

THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN BEED DISTRICT  
(1960 - 1975)

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September, 1979

**THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN BEED DISTRICT**

**(1960 - 1975)**

**A Dissertation  
Submitted to the  
University of Poona  
In Part Fulfilment of the**

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**By**

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## PREFACE

The present dissertation deals with the trends in economic development of the Beed district, in Marathwada region. The economic development leads to a sustained rise in real income resulting into increase in the standard of living of the people in the region. The development is characterized by increase in the productivity of agriculture, which may push up the industrial activity in the district. Here the word trend takes into consideration the functions in upward and downward directions.

The object of this work is to review the economic situation of the district from 1961 to 1975. The present situation of a region depends on the historical conditions prevailed in the past hence a brief history is narrated in the First Chapter, along with the natural resources available in the district. The Second Chapter analyses the broad demographic features. The agriculture and industrial position is dealt with in the Third and Fourth Chapters respectively. The Fifth Chapter reveals the position with respect to infrastructure, employment, education, medical and public health services in the district. The Sixth Chapter indicates the overall position of the district in Maharashtra State. In the last Chapter an attempt is made to explore the potential for development of the Beed district.

I am deeply indebted to Prof. V.M. Dandekar, Prof. Nilakantha Rath and Shri D.P. Apte who allowed me to join the M.Phil. Course and gave me a chance advanced study under UGC's one year Teacher Fellowship Programme for college teachers, during the year 1978-79. This work is one of the outcomes of it.

This work was done under the esteemed guidance of Dr. V.P. Pethe. He rendered me invaluable help and guidance. I express my deep feelings of gratitude to him, for all the care and trouble that he has taken for me.

In the course of preparing this work, several individuals were helpful in various ways. I must express my thanks to Dr. A.S. Nadkarni, Dr. D.B. Kerur, Prof. Khare, Prof. Ambegaonkar, Prof. K.G. Pathan, Prof. J.F. Patil, Prof. J.L. Gandhi who made number of useful suggestions.

Shri D.R. Joshi, Shri W.M. Ranade, Mrs. Gokhale and Shri Bhat gave me prompt and constant library assistance. Shri S.M. Kulkarni neatly typed the matter within a very short period. I am thankful to them.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Shri Shivajirao Pandit, Chairman, Shri M.S. Indani, Secretary and other honourable members of the Governing Council, Shri L.D. Patil, Principal of Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's, R.B. Attal Arts, Science and Commerce



(iii)

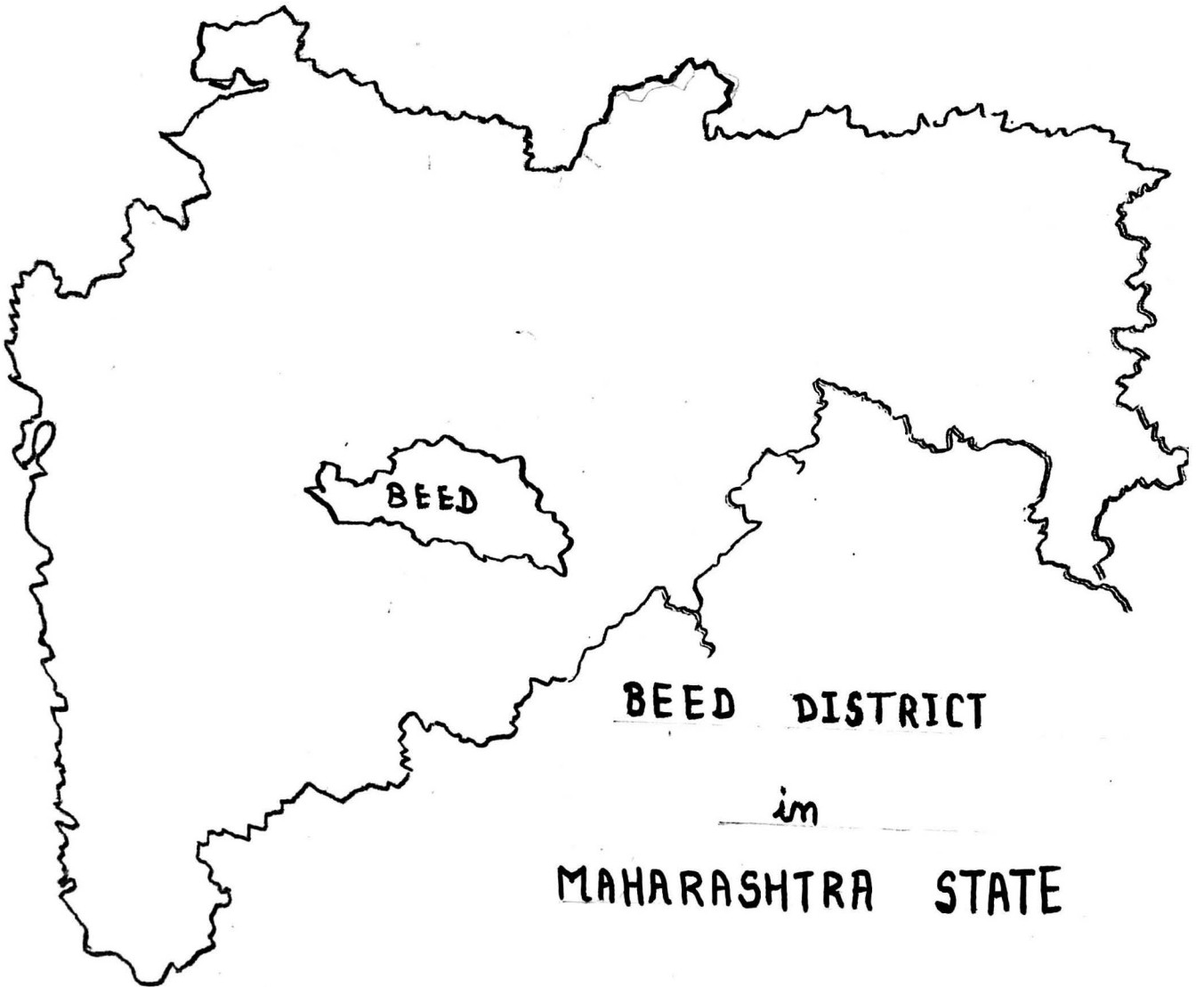
College, Gevrai, Dist. Beed. Shri B.B. Shinde, Principal, Balbhim Arts, Science and Commerce College, Beed, gave me encouragement and friendly guidance. I am thankful to him.

Of course none of those that I have mentioned should be presumed necessarily to share any of the views found in this work or to be responsible for errors or omissions that it may contain.

30th September 1979

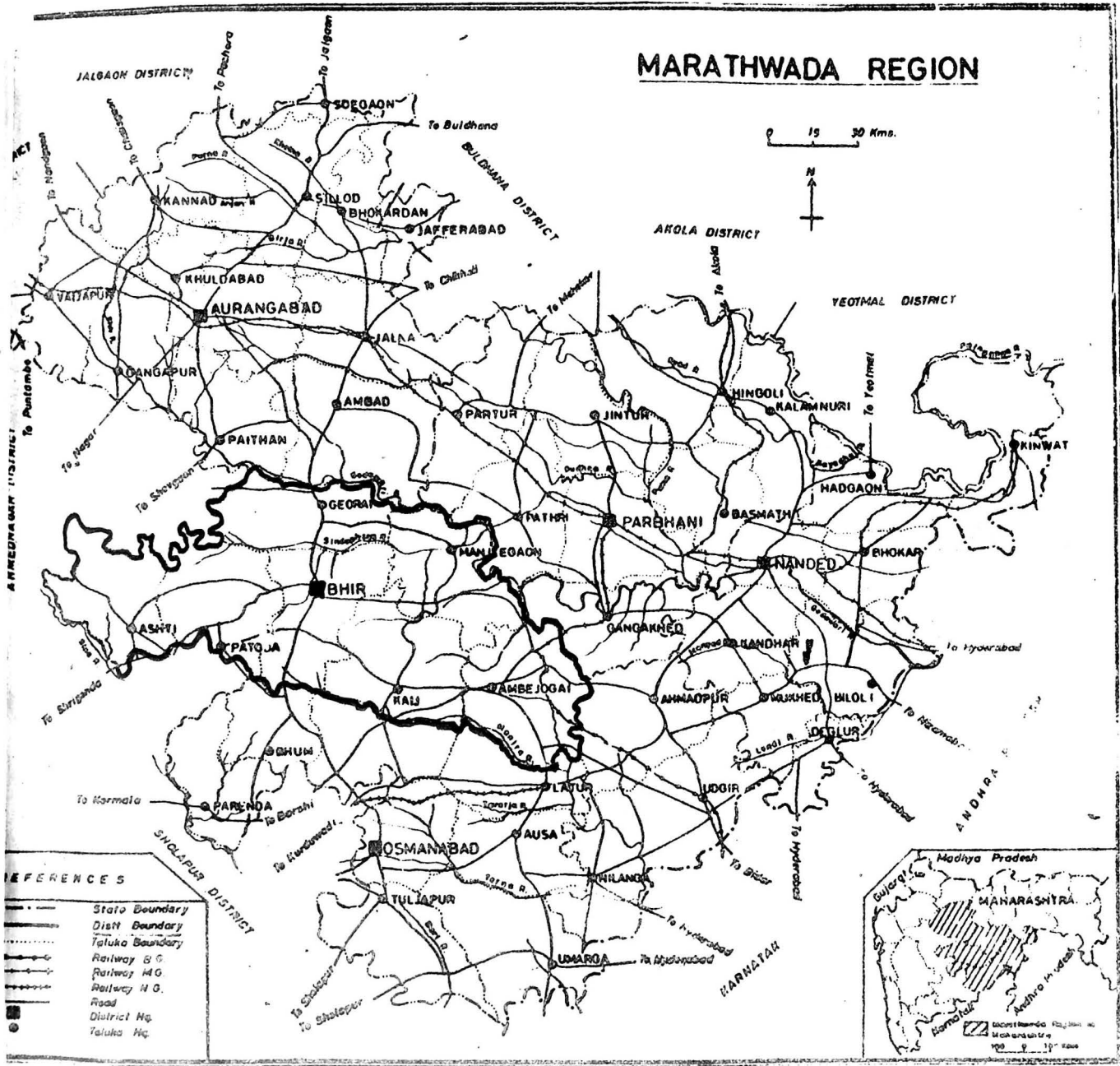
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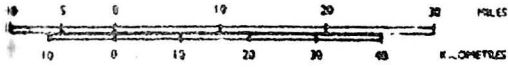
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# MARATHWADA REGION

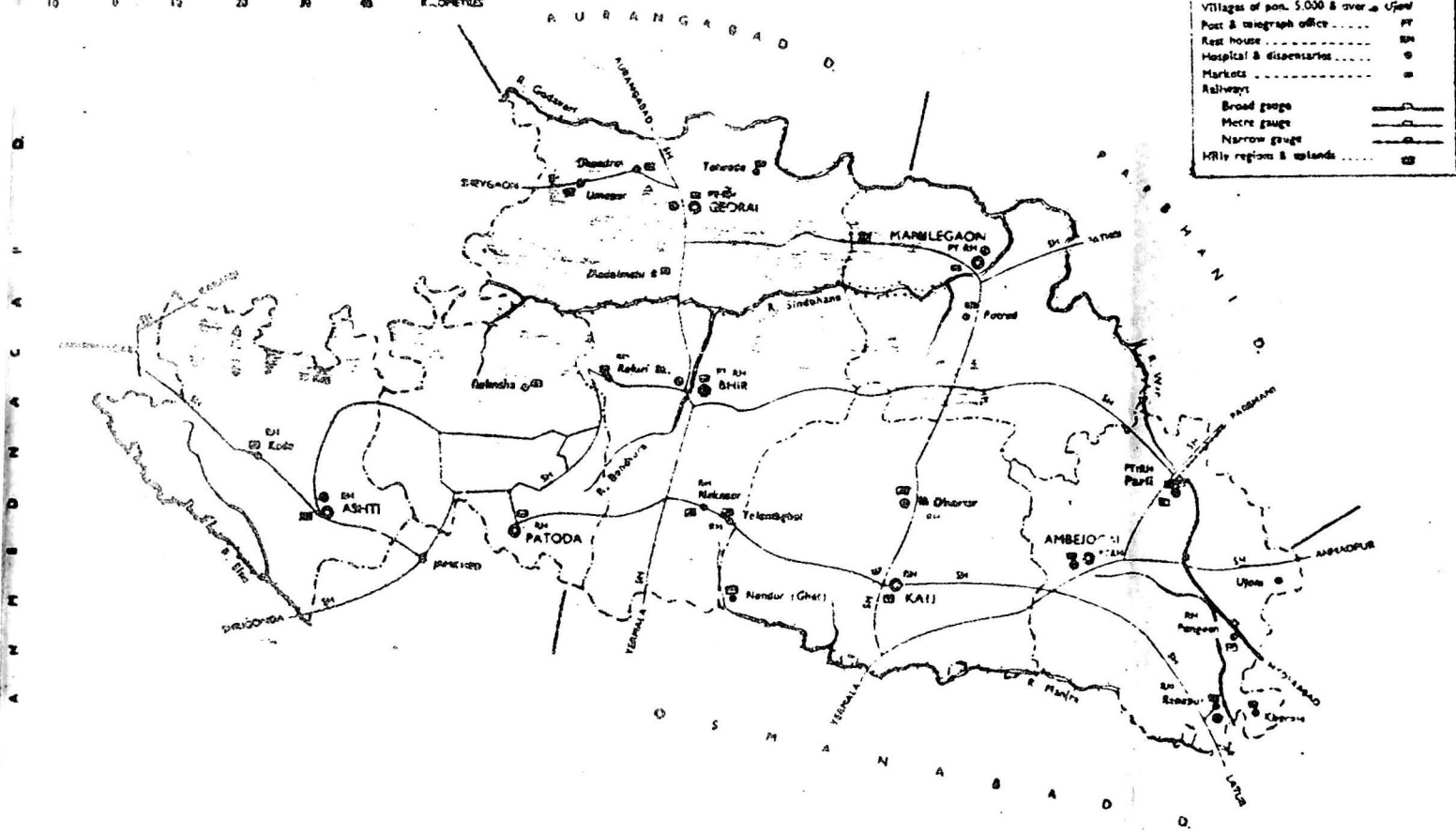


(iii)

**BHIR DISTRICT**  
MAHARASHTRA



District hq.	●
Tahsil hq.	○
District boundary	---
Tahsil boundary	- - -
National highway	==
State highway	---
Other roads	---
Rivers, canals, tanks etc.	~
Towns	■
Villages of pop. 5,000 & over	□
Post & telegraph office	PT
Rest house	RH
Hospital & dispensaries	H
Markets	M
Railways	—+—
Broad gauge	—+—
Metre gauge	—+—
Narrow gauge	—+—
IRIS regions & islands	□



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- (iii) Beed District

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Chapter I  
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

1.1 The development of the district depends on historical conditions prevailed in the district. The geographical aspects and natural resources play an important role in the development of a region. The brief history of the district is discussed in Section A and the light is thrown on its geographical aspects in Section B.

Section A : Brief History<sup>1</sup>

1.2 In the last decade of the nineteenth century the educated section in the State began to take interest in the public affairs. The year 1920 heralded a new era in India. Mahatma Gandhi led the awakened masses. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar created consciousness among harijans. Then came the dawn of India's independence. She won independence in 1947. The public opinion of the then Hyderabad State was in favour of joining the Indian union. In the early hours of Monday, September 13, 1948 the Indian troops entered in Hyderabad State. Thus Hyderabad State merged into Indian union. On 1st November 1956 the district became the part of the then Bombay State. It became an integral part of Maharashtra State since 1960.

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<sup>1</sup> The major portion of history is based upon the reference of Gazetteer of India , Maharashtra State, Bhir district, published by Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Maharashtra State, 1969, p. 31 to 154.



## Section B : Geographical Aspects and Resources

1.2 The total geographical area according to 1971 Census was 11,227 square Kilometres, out of it 10,903 kilometres constituted rural areas.<sup>2</sup> The central part of the district is covered by hilly tract. Balaghat range traverses through the centre of the district. The major portion of Patoda taluka and Ashti taluka is covered by the hills. The rainfall increases from west to east varying from the range 416.9 mm. to 1054.9 mm on an average there is 780 mm rainfall in the district.

### Climate

1.3 The climate of Beed, Majalgaon and Georai is relatively warm. Patoda and Kaij talukas have cool climate in summer. The climate of Ambejogai taluka is relatively more pleasant because of lower temperature and humidity.

1.4 The district is woven by the rivers. Godavari, Manjra and Sina are the three principal rivers. The hilly topography, inadequate rainfall, very few rivers have deep bed, the rivers like Manjra, Bendsura, Wan emanates in the mountains in the district,<sup>3</sup> are some of the obstacles in the way of irrigation facilities. The construction of dam, or a tank depends on the cost of construction, the type of soil, the expected command area under the project, capacity of water

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2 & 3 Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed District - 1975-76, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, p.2.

storage, the availability of water etc. In no case the district has favourable ground hence it has low irrigation facilities.

1.5 The undulating and hilly topography of the district affected the soils. The soils of varying depth are found throughout the district. Deep medium and shallow soil is found in major part of the district.<sup>4</sup> The plant nutritious contents in the soil are low. The parts of Ambejogai, Ashti, Kaij and Patoda have got laterite soil. The soil from the western part of the district indicates the existence of salt to the extent of 0.5 per cent.

1.6 No minerals of any economic value are found in the district. As the area of the forest is of scrub and grass type, forest produce has little economic significance.

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<sup>4</sup> Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed District, 1975-76, p. 4.

## Chapter II

### BROAD DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

2.1 The Growth of population has important bearing on the economy of the district. The important aspects of population such as rural and urban population, main occupational distribution of workers are covered in this Chapter.

#### Growth of Population

2.2 The population of the district increased by 2.8 per cent annually during 1961 to 1971 decade. The rate of growth of population was larger in the district as compared to Maharashtra and India. The percentage of rural population declined in the same period. The density of population increased. The sizeable increase in the percentage of literates proves that educational facilities increased considerably during the decade. The sex ratio declined

Table 2.1 : Some Broad Demographic Features

Sr. No.	Item	Census years	
		1961	1971
1	2	3	4
1.	Total Population (in '000)	1001	1286
2.	Decennial percentage of growth rate	+21.24	+28.42
3.	Percentage of Rural population	90.14	88.39
4.	Density per square Kms.	91.00	115.00
5.	Percentage of literates	11.25	24.11
6.	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	13.50	12.51
7.	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.23	0.31
8.	Sex ratio	968	954

Source : Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State, Government Publication, 1974-75, pp. 20-44.

because percentage increase in male population was larger than the percentage increase in female population. The large number of death of females during puberty or pregnancy, migration of men from some other places are some of the reasons responsible for the great variations in the sex ratio.

### Talukawise Growth of Population

2.3 It is represented in Table 2.2 Patoda taluka stood first in the growth of population. Its population increased by 32.78 per cent. It is one of the backward taluka in the district. The growth rate of population can be ranked in descending order of <sup>Patoda</sup> Ambejogai, Beed, Ashti, Georai and <sup>Patoda</sup> Majalgaon talukas as <sup>32.78</sup> 32.30, 29.16, 25.99, 25.52 and 24.41 respectively. Patoda taluka being a rural taluka it shows remarkable variation i.e. by 32.78 per cent. Majalgaon taluka indicates smaller size of per cent variation than any other taluka in the district. The differential growth of rural population and urban population reflects the urbanization trend in the district, which means increase in the population of urban area either due to increased facilities or due to increased opportunities of employment in urban area. It is a sign of development. The urban population shows remarkable percentage variation in the district. It was 51.34 in the district. The largest percentage variation is seen in ax Majalgaon and Ambejogai talukas. As the urban <sup>small</sup> area is relatively low hence the growth of urban population appears to be exaggerated.

**Table 2.2 : Talukawise decadal Growth of Population:1961 and 1971**

Taluka/ District	Total=T Rural=R Urban=U	Percent variation over 10 years' period		
		Persons	Males	Females
Ambejogai	T	32.30	33.64	30.90
	R	26.36	26.91	25.78
	U	58.32	62.26	54.16
Ashti	T	25.99	26.73	20.15
	R	26.40	27.17	25.61
	U	17.65	17.84	16.48
Beed	T	29.16	30.89	27.36
	R	23.42	24.45	22.37
	U	51.10	54.94	48.95
Georai	T	25.52	26.18	24.86
	R	24.29	24.82	23.73
	U	47.84	50.26	45.32
Kaij	T	28.05	28.28	27.81
	R	27.42	27.69	27.14
	U	41.26	40.69	41.85
Majalgaon	T	24.41	24.96	23.86
	R	22.51	23.06	21.96
	U	53.21	53.13	53.29
Patoda	T	32.78	33.89	31.68
	R	32.78	33.89	31.68
	U	-	-	-
Beed District	T	28.42	29.35	27.45
	R	25.91	26.56	25.25
	U	51.34	54.26	48.18

**Source :** a) Population figures for 1961 are taken from Gazetteer of Maharashtra State, Beed District, pp. 155, 56.

b) Population figures for 1971 are taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed District for 1973-74, Table No. 1, p. 10.

2.4 The classification of population according to age-group is stated in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 : Classification of Population According to Age-group, in 1961 and 1971

Age-group	(In Per cent)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
All Ages	28.41	25.90	51.41
0 - 14	30.73	28.57	50.82
15 - 19	23.05	18.16	58.06
20 - 24	14.37	9.6	54.65
25 - 29	15.54	12.61	44.15
30 - 59	30.94	29.17	48.65
60 and above	46.86	45.32	63.04

Source : Data for 1961 Census is taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of 1966-67 p. 12 and 1971 Census data is taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of 1973-74, p.11. Total will not be added as round figures are taken.

The population of age-group 0-14 and 60 and above increased by 32.49 per cent during the decade (i.e. from 4831 to 6401) and the population in between 15 to 59 increased by 24.71 per cent (i.e. 5176 to 6455).

#### The Occupational Distribution of Population

2.5 The occupational distribution of population has economic significance. It means the proportion of working population in different occupations. It can be classified

in three broad categories i.e. a) The primary sector which includes cultivators, agricultural labourers, mining, quarrying, live stock, fishing, forestry, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. b) The secondary sector includes household industry and manufacturing, other than household industry and c) Tertiary sector includes construction, trade and commerce, transport, communication and storage and other services.

**Table 2.4 : Main Occupational Distribution of Workers in Percentage.**

Taluka/ District	Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Number of Total workers
Taluka Ambejogai	1961	82.84	5.99	11.17	101981
	1971	79.42	6.17	14.79	86803
Ashti	1961	90.19	4.93	4.88	59119
	1971	89.18	4.58	6.07	46772
Beed	1961	80.25	7.45	12.30	73024
	1971	78.10	6.15	15.70	69777
Georai	1961	89.84	4.84	5.32	75997
	1971	90.25	3.28	6.44	62660
Kaij	1961	88.67	5.28	6.05	90905
	1971	89.23	4.36	6.33	77864
Majalgaon	1961	88.46	4.93	6.61	79630
	1971	87.96	4.50	7.49	67319
Patoda	1961	90.84	5.23	3.93	51384
	1971	89.86	4.04	6.28	41944
Beed Total	1961	87.38	5.52	7.18	532040
	1971	86.29	4.73	9.01	453139

2.3 It appears that agriculture is the predominant sector in the district. It is a source of livelihood of major workers. Secondary sector provides little opportunities, it reveals that activities of household industries and manufacturing industries are less developed. Tertiary sector provides a large number of opportunities in prosperous areas like Ambejogai, Beed etc. Percentage of primary sector declined except in Georai and Kaij talukas. The percentage of secondary sector too declined except in Ambejogai taluka.



## Chapter III

### AGRICULTURE

3.1 Agriculture plays a vital role in the development of a region. It is a source of livelihood of 88 per cent of population. 80 per cent of labour force is engaged in agricultural production. Agricultural sector contributes 61 per cent of total income.<sup>1</sup> Some facts about the position of and factors affecting agricultural production agriculture/are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### Section A : Broad Features

3.2 It would be appropriate to take a brief review of the trends in land use pattern, crop pattern, cropping intensity, irrigation facilities etc.

#### Land Use Pattern

3.3 During the 15 years the district has experienced continuous fluctuations in the net sown area. Land under forest is only 2 per cent. Continuous fluctuations has experienced in the land under current fallow. Land use pattern in per cent of Geographical area is given in Table 3.1. The proportion of net sown area depends on the rainfall. Whenever there is adequate rainfall its proportion increases. The area under permanent pastures and other grazing lands, land under miscellaneous trees, crops and grooves, land under culturable

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<sup>1</sup> Maharashtrache Arthik Darshan (Marathi), Maharashtra Economic Development Council (1960).

**Table 3.1 : Land Use Pattern in Percent of Geographical Area**

Year	Land Use									
	Forests	Land put to Non-agricultural uses	Barren and Uncultivated land	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	Land under miscellaneous trees, crops & grooves	Culturable Waste	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Total Geographical area
1960-61	1.19	2.38	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.69	16.78	5.89	66.82	111709.31 (Acres)
1961-62	1.19	2.38	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.69	9.86	5.89	73.74	111709.31 (Acres)
1962-63	1.19	2.38	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.69	27.92	5.89	55.63	1116913 ha.
1963-64	1.19	2.38	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.69	20.8	5.89	62.74	1116913 "
1964-65	1.19	2.38	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.69	18.65	5.5	62.28	1116902 "
1965-66	1.19	2.38	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.69	16.54	5.5	67.38	1116902 "
1966-67	1.19	2.57	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	16.54	5.50	66.67	1116902 "
1967-68	2.01	2.57	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	14.44	5.54	68.57	1116902 "
1968-69	2.01	2.57	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	11.86	5.54	68.57	1116902 "
1969-70	1.92	2.60	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	13.39	3.68	72.87	1116902 "
1970-71	1.93	2.60	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	14.43	3.68	71.40	1116902 "
1971-72	1.93	2.60	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	35.92	3.70	70.37	1116902 "
1972-73	1.93	2.60	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	23.15	3.70	48.87	1116902 "
1973-74	1.93	2.60	1.45	3.67	0.13	1.68	21.14	3.49	61.85	1116902 "
1974-75	2.00	2.60	1.45	3.67	0.17	1.69	21.14	6.57	60.70	1116902 "

**Source : District Statistical Abstract from 1961 to 1975-76.**

The above table reveals that the net area sown shows fluctuating trend. Whenever there is adequate rainfall the net area shows an increasing trend and whenever the rainfall is inadequate the net area sown shows a decreasing trend.

waste appears to be more or less stagnant.

Gross Cropped Area

3.4 The gross cropped area means total land used for various crops during a year. It appears that gross cropped

Table 3.2 : Gross Cropped Area

(in '000 hectares)

Year	Gross Cropped Area	Three yearly Moving Average
1960-61	789	771
1961-62	873	771
1962-63	652	753
1963-64	734	720
1964-65	776	771
1965-66	803	789
1966-67	787	792
1967-68	785	793
1968-69	807	819
1969-70	865	741
1970-71	852	843
1971-72	812	745
1972-73	570	701
1973-74	720	664
1974-75	702	-

Source : District Statistical Abstract of Bhir district and Socio-economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed district for 1962-63 and 1963-74, p.12, 1964-65, p.17, 1967-68 p.18, 1968-69 & 1969-70 p.18, 1970-71 p.19, 1971-72 p.18, 1972-73 p.18, 1973-74 p.20.

area showed fluctuating trend because it is affected by the rainfall, income of the farmer in previous year, long dry spell, late arrival of monsoon etc. Here Gross Cropped Area means, if a five acres of land is used in Kharif season and if the same land is used in Rabi season, the total 10 acres of land is called gross cropped area.

### The Net Sown Area

3.5 Here net sown area means the land which is actually used for various crops. If five acres of land is used in Kharif season and the same land is used in Rabi season the net area sown here will be five acres of land.

Table No.3.3 : Net Sown Area (in '000 hectares)

Year	Net Sown Area	Three yearly Moving Average
1960-61	746	-
1961-62	823	730
1962-63	621	715
1963-64	700	683
1964-65	729	727
1965-66	752	742
1966-67	744	747
1967-68	745	752
1968-69	765	775
1969-70	813	792
1970-71	797	799
1971-72	785	709
1972-73	545	674
1973-74	690	638
1974-75	678	-

Source : District Statistical Abstract of Bhir district and Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed district for 1962-63 and 1963-64 p.12, 1964-65 p.17, 1967-68 p.18, 1968-69 & 1969-70 p.18, 1970-71 p.19, 1971-72 p.18, 1972-73 p.18, 1973-74 p.20, 1974-75 p.20, 1975-76 p.16.

It appears that Net Sown Area too shows fluctuating trend. It depends on the rainfall, income of the farmer in previous year, long dry spell, late arrival of monsoon etc.

3.6 The district can be divided into two agro-climatic zones. (1) Scarcity zone with Kharif-cum-Rabi crops varying rainfall from 500 to 700 mm. covers Ashti, part of Majalgaon, Patoda taluka. (2) Assured rainfall zone varying rainfall from 700 to 900 mm. with mainly Kharif crop comprises of Ambejogai, Beed, Georai and Kaij talukas. The Sukhtankar Committee has recommended that the Ashti, Majalgaon and Patoda talukas and Pimpalner revenue circle might be declared as scarcity areas in the district. The rainfall plays very important role in the development process.

#### The Percentage of Food Cropped Area to Gross Cropped Area

3.7 The percentage of food cropped area to gross cropped area was 75.63 in 1960-61. It increased to 80.76 per cent in 1974-75. As the population increases the demand for food crops too increases. Economic development is characterized by a substantial increase in the demand for agricultural products. Table 3.4 indicates percentage of food cropped area to gross cropped area. If the talukawise percentage is considered in the years mentioned in the Table, it is more or less stagnant in Ambejogai taluka during 1960-61 and 1965-66, increased in 1970-71 and further decreased in 1974-75. The year 1974-75 was not a normal year hence wide variations are

**Table 3.4 : Percentage of Food Cropped Area to Gross Cropped Area**

Tahsil/ District		1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75
Ambejogai	(1)	123065.58	113848	116987	90224
	(2)	74.74	74.34	77.06	72.59
Ashti	(1)	107945.74	94535	107553	75270
	(2)	70.67	89.76	93.56	85.42
Beed	(1)	105978.94	112121	122263	104512
	(2)	74.56	81.80	87.35	82.15
Georai	(1)	112950.6	138847	129176	107593
	(2)	78.51	74.12	72.01	75.52
Kaij	(1)	129443.31	138208	140812	125255
	(2)	70.67	69.05	78.01	85.91
Patoda	(1)	90733.600	84876	102387	77917
	(2)	84.74	91.31	91.44	90.54
Majalgaon	(1)	119271.25	121524	133482	121869
	(2)	62.08	61.15	69.19	75.83
<u>Total</u> Beed Dist.	(1)	789389	803959	852610	702641
	(2)	75.63	76.04	80.51	80.76

**Source:** (1) Figures for 1960-61 are taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed district for the year 1961-62, pp.19,20; (2) For the year 1966-67, p.20; (3) For the year 1971-72, pp.22 and 24; (4) For the year 1975-76, p.21.

**Note :** Column (1) deals with Gross Cropped Area and Column (2) deals with Percentage of Food Cropped Area to Gross Cropped Area.

seen in the same year as compared to the year 1970-71 in every taluka. Georai, Kaij and Majalgaon taluka, the area in which number of rivers are there, shows an increasing trend during 1974-75 as compared to the year 1970-71.

**Section B : (a) Cropping Intensity**

3.8 Cropping intensity means the ratio in percentage of gross cropped area to net cropped area. It shows that the degree of how the land is intensively cultivated. If the ratio is 100, it indicates that there is no double cropped area. Whereas a ratio higher than 100 indicates a higher cropping intensity.

**Table 3.5 : Cropping Intensity\***

Tahsil/ District	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75
Ambejogai	100.00	104.57	101.98	100.27
Ashti	116.19	107.27	121.11	102.76
Beed	103.85	106.88	112.11	104.02
Georai	104.56	108.26	102.06	100.00
Kaij	103.59	103.43	104.50	104.65
Patoda	117.83	111.60	103.56	105.47
Majalgaon	100.45	107.73	106.94	107.64
<u>Total</u> Beed Dist.	105.71	106.81	106.90	103.62

\* Cropping Intensity =  $\frac{GCA}{NCA} \times 100$ , where GCA = Gross Cropped Area  
NCA = Net Cropped Area

Source : Ibid.

It appears that the cropping intensity is relatively low for the district as a whole. However, in some talukas like Ashti and Patoda, the availability of irrigation facilities has made some double cropping possible and hence the cropping intensities in these two talukas is on the higher side. In other talukas mainly characterised by dry farming the cropping intensity is on the lower side.

#### Size of Land Holdings

3.9 The size of the land holdings is one of the factors affecting agricultural production.

Table 3.6 : Size and Number of Land Holders

Size of land holdings (Hectares)	No. of holders	Percentage to total
Upto 2	43484	24.19
2 to 4	38496	21.41
4 to 10	66326	36.90
10 to 20	18438	10.25
Above 20	12991	7.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>179735</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Credit Plan for Beed district, State Bank of India, Bombay, August 1976, p.24.

Note : Data relates to the year 1974-75.



It appears that eighty two per cent of land holders were holding land upto 10 hectares and eighteen per cent of landholders were holding more than 10 hectares of land. It indicates that majority of land holders were small farmers. Naturally very few farmers could afford new methods of cultivation. No doubt some changes are bound to take place in the size of the land holdings due to enactment of the tenancy laws, the laws regarding ceiling of land holdings, etc. It appears that a very few sections of agriculturists who have adequate land are enjoying the benefits of new methods of cultivation. Hence they are becoming rich and rich but the farmers who can not enjoy such benefits their position is far from satisfactory.

3.10 The use of agricultural implements affects the productivity of land. If the land is having irrigation facility and the farmer uses modern implements such as tractors, electric pumps, it will definitely lead to increase in the productivity of land. Increasing the productivity of land is a pre-requisite for economic development. In Table 3.7 indicates the use of Major Agricultural Implements. It appears that the use of oil engines declined during 1972 as compared to 1960 and 1966. The reason behind it is the oil engine requires oil as a fuel as well as a constant service of a mechanic to correct the faults in it. It is relatively more expensive than the electric motor hence the number has declined. The electricity facility increased

**Table 3.7 : Use of Major Agricultural Implements**

Items	1960	1966	1972
1. Number of tractors per '0000 hectares of net area sown	.08	0.73	0.43
2. Number of oil engines per '0000 hect. of net area sown	20.39	66.04	46.89
3. Number of electric pumps per '0000 hect. of net area sown.	0.8	10.10	58.14

**Source :** 1) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed district, 1961-62, p. 98

2) Ibid., 1973-74, p.46.

3) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed district for the year 1970-71, p.42.

in the district, hence farmers used electric motors and pumps instead of oil engines. The number of tractors and electric pumps increased.

### Section C : Irrigation Facilities

3.11 The provision of irrigation facility is one of the key factors for increasing the productivity of land especially in the scarcity area. The level of water is going down day by day.<sup>2</sup> There was no any major project in the district.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> View of Shri Attalji, an experienced farmer of Georai Taluka in Beed district.

<sup>3</sup> Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed for 1975-76 p.28.

The provision of irrigation facility depends on the natural factors such as the type of soil, the availability of water, natural conditions should be such that a dam can be constructed with a minimum cost and it would be able to provide irrigation facility to a sizeable acres of land, water storage capacity of the soil and level of ground are some of the factors affecting the irrigation facilities.<sup>4</sup> The factors affecting irrigation are scanty rainfall, very few rivers have deep bed, the rivers like Manjra, Bendsura, Wan emanate in the mountains of the district, some rivers flow seasonally, the Godavari and the Manjra are at the north and south respectively. Hence the very few area can be benefited through irrigation, by constructing dam on these rivers. The central part of the district is covered by hilly tract. All these factors affected the irrigation facilities in the district. The major source of irrigation is well water in the district. It accounted for 72.16 per cent of area irrigated in 1968-69. Tanks and field channels were irrigating 26.9 per cent of area out of total area irrigated. Various minor irrigation projects have been undertaken by the Irrigation Departments of State Government as well as Zilla Parishad. In 1960-61, 5.2 per cent of gross cropped area was irrigated, it increased to 7.2 and 8.19 in 1965-66 and in 1970-71 respectively, it decreased in 1973-74 upto 6.2 per cent. The reason behind it was the inadequate rainfall. Ashti taluka has six medium

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<sup>4</sup> Shri Hajbe, Jr. Engineer, Bag-Pimpalgaon camp.

projects, viz. Mehakari, Kada, Kamli, Rooti, Talwar and Kadi.<sup>5</sup> The irrigable area by complete project is 9,951.22 hectares, but the seasonal area irrigated at present is 5,326.93 hectares and the perennial area irrigated is 56.26 hectares. Ambejogai, Beed, Majalgaon and Patoda taluka has one and two medium projects respectively, viz. Wan, Bendsura, Bodhegaon and Mohesangvi, as well as Sindphana. The irrigable area by completed project is 7,162.94 hectares, 4,653.88 hectares, 862.94 hectares and 4,653.68 hectares respectively. Now a days a speedy work is going on to construct canals on the right bank of Godavari under Jaikwadi project. The expected command area in Gevrai taluka is 24,060 hectares and in Majalgaon taluka is 14,200 hectares. Under II state of Jaikwadi canal a dam will be constructed at Majalgaon, the expected command area under it is 28,300 hectares.<sup>6</sup> Irrigation facilities are increasing in the district.

### Crop Pattern

3.12 Crop pattern means the distribution of cultivable land under various crops. Table 3.8 indicates the Cropping Pattern of the district. Certain limitations are there such as non-availability of data regarding land under certain

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<sup>5</sup> Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed district for 1975-76, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, 1977, p.29.

<sup>6</sup> Executive Engineer, Shri Ralegaonkar, at Gevrai.

**Table 3.8 : The Cropping Pattern of the District**

Year	Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Total pul- ses	Sugar- wane	Cot- ton	Oil seeds	Other crops	Gross cropped area in '00 hec- tares
1960- 61	0.99	42.23	5.3	12.53	0.63	7.41	16.16	14.75	7836
1968- 69	0.92	38.06	5.10	16.78	0.30	4.90	15.32	18.62	8075
1974- 75	0.67	39.34	5.54	16.14	0.33	2.71	14.73	20.54	8160

**Source :** Cropping pattern for 1968-69 and 1974-75 are from Sulabha Brahme, Differential Impact of Agricultural Development : A Micro-Study in Maharashtra State, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1979, pp. 21-22 and for the year 1960-61 pattern is taken from District Statistical Abstract, pp-17-to-20. of Beed District for 1961-62, pp. 17 to 20.

**Note :** Figures for other crops are adjusted.

crops. The land used for some major crops is stated in the above Table. The percentage of land to gross cropped area is considered in the Table. It reveals that the area under rice and jowar declined. The area under wheat increased. Fluctuating trend is reflected in case of sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds etc. Out of total gross cropped area i.e. 19,96,000 acres only 47,196 acres were high yielding varieties seeds. It means hardly 2.48 per cent of gross cropped area was under the same.

3.13 The use of chemical fertilizers increased. During the year 1968-69, 31,041 quintals of chemical fertilizers and 2,777 quintals of seeds were used. On an average it amounts to 3 Kgs.<sup>7</sup> per hectare in the year but it increased upto 7.28 Kgs.<sup>8</sup> per hectare. Ashti and Ambejogai talukas accounted for 60 per cent of fertilizers used in 1968-69. Total consumption of pesticides in the district during 1968-69 amounted to 405 quintals, of which over 50 per cent were used in Ambejogai and Georai talukas.

3.14 Here major activities undertaken for the improvement of agricultural position are explained.

a) The total area bunded upto 1974-75<sup>9</sup> was 4,56,400 hectares. It will help to maintain productivity of land because it will not allow the water to flow from one land to another. When the land is not at the same level, the upper layer of the soil flows along with the water, when the area is not bunded.

b) The taluka seed multiplication farms has been established to increase the supply of seeds.

c) Seed production programme under high breed varieties has been started since 1966.

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7 State Bank of Hyderabad - Lead Bank Scheme Survey Report of Beed district, M.S., June 1971, Table 26.

8 Credit Plan for Beed District by State Bank of India, Bombay, August 1976, p. 25.

9 Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra, Government Publication, 1974-75, p. 140.

- d) Loans are sanctioned for purchase of improved high yielding varieties.
- e) Loans are granted under the scheme for procurement and distribution of improved seeds.
- f) A discount on the price of the fertilizer is given to those who offer foodgrains to the government as levy against levy demand.
- g) The scheme for subsidised distribution of san seed is in operation.
- h) The scheme package of practices through intensive cultivation blocks and production programmes for pulses has been implemented in 1972-73, aiming to increase the production of pulses.
- i) The scheme of grant of subsidy on plant protection appliances to cultivators is in operation.
- j) The intensive cultivation of irrigation cotton and co-ordinated cotton development schemes were launched.

3.15 For the benefit of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers wells are constructed. Multi-crop demonstrations and three days <sup>and</sup> paripatic courses for farmers were held. Cultivators were given 25 per cent subsidy of the cost of construction of wells or the installation of pumping sets including the cost of pumps limited to Rs. 500 to 800 respectively. This scheme was restricted to the small farmers from 1st July, 1967. The number of wells constructed

upto 1974-75 was 17,215 and the number of pumping sets installed was 4,727.<sup>10</sup>

3.16 The Agricultural Department surveyed 2,69,000 hectares. The Survey Report states the land use capacity, alternative uses of land for different cropping patterns, suggestions for fertilizer application, intensities of irrigation and general treatment of land.

#### Agricultural Production

3.17 The Table 3.9 shows the index number of gross value of agricultural production of principal crops. The limitations here are the value of principal crops is taken into consideration. The value of fodder remaining after taking out the crops is not considered. Agricultural production is in terms of 1956-57 prices.

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<sup>10</sup> Performance Budget (Agriculture and Co-operation), 1976-77, Government Publication, Maharashtra State, p. 120.



**Table 3.9 : Per Hectare Gross Value Index Number of  
Agricultural Production and Principal Crops**

1956-57 = 100

Year	Gross Value Index Number of Agril. Production and Principal Crops
1960-61	130.9
1961-62	130.3
1962-63	115.4
1963-64	107.2
1964-65	100.8
1965-66	98.5
1966-67	97.4
1967-68	106.8
1968-69	114.4
1969-70	106.8
1970-71	84.1
1971-72	50.2
1972-73	59.2
1973-74	79.6
1974-75	N.A.

**Source :** Sulabha Brahme, Differential Impact of Agricultural Development: A Micro-Study in Maharashtra State, 1979, Gokhale Institute, Pune, p.41.

To show a general trend in the production of agriculture following Table is taken. (Table 3.10)

Table 3.10: Yield Per Hectare of Main Crops

Crop	1964-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
Rice	703	336	258	395	499	519	515	268	-	412	206
T.M.A.	N.A.	432	330	384	471	511	434	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wheat	483	257	356	N.A.	N.A.	438	300	376	138	345	555
T.M.A.	N.A.	365	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	371	271	266	346	N.A.
Jowar	314	465	576	344	591	565	263	273	107	522	481
T.M.A.	N.A.	518	528	546	567	473	367	215	301	371	N.A.
Maize	369	403	132	353	272	168	133	428	500	294	346
T.M.A.	N.A.	301	296	252	264	191	243	354	407	380	N.A.
Bajra	216	207	241	266	324	439	500	145	N.A.	334	252
T.M.A.		221	238	277	343	421	361	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gram	218	203	182	208	244	236	206	303	N.A.	386	294
T.M.A.	N.A.	201	198	211	229	229	248	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tur	264	209	222	220	242	222	103	220	121	260	319
T.M.A.		232	217	228	228	189	182	148	200	233	N.A.
Total Pulses	264	209	222	220	242	222	112	213	111	288	315
T.M.A.	N.A.	232	217	228	228	192	182	145	203	237	N.A.

Table 3.10: (Contd.)

Crop	1964-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-72	72-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
Sugarcane	4739	8702	7985	6970	8184	6662	7261	3913	4375	5667	7259
T.M.A.	N.A.	7142	7886	7713	7272	7369	5945	5183	4652	5767	N.A.
Groundnut	794	448	292	665	705	494	630	226	154	709	N.A.
T.M.A.		511	468	554	621	610	453	337	363	N.A.	N.A.

T.M.A. = Three yearly Moving Average

Source : Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 pp. 24-25, 25, 23, 25, 26, 26, 22 respectively.

Wide fluctuation reveals instability of agriculture. Rainfall is one of the major reasons responsible for this type of trend. The productivity of the agriculture shows a continuous declining trend upto 1966-67. Increasing trend is reflected in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and it declined upto 1972-73. The reason behind it is inadequacy of rains, long dry spells, severity of cold weather, excess rainfall, late arrival of monsoon, diseases like downy-mildew, midge fly, as well as low fertility of soil, low irrigation facilities, low use of fertilizers. All this resulted into low yield per hectare. The efforts are concentrated on increasing the productivity of land but no substantial result was achieved in increasing the agricultural productivity.

3.18 The scheme called 'Panchayati Raj' was limited to Kaij taluka only. Under this scheme fairly liberal financial facilities, such as concession in repayment of loans, low rate of interest on loan, providing subsidy to small farmers, programmes like dairy, poultry, etc. were also taken up under the scheme.

3.19 No doubt farmers are busy in subsidiary occupations like dairy farming, poultry farming, goat and sheep rearing etc. The establishment of dairy plant at Beed has widened the scope of dairy farming.

3.20 Agriculture of the district is trapped in the vicious circle of poverty. Prevalence of dry climate and the poor

fertility of the soils has made farming highly subsistence in nature. Vagaries of monsoon made agriculture of the district unstable. It resulted into poor resources at the disposal of farmers, which is one of the major determinants of crop pattern. The development of agriculture is the pre-requisite of the development of the district. Sustained and combined efforts of the people and government can only draw the district out of the clutches of poverty. Further research and extensive application of dry farming techniques need immediate attention. Its development will not only lead to the stability of agriculture but also will create a sound base for industrialization in the district.

## Chapter IV

### INDUSTRIES

4.1 The development of a region is generally identified with the growth of industries in the district. This chapter deals with the industrial development in the district.

4.2 The industrial units are mostly located at Parali-Vaijnath, Ambejogai, Beed, Gevrai, Dharur and Shirur. The units are particularly engaged in cotton ginning, pressing, oil and dal milling. The raw materials available for establishing agro-based industries are cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, cereals and pulses. The industrial development depends on adequate transport facilities, adequate power supply, a large number of entrepreneurs, financial institutions, nearness of the market etc.

#### Section A : Large and Small Scale Industries

##### Oil Industry

4.3 Oil industry occupies important place in the district. The raw material required for the industry is locally available and the produce is sold locally. Major portion of land is under oil seeds. A small oil Ghani can be established with a little capital. The declining area under the oil seeds, the non-availability of finance, cheap electricity, transport and storage facilities are the main problems of the industry.

### Cotton Ginning and Pressing

4.4 Fifteen small scale ginning and pressing factories were functioning, out of these seven were registered in 1962. The number of registered factories declined in 1966 upto three. It was five and four in 1963 and 1964. It declined upto two in 1972. It appears that this industry shows a declining trend. The industry is seasonal but some units take oil-seed crushing and timber work during off seasons.

### Copper and Brass Industry

4.5 This is the oldest industry in the district. It is situated at Amalner and Shirur in Patoda Tahsil. The artisans have organised into co-operatives. These co-operatives received loan from co-operative department, Government of India and Government of Maharashtra.

4.6 The situation of processing industries in each taluka is reflected in Table No. 4.1.

Table 4.1 : Talukawise Processing Industries

Industries	Talukas							Total
	Ambe- jogai	Ash- ti	Beed	Geo- rai	Kaij	Majal- gaon	Patoda	
1) Dal Mills	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2) Cotton Ginning & Pressing	6	-	2	1	-	-	2	11
3) Oil Mills & others	10	-	6	-	3	-	-	19
TOTAL	20	-	8	1	3	-	2	34

Source : Survey Report on Beed District, M.S., June 1971, Table No.22.

It shows that Ambejogai taluka and Beed Taluka were having majority of processing units. Ashti and Majalgaon talukas were not having single processing units.

4.7 The Table No.4.2 reveals the recent industrial scene.

Table 4.2 : Recent Industrial Scene

<u>Classified Industries</u>	<u>Number</u>
Large Scale Industries	2
*Co-operative Sugar Mills	3
Thermal Power Station	1
Small Scale Industries	132
Registered Units	
Important Household Industries	
a) Handloom	450
b) Oil Ghans	159

Source : Credit Plan for Beed district, State Bank of India, H.O. Bombay, August 1976, p. 25.

\*Note : Includes Kada Co-operative Sugar Factory which started its functioning in April 1979.

It appears that there were only two large scale industries in the district. Co-operative sugar factories at Ambejogai, Georai and Kada have started the production of sugar. These have proved helpful in providing opportunities of seasonal as well as permanent employment to the young rural workers. Besides thirteen other industrial schemes have been approved and given provisional registration numbers.



### Section B : Cottage Industries

4.8 The Cottage industries means the industries which are carried out without the help of a large amount of capital. Household members used to work in the industry. The district has age-old cottage industries. Like cotton weaving, wool-weaving, leather working, oil-crushing, carpentry and black-smithy, brassware making, brick and pottery making, gupti-making, gul-making, bidi-making, rope making, Bamboo-working, neera and ~~pk~~ palm-gur making.

#### Handloom Industry

4.9 It provides gainful employment to rural people. The important centres of the industry were Parali, Ambegogai and Ghat-nandur. The product of the industry includes Saries, Khans, coarse, dhoties and shirtings. The village Wadwani in Kaij Taluka is famous for the turban making industry, but now it has switched to the production of Saries from 1961. Under the powerloom project recently launched by Marathwada Development Corporation two sheds with 192 looms are to be constructed at Beed and another 96 looms at Parali Vaijnath.

#### Leather Working

4.10 As there is ample grazing land the number of animals is increasing which will lead to establishment of leather works in the district. The business runs on small basis. The chappals, slippers and other footwears are manufactured

and locally sold in the market. The training schools for workers are opened at Kada, Neknoor and Pimpelwadi.

4.11 The Khadi and Village Industries Board had disbursed loans to 11 industrial societies, to the tune of Rs.22,330/- during 1968-69 and ~~ix~~ 15 societies to the tune of Rs.28,600/- during 1969-70.

4.12 Texcom is promoted by Marathwada Development Corporation with a view to strengthen the power loom units at Parali, Beed and Wadwani. The production in these units have been started from the last quarter of 1972.

4.13 No doubt efforts are being made for the establishment and growth of industries for instance industrial estates are created at Beed and Parali-Vaijnath, Banks are opened to provide the finance to small industrial units, I.T.I. Training Centre is opened to provide the training in various fields. Even then the district remained relatively backward in Maharashtra State.

Chapter V  
INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 The economic development of the district depends not only on the development of agriculture and industry but also it depends upon the growth of infrastructure in the region. It can be said that it works as a lubricating oil of the economic machine in the district. An efficient means of transport is indispensable for the economic development of the district and is a sinqua-non for the growth of industries, prosperity of agriculture and stability of economic life. This chapter attempts to describe the growth of infrastructure in Beed district. Infrastructure here means the facilities of roads and communications, financial institutions, etc.

Section A : Transport & Communications

5.2 This section deals with various modes of transport available in the district. The length of railway line in the district is only 0.43 Kilometers to per thousand Kilometers. Major part of the district has to rely on roads for its transportation. The position of the district is very poor so far as railway length is concerned. The district headquarters and all other taluka places except Ambejogai do not have the benefit of railway routes.

### Roads

5.3 Three kinds of road are found in the district, viz. State highways, major roads and other district roads. State highways are linked to national highways, district headquarters and important cities within the State. They are maintained by State Government and they are motorable throughout the year. No national highway passes through the district. The length of State highways and the length of the village roads has been increased substantially. The approach roads to the villages have not been properly maintained, hence during the monsoons they are not useful. The total road length in the district in 1956 was 477.97 Kilometers whereas it was 3,700 Kilometers by 1974, and it increased upto 3,579 Kms. in 1976.

### Posts and Telegraphs

5.4 Posts and Telegraphs Department has widened its activities in the district. In 1961-62 the number of Post Offices was 226. It increased upto 262 by 1974-75. In 1975-76 Beed has been formed as an independent division. The number of Telegraphic offices increased from 5 to 14. Almost all the villages are covered by the Postal service. All this clearly shows that the communication facilities are expanded in the district. It is important from the point of view of the development of trade.

Section B : Banking Trade and Commerce

5.5 This section deals with the functions of credit agencies besides trade activities in the district. Financing agencies are moneylenders, co-operative societies, Banks, relatives, government, Land Development Banks, etc.

Moneylenders

5.6 Moneylenders are the most important source of credit. Table 5.1 gives the details of financial operations of moneylenders.

Table 5.1 : Operations of Moneylenders

Period	(Amount in Rs.)		
	Total amount of loan distributed	Percentage share of loan advanced to traders	Percentage share of loan advanced to non-traders
1-8-59 to 30-7-60	1226118	55	45
1-8-60 to 31-7-61	595399	12	88
1961-62	1053789	66	34
1962-63	1157031	45	55
1963-64	923314	24	76
1967-68	1120000	7	93
1968-69	1067000	8	92
1969-70	1043000	20	80
1974-75	2010763	20.40	79.62

Source : Figures upto 1963-64 are adopted from Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State, Beed District, p.364 and 1967 onwards are adopted from Survey Report on Beed district, Maharashtra, June 1971.

At the end of March 1970, there were 56 licensed money-lenders and in 1975 they were 59. They provide credit to traders as well as non-traders. Here non-traders include farmers. The percentage share of loan advanced to non-traders was relatively larger except during the period 1-8-1959 to 30-7-1960 and in 1961-62. It implies that farmers were getting loans from the moneylenders. Formerly farmers were exploited by the moneylenders, but now various restrictions are imposed by laws.

#### Co-operative Institutions

5.7 The co-operative movement started in the district in the year 1914. Formerly it was restricted to the advancement of credit, but now it assumed a multi-purpose character. Co-operative sector can be broadly divided into two sectors viz. (a) Credit Co-operative Sector, (b) Non-credit Co-operative sector. The credit co-operative sector includes agricultural credit societies, grain banks, land development banks, co-operative farming and processing societies. Co-operative non-agricultural credit societies included fisheries societies, dairy societies, co-operative housing societies, industrial co-operative societies, labour co-operative societies etc.

5.8 The agricultural credit society provide short-term and intermediate term loans to the agriculturists. Seva Sahakari Societies provide various types of services. Land

Table 5.2 : Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

Sr. No.	District/ Taluka	Year	No. of socie- ties	No. of members	Loan advanced	Percentage of recovery
1.	District	1963-64	746	65528	14974796	N.A.
		1974-75	761	111961	9988357	28.1
Taluka						
1.	Ambejogai	1963-64	115	11417	2877373	N.A.
		1974-75	115	19202	2099852	41.1
2.	Ashti	1963-64	87	7100	2950579	N.A.
		1974-75	94	11205	1214181	36.9
3.	Beed	1963-64	140	10265	1735609	N.A.
		1974-75	145	15596	1232713	33.2
4.	Georai	1963-64	118	9898	2517688	N.A.
		1974-75	116	17157	1175438	16.3
5.	Kaij	1963-64	124	12005	2902082	N.A.
		1974-75	126	22245	1225603	25.3
6.	Majalgaon	1963-64	84	7666	1204990	N.A.
		1974-75	87	14650	1047438	27.3
7.	Patoda	1963-64	78	7177	786475	N.A.
		1974-75	78	11906	1993132	29.5

**Source:** Figures for 1963-64 are adopted from District Statistical Abstract for Beed district for 1964-65, July 1967, p.72 and figures for 1974-75 are adopted from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for 1974-75, April 1976, pp.63-64.

**Note:** (1) Loan advances are decreased due to less repaying capacity of members in view of scarcity held in earlier years.

(2) N.A. = Not Applicable; Available.

Development Bank provides long term credit to the farmers. Each taluka has its branch. The Bank provided loans upto Rs. 60,06,300/- in 1962-63. Table No.5.2 gives details regarding loans advanced by the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies. It appears that the number of societies and the number of members increased in almost all talukas but the amount of loan advanced has relatively declined. The amount of loan to be advanced in a year depend on the recovery of loan of earlier year/s. The soci scarcity conditions prior to the year 1974-75 led to less repaying capacity of farmers. As well as rich farmers do not repay the loans.

Table 5.3 gives details regarding loans advanced by the Co-operative Banks in the District.

**Table 5.3 : Co-operative Banks in the District**

			(Rs. in '000)
Name of the Bank	Year	No. of branches	Loans advanced
The Beed Dist. Central Co-op. Bank	1963-64	20	21814
	1974-75	40	10408
District Devel op. Bank/M.S.Co.	1963-64	8	1568
	1974-75	7	4662
Urban Bank	1963-64	N.A.	N.A.
	1974-75	4	3545

**Source :** Figures for the year 1963-64 are adopted from DSA District Statistical Abstract for 1964-65, p.68 and figures for 1974-75 are taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for the year 1974-75, p.62.

**Note :** N.A. = Not available.



The branches of co-operative banks increased but the amount of loan advanced decreased. The number of Land Development Banks decreased but the amount of loan advanced increased.

#### Main Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

##### a) Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Societies

5.9 It was first organized in 1958. It started fair price grain shops. It deals in commodities such as sugar, spirit, kerosene oil, cloth. It functions as an agent for the distribution of fertilizers, iron, cement, etc. for the entire district. There were seven marketing societies with 720 member societies having total 2385 members in 1963-64. The working capital of the society was Rs. 13,30,000. The number of member societies increased upto 4,118, working capital increased to Rs. 79,18,000, the value of total sales and purchases was Rs. 18,43,000 and Rs. 10,85,000 respectively in 1974-75. It has widened its activities in the district. The co-operative marketing societies played an important role in the monopoly procurement of jowar and cotton. Ambejogai, Ashti, Beed, Dharur, Georai, Kaij, Majalgaon and Parali-Vaijanath.

Table 5.4 : Operation of Agricultural Marketing Societies

(Rs. in '000)			
District/ Taluka	Year	Value of purchase	Value of Sales
District (Central)	1963-64	3637.5	2435.5
	1974-75	1085.0	1843.0
Ambejogai	1963-64	417.7	586.8
	1974-75	1784.0	14401.0
Ashti	1963-64	1122.1	1160.0
	1974-75	1122.0	1501.0
Georai	1963-64	1124.7	1631.9
	1974-75	1805.0	9645.0
Kaij	1963-64	433.9	677.1
	1974-75	358.0	4718.0
Majhagaon	1963-64	396.8	429.2
	1974-75	1646.0	11672.0
Patoda	1963-64	251.4	398.4
	1974-75	466.0	1802.0

Source : (1) District Statistical Abstract of Beed District, 1964-65, p. 74.

(2) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed District for 1974-75, p.67-68.

It appears that the value of purchases increased except in Ashti and Kaij Taluka but the value of sales increased.

b) Fisheries Societies

5.10 In 1961-62 there was only one society of fishermen. It had 21 members and its share capital was Rs. 5,000/-. It received a management subsidy of Rs. 5,000/- from the co-operative department. The total value of fish caught and the total value of fish sold was Rs. 2,396/- and Rs. 3,393/- respectively.<sup>1</sup> The number of societies and share capital increased upto 11 and Rs. 35,065/- respectively in 1974-75.<sup>2</sup> The total value of fish caught was Rs. 1,05,200/- and the total value of fish sold was Rs. 2,05,200/- in 1974-75.<sup>3</sup> It appears that the societies used to purchase the fish and resell it.

c) Dairy Societies

5.11 The Dairy Society plays a crucial role in rural area. It helps the farmer by providing additional source of income. There were nine dairy co-operative societies in the district during 1960-61. Societies were organized at Ambejogai, Kada and Parali. In 1974-75 the total number of animal husbandary societies increased to 65 and the value of purchases and sales of milk and milk products was Rs. 35,72,724/- and Rs. 31,34,478/- in 1974-75 respectively.

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1 Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State, Beed District, p. 382.

2 Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed District for the year 1974-75, p.65.

3 Ibid. p. 69.

d) Irrigation Societies

5.12 There was only one irrigation society with a working capital of Rs. 531 in 1970-71.<sup>4</sup> Its position remained the same in 1974-75 except for the change in working capital which was reduced to Rs. 517.<sup>5</sup> The function of the society is to provide irrigation facility to the member farmers either by lift irrigation method and if possible by different method.

e) Agricultural Processing Societies

5.13 There were nine agricultural processing societies with a working capital of Rs. 10,61,515/-. There were 46 member societies with 2,384 individual members in 1969-70. The no. of societies increased to 13, working capital increased to Rs. 1,18,91,644/-. The number of member societies increased upto 108, and the number of individual members upto 5,476.

f) Farming Societies

5.14 The total number of co-operative farming societies was 28, the number of members was 537 the working capital was Rs. 49,263 in 1963-64<sup>6</sup> and it increased in 1974-75 to 28, 561 and Rs. 1,68,074/-<sup>7</sup> respectively.

Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

5.15 The society which do not give loan as well which

4 Ibid., for the year 1970-71, p.77.

5 Ibid., for the year 1974-75, p.65.

6 District Statistical Abstract, 1964-65, pp.69, 70.

7 District Statistical Abstract, 1974-75, pp.65.

provide service other than the agriculture is called non-agricultural non-credit society, e.g. Handloom, weavers, consumers' stores, housing supervising, artisans society, etc.

Table 5.5 : Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies

Sr. No.	Type of Society	Year	No.	No. of members		Working Capital in Rs.
				Socie- ties	Indivi- dual	
1.	Handloom weavers	1965-66	14	-	807	112000
		1974-75	15	-	916	5252092
2.	Other industries Societies	1965-66	99	25	570	610000
		1974-75	30	-	1538	590530
3.	Consumers Stores	1965-66	13	-	2497	79000
		1974-75	19	-	6033	715441
4.	Housing	1965-66	24	-	858	445000
		1974-75	86	-	2969	3784925
5.	Supervising Unions	1965-66	7	930	80	-
		1974-75	-	-	-	-
6.	Other non-agricul- tural non-credit societies	1965-66	23	835	1360	140000
		1974-75	89	673	3394	945001

Source : Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed District, 1966-67, p.75 and SER & DSA of Beed district, 1974-75, p.66.

It appears that the number of all these societies increased except other industries societies.

### Banking Offices

5.16 In 1961-62 there were only nine banks in the district. The number increased to 50 in 1970-71, and it increased to 71 in 1974-75. Especially the number of offices increased in Ambejogai taluka. Parali Vajjnath and the district headquarters is developing gradually. The branches of State Bank of Hyderabad along with its Sattelite branches functions in the district. State Bank of India started its functioning. It provides loan to agriculturists as well as to various types of occupations.

### Small Savings Scheme

5.17 In 1962 there were 20 Post Offices which were functioning as small saving units. With the increasing number of Post Offices the units have increased. The small savings is collected by selling National Defence Certificates, National Savings Certificates, Postal Certificates, Deposits, Provident Fund, etc. The net amount collected in 1960-61<sup>8</sup> through small savings bank was of the order of Rs. 18,29,203.60 in 1960-61. Its net collection in 1966-67<sup>9</sup> was Rs. 9,48,834/- and in 1975-76<sup>10</sup> it was Rs. 47,75,000/-.

### Insurance

5.18 Life Insurance policies are issued to the public as assurance of life, collecting certain amount of instalments

<sup>8</sup> Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra, State, Beed District, p. 388.

<sup>9</sup> Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for the year 1966-67, p. 191.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., for the year 1975-76, p.142.

and it is repaid along with bonus and interest plus any benefit if eligible to the policy holder, after its maturity, if not to his nominee in case of the death of policy holder. The amount collected in this way is utilised for finance, hence let us consider the number of policy holders and the amount of policy insured. Table 5.6 gives the data about it. It indicates that the policy holders are increasing day by day due to the spread of literacy and increasing consciousness among the people.

**Table 5.6** : Number of Policies and Amount Insured

Year	(Amount in '000 Rs.)	
	No. of insurance policies issued	Amount insured
1965-66	1143	5498
1966-67	998	7974
1970-71	1033	6721
1971-72	1804	11244
1975-76	2038	16935

**Source** : (a) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for 1966-67, p. 190;

(b) SER and DSA for 1970-71, p. 174;

(c) SER and DSA for 1971-72, p. 170;

(d) SER and DSA for 1975-76, p. 141.

Financial Assistance to Agriculture

5.19 Farmers were provided the tagai loans through the tahsil office. Agricultural loan Act of 1884 has made provision for loans for purchase of seed, fodder, agricultural stocks, and implements required for agricultural purposes. Similarly, Agricultural Land Improvement Act of 1883 provides for long term loans to the farmers. Total loans advanced during 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1963-64 were of the order of Rs. 7,45,675, Rs. 4,98,010 ~~thousand~~ <sup>Rs</sup> 3,79,729 ~~thousand~~ respectively.<sup>11</sup> A large number of loans was sanctioned during scarcity years for the purchase of fodder for cattle.

Assistance to Small Scale and Cottage Industries

5.20 Financial assistance is granted to bonafide craftsmen and their co-operative societies for the purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital. There is a scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward classes artisans for purchase of tools and equipment. Similarly there is a scheme for educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries. Schemes for grants of Haskell or nutan Ghanis on loan-cum-subsidy basis are also present. Besides, assistance is provided by All India Handloom Board, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and other agencies.

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11 Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State, Beed District, p. 392 and District Statistical Abstract for 1961-62, p. 56.



5.21 The Zilla Parishad assists under the state aid to industries scheme small scale industrial units, upto Rs.3,000/-. Zilla Parishad has disbursed Rs. 60,000/- to 158 units and Rs. 75,000/- to 169 units in 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively.

### Trade

5.22 The development of trade is a function of efficient means of transport and communication facilities in the district. Parali Vaijnath has railway route facility and it is connected by roads to major towns and cities in the state. Next to Parali Beed is the most important trading centre. It is also connected with important towns and cities by roads.

5.23 The important commodities sent outside are cotton, seed, oil cake, groundnut, groundnut oil, pulses, jowar, chillies, gur, bananas, ghee, sheep, cattle hides and skins etc. The district is purchaser of kerosene, diesel, petroleum, cement, medicine, cloth, salt, sugar, tea, coffee, coal, brass and copper sheets, steel etc. Railways handle twenty per cent of total goods sold and purchased by the district.

### Retail Trade

5.24 The volume of retail trade and the number of retail shops are increasing throughout the district. The urban population has increased, as there is no possibility of alternative business, the shops have increased to a larger

extent. Besides hotel restaurants, tailoring firms, hair cutting saloons, bakeries, dealers in readymade cloths, dairy, pan-bidi-making, goldsmithy, mattress making, flour-mill, bicycle repairing are some of the occupations where people appear to be engaged in the district. The reasons for non-expansion of secondary activity are that no mineral can be found in the district, agriculture is working at subsistence level, low income of the people, low saving, low investment, by which the secondary activities can not be expanded in the district.

#### Section C : Miscellaneous

5.25 In this section let us discuss the remaining important indicators of the development trends in the district such as electricity, employment, education and public health.

##### Electricity

The Tables 5.7 and 5.8 present data about it. It appears that since the second five year plan the work of electrification picked up momentum. Almost all towns and about 47 per cent of villages covering 64 per cent of population are electrified. More than 50 per cent of villages and 36 per cent of population are yet to be covered. Table 5.8 deals with consumption of electricity in the district. It appears that consumption of electricity has been doubled in 1975-76 as against in 1963-64. The percentage share of the

**Table 5.7 : Number of Towns and Villages Electrified and Population Covered**

Year ending	Total in the district		Percentage of villages electrified	Percentage of towns electrified	Percentage of population covered
	Villages	Towns			
31-3-1961	1043	7	0.09	42.85	6.40*
31-3-1966	1043	7	5.75	85.71	21.05
31-3-1970	1043	7	25.31	100.00	43.85
31-3-1973	1042	7	37.61	100.00	57.17
31-3-1974	1042	7	40.69	100.00	59.76
31-3-1975	1042	7	46.73	100.00	64.07

**Source :** Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for 1974-75, p.60.

**Note :** (1) Percentage are calculated with the help of figures.  
 (2) Population covered star-marked item includes villages and towns classified by private company. No longer private company exists in the district.

**Table 5.8 : Consumption of Electricity**

Type of use	1963-64	1968-69	1970-71	1971-72	1974-75
Domestic Consumption	287.8	1130.3	1654.1	2005	2774
Commercial light and small power	346.4	843.1	1087.1	1105	1375
Industrial Power	289.8	2400.6	2447.3	3072	6484
Agricultural use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5026	9005
Total	1072.5	6080.8	15149.5	12072	20966

**Source :** District Statistical Abstract 1964-65, p.65, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for 1968-69 and 1969-70, p. 66, SER & DSA for 1970-71, p.68, SER & DSA for 1971-72, p.66, SER & DSA for 1974-75, p.59.

use of commercial lighting and small power unit has declined to sizeable extent viz. 32.29, 9.15 and 6.55 in 1963-64, 1971-72 and 1974-75 respectively. The percentage share of industrial power and agricultural use shows an increasing trend as in the case of the former, 27.02 in 1963-64 and 30.92 in 1974-75 whereas in the case of latter, its share was 41.63 in 1971-72 and 42.95 in 1974-75. Per capita electricity consumption in 1963-64 was 10.70 K.W.H. whereas it has increased to 16.30 KW in 1974-75.

#### Employment

In 1960-61 the total number of registered candidates was 3,873 out of which 394 were employed. The percentage of employed candidates to registered candidates continuously declined from 1964-65 upto 1971-72. The absolute number of unemployed persons might have increased. The limitation here is only registered employment is considered in the Table.

**Table 5.9 : Employment in the District**

Year	No. of registered Candidates	No. of employed candidates	Percentage
1960-61	3873	394	10.17
1961-62	3356	825	24.58
1964-65	5869	1204	20.51
1968-69	5447	417	7.65
1970-71	6401	468	7.3
1971-72	5702	324	5.68
1973-74	6497	835	12.85
1974-75	5524	701	12.60

**Source :** District Statistical Abstract, 1961-62, p.47; DSA 1964-65, p.62; Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract for 1968-69 and 1969-70, p.61; SER & DSA for 1970-71, p.60; SER & DSA for 1971-72, p.60; SER & DSA for 1973-74, p.58; SER & DSA for 1974-75, p.57.

Persons employed in private businesses were not accounted in the Table. Even though some persons are unemployed they do not register their names.

### Education

5.38 Education plays a vital role in the social reformation. Here let us discuss briefly the growth of educational institutions and number of school going children at the primary, secondary and higher level. Table 5.10 presents data about it.

Table 5.10 : Educational Statistics

Sr.No.	Particulars	Year	District total	
1.	a) Primary schools	1960-61	973	
		1974-75	1546	
		Percentage growth		58.89
	b) Number of boys	1960-61	43916	
		1974-75	80455	
	c) Number of girls	1960-61	13151	
		1974-75	34847	
	d) Total	1960-61	57067	
		1964-75	115302	
		Percentage growth		102
e) Number of teachers	1960-61	1703		
	1974-75	3995		
2.	a) Secondary school	1960-61	35	
		1974-75	152	
	b) Number of boys	1960-61	9530	
		1974-75	32190	
	c) Number of girls	1960-61	1676	
		1974-75	9268	
	d) Total	1960-61	11206	
		1974-75	41458	
		Percentage growth		270
	e) Number of teachers	1960-61	270	538
1974-75		538	2133	
3.	a) Number of special schools	1960-61	2133	2
		1974-75	N.A.	
	b) Number of boys	1960-61	270	
		1974-75	N.A.	
	c) Number of girls	1960-61	270	
		1974-75	N.A.	
	d) Total	1960-61	270	
		1974-75	N.A.	
	4.	a) Number of higher educational institutions	1960-61	2
			1974-75	13
		Percentage growth		550
b) Number of boys		1960-61	394	
		1974-75	10356	
c) Number of girls		1960-61	18	
		1974-75	908	
d) Number-of-g Total		1960-61	412	
		1974-75	11264	
		Percentage growth		2634

**Source:** (i) District Statistical Abstract 1961-62, pp.62 & 63,  
(ii) Socio-Economic Review & District Statistical Abstract for 1975-76, p.87.

**Note:** N.A.= Not available. Higher Education includes Arts, Science and Commerce college education, special school training schools etc.

In all types of education except technical education, the district appears to be advancing. It can be said that education increased to a very large extent. Ambejogai and Beed are the biggest educational centres in the district. Facilities for pre-primary education have expanded, facilities for professional education like medical, technical, agricultural schools, training colleges have been extended. Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, established in 1960, has started colleges at Beed, Majalgaon, Georai, Ambejogai, Dharur and also a number of schools at urban and rural centres.

#### Medical and Public Health

5.29 The number of hospitals per lakh of population was 0.19 in 1960-61, it has increased upto 0.31 in 1974-75; the number of dispensaries per lakh of population has increased from 0.79 to 1.63, the number of primary health centre has increased from 0.89 to 0.93, number of beds has increased from 40.93 to 51.23. Besides these, schemes like family planning, leprosy scheme, are implemented; the provision of T.B. hospital and its recent amalgamation into Swami Ramnanda Tirtha Medical College at Ambejogai is the important land mark in the medical and public health services and in professional educational institutions. Besides, several private medical practitioners are providing medical services to rural and urban a people.

## Chapter VI

### THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

6.1 On the basis of the situation noted above and with the help of some indicators mentioned below, an attempt has been made in this Chapter to determine the economic position of the district in Maharashtra State. Indicators such as, Agricultural produce, industrial product, infrastructure, etc. are chosen for it. Table No.6.1 reveals the position of the district in Maharashtra State.

6.2 The growth rate of population in the district was 28 per cent as against 27.16 per cent in Maharashtra in 1961-71 decade. It means the growth rate of population is relatively larger in the district. The density of population was 115 in the district as against 164 in the State, the percentage of literates was 24.11 in the district, whereas it was 39.1 in the State, the percentage of workers to total population in the district was 35 as against 37.2 in the state. The percentage of urban population in the district was 11.61 in the district whereas it was 31.2 in Maharashtra. Eighty-eight per cent of population lives in villages, their main source of livelihood is agriculture and its allied activities.

#### Section A : Agriculture

6.3 The position of the district in agriculture is more or less like that of the Maharashtra State in India. As there exist disparities within the State, similar dispa-



Table No. 6.1 : Economic Indicators of Districts in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Agriculture		Industry			Infrastructure		
		Gross Value of agricultural produce per hectare *	Rank	Per capita value added by manufacture in 1969	Rank	Number of factory workers per lakh of population (1971)	Rank	Percentage number of towns and villages electrified	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Ahmednagar	643	13	54.74	05	962	07	86.26	03
2.	Akola	505	21	13.86	15	440	15	45.86	20
3.	Amravati	688	09	9.35	16	430	17	57.15	09
4.	Aurangabad	479	24	2.13	23	289	22	53.57	12
5.	Bhandara	850	06	5.17	19	312	20	45.64	21
6.	<u>Beed</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>48.79</u>	<u>16</u>
7.	Buldhana	597	16	5.86	18	291	91	47.53	18
8.	Chandrapur	731	08	24.88	11	327	19	18.08	26
9.	Dhulia	641	14	8.42	17	487	13	42.6	24
10.	Greater Bombay	-	26	798.88	01	9925	01	100.0	01
11.	Jalgaon	887	05	20.07	12	610	11	67.69	05
12.	Kolaba	1148	02	41.49	07	623	10	62.00	06
13.	Kolhapur	1409	01	53.52	06	822	08	87.84	02

\* relates to 1969-70.

Contd....

Table 6.1 : (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14.	Nagpur	663	12	59.19	04	1522	04	58.30	07
15.	Nanded	598	15	1.50	26	432	16	55.58	11
16.	Nasik	743	07	40.73	08	986	06	45.5	22
17.	Osmanabad	594	17	2.06	24	67	25	47.5	19
18.	Parbhani	483	23	2.32	22	101	24	43.70	23
19.	Poona	560	19	179.08	03	2527	03	52.99	13
20.	Ratnagiri	1042	03	3.11	21	121	23	40.00	25
21.	Sangli	687	10	17.60	13	575	12	73.80	04
22.	Satara	675	11	36.25	10	452	14	52.50	15
23.	Solapur	462	25	38.69	09	1086	05	52.92	14
24.	Thana	1006	04	456.57	02	4692	02	48.00	17
25.	Wardha	554	20	15.39	14	822	09	58.26	08
26.	Yeotmal	580	18	4.21	20	331	18	57.04	10
MAHARASHTRA		647		143.68		1979		46.63	

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Contd....

Table 6.1 : (Contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Railway length per '00 square kilometers	Rank	Length of other district roads per '00 sq. K.M.	Rank	No. of hospitals per lakh of population	Rank	No. of dispensaries per lakh of population	Rank
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Ahmednagar	1.15	20	7.38	08	0.66	11	0.57	26
2.	Akola	3.05	05	3.52	14	0.93	05	5.79	04
3.	Amravati	1.50	14	3.10	17	1.36	01	8.73	01
4.	Aurangabad	<del>1.06</del> 5.25	<del>21</del> 3	1.56	23	0.65	12	1.16	22
5.	Bhandara	3.12	04	1.57	22	0.63	13	5.92	03
6.	<u>Beed</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>18</u>
7.	Buldhana	0.88	23	3.27	16	0.95	04	7.83	02
8.	Chandrapur	1.21	18	0.56	24	0.48	15	4.69	06
9.	Dhulia	1.26	16	4.42	12	0.66	11	3.12	09
10.	Greater Bombay	15.58	01	0.00	26	0.95	04	1.75	17
11.	Jalgaon	3.23	03	5.31	11	0.51	14	3.06	11
12.	Kolaba	1.22	17	9.04	03	0.71	09	2.13	14
13.	Kolhapur	0.50	24	10.18	01	0.43	17	3.08	10

Contd....

Table 6.1 : (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
14.	Nagpur	3.56	02	2.26	20	1.33	02	4.78	05
15.	Nanded	2.25	10	1.59	21	0.21	19	1.00	24
16.	Nasik	1.65	13	8.13	07	0.67	10	1.89	16
17.	Osmanabad	0.94	22	2.50	19	0.31	18	0.89	25
18.	Parbhani	2.27	09	2.92	18	0.19	20	1.46	20
19.	Poona	1.94	12	8.52	05	0.78	07	1.57	19
20.	Ratnagiri	-	26	8.69	04	0.45	16	1.4	23
21.	Sangli	1.97	11	6.78	09	0.51	14	4.67	07
22.	Satara	1.16	19	9.14	02	0.63	13	2.92	12
23.	Solapur	2.99	06	8.30	06	0.88	06	1.24	21
24.	Thana	2.60	07	6.05	10	0.48	15	1.97	15
25.	Wardha	2.36	08	3.44	15	1.28	03	4.61	08
26.	Yeotmal	1.32	15	3.54	13	0.77	08	2.52	13
MAHARASHTRA		1.67		6.44		0.7		2.76	

Source : Column Nos. 3 to 8 are from Planning for Weaker Section, Namjoshi & Sathe, Centre of Studies in Social Sciences, Pune, pp.138-42.

Column Nos. 9 to 18 are calculated with the help of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State, for the year 1974-75, Government Publication, 1978, pp. 197, 258, 259, 290, 322. The figures for population are as per 1971 Census.

rities can be found in the district. Certain tahsils, for instance Ashti, Patoda and part of Georai are mostly backward while Ambejogai, Kaij, parts of Beed, part of Majalgaon Tahsil, and Georai Tahsil are comparatively advanced areas.

6.4 The gross value of the agricultural produce per hectare was Rs. 486/- in the district while it was Rs. 647/- for the State as a whole in 1969-70. The district ranked 22nd in the State. The yield per hectare is relatively low in the district.

Table 6.2 : Per Hectare Yield of Major Crops

Crop	(in tonnes)	
	Beed	Maharashtra
Rice	0.41	1.07
Wheat	0.52	0.79
Jowar	0.49	0.60
Total cereals	0.43	0.63
Total pulses	0.27	0.38

Sources: Figures are calculated from Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra, State, Government Publication, 1978, pp. 127-30.

It reflects that the position of agriculture is relatively poor position-of-agriculture in the district which is the pivot round which the whole economy revolves.

### Section B : Industry

6.5 Now let us consider its position with respect to industry in the State. The per capita value added by manufacture was Rs. 1.63 in the district, whereas it was Rs. 143.68 for the whole of Maharashtra State in 1969. The number of factory workers per lakh of population was 54 in the district and 1979 for the State. It ranked 25th with regard to value added by manufacture and 26th with respect to number of factory workers employed. Government of Maharashtra has declared Beed as an industrially backward district.

### Section C: Infrastructure

6.6 Let us see its relative position in case of infrastructure. The percentage number of towns and villages electrified was 48.79 in the district as against 46.63 in the State in 1975, its position has improved recently. The railway length per 100 square kilometer is 0.42 in the district as against 1.67 in the State, it ranked 25th in the State. In the case of other district roads and village roads its position is poor; it ranked 25th in the State with respect to other district roads. In case of village roads it ranked 23rd in the State, the length of village roads per 100 Sq.Km. was 3.02 in the district as against 12.02 in the State in 1975.

6.7 The position of the district with regard to medical and public health is not satisfactory. The number of hospitals per lakh of population in the district was 0.31 while in the case of State it was 0.7, the number of dispensaries per lakh of population was 1.63 in the district, on the other hand it was 2.76 in the State. The position of the district was poor in the State.

#### Conclusion

6.8 The per capita income in current prices for the district was Rs. 181 in 1955-56 and Rs. 450 in 1971. The consumers price index (with base 1943-44 = 100) was 74.60 in 1955-56 and 473.76 in 1971. It is clear that the per capita income in real terms has declined over this period.

6.9 To sum up, almost all the features of backwardness are found in the district viz. high rate of growth of population, heavy dependence on agriculture for employment and livelihood, the low irrigation facilities, the low yield per hectare, low per capita value added by manufacture, the low percentage of factory workers, inadequate length of railway routes, inadequacy of surface roads etc. With this one may easily conclude that the district is economically backward in the state. The proverb "backwardness begets backwardness and poverty generates only poverty" applies to this district fully.

Here the per capita income is given in current price

Chapter VIIPOTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT  
AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

7.1 The broad indicators of economic development can be stated as follows. Growth in the aggregate real income, combined with a reduction in the inequalities of income distribution, an improvement in the levels of living of the mass of consumers, a rise in the rate of saving and investment giving in turn, a rising internal rate of growth.

Section A: Agriculture

7.2 "The peculiar characteristic of agriculture in under-developed economy is some 40 to 60 per cent of national income is produced in agriculture and from 50 to 80 per cent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural production."  
- Fox and Johnson.<sup>1</sup> The district has the same situation. Although large quantities of resources chiefly land and labour are committed to agriculture, they are being used at very low levels of productivity. The problem here is to increase the per hectare productivity. Agriculture is the dominant sector of the economy. One of the major limitations in the general improvement of agricultural productivity in the region is the skew distribution of land ownership. Small farmers cannot maintain a bullock cart, a pair of bullocks, and other iron implements, such as plough etc.

1. Johnson D. Kale and Fox K.A. Readings in the Economics of Agriculture Volume XIII USA July 1969



Big farmers do not pay attention towards their own land. The low productivity of farm labour and other resources in the agricultural sector is largely due to the lack of certain complementary inputs of some educational and institutional nature. The changing condition of agriculture can be divided into three phases. Phase I : Development of agricultural preconditions. Phase II : Expansion of agricultural production based upon labour intensive, capital saving techniques. Phase III : Expansion of agricultural production based upon capital intensive labour saving techniques.

7.3 The agricultural position <sup>of the district</sup> is in the first stage. In phase first improvement in land tenure and agricultural development policies are framed. The essence of problem is to identify those factors that are limiting increased production and to define a combination of inputs that will yield large returns in increased farm output, and productivity. To identify these factors complete soil survey is essential. It will give the nature of the soil, the contents of the soil, what type of fertilizer is to be used <sup>to</sup> produce particular type of crop. The possibility of irrigation facilities, etc. the availability of improved varieties seeds, the availability of finance, are the prerequisites for increasing the agricultural productivity. The agricultural planning policy once framed is to be implemented on substantial acres

of land, so that certain <sup>measures</sup> ~~major~~ can be adopted to improve the productivity in particular area.

7.4 The second important task is to increase the area under forest, because the forest is very useful, it acts as a brake on the force of the wind and water. The trees bind the soil with their roots and cover the soil with humus. The forest returns to the soil the minerals it draws from it through leaf-fall and see-fall and through its organic residues continually enriches the soil. The trees usually draw water from the lower layers of the soil and the surface layers remain moist under the forest cover than on the bare sites. Scientific works programmes for soil conservation, water management and afforestation will have to be prepared at the local level, taking into account the local conditions and local needs.

7.5 Major portion of agriculture is dry. Hence dry farm techniques are to be adopted in the specific area. Soil and water conservation measures are of vital importance for stabilization of crop yields in these areas. A well coordinated and integrated scheme of soil conservation will have to be prepared for each watershed. Water shed means the appropriate unit for proper planning of the measure of water and soil conservation in dry areas in the area defined with water courses in the region. Such a scheme will include measures like afforestation, gross land development terracing

contour bunding, nalla bunding, gully plugging, drainage improvement in the water logged areas, reclamation of saline lands etc. on the basis of ground water survey report the location of wells have to be fixed. All this, along with the schemes launched by government for dry farming areas, <sup>will help in increasing</sup> ~~the~~ productivity of land, will grow, which is a *sin-qua non* for the development of the district.

7.6 Irrigated agriculture : Irrigation facilities are increasing day by day. Well irrigation is to be utilised for sugarcane, irrigation will lead to increase in the double cropped area. <sup>irrigated</sup> The land under wheat, gram, rabi jowar, groundnut, rabi cotton or long staple cotton will increase in the production. If the land in the villages is brought under co-operative organizations it will be intensively used.

7.7 Animal Husbandry : The cattle population in the district is growing. New varieties of Deoni, Jersi cows increased. It will give rise to increase in the number of activities of already existing Dairy societies. The establishment of dairy plant has widened its scope still further. Majalgaon taluka has been already covered by dairy development programme. Increasing number of milch cattle will necessitate the establishment of cattlefeed manufacture in the district. The required material for the manufacture viz. cotton seed cake, groundnut cake, is easily available

in the district. Priority for establishment of any new plant may be given to either Majalgaon or Patoda taluka.

7.8 Poultry development : The veterinary services are available at each taluka level and even at some important rural places. As agriculture requires continuous flow of income at the disposal of farmer, the efforts can be made to achieve the object through establishing poultry farms.

7.9 Forest and Pasture Development : The district has 2 per cent of total area under forest which is much below the required area. Forest development is essential for the district because forest is useful for rainfall, soil conservation and maintaining moisture in the atmosphere as well as the soil. The development of pasture is also equally important because it will provide fodder to the cattle. Drought-prone areas like Patoda, Ashit, part of Majalgaon and Georai may be given special weightage under forest development and pasture development programme.

7.10 The business like bee-keeping, fisheries, sheep rearing may be started. The Patoda taluka, being <sup>a</sup>hilly area, sheep rearing activity will flourish in that area. Once the sheep rearing activity started then in the course of time wool making industry <sup>will</sup> flourish in the area.

Section B : Industry

7.11 The development of agriculture will necessitate agro service centres. The centres can be started even in rural areas. With the development of agriculture demand for agricultural implements will increase. The factories producing agricultural implements or its spare parts can be started. It will lead to linking the rural area and urban area resulting into mutual co-operation and development.

7.12 The household industries were in adverse conditions since many decades; with the establishment of artisans co-operative societies at each taluka level their position appears to be improved. The society provides loan to the artisans which may help them to improve their own business so that their skill and labour will be channelised.

Non-household non-factory Industry

It includes  
7.13 The food processing industries such as dal mill, flour mill, bakeries, confectionery, oil crushing units, Khandsari and gur units. Some of the workers were engaged in bidi-making and Jarda making units. Printing and book-binding business have been started.

7.14 In case of factory sector mainly resource-based industries such as processing of agricultural produce, such as dal splitting, oil pressing, food and textile industries, cotton ginning and pressing can be established. Bye-

products in these industries can be used in soap factories. Bye-products in the sugar industry can be utilised in the production of yeast and baking industry.

7.15 The diversification of production and the development of industries becomes important even for agriculturally prosperous areas.

7.16 The reasons for non-growth of industry can be stated as follows : (1) The policy of British rulers, (2) poor service of railway, (3) the inadequate development of road, (4) Absence of banking facilities, (5) inadequate supply of water and electricity, (6) its backwardness in education, were some of the obstacles in the way of industrialization of the district.

7.17 If the Central Government starts public undertaking, such as defence industry or a fertilizer factory, it will lead to enhancement of the industrial activities in the district. Sustained efforts are to be done for the development of areas like Ashti, Georai, part of Majalgaon and Patoda taluka, so that balanced growth would be maintained, otherwise its imbalance would aggravate the problem.

7.18 The State Bank of India is the lead Bank of the district. It is providing credit for agriculture as well as for small scale industries in the district. The small scale units will flourish in the near future which may help

to boost industrialization in the district.

7.19 The establishment of mango pulp and grape pulp industry is possible in Neknoor or Manjarsumba area because the area is famous for grapes and mango cultivation.

7.20 The establishment of small scale industries like soap, chemicals, mechanical and engineering workshops, packing cases, electronics (Telecommunications), guages, plastic material, miniature bulbs, steel and wooden furniture, saw mill, printing press, book-binding, bakery, ice-candy, Mirchi-masala grinding etc. will lead to the development of industrial activities in the district.

7.21 Efforts of Marathwada Development Corporation, Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada, the State Investment and Industrial Corporation, Service Institutes and business enterprises will boost the industrial development in the district. The economic history of England shows a process in which the trader became a merchant capitalist and merchant became manufacturer. This process brings out the development of enterprise and entrepreneurial ability. Traders here, however, have not given any indication of such a development. Entrepreneurs are very few and far between in district. Such of the entrepreneurial ability as exists needs to be nursed and murtured through incentives in the form of concessional loans, marketing facilities etc. The entrepreneurial ability and support of

government in the form of various schemes of assistance are the basic factors required for development of a region. The development process once generated will give rise to its cumulative effect in the district.

7.22 The expansion of the present capacity of the power station will lead to increase in supply of electricity, the proposed Jalgaon-Solapur railway route, the establishment of watch industry in the district, will make the district prosperous.

7.23 Sustained efforts on the part of people and support of government only can make the district prosperous.



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