as one issued by his “Dharmamahamatra” has been found at Devtek in the Canda district which is like the Nanded district. It was comprised in Vidarbha. It was issued in 14th regnal year of Lord Ashoka. Its interdicts the capture and killing of animals. The fifth and 13th rock edicts of Ashoka mention, Rastrika – Petenilca and “Bhoja-Pentenikas respectively. The Nanded district was compared in western Vidarbha along with the modern district of Amravati, Akola, Buldhana Yeotmal and Parbhani. The Nanded district was evidently included in the dominion of satakarni I left behind two sons out of one vedsri and seead Saktisri. Whose are mentained in the after mentioned Naneghat inscription, Vedsri who became the lord of Daksinapatha. He was succeeded by a number of rules. Who are named in the puranic list but they are furnish little information except their regnal periods.

The Vatsagulma branch was found by sarvasena, A younger son of pravarasena I. its capital was at vatsagulma. Modern Basin in the Akola district. This branch also produce some brave and learned princes. Sawasena was the founder of this branch. It is well known as the author of another prakrt kavya called “Harivijaya” The bringing down of the parijata tree from heaven. This Kavya has received unstituted praise from several eminent the rthtorician. Sarvasena was followed by his son vindhyasena called Vindhyaskti II in the Basin plates. These plates record the grant of the village Akasapadda. It was a situated near, Talcalalckhoppaka in the northern rarga of Nandikada. Nandikada is evidently Nanded. Takalakhoppaka and the donated village Akasapadda cannot be definitely identified. As well as identifications can be suggested tentatively. Actually the road connects Nanded with the Basin. There are two villages takalgohan and Takali it is diastance of 40 to 45 miles respectively from Nanded.

The inscription was discovered at Dongarganv in the Yeotmal district. It shows that Jagaddeva the younger son of the paramara king udayaditya his brother of Bhoga. Left Malva and sought service with the Vikramaditya his welcome him and placed him in charge of some portron of western Vidarbha. The district of Nanded may have been included in his principality. The Dongarganv inscription is dated in the “Saka” year 1037. Another inscription of this Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the adjoining Adilabad district of Andra Pradesh. Its record
several victories of the Jagaddeva in Andra and near the Arbuda mountain. The registers of the constructions of a temple of Nimbaditya by his minister Lolarka.

The power and turbulence of the provincial governors was a source of weakness. It was danger to the Bahamani rules. At this time the subordinates governor of south-eastern Basar. It was included the northern parts of Nanded district with the Godavari as its boundary was Khuldavand Khan he was the African his headquarters at Mahur now in Nanded district. The Bahamani ruler he advice of his minister Mahamud Gavan divided the four original provinces of the Bahamani Kingdom into eight smaller provinces. Bazar was divided into two provinces of Gavil and Mahur. To the new provinces of Mahur. Patchullah Imadul-Mulk was appointed as governor. The whole of Nanded district was included in the Mahur province. Mahmud Gavan himself had spent many days of his life in Nanded and Kandhar. Wazirabadjad a prominent suburb of the Nanded town was founded by Mahmud Gavan. The pay of the captions was greatly raised. They were forced to keep their garrisons. This scheme was resented. A faster charge of treason but he actually succeeded in procuring the death of wazir Mahmud gavan. Muhammad sah to accompany him on an expedition, to Goa. They obeyed the summons the royal camp returned to Gavil and Mahur. Even before the completion of the Expeditions. Muhammad sah Bahamani died but he was succeed and he was a boy of twelve. All power in the capital passed into Kasim Barid hands. But the local Officer at Bidar. The province of Mahur remained. Kasim Bawdi held in Kandhar and Ausa as his Jagir. He did not remain quiet at the capital. On the contrary he was advanced up to Mahur, Bori and sivaganv Khudavand Khan of Mahur who occupied himself in raiding. The ravaging Amir Baridas territory in the direction of Kandhar. Mahmud Sah with him marched against Mahur. The captured it. He killed Khudavand Khan as well as his eldest son of sarza khan. Mahmudkhan’s son of the KhundavandKhan command of mahur. He was servant of Alauddin Imad Sah of Barar. Amir Barid to agree as well as Ismails proposal in a joint expedition for capture of Raicur doab. But Ismail also promised to recover of him pathri and Mahur. The plan of capture of pathri and Mahur was postponed Ismail restored Bidar to Amir Barid on condition. The cession of Kalyani and Kandhar its condition was fulfilled.

Nanded district became a scence of clashes between the armies of Tufal Khan had setout with a view to invad the Kandhar. Tufal Khan moved towards Mahur When the Ahmadnager troops were engaged in the siege of Narnala. Ibrahim
Kurb Sah of Golkonda had invaded the territory of Ahmadnager at the borders of Kandhar. Murtaza Nizam Sah ordered that the army left to besiege Mahur should proceed to reinforce the defeated garrison. Murtaza recalled Haidar Sultan who commanded the army at Kandhar and appointed Mirza Yadgar in his place on hearings of the reinforcement received by garrison in Kandhar. The Nizam sahi army of Kandhar quickly marched forward. The garrison at Kandhar was ordered to march to the assistance of Ali Adilsah but was halted at Udgir. The officers of Nizam Sah field to his camp at Mahur, Murtaza thereupon attacked the Khandesh territory by way of Rohankheda pass. But Murtaza Nizam Sah followed Sahib Khan to Udgir and thence towards Kandhar. Barar was ceded by candbibi. The queen regent of Ahmadnager to the Moghals. The province along with that parts Nanded district which formel part of the province of Barar once more after a lapse of three centuries.

Ambar sought alliance with Ibrahim Adil Sah and obtained from him. The fortress of Kandhar as a base of operations. Sah Jahan rebelled against his father. He fled to Mahur Pursued by his brother. At Mahur he left his elephant. The heavy baggage under the charge of Uday Ram and Yadav Rav while he himself fled towards Golkonda. The two officers removed his elephants from Mahur to Burhanpur. They presented them to parviz. Khan-i-Jahan had to retire from the country he was defeated and pursued. A force was sent under the command of Nasir Khan against Khandar. The Khandar was captured by Moghals in 1631 after siege lasting for 19 days. In the midst of these wars the Deccan was visited by severe famine in 1629-30, when rains failed. The district suffered with the resting the Deccan. The Moghal Deccan now consisted of 4 provinces is khandes, Berar, Telangana and Daulatabad. The province was bounded an the north by the Ajanta hills. The vainganga river from Nanded to Kandhar and Udgir.

Aurangjeb marched to Agra deposed his father and ascended the imperial throne. The subsequent years saw the growth of the power of the Marathas under the Brilliant leadership of Shivaji (1630-1680) Their ravages in the Moghal-Maratha can fight the district of Nanded was traversed Many a time by the opposing force, Sayasta Khan was seat by Aurangjeb to punish the marathas. But Shivaji by a daring said on his camp at poona wrecked the Moghal plan of subjugating the Marathas. Bahadur Khan was seat from Ahmadnager in pursuit of the Marathas. The deposited his heavy baggage at Bid Pathri and Kandhar here became to know
that the Marathas had already left Raingir after looking it. Bahadur Khan returned to Ahmadnager. The Marathas had spread in all parts of the Deccan and had ravaged the Moghal possessions. News was received that Marathas had intruded into Nanded district. The emperor Aurangjeb dispatched prince Muijuddin. The son of prince Muaggam against the marathas. Bahadur known called for equipment from his station at Nasik. The joined prince at Ram on the Bank of Godavari about 32 miles from Aurangabad. The proceeded towards Nanded. The prince halted at Nundal for a new days. Rasid Khan alias Illahmullan Khan the faujdar of Nanded paid his respect to the prince. Bahadur Khan who had left the prince an hearing of the Maratha attack was at Lahasuna in Nanded district. He left his heavy baggage with Rasid Khan for word transission to Nanded and attacking the marathas recaptured Same of the elephants. Then he camped near the Kamthana tank near. Bidar and asked for the dispatch of the heavy baggage he had left at Nanded. Bhimsen Saxena the author of the persian work tarikhe Dillcusa stayed at the army camp at Nanded and says that the campaign proved to be of great strain to the Moghal troops. Bahadur Khan the commander had to go without his tents. Food was scarce. In their long march many troopers were left behind. After many days of hard travel. They returned to the base camp at Nanded when the Moghal might was subdued. The emperor died of a broken heart. The period with essed many a running battle fought between the Maraths. The Moghal generals throught the Deccan and the district of Nanded had its own shere in this grim struggle.

The Moghal power was however exhausted. The Marathas took full advantage of this situation. They adopted guerilla tactics. The Maratha Army was pursued by Zulfikar Khan. The Moghal general as for from pandhari Mungipaithan, Hirukala, Asti paranda, Ausa, Udgir and Nanded up to the border of the subha of Hyderabad when the Aurangjeb was busy in capturing the fort of Vishal gad. Zulfikar Khan contacted the Marathas first at paranda and then at carthana. He marched thoroughberar Zulfikar Khan reached Nanded the was received by Khudabanda Khan. The faujdar of Nanded. He was so afraid of the Maratha depardations. He refused to leave nanded and arsist Zulfikar Khan in his pursuit of Maratha. Zulfikar Khan had a confrigent of about two thousand five hundred troopers. Relying upon his own strategy. The reached the town of Billoli and attacked the Marathas. He fought a running battle with the Marathas for from days till he reached kaulas an the border of Nanded. The Moghals were now short of ammunition. Zulfikar Khan
got rain for cement from Bidar and fell back towards Billoli. The Marathas had now formed them selves at Mudhol formerly in nanded district. Zulfikhar Khan took counsel with his officers and devided to attack the Maratha Concentration. He left his baggage at Billoli. The aim of the Marathas was not to win The battle but to inflict maximum losses on the enemy. There fire to keep him constantly on the run. Zulfikar Khan marched back to Billoli. The Marathas again gatherd and attacked the rearg the Moghals with guns and rifles an reaching the bank of the Godavari they withdrew. Zulfhikar Khan reached Billoli and expecting the Maratha manoeuvres from any side decided to stay on at Billoli. The Marathas were reported to be heading towards Nanded. The Zulfikar Khan left Billoli and reached Nanded before the Maratha could attack the town. The Gajiuddin Firoj Jung was appointed to the ‘Subbedari’ of Berar. He was entrusted with the task guarding the “Subha” of Telangana. Firoj jung encamped near the fort of Kandhar. In the same year Azizullah Kurbegi was appointed the ‘killedar’ of Kandhar in place of Sajavar Khan on receiving the news of the defeat which Rustum Khan had suffered at the hands of Marathas. Firoj Jung himself left Kandhar in pursesuit of the Marathas. Firoj Jung himself left Kandhar in pursuit of the Maratha forces. Khudabanda Khan was removed from the “Subhedari” of Nanded and sent as the faujdar of Bijapur.

The present district of Nanded was roughly composed of two districts. Via Mahur and Nanded. The former was included in the Subha of Berar and The latter in the Subha of Bidar. Nanded was the district headquarters ‘Savanehe Dukkan’ a Persian work of Munim Khan Aurangabadi about the administrative or ganization of there two district. It states that Mahur district was composed of 20 talukas and 1141 villages. Nanded district was composed of 30 taluka and 949 villeges. The Guru Govind Singh the tenthand last Guru of the Sikhas was in Bahadur Sah’s army Guru Govind Singh dided at Nanded in November 1708. In his nothward marched to meet Muazzam. Azam had released Sahu- The son of Sumbhaji who was in an firement. Sahu marched Southward to claim the Maratha chiefship. He claims were opposed by Tarabai. The widow of Rajaram. Tarabai established a separate principality at Kolhapur. Among the may Maratha nobles who had sided with Sahu was Parsoji Bhosle.

The Nizam assumed the viceroyalty of the six Subhas of the Deccan. The nominally in subordination to the emperor but virtually as independent ruler of the country by right of the conquest. The Nanded district thus passed under the Nizam’s
soverignty after nearly a country of direct rule by the Moghal emperors of Delhi. The Nanded was incharge of AminKhan Deccani. The son of Saikh Nizam Muqarrab Khan. The “Masir-ul-Umara” of sah Navag Khan gives the following account of Nanded and Amin Khan The “Masir-ul-umara” Says “After the grants of the sanads of “Cauth” and “Saradesmukhi” to the Marathas. I VajKhan Bahadur was appointed from the court of Delhi to the government of Berar. AminKhan Deccani Son of Khan Zaman Saikh. Nizam was put in charge of the administration of Nanded. The considerate of forty – four mahals and “Paraganas” and was spread over the present district of Nanded, Adialabad and Nizamabad owing to greed. The injustice and at the instigation of the zamindars of pargand of Bodhan appertaining to Nanded. There are an unjust quarrel with the fiefholder. As in this to psyrturvey world success in twinned with failure and fortune and misfortune come together. The Khan played away against there workless follows his amirship. His many years of reputation but at last escaped and came to Ballconda “Sayid AlamAli Khan Bahadur when he was master of the Deccan restored him to his province of Nanded and appointed him to commanded of the right wing In the “Mashrut” Mahals of Nanded he offered opposition to the collector. Although the Khan aforesaid tried to amend him He did not emerge from his ignorance and folly. When Nizam-ul-Muk due to the intrigues in the imperial court headed for the Deccan gopalsingh and his Son Palpatsingh join him. They fought bravely an the side of the Nizam against Alam Ali Khan and Dilavar Khan in the battle of Balapur. The Nizam rewarded him with the grant of Jahagir of Pargand Kandhar in the Nanded district. Gopalsingh came to be Khan as Gopalsing Kandhar vala. In the rebellion of Nasir Jung. The Son of Nizam-uk-Mulk against his father Gopalsing sent troops to help the Nizam under the Command of Jamadar Dalsingh. Even though the Gopalsingh had recevied in jahagir the pargand of Kandhar Lai Kabirsingh was kept only incharge of the town of kandhar. The killedar of the fort.
The fort of Kaulas formerly in Nanded district was in charge of Padamsingh. The youngest son so Ajayacand Gopalsingh Savai. His great grandson Dipsingh rose to fame in 1857 was of independence. Rangarav was arrested and deported for life imprisonment. The "Jahagir" of Dipsingh was confiscated. Subsequently it was from sold to his son Durjansingh. He died issued. Raghuluji entered Barar and collected cauth and Sard esmukhi in Berar in the name of Sahu. He dispatched his troops all over Berar. It defeated Sujayat Khan the deputy of the Navab of Ellicpon. Kanhoji was negotiating with the Nizam through Hirjulia Khan "the Subhedar" of Mahur. The forces of Raghuluji had laid siege to the fort of Blam. But Kanhoji escaped to Mahur hotly pursued by Raghuluji. He was taken prisoner by Raghuluji and taken to Saha. He was kept in prison at satara where he subsequently died. Tamil Beg khan was the Governor of the province of Nanded. Iradat Khan had also been posted in that region to against JamilBeg Khan. Bhaskar and Raghuluji Bhosle the generals of Sahu invaded the province of Nanded. They devastated the towns of Manvat and Indore. Hirzulla Khan the custodian of the fort of Mahur and the Governor of the surrounding territory had been reduced to great starts at the hands of Kanhoji. He now proceeded to dismantle the fort set up by kanhoji. Nizam-ul-Mulk proposed to Devgad when the Roja of Devgad surrounder and part the required tribute. Nizam-ul-Mulk Khan turned towards Hyderabad. Even before the Nizam had crossed the river Godavari on his way to Hyderabad. It was reported to him. Raghuluji Bhosle had rushed into Berar with an army. Mahamad Svidkhan Fradat Khan and JamilBeg Khan were Pursuing him. The general of Raghuluji Bhosle had with drawn towards satara. It struck Nizam-ul-Mulk that while his above mentioned generals were in pursuit of Raghuluji Bhosle Baskar might return from Satara. The devastate the districts of Nanded and medak. Under these circumstance it would not be useful to go towards Karnatak. It was necessary to counter the moves of Marathas. Nizam-ul-Mulk there fore postponed his departure to words Hyderabad.

Nizam-ul-Mulk appointed his Mir Baksi Sayyad laskar Khan to the task of pursuing Raghuluji Bhosle. He was instructed to purse Raghuluji were ever he might be and to capture him. Sultanji Nimbalkar was asked to assist Sayyad laskar Khan. Iradat Khan and JamilBeg Khan were recalled by the Nizam and posted to the region of Nanded. They were instructed to join Muhammad Sayid Khan and punish Bhaskar in case the latter invaded the district of Nanded. Nasir Jung rebelled against his father Nizam-ul-Mulk. The latter however succeeded in quelling
the rebellion of Nasir Jung was taken to the Nizam and was kindly received by
him but as a matter of precaution Nasir Jung was confined at Kandhar for same
time. In 1803 Nizam Ali Khan died he was succeeded by his son sikandar Jah.
During his time the Nizam contingent was raised recruited and trained by the
British at the expense of the Nizam. It was called upon to put down rebellion in the
territory of the Nizam of these the Hatkar rebellion in Nanded district was one.
The community of the Hatkars were a nightmare in the districts of Nanded,
Parbhani and in the Coutly across the river painganga for more than twenty years
led by their brave leader Nsvsaji Naik. They had taken possession of a number of
strongholds in the district of Nanded and in Berar. After the conclusion of the
Maratha war The Government of Hyderabad took action to deal with their rebel-
lions. The contingent forces marched against The stronghold of the hatkars at
Nowah situated in the hadgaon Taluka of the Nanded district. A party had concen-
trated at Gangakhed in the Parbhani district. They had proposed to march to Hingoli
and had left for sundrashta. When the came to know that counters persons had
been declared for finding them out. The first cavalry had already marched to
check them. They then proceeded towards Mahur. They established a camp in the
Sahasra Kunda forest an the bank of painganga. The “Jahagirs” of persons found
to have Co-operated with the Rohillas were confiscated. The numerous individu-
als were punished for taking side with the Rohillas. Maulvi Habibullah. Mir
Adalat, Nanded in his Judgement. Hijri sentenced Ghulan Nabi, Nasoyya. Katan
Daz of Jalal Lazman resident of the saul mouza. He returned to Deglur and he was
staying at the Dargah of Masthan Saheb in Deglur. Here he distributed pamphlets
and tried to raise an army. Raja Deep Singh was found Juilty by the High Court of
Hyderabad. At the same time certain tracts an the left bank of the Godavari were
ceded. The an Bned district of Berar yielding a revenue of 32 Lakhs were taken in
trust by the Brithish for the purpose specified in the treaty. The whole of Berar
had been taken with in a few months. Portion of Aurangabad district of the most of
the present Parbhani district and Hadgaon, Kinvat and Mahur taluka of Nanded
district Its formed parts of Berar wee detached from Berar and restored to the
existing Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded district.
Accordingly the first social conference was held at Kavanah in the district of Nanded in the year 1918 under the Chairmanship of Sri Sadanand Maharaj. The second conference was had in the Nanded district under the Chairmanship of Shri Keshav Rao Koratkar in 1999. The third conference was held at Nanded in the following year under the Chairmanship of Shri Waman Naik the conference passed a number of resolutions such as those for extensive Primary education. The opening of libraries in every taluka and welfare in measures for the depressed classes. There (Government) conferences succeeded in attracting the attention of both the Government. The educated classes to the need for measures for social reforms in the State. The State congress was not able to function an account of the continued ban. Thus there was no organization at medium thought which people could work unitedly and creat popular sanctions behind them. Arrest and in prisonsments were not over. Swami Ramanand Thirth and some of his Colleagues had under the ad­vice of Mahatma Gandhi, started individual ‘Satyagraha’ sjt Govindsaji Shroff and Waghmare same other active workers from Aurangabad wee arrested and imprisoned on the ground that they were communists. It was however considered advisable to hold the third session of the conference in Nanded district. umri was selected as the best venue for the session. Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya was elected president unani­mously. This session was a great stop forward and unique in several other respects. This was the first session of the Maharashtra conference in which agriculturalist in thousand had gathered to witness its proceedings.

The seven “Satyagrahas” headed by Swami Ramanand Tirth had of­fered themselves for arrest for the vindication of their right to preach the ideal of Responsible Government. Other State conference in the provincial conference prac­tically asserted this right Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya presiding over the 3 rd session of te Maharashtra conference held at umri pleaded the cause of Responsible Gov­ernment in his presidential address. The like of political workers was already in danger. Threats were being attacked. They were being shot at and murdered. The brutalmurder of Shri Govindrao Pansare brilliant and selfless worker of the State Congress at Asshapurin Nanded ditrict by an armed band. The movements of the State congress of force Hyderabad to join the Indian union was strongly attack by the communal elements. In the latter struggle thousand went to join and suffered severely at the hands of the administration. Due to the activities of the Razakars hundreds of thousands of Hindus had to flee the state and take shelter in numerous
camps set up by the sympathetic Indian opinion across the borders. The district of Nanded to had its share of public workers who fought and suffered. At last, The Government of the union moved into the Nizam State and after a brief but the brilliant police action, puts an end to the intolerable condition prevailing in the State soon after elections were held in the State and a representative Government was setup.
1.3 AGRICULTURAL CROPPING PATTERN IN NANDED DISTRICT

Nanded is one of the fertile district of Marathwada region. The main occupation of the people being agricultural. It was assumes prime importance in the economy of the district. Near about 76% of the total population of the districts depends the other and on lands for its subsistence land utilization of the average net cropped area in districts. The district has there fore been classified as a backward district by the Government of Maharashtra. Per capital income in the district was so lower. But 80% of the population depends upon agriculture which is the largest source of income generation. The development of agricultures has been slow because of the infrastructural inadequacies. It smaller land holding and low level of education of the population. The crop yields are also poorer. When compared to the state standards. The ground water potential in the district is quite good and 51% of the irrigation in the district is based on the water. There is a large scope of Ground water development. The Ground water survey and development agency has charged 1371 villages and pockets with ground water potential. According to 1991 census. Total population in the Nanded district was 2330000 out of this was 1824000 rural and 506000 was urban based. Among the factors that determine the crop pattern. The agricultural season in the district. The rainfall play an important role. About 80% of the land under cultivation is dependant on the monsoon. The district receives rains from the south-west monsoon. It commences us usually with the opening of June and lasts till the end of September. But occasionally there are north-east monsoon showers in October-November as well as ante monsoon showers sometimes in May. The winter monsoon rains are very useful for rabi crops occur in the district during January and February. The distribution of rainfall in the district is not even. The Deogir tahsil receives highest rainfall while Mukhed tahsil gets the lowest of the total rainfall about 45% takes places in August.

1.3.1 Rainfall

The rainfall is received mainly from south-west monsoon during the period from June to December. The district falls within assured rainfall zone of the state. The average rainfall is 1150 m.m. annually. The premonsoon rainfall accounts for 7% of the total rainfall. The rainfall during monsoon from June
to September from 75%. The post monsoon rainfall from October to December from 16%. The winter rainfall during January to February from remaining 2%. The Kinwat block receives the maximum rainfall and Kandhar block receives minimum. The average net cropped area in the district is 7.81% lach hectares and from about 75% of the geographical area. The cultivable area of 7.81% lach hectares pastures of 35000 hectares, forest of 86000 hectares, barren land of 57000 hectares and works out to 2.61%, 6%, 12% and 3.5% respectively of the total geographical area on the district four major irrigation projects have been completed within ten medium projects. The command area of these projects is 26400 hectares. The total irrigated agriculture land is 47000 hectares with net irrigated agriculture land being 38000 hectares. The irrigated area under wells in 29000 hectares. The district is predominantly engaged in growing Kharif crops although Rabi crops are also taken. The total cropped area is 781000 hectares with an area of 752000 hectares area under Kharif. The long term crops and 29000 hectares under the Rabi crops. The principal Kharis food crop is Jowar and cash-crop is cotton. The other Kharif crops are paddy, tur, mung, udid etc. The principal Rabi crops are Jowar and wheat. The major of perennial crops are sugarcane and banana. There has been perceptible change in the area under cultivation of different crops. The area under cash crops has shown increasing trend. But the similarly are under high yielding varieties has been increasing over the years. Agriculture being a seasonal occupation does not give full time employment to those who are dependent on it. This seasonal nature of agriculture in the district can be attributed. But the dependance of agriculture on the monsoon and inadequate irrigation facilities. The crops that are taken during the monsoon period are Kharif crops. The late monsoon crops are the Rabi crops which consist of jowar, gram, wheat, oilseeds etc. The Rabi crops are grown with the help of irrigation. The occasional fair weather showers due in November. The Kharif crops are shown in the second fortnight of June and reaped in Septembers to October. The Rabi crops are generally shown in November and harvested in march.
1.3.2 Soil:

Soil of the five soil forming factors topography shows dominating influence on soil variations in the district. The average rainfall in the district is 1150mm. annually. The district is covered by the geological formation of deccan trap. The development of soil is mainly influenced by the topographical situations soils along the bank of rivers are deep and clayey. The main river in the district is Godavari which flows nearly through the centre of the district. The tributaries of this river painganga, manar and Manjara have also deep along their banks except for the depth. The soil of the district do not show much variation in physical and chemical properties. Agriculture and forests are the two important heads of land utilizations in the district. Forests cover only 7.5% area of the district whereas about 66% of the total land is under cultivation. In the absence of major irrigation facilities second crops are produced on a very small scale. The pastures cultureable waste fallows and barren land account for a considerable area of land in the district of the total area of land that is brought under cultivations 65% is utilized for producing food-grains. Jowar is the staple crop in the district and covers about 58% plus occupy 45% and cotton is grown on 27% of the total area under cultivation. The total area under forest in the district is 86000 hectares and falls under two categories reserved and protected. It is a dry mixed deciduous type with tease are salar, dhavada, tembumi, Khair,ain, moyana. Furniture industry is only prominent industry which utilizes the forest produce. The Nanded division had under taken schemes of afforest atom during the five year plan to bring more areas under forest and to stop the erosion. These works were carried out in the degraded forests mostly in Kandhar and Deglur taluka. The size of agricultural holdings in the absence of state regulations. In that regard in determined by factors such as growth of population laws of inheritance. These factors reduce the size of holdings and create impediments in increasing agricultural output. Among the measures taken by the Government to remove these impediments, consolidation. The uneconomic holding helps increase the agricultural outrun. Though the scheme of consolidation of holding has not been introduced in the district. The provisions of the Bombay prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holding Act. 1947 have been enforced in the district. The maharashtra agricultural lands ceiling on holding act. is in force
in the district since 26 January 1962. Kinwat, Nanded and Mukhed have been notified with different ceiling areas for dry crop land. The holders of land in excess of the ceiling limits cannot transfer such land. The collector determines the surplus lands and takes over the possession of the same. But such as surplus lands are then vested in the state Government. The Act, however provides for payments of compensation to the holders. The distribution of surplus lands to landless person. In the presence of uneconomic holdings continued subdivision and fragmentation of land. The apathy of farmers towards the use of modern agricultural implements and techniques. The goal of increase in agricultural production can be achieved by imposing ceiling on holding of land and by encouraging farmers by giving them. The necessary help both in kind and money. But still more could be achieved by resorting to co-operative farming. Which holds out a good promise for bringing about an increase in the agricultural output under co-operative farming each cultivators retains his right in his own land. But the agricultural operations are carried out jointly

1.3 Co-operative farming has the following features:

Land is formed into a single units. Rights of ownership are retained by members who from a co-operative farming society management of the co-operative farm is carried on jointly. All the members are paid for their work profit after allowing for all the expenses and after setting aside some portion of it as respective. It is distributed among the members co-operative farming is jointly farming co-operative. Better farming co-operative tenowat and collective farming. The land of small of ownership is retained by individual members themselves. Land is also purchase or taken on lease. The management and cultivation of the pooled land are carried on by the society. All the advantages of large scale farming The co-operative farming into improve the methods of cultivation. While the society under takes to supply better seeds manure and other necessary materials. The individuals retain the right of ownership and management. The society also provides storage as well as irrigation facilities and marketing of the product after pooling, cleaning and grading it. A society owns lands or gets it. This land is divided into a number of blocks and given an rent to the different cultivators. The society gives its members all facilities regarding seeds, finance and implements. This type of farming is
suitable where new land is to be brought under cultivation. When land is owned or taken on lease by the society. The cultivation is carried on by the society itself. No dividend is paid on the share capital. Members are paid wages for their work. in case of profit a bonus is paid in proportion on their wages. Members are at liberty to withdraw from such a society. In which case they get back their capital. There is no State interference with the working of these society in regard to production or price policy. The co-operative farming society with their planned agricultural production introduction of systematic rotation of crops improved varieties of seeds etc. are gaining importance in the district. The Nanded district grows a variety of cereals such as jowar, wheat rice etc. Jowar is grown in both the seasons kharif as well as rain but the kharif jowar is more popular. Jowar requires deep and heavier soils and rainfall ranging for good yield. In addition to the usual local varieties the improved strains But rain prior to the appearance of heads is very useful. While rain during flowing and seed formation states affects the crops. Rabbi Jowar gives goods result. If it receives rainfall during September and October.

The land is ploughed and harrowed and kept ready for sowing by the ends of time. Some time oils seeds or pulses are grown as mixtures with kharif jowar. The kharif jowar is sown with help of seeds drill in June-July. well as harvested in October. November, while rain jowar is sown in October-November and harvested in February - March. Jowar is also grown as hot weather crop for fodder where irrigation facilities are available. When it is produced for fodder the seed is sown thick. The Jowar crop is susceptible to various pests and diseases. An account of which is given separately. Birds are also destructive to jowar which requires watering of the cropped field especially morning and evening. Jowar is the staple food of the people of the district. The flour of its grain is used in the preparation of bread. The grain is also consumed as popped corn. Rice is a rain fed crop and grown almost all over the district. Rice for its best result requires warm and moist climate. The heavy rain fall and soil of various kinds such as shallow to heavy and sweet to salt lands. The cultivation of paddy consists of various stages such as raising of seedlings on specially prepared. The seeds beds after the monsoon sets in ploughing transplanting of the seedlings in July. Wheat occupied of land the crop can be
produce either in the kharif or rabbi season. In the kharif season it is generally
grown in deep black and retentive soils. If it is produced as an irrigated crop
in the rabbi season. It is sown in well-drained lighter soils. The dry crop is
some time sown alone or mixed with safflower. The irrigated crop is also
rotated with cotton, Jowar, groundnut etc. Wheat crop requires well distrib-
uted rain fall during the monsoon. But good soaking rains during September
and October as well as dry and cold weather. The land is ploughed before the
commencement of rains. After words about the seeds are generally drilled in
the district. Or They are threshed and winnowed. The varieties of wheat crop
produced in the district.

1.3 (B) The following compared Glance of Agricultural
Table No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Agricultural</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Geographical area in Hec</td>
<td>1036.00</td>
<td>30758.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total Forest area in Hec</td>
<td>86.00</td>
<td>5277.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total Geographical area %</td>
<td>8.36</td>
<td>17.16</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Non - Agricultural land in Hec</td>
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<td>2948.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Non - Cultivable land :-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Pasture land in Hec</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Land under trees and shrubs</td>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>222.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Cultivable waste</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>890.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Waste land</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>2149.00</td>
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### 1.3.2 Land under crop cultivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
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<th>1995-96</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Net Agricultural land under cultivation of crops in Hec</td>
<td>752.00</td>
<td>17911.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>Land under double cropping Hec.</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>3416.00</td>
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<td>iii)</td>
<td>Total Agricultural land under crop Cultivation in Hec</td>
<td>781.00</td>
<td>21327.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv)</td>
<td>Irrigated Agricultural land :-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Net irrigated land in Hec.</td>
<td>47.00</td>
<td>3287.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Total irrigated land in Hec</td>
<td>47.00</td>
<td>3287.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>Agricultural land under cultivation of important food crop</td>
<td>417.00</td>
<td>13275.00</td>
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<td>vi)</td>
<td>Land Holding :-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2 Hec</td>
<td></td>
<td>644.00</td>
<td>3297.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Above 10 Hec</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Revenue Recovery in lacs</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>8500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995 - 96</td>
<td>5517.00</td>
<td>189343.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zilla Parishad C’ess</td>
<td>Nill</td>
<td>Nill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panchayat Samuti C’ess</td>
<td>Nill</td>
<td>Nill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii)</td>
<td>Co-operative Sectors 1995 - 96 :-</td>
<td>3801.00</td>
<td>139089.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Co-operative Society No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Primary Agricultural Co-operative credit Society</td>
<td>954.00</td>
<td>20137.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Members of primary Agricultural Co-operative credit Society</td>
<td>402.00</td>
<td>9062.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Dairy Society</td>
<td>890.00</td>
<td>20038.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Amount &amp; loan distributed by PACS</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>1497.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii)</td>
<td>No. of irrigation projects completed under June 1996 and their command area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Major projects No.</td>
<td>04.00</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Medium projects No</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>177.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Command area a &amp; b Hec.</td>
<td>264.00</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Area under will irrigated land in Hec.</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>1371.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources - Hand Book of Nanded District)
District Block Profiles

Table No. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Items &amp; Information available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>Items and Information available do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hadgaon</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kinwat</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Billoli</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mukhed</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kandhar</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The location of Nanded District

A) Location

Table No. 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Nanded</th>
<th>Hadgaon</th>
<th>Kinwat</th>
<th>Bhokar</th>
<th>Billoli</th>
<th>Degloor</th>
<th>Mukhed</th>
<th>Kandhar</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No of Towns</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No of inhabite</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No of gram sabhas</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) Total Population

a) Rural Population:
255727, 246189, 220727, 167130, 293315, 132732, 184897, 320310, 1821027

b) Urban population:
322809, 16471, 21926, 8310, 47602, 36624, 19651, 31680, 505073

c) Total population:
578536, 262660, 242653, 175440, 340917, 169356, 204548, 351990,
d) Population of S.C -
22000, 15000, 9000, 14000, 44000, 26000, 36,000, 32000, 198000
e) Population of S. T.
8000, 30000, 51000, 21000, 30000, 12000, 17000, 9000, 178000

B) Occupational Distribution :
  i) Cultivators :
36497, 37379, 36139, 25850, 49118, 16769, 24747, 50824, 277323, 16769, 24747, 50824, 277323.
  ii) Agricultural labours :
31730, 43343, 42685, 22517, 28400, 24412, 21003, 31624, 245714.
  iii) Allied Activities (Agri)
1760, 440, 660, 550, 2200, 1100, 990, 880, 8580.

C) Distribution of Area
  i) Geographical Area :
100000, 152600, 201200, 108200, 148100, 67500, 93400, 162200, 1033200.
  ii) Netcultivation Area :
70200, 108000, 105000, 82700, 101900, 49700, 64600, 137700, 719800.
  iii) Fallows :
15600, 8500, 6500, 7700, 18300, 12550, 12100, 3400, 84600
  iv) Cultivable waste :
2000, 3300, 6200, 1500, 12800, 1100, 1300, 3400, 31600.
  v) Forest :
1200, 11900, 57300, 13200, 7800, 900, 3300, 2300, 97900.
  vi) Barren - un- cultivable :
1000, 3300, 6000, 2700, 1500, 2100, 1800, 2600, 21000.
  vii) Trees / Shrubs / Fruit / Crops :
200, 100, 2100, 700, 300, 200, 300, 300, 4200

D) Irrigation :
  i) Net Irrigated Area (Ha.) :
21568, 6177, 2588, 3796, 11788, 3175, 2959, 902, 52953
  ii) % of irrigated of Net Area :
8.50, 6.13, 1.20, 2.44, 2.90, 5.80, 3.90, 3.80, 4.33
iii) Mode of irrigation :-
   a) Wells [ Dug wells, Borewells ]
      4710, 1759, 1558, 892, 1011, 805, 1091, 3419, 15245.
   b) Canals :-
      835, 573, 194, 176, 436, 1165, 376, 89, 3948.
   c) Ponds, Tanks and others :-
      105, 1842, 218, 125, 1256, 130, 361, 329, 4366.
   d) Average Rain fall [ inmms ]
      1146, 1501, 1209, 870, 829, 924, 795, 1136, 1051.

E) Cropping Pattern :-

i) Double / Multiple cropped Area :-
   7789, 4730, 380, 1251, 18443, 9749, 3908, 1276, 47526.

ii) % of cropped area (Double / Multiple) :-
   10.22, 4.17, 0.38, 1.66, 19.41, 19.38, 5.24, 1.72, 7.77

iii) Gross cropped area in Hec. :-
   76200, 113400, 100300, 75300, 95000, 50300, 74600, 74400, 659500.

iv) Area under main crops in Hec. :-
   a) Paddy :- 4000, 4500, 4790, 4500, 6600, 1700, 2800, 3500, 32390
   b) Towar :- 20300, 54050, 36415, 24100, 37300, 14300, 30200,
      63800, 280465.
   c) All pulses :- 11200, 12500, 13098, 11900, 29000, 11860, 14700,
      15600, 119858.
   d) All oilseeds :- 3655, 3345, 6219, 2263, 11386, 6292, 5372,
      11630, 50162
   e) Cotton :- 24000, 40900, 47410, 28200, 31500, 11100, 15500,
      3250, 231110.
   f) Sugarcane :- 2800, 800, 2000, 640, 2100, 1800, 600, 2700, 13440
The size of holding in Agricultural census fertilizers equipments.

Table No. 5

F) **Size of Holding** :-
(No. of holding as per latest Agricultural census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Less than 1 Hectares</td>
<td>66233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Between 1 to 2 Hectares</td>
<td>91949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Between 2 to 4 Hectares</td>
<td>93427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Between 4 to 10 Hectares</td>
<td>55265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Above 10 Hectares</td>
<td>5450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G) **Fertilizers** :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Intonnes/Kgs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Consumption of chemical fertilizers</td>
<td>142513[tonnes]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H) **Farm Equipments** :-
1. No. of Tractors :-
   66.30, 1.5, 27, 9, 1, 20, 159.
2. Irrigation pumsets :-
   b) Ele Motors pumsets :- 263, 103, 77, 76, 88, 83, 93, 304, 1087.
3. No. of powers threshess :- 183, 184, 75, 69, 43, 4.63, 176, 797.

I) **No. of Co-operative Bank** :-
   a) D. C. C. Bank Ltd. :- 35, 17, 14, 14, 33, 12, 15, 32, 172.
   b) MSCARDC Bank Ltd :- 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 9.
   c) Urban Co-operative Bank :- 6, -, -, -, -, 1, -, 1, 8.
J) Co-operatives:


b) No. of PACS own/hird for storage facilities: 10, 11, 17, 9, 23, 12, 14, 20, 116.

c) No. of village co-operative society registered and no of society functioning: 123, 92, 127, 113, 165, 92, 96, 73, 975.

The performance of Nanded District under annual credit plan for the periods 1995-96, 1996-97 and up to December 1997 is reviewed as under.

Annual Credit Plans of Crop and Term loans

Table No. 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Up to Outlay</th>
<th>Dec. 1997 Achievements</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop loans</td>
<td>775740</td>
<td>64570</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term loan</td>
<td>72065</td>
<td>190657</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>986738</td>
<td>582138</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop loans</td>
<td>759223</td>
<td>425008</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>236034</td>
<td>203569</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Sources: Hand book of Nanded district.]

1.3.3 Agricultural crop loans

As against an accepted level of Rs. 9867.38 lacs the bank have disbursed crop loans to the tune of Rs. 5821.38 lacs. The achievement of 59% in financial terms is considered satisfactory as at the end of December 97 and the same is expected to be 100% by the end of March 98. The State Bank of India is only the bank having achieved performance to the extent of 167% by December 97 further the monsoon rains were erratic and post monsoon rains received in the month of November and Dec. 97 were harmful to the Kharif crop like Cotton, Hybrid, Jowar and also long term crops like Banana, Sugarcane etc. as yield of cotton crop has come down by 60 to 70% however rabi crop like wheat are expected to...
be good due to post monsoon rains. The sugarcane plantation was also on low long during 97-98 as sugar facilities and factories due to shortage of funds did not effect payment in time. The overall crop position in the district is fairly satisfactory.

1.3.4 Agriterms loan:

The banks in the district have disbursed Agri term loans of Rs.2035.69 lacs against the commitment of Rs. 2360.34 lacs. The achievement is 86% which is considered excellent. The excellent performance is attributed to the higher achievements by bank of India is 32%. Maharathwada Gramin Bank 145% state Bank of Hyderabad 300%.

Agriculture term loans & Agri Allied Activities.

Table No. 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Irrigation</td>
<td>16830</td>
<td>45027</td>
<td>267 %</td>
<td>108776</td>
<td>30316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Equip Others</td>
<td>15928</td>
<td>42707</td>
<td>268 %</td>
<td>51847</td>
<td>44330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3380</td>
<td>9093</td>
<td>269 %</td>
<td>16694</td>
<td>114093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubTotal</td>
<td>36138</td>
<td>96873</td>
<td>265 %</td>
<td>177317</td>
<td>188739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agri Allied Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>7209</td>
<td>19423</td>
<td>269 %</td>
<td>41778</td>
<td>21803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultary</td>
<td>1304</td>
<td>30513</td>
<td>269 %</td>
<td>5205</td>
<td>3741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>27414</td>
<td>73848</td>
<td>269 %</td>
<td>20510</td>
<td>21734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>35927</td>
<td>96784</td>
<td>269 %</td>
<td>67493</td>
<td>42278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>72055</td>
<td>193657</td>
<td>269%</td>
<td>244810</td>
<td>236017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources - Hand Book Nanded District)
1.3.5 Agricultural and allied activities:-

Considering the agricultural characteristics of the district, the development of agricultural production assumes prime importance in the overall development of the district. Jowar, cotton, pulses, sugarcane, and banana are the main crops of the district.

Agricultural development of Zillaparishad is prompting cultivation of high yielding varieties. The following schemes are implemented in the district of zilla parishad with the help of training and visit system:

1) Intensive cotton development programme.
2) National oilseeds development programme.
3) Special foodgrains production programme
4) Special component plan for SC/NB Farmers.
5) MADA & OTSP schemes for Tribal farmers.
6) Drip Irrigation scheme
7) Biogas scheme.

1.3.6 Intensive Cotton development programme:-

The main object of the scheme is to increase per hectare field of cotton following improved agricultural practices are being adopted.

1) To increase the area integrated new irrigation projects.
2) To supply the quality seed of recommended varieties of cotton.
3) To educate the cotton growers for adoption of improved agricultural practices.
4) To organize demonstration for adoption of plant protection measures and clean picking etc. 50% subsidy of plant protection equipments limited to Rs. 300/- is available under the scheme. Similarly subsidy for sprinkler irrigation
has been introduced from 91-92 sprinkler subsidy for small holders is 50% limited to Rs. 10,000/- whereas for others farmers it is 25% limited to Rs. 5000/-.

During the year 97-98 target of 155 sprinklers is proposed under the scheme.

1.3.7 National Oilseeds Production Programme:-

Oilseeds crops occupy an important position in the agricultural economy of the district. Which contributes about 14% of total crops in the district. The important oilseeds crops are groundnut, sunflower, safflower. It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Central share is 75%.

1.3.8 Strategy for increasing oil seeds productions.

1. Increasing area under summer groundnut.
2. Distribution of seed, mini kits on nominal rates.
3. Subsidy for high yielding varieties seeds.
4. Subsidy for ground nut seed treatment 50% or 55% per 10g. on pesticides.
5. Subsidy for sprinkler is as in cotton scheme.
6. Subsidy on plant protection for oil seeds.
7. Subsidy for distribution of improved Agricultural implements.
8. Organizing oil seed crop demonstrate.
9. Subsidy for uses of Gypsum of Rs. 300 M.T.

1.3.9 The Special food grains production programme.

[ Jowar and following foget's were fixed for the year 1997 - 98]  

Table No. 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievement Up to February 98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plant protection (Ha.)</td>
<td>8215</td>
<td>7925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Crop Protection (Tons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>implements</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Improved implement</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Demonstration</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources - Hand book of Nanded District)
1.3.10 Integrated paddy development programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Distribution of certified seed</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plant protection (ha)</td>
<td>8300</td>
<td>7005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Plant protection implements</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Power Tillers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Improved implements</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.4 Special component plan for SC/NB farmers

In order to assist scheduled caste / Nave Buddhist farmers and to bring them above the poverty line by increasing the farm production and by increasing productivity The development of their farm lands, supply of inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides improved implements etc. At subsidized cost a family oriented programme will be implemented by selecting 70 SC/NB farm families per Panchayat samiti block having holding up to five hectares. The total non-agricultural income below Rs. 4800 p.a. The limit of assistance per schedule cast / Navbuddha farmer who will be selected. For programmes would be Rs. 9650/- farmers proposed programme for 1998 - 99 is for 250 beneficiaries.

4 (A) MADA and OTSP schemes for Tribal farmers (MADA Modified area development Approach.)

MADA The scheme is implemented in Hadgaon and Bhokar blocks. Tribal farmers are selected for the benefit of subsidy input supply and bullock pair / casts are subsidy component of the scheme. Inputs like seeds, pesticides are given to selected tribal farmers for two years. Input subsidy is Rs. 650/- per year per farmers. Another component of bullock pairs / carts is provided with the help of bank and 50 % subsidy is limited to Rs. 3500/-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>No. of. Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hadgaon</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OTSP (Other Tribal sub-plan) This Programme is similar to MADA and 5 farmers belonging to scheduled tribes from each block are given the benefit of 50% subsidy for purchase of bullock pair / carts. Thus during the year 1997-98, 58 farmers will gate benefit under the scheme.

4 (B) Drip Irrigation Scheme

The scheme is implemented to enable the farmers to make effective and optimum use of available water and is beneficial particularly for the Horticultural crops. Subsidy available under the scheme.

The Drip Irrigation scheme 1997-98

Table No. 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>For small &amp; marginal farmer having land</td>
<td>up to 2 Ha. 50% of project cost or 20000 / which ever less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Farmers having 2 to 6 Ha. Of land</td>
<td>35% of project cost or Rs. 14000 / which ever less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Farmers having more than 6 Ha. Of land</td>
<td>30% of there project cost or Rs. 12000 / which ever less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A target of 250 drip sets is proposed for 1997-98

4 (C) Horticulture

The horticulture department of state Government implements programme in the district through Deputy director of Horticulture at the district Headquarters. Horticulture department arranges to supply required seedling and grafts to the small and marginal farmers. A subsidy of 33% of the bank loan is sanction and distributed after the bank loan is given.
4 (D) Minor Irrigation

The Executive Engineer minor Irrigation Division Nanded is in charge of the development programmes under taken in the district to super vise the work of medium and minor irrigation projects. The following medium projects are in operation there in Kinwat, one in Billoli, one in Degloor, one in Mukhed and two in Kandhar block which irrigates 4119 Ha Of land.

According to the report of the Ground water Survey and development. Additional 75200 new walls can be dug in the district. MSEB provides electric connections to about 2000 farmers annually. Equipment's like electric motor, diesel engines and farm equipment's like tractors power threshers. With the increased farm mechanization the servicing and repairing units are fast comparing up particularly at Taluka headquarters.

(i) Seed :- The field is ploughed and harrowed three times before the monsoon sets in. The tobacco seed is sown in the seedbeds during the first fortnight of July and the seedling are trines planted by about the third week of August. When the are about 127.0 mm high (5 mm). The seedlings are raised in quantities larger than the actual requirements as very often a part there of becomes unusable. They are usually protected from the sun by covering them with straw. The crop is grown primarily for leaves. The lower under - developed leaves and branches are removed. The tops of the plants are also nipped off after 60 days from transplanting. About ten to twelve leaves are allowed to remain. The crops be comes ready for harvest between November and Febru­ary. When the leaves become slightly hard and yellow with brownish sports. The plants are cut and dried in the sun. Water mixed with cow-urine is sprinkled over them. Damp plants are then mixed with surd grass and closely packed in a stacked under weights for ten days. During period the process of fermentation is almost over The leaves are then bundle together and ready for sale. As well as Betel- leaf a garden crop is also grown on a very small-scale in the district. The crop needs well drained deep and fertile alluvial soil. Nagvel pane are obtained from the creepers cultivated for the sake of leaves. The crop is mostly irrigated by well water planting is done with cuttings obtained from the healthy mature plants. Numerous trees such as shevri, parngra, are planted. But so as to provide support to the battle leaves creepers. The garden is pro-
(ii) **Groundnut** : - Groundnut is growing throughout the district mostly it is produced as a dry crop. Light sand soiled and good alluvial loans are favorable for groundnut. It is also grown on medium black and deep soil. The crop is usually shown in June-July and harvested in November to December. It is a good rotational crop for Jowar. The fields are ploughed and borrowed twice or thrice up to the middle of June. The seeds are then drilled. After showing the lands is leveled and the seeds covered most of the progressive cultivators apply manure. The crops is intercultured with the local hopes. The groundnut oil is extensively used for domestic consumption. It also used for the manufacturing of soap and synthetic ghee. The leaves and branches of the plants from excellent fodder.

(iii) **Safflower** : - Safflower is grown both as a rain fed and an irrigated crop on black and high alluvial soils, usually it is taken as mixed crops with wheat, gram, Jowar etc. The crop is shown in October - November and harvested in February - March. The soil preparations are the same as the ones given to the crop along with which it is grown. The whole plants are pulled out and are stracked for a few days. After drying the seeds are threshed by beating with sticks. The young tender lives of safflower plants are eaten as a vegetable. Kardı oil is extensively used in cooking, oil cake is used as cattle food, chillis are grown under a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. However black and loamy soils give best results. The chillis crop through it is mainly grown in kharif season. Can be produced in the rubby reason as well chilli are generally grown as an isolated crop. The seedling are grown in seed beds and are transplanted in the field. It is thoroughly cultivated and manurred. A little quantity of manure is given and a little padding of soil round the steam. As well as close to the ground is done. The picking continues for three or four months. The irrigated chilli crop lates longer and also yields more than the un-irrigated crop. The green as well as red chillis are harvested. The chillis are used extensively in chutneys and pickles. It is very common in the daily food preparations. The varieties such as lavangi and long narrow and tapering are grown in the district.
(iv) **Coriander** : Kothimbir (coriander) is the generally grown on black clayey and red laomy soils. Its green leaves are used as vegetables and for favoring many dishes. It is cultivated mainly for its seeds. Sometimes it is grown as a mixed crop. When it is raised for seeds, it is shown in September and harvested after about three months. According to lasun (Garlic) is extensively used in chutneys in seasoning vegetables. It gives best results, when the produced in black soil usually the crop is cultivated alone. It requires water every ten days. The little bulbs are separated and broadest in October in specially prepared beds. Two are three hand weddings are also done specially prepared beds. The crop becomes ready for harvesting after about five months. The sugarcane is grown in rich black manured soil. It is grown especially on water-logged patches where no other crop thrives well. Generally it is not planted in the same field more than once in three years. The field is ploughed again for mixing the manure thoroughly with soil. The heavy clouds are reduced to dust by means of a wooden mallet. It is finally ploughed and made into ridges and furrows. The necessary channels for irrigation are prepare before planting is done.

(v) **Gaoran variety** : The Gaoran variety is grown extensively in the district. The improved strains such as G6, G46, Buri, B-147, 170 CO2, are also introduced in the district. The breeding work for evolving with resistant strains superior to Gaorani 46 in yield ginning outturn and fiber length has been in process at the cotton Research station at Nanded picking starts by the end of October and it is over by the end of December. The sann hemp requires moderate rainfall and clayey loams; black and lateritic soils usually it is grown in the kharif seasons. This crop is mainly produced for green manuring. It is green tops are also used for folder when it is grown for manuring it is heavy log roller and it is ploughed. The sann decays within five weeks and thus adds nitrogen to the soils. When the crop is sown for fibre the plants are either cut or uprooted at the flowering stages. After a few days the stalls are tied in bundles. The placed in water and are allowed to ret for about eight days. The bade of the fibre is peeled at and beaten on stone. The ambadi (Deccan hemp) is generally grown in the Khan of season it is more or less as a mixed crop. It gives best results in the alluvial and medium deep soils. Water-loosing at the seedling stages are attest the crop. The field is then lard out for
irrigation Inter crops like vegetables are grown for a couple of years. Until a year the trees begin to bear fruit. The plant starts blossoming after three years. Fruit bearing trees are given heavy doses of manure. If the tree is watered throughout the year. It gives three crops. Well established plantations are not watered after rain hence get rest during the hot and cold weather. In February - March the soil is dug up and roots are laid bare for a fortnight. But before the plants shed all leaves manure is put in and beds are formed in the beginning of April Two weeks after wards the orchard is irrigated. The later treatment consist of keeping as at weeds and loosening surface soil around stems. Tall branches are lowered and feed to are another so that side shoots may have room for growth. The fruit may develop property. Peru plantation lases for about twenty years depending upon the nature of the soil and the care taken. The fruit is very popular among all classes of people. It is eaten both raw and in several kinds of preservatives and Jellies.

(vi) Fruit :- Keli (Banana) is the most important fruit grown in the district. It is product in deep and retentive clayey soils with good drainage. After preparation the field is manured with fifty cart. Loads of farm yard manure per acre. No pits are dug but cross wise shallow furrows in loose surface soil. But usually between June and August. As well as sometimes in October are prepared watering is done in September and continued till the advent of the monsoon. Spacing of the crop depends on the variety grown. Irrigation beds are prepared. Top dressing of oil. Cake is given during the third and the fourth months earthing up is also done. The crop takes about a year and half after planting to mature. Banana is harvested. When it gets rounded. Its dry peels begin to drop. Banana can be grown thrice or even more in the same field. It is a highly nutritious fruit.

(vii) Other crops :- Fodder consists of stalks of Jowar, bajra, maize that are tied in bundles. The stalks of pulse crop groundnut crops. At may places Jowar is grown principally for folder where ever irrigation facilities are available. Cakes of groundnuts and safflower are also utilized as a folder and are supposed to be the best food for livestock. The live-stock through non-descriptor, continues to be a valuable possession of the agriculturist in the district. The agricultural economy is dependent on the cattle. The agricultural operations such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing etc. are including irrigation and thresh-
ing are done by the draught animals. The live-stock broadly includes bovine, ovine and poultry. Bovine includes cattle and buffaloes. Ovine covers sheep and goats. While poultry is comprised of ducks and fowls. The red-Kandhar animals having similar qualities of beoni breed are found in Kandhar taluka. The artificial in seminarian sub-centre have been established at all the head quarters of the Panchayat samiti in the district. The district artificial insemination centre has also been sanctioned at Nanded. In addition to these one veterinary hospital at Nanded ten veterinary dispensaries located at Kandhar, Kinwat, Deglur, Biloli, Bhokar, Hadgaon, Mukhed, Kalambhar, Dharmabad. Narsi. The 33 veterinary aid centre are carrying out cattle development of the activities such as treatments of sick animals, control of cattle epidemics and castrations.

Farmers keep seed out of their previous crop. It is also bought from the local merchants. It is the common practice among the agriculturists to borrow seeds from big cultivators and return the same after the harvest. The Department of agricultural also provides seeds of improved variety to the farmers. Quality seed supply has become a permanent feature of the development programme undertaken by the department. In addition there are ten tahasil seeds farms in the district which multiply the seeds of improved strains of the kharif and rabbi, Jowar, wheat, gram, paddy, tur, mug, groundnut, and cotton. In addition to the various methods and as better. Seeds irrigation facilities which are applied for increasing the yield of agriculture. The use of fertilizers also helps in boosting the agricultural output. The use of fertilizers not only increase production but also helps the soils in retaining their fertility. Generally farmers manure their farms with cattle dung, dung of sheep and goats, farm refuse and stable litter.

The practice of converting town and farm refuse into compost manure is also becoming popular with the agriculturist. Pits are dug and filled with farm refuse cattle-dung, stable litter. The contents are allowed to decompose. The pits are opened after a certain period. Generally a year and farm yard manure. This produced becomes ready for distribution among the farmers. The fertilizer and varietal trails on cultivators fields has been brought into operation. The trails are being conducted in Nanded district. Jowar stem borer the caterpillar with dark brown head. minutes dots on the apical margin. The white hind wings hars inside the steam thus causing the drying of the centrals shoots. The caterpillars
feed internally and as such only the following preventive measures are practicable. The plants showing dead hearts should be pulled out and destroyed. The stubble's also should be collected and burnt. After harvesting the crop. The stalks should be stored in the form of cut fodder. The caterpillars are active only at night. During the day they remain hidden under stubble's. The pest assures epidemic form when a long dry spell follows a good start of the monsoon. The army worms can completely defoliate the plants as they feed in a group.

Aphids they are mostly wingless but they become winged at the time of maturity of the crop. Mostly they remain stationary on the lower. Surface of leaves and suck the sap. The pest can be controlled by spraying no contain sulfate. The suck the sap from leaves and tender shoots. They leaves then become eddesh. If the attack is severe the leaves dry up and wither the spraying of sulfur, line sulfur, or any acaricide like eremite helps in controlling the pest.

The cotton spotterd boll-worm have two species adults of one species have pale white upper wings with a broad greenish band. In the middle while the adults of the other species have completely green upper wings. Caterpillars of both the species are brownish white with dark head. A number of black and brown spots on the body. The caterpillars bore into the growing shoots. The buds and bolls are shed but if they remain on the plans. They are open prematurely. The pest is active through the year. The pest is an internal feeder. No insecticide measures have been found as yet. The stubble's should be removed and destroyed immediately after harvesting the crop. The nymphs as well as adults pierce the plant tissues and suck the cell sap. The leaves of the plant etiolate and dry up. The pest is active during the monsoon season. The caterpillars roll up the leaves and feed from the margin. Damp and cloudy weather favors the growth of the pest. During winter the caterpillars hibernate in plant debris. For controlling the pest the affected crop may be dusted. The pest known as red cotton bug which sucks the plants sap can also be controlled by the spraying Paddy gall fly the young larva creeps down the leaf sheath enters into the bud and spoils it. This bud cannot produce the normal steam to bear and earthen. The pest is active during tillering stage of paddy. No satisfactory chemical measures have yet been devised to control the serious pest. Rice hispa, Karpa both beetles and grubs injure the leave of the paddy prior to flowering. They eat leaves in characteristic parallel lines on the leaf surface. Carbs, Khekade the
polyphagus crabs cut the tender Paddy crop. They also make holes in the embankments. Thus not allowing storage of water necessary for paddy growth. The fumigation of burrows by cyanogas, though very costly. Controls the crabs effectively. The caterpillar has a black head and dark spotted body. Each dark spot bees a hair. The damage done by the pest is similar to that of the Jowar stem-borer. The controlling measure of the pest are also the same described under joker stem borer.

The aphids are small and black insects. They suck the sap from the tender part of plants. The caterpillars are very small. They eat leaves and defoliate the crop. The pest can be controlled by dusting. The caterpillars enter the plants by making holes in the stalks. They bore and thus the central shoots dry up. As the pest is an internal feeder no insecticides measures are found effective. Only preventive measures such as removal of affected plants early planting can be tried to control the pest. The presence of maggots in the young flower buds and the irritation which causes gall formation ultimately affect buds. The later on wither without bearing fruit. Only preventive measures such as removal of infected buds can be applied as no insecticide measures are worked out yet. When Jowar is affected by the grain smut the airheads then the necks are attacked and turned black if it is late the neck do not support the weight of the pinnacle. The disease can be controlled by seed treatment with Organo mercurial seeds. When the crop is affected by the disease, pustules appear mostly on stems and also on leaves. These when rubbed by the thumb. Exude a brownish red power on the surface of the thumb. The disease in manifested only when the ear heads are formed as black ear loose blackish power is formed in place of grains.

Whitish patches appear on both the sides of the leaves. Affected blossoms fail to set in fruit. Young berries may drop. When affected in early stages and in the advanced stages berries crack. The disease manifests. On vine stems and young shoots same dark sports appear on leaves. Later the spots turn into holes. Whitish coating appears on the inflorescence later on this coating turns black. All Arial plant are affected on which a concur appears in the form of raised Corey sports orange to brownish in color. Reddish brown pustules appear on lower surface of leaves some times the disease severe defoliation. Under the ryotwari system each field is considered a holding. The ryot hold directly the state. The holder of the fielders called pattadar. The right of occupancy depends
on the regular payment of the assessment. The pattadar and in case of failure to meet the demand. He forfeits his right in such a case the land reverts to the state. The right of occupancy is sold by auction to satisfy the demand for arrears. The period of holding is nominally one year. If the holder pays the assessment and dues regularly, he may retain his land indefinitely. A pattadar may relinquish his land by giving due notice of his intention. The system of tenure are known as jagir inam, peshkash, agarhar and ijara. A jagir is a free grant of more villages.

The tenure may be classed under four heads inam-altamgha. They are granted of an permanent nature. Personal grants for the maintenance of the grantee grants for the main noble of the state for maintaining troops for the nizam. The inam lands are granted for service purposes either free of revenue or subject to a quite rent. Makta resembles the jagir tenure except that the holder has to pay a certain fixed protection of the revenue to the state. It is also known as the palampat in the Martha Districts the peshkash tenure villages are granted on fixed assessments. The enforcement of various Acts in the district during independence has however charged the entire background. The enactment provide for improving the status of peasants. The tillers of the soil are now no more squeezed by the landlord for their own amelioration's. The position of various-intermediaries like inamdars has been abolished.

Land held by government and local authority, commercial undertaking service inam lands. Land transferred to bhoodan samiti. The land held for an educational purpose hospital or any other area notified by the governments. Rural labour can be divided into two categories i.e. agricultural and non-agricultural. Agricultural labours are those who are engaged mainly in such operation as ploughing, Sowing, weeding, transplanting. They also include person doing horticulture, gardening, bee-keeping, live stock, activities and other such allied work. However daily wages for men and women and children in this various operations differ considerably. Agricultural workers are further divided into two categories attached and casual. Attach workers are more or less in continuous employment and they are under some sort of a contract with the employer during the period of employment’s causal workers are employed from time to time according to the exigencies of work. The big land holders and cultivators prefer to the employ attached labour on contract basis. The payments to such labors are made to kind as well as in cash in the form of advances to tide over the temporary
needs. Attachments to a particulars landholder provides security of employment and guaranteed flow of income during the period of employment. The child labour is found to be more common in this particulars category of labour. Child labour is employed for protecting crops for looking after cattle and the like wages paid to main and women labors differ widely. The former are paid double the rate of wages paid to the later. In self-sufficient economy the villages at balutedars, blacksmith and cobblers were very important. They were actively connected with the agriculturist at various stages of their operations. An indispensable parts of the villages economy are formed. In modern times there importance has been considerably reduced. They are disappearing fast. The traditional way of paying them is generally in kind. The district suffered severely the ravages of the past famines. The causes of which could be traced to drought war and excessive rain.

Agricultural research and education are essential to planned agricultural developments. Fruitful results that were obtained in the past have given added importance to these aspects of research and education. More careful selection of seeds, crops rotation disease control techniques. But better cultural methods can increased agricultural output. This context imparting agricultural education trends. As well as in additions taluka seeds farms have been operating at Degloor, Mantha, Mukhed Kinwat, Pardi, Dhanegaon Bhokar, and Kasrali. These centers provides seeds of improved strains to farmers but different schemes have been brought into the operations. As such schemes for fertilizer and variety trails on the cultivators fields. The sampling plans which some fields in different villages are randomly selected. The trails are carried out in them. As such schemes for the developments of local manurial resources, demonstration schemes, vegetable development schemes. The sugarcane developments scheme certainly go a long way in increasing not only the production. As well as improving the quality of the produce. The implementations of these programmes and schemes requires a large number of well trained field workers and officers. According training classes are held at Nanded.
1.4 INDUSTRIALISATION IN NANDED DISTRICT

Infrastructure facilities in the district are inadequate. There is no any National High way passing through the district. However with the completion of broadguage railway line upto Mudkhed, Nanded is directly connected with Bombay via Manmad and with other cities of India. There by facilitating quicker communications and transportation. Recently Nanded is also directly connected to Amritsar by Railway via Manmad, Bhusaval and Delhi. Some more railway network is proposed in the forth coming years such as Latur Nizamabad via Mukhed, Degloor and Billoli, Nanded - Pusad Yeotmal and also completion of broadguage line between Mudkhed and Adilabad within next six months. All this railway network will give boost to industrialization of the district Loha, Kandhar, Mukhed and Degloor are not connected with any railway routes. At presents Nanded does not any regular air travel facility in operation. The communication facilities in the district on the whole are fairly adequate.

The trends in industry and services sectors. There has been perceptible change in the area. The area industrialization has shown increasing trends. The industrial growth has been recently a few sugar factories have been proposed in different blocks Nanded has been selected as one of the five districts in Maharashtra for setting up central growth center. Accordingly krushnoor Tq, Billoli Dist. Nanded was declared as central growth centre in 1992. Maharashtra Government as per new industrial policy 1995 have declared to setup five star industrial township at Krushnoor. An industrial township with high standard infrastructure is proposed to be setup at Krushnoor. The land acquisition proceedings have already started to acquire 653 74 hectares of land at Krushnoor, Ghungarala and Sawartch edavillages. Valuation of the proposed land is already completed. The valuation proposed is approved and funds are being made available by MlDC. The remaining land acquisition proceedings will be completed. The required land will be handed over to MlDC by Revenue Deptt. for development shortly. But the land acquisition proceeding are already over during 1997-98 and now infrastructure development such as widending of State high way water supply to the industrial- Estate etc. Are undertaken.
The industries disbursements of Rs 315.05 lacs as against commitment of Rs. 984.20 lacs i.e. 32% is not considered good. The poor performance under this segment is due to non availability of basic infrastructure in the M.I.D.C. at Nanded and also non-sponsoring of SSI proposals under PMRY scheme by DIC to banks. DIC is sponsoring 90% Business & services proposals of routine nature i.e. Kirana, Cloth shops, STD-PCO, XEROX Machine etc. The performance under services by banks is excellent i.e. 118% as against a commitments of Rs. 160.66 lacs, banks have disbursed to the tune of Rs. 1896.43 lacs. The Khadi and village industries board is implementing various activities oil Expeller Lather tanning, carpentry, blacksmithy etc. Besides sponsoring such cases to banks for financing the board also extends direct finance in the district. The Board has coverage of approximately 250 numbers of units. The entire credit needs under these will be not directly and hence are not included in the credit plan of the district. The Khadi and village industries board is also propagating the scheme of sericulture in collaboration with the central silk Board. The Board proposes to increase the area of plantation of Mulberry trees from the present 210 to additional 250 Acres in the district. This district has been selected for sericulture Development programme which will be financed from Employment Guarantee scheme of the Government. Area covered in two pockets is 100 Ha. The supply of decrease – free layers and improved mulberry cuttings is arranged by KVIB. The board also arranges for training of the selected farmers. They also provide marketing facilities by purchasing the entire production in the district. During 1997-98, 5825 Kg. Lacoons were purchased in the district. The scheme is however monitored by the District industries centre. It is recommended that sericulture schemes should be financed by banks.

Rural industries of the district is still considered backward and well directed efforts are necessary for organizing the activities of rural artisans. Ten Gramodyog Bhandars are being established by KVIB to give marketing support to the activities. The artisans are also in need of training to use modern techniques to improve the quality of production. Small scale industries of the district industries centre which caters to the needs of entrepreneurs. The desirous of setting up new industrial units is equipped with the functional specialists and other staff to carry out the responsibility of promoting industrialization in the district. They may arrange Entrepreneurial Developments programme in the district at different places to motivate the rural educated youth and give them. Information about starting small scale indu-
tries. The Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana for the educated unemployed youth implemented in the district by DIC through Bank finance. They also sponsor cases of educated unemployed for providing from them gainful employment under employment programme and arrange to get subsidy released in such cases. They are also involved in the follow-up and servicing of loans sponsored by them. The MIDC have established there industrial Estates in the district at Nanded, Khanapur, Degloor, Phulwal and Kandhar. Co-operative basis is established at Nanded, Dharmabad, Loha and Degloor. Arrangements for supporting facilities and agencies/Departments responsibilities there of and the infrastructural deficiencies as indicated in the industries.

(i) Registration of SSI units
(ii) Establishment of industrial estate DIC
(iii) Establishing Gramodyog vasahats KIVB
(iv) Enrolment of rural artisans as members of balutedar societies KIVB
(v) Identification of beneficiaries for bank loans under existing activities (DIC/KIVB/DRDA) identification of new viable activities.
(vi) Preparation of project profiles for rural artisan/village and cottage-industries activities KIVB/DRDA
(vii) Extension services, technical guidance KIVB/DRDA/DIC
(viii) Establishment of large industrial units to promote ancilliariisation and rapid industrial growth DIC/State Govt.

The service identification of proper activities having scope with reference to specific area DIC other sponsoring agencies in consultation with Bank. The provision of the up arrangement and help for recoveries especially loans for trucks, tractor etc RTO and sugar factories. Avoiding saturation of same type of activities in an area such as to many general stores, floor mills, cycle rickshaws etc DIC/DRDA and MPBCDC. Industries and service sector are under resource based industries financing for cottonseed oil plants, washing soap units, brick Icilns, dal mills, saw-mills, wooden furniture workshops manufacturing of wooden toys etc. The shoe making units have exceeded the targets. Though unitize targets for financing surgical cotton units, time kilns chalk, crayon units have exceeded the estimates
amount wise financing has been below the estimates under demand based unit wise targets have exceeded in respect of all schemes included in the plan though under aluminum utensils scheme the amountwise target has been below the plan estimates under the service sector, the financial in stitutions have exceeded the targets both unitize and amount wise in respect of all schemes included in the plan. The performance of almost all financial institutions has been over 100%.

The institutional performance of the participating institutions. As well as each industry performance are as under Industrial sectors.

The Resource Based Industries and Demand

Table NO. 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Allocation No. of units</th>
<th>Achievement No. of units</th>
<th>Rs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cotton seeds oil plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>496</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Surgical cotton</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manufacturing of washing soap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brick kilns</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>260</td>
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<td>Lime kilns</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Manufacturing of chalk crayons</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dal mills</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>384</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saw mills</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Manufacturing of wooden toys</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Shop makers shop</td>
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<td>150</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Others</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>141</td>
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(Sources :- Nanded District Annual Plan 98-99)

Demand based Industries

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<th>Rs</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Flour mills</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Bakeries</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Book binding shop</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Handloom Weaving</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1030</td>
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<td>(1513)</td>
<td>(2537)</td>
<td>(22504)</td>
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(Sources :- Nanded District Annual Plan 98-99)

Rural and Cottage Industries
Rural ans Cottage Industries

1.4.1 Handlooms:

The Nanded District has quite a good number of handloom units established in the district. Most of those weavers manufacture terrycot on the handlooms. Many of these weavers are already on the books of the banks. Many of the exiting accounts are sticky and require nursing. It is possible to revive those units now. As new units are not envisaged no provision for term loans has been made in the credit plans. After taking into consideration all the aspects, it has been estimated that 560 units would be provided. The financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 7.45 lacs during the credit plan. The period for working capital requirements. The Economics of the scheme is to much big.

14.2 Village oil Ghani

The district grows groundnuts in large quantity. There are numerous oil mills established in the urban area. In addition there is a scope for establishing oil chains in villages. The KVIC programme envisages establishment of 18 new ghanis. The banks would be required to finance them for the plant as well as for working capital. Oil and oil seeds being very sensitive commodities in respect of price fluctuations. These ghanis are not expected to stock raw materials are finished goods for long. The requirement of a units has been calculated at Rs. 250000/- for plant and Machinery and Rs. 2,50,000/-

For working capital.

1.4.3 Leather workers(Tanning)

There is good demand for locally made foot-wears in the rural areas. The villages normally use foot wears manufactured by village cobblers. Urban foot wears are not useful in rural environment because there are no good surfaced roads. The cobblers require tanned leather for manufacturing foot wears. The activity of leather tanning there fore has good scope in the district. The tanners would have their own tanning equipment and would not be there
fore require term loan. They would require financial help only for working capital i.e. for storing of hides and skin and the tanned leather. The working capital requirement of each unit has been worked out at Rs. 2200/- The Bank finance comes to Rs. 800/- after providing for 25% Margin which would be contributed through subsidy.

The credit Plan envisages establishment or financing of 900 small tanning units. The aggregate finance has been worked out at Rs. 7.30 lacs. The economics of the scheme is given but properly not use it is facts.

Wood workers:- The village have wood worker who are engaged in manufacturing of furniture and other items required by villages. The demand for wooden furniture and equipment is ever rising. It is expected that 45 new units will came up during the credit plan period requiring term loan assistance for implements. In addition the financial institutions may be approached by existing wood workers for working capital finance. The cost of equipment has been worked out and the bank finance at there against. The working capital finance per unit has been calculated. The number of units requiring working capital has been assumed at 660 including 90 units indicated earlier. The figure has been worked out on the basis of the KIVC. Standard and estimates. The total credit demand has been estimated at Rs. 7.20 lacs.

*Metal workers:- The metal workers include blacksmiths and other Sun-dry metal workers doing business in the villages. Number of blacksmiths are already working in village without any institutional help. They may be able to enhance their business. If institutional finance is made available to them. The existing blacksmiths may require only working capital assistance.

As the requirement of iron and steel equipment is increasing in farming activity. The 96 new blacksmith units are expected to came up during credit plan period. These will require assistance for equipment also. The institutional finance for equipment has been worked out at Rs 2000/- per units. The new as well as existing units would require working capital finance of Rs. 3200 average per units. It has been estimated that 250 units would require. An aggregate working capital assistance of Rs. 5 lacs during the credit plan.
Household food processing units:

The village have units engaged in manufacturing chilli power, turmeric power, toast and biscuits etc. The growing output of chilies, turmeric etc. would require larger number of processing units. The credit plan envisages establishment of 16 new units requiring equipment finance of Rs 32000/- aggregate. The working capital finance to 50 units has been estimated at Rs. 90000/- during the credit plan and The household food processing units.

* Gur Making: The sugarcane cultivation in the district is increasing regularly. The new irrigation facilities expected to be created in the credit plan period will increase sugarcane production sizably. A portion of the sugarcane production is being used for gur making in this district. It is expected that 36 more units will come up during the credit plan requiring aggregate term loans of Rs. 3.60 lacs. The total working capital requirement has been estimated at Rs. 40 lacs. The units engaged in gur production at present are owned by large cultivators and are self financed. They are not therefore expected to come up for working capital assistance especially because the working capital requirements are very small.

* Shoe Making: As indicated in the scheme of tanneries the demand for footwear is increasing fast in the rural area. This demand could be met new footwear manufacturers come up. The credit plan envisages financing 1200 villages cobblers for working capital 120 of these cobblers would be footwear manufactures and the remaining would be footwear repairers. The footwear manufacture require Rs. 4400/- per units for working capital. The requirements of repairers has been estimated at Rs. 440/- per units. The aggregate financial assistance under this head comes to Rs. 3.72 lacs. The Economics of the scheme is given also.

* Basket weavers and other KVIC Activities: The basket weavers require very small finance for stocking raw materials viz. Bamboo’s 600 units requiring Rs 1.20 lacs aggregate towards working capital have been estimated to be financed during the credit plan period other KVIC activities such as lime manufacturing and pottery is also expected to be financed under the credit plan. A total of 560 units requiring term loan assistance of Rs. 5.56 lacs have been estimated to be finance under the plan.
Small Scale Industries:

The District Industries centre in Nanded has advised their industrialization Programme in Nanded District. The plan does not give the size of each unite expected to be established nor does it give the requirements by way of term loans and working capital finance. The credit plan has been prepared after taking into consideration the existing trends. The programme prepared by the district industries centre. The credit plan takes into consideration the credit requirements of the new units as well as the additional requirements of the existing units.

*Food processing units:* The activities like bakeries, food canning flour milling have been covered under this head. The credit plan envisages financing of 140 units for new term loans aggregating Rs. 38.00 lacs and granting of additional working capital units to 200 units aggregating Rs. 38 lacs.

The co-operative sector expects to start are co-operative giving factory in the district before 1995. The units would be required term loans up to Rs. 4250 lacs. There are number of oil mills in the district. The growing output of oil seeds would result into establishment of new oil mills in the district. Similarly the existing oil mills may require additional machines for augmenting production. It is expected that 250 units requiring Rs. 90 lacs by way of term loans will be financed during the credit plan. The additional working capital required by the new units as well as the existing units has been worked out at Rs. 30 lacs. The total requirement calculated above do not take in to account the rise requirement due to increasing price of Material and Machinery.

1.4.5 Engineering chemical and Plastic Industries

As expected by the district industries centre 1050 new units under this head are likely to come up in the district before December 1996. The term loan requirements of these units would came to Rs. 516 lacs. The number of units approaching for fresh or enhanced working capital assistance has been estimated at 1440. The total additional working capital finance has been estimated at Rs. 1137.60 lacs.
Khandsari Industries the credit plan envisages financing of 7 – Khandsari units for additional working capital of Rs. 60.75 lacs. This includes additional finance to the existing units. The district has many Rice mills and Dal Mills. They are already enjoying finance with credit institutions. The additional production of Paddy and Dal in the district may require creation of additional processing capacity. It has there fore been estimated that new Rice and Dal Mills will came up during the credit plan. The term loan requirements have been estimated at Rs. 1650 lacs and Rs. 5.00 lacs respectively. The existing as well as the new units may require additional working capital finance from credit institutions. The number of cases where fresh and additional working capital will be granted have been estimated at 65 and 100 respectively. The additional working capital has been estimated at 30 lacs. and Rs. 168.50 lacs respectively. The Rice Mills normally do the job work and hence their working capital requirements are very much lower.

A process which largely depends on the rapidity of Industrial developments. Nanded district although rich in agricultural resources. Man power and bovine population is industrially backward. The 76% of its population is directly depends upon agricultural developments. There is however the sufficient scope for the development of the industrial resources in the district lack of the facilities for quick and easy transport. An inadequacy of entrepreneur ship and promotional capital. The apathy of the government in the past Nizam State region towards. This part of the backwardness of Nanded district. Besides the Economic reasons same non-economic causes while a held up the industrial developments of this region. The educational backwardness resulting in the lack of technical capital. The industrialization is higher than that in the other districts of Marathwada due to the existence of textile mill at Nanded and the established handloom industry. Cotton the principal cash crop of the district has led to the establishment of a spinning and weaving mill at Nanded. It provides employment to nearly 5000 persons. Ginning and pressing is another important processing industry serving. The cotton growing area of the district. Little over Two thousands small and large sized ginning and pressing units are spread over. The districts providing seasonal employment to about a Ten thousand workers.
Nanded district as Stated previously is essentially an agricultural area. The producing important cash crops, like cotton oilseeds and food grains such as pulses, wheat and Jowar. It is predominance of industries such as the ginning and pressing extracting vegetable oils, corticating and Dal milling. The establishment of the agro-industry of oil seeds crushing many towns have at least more than 1000 oil mills. No engineering units worth mentioning exist in the district. The emergence of industrial estate at Nanded has made a beginning in the field of light engineering works. The agriculturists in this district after having learned the importance of a cash crop like sugarcane have started in the last three decades the production of sugar cane. Kinwat taluka of the district is endowed with forest resources consisting mainly of teak wood. It is also lime stone. The availability of teak wood in large quantity has encouraged the growth of saw mills in this district. The forests in Hadgaon Tahsi also provide ample quantity of wood for these saw mills. The following table gives the position of cottage industries and the number of persons employed in them in 1997-98.

The number of cottage units and Employment 1997-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>No of units</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaving</td>
<td>8271</td>
<td>19080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyeing and bleaching</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1261</td>
<td>2349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal workers</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentary</td>
<td>2781</td>
<td>4887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo workers</td>
<td>1044</td>
<td>3042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks and tiles</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>1233</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanning</td>
<td>4257</td>
<td>10170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>2719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap making</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice husking</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1689</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources - Nanded District Annual Plan 97-98)
Nanded district is predominantly agricultural and produces rich cash crop like cotton and oil seeds. In 1997-98 4393 lackhs of acres area under cultivation was under cotton. Nanded is one of the prominent cotton markets in Maharashtra. The cotton produced in the district is of good quality and of long staple. The existence of a textile mill in the district even as early as the twentieth of this century. A bulk of the employment in organized industries account for by the cotton mill at Nanded. It was established in 1923 with the initiative of the former Hyderabad Government. It is a mixed under taking as the ex-Hyderabad Government held some share. The ownership of which has now passed on the Government of Maharashtra with the reorganization of state in 1956. It is a composite mill equipped with 38798 spindles and 902 power looms. The mill purchased raw cotton in the local market as well as in Parbhani and Aurangabad markets. Its principal products are sheeting’s and long cloth. 40% of the total produce is exported mainly to Africa while 60% is consumed within the country. The mill also sells cotton yarn regularly to the extent of about 30000 lbs. Per month at Hyderabad, Solapur and Nanded market only a part of the total production of cotton is being consumed by the existing textile mill. The rest is being exported to Bombay, Solapur, Madras and Hyderabad Market.

The Availability of sufficient cotton proffers scope for the establishment of another spinning mill at Nanded. Other favorable factors are proximity of the river Godavari. The availability cheap power from Purna projects. The rail connections with Manmad in north and Hyderabad in the south. The Ginning and pressing is a resources oriented industry. As such the factories are located at cotton growing centres like Deglur, Kinwat, Dhramabad, Nanded Mukhed, Bhokar, Umri Karkheddi, Loha and Himayatnager. The fail in the number could be attributed to the lack of promotional capital and management many of these factories stopped functioning as manufacturing units. Merchants who formally were owners of these factories. Now organized them selves into co-operatives. These associations charge the merchants for the ginning and pressing of cotton. The ginning and pressing charges range between Rs. 90 and Rs. 135 per bale. This change in structural organization of the industry has altered the tone of the business considerably. At the initial stages much capital is re-
quired to be invested in this Industry. Though the cost depends on the fire of the factory machinery & Plant. The cost of constructing a factory has risen from Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 27 to Rs. 36 lakhs during the last form decade. The investment pattern changing with the advent of new techniques in the process of production. The fixed capital invested in this industries in Nanded district. The working capital pattern has charged completely. As the factories have stopped functioning as producing units. The factories started working in November and generally continue up to March. Before the commencement of the season in November. The repairs and maintenance are done well in advance. As the subsequent working of the factory is continuous. Inspite of the seasonal demand the working days in Nanded district very between 100 and 150 days. The main market for cotton balesis Bombay. One of the factories was found sending bales to Madras. Its oil to Akola. The local sales represent about 8% of total production. But with the change in the function. The factories are not directly concerned with the market. The finished production are not owned by the factories. But by the merchant supply the cotton for processing. The raw material is mostly collected and bought in the local market. The merchants buy cotton directly from the farmers in near by village and sent it to factories. The ginning and pressing which in turn charge commission per bale processed.

The difficulties experienced are typical to the Industries functioning in a developing economy. The factories which have established them selves in the mofussil are a suffer from lack of a developed money market. The financial and banking facilities and inadequacy of transport. The inadequacy of transport facilities affected their supply of raw material. As a result of which some times cotton was sent to the neighboring districts. The ginning factories in Nanded have recently combined oil producing with ginning and pressing work. The oil Industry is the second important processing industry of the district next to ginning and pressing. Both the raw material and labour are easily available in plenty locally. Groundnut being the second main cash crop of the district. An oil mill with expellers have been established at important groundnut growing centers such as Nanded, Kandhar, Loha and Batmogra. The main market for finished product is local. In the case of the mills in the mofussil area the market is Nanded town. Many mills export oil to the district of Akola
Amravati and Aurangabad. The annual sale of an average oil-mill varies between Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 225 lakhs. Crude oil or diesel oil is the important item of fuel. Coal and electric power are also used in many oil-mills in the district. An inadequate transport facilities is a major hindrance to oil-mills. Situated in mofussil towns. The oil-mills situated at place like Kandhar and Mukhed suffer considerably on this account in the rainy season. An inadequate supply of fuel like crude oil and electric power is yet another difficulty in their way. The decorticating Dal-milling and flour-milling is another noteworthy industry in the district. Being a resource oriented industry. It is also situated at the source of raw material. It provides seasonal employment to local workers. There is one large sized Dal mill at Nanded which employees about 4500 workers. In 1996 there were 2430 flour or rice mills in the district. The flour and Dal mills are located mainly at Nanded, Loha, Kandhar, Dharmabad, Mukhed and Hadgaon. The raw material is purchased locally by the mills. The finished product to is sold mostly in the local market. The working of the Dal mills is purely seasonal. The average employment per mill is 90 persons. An availability of electric power immensely influences in industrial growth of an under developed region. An additional economic potentialities for the region to exploit. Hence the generation of electricity assumes prominence in the progress of industrialization of the region.

The Purna project was only not worthy multi-purpose project. It is included in the second five year plan of Marathwada region. It is situated at the toe of the irrigation dam at Yeldari. It is across the Purna in Godavari basin. The generating unit had an installed capacity of 15000 Kw. At the cost of Rs. 171 lakhs. The generated power was to be supplied to Nanded, Parbhani, Selu Jintur, Kalamnuri, Hingoli and Pathri. In the all district electricity was available over all at Nanded District. Deglur, Kinwat, Umri, Dharmabad, Hadgaon, Loha Ardhapur, Mukhed, Limbgaon, Biloli, Kandhar, Kundalwadi etc. The object of promoting small scale industries. An exploiting available economic resources including labour force. The various industrial estate were envisaged. A formed in many towns in Maharashtra with the assistance. The guidance of the Government and there is a prolonged absence of any influencing basic industry in a particular part of the state. The industrial estate has to take a lead and provide proper incentives. The industrial development of the re-
There are industrial estates to be taken as the systematic effort for the industrial uplift of underdeveloped areas. These objectives include the establishment of an industrial estate in Nanded at an estimated cost of Rs. 117 lakhs. A 80-acre area has been acquired and a Co-operative Industrial Estate has been formed. The types of industries proposed to be started include saw-milling, automobile spare parts, spring let manufacturing, nail manufacturing, foundry casting, and finishing workshops. The cottage industries have a significant role to play in a developing economy. These industries require less capital and can absorb more manpower. Thus, after a solution to the problem of unemployment in rural areas, the cottage industries are spread all over the district. They are being gradually brought under a cooperative fold. The important cottage industries in the district are weaving, carpentry, training, metal works, pottery, brick making, etc.

The Location of Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Place of Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oil making</td>
<td>Nanded, Kandhar, Deglur, Dharmabad, Loha, Mukhed, Betmogra and Eklara Mukramabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Saw-making</td>
<td>Nanded, Kinwat, Loha, Deglur, Bhopar, Sahastrikunda, Kandhar and BoathRoad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gul-making</td>
<td>Yeoti, Hadgaon, Kundalwadi, Waregaon, Umri, and Phulbel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Handloom</td>
<td>Nanded, Jahoor, Dharmabad, Wanegaon, Mukhed, Loha, Kundalwadi, Kandhar, Manasquri, Mukramabad, Kinwat, Bhopar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dyeing</td>
<td>Nanded, Mukhed, Himayatnager, Umri, Bhopar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>Nanded, Kandhar, Deglur, Mukhed, Kinwat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tanning</td>
<td>Nanded, Kinwat, Dharmabad, Loha, Jahoor, Himayatnager, Mukramabad, Phulbel, Mukhed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Poeltry</td>
<td>Mukhed, Shahapur, Loha, Kundalwadi, Phulbel, Eklara, Nanded, Betmogra, Mukhed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bricks and tiles</td>
<td>Mukhed, Betmogra, Eklara, Yeoti, Kundalwadi, Shahapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bamboo works</td>
<td>Loha, Mukhed, Hadgaon, Wanegaon, Dharmabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Metal works</td>
<td>Loha, Dharmabad, Kandhar, Kundalwadi, Mukhed, Mukramabad, Deglur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Blacksmithy</td>
<td>Loha, Mukhed, Hadgaon, Kundalwadi, Nanded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Nanded District Handbook)
At present there are so many co-operative societies of oil workers situated at Deglur, Mudkhed, Mukhed, Kinwat, Loha, Hadgaon, Kanira, Tamsa, Bhokar, Umri, Mukramabad, Nanded and Kundalwadi. They engage in the marketing of the product of the industry. The Government helps them and contributing to their working Capital. The handloom weaving industry is an important cottage industry in Nanded district. The industry is mainly located at Nanded Deglur, Loha, Umri Biloli Kandhar, Mudkhed and Mukhed. There are sixty centers of handloom weaving in Nanded district. The weavers belonging to Padmashali, Rangari, Koshti, Momin castes.

The leather working and tanning is an old. An important industry in the district. It is mainly followed by Dhors and chambhars who are hereditary artisans. In Nanded district the important centers of this industry are Nanded Kinwat, Deglur, Naigaon, Bhokar and Umri Hadgaon. There are about Eighteen thousand artisans engaged in the industry. The work of tanning is mainly done by Dhors and Mahars. While the work of preparing leather goods is mainly done by Chambhars. Raw hides lime and some chemicals like potassium dichromate are the main raw materials required for tanning. Hirda and babhul barks. The larvad bark are used in the process of tanning. Sixteen or Eighteen lime pits, tanning pits, washing tanks and tools like wooden mallets, rapis aris. A few tubes and barrels are the tools and equipment used in the process. The tanned leather is sold mostly in the local market. The earnings of months a tenners family very between Rs. 900 and Rs. 140 per months. An artisans in Nanded district have been given subsidies for construction of new pits and for repairing of old ones. The Leather working is a perennial industry. The work is done by hand only. Chappales, Shoes, sandals are the main products of the industry. The mostly sold in local markets. The raw materials required by the industry consists of tanned hide for soles. The chrome leather and other polishing materials. An average artisan can produce one pairs of shoes of chapples per day. There were 524 co-operative Society of leather workers in the district. These societies supply to the members cheap raw materials and ready market. One training centre has been opened at Nanded. Importing training in leather work. The carpentry occupies an important place amongst the cottage industries in the district. The carpentry an occupation formerly confined. The Sutar community is now followed by many others the
communications. The carpenters are employed in the construction of houses. They make furniture and repair agricultural implements in rural areas. Nanded, Kinwat, Loha Mukhed, Hadgaon De glur, Biloli and Umri, Bhokar are the main centers of the industry in the district. The considerable area under forests Nanded and Kinwat are reputed for teak furniture. The wood which is the main raw material required for the industry. It is available in plenty in the nearby areas. It is generally purchased by the Co-operative Societies of carpenters. The price of wood varies between Rs. 120 and Rs. 160 per cubic feet. The tools and equipment required for the industry are saw, files, chisels, planes, measuring foot, hammers, drill machines etc.

The carpentry is a full-time employment which keep the artisans busy for about Ten hour day. An artisan earns between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per day with their primitive methods of work. The industry has suffered in the district. The Zilla Parishad has opened training centers for carpenters in every Block in the district. The co-operatives are also encouraged. The Government have contributed to the share capital of these societies. The rendered financial assistance by way of loans. The facilities for training the artisans are also provided. There is no steel fabricating unit in Nanded district. The factories Act except some ventures under the industrial estate scheme. The inadequate and uncertain supply of quality raw material like steel sheets lack of skilled labors. Technical know how. The promotional capital are the main obstacles faced by this industry. The existence of Godavari other rivulets like Asana, Manjra and Penganga. The other in land water sores like tanks and ponds have provided. A scope for this industry to flourish in the district. Nanded district is therefore termed as the shadow water fishing region.

Recently Co-operative societies of fishermen have been formed in the district. These co-operative are provided with financial aid. In the form of loans and subsidies for purchase of fishing equipment's nylon twiners etc. The formerly nets in the district were mostly. Of cotton. But now nylon is proving more useful and thus popular. The fishermen are also helped to secure tanks and ponds on lease for pisciculture. The various industrial co-operatives have been formed in recent years. In the fields of leather working, bamboo working, carpentry smithy lime stone quarrying etc. The lack of properly trained personal non-availability of adequate finance. The difficulty in securing cheap
and quality raw material are the main obstacles of these co-operatives. There is one federal body of these industrial co-operative society at Nanded. The supervises activities. It makes them available raw materials and arranges for the display of finished good. For the steady growth of industries a sound and healthy relationship between the labour. The management has to be constantly preserved. The labour organization flourishes with the all-round development of the industries. The strength of the labour organization depends mostly on its bargaining capacity. The during last decade many industries were in Nanded district and offering considerable additional employment. This necessitated the emergence of an organized labour force in the district. The textile mill at Nanded is the pioneer in this field. However in an industrially backward district. But Nanded the labour organization is not very effective. In the district of Nanded there were only one hundred ninety unions as on 31-3-1997 registered under the Indian Trade unions Act. 1926 of these one was classified under agriculture, fishing, forestry, groups fifty under manufacturing group. One each under transport and communication group. An activities of the union not adequately described group. The majority of the disputes related to the textile Industry. The wage rates in the district are more or less an the same lines as those prevailing in the other under developed district of Maharashtra. The most of the industrial disputes have their origin in the wage problem. The wages rates in Nanded district in respect of different industries. The wages are fixed as per the settlement under the industrial Disputes Act. The minimum wages rate prevailing in Nanded is about Rs. 600 per month in shops. An establishment with the maximum going up to Rs. 1000 per annum. The engineering industry which is very small has its own wage structure.
1.5 **Economics Development of Nanded District**

The district credit plans designed to give a boost to the process of modernization of agricultural in Nanded district. By increasing the area under irrigation area under high yielding varieties and stimulating mechanization. 216800 farmers will receive loans for their short term credit requirement of which 60880 at least will be marginal and small farmers. In order to improve. Irrigation potential 12660 new wells have been estimated. In addition to that 192 new lift irrigation schemes have been estimated during the plan period. The financing 16880 diesel and electric pump sets would help boosting the irrigation facilities. Also 1400 pipeline schemes have been included which would increase irrigation facilities. Economics Developments of scheduled cast and scheduled tribe. The scheduled cast and the scheduled tribe population in the district is 449 lacs which contributes 42% of the total population. The occupational distribution of this section is not available. The Mahatma Phule and Anna Bhauve Shate Backward classes Developments Corporation has been set up especially to identify People from schedule cast and scheduled tribe community. An encourage them to take up schemes for their economic up list. They are sponsoring application to the banks for loan facilities to those people. Hence identification of people for pursuing various schemes would not pose a serious problem. However they would be advised to concentrate on the people from poor families. The sponsor application in such a manner that most of them would be cover under differential interest rate scheme. However the except quantum of credit flow during the plan period to scheduled cast and scheduled tribes cannot be ascertainable a priority sector plan those would be no problem initiating the desired 40% of priority sector advances to total advances. Depending upon the income of the beneficiary. All the scheme identified for the largest target group could be financed under Differential interest rate scheme.

1.5 (i) **Causes:-** The causes for low productivity in Nanded district. The agricultural productivity in Nanded District per acre as well as per worker is the lowest in the area. There has been some improvement in recent year. Particularly during the plan period. But condition in agricultural have not change and are almost the same. It will be useful to analyses the factors responsible for the backwardness of the Economical an understanding of these factors will be help us to appreciate the uses of action adopted by the Government to tackle the Economical position. It is convenient to group the factors under these headings.
The General factors is over crowing in Agricultural. the real proplen in Developments is agricultural. that there are to many people depend upon agricultural developments. The main proportion of people dependent on agriculture's has almost remained constant at about 70%. Though the proportion is constant in terms of percentage agricultural population. The lacs as compared to may lacs at the turn of this century. The natural increase in population could not be absorbed in industries. An even those who followed traditional handicraft Hadgaon to sine them up and adopted agriculture over crowing. The consequent pressure of population on land have led to subdivision. The fragmentation of holdings decline in the area of land per capital. The disguised unemployment in agriculture. The marginal productivity of labour which May be zero or even though negative.

(ii) Climate and Atmosphere :- The Discouraging rural Atmosphere in Nanded district. The farmers generally speaking are illiterate, ignorant, superstitions, conservative. The bound by out model customs and institutions. The such as caste system and the joint family, superstitions. The belief in fate are the curses which keep the farmers are not motivate. By consideration of Economic progress unless the present atmosphere. They supported backwardness and stagnation in changed. There is no possibility of agricultural or Economic progress. An inadequate non-farm service in the Nanded district. These agriculture has suffered be cause of the inadequacy of such non-farm services. As provision of finance marketing etc. Either these facilities are non-existent or if they are available. They are quite expensive for instance till recently farmers Hadgaon to depend upon the village moneylenders. And they Hadgaon to pay very high rates of interest to high that once a farmer Hadgaon borrowed. He was bound to lose his land and became a land less labors other sources of finance did exit such as co-operative and the Government. But they were almost insignificant like wise until recently the finance could not secure storage. The marketing facilities and in care they went to the markets. They
were sure to be cheated by the whole sellers and commission agents there.

(iii) Land Holding :- An institutional factors are based on size of holding. The average holding in Nanded district is very low less than five acres. Not only agricultural holding are small but they are fragmented too. In certain parts of the district plots & land have become so small. That it is impossible to move even an ordinary plough. Since the average agricultural holding are too small. There is nonscientific cultivation with improved implements seeds etc is possible. The small size holdings lead to great waste of time labour and cattle power. The difficulty in proper utilization of irrigation facilities quarrels and consequent litigation among farmers wastage of crops through difficulty of fencing etc. The base causes of small and fragmented holding are the increase in population. The present system of inheritance under which all the sons and now dangers. As well get equal share in ancestral property. Once of the causes for poor agricultural yield is the main existence of small holding. A pattern of land is tensure. A very important factors for low agricultural productivity was the absence of proper incentive under the system of the zamindari as well as under landlordism. The cultivators was not the owner. But could be turned out of the land that he was cultivating by the owner. Even though the zamindari system has now been abolished and tenancy legislation have been enacted in various State. The position of the tenants is for from stars factory. The tiller does not own the land. He has to pay high rents for the land. He cultivates and he has no security. As he may be turned out of his land. Any time the land lord so desirous under there difficult conditions. It is impossible to expect the tiller to increase agricultural productivity.

(iv) Agricultural System:– The farmers have been using old and inefficient methods. The techniques of production since they are tradition bound and also poor. They have not adopt the modern methods. Which are so widely adopted in the district. In recent year and also only to a limited extent the farmers have stared adopted improved implements like steel plough sugar cane crushes, small pumping set water lifts, borrows hoes seeds, drills food cutters etc. But the compared with the total numbers of implements use in this District. The improved varieties in use are few. Increase in production is possible only it proper and adequate manure’s are used. The necessity to use manure’s in this district. The more important since soils are completely ex-
hausted because of continuous cultivation's. The importance of food quality seeds to in crease agricultural productivity needs to emphasis between 10 to 20 % of increase in productivity. Can be brought about through the use of better seeds But this district farmers have been using seeds of indifferent quality. Either because they do not have the means of purchase good quality seeds. The seeds kept apart for sowing purchase have deteriorated due to bad storage condition. An Agricultural departments and in recent year seeds multiplication farmers have been doing good work in popularizing improved seeds. In any case one of the important factors responsible for low agricultural productivity in this district. The use of poor technique of production. Increased productivity cannot be expected unless the farmers are induced as well as enabled to use improved implements. An improved seeds; make use of adequate man uses and fertilizers and light pests and diseases effectively.

(v) Economic Facilities: - An inadequate irrigation facilities is available improvements in soils, seeds and manure agricultural implements etc. It will be of no use unless they are combined with adequate and regular supply of water one of the basic causes for the weakness of Nanded agricultural has been that most of the farmers throughout the district. It had to depend upon rainfall and very few of them. They were given the facilities of agricultural and artificial irrigation. For instance before independence and partition of the district about 24% of land were irrigated land to total cultivated land is now about 22%. This shows that's there is great scope for artificial irrigation in the district. Absence of irrigation facilities is most parts of the districts has been responsible for making farmers depend on highly unreliable monsoons. Agricultural is gamble in the monsoons. The monsoons may set in too early or too late. The rain fall may be scanty or too much. In all cases the farmers suffer. Besides in the absence of continuous irrigation facilities. Only single cropping is possible. Naturally out put per acre as well as per workers in quite low. Double cropping and great variety of crops will be possible. It artificial irrigation facilities are provided. The causes of low productivity which we have briefly out lined The above suggest their own remedies too. In making efforts to increase agricultural productivity. The causes will have to be kept in mind. At one extreme attempts are being made to find alternative employment for rural population. It is charge the occupational structure in such a way that only 60
% of people will depends on agricultural. Besides the Governments is going considerable attention to the provision of co-operative credit and co-operative marketing.

(iv) **Agricultural Development**: Agriculture and Allied Activities of considering the agricultural characteristics of the district. The developments of agriculture production assumes prime importance in the overall development of district. Jowar, Cotton, Pulses, Sugarcane and banana are the main crops of the district. The Agriculture Department of zillaparishad is promoting cultivation of high yielding varieties. An intensive cotton development programme of the district. The main object of the scheme is to be increase per hectare yield of cotton. An improved agricultural practices are being adopted. To increase the area under integrated new irrigation projects as well as to supply the quality seeds of recommended varieties of cotton. But educate the cotton growers for adoption of improved agricultural practices. As to organize the demonstration for adoption of plant protection measures and clean picking etc. 50% subsidy in plant protection equipment limited to Rs. 300 is available under the schemes. Similarly subsidy for sprinkler irrigation has been introduced from 1991-92. But sprinkler subsidy for small holders is 50% limited to 10,000/- where as for other farmers, It is 25% limited to Rs. 5000/- during the year 1997-98 target of 155 sprinklers is proposed under the schemes.

(vii) **Agricultural Production**: The oilseed crops occupy an importance position in the agricultural economy of the district which contributes about 14% of the total crops in the district. The important oilseed crops are groundnut, sunflower, safflower. It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Central share is 75%

The strategy for increasing oilseed production is increasing area under summer groundnut. The distribution of seed, mini kits on nominal rates and subsidy for High yielding varieties seeds. The subsidy for groundnut seed treatment 50% or 55% per Kg on pesticides. The subsidy for sprinkler is as in cotton scheme. As well as subsidy on plant protection for oilseeds but subsidy for distribution of improved Agricultural implements. An organizing oilseed crop demonstration and subsidy for use of Gypsum Rs. 300 M.T. The special food grains production programme of Jowar are as under. The following target was fixed for the year 1996-97.
### [A]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Particular (Jowar)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement up to Feb. 1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plant protection (ha)</td>
<td>8215</td>
<td>7925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crop Protection (Tons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Improved implements.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Demonstrations</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### [B] Integrated Paddy Development Programme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Distribution of Certified seed</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plant protection (ha)</td>
<td>8300</td>
<td>7005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Plant protection implements</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Power Tillers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Improved Implements</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Nanded hand Book Page No. 54)
1.5 Special component Plan for SC/NB

(A) Development of Cultivators :-

In order to assist scheduled cast / Navbudhist farmers and to bring them above the poverty line by increasing the farmer production. By increasing productivity through the developments of their farm lands supply of inputs such as HYV seeds. The fertilizers, pesticides improved implements etc. At the subsides cost a family oriented programme will be implemented by selecting 70 SC/NB farm families per panchayat samiti. The block having holding up to 5 hectares and total non-agricultural income below Rs. 4800/- per annum. The limit of assistance per scheduled cast / Navabudha farmer who will be selected for these programs would be Rs. 9650/- per farmers proposed programmer for 1997-98 for 250 beneficiaries.

[B] MADA and OTSP schemes for Tribal farmers Developments :-

MADA :- The scheme is implemented in Hadgaon and Bhokar blocks. Tribal farmers are selected for the benefit of subsidy inputs supply and bullock pair / carts are subsidy component of the scheme. Inputs like seed pesticides are given to selected tribal farmers for two year. Input subsidy is Rs. 650/- per year per farmer.

Another component of bullock pair / carts is provided with the help of bank and 50 %. Subsidy is limited to Rs. 3500/-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>No. Of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hadgaon</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources :- Nanded Hand Book page No. 56)

OTSP :- this programme is similar to MADA and 5 farmers belonging to scheduled tribes from each block are given. The benefit of 50% subsidy for purchase of bullock pair / carts. Thus during the year 1997-98 farmers will get benefit under the scheme.
(C) **Drip Irrigation Scheme Developments:**

The scheme is implemented to enable the farmers to make effective use of available water and is beneficial particularly for horticultural crops. The subsidy available under the scheme is as under.

(i) **For small & marginal farmers 50% of project cost or having land up to 2 Ha.**

Rs. 20,000/- which ever is less.

(ii) **Farmers having 2 to 6 Ha. Of land 35% of project cost or**

Rs. 14,000/- which ever is less.

(iii) **Farmers having more than 6 Hq. 30 % of the project cost or**

Rs. 12,000/- which ever is less.

A target of 250 drip sets is proposed for 1997-98.

*Biogas Plants:* The scheme to develop alternative source of energy is implemented. The Agricultural Developments of Zilla Parishad with a provision of adequate subsidy. The technical staff of Zill Parishad assist in an installation of biogas Plants. Trained technicians are available in the blocks for construction of pits etc. An approved fabricators are also the available at taluka level for the fabrication of gas holders. Zill Parishad has a target of 600 plants.

[D] **Horticulture Developments:**

The main horticulture Department of state Government implements programme in the district. Through the Deputy Director of Horticulture at the district headquarters. The horticulture Development Department arranges to supply required seedlings and grafts to the small and the marginal farmers. A subsidy of 33% of the bank loan is sanctioned and disbursed after the bank loan is given.

[E] **Minor Irrigation project Development:**

The Executive Engineer, minor Developments irrigation Division. Nanded is in charge of the developmental programmes under taken in the district to supervise the work of medium and minor irrigation projects. The following medium projects are in operation three in Kinwat, main Biloli one in Deglur
, one in Mukhed and two in Kandhar block which irrigates 4191 HQ. Of land. According to the report of the Groundwater survey and development agency. An additional 75200 new wells can be dug in the district. MSEB provides electricity connection to about 2000 farmers annually.

[F] * Use of Farm Equipment :-

The district has a good network of dealers in irrigation equipment's like electric motors diesel engines. The farm equipments like tractors power threshers and with the increased farm mechanization. The servicing and repairing units are fast coming up particularly at Taluka headquarters.

[G] Dairy Developments :-

There is Government milk scheme in the district. The project collects processes and sells milk. There are seven chilling plants in the District as well as the Dairy Development is need of increasing growth of population. Day by day Demanding the Dairy Departments.

The Dairy Development capacity

Table No. 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centers</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>100000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>4000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>2000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinwat</td>
<td>2000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadgaon</td>
<td>2000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narsi</td>
<td>2000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karadkhed</td>
<td>4000 Ltrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources - Nanded Hand Book page No. 58)

The Dairy development Department has estimated an average milk production of 55000 ltrs. Per day by March.-97.

[H] Animal Husbandry Development:-

This Department is entrusted with the task of development and conservation of the live- stock. The Department also runs veterinary care services. As well
as veterinary dispensaries artificial in seminarian centres and key village centres. The veterinary facilities are also available at 132 places spread over the district.

[I] **Folder Development Programme**:–

Animal husbandry Department under takes folder development programme in collaboration with the Dairy Developments Department in the follow land in the district. The social forestry Department has proposed to plant trees like subabul, Marvel, Anjan etc. Which provide folder to the live stock in the district. The funds under the scheme are provided by the DRDA under NREP and infrastructure development.

[J] **Fisheries Development**:–

Government of the Maharashtra has recently established an office of Fisheries development Agency to look after developments of fisheries in the district. Presently there are three fish seed farms with total water spread area of 5.84 hq. The seed production capacity is 80 lacs at present with the establishment of fisheries Developments Agency the activity will get a boost during 97-98.
1.6 CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NANDED DISTRICT

The district has 3607 co-operative societies registered. The 1013 Societies are credit societies and the remaining are non-credit societies. There are 957 primary Agricultural credit societies of which 880 Societies have been ceded to commercial Banks. The remaining societies have credit arrangement with co-operative Banks. The District has one farmers' Service society in Kinwat block which is financed by the Marathwada Gramin Bank. There are 29 multi-purpose societies registered in the District. They are engaged in trading of agricultural inputs, agricultural produce, consumer goods etc. There are 4 Adivasi seva Sahakari Societies. All in Kinwat block which has concentration of Adivasi Tribal. The co-operative societies have membership of 30,90,38 persons. The primary Agricultural credit societies have 193000 members 54.03%. There is a large scale default in the society financing. Nanded District Central co-operative Bank has advanced Rs. 10.0850 crores of which Rs. 6.7256 crores are overdues despite large scale rescheduling. There are many areas which fall outside the area of operation of commercial Banks. There are no unbanked block headquarters in the district. The co-operative Banks have 53% over branches. The Regional Rural Bank has 84 branches in the district. The commercial Banks are, however concentrated in Nanded City and at other bigger towns. However the density of banking facilities in the blocks show large variation. Nanded block obviously has the highest number of branches.

There are numbers functional co-operative societies coming up in the district. The main area of operation of such societies is dairy activity of small and marginal farmers. Similarly there are co-operative societies of Handloom weavers and other Artisans. There are also exist industrial societies running Sugar Mills, Khandsari Mills, Spinning Mills, Power looms etc. The Annexure gives the figures of District Graph in details are as under.

The total co-operative society in Nanded District.

( Types of co-operative Society and their membership )
Primary Agricultural Credit Society (Total: Profit and Loss in Society)
Types of Co-operative Society and their Membership.

Table No. 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agricultural credit society and bank</td>
<td>980.00</td>
<td>881.00</td>
<td>882.00</td>
<td>883.00</td>
<td>884.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non-agricultural society</td>
<td>233.00</td>
<td>232.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>244.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marketing society</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Process society</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Housing society</td>
<td>683.00</td>
<td>687.00</td>
<td>692.00</td>
<td>697.00</td>
<td>702.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Social service society</td>
<td>345.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other industrial society</td>
<td>394.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>342.00</td>
<td>343.00</td>
<td>344.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Handloom &amp; other society</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cotton mills</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1054.00</td>
<td>1028.00</td>
<td>1036.00</td>
<td>1058.00</td>
<td>1083.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3791.00</td>
<td>3607.00</td>
<td>3624.00</td>
<td>3659.00</td>
<td>3697.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Membership (In lacs)</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>6.44</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources :- Vision 2000 Govt. Publication of Nanded District)

1.6.1 DEVELOPMENTS PROGRAMME AND AGRICULTURES FINANCE

The co-operative movement of in general direction and Nanded District there is 3607 co-operative society and others society in the end of 1997. The co-operative societies gives more important for quality only. So that to 2000 there is no increase in their numbers. The Running co-operative Society are not work to full fill of their aim. As well as they are dropped there fore there is chance to create another co-operative societies. But which new society they will get only few field like wise housing society Regional Rural Bank Agricultural Developments and others. Till 2000 there is 3697 society were increased. Through out The Co-operative Societies they take new business and to full fill the business aim. An about the works of industrial co-operative society to take partnership and with the help of co-operative society. An expected increase with the help of collaboration and like this partnership co-operative banking. Agricultural process is an expected.

Today there are 6.44 lakhs members in the co-operative societies. The different co-operative societies wanted to increase the membership of co-opera-
tive societies. With the help of under take new programme to 6.68 lakh till to 2000 limited. In co-operative societies for the membership they give more importance not only ladies but also Backward classes and labours. They give more importance new field work and new plan to get more and more membership for co-operative societies. An Importance Programme of the Reuning Co-operative societies increase their quality to work in field along with they making new plan to work new field. But there is few good programmes in social field and they want to increase them. To make balance in Agricultural society and other fields. They wanted quality to work with help of new plan and projects also. Like this Raw Material, Cotton, fruits vegetables etc. An others fields to make them full fill they under take plans and new programmes which suggested to get increase the finance of co-operative societies.

Primary Agricultural credit Co-operative Society of Nanded District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Institution Numbers</td>
<td>979.00</td>
<td>880.00</td>
<td>881.00</td>
<td>882.00</td>
<td>883.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>418241.00</td>
<td>392558.00</td>
<td>366475.00</td>
<td>377552.00</td>
<td>388899.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loan taker member</td>
<td>255664.00</td>
<td>236486.00</td>
<td>248310.00</td>
<td>260725.00</td>
<td>263761.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>1262.21</td>
<td>1304.19</td>
<td>1369.39</td>
<td>1434.85</td>
<td>1501.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Borrowing Loan</td>
<td>9482.10</td>
<td>10868.87</td>
<td>13452.97</td>
<td>16340.02</td>
<td>19372.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>238.88</td>
<td>72.50</td>
<td>72.50</td>
<td>72.50</td>
<td>72.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td>37.30</td>
<td>32.91</td>
<td>34.23</td>
<td>36.36</td>
<td>38.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Loan Distributed</td>
<td>5367.68</td>
<td>5182.18</td>
<td>7500.00</td>
<td>9000.00</td>
<td>10500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Out of Agricultures</td>
<td>4196.54</td>
<td>4232.38</td>
<td>4231.75</td>
<td>8561.30</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Recovery of percentage</td>
<td>35.55</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) Membership</td>
<td></td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>235.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>476.71</td>
<td>62.22</td>
<td>68.44</td>
<td>75.28</td>
<td>82.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) Membership</td>
<td></td>
<td>619.00</td>
<td>720.00</td>
<td>615.00</td>
<td>670.00</td>
<td>645.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>783.09</td>
<td>1109.02</td>
<td>998.12</td>
<td>898.31</td>
<td>808.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources :- Vision 2000 Govt. Publication of Nanded District )

The primary Agricultural credit crops shorts Distribution loan in Nanded District.
The Total Number and Loan taken members of primary agricultural Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>460000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>400000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>360000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table No. 16
(Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total crops loan distribution (out of)</td>
<td>4796.54</td>
<td>4232.28</td>
<td>6231.75</td>
<td>8561.30</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>711.51</td>
<td>512.03</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>1199.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>2218.00</td>
<td>2284.00</td>
<td>3303.00</td>
<td>3967.20</td>
<td>4628.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>78.35</td>
<td>87.03</td>
<td>125.25</td>
<td>150.30</td>
<td>175.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>1520.86</td>
<td>146.04</td>
<td>1468.00</td>
<td>1642.50</td>
<td>1916.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>267.74</td>
<td>402.60</td>
<td>682.50</td>
<td>1201.30</td>
<td>2090.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source - vision 2000 Govt. Publication of Nanded District.)
*(Different Workings Co-operative Society)*

#### 1.6.2 AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SUPPLY AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

In Nanded District 880 different co-operative society are working instead of them 160 societies are working in profits and 720 societies are running in losses. They under take important programme because which societies running in loss they try to run them in profit till 2000 years their number must be 645.

Today this co-operative societies shares capital are 1304 lakh till 2000 years. It will be 1510 lakh like this co-operative societies self funds are 61.33 lakh till 2000 years. It will be 65.00 lakh.

Today their recovery level is 29% but till 2000 years. It will be 65%.
To advice their objectives and they under take good programme.

#### 1.6.3 NEW PLANING AND NEW DIRECTION

The different co-operative societies are powerful But in that place District Central Co-operative Bank Branches are not powerful. In that place District central co-operative Bank works is given to different co-operative society like this till 2000 years. They selected 5 (five) societies and they will be start works. But in some place District Central Co-operative Bank save powerful. The developments works are limited in that village.

Rural Bank will give permission to the social societies along with the help of their branch and other work will be done by them.
The Share capital, deposit and loan taken distribution of primary agricultural society

The chart shows the share capital, deposit, and loan taken distribution over the years 1996 to 2000. The y-axis represents the amount in thousands, ranging from 0 to 25,000. The x-axis represents the years 1996 to 2000.

- In 1996, the distribution was around 5000.
- In 1997, it increased to around 10,000.
- In 1998, it further increased to around 15,000.
- In 1999, it increased to around 20,000.
- In 2000, it increased to around 25,000.

The chart indicates a steady increase in distribution over the years.
Institutions ans primary agricultural credit society
The Cultivated crops and distribution of loan

In some Agricultural fields depends upon irrigation facilities. But in this area distributed the water will be new policy and instead of in which village there more active like this village the distribution of water will be the help of Co-operative society.

The waterless area to Develop in irrational area for that they selected some social societies for that NABARD and Maharashtra Government will give them an economical help

Which not at listed land to Develop in at listed land with the help of selected societies and they plant there only trees. It will become a big forest.

A co-operative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. The basic principles of the co-operative must be.

1. Voluntary and open membership.
2. Democratic control.
3. Members economic participation
4. Autonomy and independence
5. Provision to educate, train and provide information to the members.
6. Co-operation amongst co-operatives
7. Concern for Community.

The co-operative movement in Nanded district must be consistent with basic principles and must operate with the parameters laid down by their international co-operative Norms.

1.6.4 The Co-operative Movements Philosophy

Co-operation is a philosophy of life which can permeate every aspect of human activity. Co-operation in its simplest sense means working together. In the complex structure of modern society. Co-operation has grown enormously like a tree with countless branches. Throughout the ages co-operation has
been practiced in some form or other. The battle for survival, which inimical tribes waged against one another inevitably promoted the co-operative spirit in community life for co-operation must always appeal to the weaker sections as a protection against the strong.

Even the lower orders of creation have a valuable lesson to after to co-operators. The co-operative spirit is practiced by ants and termites in their silent but eloquent way. They provide for a rainy day through their untiring industry and prudence. In fables the most extreme form of co-operation is practiced by animals. When the lion was killing all the animals in the forest criminally they entered into a pact with the king of the forest. They agreed to send one animal every day to be the lion's willing prey. The moral of this story is that the individual should be ready to make the supreme sacrifice in the interests of the community. This ancient fable is an indication of the outlook on life which inspired our ancestors.

The co-operative way of life is not new to Nanded. In the villages of old, there was a harmonious blending of the welfare of the community at large. There was a great degree of adjustment and a greater awareness of the need to come together for the common good. The village community was composed of individuals each of whom discharged his allotted task and received from the community what he needed. Thus the principle of "from each according to his need", found practical application. The joys and sorrows of each family were shared by all the other families in the village. The maintenance of irrigation works in the village was a common responsibility and each family contributed to it in the share men or material. All joined hands in the various agricultural operation in the village. Village services rendered by the blacksmith, the carpenter, the Wassermann or the barber were paid for in kind by each family. When there was a bountiful harvest, there was jubilation in every home. In times of famine, privations were borne with fortitude, there being no scope for exploitation of the adversity of one by another.

But the political and economic exploitation which followed the advent of foreign rule in the country completely sapped the vitality and initiative of the people and deprived them a self-confidence and self-reliance. Apart from economic exploitation the many social tensions as between capital and labour,
producer and consumers, landholders and tenants and between religious groups have made thinking men everywhere turn to co-operation as the only hope of redeeming mankind from exploitation of any kind.

Basically co-operation is of two principal types productive co-operation and distributive co-operation. But in the stresses and strains of modern civilized life, co-operation has developed in many other ways, activity. There are co-operatives which provide educational and social advantages. To their members and organize facilities concerned with health and housing. There are multi-purpose co-operatives which provide credit and marketing facilities, supply consumer goods and other farm requirements to agriculturists, collect milk required by co-operative dairies, maintain machinery and stud bulls, construct wells and irrigation channels, encourage cottage industries and subsidiary occupations and promote social and welfare activities in the village. There are industrial co-operatives housing co-operatives and construction co-operatives. Among the more recent type of societies are the "better living" societies which seek to improve the moral condition of members check extravagance, reform undesirable social customs discourage litigation, improve sanitation and hygiene and provide educational assistance to the children of their members. We have now co-operative printing and publishing societies. Co-operation is finding its way among women also of particular interest to them are the co-operative consumers and thrift or saving society and the cottage industries societies.

The beginning of the co-operative movement in India can be traced to the famous report by F. Nicholson in 1897. At that time it was considered important to provide co-operative credit in order to relieve the agricultural indebtedness. The British Government devoted itself specially to the development of agriculture in India so as to make this country the supplier of raw materials required by industries in the home country and progress of the country.

The co-operative movement which received legal sanctity in the year 1904 and will be soon completing its century, could play a dynamic role in achieving our main objectives. During the past 93 years co-operative movement has entered several sectors like credit Banking processing, Housing, warehousing, irrigation, transport and even industries. It is because of the credit co-operatives that it was possible to weaken the strong hold of money lender on
thousands of poor families and free them from their bondage. The diary co-operative and sugar co-operative have made India as a major nation in the world in milked sugar production. Through co-operative movement has made remarkable progress in several areas certain glaring defects have also developed in the movement which have been defeating the very objectives of this noble movement.

To remedy the defects in the Act of 1904, the co-operative Act II of 1912 was passed. The new Act permitted the registration of co-operative societies for purpose other than credit for example distribution marketing production and insurance. The immediate effect of the new Act was to give a fresh impetus to the co-operative movement. New types of societies for the sale of produce. The purchase of manure and retailing of farmers implements and common necessaries were registered. Numerous village credit societies have now sprung up which supply short term, long term and medium term credit to farmers.

The co-operative credit society structure has all along been modeled on the Raifteisen system of small village societies. Generally there is one for each village, working on the basis of unlimited liability small shares and honorary management.

16.5 Co-operatives for Political Gains :-

Nanded district co-operative movement was expected to run according to the basic principles and norms. However, bureaucratic statutory cotton on co-operative movement never allowed the movement to proceed according to the well established principles. Besides the political captains of co-operative movement gradually forgot their commitment to co-operatives as centers to acquire power. Today the authority under co-operative laws is vested in bureaucracy i.e. in the hands of the Government and Ministers. This authority is conveniently abused to utilize several co-operatives for political gains. This have virtually destroyed that real spirit of co-operation in various renowned co-operative societies in Nanded district of course there are a few exceptions but they have remained exceptions just to prove the rule.
1.6.6 Need of dedicated trained management

Constant interference by political parties and political leaders have adversely affected the healthy functioning of the co-operative movement and the corrupt linkages between them have brought a bad name to the world “co-operative” there is an urgent need to have benevolent co-operative leadership prepared to take up the movement with missionary zeal. The leadership unless dedicated to the cause will not be able to provide required direction to the co-operative movement. In view of the fast changing science and technology and the impact of the free competitive economy. It is necessary to introduce well trained efficient management in the co-operative movement.

1.6.7 Areas for co-operatives

Failure in identifying the areas where the co-operative movement could play dynamic role in sub-serving the social objectives. As enshrined in our constitution is also quite regrettable. In spite of industrial agricultural scientific and technological progress made by the country nearly 50% of our people are poor or below poverty line unemployment, under employment and denial of adequate incomes to enjoy the basic minimum needs is the real challenge before the country for want of a national network of market system. The agricultural producer has remained the usual sufferer. Many times to produce more has become a crime. Nearly 70% (p.c.) of our people living in rural areas have been victims of nature as 70% of our agriculture’s is dependent on rains and there is no adequate protection against the various of nature out of the total area of 359 M.Hq. of lands, nearly 50% of them are barren or waste-lands most of which are cultivable lands. The country gets nearly 400 M.Hq. meters of water every years. However we have not been able to harness even 10% of this natural source for agricultural and industrial purpose or human needs.

1.6.8 New Direction

Nanded is endowed with natural resources. There is tremendous scope for horticulture floriculture, sericulture, fisheries dairies, poultry’s and in many such agora-based activities. Efforts by individual are too limited to carry there activities on a massive scale. As already established by some prominent co-operatives in Nanded District. It is now necessary to give new orientation and
direction to our co-operative working in agriculture and various agora based industries or industries allied to agriculture. This approach has become more imperative in view of the free market economy and the global competition.

1.6.9 Free Market Economy

I am aware of the relevance of a free market economy and I am clear that Nanded district cannot insulate herself from global changes. However I must state with all emphasis at my command that free entry to multinationals without discrimination shall destroy the very fibre of the socio-economic structure of the District and may endanger our freedom itself. I do want new science and technology for the progress of the District. However while doing so we can not overlook the basic problems of the lakhs of our poor masses and also of our agricultural and industrial development made so far. In this context what we need is new science and technology for strengthening our infrastructure and appropriate technology for decentralized development. Having regard to the critical economic situation we have to insist on such development where the investments are lower, gestation period is short and where employment opportunities along with generation of assets are far more. Co-operative movement could certainly play a positive role in this regard.

1.6.10 Co-operative and Social Justice

Nanded has incurred heavy burden of internal and external debt and we have already entered into the debt-trap. It has become difficult to meet our import needs and to adjust the balance of payments without foreign assistance. Inflationary trends in the District have created several obstacles in the way of our development. The movement the prices group the poor man becomes still poorer. Nearly 80% of our people are not protected against any increase in prices as they are not entitled to any dearness allowance. With the constant rise in prices, their life has become miserable. The problem of employment and shelter with hudge explosion of population is getting more and more acute. Similar is the case with the educational and health services. On this background I believe that in all there sectors co-operative movement has its own relevance and significance. Co-operative sugar factories and milk Dairies in many areas have effectively demonstrated their capability in rendering social
services like education, health, sanitation and minor irrigation.

1.6.11 Involvement of the people and co-operatives

Nanded district accepted the process of planning immediately after independence. It is true that we have made considerable progress in several areas. It is however equally true that Lakhs of our people have not been able to taste the fruits of development. One of the basic reasons for this failure is the lack of involvement of our people in the process of development. Had we developed a system to involve the people through vast network of co-operatives invidious areas of development the sense would have been absolutely different.

To much dependence on bureaucracy without actively involving the people has introduced several weaknesses and has adversely affected our process of development. It was understandable that the British rulers run their writ through the bureaucratic apparatus. They had no other option. In tree democratic India, continuance of system has done great damage. In stead of involving the people they have been pushed aside and in many areas, the old styled administration yet looks at them with suspicion and contempt. Involvement of the people through co-operatives, voluntary organization and social workers, is the only way to losses the grip of bureaucracy and to strengthen the democratic fibre. Even our constitution insertion the same approach.

1.6.12 Constitute commission for co-operative sector.

Our constitute and Directive principles emphasize on securing social order based one equity and equality through eclecentralisation of economic and po­litical authority co-operative movement could be an effective system forming a just society as enshrined in our constitution. Very few district have margin­ally area listed this reality. Other wise most of the state Government have conveniently neglected and discoursaged the co-operative movement the dis­trict which have tired to strengthen it have failed in pursuing the democratic and developmental spirit behind the co-operative movement. In a district where lakhs of our people are poor and economically too weak to protect themselves or to compete with the organized sector, co-operative movement is the only proper solution to provide due protection along with much needed economic strength. Of course the movement calls for a new orientation and direction. While we have completed 93 years to the movement the time is
more than ripe to seriously review the progress made so far and to initiate necessary measures to revitalize the whole co-operative sector. While I was anchorage of co-operation, along with commerce and civil supplies in my capacity as the cabinet minister of the country, I had decided to constitute a co-operative commission to examine the various aspects of the co-operative movement and to suggest a plan of action to strengthen the movement and to make it more effective and powerful. The paper prepared for the cabinet was then circulated for consideration.

1.6.13 Model Co-operative Acts.

The co-operative laws in various states have virtually become obsolete in this regard to going the various aspects of the multi-state co-operative Acts. The State laws a committee was constituted by the planning commission under the Chairmanship of the Chaudhary Brahma Prakash, while was the py. Chairman of the planning commission. I urged on the Chaudhary Bramah Prakash Committee to hasten the process and finalise their report without any delay. According Shri Chaudhary Brahma Prakash handed over the Report. The model Bill to me as the Chairman of planning commission; just a few months before his unfortunate death. Immediately after receiving the Report, I got it examined in the planning commission and forwarded the same to Hon. Prime Minister, the Minister in charge of co-operation in all the states. I emphasized on them to consider the Model Bill to drastically change the existing laws as they were against the cardinal principles of co-operative movement. The model Bill takes adequate care of the democratic spirit and considerably curtails the authority enjoyed by the bureaucracy and the ministers in charge perhaps barring a few state most of states have not even bothered to seriously examine the model Bill and to make any effort for necessary improvement. The new free market economy accepted by the Narsimha Rao Government and supported by the planning commission want to the extent of removing the chapter on co-operation in the 8th plan Document. The planning commission at least has taken due cognizance of the co-operative movement in their Approach Document prepared for the 9th plan, unless the co-operators in the country at large generate. Their movement and pressurize the central and the state Govt. To recognize the co-operative movements there is little possibility that this vital sector could get its place of prestige and honour in our country.
16.14 Delink Co-operative Movement

Delicate leadership, similar cadres of co-operation, workers at the grassroots level and introduction of effective management have become inoperative to safeguard the co-operative movement in the country. To delink the co-operative Movement from the political parties and bureaucracy and to make it autonomous is also equally relevant and important. The co-operative movement cannot for long depend on the clutches of the Govt. It has to be competitive both in the internal and also in the international markets. Simultaneously. It is the paramount duty of the Govt. to render due protection to the movement wherever it takes care of the welfare and social services apart of the Government obligations.

16.15 The Relevance of Co-operative movement

India has completed 50 years of independence and is now fast approaching towards the 21st Century. The Co-operative Movement will also be completing 100 years by the year 2004. I believe that this is the proper time to introspect co-operative behavior in the country and to restructure the whole movement including the laws. Rules and Regulations governing co-operative societies. In this regard I would like to urge on the Central Government to recognize the relevance. An importance of the co-operative movement and to make it an integral part of the New Economic policy. I would also like to call an all those who have their farm faith in co-operative movement to come together and to assert so that the movement is not neglected. An acquires due place of honour and prestige in the march of the country towards 21st century. The co-operative movement in the country is at cross roads and has been passing through a critical phase like our economy. In such circumstances acceptance of self reliance and swadeshi and non dependence on foreign funds is the only alternative. Growth with social justice along with due care of environment for sustainable development must be the new direction of the co-operative Movements.
1.7 CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN NANDED DISTRICT.

The general manager Nanded District Central co-operative Bank limited Nanded who has been duly authorized to submit the draft standing orders for certification under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946. Vide resolution No. 13(A) dated 24-4-1978 passed in the Meeting of the Executive Directors of the Bank through his letter No. ADM / 23348 dated 12-9-1978 submitted draft standing orders in respect of the employees employed in the said co-operative Bank to the undersigned, for settlement. The said draft standing orders were received by this office on 18-9-1978. After a preliminary scrutiny of the same, a copy of the aforesaid draft standing orders was sent by the undersigned – vide this office letter No. Dy CL / SOS/ BIR/Desk-I/25859 dated 28-9-1978 to the General Secretary Nanded Zilla Sahakari Bank workers, organization, Nanded, which is a Representative union, under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946, for the Banking-Industry in the local area of the Nanded taluka [excluding the Nanded Municipal Area] and the talukas of Kinwat, Hadgaon, Bhokar, Biloli, Mukhed, Deglur and Kandhar talukas in the Nanded District and Nanded Municipal Area with a request of communicate the objections or suggestions if any introspect of this office within 15 days time.

In response to the aforesaid letter of this office the General secretary of the Nanded Zilla Sahakari Bank workers organization, Nanded, Informed the undersigned that since the draft standing orders Hadgaon been prepared in consultation with the union it Hadgaon no objections or suggestions to be incorporated in the Management. He therefore requested the undersigned to settle the draft standing orders submitted by the management.

These orders shall apply to all persons in the employment of the Bank [including those who are deputed to other institutions and who are within the meaning of the term "employee". In these orders unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context.

(a) "Bank" means the Nanded District central Co-operative Bank limited Nanded and includes its Head office and all Branches existing or which may come into existence in future.

(b) "Employee" means any person employed for full time work in the Bank and
whose name is entered in the Bank's muster and includes an apprentice”.

(c) “Manager” means the person for the time being managing or any other officer who may be appointed for discharging any of the duties of the Manager.

Employees shall be classified as:-

(i) A “permanent” employee is one who is appointed as such in writing after satisfactory completion of probationary period.

(ii) “Probationer” employee is one who is provisionally appointed to fill a vacancy in a permanent post and has not completed six months services provided that probationary period may be extended for a further period of these months and provided further that probationer will be paid consolidated wage specified in his appointment order.

Provided further that an employee promoted from a lower post to the higher post will draw his wage in the scale applicable to the post to which he is promoted. He will also be entitled to other benefits attached to the new post.

(iii) A “temporary” employee is one who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature or who is employed temporarily. As an additional employee in connection with temporary increase in work of a permanent nature and includes an employee who is appointed in a temporary vacancy of permanent employee or probationer.

(iv) An “apprentice” is one who is a learner and who is paid a fixed stipend during the period of his training. Which shall inter – alia be specified in his terms of contract ordinarily period of training in respect of learner shall be six months which may be extended in writing as per Act.

Every employee at the time of his appointment, confirmation promotion or reclassification shall be issued with a written order specifying his appointment, confirmation promotion or reclassification as the case may be and signed by the Manager. In case there is lapse on the part of the Bank in this regard such lapse shall not amount to breach of the standing order but such lapse shall be rectified within 15 days of having been brought to the notice of the manager is writing.

The normal periods of work and rest intervals an all working days of the Bank shall be notified on the Notice Board. Any change in respect of a particular
employee or Group of employees shall be similarly notified on the Notice Board and by a circular. Where the work is of an urgent nature Bank may require an employee to work beyond normal periods of work without previous intimation.

Holidays other than the usual weekly off shall be notified on the Notice Board Any employee in the discretion of the Manager may be required to work on a holiday on being personally notified to that effect, in advance. Any employee who is required to work on holiday shall, if he so desires be allowed as soon as circumstances permit a compensatory, a compensatory holiday. Holidays declared by appropriate Government for the purpose of enabling the Bank to close and balance its accounts shall not be holidays for employees. The salary register shall be open for inspection by an employee for a bonafide purpose on any working day during office hours.

All employees shall be work at the time fixed and notified. Every employee shall sign Attendance Register as a mark of his presence in the office. However employees who are on official tour are exempted from signing the Attendance register for the period of tour Employees attending late shall be liable to be shut-out and treated as absent provided that no employee who attends within 15 minutes of the starting time shall be shut-out.

Any employee, who is found absent from his proper place of work during working hours, without permission or with insufficient reasons, shall be liable to be treated as absent for the period of his absence. Deductions may be made from wages from the period of absence of standing order and such deductions shall be made in accordance with the provision of the payment of wage Act 1936.

All types of leave, other than sick and maternity leave, shall be granted in the discretion of the Bank and subject to exigencies of service. Every employee shall be eligible for privilege sick and casual leave in accordance with the rules and law relating to the subject or a registered agreement settlement award as the case may be.

All holidays including weekly holiday falling within the period of sanctioned leave shall be treated as leave. Maternity leave shall be regulated in accordance with the rules / law relating to the subject or the registered agreement / settlement / award as the case may be.
A weekly holiday of any other holiday not being the one declared by appropriate Government for the purpose of enabling the Bank to close and balance its account may be prefixed or suffixed to all leaves with the previous permission of the Manager.

No leave period shall be adjusted against notice that an employee may be required to give prior to resigning his employment. Ordinarily privilege leave can be availed once in a year. But in case of unavoidable circumstance the General Manager/Manager may allow an employee to avail in the leave a second or third time in the year. But in no case can it be allowed for more than three times in a year. It shall be open to the Bank in its sole-discretion to grant any type of leave to any employees, on such terms and conditions that may be stipulated by the Bank in this behalf.

An employee, who desires to avail privilege or surrender leave, shall apply in writing to the Manager such application shall be made not less than one month before the date from which the leave is to commence except in urgent and unforeseen circumstances. The Manager shall issue orders on such application, as soon as practicable and in case of an urgent nature, immediately. The employee shall be informed of the order passed and be shall have a right to demand a copy of the same ordinarily the previous permission of the head of the department in Head Office and Agent Inspector at Branches shall be obtained before any leave is taken but when this is not possible the Head Office in charge shall be informed within five days of his absence.

Privilege and surrender leaves cannot is any case be available before obtaining permission from the Head office. Leave granted may be postponed or cancelled by the Bank on account of exigencies of service. If an employee after proceeding on leave, desires an extension there of, he shall make an application in writing to the Manager for the purpose. Such application shall state the full postal and telegraphic address of the employee and shall leave the Bank sufficient time in advance to enable a reply to be given so as to reach the employee before the expiry of the sanctioned leave.

Employees not exceeding 5% of the whole staff at a time shall be on privilege and surrender leave. For the purpose of calculation the percentage of officers and the clerical grade shall not include the strength of subordinate staff i.e.
peons etc An employee remaining absent on duty beyond the periods of leave originally sanctioned or subsequently extended shall be liable to loose lien on his appointment, unless he returns within eight days of the expiry of sanctioned leave and explains to the satisfaction of the Manager his inability to return on the due date. Any employee who looses lien but reports for duty within fifteen days of the expiry of his leave shall be kept on the waiting list, if he so desires in writing. An employee not reporting for duty within fifteen days of the expiry of the leave shall be treated as having left his employment after serving his proper notice.

In the event for a fire catastrophe an epidemic civil commotion or any other causes beyond the control of the Bank, it may at any time, without notice or compensation in lieu of notice, close down, as the event may require, the Bank or any Department or part these for a reasonable period. Any employee affected by clause (a) shall be deemed to be on privilege leave to the extent such leave is admissible and for the balance of the period except where his service is dispensed with shall be deemed to be on leave without pay and allowance.

The employment of a permanent employee may be terminated by one months wages in lien of notice. The reason for termination of service of permanent employee shall be recorded in writing and shall be communicated to him. If he so desires at the time of discharge unless such communication in the opinion of the Manager is likely directly or indirectly to lay any open to civil or criminal proceedings at the instance of the employee.

Any permanent employee desirous of leaving service shall given one months notice in writing to the Manager. He shall or when he leaves the service be given an order of relief signed by the Manager if any permanent employee leaves the service without giving notice he shall forfeit one months wages to the Bank.

All cases of employee other than those appointed on a permanent basis may have their services or their services may be terminated without notice provided that the services of temporary employee shall not be terminated as a punishment unless he has been given an opportunity of explaining the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the manner prescribed under standing order. Where the employment of an employee is terminated the wages earned by him shall be paid to him before the expiry of the second working any from the day an which his
employment is terminated.

In the case of an employee, leaving the service the payment of the wages earned by him shall be made within seven days from the date on which he leaves the services. All other dues due to an employee shall be paid before the expiry of one month from the date of termination of his services or from the date he leaves the services. An order relating to discharge or termination of services shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Manager. Copy of such order shall be supplied to the employee concerned.

Every employee shall be liable for transfer to any of the branches of the Bank and he shall be required on the basis of conditions applicable to particular branch. Every employee other than the subordinate staff shall be liable for being sent on deputation to Banks affiliated member co-operative institutions for a period as may be determined by the Bank, from time to time. Any of the acts and commission on the part of an employee shall amount to misconduct willful insubordination or disobedience whether or not in combination with another, of any lawful and remember order of a superior.

Going on an illegal strike or abetting, inciting instigating or acting in furtherance there of willful slowing down in performance of work or abutment or instigation thereof. Attempting or committing of theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the business or property or affairs of the Bank or its customers. Failure to account for or deliver up when they come in to his hands or the concealment, misappropriation or conversion of cash, securities bonds, deed or other property of the Bank.

Giving or taking or attempting to give or take a bribe or illegal gratification to or from a customers or an employee of the Bank. Habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than eight consecutive days. Habitual absence from his Head Quarter on Sundays and public holidays. Habitual departure before the closure or departure for more than three occasion’s in a month.

Repeated breach of any law applicable to the Bank or any rules made there under or of standing orders. Attempting to collect or collecting without the permission of the Manager any moneys within the premises of the Bank, except in so far as permissible under prevalent law. Speculation in stocks, shares, securi-
ties or any commodity whether on his account or that of any other person.

Engaging in any trade business, or occupation within or outside the premises of the Bank. Doing any act or engaging in any business prejudicial to the interest of the Bank. Drunkenness or riotous, disorderly or indecent behavior on the premises of the Bank Commission of any act, subversive of discipline on the premises of the Bank or in connection with the working of the Bank within the premises of the Bank.

Habitual neglect of work or gross negligence in work unauthorized disclosure or divulgence or attempt there to of information regarding the affairs of the Bank or any person connected with the business of the Bank. Which may come into the possession or knowledge of the employee in the course of his employment willful damage to any property of the Bank or its customers. Holding or attempting to hold or attending meeting on the permission of the Manager. Gambling or netting or attempting to gamble or bet on the premises of the Bank. Failure or refusal to wear uniform of the Bank failing to maintain cleanliness of person and dress. Sleeping during office hours or working hours or during the period of assigned duty.

Withering idling or wasting time during working hours or within the Bank, after authorized hours of work without permission or without sufficient case. Doing private personal work within the previous permission of the Manager. Engaging in other employment while in service of the Bank. Refusal to accept communication attempted to be served in accordance of him self or any employee.

Distributing exhibiting within the bank hand bills, Phamplets, Posters or couring to be displayed be means of signs, writing and other visible representations any matter without previous sanction of the Manager. Resorting to abetting instigating and other wise canvassing for a pen down strike. Cleaning or attempting to claim false money by way of expenses incurred by employee in connection with the work entrusted to him. In the course of his routine work including expenses in connection with transfer touring Journey under taken in connection with Banks work.

Giving false information regarding one’s name, age, father’s name, qualifi-
cation of previous service at the time of employment leaving work without permission sufficient reason. Commission of any act subversive of discipline on the Bank premises or while on duty and otherwise. Causing loss in daily business transaction of the Bank due to negligence. Destroy or attempt to destroy official record to manipulate the record against the interest of the Bank and customer or to take ledgers and other important records outside the premises of the Bank or its offices. Drunkenness, riotous, disorderly an indecent behavior on Bank premises of its offices and on duty otherwise. Using Bank's property for private purpose without permission from the competent Authority. Not to convey in time to registered office or Head office regarding incident detrimental to the interest of the Bank and customer of the Bank.

Notice to be exhibited given under these standing orders shall be in English and also in the principal regional language of the District in which the Bank is situated. Any notice order charge sheet intimation which is personal i.e. meant for an individual employee and is given writing under these standing order shall be in a language understood by the employee concerned. Nothing contained in these standing orders shall operate in derogation of any law for the time being in force to the prejudice of any right under an agreement of science, custom usage or award application to the Bank.
1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.8.1 Place of Co-operative Banking in Nanded District :-

With a co-operative Banking a record of Nanded District in 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99. In Nanded District production is seasonally, we become the largest single producer in the Marathwada. From the state point of view seeds, sugarcane cotton etc is the second largest Industry in the Marathwada, next only to cotton, oil seeds etc. As well as Marathwada is a part of Maharashtra State but Nanded district is a very backward area of sugarcane production in comparison with other district. Despite sizeable and seasonable gain in terms of installed capacity and production. The health of the co-operative has been deteriorating over years. Yet till recently no serious attempts have been made to real causes leading to remedial action. The co-operative works a system of society. The prices of both input and output are regulated by the Members. The easiest and the most approach of members and cultivators is soon. There for has been to blame the co-operative policies for all the ills of the co-operative Banking and society. The co-operative Banking and society factors unduly worried about recovery of cash and losses. As main objective is to pay possible can loans to the cultivators. They are helped to do so by the State Government policy. Which as high loan facilities to located farmers and relatives, political membership such as highesty co-operative directly the members and cultivators. The cultivable land is 758 lacs Hectares. This is considered sufficient. Due to in consistency of rains during last some years. The area under irrigation is less and hence land under double cultivation is loss. If rains are favorable even non-irrigated lands are put under double cultivation.

1.8.2 Exiting Literature on the subject:-

The co-operative Banking really worried about the co-operative sector in Nanded district. In co-operative Banking Governments are financial supported. But there is no proper use. Although very well statistical information is available. But Governments provided some loans By for the most objective and impartial insight in the working of the co-operative Banking is provided by
The co-operative Banking has played a major role in farming farmer and Members. The present Government policy and its recommendation are specially backward classes farmer cultivators, to improve the land financially and economically. There fore special significance for this study. Earlier co-operative Banking had setup. The policy matter also change. An important documents dealing with Annual reports of the co-operative Banking in Nanded District. The reports are farmers proper use of benefits policy or helpless the members or society.

An Agriculture prices commission are very important documents from the view of point trying to study the co-operative Banking. The co-operative Banking use full for developing Nanded district farmers, cultivators and members. The co-operative reports are available. It is a very important documents for the study of co-operative Banking in Nanded district.

The data base and general information about co-operative Banking is best an available in the yearly as well as monthly publications brought out separately. The information representing co-operative Banking some times Articles in leading news papers and Agricultural journals often provide valuable materials of co-operative Banking developments.

1.8.3 The area to be covered under the study:-

This study is basically an inquiry, discuss into the causes responsible for not recover of co-operative banking loan and not proper use of loan in Nanded district. To being with an attempt would be made to assess the land cultivation increasing the production and the realization and changing land cultivation as well as proper use of co-operative Bank loans and profit abilities for Nanded district.

We should thus arrive at conclusions. The cultivation land and increasing production proper use of co-operative Banking facilities and the Government policies on the impact of co-operative in Nanded district. Also the internal causes for not recover of loan and proper use of loan to cultivate the land in Nanded district and help us in suggesting remedies to over come them.
According to no cooperation without successful in co-operative Banking facilities.

1.8.4 Collection of Data

a) Experience of survey and primary data:-

The farmers have direct concern with the District central co-operative Banks and primary Agricultural credit society employees. Their interrelations are source to understand each other. the farmers known about employees and vice versa. In the useful experience and practical knowledge which can be drawn upon. As an when the need is felt. Hence the experience survey of the farmers and employees of PACS/ DCCB consisting of different types was conducted for securing the information relating to the objectives of the dissertation. The various officials of the PACS / DCCB including directors in the Board were also contacted to get the information as viewed by their perception.

While selecting the farmers or PACS and DCCB officials for interviews the case was taken to select only those who process competent relevant experience and ability to communicate. The farmers and PACS / DCCB officials were contacted at their homes. Prior to contacts they were given information about the objectives of the M.Phil research dissertation. The farmers selected for contacts and subsequent interviews were from the different economic classes or from the different social status. In respect of PACS / DCCB officials only those who were strategically place i.e. Manager secretary, accountant supervisor etc. Were contacted because they by virtue of their position were more informative. These people are reputed for their good ideas and experience. Efforts were made to ensure an appropriate representation of different types of experience by including the representation of different types of experience by including the respondents from the different categories.

(b) Secondary data:-

The study is an exploratory type based on secondary data and experiences of the people associated with co-operative Banking. The details of the exploration so endeavored are given ahead.
An office records reports. Books and such other printed materials are good source to elaborate the vision over any research topic. The specific guidelines and hypothesis can be devised from them. The subject selected for study is traversed by number of researchers and they have attempted to highlight the numerous aspects of the co-operatives. Hence efforts were made to collect information from the Books and the reports. Some books were found very useful for getting specific direction.

The agriculture’s farmers cultivators and experts were selected from Nanded district for interview with the help of interview of farmers and cultivators proforma of an agricultural cultivation is recognized by the co-operative Banking. It was filliped agriculture farmers co-operative members cultivators and the remaining by farmers. In this way agricultural production produce per hectare was an as curtained as a secondary data.

During the course of interview each respondent asked only the relevant Questions, having due regard to this relation with the PACS or DCCB and depth of his experience for example. If such person related issues pertaining to borrowing were discussed. It a respondent another example is a farmer selling their produce through the PACS. The matters about his in conveniences were discussed. The number of persons to be contacted for inquiry was kept different for different purpose. For another example queries about the farmers behavior were instituted only with the secretary of PACS. Where as the queries about time exhausted for getting loans from the PACS were made with 15 to 20 borrowers. When it was envisaged that an additional respondent. If an interviewed would furnish the similar information. The interrogations against that particulars aspect were stopped.

The questionnaire was prepared for Agricultural credit co-operative members farmers and landholders, cultivators. This was followed up by personal visit to the co-operative members cultivators and farmers directly. The detailed discussion with the farmers and members.

It provided in-depth vision about the various problems of the members borrowers officials etc. In facilitate the subsequent investigation. Tools used in
A survey of co-operative Banking was maintained for recording the information coming out of spontaneous queries against particular aspects. Some farmers of the PACS were arranged by informing them in advance by post. Investigators were deputed to collect an information from the co-operative Banking and society.

1.8.5 A role of co-operative Bank in Agricultural development in Nanded district :-

Chapter.

1. Introduction

2. Functions of co-operative Banking in Agricultural Developments

3. A Role of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society in Agricultural Developments.

4. Loans and Advances by Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Through Primary Agricultural credit Co-operative Society.


7. Conclusion, Finding and Forecasting.