CHAPTER - XI

"RECOMMENDATIONS"

For the improvement of the works under various schemes of the Government, and for development of the Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district and Kopergaon taluka of Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra State, the following recommendations are suggested.

1) METAL AND RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION :-

For the real improvement of all types of works under all the schemes of the Governments under the study in the Vaijapur taluka and Kopergaon taluka, there should be metal and religious revolution among all the farmers and citizens of the Vaijapur taluka specially, like the Shri Pandurang Shashri's "Swa-Adhyay Pariwar" movement. Such revolution will help to develop minds of the people towards holyness, sincerity and constructive and hard work for self-employment and self-sufficiency with integrity. Such revolution will remove bad things and habits of corruption etc. and also blind faiths. Without such revolution it is impossible to improve the people and regions with brother hood and integrity through any scheme and efforts of the Government. Such revolution should be started immediately from the Top level of the people of the political and industrial and commercial sectors. It will be an ideal for the common people. The best ideals thing, is the need of today, for real development of people and regions.

2) THE VILLAGE REVOLUTION :-

According to the principles and views of Late Mahatma Gandhiji,
the situation and condition of the village should be changed towards self-sufficiency and integrity. The idleness, blind faith, disputes, disparity of incomes and of development, illiteracy, bonded labourer etc. are to be removed in real sense. Cooperation and coordination between the rural people themselves and between the village grampanchayats and Govt. machineries should be increased and improved. Importance should be given to the sincere, hard works and jointworks and common wealths of village e.g. Shri Anna Hajare’s village, where Education, Labour-donation, Food-bank, Fodder bank, prevention of deforesting and catering of animals and prohibition to wine drinking & to smoking etc. are the good programmes. Shri Anna Hajare advised that worship of work is better than the worship of idol. He made his R. alegan-Shindi an ideal village only through the revolution of the minds and views of his villagers. He is implementing Watershed and Soil and Water Conservation Programmes on large scale. Such type of village revolution is necessary for regional development like Vaijaypur taluka.

3) THE WORKS UNDER EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME :-

The works under EGS should be of constructive nature of the village economy which will create some certain fixed social assets instead of mere providing the employment opportunities to the unemployed rural adult, men and women. At the same time the quality of the works which are taken under EGS should be always maintained. The present unit of Employment Guarantee scheme should be modified in which village levels must also be considered. The taluka unit of the EGS should
be divided into circle units of the taluka and again circle unit should be divided into village unit which will help to satisfy the immediate need of the concerned rural people.

The following types of works have been under taken in the both talukas under EGS.

a) Water Conservation Programme.
b) The Works of the Major-Irrigation Canal projects.
c) Soil Conservation Programme.
d) Works of Forestry.
f) Works of the Social Forestry.
i) Works of the roads.

A) WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMME :-

During the decade's period i.e. form 1985-86 to 1994-95, for the total area. 154274 hectares of land of the Vaijapur taluka, there were total 146 village tanks and percolation tanks constructed, on which total amount of expenditure was Rs. 507.55 Lakhs. In the same way, there were for the total area of 90490 hectares of land of the Kopargaon taluka, total 26 village tanks and percolation tanks, on which total expenditure was Rs. 30.57 Lakhs.

The above figures show that under the EGS, Government is trying for the balanced development of the concerned talukas, because the proportion of the tanks and expenditures is according to the total area of land of the above said talukas and also according to the nature of the land.

But, after taking into consideration the nature of the land of the
Vaijapur taluka i.e. ups and downs, as well as the situation of the drought prone of it, there is an estimation of 500 village tanks and percolation tanks are required for the whole area of Vaijapur taluka.

Therefore total works of this item is lesser than the requirement of the drought prone Vaijapur taluka.

Moreover 40% of the total works of the tanks undertaken are incomplete, 30% of the total tanks are damaged either by flood or mud or encroachment of the farmers.

Therefore, the following types of works of water conservation should be implemented on top priority in Vaijapur taluka.

i) Watershed programme should be implemented into each and every village.

ii) Repairing works of the old damaged village tanks and percolation tanks should be undertaken immediately.

iii) Pending works of the old village tanks and percolation tanks which are incomplete should be under taken immediately.

iv) Remaining works of the estimated village tanks should be undertaken as early as possible.

B) THE WORKS OF THE MAJOR IRRIGATION CANAL PROJECTS :-

During the period of this study, in the drought. Prone Vaijapur taluka, there was a total expenditure of Rs. 4.12 Lakhs for the digging works only of the Nandur Madhmeshwar Canal project under the EGS. But during above said period, in the irrigated Kopergoan taluka, there was the total expenditure of Rs. 821.84 Lakhs for the modernization of the Godawari Right and Left canals, under the EGS.
The above data shows that there are more works and expenditures in the progressed irrigated Kopergaon taluka than the under developed drought prone Vaijapur taluka. They are leading to increase the existing disparity of the development between the concerned two talukas.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that to minimize the existing disparity of the developments between the above said two talukas and to progress the backward drought prone Vaijapur taluka, the works of the Nandur Madhmeshwar Canal. Project should be completed with in time limit of the period of two years only, to avoid additional increase in cost of it. For the purpose of the achieving this target, this major Irrigation Canal irrigation works should be undertaken not only under the EGS porgramme, but also under the regular planning programme of the governments. If there is lack of finance, the funds should be raised by issuing the Special Irrigation Bonds of the Government.

C. SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME :-

During the decade's period of the study i.e. from 1985-86 under the EGS of the Maharashtra State Govt. in Drought prone Vaijapur taluka, there was total amount of expenditure of Rs. 96.28 lakhs incurred for the works of the soil conservation programme, in comparison to such. Expenditure of Rs. 191.78 Lakhs in the irrigated Kopergaon taluka. In the same way, in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka, during the above said period, the total number of works of Nala Bundings were 270, in comparison to the total number of 255 Nala Bundings of the Irrigated Kopergaon taluka. Again, there were 4000 hectares of soil conservation in the Vaijapur taluka, in comparison to the total number of 5470 hectares
of soil suservtion in the Kopergaon taluka. Like that there were total number of 310 Forestry works, in the Vaijapur taluka, in comparison to the total number of 450 Forestry works in the Kopergaon taluka during the said period.

After taking into consideration the total area of $15^{\frac{2}{4}}$ hectares of the drought prone Vaijapur taluka and the total area of 90490 hectares of the Irrigated Kopergaon taluka, the above data show that there are more works of the development in the progressed Irrigated Kopergaon taluka than the under progressed drought prone Vaijapur taluka. They are leading to increase the existing disparity into the development of the said two talukas, instead of decreasing it to achieve the balanced regional development i.e. the goal of the governments.

Therefore, it is very necessary to recommend that the soil conservation programme should be extended in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka specially in order to fill up the backlogs of the development.

**D. THE WORKS OF THE FORESTRY :-**

During the decade's period of the study i.e. from 1985-86 to 1994-95, under the Employment Guarantee scheme of the Maharashtra State Government in the Drought prone Vaijapur taluka there was total expenditure of Rs. 64.95 Lakhs incurred for the development of Forestry projects. There were the total 1820 hectares of soil under taken for the said projects, and total 22.36 Lakhs trees were planted in Vaijapur taluka. Where as in the irrigated Kopergaon taluka, during the said period and under the same scheme the total expenditure of Rs. 42.12 Lakhs was incurred for the said projects and the total 470 hectares of soil
were under taken and 3.74 Lakhs trees were planted.

The above isolated data shows that there was more works in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka than the irrigated Kopergaon taluka under the EGS and leading to minimize the disparity of development between the said neighbour two talukas.

"But after taking into consideration the actual total area of 15427.4 hectares of the Vaijapur taluka and of 90490 hectares of the Kopergaon taluka, the difference between the above works is very small and it did not contribute significantly to minimize the said disparity of the development.

More over, according to the principle requirement of the natural environmental balance it is necessary to have 33% of the total area of land under forest trees. But it is nearly only 1% of the total area of land of the drought prone Vaijapur taluka and only 1/2% of the total area of land of the irrigated Kopergaon taluka under the forestry projects. My personal observation about the actual existing number of trees is also not satisfactory, because there are only \( \frac{1}{3} \) 30% of the total number of the trees planted are in existence.

Therefore, it is recommended that all efforts including the necessary acquirement of lands of the private landlords should be done to increase the area of the forestry and the number of the forest trees specially in the dry Vaijapur taluka. Because there is only 3% of total area of land under the ownership of Forestry Departmant and 97% of the total area of the land come under the private ownership which is not easily available for the purpose of forestry development.
Again, it is strongly recommended that Forest-farming-method should be applied specially in droughtprone Vaijapur Tq. All necessary encouragements should be given by the governments to the farmers who will apply this method, Like the Horticulture Development programme.

E. THE WORKS OF SOCIAL FORESTRY :-

During the decade’s period of the study i.e. from 1985-86 to 1994-95 under the EGS of the Maharashtra State Government in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka there were the actual 400 hectares out of the total 154274 hectares were under taken for the works of social forestry and the total expenditure was of Rs. 19.31 Lakhs; in comparison to the actual 284 hectares out of the total 90490 hectares of the irrigated Kopergaon taluka and it’s total expenditure of Rs. 21.16 Lakhs.

The above data shows that the works of social forestry is more satisfactory in the forward irrigated Kopergaon Tq. than in the backward Vaijapur Tq. under EGS. It is increasing the existing disparity of development between the two said talukas.

Again, it has been observed that 80% of the total Social Forestry Projects are ruined due-to either by deforesting or by the encroachments of the landless villagers of the different castes after the removal of the protection of the concerned Forestry Dept. of Govt. to the projects.

The situation of the number of existing trees as planted, in the remaining 20% of the total projects is also very bad. One may say that there are Social Forestry Projects without trees. Because the number
of existing trees is negligible i.e. Less than 7% of the total trees planted.

According to the environmental balance requirement, the said work is also very poor. Because only 0.27% of the total area of soil of Vaijapur Tq. and 0.31% of the total area of soil of Kopergaon Tq. is used for the development of Social Forestry Projects. Against requirement of 33% of the total area of soil for environmental balance.

Therefore, the following important recommendations are to be suggested for the development of Social Forestry works and to minimize the disparity of the development under this scheme.

a) The quantity and speed of the said work should be increased more in the Drought prone Vaijapur Tq. than the irrigated Kopergaon taluka.

b) The encroachers should to be punished strongly and immediately.

c) The Govt. Dept. al protection method to the Social Forestry Projects should be remained for ever.

d) There should be proper coordination between Forestry Range office and revenue Dept. of the Govt. and the concerned Local Institutions. and Public.

**F) THE WORKS OF THE ROADS :-**

During the decade's period of the study i.e. from 1985-86 to 1994-95 under the Employment Guarantee scheme of the Maharashtra State Govt. in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka there were total number of 130 works of the roads and the total length of the road works was 390 Kilometers on which the total expenditure was of Rs. 353.37 Lakhs; in comparison to the total number of 210 works of the roads of the
total length of 230 Kilometers on which total expenditure was of Rs. 225.38 Lakhs in the irrigated Kopergaon taluka.

But the average length of roads under EGS for per thousand hectares of soil in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka is 2.53 kilometers, whereas said average length of the roads in the irrigated Kopergaon Tq. is 2.54 Kilometers. This means that the average length of the roads per thousand hectares is similar under the EGS between the said two talukas. So, such quantum and speed of the works of roads under the EGS could not minimize the disparity of the developments of the neighbour two taluka.

Moreover, there are total 164 Villages in Vaijapur Tq., in comparison to the total 107 villages in Kopergaon Tq. so, the requirement of the roads in Vaijapur TQ. is more than in the Kopergaon Tq. In short, the quantity and the quality of the village roads in general and of the farm roads in particular are not sufficient and good, taking into consideration specially the needs of village transports and farm travelling for the concerned works of the farms from time to time in the Vaijapur Tq. It is also reportedly known that there are the huge corruptions into the works of roads under the EGS.

Therefore, the following recommendations for the developments of the roads under the EGS are suggested.

1) The quantity and the quality of the roads and their lengths should increased and improved according to the needs of village and farm transports specially in Vaijapur Tq.

2) There should be proper planning and Layout of the farm-roads
specially in Vaijapur taluka. The works of farm roads should be have top priority not only under EGS but also under the Regular plans of the Maharashtra State Government.

EMPLOYMENT CREATION UNDER EGS :-

During the period of a decade of the study, i.e. from 1985-86 to 1994-95, the following table shows the various types of works and their expenditures under EGS of the Maharashtra State Govt. For the two talukas.

**TABLE NO. XI-1**

Comparison of total expenditures for the various projects under E.G.S. between two talukas, during the period of decade of study from the year 1985-86 to 1994-95.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of the works</th>
<th>Expenditures in Vaijapur Tq. Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>Expenditures &amp; in Kopergaon Tq. Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Percolation &amp; Village tanks</td>
<td>507.55</td>
<td>30.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Major irrigation canals</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>821.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Soil &amp; Water conservation</td>
<td>96.28</td>
<td>191.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Forestry Development</td>
<td>64.95</td>
<td>42.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Social Forestry Development</td>
<td>19.31</td>
<td>21.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Village Roads</td>
<td>353.37</td>
<td>225.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1045.58</strong></td>
<td><strong>1332.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The is total rural population 2.21 lakhs in Vaijapur Tq., in comparison to the total rural population 2.68 Lakhs in Kopergaon Tq. It is assumed that 1/3 of the total rural population is the population of the workers. So the workers population is 0.77 Lakh in Vaijapur Tq. in comparison to such population of workers 0.89 Lakhs in the Kopergaon Tq.

During the above said period of the study, the average wage-rate was Rs. 13/- only approximately under the EGS in Vaijapur Tq. Therefore, there were similar employment creations between the above said two talukas i.e. only 12 days per years to each worker.

Therefore, one can conclude that the disparity in developments between the said two talukas is remaining. One common scheme Like EGS of the Govt. does not contribute to the "Balanced Development' or to minimize the disparity of development of the two talukas.

Again after considering the nature and the situation of the Vaijapur Tq. specially, the quantity and quality of the works are not satisfactory.

Therefore, it is recommended that firstly the EGS should be implemented on large scale specially in the drought prone Vaijapur Tq. than the irrigated Kopergaon Tq. Secondly, the wage rate should be increased as Rs. 70/- under the EGS of the Maharashtra State Govt.

THE BAD EFFECT OF THE CHANGING POLICIES OF GOVT. ON THE E.G.S. :-

The Act of the Employment Guarantee scheme of the Government of Maharashtra State has been implemented from 1st April 1974, to provide works to the farm labourers or the the needy workers in the
rural area within the area limit of 5 kilometers of their residences and within. Time Limit of fifteen days from the date of their demands of the works.

The above said Act of the EGS is passed specially to provide the employment opportunities to the needy workers of the rural area of the the Maharashtra State to stop the migration of the rural workers from the villages to the industrial cities. Specially during the period of the famine and to create certain infrastructures and public assets.

For this purpose in order to raise the funds, the Govt. of Maharashtra State is charging professional tax on all the salaries of the servants and on the various professions of the people and despositing this amount into the Reserve Bank of India, as Fund of the EGS of the Govt. of Maharashtra State.

But the policy of the Govt. of Maharashtra State is changing from time to time. For example, this government has been declared the "Zero Base Budget" in the year 1986. According to that zero Base Budget, the government has decided to impose the various restrictions in the Employment Grantee Scheme. Due to such policy of the Government only, there is nearly stoppage of the works under the EGS, not only in the drought prone Vaijapur Tq., but in all the talukas of the Maharashtra State. So, there is an excess of Fund over expenditures under the EGS of the Govt. of Maharashtra State. There was a net balance of Rs. 7000/- Crores under the EGS in the year 1996. The current policy of the present Govt. of Maharashtra State is to divert the fund of EGS to other works. For example, 25% of the balance amount of
the fund of EGS is diverted to the new scheme of Krushna Khore by
the Govt. of Maharashtra State. (Please refer to an article of Mr. Baskar
Jadhav, Daily Maratwada, Auragabad Dated 21-11-1998) Recently, the
Govt. of Maharashtra State has taken the decision to amend the Act
of the EGS and to utilize the net balance amount of Rs. 5000/- crores
of EGS Fund for the self Employment.

In this way, the Govt. of Maharashtra State is, insipite of doing
the works under the EGS, doing the works through the contractors
specially in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka.

The measurements of the works of the contractors are not correct
and so the remuneration of the workers are comparatively less. The
payments of the remunerations of the workers at one time, within 2
or 3 months. Due to these facts only. Workers are not demanding and
coming for the works and employment under the EGS.

Therefore, it is recommended that there should be a strong
organization of the rural workers not only in the drought prone Vaijapur
taluka, but in each and every taluka of the Maharasthra State.

There should be a strong revolt of the organizations of the rural
workers and leaders to deny the unfavorable policy of the Govt. and
even to implement sincerely the EGS into future.

4. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :-

During the decade's period i.e. from the year 1986-87 to 1995-
96 under the I.R.D.P. in the Drought Prone Vaijapur Tq. Total number
of the proposals sanctioned were 6230 and the amount of loans disbursed
was Rs. 438.98 Lacs; in comparison to the total number of the sanctioned
proposals 9700 and the total amount of the loans disbursed Rs. 278.36 Lacs in the irrigated Kopergaon taluka.

**EMPLOYMENT CREATION** :- In the drought prone Vaijapur Tq. taking into consideration it's total rural population as 2,21000 and the total number of the sanctioned proposals as 6230 under the IRDP; there is an employment creation as 2.82% of its total rural population during the above said period of decade.

Where as in the irrigated Kopergaon Tq. taking into consideration it's total rural population as 268000 and the total number of the sanctioned proposals as 9700 under I.R.D.P., there is in employment creation as 3.63% of it's total rural population during the said decade's period.

According to the assumption of the NABARD i.e. the total poverty line population is 30% of the total rural population. The total poverty line population of Vaijapur Tq. is 66300. The average of the total number of the sanctioned proposals for the said ten years' period is 623 per year. So, the net employment creation per year is 0.94% of the poverty line population in the Vaijapur taluka.

According to the said assumption of the NABARD, the total poverty line population of Kopergaon Tq. is 80500. The average of the total number of the sanctioned proposals is 970 for the said decade's period. So, the net employment creation per year is 1.21% of the poverty line population in the Kopergaon taluka.

In this way, after taking into consideration the above facts and figures, one could notice that there is higher rate of percentage of an employment creation in the progressed Kopergaon Taulka than the
backward Vaijapur Tq. under the I.R.D.P. Which did not remove the disparity of the development between the said two talukas.

Move over it is observed that nearly 80% of the total loans disbursed under I.R.D.P. are for the secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural economy of the concerned talukas. So, it is suggested that top priority should be given to the Primary Sector for the sanction and the disbursement of the loans into the future.

It is also reportedly known that there are same misutilisation of the amounts of the loans by the concerned beneficiaries for their social functions like marriage and Death Ceremony etc. It is needless to state that it should be avoided.

There are various limitations for the grants to the concerned beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. for example, the following Rules or Formulas are applicable for the grants to the beneficiaries.

a) 25% of the total loan or Rs. 4000/- only which ever is less to the small farmers.

b) 33.4% of the total loan amount or Rs. 4000/- only, which ever is less to the Marginal farmer or labourer.

c) 50% of the total loan amount or Rs. 6000/- only, which ever is less to the S.C./S.T./D.N.T./Ex-Bonded Labourer.

For applying the above formulas, the annual income of the family of the beneficiary should be less than Rs. 11000/- since 1st January 1996.

Due to the above limitation of the I.R.D.P., it's scope and activities are limited.
The Scope of the activities of the I.R.D.P. Should be increased specially into the backward taluka to remove the disparity of the development in the following ways.

1) The limit of the grant should be increased upto 50% of the loan amount.

2) The formula of the grant should be common to the all ca:stes of the beneficiaries to avoid ca:steism and disintegraty.

3) The Limit of the loan amount should be increased according to the need of the project.

4) First Priority should be given to the primary sector of the rural economy into sanctioning and providing loans.

5) There should be regular refund of loan amounts by the beneficiaries.

6) Misutilisations of the amounts of loans should not be there, if it is so, that should be punished.

7) Proper cooperation and coordination between the concerned all beneficiaries and officials under I.R.D.P. is very necessary.

5. TRAINING TO RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT :-

During the period of a decade of the study i.e. from the year 1986-87 to 1995-96, under TRYSEM in the backward Drought prone Vaijapur taluka, there were total 432 beneficiaries and total amount of the expenditure was Rs. 6.4 Lacs. where as in the forward irrigated Koperagon Tq. there were total 286 beneficiaries and total amount of the expenditure was Rs. 11.50 Lacs.

The percentage of the beneficiaries to the total rural population
in the Vaijapur Tq. is 0.2% and in the Kopargaon Tq. is 0.1%

The Criteria of the eligibility of the beneficiary is that his annual income should not be more than Rs. 11000/- since Jan. 1996.

The total amount of scholarship for total period of the training is only Rs. 500/- to each beneficiary.

The Training centre is either at district or talukas place.

The above data and informations are not satisfactory.

In order to improve the works under TRYSEM the following recommendations are suggested.

i) Training facilities should be at the local place as far as possible.

ii) The amount of the stipend and honorium should be increased to stimulate the concerned participants.

iii) Quality of service and goods should be maintained and guaranteed by the trained youth.

iv) Award should be given to the self employed persons whether he has taken training facility etc. or not.

v) Banks should provide loans to the trained youth on the basis of their sincerity and skill.

6. THE HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:-

During the period of the study i.e. from the year 1990-91 to 1994-95; throught the Horticulture Development programme under Employment Guarantee scheme of the Maharashtra State Govt., in the Drought prone Vaijapur Tq. there total 2178 hectares of soil undertaken for the plantation of furit trees and for it total amount of expenditure was Rs. 119.67 Lacs. Where as during the above said period in the irrigated Kopergaon
Tq. there total 2360 hectares of soil were undertaken for the plantations of same furit trees and the total amount of expenditure for it was Rs. 160.45 Lacs.

The percentage of the actual hectares of soil are under taken for Horticulture Projects to the total area of hectares of the Vaijapur Tq. is 1.4% where as such percentage of Kopergaon Tq. is 2.6%.

The above facts and figures are showing clearly that the forward irrigated Kopergaon taluka has taken more benefits than the backward drought prone Vaijapur taluka and so there is an additional increase into the disparity of the development of the said two lakas.

In order, to achieve the balanced developments of the talukas, according to the policies and goals of the governments, it is strongly recommended that the top priority should be given to more expansion of the Horticulture Development Projects specially in the backward drought prone Vaijapur taluka.

However, the Horticulture Development Programme, as per my personal observation is not satisfactory in the backward drought prone vaijapur Tq. in particular and also in the forward irrigated Kopergaon Tq. in general, because, 50% or more of horticulture projects are ruined due to severe drought and disease, remaining 50% are not healthy conditions. There are more risks about the success and sustainability of the projects due to natural factors and situations are not certain. There is also uncertainty of the prices of the horticulture products into the markets. So, Farmers are not easily ready to take the benefits of this programme.
In order to encourage the farmers as well as for the success of the Horticulture development programme the following suggestions are recommended.

I) FRUIT PROCESS INDUSTRY :-

As the fruits are perishable and the period of consumption utility, quality also is very short e.g. Mango, Papiya, Guova, Black berry etc. the producers of such fruits and even of other fruits are always in hurry to sell out them as early as possible and in such unfavorable condition it is impossible to get at least reasonable price. Middle men and consumers also are taking undue advantages of such situation. In short to avoid all such unfavorably condition, it is very necessary to establish fruit process industries at taluka level. Such fruit process industries will produce the durable and healthy product from the various fruits as their raw material e.g. Juice, Jam, Chocklets etc. After the establishment of such process industries there will be the surety of market and good guarantee of the prices of the fruits.

II) COOPERATIVE MARKET :-

As there is no good market facility at taluka level, Cooperative Market should be established which will help to avoid the monopoly of the middlemen and private traders.

III) INTER-CROPS :-

In order to increase the incomes of the farmers of horticulture some inter crops which will not affect the product of the horticulture and which will increase the fertility of the farm should be undertaken e.g. Groundnut; Onion, Chana etc.
IV) **HORTICULTURE DEPT.**

**AT EACH TALUKA LEVEL :-**

There is the Horticulture Dept. at Sub-Division level for three talukas and having a big jurisdiction. It is impossible to the present experts staff to give immediate guidance to all the farmers of 400 to 500 villages and to give regular visits to them on one hand, and it is impossible to the beneficiaries to keep close contact to the said Dept. on the other hand. Therefore a separate Horticulture Dept. for each taluka should be created and established. Such taluka level Dept. of Horticulture will create harmonious relation between the technical staff and concerned beneficiaries and the works will be increased.

V) **INSURANCE FACILITIES :-**

The production of the horticultures and the life of fruit-trees depend upon Nature and Weather, which are uncontrollable, so it is very necessary to have an insurance facility which should be made available to the horticurist. Without such facility, the obstacles of risks are big, for undertaking the works of the horticulture.

7. **JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA :-**

During the period of study i.e. from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96; under the JRY, there is the total amount of expenditure of Rs. 332.70 Lacs in the Drought prone Vaijapur taluka, in comparison to the total amount of expenditure of Rs. 432.20 Lacs in the irrigated Kopergaon Tq.

During the above said period, there are total 153 Jawahar Wells in the backward Vaijapur Tq. of Aurangabad district in comparison to
the total 218 Jawahar wells in the forward Kopergaon Tq. of Ahmadnagar district.

The above facts shows that as there is more the amount of the total expenditures and also more the total number of Jawahar wells in the irrigated Kopergaon taluka than Vaijapur Tq., the existing disparity of the developments of the said two talukas have also increased, which is against the goal of the government to achieve the balanced development of all the talukas.

However, the works under this Yojana are also not satisfactory specially in the Vaijapur taluka because there are also some corruptions and the quantity and the quality of the works are also not upto the optimum requirements of the taluka.

There fore the following things are neassary for getting the success of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

I) GOOD VILLAGE CHARACTER :-

The various types of character should be improved for achieving the objectives of J.R.Y. There is the responsibility of the village character on one hand; and all other govt. and non government organizational character on the other hand to make successful any scheme of the government. Without individual and institutional good character, any scheme of the government can not be successful and it is impossible to achieve the objectives of the said scheme.

II) HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP :-

There should be harmonious relationship between the villagers and concerned Officials and Non-officials to expand the activities under
J.R.Y.

III) PRIORITY TO PRODUCTIVE AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS :-

The first priority should be given to all productive and infrastructure works under J.R.Y. e.g. irrigation wells, percolations and villages tanks, K. T. Weir, Watershed projects, Social Forestry, Interfarm roads and Free Electricity supply to the huts and houses and streets into the villages.

8) THE JAWAHAR WELL YOJANA :-

For the 1989-90 to 1995-96, under JRY, there are the total number of 153 Jawahar wells for which the total amount of the expenditure incurred was Rs. 35.19 Lacs in the Backward Vaijapur Tq., in comparison to the total number of such 218 wells on which total amount expended was Rs. 50.14 Lacs in the forward Kopargaon Tq. After considering the whole area of the concerned taluka i.e. 154274 hectares of the dry Vaijapur Tq. and 90490 hectares of the irrigated Kopargaon Tq., this fact do not contribute to achieve the balanced development of the talukas as desired under the policies of the governments.

The criteria for the selection of the beneficiary under this Yojana is his annual income which is must be below poverty line i.e. Rs. 11000/- since 1996. It limits the scope of this yojna.

The amount grant is limited to Rs. 40000/- to each beneficiary, which is not sufficient to complete the works of well.

Therefore the following recommendations are suggested, to fill up the backlog of Vaijapur taluka.

a) Additional more number of Jawahar wells should be dug into the
backward Vaijapur Tq.

b) The scope of the Jawahar Wells Yojana should be increased from the poverty line farmers to the Marginal farmers.

c) The amount of grant to each beneficiary and the budget of the concerned taluka should be increased.

d) Awards should be given the small and marginal farmers who have dug and constructed wells into their own farms without taking any loan facility etc. From the Govt. to encourage all the farmers who are not the beneficiaries of the Govt. schemes.

e) The limit of the annual income of the farmers should be increased upto Rs. 25000/- to get the benefit of said yojana.

9) THE INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA :-

During the period of the study i.e. from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96, under the Indira Awaas Yojana; in the backward Vaijapur taluka there are 531 houses were constructed for which the total amount of the expenditure was incurred Rs. 35.40 Lacs; in comparison to the such number of 659 houses on which the total expenditure of Rs. 119.50 Lacs was incurred in the forward irrigated Kopergaon taluka.

The percentage of the houses to the total population in the Vaijapur Tq. is as 0.2%, in comparison to the such percentage as 0.2% of the Kopergaon taluka.

The above figures and the percentages of this item show that the works under I.A.Y. are similar. However, the criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries is the particular caste & i.e. S.T., S.C. DNT. Free Bonded Laburer of the below poverty line family. The amount of the
grant for the house construction was Rs. 10500 before 1997. From Jan. 97 it is Rs. 24500\(^1\) - to each selected beneficiary.

Therefore, the following recommendations are necessary for the more success of I.A.Y. Specially in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka,

a) The criteria of the particular caste should be removed to avoid the casteism and to bring the integrity of the people in a real sense.

b) The scope of the Indira Awaas Yojana should be increased from the below poverty line family to the marginal farmers of the villages.

10) **AWARDS TO THE SELF SUFFICIENT INDIVIDUAL FARMERS AND VILLAGES** :-

Award should be given to all those individual farmers who are self sufficient on one hand and also awards to the villages which are self sufficient and ideal on other hand, to avoid negative impact of the said yojana on them.

11) **THE POLICY OF GRANT OF GOVERNMENT** :-

The Govt. schemes may be common for rural development. But these schemes should be differentiated for grants on technical and natural ground of unequal factors. The needy taluka i.e. backward region should get adequate and more than other progressed region, sufficient grant for balanced development under the common government schemes.

12) **COOPERATIVE FARMING METHOD** :-

Day by day fragmentations of land are increasing due to dissolution of joint families, leading to increase of small and marginal farmers in all villages of the nation and so optimum areas of farms for beneficial agricultural purpose are remaining very few. Due to increased population
also the number of small and smaller and marginal farmers are increasing. They are living with either below living standard or below poverty line. They are unable to do their farming businesses economically and beneficially. So it is strongly recommended that cooperative farming method should be applied together with cooperative agro marketing system.

13) NATIONAL WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :-

Being the fundamental infrastructure for Agriculture and Rural Development; this Programme must be implemented with topmost priority into future. The Principle of the INDO-GERMAN-WATERSHED TRUST should be used in each taluka and it's every village. Non Government Organizations and Self-help Groups should be established and encouraged to participate this programme. The required necessary staff for it should be appointed through the establishment of new TALUKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE only.

14) ESTABLISHMENT OF TALUKA-EMPLOYMENT OFFICE :-

For achieving the aim of the balanced development of talukas, there should be proper coordination and complexion of Man-Money-Means and Management which require proper employment of each M. and so today's need is to establish an efficient taluka Employment Office. This Local taluka Employment Office will collect and keep all necessary information and Records of the unemployed youths who need employment as unskilled, skilled, untrained, Trained; which are necessary for any
sector of the taluka's economy e.g. Education, Agriculture, Electricity, Transport, Banking, Market committee, Revenue etc. The Principle of LOCAL JOB, LOCAL YOUTH must be implemented. All types of various vacancies should be filled up through this office and governed by the Rules and Regulation of the Government.

15) PRIME MINSTER YOJANA :-

During period of the study i.e. from the year 1993-94 to 1996-97, under the Prime Minster Yojana, in the Drought Prone Backward Vaijapur Tq. there were 180 sanctioned proposals and the total amount of the Loan disbursed was Rs. 89.6 Lacs. in comparison to the respective figures as 435 and Rs. 210.55 Lacs. in the Irrigated Kopergaon taluka.

The Percentage of the total number of the sanctioned proposal's to the total population of Vaijapur taluka is as 0.07%, in comparison to the said percentage of Kopergaon Tq. as 0.13%.

considering the above facts and figures there were more works of PMRY in forward Kopergaon taluka than Vaijapur taluka and such situtation leads to increase the existing disparity of the development of the said talukas.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the PMRY should be implemented more on large scale specially in the backward Vaijapur Tq. than the forward Kopergaon taluka.

The scope of the PMRY should be increased so that the primary sector of the taluka economy should also get benefit of it.

17) OVERALL DISPARITY BETWEEN THE

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TWO TALUKAS :-
During the period of the study; after taking into consideration the total amounts of the expenditures and the loans, the per hectare expenditure and the per capita expenditure per year under the various total twelve schemes of the governments; it is found that there is the disparity between developments of the drought prone Vaijapur Tq. and the irrigated Kopergaon Tq. This point of the disparity between development is reflected more clearly by the data of the following table number X2.

**TABLE NO. X2.**
Comparison of Total Expenditure / Loan under the Twelve schemes during the period of the study.
From 1985-86 to 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Total Expenditures / Loans.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vaijapur Tq. Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Kopergaon Tq. Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Employment Guarantee scheme</td>
<td>1045.58</td>
<td>1332.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Integrated Rural D. Programme</td>
<td>438.98</td>
<td>278.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Anti Poverty Programme</td>
<td>16.30</td>
<td>21.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>Drought Prone Area Programme</td>
<td>76.01</td>
<td>32.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>Horticulture Development Progr.</td>
<td>119.67</td>
<td>160.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>JRY wells &amp; others works</td>
<td>332.70</td>
<td>432.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>JRY soil &amp; water conservation</td>
<td>71.82</td>
<td>22.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>JRY Jiwandhara wells</td>
<td>17.30</td>
<td>33.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>JRY Indira Awaas Yojana</td>
<td>35.40</td>
<td>119.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>National watershed Development Programme in Rainfall Area</td>
<td>24.61</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>Prime Minsiter Rojgar Yojana</td>
<td>89.60</td>
<td>210.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2274.37</td>
<td>2660.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above data of the table No. XI-2 shows that there were the total amounts of the expenditures and loans under the various twelve schemes of the governments more in the progressed Kopergaon Tq. than in the backward Vaijapur Tq. In the same way, under the various eight schemes out of the twelve schemes, the total amounts of the expenditures were more in the progressed Kopergaon Tq. than in the backwards Vaijapura Tq.

The per hectare expenditure under the said total twelve schemes of the governments during the above said period of the study was Rs. 1470/- per year. in Vaijapur Tq., in comparison to the per hectare expenditure of Rs. 2940/- per year in Kopergoan Tq. In the same way, under the said total twelve schemes of the governments during the above said period per capita expenditure was Rs. 1000/- per year; which is similar to the per capita expenditure per year in the irrigated Kopergoan taluka.

The above facts and figures are reflecting that there is the unbalanced development between the above said two talukas under the above said total number of twelve government schemes during the period of a decade of study.

Therefore, it is recommend that in order to achieve the balanced development of the talukas; there should be intellectual and deliberate efforts of the governments and local leaders to implement these schemes more specially in Vaijapur taluka into future.