

CHAPTER-III

PROFILE OF LATUR DISTRICT

3.1 Introduction:

The Present study focused on 'A Income, Consumption and Investment pattern in Latur District', According to concept of Income, Consumption and Investment, Keynes's 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' in 1936 marked a turning point in the evolution of economic theory. Under the influence of Keynes, the attention of the Economist shifted from a study of individual economic units such as firm or household to issues concerning the whole economy. Thus a new branch of economic theory, Macro Economics developed in last six decade to study issues like the determination of national income and product, the level of national employment, the general price level, rate of economic growth, consumption, Investment etc. The concept of income, investment and consumption will explain in next chapter, before that let me focused on introduction of research area.

The announcement of Latur District was done by Barrister A. R. Antule, Chief Minister of Maharashtra in 1982. Latur District has made majestic entry into its silver Jubilee year. It has completed two and half decades of coming new district on the map of Maharashtra. There are many problems when its announcement as district was made. It has to

established its identity, to give humanitarian touch to its development. Its sons of soil were working in various sectors like politics, social, cultural, industrial and education decided to make their native land their sphere of their duty. From the announcement of district to the development which we see today everybody of them contributed a lot. In 1999 Latur becomes district of Chief Minister when Hon. Vilasrao Deshmukh becomes Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Mr. Deshmukh provides additional assistance to the development of Latur district.

In last 30 years, Latur has many divisional offices like education, Health, Agri, Town Planning, Charity, Co-operation etc. Availability of basic facility in education section give birth to new 'pattern', of education to Maharashtra known as 'Latur Pattern'. Today in Latur, Nilanga, Ahamadpur, Udgir all kinds of education available and students from all over the Maharashtra comes here for education. Latur district has two medical colleges, 2 Ayurvedic Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Girls Polytechnic, first Agri-Bio technological college in Maharashtra. This district has sub-centre of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.¹

It will not be supersizing that after some years Latur becomes educational hub only not for Maharashtra but also for country. It will attract students from national as well as from international level.

The seeds of economic revolution was sowed in rural area. Sugar factories in this area has brought a wave of change in district. Factories like Manjara Sugar Factory, Rena Sugar Factory, Vikas Sugar Factory are some of them. These factories have also provided many opportunities of employment to youth of the area. Many sugar factories have won national level awards. The district co-operative Bank has many features of its like "Subh-Mangal Yojana", (Marriage Scheme) for the daughter of farmer of the district. It helps them economically for marriage.

To give motivation to industrialization MIDC has been sanctioned in every Taluka of this district. Latur MIDC get additional land for its use. Air-port is built up under employment guarantee scheme. This district has connecting railway line from Latur-Kurduwadi-Mumbai. This transport facility has helped a lot to the development of district.

The progress of the district will get boost when some food processing units get started in this area. Many crops and agro products will get market in district itself. If the food processing units start in the district. It will also provide employment to the men and women of the area. Companies like Bombay Ryan, Videocon offered employment to 2000 persons.

Building of Barrages on the Manjara help this district for irrigation. This project provide water for agriculture and other purposes during whole year. This is the milestone in the development of district. This

irrigated land will be used for crop of sugarcane, it will help to increase the production of sugar cane. The sugar factories in this area are not concentrating production of sugar only, but also taking benefits of by products like Ithen oil.

3.2 Historical Background of Latur District:

"Latur" district lies to the south east of Maharashtra and Karnataka. It was part of Osmanabad district till 25th August 1982, Latur the Head Quarter of the district is of the district is ancient town and the home of Ratta ot 'Rashtrakut' King 'Amoghavras. It is described as the Lord of 'Latalura' i. e. The best town (Latarurapura Varsthic). The 'Ratta Saudatti', declare of somatic delegate in their records that they had emigrated from the town of Lattalurd. The Rashtrakutta seem to have originally belonged to this place.²

The permanent thing in this world is change, change is the only that remains permanent. It comes with its glorious signs in present, it is also true in case of Latur district. Everything change, in tune of time like life style, value system etc. while discussing about only district or place. It is mandatory to discuss its history or historical importance.

In 6th century B. C. in India there were 16 mahajan padas. Two of them were Ashmak and Mulak. They were settled in the south on the banks of Godawari. Ashmauk had their capital on the bank of the Manjara river. Latur this area is known as Kuntal region in this include

Latur district. In Rashtrakut regime Govind King IIIrd his Zarika Copper plate informs that today's Latur district. North part was included in 'Pona' subject some part of west area of district with AUSA taluka was included in 'Murumb'. Head quarter of Pona was at Honali(Tq Ahamadpur). In Chalukya regime the south-east part of the Latur district was in 'Aland-1000' division. In subdivision of Muwannarmbad had some part of the Nilanga taluka like Munnalgaon and adjoining area. The west part of district was included in 'Gajje 700' division. In yadav regime national head quarters. In the periods of Singhar Yadav the east part of district was in Udgir division and west part of district was in AUSA division. The north part of the district was in the Khandar (Kandar) division and Latur was the headquarter of khandar, Udgir and AUSA divisions³. All this information was recorded in Gazetteer

Later this Latur district becomes the part of Osmanabad district as a part of treaty signed between Nizam and Britishers in 1853 has signed treaty will Britishers, he gave three district of them. One of them was Naldurga which was the large part of today's Latur district. In July 1860 this district was given back to Nizam. AUSA taluka contains Latur in it. Further in 1904 Osmanabad district was created. In 1905 Osmanabad was headquarter and two new talukas were declared. They are Washi and Naldurga. Headquarter of taluka was shifted from AUSA to Latur and Latur taluka was created. Osmanabad district had Udgir sub-division in

which Ahamadpur and Nilanga taluka's were included. In 1948 new talukas were created.

After merging with Mumbai regime taluka's from Bidar district like Ahamdpur, Nilanga and Udgir were included in to Osmanabad district. for convenience of administration three subdivisions were made i. e. Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir. In Latur sub division Latur, AUSA, Kalamb and Bhoom talukas were included and Udgir contains Udgir, Nilanga and Ahamadpur were included on 16th August 1982 Latur district from Osmanabad district. In 1992 two more circles were included as talukas in Latur district, Renapur from Beed district and Chakur from Ahamdpur. On 26th June 1999 three more talukas were made they were Shirur Anantpal, Devni and Jalkot. Today Latur District has 10 talukas in it.

Today Latur has district headquarter and day-by-day it is growing with leaps and sounds. This district is changing rapidly in the leadership of central minister Hon. Vilasrao Deshmukh. Today nobody will believe that few decades ago this city has a identity as a silent city with population of about 40,000.

In Femini Ashwamedh capital city Ratnapur with Tambradhvaj and Makardhwaj is mentioned about Latur. A famous History scholar Mr. S. G. Joshi has in his possession a verse containing history of ancient Latur in about 700-800 shlokas. Latur is very ancient town. We find its

references in purankala. This town is referred with different names like Lattulure, Lattanor, Latatur and it becomes Latur at last. Shindheshwar is the tutelary deity of this city, it has a tomb of suratashawali and shri keshavraj mandir (Temple). People of this city has implicit faith on their places. We can see the replica of shri Vishnu's self made statue of Keshavraj temple in the nation museum in Delhi. This statue is about 2000 year old. It has been referred as holyland for Jains too. Many king ruled this area Rashtrakut lineage feels proud that, "I am Latturi". In year 1670 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has visited this area, he was travelled from Aurangabad to Nilanga via Latur.

In the Period of Peshwai there was a coin in use named, "Laturi", Udgir tehsil is a famous one. Udgir means the mountain from where the sun rises and the name is given after Udaygiri Maharaj. Many references are also found about AUSA town, its name changes from Auchchha, Aus then AUSA. AUSA has a fort from Nizam period and an ancient temple of Jains.

There are some references that Chalukya lineage i. e. Ahavamalli, Someshwar, Paramadivikramoditya (V) Bhoolokmala, Someshwarmalla (III) ruled over this region. It is cleared from the stone inscription studied by late Dr. Anne cent.⁴

The history of making Latur district is not very old one. The industrialization of this area begun from the regime of Nizam. AUSA tehsil

has a revenue office and Naldurga has a civil court till 1893-94. But in 1894 Mr. Shrinivasrao or Kakasaheb Paranjape nephew of Lokmanya Tilak starting Ginning mill in Latur. He also set up a factory of cups saucers. In today's Gorakshan area. Kakasaheb was the founder of 'Gorakshan Sanstha'. Some believe that Kakasaheb Paranjape has built up 'shriram mandir' in Ram colony.

There were many famous businessmen lived in Latur like Visanji, Kalyanji Ukka, Raja Dhanraj Geer, Navsing Geer. There are called Rajas (King's) in the regime of Nizam. At that time there are three languages spoken in Latur district i. e. Telugu, Marathi, Kannad. When business come on its last legs in Latur at that time Nizam sent letters to the King's of Rajashthan, Bikaner government, Jodhapur government etc. to send some businessmen for business in this market. Some Rajastani businessman came to Latur via Aurad Shajani route. This brought prosperity in the market of Latur.

The officers of Nizam prepared a map of 'Ganjgolai' for these businessmen. This 'Ganjgolai' has a unique structure; it is like the sun with its rays shining around it.

On 27th Sep 1952 prime minister Pt. Jawaharlal Neharu has inaugurated the cotton house in Latur. 2nd Oct. 1960 municipal council has given a testimonial to shri Yashwantrao Chavan, Chief Minister of

Maharashtra. Many persons contributed in the progress of Latur like Late. Puranmalaji Lahoti, Raghawendra Deewan, Babasaheb Paranjape, Dr. Devising Chauvan Guruji etc.

In this district majority of people are Hindus, then Muslims, Budhist, Jains, Sikh, Christian all religions are living here happily. Majority of people speak Marathi today. Maxing of people from all religions makes it a different place with Urdu, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Gujarati, Pardhi, speaking society.

In ancient time 'Lattalur', Lattalur menas Latur was the main city in the regime of Rashtrakuts. Latur was at tha peak of the progress from ancient modern period. At the beginning Latur was not taluka. In 1894 here civil court was started, Latur in 1916 Latur becomes taluka. Though later was a tehsil is well known as if it was a district place, one of the most important market place, in Marathwada region. Center place for some national and educational movements. This city has head quarter of district co-operative Bank, Govt. Polytechnic college, Additional court, Dalda factory on co-operative basis etc. Stranger may be astonished to see all this. When Latur was merged in Maharashtra all Laturkars wants it as a new district.

Chief Minister of that time Shri Yashwantrao Chavan makes promise to make Latur separate district. Shri A. R. Antule becomes Chief

Minister Laturkars arranged a public facilitation of him and demanded to make Latur separate district. Antule said, “What you have demanded a status of district to Latur, here I announce Latur as a district place from today”⁵ (5th Oct 1981)

Though Shri Antule announced new Latur district but the contribution of Mr. Keshvraj Sonawane, Shri Shivraj Patil Chakurkar, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao Patil Nilangekar, MP Tulsiram Kamble of these none the less. The announcement of new Latur district has heartily welcomed. This new district with tehsil like Latur, AUSA, Udgir, Nilanga, Ahamadpur. It is believed that on 26th Jan 1982 or 1st May 1982 announcement of this district will be made but it want A. R. Antule has took 10 months and 10 days and on 16th Aug 1982 he announced Jalna and Latur as new district in Maharashtra.⁶ Now Marathwada region becomes of seven district in it. Shiv Sena and BJP govt. has divided Parbhani district and announced Hingoli district now Marathwada region becomes of eight districts.

This Latur district is a part from Osmanabad district on 16th Aug 1982 Chief Minister A. R. Antule, central minister Shivaraj Patil Chakurkar, State minister Vilasrao Deshmukh were present to this programme.

3.3 Historical forts, Ancient famous temple and Tourist places in Latur District:

In 1760 at Udgir there was battle between Sadashivrao and Nizam, Nizam was defeated. There are two forts on the plain in this region. There are 2100 feet high from sea-level. There are many temples and manuals of 11th and 12th century. There is one stone inscription of 30th Nov 1099 in Ganeshwadi of Nilanga tehsil.⁷ It proves the building of temples of the Brahma, the Vishnu, the Shankar. We find temples of Yadav regime in Nilanga and Hippolgaon. Nilkantheshwar Mandir (Temple) is famous for its Hemandpanthi structure in Nilanga. The statue Keshavraj temple is also a supreme manual.

3.3.1 Kharosa Caves:

Before 1400 years on the hills of kharosa in Ausa tehsil in the regime of Guruwakatak. There was an ancient cave. Which is still exists. We find the manuals of Narsigha, Shiv-Parvati, Kartik, Ravana, Tandav dance, Ram with his bow and some other ancient scenes in this cave.

3.3.2 Carved Scripts:

There are two copper plates (Shake- 619 i. E. 696-97) in kasar shirashi where we find reference of Latur. There are 2 to 4 copper plates in 'Modi' language. There are some Sanskrit stone inscriptions were

found at Ganeshwadi Latur, Ausa, Kasar-Shirsi, Kanegaon, Borgaon, Renapur, Aalmala, Chakur, sugaon etc.

There are some copper plates were found in Aarbi and Farsi language at Udgir, Uasa, Nilanga, Kavha and Latur. Some scripts were found in 'Modi' language at Chawali, Kavha, Ausa, Aurad-Shahajani some scripts were also found in Jain temple of Latur.

3.3.3 Poets and Poetry:

Aacharyas from Nilanga and Chakur were composer of some Sanskrit scripts. Some unmatrical compositions were done by Veernath-Mallinath, Ganeshnath of Ausa. "Gorakh-Bodh" a book written by sant Ganeshnath was from Sarsa village of Latur district. He was contemporary of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. This work is incomplete; it has 9 volumes and 1200 stanzas. A Sanskrit composition of Keshari family of Nilanga is unpublished. Saints from 'Veershaiv' are also famous for their compositions. Shri Shantiteerth Swamni's 'Veer-Shaiv' literature is also famous, he was from Chakur.

3.3.4 Tourist Destination and Religious places :

- i) Hattibt, Devrjan (Tq. Udgir)
- ii) Sheshnath Maharaj Temple, Lasona (Tq. Deveni)
- iii) Shri Samarth Dhondutatya temple, Dongar Shelki (Tq. Udgir)
- iv) Wadwal Nagnath Bet (Tq. Chakur)
- v) Renukamata Temple, Renapur (Tq. Renapur)

- vi) Navkhand Zari (Zari)
- vii) Teerth Temple (Ahamadpur)
- viii) Nilkantheshwar Temple (Tq. Nilanga)
- ix) Namand Maharaj Matt, Mahapur (Tq. Latur)

3.4 Geographical information of Latur District:

Latur district is one of the famous district in Maharashtra state. It has made its identity in all fields like education, Politics, culture and Economics etc Latur district has area of 7304 sq. K. M. Rainfall rate of Latur district is 850 cm. According to census of 2001 total population of district is 2078237. Out of total population 1074321 are male and 1003916 are female population. The literacy rate of this district was 72.34 percent and in rural population it was 76.43percent ⁸

3.4.1 Geographical Situation:

Latur District has made progress by overcoming its geographical obstacles after 1982. It has overcome earthquakes, floods and drought these problems. Main rivers of Latur district are Manjara and Manyad and other rivers are Terna, Lendi, Gharani, Tawaraja. This district does not have meteorology institute. This district has dry atmosphere humidity increases in June and July months.

Latur district is at south-east part of Maharashtra. It's district place is Latur. It is important centre of education, culture, politics, co-operation etc. Karnataka is at the south part of the Latur district. Parbhani district is at its north part, Nanded district is in its north-east direction. Osmanabad district is on its south and west direction while Beed district is on its north-west direction. It has a borders of Karnataka on its east and south part. This district has 10 tehsils in it. They are Latur, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Nilanga, Ausa, Chakur, Devani, Jalkot and Shirur-Anantpal.

This district has black and fertile land. District has 7304 hectares geographical land. 6,65,500 hectares 91.91 percent area will be useful for cultivation. The land is different from place to place. Low quality land and medium low quality and black fertile land. Low quality land is available in Jalkot, Udgir, Devni, Latur, Ahmadpur and Ausa thesil. This soil sucks low humidity so it is useful for Kharip crop. Black and fertile soil is available in Shirur-Anantpal, Ausa, Nilanga and latur tehsil. This kind of land remains soaked for long time so such kind of soil is useful for Rabbi crop.⁹

This district has few area of forest. The trees are very thin. It has low rainfall rate so we can find here thorny tree in large numbers Babool, Bel, Aapta, Dhawela, Kair etc. Grass can be found on plain. There is one

hill in the Chakur Tehsil at wadwal. It is called 'Island of Wadwal'. This is land has some medical herbs. It is used for medical purpose.

Indian economy is based on farming industry. Latur district is no exception to it. Census of 2001 shows that 87 percent of district population is divided in to farmers, Farms labourer and other labourers. Farming is totally depends on climate. The main crop of this district is Jower. It is sowed in Kharip and Rabbi seasons cotton, Rice, Mug, Tur etc in Kharip season, while white, gram, sunflower, etc. crop is taken is Rabbi season.

The announcement of district was celebrated in all government offices. A new circle of Renapur from Ambajogai tehsil of Beed district was added to new Latur district. The total area of this district is 7304 Sq. KM. which is 2.37 percent out of Maharashtra state. In accordance of 2001 the population of Latur district was 2078237 when Latur was announced as district there were no Renapur and Chakur tehsils. They get tehsil status Latur on three more tehsil are announced Shirur-Anantpal, Devni and Jalkot respectively. Today Latur district has 10 tehsils. Today Latur district is leading Marathwada region in politics, social welfare, education sector etc. the phrase 'Latur Pattern', is becoming applicable to all walks of life.¹⁰

With changing time people are also moving from rural area to urban area and Latur district is not exception to it how many cities are developed in a district is the mirror of development of that district. In case of Latur district when it was announced there were five Municipal councils but this numbers is same. Today only one Latur has Municipal Corporation. Udgir has 'B' grade Municipal Council. Whereas AUSA, Nilanga and Ahamadpur has 'C' grade municipal councils. The income of these municipal councils were near about 23 lacs in year 1982-83. State roads were of 481.29 Km in length, number of vehicles were 4447, out of which 2234 were bikes 453 were cars and vehicles, 350 buses of state transport. In 1982, 52.56 percent population lived in Latur, 23.71 percent population in Udgir and remaining 23.27 percent population in AUSA, Nilanga and Ahamadpur municipal area.¹¹

3.5 Agriculture in Latur District:

“Marathwada is a backward region”, Latur is providing it is false, it is trying to remove this stigma of this region. Every day is trying to remove this stigma of this region.

Latur district is developing by leaps and bounds, it is making all round development. Latur has made considerable progress in horticulture is a revolutionary. The grapes were imported from the west Maharashtra or the North Maharashtra. Nobody in Latur could have think that we can

produce grapes in this area. After announcement of new Latur district some farmers visited Solapur and Sangali and with help of farmer from this area, few plants were cultivated in Killari area. First time it was like miracle for the farmers of this area. Many farmers from vicinity tried to cultivate grapes successfully. Tehsil like Renapur, Udgir, Devni, Nilanga. Chakur begin to take this crop. Today near about 1800 acres of land is in use of cultivating grapes in this district. 20 years ago grapes marketing organization has setup on cold storage in MIDC area.

Today there are 16 private cold storage, estimated Rs. 1 Crore 25 Lacks. This organization also supplies fertilizers and other things. The annual turnover of these shops near about Rs. 2 Crore 50 Lacks. Today farmers are exporting grapes in foreign countries. After tragic earthquake in Killari, Chief Minister Hon. Sharad Pawar informed that grapes from Killari are very famous in London. Grapes from this region are more tasty and famous than grapes from Nashik and Sangali district. In the beginning farmers were depended upon brokers for exporting their grapes but today farmers export their grapes themselves.

While taking this crop of grapes what kind of precaution should one take what to do and what not to do farmers get this knowledge from their experience. Today Latur district is exporting grapes to Germany, Holland, Canada, Japan, USA, England etc. Near about 500 farmers take

crop of grapes it may be doubles. It gives high income to farmers. Grapes as well as raisin are produced. Exportable grapes should be qualitative farmers understand this. In Nagpur grapes from Latur are more demanded. Shri Govindrao Bhosale, a farmer from Killari sold his grapes on his brand name. Today farmers of other district come to visit the farms of grapes in Latur district.

After grapes another revolutionary crop in this district is Keshar Mango (Fibrous) central government announced after survey that Marathwada region is suitable for Keshar Mango. Today total 2000 hectors of land is used for this crop. Uttamrao Jadhav, a farmer from Chakur has made Keshar Mango world famous.¹⁹ The orchards of Mango in Kokan are not so big as it is here. Jadhav has not only produced Keshar Mango but also has take it to the market of international level. The organization working for grapes productizing farmers such organization is not formed for Mango producing farmers. These are some problems for exporting Mango to other countries. Mangos are sent in the market of Lasalgaon and from there, they were exported to other countries. It is excepted that Sucha centre should be opened in Latur. Government gives hundred percent grants to cultivates Mango trees. Its production start after 5 years, farmers has to wait till 5 years to get Mangoes from that tree. But in some cases farmers take money from Government and use it for other

purposes. The agree department should pay attention to it and make farmers aware about various schemes for them.

Farmers are tending to cultivate Amla production, at least 400 acres of land engaged in this product. If farmers take care of these plants for three years, it gives income for many years. Some farmers are also interested in cultivating poemgrantes on the experimental basis some poly houses are also constructed flowers from this district are selling in Hyderabad and Pune.

Boarding of Latur-Kurduwadi railway also boost this flower industry to blossom. It provides transport facility to everyone. In some parts of Latur crop of Greengram (Mug) gram (Harbhara), black Gram (Udid) is cultivated. There are 50 dalmills in this area to process on these crops. Latur district is also advance in production of edible oil. This oil in market of India determines the prices of oil. Latur is famous for sunflower production. Today farmers are aware of importance of quality which gives them high income.¹²

3.6 Agro-base business in Latur District:

Sometimes drought and sometimes flood makes farmers trouble some in such condition he becomes completely helpless. Sometimes Government and administration provides help to farmers but it is not

sufficient so it becomes necessary to have help of some other business. Business like milk production, pisciculture and apiculture etc. as additional income source.

Now a days there is no guarantee of guarantee prices announced by government. Cultivating vegetables and fruits is above the small and middle class farmers. So there complimentary business will destinatedly help them financially. Before making Latur separate district these are two cold storage centers were started in AUSA and AHAMADPUR. In 1978 milk scheme of Government was started in UDGIR. Later one cold storage for milk was opened in SHIRUR-TAJBAND in 1988. A milk laboratory has been opened in Latur, today it is transferred to MAHANAND DIARY. There are some co-operative societies working in this sector. Production of milk powder is stopped because of unavailability of milk in UDGIR TEHSIL, when Latur becomes district total collection of milk was 22948 liter's. It is collected by 272 Sansthas. In year 2001 per day collection of milk was 27625 liters. There is significant decrease in the production of milk in year 2002 to 2005. Increasing prices of grass of milkey animals and some other reasons farmers and owner of these animals sold their milky animals. In 2006 Latur district has good rains seasons but the past experience of animal owners keep away them from this business. The collection of milk in year 2005-06 is 13586 liters per day. In year 2007

once again milk production get boosted. 300 milk sansthas are working today in district. Manjara Dudh Sangh and district dudh sangh are working from co-operative sectors. They collect 21675 liters milk per day. Private milk organization are also collecting milk from milk owners. In Nov 2007 these private organizations collected 8000 liters milk per day. Today total 29365 liters. Milk collected in Latur district. This change take place because of encouragement of Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, Adv. B. V. Kale and Manjara Dudh Sangh motivated farmers for this business. Latur takes 50,000 liter milk from other district. Hon. Minister Balasaheb Thorat and MLA Diliprao Deshmukh has been supporting for milk and milk products in district. District Collector Eknath Dewale also helps farmers for this business whole heartlly.

It makes milk industry strong. Many banks, corporations has made provision of Rs. 32 crore for it many banks have sanctioned loan of Rs. 4 crore 50 Lakhs for this business. Some other financial institutions also supported it. 1551 milky animals were brought till today. 22 farmers has built modern cow pens. Some cows were brought from Hariyana. Today total milky animals are 1 Lakh 85 thousands. Special land of grass is given to these milky animals. Today Latur, Ausa, Nilanga and Renapur has become topper in milk production. A village providing milk more than 25 liters milk is collected directly from the owner of milky animals.

3.6.1. Demand for Livestock and Complementary trades :

In Latur district various kinds of livestock are available. In cow Devni in buttaloo Marathwadi, in goat Osmanabadi and in dogs Pashmi etc. can be mentioned. Dr. Munshi Abdul Reheman, son of the soil and former director of Animal husbandry department has try to make famous Devni cow on National level. Bullocks from this family of cow is famous for their high capacity of carrying weight, transport, cultivation. This lineage of cattle has won national level Awards for best animal at 22 times.

Devni is hybride product of Geer from Gujrat, Dangi from Khandesh and local cow of district. The biggest bazaar (market) of Devni cattle is at Halihanderguli, here from various states come to buy Devni cattles in this bazaar. Janwal and Mahalnagi are places famous for pashmi and kakhan categories from Chakur tehsil. Poultry farm is on the top priority of farmers as complementary business in this area. Increasing numbers of poultry farms in district proves its priority. In year 1982 total number of birds are 149826 and today it is about 443490 in 2007.

Apiculture is businesses where little invests give you high income so anybody can do it. Farm hands or farm labourers can get benefits from it. Apiculture was started on 5th July 1990. At the beginning very few farmers responded to it because it was very new side business. In the

beginning Satari bees were brought from the Sahyadri mountain in 100 beehives, these were brought from Warnanagar, Kolhapur and Bhimashankar 100 farmers from area were chosen for training of apiculture. Central government provided help in 7 cases under Khadi commission but the hot weather didn't suit these Satari bees, it was an unsuccessful attempt. Then district administration decided to import Melliferri bees from European countries, their response is very good. Satari bees give 10 ltr honey per year. Melliferri give 40 ltr honey per year. In 1994, 50 beehives of these bees were distributed. These beehives were put near field of sunflowers it helps to produce more honey and sunflowers also.

Today maximum farmer in the area get attracted to this business. In 2005-06 honey production of district was 4000 kg. in year 2006-07 the production of sunflower comes down so production of honey also comes down, it becomes 2300 kg. from April-Nov 2007 collected honey was 1500 kg. to avoid loss of farmers the beehives were shifted to Akola where sunflower production is more. Farmers get rents for their beehives. D. I.C. organizes training camps time to time. Three proposals were sent to various banks estimating Rs. 70 Lacks for this business. If this business get response it will provide good income as well as employment and

other benefits to farmers. One honey processing center is sanctioned it needs Rs. 2,50,000.

3.6.2. Pisciculture:

In the beginning there was no any pisciculture center in Latur district. This center was started in Shirur-Anantpal in 1990. This center produce 3 lacs fish seeds. When separate Latur district was announced total area of 3562 hectrs was used for this trade, today this is 13416 hecters. there were 9 co-operative societies of fisherman, when new Latur district was created, but today it is 79. While starting this business help was taken by Culcutta, today in this district total 922 hecters land is used for aquarium for farmers from SC and ST categories. An average 1452 kg fish were produced per hector, but now more awareness about it should be made co-operate as well a personal level this side business should be developed.

3.6.3. Silk Industry:

The cultivation of mulberry (Tuti) began in district in 1987 at Murud. Total area 220 was used for that. Silkwarms were brought from Mahabaleshwar and Satara, the cocoons were also taken to Wai and Satara for sell. In 1990 silk industry was started in large scale in this district. Today total 4500 acres of land is used cultivation of mulberry

from Latur itself improved silkworms were distributed. 2-3 Thousands Cocoons are produced per month. It cost near about Rs. 4 lacs to 4 lacs 50 thousand per month. Today the most mulberry cultivating tehsil is Renapur with 85 acres, second is AUSA 60 acres, Nilanga 38, Chakur 35 and Latur 35 acres respectively. Silkworms are imported from Bangalore, local office supplies it to farmers. It take 28 days to develop Cocoons, in 29 to 30 days developed Cocoon becomes ready to sell. Local office itself buys there Cocoons. It gives Rs. 10,000 per acres of land its expenditure is 2000 per month.

In this way milk, silk industry, Apiculture, Pisciculture these are very helpful side business which helps farmers. All these trades are at peak point today. Forth coming 25 years of district will bring more prosperity, wealth and progress for district and farmers no doubt it. Today lifestyle has changes everywhere facilities are available in cities may be available I rural area also. But the income sources in rural area are very limited. Farmers using modern methods and technique while farming can get more benefits while doing all these farmers also have to pay attention to above mentioned side business for high income. Government, administration, various banks come forward to support farmer financially.¹³

3.6.4. Devni and Lal Khandhari livestock and feather in the cap of

Latur District:

Research and development are two sides of the same coin. In post independence agriculture and fostering of livestock are encouraged by government. Dr. Kurian, (father of white revolution) Hon. Manibhai Desai such scholars have given new direction to research and development in this area. We have to make planning in accordance with growing population rate till year 2025 how much grain is required for that. We have to make planning and make ahead step by step crop cultivation and livestock fostering may take some challenges to scientists and professors of agricultural universities. Livestock fostering is one of the oldest business in India. In the past richness of any person depends on the number of livestock he has. Latur district is no exception to it. 75 percent population from farming labourers and small land owners depends on this business giving supports to everyone who is doing all these.

Maharashtra is the top most state in industrialization in the country. In livestock fostering it is on third position. Geographically Latur district has boon of nature, agriculture and livestock fostering are developing day by day here. Ranges of Balaghats, the Manjara river valley of Manyad helps for livestock fostering. It provided grass and healthy atmosphere for

this business. The rainfall rate of this district is 750 mm per annual very few land comes under irrigation and out of which fewer becomes available in vallies on mountains etc. places. It is complementary for milk and milk products. There are 30 cattle lineages in our country out of which 5 cattle races are fostered and research carried on that in Maharashtra. Two cattle races are from Latur district first Devni and Second Lalkhandhari. Devni cattle are famous in country. This lineage of cattle gets 35 times first award as best cattle since 1937 in animal exhibitions. Whereas Lalkhandhari cattle lineage is famous for its high carrying capacity animal husbandary is not a new this for Latur district. Exhibition and sell in Hali-Handargoli provides cattle not any to Maharashtra but also Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand. According to 17th livestock census Marathwada has 91.31 lacs cattle's, where Latur has 8.90 lacs cattle's Latur has 3.94 lacs cow, 2.29 buffaloes, 1.99 lacs goats, 0.55 lacs sheep's. The annual milk production in Latur district is 128.70 lacs kg in which cows 58.80, buffaloes 68.60 and goats 5.30 lacs kg. contributed respectively.¹⁴

3.6.5. History and characteristics of Devni cattle:

Udgir, Devni, Nilanga, Shirur-Anantpal etc tehsil from Latur district are the fountain head of Devni cattle lineage. These Devni cattles can be seen in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh nearby states of Latur

district. This cattle lineage is useful in two ways first bullocks of this lineage are famous for high capacity of carrying loads and second cows give milk in medium range. Cattles of this lineage are so what long and very healthy. These cattle's are super white and their faces are black. They have very impressive head at the top of the neck. There have broad forehead and very beautiful hophs. Horns are tapering to its top, they are curve inside. These cattle's have very radiant eyes. They have black eyelids. Their ears are long, medium leave like down want and its internal part is black. Their lips and nostrils are rounded and has black strips, nostrils are big, broad and black. They have very broad and rounded chest. They have very strong rib cages. These cattles have very broad, long and strong back and very strong thighs. Their legs are long strait strong and in proportion, legs have very strong joints. Their woofs are generally black. Strong and short and connected each other. These cattle's have very long tail sometimes it touch the land and has colour black or black and white. These cattle lineage is divided in three categories according to their colours i.e. Wanera, Shevara and Pandara (strain). In Devni cattle lineage 60 to 65 percent is Wanera, 30 to 35 percent is shevara and 2 to 5 percent is Pandhara (strains).¹⁵

3.6.6. History and Characteristics of Lal-Kandhari:

This family of cattle's is mention in shri setu Madhav Pagadi's

gazette of Nanded district. Lalkandhari cattle are generally found in Nanded district or Ahamadpur, Jalkot and Udgir tehsil of Latur district. These cattle's are somewhat small and medium in size with strong bones. They are grey coloured. They have spots of any colour on them. These cattle's have medium size of head and puffy forehead. Their horns have round shape with 25 cm length and ears are long and leaned down words with black line in it. Their eyes are generally large and radiant and eyes have black round around it. Their neck is short and strong one. They have soft and flexible skin, skin has small and shiny hairs. They have black and strong hoops. They have long tail till their hoops, its tassals are black. These cattle have strong resistance power so they can very easily live in this atmosphere.¹⁶

Lal-kandhari cows have fewer milk yielding capacity. Bullocks of this category has same capacity as any other bullocks so they are famous is farmers of area, so while breeding attention is given to bullocks for farm working. Bullocks are well developed for working in farms but milky cows are not produced. The milk yielding capacity remains undeveloped so Lal-kandhari cows give fewer milk.

3.7. Irrigation in Latur District:

Agriculture is the main trade or occupation of people from Latur district. 80 to 85 percent people depends on this occupation. Before announcing Latur as district it has very less/small area of irrigation. It attended the agree production and other trades. It remains backwards because of lack of water.

Latur district has agree as main occupation so Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh and Shri Shivajirao Patil Nilangekar has make efforts for making maximum irrigated land. Some large and medium projects were go on long because of lack of funds. These two political leaders tried their best to bring maximum land under irrigation and this district becomes advanced in this area too.

Latur district has total area of 7,15,800 hectares of land. Useful for agriculture land is 6,71,000 hectares. This district has 10 tehsils. Ahamadpur and Chakur come in to drought affected area. Even if total available water is irrigated only 33percent land will be irrigated.¹⁷

In every tehsil of Latur district has dams, small projects K.T.S. etc for reserving water. New constriction of 104 small projects are developing. It will help to irrigate area 50,287 hectares.

3.7.1. Barrages of Manjara River:

Farming trade is completely depends on uncertain rain some time heavy rain and sometime drought makes effect on farming. Manjara is the only big river in this district. So there is limitation of irrigation. Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh who become chief minister second time in 2004 he tried earnestly for increasing the irrigated land.

Because of his vision there are 6 barrages on Manjara river and there is one barrage on Tawaraja river. 7 barrages have been constructed in Wanjarkheda, Karsa, poharegaon, Dongargaon, Baregaon, Dhanegaon. This leads to solving problems of water Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh has taken decision of providing fund of Rs. 268 Crores.

There work of barrages are nearing to complete. It will take 3 years to complete this work. There is plan of 7 weirs in the district. 70 percent work of 3 weirs is completed 40-50 percent work of 3 weirs is completed. It is decided that these 7 weirs and some more reserver will be completed till 2009. They have been completed now. Near about 1,53,000 hectores land come under irrigation. It means from Manjara dam to Dhanegaon weirs total 126 Km in length land goes under water. It has created green belt besides the two sides of the river.¹⁸

This scheme is very useful and brings revolutionary change in the life of farmers. It has solved the problem of drinking water of Laturkar's.

It has become very useful scheme and everybody remembers it. This dam has helped to increase crop production, sugar production, Pisciculture, Animal farming and other complementary business. Latur district once again give importance to farming. It will also make progress in co-operative sector, trade and commerce sector, education sector.

The visionary leadership of district helps to reserve water and use it for farming. In last 25 years irrigated land increase from 25 to 30 thousand hecters to 1 Lakh 53 thousand hecters. It has made tremendous change in life of farmers.

3.8. Industrial Information of Latur District:

Latur is becoming famous for education trade and commerce, politics etc. Latur is important from pre-independence, first co-operative cotton factory and Dalda factory is in the cresit of Latur. For Dalda British Government has laid railway lines to Latur. In 1982 separate Latur district was announced, district is celebrating silver jubilee anniversary. In last 30 years it has made tremendous progress . Railway line and Air lines brought it on the map if country. When Latur district was announced the total population of district is 12 lakhs today it has become 23 lakhs. This district is not an exception to urbanization. The basic facilities are provided to Latur district it helped its progress.

We find the network of roads everywhere; there is not a single village which is connected by roads. In 1982 only 539 Km was constructed today it has become 4107 Km roads of blue metal were 1551 Km it has been considerably decreased. The increasing number of vehicles makes these roads insufficient. So some roads are developing four lanes. For next 25 years more roads should be constructed at least 64.26 percent in all.¹⁹

Railway line is very intimate subjects of Laturkar's. for many years many political parties have to make agitation for railway line in district. Agitation is also made for widen the track between Latur to Meeraj, it was sanctioned in 1995. From last 12 years to work is on progress. This projects estimated 350 crore. Railway track from Latur to Latur road, Latur to Osmanabad, Kurduwadi to Pandharpur these tracks are completed. Today there is a train from Latur to Mumbai. The completion of Latur to Kurduwadi connects Latur to the South and North India. Latur is very famous for market. Market committee has turnover of 500 to 600 crore per year. Jaggery and agro product goes to every corner of the country. Railway lines helps merchants for their business and transport.

Latur district has air port. Its airport has been transferred from PWD to IDC (Industrial Development Corporation). It is 15 Km away from Latur city. The airstrip has been completed in 1991, it has the size of

1980 X 30 meters. The place for landing of aeroplane and helicopter has been constructed of 100 X 75 meters. Now boing 737 planes is available here, the airstrips are also increased 2300X47 meters. Apron of 160 X 120 meters is constructed for Aeroplane pushing. Two taxi ways of 23 meters were constructed. Night landing facility is also available here to give more facilities to passengers of Boing new terminals have been developed.²⁰

3.8.1. Towards diligence:

Latur is one of the commercial centres in Maharashtra so its progress speed is fast. Before making separate Latur district total 263.26 hectares of land sanctioned for MIDC. 35 plots were allotted and out of which 15 industries were opened at that time, but after announcement of district it increased rapidly.

It now MIDC has created 793 plots in this area out of which 781 plots were allotted and 164 plots were under construction, in which Teena oil mill, Kirti Dal and Kirti oil mill, Indira co-operative cotton mill. Patson volves, Kapila dairy etc. were included. 10.30 TMC water is permitted to Latur MIDC from Dhanegaon Dam. Latur industrial area needs 1200 cm water per day. 132 KV substation is in work for MIDC. In

this industrial area on 5960 sq. meters area. IT complex has been constructed. 151.46 lakhs were sanctioned for this project.

3.8.2. Additional Industrial Area for Latur:

8 Km away from Latur MIDC new additional industrial area is sanctioned for Latur. It is 1073.83 hectares. 550 hectares has been developed so far. Tar roads, street lamps, pipelines and other works of first stage has been completed. In this industrial area total 508 plots were allotted, 383 plots were distributed so far. On 14 plots various factories have been started. On 24 plots were under construction. Latur MIDC and additional industrial area is getting water from Manjara Dam, in additional industrial area daily 100 to 150 CM (cube/meter) water is supplied. A sub-station of 220 K.V. have been started by state electricity distribution company.

In second phase of development various work has been done so far. In this additional industrial area. Near about 150 to 200 hectares of land is sanctioned as SEZ for agricultural products and 60 hectares of land is sanctioned for food processing unit. Area of 18 hectares has been planned to develop under integrated infrastructural development scheme.

A mega project of videocon estimated 300 crore is under construction in Latur MIDC. The deal has been signed between trade and

commerce department and company. Bombay Ryon company will provide employment for 2000 ladies in near future.

3.8.3 Ausa Development Centre:

Industrial Development Centre has been developed 2 Km from Ausa on Latur-Omerga state highway. 82.55 hectares of land is acquired for this purpose. Total area of 11.69 hectares of land is developing in this industrial area. roads and pipelines were constructed in this small industrial area. still now 142 plots were planned and 123 plots were allotted 7 out of it were started production and on 3 plots were under construction. This area gets water supply from wells. Various works like internal roads, water supply lines etc. has been completed. A pipeline from Latur additional industrial area to this area is developed. There is one sub-station of 132 K.V. of Maharashtra state Electricity Distribution Board.

3.8.4. Udgir Development Centre:

Total 15 hectares of land is developing as industrial development centre on Bidar-Udgir-Nanded road. 123 TMC water is reserved for this development centre from tiru project.

3.8.5. Ahamadpur Small Industrial Centre:

MIDC has developed an area of 20 hectares on the road of Ahamadpur-Nanded state highway. Roads pipelines etc. basic facilities have been provided to this area. It has got wells to water supply in accordance with demand.

22 plots were designed so far. 14 plots were allotted. Production has begun on 2 plots in this area. One sub-station of 132 K.V. operated 6 KM from this area.

3.8.6. Nilanga Small Industrial Area:

A small Industrial area is developed on Latur-Bidar road, it is of 17.75 hectares. Basic facilities like roads and pipelines for water are provided.

63 plots were drafted in this industrial area, 32 plots were distributed. 5 plots owner have started their factories. Municipal Council is providing water to this area. A sub-station of 33 KV is supplying electricity to this area it is 2 KM away from this area.

3.8.7. Co-operative Industrial Colony:

There was only one co-operative colony when Latur was announced as district. Today the number has become 3 in Latur district.

This co-operative colony has area of 27.32 hectares from which 99 plots were drafted. All these plots were allotted. Udgir has co-operative industrial colony of 72 hectares as Udaygiri Industrial co-operative colony. It has 200 plots, 145 out of them were allotted. Chakur has 35.30 hectares of land of co-operative industrial colony, it has 125 plots 35 out of it were distributed.

Still March 2007, 2988 temporary trades were registered, it was 728 before the announcement of Latur district. Total 226 trades were registered before announcement of Latur district, today it is 2988. It has invested 14825.56 Lakhs. It has provided employment to 20 thousand people.

District Industrial Centre implement various schemes for rural and small scale industries. It provided financial help to industrialist it has provided financial help to 368 needy. It has distributed 63.47 lakhs so far. It has provided employment to 740 people. It has provided fundamental capital to 2211 beneficial Rs. 543.18 Lakhs were granted for this purpose. The prime minister employment scheme has given benefits to 7283 people. Rs. 4058.48 Lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme under the scheme of 'Common encouragement scheme'; 592 people will get benefit from it. Rs. 240700 lakhs were invested for this scheme. It has provided employment to 2460 people.²¹

3.9. Sugar Industries in Latur district:

In past 30 years was not considered as very big to change, but today with the help of I. T. in 30 years complete scanario of state, region can be changed completely. It is also necessary to get matuse leadership and co-operation of people.

All this happened in case of Latur district. It was in the corner on the boundry of Karanataka and Andhra Pradesh, it was just tehsil 35 years back, when it (Latur) was announced as district its development get speed. Political leadership of this district played very important role in making this district and the progress it make so far. It cannot be denied. Support given by people of this district is a key factor of its growth.

It is well known that for social and economic progress good educational atmosphere is very important. In spite of adverse condition parents, teacher and students come together. There will be power and dedication. The Latur pattern is created education and makes these people to choose various ways of earning. Before becoming district Latur gets leadership of Keshavrao sonawane, co-operation minister, he brought this movement in Latur. Jawahar Cotton Mill, Killari, Terana Co-operative mill, Dalda factory, began of co-operative basis. This region was backward in all spare. Former C. M. Shivajirao Patil Nilangekar knew

that progress cannot make without starting few factories of processing on agriculture. Many political leaders contributed to start Killari, Jai-Jawan-Jai-Kisan co-operative sugar mills, milk powder factory of Udgir and other factories. Osmanabad co-operative bank and Latur district co-operative bank played very important role. Board of directors takes complementary decision so all this progress take place.

3.9.1. Manjara Sugar Factory:

On this background with new hope and vision Hon. Vilasrao Deshmukh in 1987 started Manjara Sugar factory. This factory in this area proves to make progress with co-operation. This vision changed complete scenario of villages of this area.

Vilasrao Deshmukh has been sugar factories in west Maharashtra he thought why all this is not happening in my district and constituency. He determined to bring economical revolution in this district. He started Manjara Sugar factory near Latur. Advanced technology was used in this factory. This factory was inaugurated by Late. Rajiv Gandhi.

Nobel cause, determination and use of advanced technology all these helped to get profit and it proved wrong that with co-operation progress can not be made. The young generation of this district did not

stop here, but proved that Marathwada can not only start sugar mills on co-operative basis but can lead in this field in country.

Manjara becomes laboratory for sugar factories of Marathwada region. It finds out weak points and use advanced technology and make progress. It proved the working capacity of Marathwada region. Not only double but it worked more than its double capacity and established world record. This factory has freed itself from corruption and unnecessary expenditure.

It's result is that the production cost comes down, it make awareness in farmers about cultivation methods and its category. It helps to increase sugar production. This area is known as medium sugar production zone, Manjara sugar factory take this production from 10 percent to 14 percent. This record break production attracted attention of all sugar industry. Manjara has done all this with the help of advanced technology. The progress of this sugar factory brings benefits to farmers, Farm labourers, factory employees and business of this area. Prices of sugar cane rise from 350 to 1200 per tones. Employees get 50 percent bonus. It bring the wave of change in this district.

3.9.2. Other Factories get Benefit:

The change seen in the working area of Manjara factory makes awareness in the factories of Marathwada region. All that what happened in Manjara can be done in out factories and our area, people begin to think. Competition begin between sugar factories of Ambajogai, Killari and Jai-Jawan-Jai-Kisan and Terana factory. This competition is for people it gives benefits to the people of area. Many visitors come to see the working of Manjara factory. The working method of Manjara becomes a kind of 'Pattern' for sugar factories just like educational pattern. By following this Manjara factory pattern many sugar factories bring changes in their working.

3.9.3. Increase in Sugarcane Cultivation:

Latur district made history in sugar production, farmers are getting good returns for their production. The cultivation area of sugarcane increases day-by-day, for cultivation of Sugarcane irrigation is very important. This irrigation facility is provided it automatically brings change in cultivation. This cultivations brought revolutionary change in economical ground in people and farmers.

3.9.4. Increase in Number of Sugar Facilities:

Increased area of cultivation and high rate of production creates problem for sugar factories to process in such large number of Sugarcanes. So Ambulga in Nilanga, Priyadarshani in Udgir tehsil. These factories were started. These were some problems while starting these factories MLA Diliprao Deshmukh, Vice-Chairman of Manjara helped these factories to start district co-operative Bank helped these factories. Killari sugar factory was at its last legs district Bank helped this factory and helped to start its production once again.

Vilasrao Deshmukh, son of soil and founder president of Manjara factory becomes the chief minister of Maharashtra, while co-operative sugar factories brought economical revolution in rural area. In that year more or highest production of sugar canes made him to start more sugar factories in the area.

New corner young leadership of district decided to start Vikas co-operative sugar factory in the leadership of Amit Deshmukh. This board of directors of 25 years age collected capital of 4 crore in 4 days. This establish new record of establishing sugar factor in few days and in minimum 4 crore.

They also supported Manjara factory and give alternative to other factories. Diliprao Deshmukh was representing district Bank in Apex

bank, het get permission of working Latur district bank as “Public Bank” and after Vikas, Rena in Renapur and Maroti Maharaj co-operative sugar factory in AUSA tehsils get started. In this way before making Latur district there were 2 sugar factories in area today this area has 9 co-operative sugar factories and two private sugar factories. Some part of Latur district also supply their sugarcane to Terana sugar factory in Osmanabad district and Ambajogai Sugar factory in Beed district it means the sugar cane cultivation area of Latur district is very large one. This brings prosperity in district.

3.9.5. Changing Life Style in Rural Area:

The increased co-operative and private sugar industry make impact on the life-style of rural area. In this year total 25 lakh tone. Sugarcane is under processing. This gives the farmer income about Rs. 250 crore and the same amount is distributed in labourers, Transporters and employees. In last 25 years the change in economical condition changes concrete building in place of huts. Bullocks carts were replaced by motor cycles and cars, Jeeps etc. Television, telephones and refrigerators becomes common in every house. These are not new things in rural areas to. Today complete Latur district has been changed. The prosperity in rural area makes them to send their children for higher studies like medical or

Engineering College. The only reason behind this change is only sugar industry in the district.

3.9.6. Increase in Agricultural Industry:

The sugar industry brings economical change in rural areas it also support various business and industrialization. City markets are provided daily needs of nearby villages. Some supplementary business get started in the cities. It encouraged the industrialization in the district. Many factories are opened in Latur MIDC. It (Latur) has 263.26 hectors of land for MIDC today it is 1073.83 hectors additional land for MIDC. Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh helped for this purpose and any small and large factory units are opened here. Winery industry may be start in this district. This is special economic zone and railway and airport airlines are available here. It will become most important industrial center in the India.²²

3.10. Co-operative Sector and Latur District:

The progress made by Latur till former Chief Minister Vilasrao Deshmukh has played an important role in it, his role in co-operative sector is very important too. In 1982 for the convenient of people and administration new Latur district was created. Latur has excepted co-operative movement.

In 1670 Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has touched this land and in Peshwai a coin was in use called as “Laturi”. In 1890 Lokmanya Tilak gives the slogan “progress through co-operative” as a result of it in Latur one Ginning mill was opened. Its result was that the cotton production in the area increased. The inspiration given by Lokmanya Tilak make this area advanced in industrialization it get remarkable place in national market.

Latur district is one of the fastest developing district in the country. This progress we see today one of the main factor is expectances of co-operative movement. For the development of any area economical revolution in that area is very important. The progress of farmers of district the one more reason for chance in district.

In 1970’s co-operative minister Shri Keshavraoji Sonawane has started two big factories on co-operative basis. Latur co-operative sector becomes famous in Asia. In that period “Latur co-operative oil industry (Dalda factory) and Jawahar co-operative cotton mill these are milestones in the progress of Latur district. Jawahar factory provides work for 2 thousand people near about One crore was invested in it. Milk processing unit in Udgir is one of the biggest project in the district on co-operative basis.

Priyadarshani cotton mill is once again tried to work in cotton industry. Its cost now Rs. 5 crore 96 lakhs, out of which 150 lakhs capital of members, 1299.72 lakhs capital of government, Rs. 50 Lakhs granted capital by government. Social welfare department give special loan of Rs. 738.73 Lakhs.

When Latur was announced as district there were three sugar factories. Today this district becomes a role model for west Maharashtra. In district today there are 11 sugar factories on co-operative basis. Manjara sugar behind worked so systematically that it leave behind sugar factories of west Maharashtra. It becomes one of the famous sugar factories in nation.

The progress made by Manjara sugar factory cannot be surpassed by any other factory everyone thought that. But under the leadership of Shri. Amit Deshmukh, Vikas sugar factory established new records in sugar industry. In the test season of Vikas sugar factory the working area was drought affected, but the complete season produced record break sugar 2,53,491 metric tons of sugar cane everyday which is record in itself.

Before announcement of district there were 1476 co-operative sansthas, today they are 1712 in numbers. In district there are 2,83,077

account holders in 586 multi executive co-operative sansthas these sansthas provide various schemes for farmers.

National Co-operative development Nilanga has provided more than 60 godowns in the district co-operative sansthas for fruit and vegetables working in the district which help fruit and vegetable producing farmers for current market committee is doing at its best. This committee worked hard to give maximum market rates for agro products not in Maharashtra only but in other states. This committee is working from 1931 and executed various schemes for benefits of farmers of area. This committee has three different market for vegetables and fruits, grains and Jaggery market. This committee has started special hostel for student of peasantry at district place. It has very large cultured hall. Agro product security scheme helped hundreds of farmers for determining the prices of their products. Market committee has decided to execute home scheme for farmers, godowns and commercial complex in future.

In co-operative sector district co-operative Bank has played very important role after the announcement of district people. Chosen representative becomes directions. Shri Diliprao Deshmukh becomes first chairman of district Bank. This Bank was on rehabilitation condition when Deshmukh become chairman of the bank. He brings bank out of that condition.

Shri Diliprao Deshmukh has given new direction to co-operative movement in the district. In 1987 the progress made by this bank makes others to think about it. Recent competitive conditions, free entrance system, standards set by international banking and concrete basis of co-operative system this bank has helped rural area for progress and brings social change in the district.

When separate district co-operative bank was started with capital of 5.20 crore bank has invested 4.86 crore. Today in March 2007 bank has 36.86 crore capital and investment of 146.71 crore. There are 105 branches of this bank working in district. Today this bank provides loans for irrigated land and corable land to farmers. It also executed various scheme for farmers. During the kharip season of 2006 insufficient rainfall comes concern to farmers but the district bank came to their rescue with crop insurance scheme bank has got Rs. 82.21 crore as a compensation to 3,63,082 members. Now Rs. 8 crore has been collected by farmers under crop insurance scheme. It's highest the awareness of farmers.

In many farmers suicide cases on of the reason of suicide is inability to do daughters marriage. Farmers take loan from provide money lenders and becomes a part of vicious circle of repay and commits suicide. To overcome this problem district bank has started "Subh-

Mangal Karj Yojana” Latur district central co-operative bank is the first bank starting such a scheme for farmers.²³

District bank does not get any help from NABARD and state bank for such a scheme but till now it has sanctioned 1616 cases. NABARD has awarded district bank for excellence work in self-help groups in year 2007. In this way the progress made by co-operative sector in Latur district is a sign of districts development.

3.11 Latur District Central Co-operative Bank:

5 years before Latur District has celebrated its silver jubilee anniversary. There is vast difference in what Latur was before becoming a district and What Latur is today. Latur has developed very rapidly reasons behind it are mature leadership and strong foundations or base of co-operative sector. District Bank has cherished purity of co-operative sector by its clean and transferant administration. It helped farmers in the district. It helped people to improve their financial condition. The help given to farmers helps to business in market. It takes care of people like mother. The board of directors worked as a trustee of bank and not as a owner of bank. The bank has initiated many schemes for farmers successfully. In 1984 the bank was in deteriorated condition at that time shri Diliprao Deshmukh becomes the chairman of district bank and from that moment it began to progress day-by-day. Today this bank is one of

the finest bank in the state. A local sanstha of village fails to work properly a village has to pay for that, If a sanstha from tehsil or taluka level fails to work properly whole taluka has to pay for that, but any district bank fails to function properly complete district has to pay heavy price for that. This district bank has made very dynamic progress.

In state assembly opposition party gives example of Latur district bank for its competency. In 1984 the deposit amount was Rs. 12 crore but today it is Rs. 50 crore. This is the sign of trust common men have on district bank of Latur. In 1984 there were this bank has only 45 branches, today they are 105 branches all over the district. This bank has distributed loan of Rs. 145 crore for agricultural work like drip, orchard, pumps etc. Latur district bank is a first public bank in the state. It provided loan for constructing sugar factories and for daily works. So today sugar factories are doing so well. Latur district bank has sanctioned loan to 1,64,630 farmers under the scheme of Kisan credit card with interest of 6 percent from Oct 2007 of Rs. 245.73 crore for short-terms. The bank has formed 112 shetakari Mandals (Group of Farmers) to deal with various problems of them. 33 mandals get approve from NABARD 28 of them got grant of Rs. 2.24 Lakhs near about 200 mandal will be formed still 2008. The district bank has decided to established shetakari Mandals in each village to improve the economical condition of women in district, the bank has

established a special cell for “Bachat Gut” (Self Help Group) till now there are 4,671 groups in the district bank provides guidance by specialist of saving sector.²⁴

Many such schemes were executed by bank and it gets profit from it each year. The district bank makes gross profit of Rs. 20.28 crore and net profit of Rs. 4.60 crore.²⁵

Latur district Bank always helps to farmers and supported them whenever they need financial support. This bank provides loan for farmers under the scheme of “Subh-Mangal” scheme for marriage of daughter. This beneficial scheme is an idea of MLA Diliprao Deshmukh, it has provided loan of Rs. 4.16 crore to 832 farmers in the district. This is only one bank in the district to execute such a scheme. NABARD has congratulated district for such an excellence scheme. This bank is also advance in collecting money. Latur district has collected 85.08 percent of its loan, it is at the second position in collecting loan. Under the scheme of crop insurance scheme. It has accepted and distributed the fund honestly. The bank has given Rs. 822 Lakhs as compensation to farmers.²⁶

The working of Latur district Bank is really a worthy one, one should feel proud of this bank, and many times it provides help to districts development.

3.12 Women Empowerment and Latur District:

Latur district has accepted the challenge of women's liberation in 1957. The sanstha has completed its 55 years of working. This mandal was established on 14th Nov. 1957, they have started first monetary school. Shri Bhikanchandji Jain has donated a plot of 5000 Sq. ft. to this sanstha. First president of mandal has tried earnestly for it. This way the first building which work for welfare of women and girls come into being in Latur.

In 1984 this mandal has started its first hostel for women. Sou. Hemlata Vaidya and Bhagibai Kamdar was working for this mandal now. Second sanstha which work for social inequality, injustice is 'Nari-Prabodhani Manch'. This manch helps to oppressed, exploited women. It also helps to illiterate women from rural area. This sanstha is established to empower women. One incidence in the district is became the reason of this establishment. The suspicious death of "Meena Tapadiya". One silent march has been organized to protest this incidence. Nari prabodhani works to give justice to women if injustice is done to her. This manch is established by educational middle classed women with social awareness. It has started centre for family counselling, it has settled 1000 cases. It has started crèche for kinds of working women in rural area. It also provides medical help for children and nutritious food for children. World women's conference has organized at Beijing in China 1994. Prof.

Chandrakala Bhargav has got chance to attend and discuss the issues in this conference. Today 279 child labours were freed from work place and readmitted them in to school. 30 other youth have started such mandals and manchs in Latur and AUSA tehsil.²⁷

New power comes into being with starting 'Self Help Group' in district. This movement will definitely give new turn to Indian economy. In Latur district complete change will take place with this movement. Government has taken its notice. All this makes women's liberation movement strong, it spread awareness about women's rights, it provided helps to needy women.

Ashadeep Mahila Vikas Sanstha is one of the notable sanstha in the area. This sanstha works in 30 villages. It starts 3 to 4 self-help groups in village. Still it has established 80 self help groups. This sanstha has involved 800 women in this movement. This sanstha has constructed 275 toilets under rural development project with the help of Zilla Parishad. Sanstha gives its credit to awareness campaign of Government. The increasing response of Women is one of the factor of its success. This sanstha runs 10 centers of extensive education (Nirantar Shikshan). Sou. Shakuntala is its head. Priyanka Self-Help Group federation is working with the medium of self-help group and making strong organization. Priyanka federation has registered 450 self-help groups. It included 9000 women. Women from below poverty lines gets help of Rs 35 Lakhs with

the medium of self-help groups/ it helps for self employment. It helps them to improve their financial condition and to make women self reliant. This objective makes these organization and sanstha works for women's liberation. Mrs. Khajabano Burhan, Adv. Meena Gaikwad and others are working for this federation.²⁸

Rajasthan Mahila Mandal was established in 1990, it is working from last 18 years. It was started with 60 women and today the number of members is 500. Two years before it has constructed its building. It was inaugurated by former Chief Minister Vilasrao Deshmukh. In this building used for trade and commerce.

Rajashri Shahu Pratisthan also brings a wave of change in rural area. This sanstha is of Sou. Ashatai Bhise, educated women come together for establishing 'Urja' in 2005. They have very clear view of mission for women development. It gives award 'Agnishikha' a trophy with Rs. 5000 in cash to women for her outstanding work. 21 girls are chosen and the sanstha adopt them and take responsibility of their health and education. Adv. Meena Gaikwad is working president and Mrs. Kwajabano Bukhani is working secretary.

Social action for transformation and harmony. This sanstha works in Latur district. It works for development of women and children it implements various programmes for it. 'Saath' sanstha gets the chance to work on district level. Other sansthas working in this field are 'Lioners

Club'. Inner wheel club stresses over all development. Other organizations are Muktai sanstha, Jagruti Mahila Mandal, Wamadevi Mahila Mandal, Devika Mahila Mandal etc. Sou. Mayadevi sorted is working for making strong voice of women from rural area. Kushawati Bele makes awareness among women in rural area. She got the chance to go to America for putting various problems of women on international level.

3.13 Earthquake of Killari and its impact on Latur district:

The biggest disaster from the announcement of Latur district to till date is the earthquake of Killari on 30th Sept 1993. It was of 6.4 rector scale. It was for 40 seconds, it has not shakes Latur and Osmanabad district only but whole Maharashtra. It has complete destroyed 52 villages from Umarga tehsil of Osmanabad district and from AUSA tehsil of Latur district. Total 8089 deaths were reported in this earthquake, 16000 were wounded. 53 thousand houses were completely destroyed and 1 lakh 81 thousand houses were partly damaged Latur, Osmanabad, Solapur, Satara, Sangali, Beed, Nanded, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Ahemadnagar, Nashik, Kolhapur and Pune these district experienced its vibrations. The total loss was of Rs. 1100 crore registered one year before the earthquake and after rehabilitation Shri Maharudra Manganale has witnessed all this as a reporter. On 27 Jan 2001 Kachha area of Gujrat was hit by earthquake it was more powerful than Killari earthquake. Mr. Maharudra

has visited this area. He has studied the rehabilitation in this area with the help of C.P.D.P. center for people's action in disaster preparedness Latur. It is not correct to make comparison between Killari and Kachha. Rehabilitation co-operation between government and voluntary sanstha and World Bank has helped a lot. In Gujarat compensation has been given in the form of money it was spend on other things.²⁹

Killari earthquake was a big disaster but the visionary decision of government and its implementation makes it an opportunity. In any kind of misfortune we get help from everywhere, it also happened in case of Killari earthquake. It also happened in case of Killari earthquake. It is only kind of compensation. The causality and other loss is irreparable mainly houses and animals were rained. The loss is very big so it was necessary to determine the loss of public. Agricultural land and previous houses their rewards government considered all this and decided to construct houses of 250 Sq. Ft., 400 Sq. ft. and 750 Sq. Ft. World Bank has sanctioned loan on low interest for this work. One department was formed for this. All kinds of financial and administrative power were given to them, so this rehabilitation programme was completed in limited time. The future of this rehabilitation programme is that it was all round rehabilitation. House construction, house repairing, providing basic facilities, social rehabilitations, economical rehabilitation, technical support etc. things were added in rehabilitation programme. The second

important thing is the involvement of people in this work of rehabilitation. Though it has some difficulties but this is the only one rehabilitation programme where people were involved whole heartily. This rehabilitation programme of Killari earthquake was very broad one if we think it broadly we come to know its importance. The main difference between the rehabilitation programme of Bhuj and Killari is that in Gujarat state government has not taken the responsibility of rehabilitation in state.

Compensation was given in the form of money directly and technical help is provided to them but earthquake resistance technique is not used in these houses. If Maharashtra government has not taken help from specialist and help from voluntary sanstha we might have the experience of Gujarat. So it is really a good decision of Maharashtra government to take rehabilitation programme in its hand. Many times discussion, help on this subject as a reporter and this incidence Mr. Maharudra Mangnale has written many strong points of this programme as well as its weak points.

3.13.1. Earthquake Resistance Houses :

The reason of so many deaths is damaged houses. The medium tremor caused so many damage to houses. The reason behind this damaged is faulty construction of houses. So Government has decided to

construct earthquake resistant houses. It is expected that recipients should construct his own way and people have constructed according to their need. Many people complaint about construction of houses but in the last 13 years and after several slight tremors no damage has been noticed. These earthquake resistance houses is the gift to earthquake rehabilitation scheme.

3.13.2. First time Home in Life:

We should have our own home is the dream of all us. Whether it is big or small it don't make matter. It is difficult for common man to build his home the decision of government has make this dream true. If government has given direct money to these people very few house were constructed properly. Everybody get same quality of houses. Those who were living in slum area gets new earthquake resistance houses. The owners of these houses are husband and wife as co-owner. This is the plus point of rehabilitation scheme.

3.13.3. New village with facilities:

Some scholars in cities praises the old villages through there are some wrong way of development. A mansion is devided into many mansions and it created crowdedness in area, small and dirty roads, there were no drainage system etc. one of the reason of such a huge loss is the elective construction of houses. There are many disparte, of regarding plot issues. But new villages are free from these things. Board and strong

roads, special toilets and bathrooms, drainage system etc are the features of new villages. Those who thought that rehabilitation has taken away our village but they proved themselves wrong.

3.13.4. Revolutionary Social Change:

Old caste based colonies and big mansions were gone away. Though the houses are small and big but they have the same quality. These new villages have mixed colonies. So people from all walls of life come on the same level. In old days only one man has right to all villages and all villages follow him. Today the situation is completely changed. There were no gardens in old villages today many gardens are in new villages. These gardens are not only for rich garden at the backward of the farm labourer. Today's villages are aware about their rights than before. They come to know the importance of houses registration birth-death registration, ration card etc. Today there is no system of Balutedars in new villages. So this rehabilitation scheme has settled new social structure.

3.13.5. Many New Facilities:

There are many facilities which these villages got first time like schools, libraries, community Hall, Jim etc. All villages are not using these property but where true voluntary sansthas that are working they are using these things properly.

3.13.6. Contributions of Voluntary Sansthas:

Voluntary sansths have contributed a lot. At the time of mistertance many voluntary sansths work to help people. Today there are very few sansths working for betterment of people. Aashadeep Mahila Kendra is one of them, Ashirwad Sanstha from Nandurga village, these are many women sansths working in earthquake affected area and there are many voluntary sanstha working in village level. 'Sparsh' new hospital in this area started by pride India and Maharashtra Government. This hospital has three residential doctors and five nurses. The check-up fee is Rs. 5 for all kind of check-up. So many people from 215 villages visit it. Daily 200 patients visit this hospital. The facilities required for delivery is also available here. Each Thursday many vasectomy are done here. The historical building which are damaged because of earthquake they were repaired. Fort of Ausa, Udgir were partly repaired and partly rebuilt, Kharosa caves, Nilkantheshwar Mandir, Devi Mandir of Killari all these are repaired and partly reconstructed. All this work required Rs. 4 crore 82 Lakhs.

3.14. Role of Latur District in Marathwada Swatantrya a Sangram (Hydrabad Freedom Fight):

Before independence of India these were 563 states and princely state in British occupied India. Hydrabad state was one of them. The Hydrabad state was established by Subhedar Mir Kamruddin Nizam-Ul-Mulk on 31st July 1724. This state was situated on the middle of

Hindustan (India) and the area of this state was 82,698 Sq. miles. The states located around 15-10 and 20-40 on north latitude and 74-40 and 81-35 and east longitude. Marathwada, Telangana and Karnataka, were the three regions on the Hyderabad state according to the census of 1941 the population of Hyderabad state was 7,61,94,313.

Although India becomes free from the British rule on 15th August 1947 the Nizam of Hyderabad Mir Usman-Ali-Khan was not ready to merge. The Hyderabad state in federal India. The people in this state were not free from the cruel rule of Nizam of Hyderabad. The rural of Hyderabad state was Muslim and most of the states were non-Muslim. The Nizam was a cruel rural and so the subject had to suffer much under his rule besides taking into account the location of the Hyderabad state. It was not beneficial for independent India to remain the Hyderabad state as an Independent state.

There for people in this state started struggle against the Nizam rule for merging of the state into federal India. As a result Indian government police action against the Nizam on 13th September 1948. In Indian history this struggle of people for their freedom is known as Hyderabad Swatantrya Sangram (Hyderabad Freedom Fight).

The role of Latur district in Hyderabad freedom fight is very important. It gave birth to many revolutionaries, freedom fighter and

martyrs. Bhai Shyam Lalji Arya and the comrades were fought and nail against the Nizam rule and the Razakar an armed organization established by cruel man, Kasim Razavi. Kasim Razvi lead the Razakar to crush the freedom movement of Hyderabad.

Arya samaj was established in Udgir in 1926 under the banner of Arya Samaj Bhai Shyاملalji Arya inspired the youth to fight against the cruel Nizam rule Bhai Shyاملalji Arya and Bhai Bansilalji Arya contributed in social and in the field of education also simultaneously they fought against the outdated customs and traditions social evils, Superstitions and ignorance. He worked for mass education. Therefore Udgir is known as the spare of Bhai Shayاملalji activity.³¹

Conclusion:

The conclusion of above discussion is Latur district create own status in Indias scenario. Latur district is plays an important role in various field. In this chapter information abuoat Histirical, Sociological, and cultural background has been in above chapter. In last 30 years, Latur has many divisional offices like education, Health, Agri, Town Planning, Charity, Co-operation etc. Availability of basic facility in education section give birth to new 'pattern', of education to Maharashtra known as 'Latur Pattern'. Today in Latur, Nilanga, Ahamadpur, Udgir all kinds of education available and students from all over the Maharashtra comes here for education. Latur district has two medical colleges, 2 Ayurvedic

Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Girls Polytechnic, first Agri-Bio technological college in Maharashtra. This district has sub-centre of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.

"Latur" district lies to the south east of Maharashtra and Karnataka. It was part of Osmanabad district till 25th August 1982, Latur the Head Quarter of the district is of the district is ancient town and the home of Ratta of 'Rashtrakut' King 'Amoghavras. It is described as the Lord of 'Latalura' i. e. The best town (Latarurapura Varsthic). The 'Ratta Saudatti', declare of somatic delegate in their records that they had emigrated from the town of Lattalurd. The Rashtrakutta seem to have originally belonged to this place.

Agriculture is the main trade or occupation of people from Latur district. 80 to 85 percent people depends on this occupation. Before announcing Latur as district it has very less/small area of irrigation. It attended the agree production and other trades. It remains backwards because of lack of water.

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