CHAPTER NO. 1
PROFILE OF DROUGHT-PRONE
VAIJAPUR TALUKA

This is one out of eight talukas of the Aurangabad district of the Marathwada region; Maharashtra State. Vaijapur taluka is situated on the State Highway Road Nasik-Nirmal. It is 78 Kms. away from the Aurangabad district to the side of west. Vaijapur taluka is located on the west border of the region, so it is called as an "ENTRANCE GATE" of Marathwada. It is at the east side of the Kopergaon Tq. of Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra State. The distance between these two talukas is of 25 kms. only. The sea level height of the Vaijapur taluka is 533 m. This Vaijapur town is located at the conflux of two small rivers which are known as "Narangi-Sarangi".

Salient Features of the Vaijapur taluka :-

The Salient features of this taluka are summarized as follows in brief.

A. Geographical Features :

1) Total area of land in hectares : 1,54,274
2) Total area under Seasonal Irrigation in hectares : 10,370
3) Total Rainfall during 1995 : 394 mm.
4) Average Rainfall fall for ten years : 491 mm.
5) Total Number of villages : 164
6) Kharip crop situation :-
   A) Total area of land in hectares : 59,373
   B) Total Number of village : 95
B. Social Features:
1) Total population : 2,71,614
2) Total Town population : 50,535
3) Total Rural population : 2,210,799
4) Total Land - holders : 48,462
5) Total Small Landholder : 13,147
6) Total Ration-Card-Holders : 43,014
7) Total Ration shops : 190
8) Total Number of Voters : 1,492,171
9) Total Number of Polling Centre : 224
10) Total Number of Gram-panchayat : 131
11) Maharashtra State Assembly Number : 191

C. Educational Features:
1) Total number of Primary schools : 208
2) Total number of secondary schools :
   A) Zilla Parished : 10
   B) Private : 26-36
3) Higher secondary schools : 04
4) No. of Vocational Institutions : 03
5) No. of Degree course college : 01

D. Service Institutional Features:
1) Agricultural Credit cooperative Societies : 116
2) cooperative Dairy Societies : 15
3) Rural Govt. Hospitals : 04
4) Rural Govt. Veterinary Hospitals : 05
5) D.C.C. Bank's branches : 17
6) Nationalised Bank-Branche : 04
7) Rural Lead Bank-Branches : 06

E. **Industrial Features** :

1) Total Brick Furnaces : 10
2) Printing Presses : 06
3) Note-Book making and binding factory : 01
4) Ice candy factory : 02
5) Dal Mill : 1
6) Oil Mill : 1
7) Stone Crushers/Metal Centres : 5
8) Pepsi cola : 1
9) Shoes Making : 10
10) Repairing houses of various vans: 06
11) Repairing houses of Radio, T. V. etc. : 04
12) Repairing houses of watches: 07
13) contractors : 09
14) Fabrication shops : 05
15) Furniture and Carpenter : 06
16) cooperative Sugar Factory: 01
17) Gas Filling plant : 01
18) Petrol and Diesel Pumps : 05
19) Gining Mills :

E. **Irrigation Features** :

I. **LIFT IRRIGATIONS** :

1) Private small scale : 510
2) cooperative : 01

II. **MINOR PROJECTS** :
A) Minor complete projects: 03
B) Minor near completed projects: 03

III. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT
Nandur-Madhaeshwar Canal is incomplete.

Definitions of the Drought - Prone Area:

The Drought prone area has been defined in the following manner by the eminent experts and the committees appointed by the Government.

1) Ordinarily it is assumed that when there is a rainfall near about 75% or less than the average rainfall; that situation is called as Drought prone. When rainfall is below 50% of the average that drought prone is considered as serious.

   The above criteria is traditional and broad.

2) Dr. V. Subramanyam - Chairman, Drought Prone Area Review committee, Maharashtra State Govt. has defined Drought-Prone Area as-

   "Shortage of rain fall in relation to the minimum needs of local main crops. So it is necessary to consider what is the need of water to the crops and to estimate how much water is absorbed through evaporation and evapotranspiration during the process of crops growing.

   This absorbed water means water used by the crops; which is called Potential-Evapotranspiration (P.E.). It depends upon the weather factor like Temperature, the wind and it's speed, Sunshine, and humidity".

3) Parsani committee - 1960:

   This committee had applied the three criteria for deciding the Drought-Prone area.
   a. Ratio of rainfall
   b. Crop-Anewari and an exemption of Revenue tax.
c. An event of Declaration of scarcity by the Govt. in the past time.

4) Sukhathankar committee - 1973 :-

The criteria for deciding the drought prone area are given by this committee as follows.

a. Where rain fall is below 750 mm.

b. Where june to october, out of total 22 weeks, during 11 weeks rain fall is below.

c. Such area should not come under the command Area of Big Irrigation Canal.

5) Dr. Swaminathan committee - 1982 :-

This committee had applied two criteria for deciding the drought prone area.

(i) Rainfall Ratio and (ii) Irrigation-Capacity Ratio.

This committee had declared total 31 talukas under the Drought prone area as Vaijapur, Gangapur, Kannad, Paithan, Ambad, Beed, Georai, Patoda, Ashati, Majalgaon, and Kaji.

6) Inter-divisional Group - Govt. of India - 1985 had accepted the criteria of Dr. Swaminathan committee; but irrigation capacity ratio criteria taken as, present actual irrigation area and not the capacity. This group had added more five talukas into the Drought prone area i.e. Aurangabad, Khulatabad, Bhoom, Kallamb and Paranda.

7) Maharashtra State Govt. had accepted the recommendations of Dr. Swaminathan committee and Inter Divional Group of the Govt. of India and added more three talukas under Drought Prone area i.e. Osmanabad, Tulajapur and Ahmadpur on the ground that they are not eligible for Central Government Aid.
8) Lastly, Subramhanyam committee - 1987 had recommended more four talukas i.e. Jalna, Jafabad, Latur and Ausa under the drought prone area.

In short, there are total 94 talukas within 14 district of Maharashtra State under Draught Prone Area. Out of the total 94 talukas; there are 23 talukas within the 7 districts of the Marathwada Region of Maharashtra State. Vaijapur taluka is at the top on the list of recommendations of the various committees appointed by the Govt. and therefore Vaijapur taluka is the main taluka under Drought-Prone Area.

**PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF VAIJAPUR TALUKA ECONOMY:**

1) Problem of Irrigation :- This is the fundamental and big problem of Drought-Pone Vaijapur taluka, Aurangabad district of the Marathwada Region. There is no any single Major-Irrigation-Project in this taluka or for this taluka. The numbers of Medium Irrigation Projects are also very few i.e. only five. Out of these five medium Irrigation projects, three projects are incomplete until now. In the same way, the numbers of the Minor-Irrigation Projects are also very less i.e. only Six. However, the numbers of the Percolation Tanks and Village-Tanks are satisfactory. The Ground-Water-Table is very low and deep and decreasing year by year due to Dry famine which is also created the serious problem of drinking water in every year, Particularly at the summer time.

The following efforts are done to solve the basic problem of irrigation.

b) In 1967, Famine Relief committee was established under the Chairmanship of Honourable NANA (Shri. Gangadharrao Patil, Tembhikar) with the Secretary-Advocate Shri. J. K. Bhalerao. This committee with the helps of the Experts of the Irrigation-Department had prepared the plans of Nandur-Madhameshwar Canal Project in Niphad taluka, District Nasik and the Shivna-Takli Project at village Takli Tq. Kannad, Dist Aurangabad on Shivana-River. Both these plans are sanctioned in principle by the Government of Maharashtra State.

c) In 1972, due to serious famine situation the said Famine-Relief committee had submitted the Statement of Demand of the said Irrigation Canal Projects Works to the Hon. Chief Minister, Shri. Vasanthrao Naik and who sanctioned the works under Employment Guarantee scheme for digging the Canal of Nandur-Madhmeshwar Project. But badly this work was stopped in 1973.

d) In 1978, the said Famine Relief committee was abolished and a New committee, An Irrigation Water-Struggle committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. G. Shinde and Secretary Advocate Shri. J. K. Bhalerao. This committee had submitted the Statement of Demand of Nandur-Madhameshwar Canal Project and Shivna-Takli Project to the various concerned Offices of the Maharashtra State Govt. at various levels with the Political and Social pressures legally and peacefully.

Hon. Padmashri Govindbhai Shraff had also participated into the solving of the problems. Lastly, Honourable Chief Minister, Shri. Sharad Pawar had given an Administrative sanction for these two Irrigation Projects during 1978-79.

e) In 1981-82, Chairman and Senior members of the congress
committee and citizens of the Vaijapur taluka had elected Shri. Govindraoji Adik as M. L. A. of Vaijapur taluka. He became the Irrigation-Minister of Maharsahtra State. He had appointed Shri. B. R. Thombare Patil, as Chairman of the Vaijapur taluka congress committee and he has the deep knowledge of the drought Prone and poverty of Vaijapur taluka and so he had sanctioned additional two Medium Irrigation Projects i.e. Narangi-Sarangi Project and Bordahegaon Project during the year 1983-84. These two irrigation projects are near to completed.

All the above efforts and projects are remained too small and limited to solve the problem of irrigation of Vaijapur taluka.

**Remedy :-** Nandur Madhameshwar Canal Project is a last source to solve the Irrigation - Problem of Vaijapur Tq. to some extent only as it will provide Water for irrigation to 25900 hectares of the Vaijapur taluka. The works of it should be done on War-level and it must be completed within the period two years only. After completion of it priority should be given to complete the Percolation & Village tanks as maximum as possible.

(2) **Problem of Drinking Water :-**

Vaijapur Tq. is facing not only the problem of irrigation but even the fundamental problem of drinking water. There is always shortage of Drinking Water for the period of four to five months during each year since a long time. All the energies of the most of the people in Vaijapur taluka are spend for solving the problem of drinking water. This problem is more serious in rural area due to the absence of Water-Supply facilities on one hand and due to additional need of water of
the animals on the other hand; excluding the need of water to agriculture.

**Remedy :-** Government is trying in every year to solve the problem of Drinking water and supplying water to the concerned villages and Vaijapur town by Tankers, Trucks/Tractor/etc. and spending Crores of Rupees for it.

But the real remedy is to try to increase Ground-Water Table, though the creation of Watershed Development Projects, Village Tanks and Percolation Tanks; Soil & Water conservation Works, Far, Forestry and Horticulture Projects etc. These things will help to increase the level of Ground-Water Table and to solve the problems of drinking and even Irrigation Water.

(3) **Problem of Employment :-**

The major part of the Rural population of Vaijapur Tq. is either unemployed or under employed due to the drought prone situation. The opportunity of employment through E. G. S. is either not available at Off-Season time or available at far away from their residences.

There is no survey of E.G.S. works from last decade. For the year 1992-93; the data regarding the demand for the employment under EGS was based on the data of the year 1988; During which total Registration number of the workers was 47,274; in which 23,935 males and 23,399 females are included. At present there is no demand for works and employment under EGS in Vaijapur Tq. in the real sense from the concerned needy labourers due to many difficulties. Like the absence of unity of workers, disfavor of Officials and Non-officials, corruptions etc.

Educational unemployment is also serious The Govt. has started
Educational unemployment allowance scheme since the year 1986. Under this scheme the beneficiaries are classified into two groups. Groups A is for unemployed any graduate; who will get Rs. 100/- per month as unemployment allowance; after doing a particular work in any Govt. Department Office, daily four hours for 15 days in each month, Group B is for unemployed S.S.C./H.S.C. Pass candidates who will get Rs. 100/- only per year and without doing any work in any office From 11 October 1994, the said unemployment Allowance Amount has increased. it is now Rs. 300/- for Group A and Rs. 100/- for Group B per unemployed registered beneficiary per month. The benefit of this scheme to the concerned beneficiary is available for the total period of three years only.

The following table shows the works under this scheme in Vaijapur taluka.

P.T.O.
Table No. I-1

The data relating to the works under the Government's scheme of Educational unemployment Allowance in Vaijapur taluka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Group-A</th>
<th></th>
<th>Group-B</th>
<th>(A+B Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8600</td>
<td>10,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>16900</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>46,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>199300</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>400700</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>118700</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1,46300</td>
<td>265000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total   | 336400 | 270 | 585100 | 2210 | 1016500 | 3161 |

Note: Figures inside the Brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source: Records of the Vaijapur Tahsil Office.

The above data relate to the eligible 60% of the unemployed educated registered youths in this taluka. There are 40% ineligible registered educated unemployed. It is reportedly knowing that there is a total number of educated unemployed youths more than 700 in this taluka. Of Group A and more than 5000 of Group-B

Remedy: Taluka Employment Exchange office must be established by the Govt. The principle of Local job for Local Employee should
be applied.

In order to solve the rural unemployed problem; every developmental scheme of the Govt. should be sincerely implemented e.g. ESG, IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, Horticulture Development, PMRY, DPAP & National Watershed Development Programme, etc.

(4) Problems of cooperative Institutions :- There are typical and serious problems of the main cooperative institutions in the Vaijapur taluka e.g. Problems of the Vinayak cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd. are as lack of sugar canes, pending salaries of the workers as Rs. 55 Lacs at the end of 1996, Suitable price to the cane farmers for their cane crop, as the rates per ton of cane and actual payments to the concerned farmers were as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate Rs. per Ton</th>
<th>Payment Rs. Per Ton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>318.50</td>
<td>290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>337.80</td>
<td>320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>369.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Nearly close</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of the various loans taken by the sugar Factory is also pending and increasing at the end of every year, the particular of such pending loan amounts are as-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Pending Loan Rs. in Cror.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>31/3/90</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>31/3/91</td>
<td>14.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>31/3/92</td>
<td>12.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>31/3/93</td>
<td>12.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>31/3/94</td>
<td>6.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>31/3/95</td>
<td>15.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The problems of the Ramkrushan cooperative Lift-Irrigation Project are as Scar\textsuperscript{e}city of Water into summer times, inefficient functioning of the project during suitable season time, Disputes and struggles of the beneficiary farmers and the refund of loans, pending salaries of the staff, etc.

Problems of an Agriculture credit cooperative Societies and Gram-Panchayats are different from each other which create hindrances into the development process.

**Remedy** :- In order to solve the problems of various cooperative institutions in Vaijapur taluka; Firstly there should be Management Revolution in such institution i.e. Workers-Management must be established. secondly Recovery should be made from the concerned defaulters and froud-makers. The price of the Sugar-Cane should be rational and beneficial to the cane growers, Sugar-Cane Crop Insurance should be there with the Guarantee of minimum price i.e. it must be Rs. 1500/- per ton for this current year 1998-99.

(5) **Problems of Roads and Transports :-**

The quantity and quality of the roads in the Vaijapur taluka both are very unsatisfactory. Inter-villages transactions and communications are difficult due to bad roads and non availability of good and reasonable transport facilities. During the Last decade period, ending 1995, there is total Government expenditure of Rs. 4 Crores only under EGS for 390 Kms. Roads.

**Remedy** :- The quantity and quality of all roads in general and inter-village-roads in particular in Vaijapur taluka should be improved. In order to avoid corruptons into the works of Road-construction; Public
Notice Board at every site of the concerned Roadworks should be fixed on which the particulars of the said work should be printed in local language only; regarding as Total Estimate, cost, Rate of the Wages and Materials; Name of the contractor, Date of Starting & completing the Project of Road etc.

(6) Change in the Structure of Villages :-

The old Structures of the 60% villages of the Vaijapur taluka are changed from the Centralized village to Decentralized village. This created more new problems in to the development of village life, due to the increased distances between the houses of the rural families e.g. problems of streets and street-lights. Drinking Water facility, Children-schools, Floor-Mills, Close contacts, Shopping-Centre, Approach roads, etc.

Remedy :- Decentralized Residence i.e. Farm-Residence is necessary into changing circumstances, Individual Freedom is preferred to the joint-Freedom/Organizational Freedom and so one has to look-after his own business individually and solely. Therefore, according to the changing structures of villages, Govt. Should also change the policy regarding the Village-Development. e.g. primary school should be at Farm-Cluster and not at village which is ruined.

(7) Problem of animals :-

The common land of the many villages like Gayrans either encroached by the landless poor people or acquired by the Government for the Forestry works etc. The private lands of the village farmers are fragmented due to division of joint families and so their ownerships of land holding are becoming small and which are not beneficial to even
farming purpose; so they can not keep well boundary or empty piece of land as grazing land for their animals. In short the animal problems like fodder and drinking water are increasing day by day.

Remedy :- Animals are important not only for farming purpose, but also for the needs of human beings. They should have grazing lands like Gairan etc. All the concerned encroachments on such lands should be removed immediately and if not possible for any reason new common lands should be created at all the four sides of every village at the centre places; by compulsory acquiring the said required land by the Govt. as early as possible. In the same way Animal Drinking Water Tanks are also necessary for each side of the village at it's central place.

(8) Problem of Small Farmers :-

The Right of property of the person is created this problem and increased the number of small farmers from 60% to 80% of total farmers of Vaijapur taluka. The size of the Landholding of the small farmer is not of Optimum Size. According to the principle of Economics the size of any land or industry which is not optimum is never beneficial to it's owner. Therefore the problems arise that how to make the size of the landholding as Optimum or how to apply the Farming methods and techniques beneficially or how to solve their other problems. Like cultivating, tillage, sowing and the harvesting etc.

Remedy :- Small and Marginal Farmers should adopt cooperative Farming-Method for their own benefit. They should prefer joint and cooperative organisational freedom to individual freedom. The Govt. also should give an encouragements to such cooperative Farming Method; as guarantor for loans the banks, Tax-Rebate for Farm-Machinery; Ware
Housing Facility, Minimum Price-Guarantee etc.

(9) Problem of Refund of Loans :-

All most rural peoples of the Vaijapur Tq. have taken loans from D.C.C. Bank or from any other Nationalized Banks for agriculture purpose. But, due to low and irregular rainfall and due to low-prices of Agriculture Produce into the markets their incomes are too small to refund loans. Some people purposefully are avoiding to refund their loans and expecting facilities from the Government like exemption for loans repayment and other Revenue Tax etc. The problem of recovering the loans from the farmers is a great obstacle to the development process.

The following data regarding the Agriculture credit cooperative Societies in Vaijapur taluka explain the seriousness of this problem.

Table No. I-4

Statement Shwoing the credit-situation of Agriculture credit cooperative Societies in Vaijapur taluka for last five years' period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Loan Disbursed Rs.in Lacs During the year</th>
<th>Recovery Rs. in Lacs During the year</th>
<th>Outstanding Rs.in Lacs at the year ending</th>
<th>Over-Dues Rs. in Lacs. at the year ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>795.98</td>
<td>732.03</td>
<td>1553.43</td>
<td>608.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>288.18</td>
<td>175.78</td>
<td>1665.81</td>
<td>589.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>707.43</td>
<td>713.49</td>
<td>1648.89</td>
<td>772.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>938.97</td>
<td>1055.04</td>
<td>1532.83</td>
<td>723.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>1502.01</td>
<td>1304.13</td>
<td>1730.72</td>
<td>646.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source :- Office of the Assistant Registrar, for cooperative Societies taluka Vaijapur.
The above figures clearly indicate that the amounts of loans as well as over-Dues amounts are increasing year by year; which are not good for the taluka economy.

**Remedy** :- In order to achieve the aim of Self-Sufficiency; cooperative credit facilities should be used properly without misuse of it; by the concerned member, Repayment of loans should be regular. There should not be over dues at the end of any year. Defaulters who are purposefully mismanaged the amount of loans must be punished, list of the debtors must be published in every year.

(10) **Problem of Marketing** :-

The traditions and systems of marketing of Agriculture produce in Vaijapur taluka are not standardized and very unsatisfactory. The pricing method of the grains and fruits is not good and faithful. The transport means are not reasonable. Producers of cotton-onion-Vegetables, Food grains etc. are facing the big problem of marketing. There is a monopoly of the traders and transport vehicles owners and middlemen into the markets of the Vaijapur taluka. Farmers as well as consumers are under vicious circle of the markets chain.

**Remedy** :- All malpractices into the markets of agriculture produce should be eliminated. As far as possible the standard-Markets are to be established. Minimum Price which is optimum according to index-number of Prices should be guaranteed; cooperative Marketing system must remain into existence as a competitor to the private Traders and as a brother of the farmers.

(11) **Problem of Education** :-

The general faith on the education and on the system of the
education is not remained into common people of the vaijapur taluka; due to poverty, absence of employment opportunity. Malpractice into Examination, and absences of sincerity and honesty every where. The facility of technical education and vocational education is very limited. Traditional Educational facilities are there and they are creating only educational unemployment problems.

**Remedy :-** In order to obtain the faith of the common people regarding the education the formula should be as, "Local Education for Local Job", Education system must be changed. It should be job-oriented rather than Degree oriented.

(12) **Blind-faith and Idleness of the People :-**

There is a great traditional and regional influence on the people of the Vaijapur taluka. They are not ready to do hard work throughout life. They like to worship and meditation of God and Godess-Idol without doing any constructive work and neglect the importance of the continuous work for the development process of the economy. Blind-faith and idleness are with them.

"Mental & Religious" Revolution like Hon. Pandurang-Shashtry Athwale and his "Swa-Adhyaya-Movement" and "Work-Revolution" like Anna Haraje's idea of village-self-sufficiency and Ideal Village must be there into every sector. Ex-Prime-Minister Late Mrs. Indira Gandhi also said, "Now fashion of worship should also be changed from idol to work".

(13) **Problem of Industrialisation :-**

The importance of the industrialisation is over looked. Very few small scale industries only are established in this taluka. There is only
one Agro-Industry i.e. The Vinayak co-operative Sugar Factory in this taluka. Badly this factory also is not efficient due to many reasons and facing many problems including the problem of sugar cane-supply and refund of loans and pending salaries of the staff. The infrastructure facilities like M.I.D.C. Area are not available to increase the industrialisation.

In the absence of industrialisation all other sectors of the Vaijapur taluka economy can not be developed. The economic condition of the Vinayak cooperative Sugar Factory is also very poor. As the rates per ton of cane and actual payments to the concerned farmers were as

**Table No. I-5**

**Rates and Payments of Sugarcane in Vinayk cooperative Sugar Factory Parsoda, Ltd. Vaijapur Tq.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate Rs. Per Ton</th>
<th>Payment Rs. per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>318.50</td>
<td>290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>337.80</td>
<td>320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>369.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Nearly close</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source :- The Annual Reports of the Vinayak cooperative Sugar Factory Parsoda, Ltd. Vaijapur Tq.*

The amount of the various loans is also pending increasing at the end of every years. The particular of such pending loan of the Vinayak cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd, Vaijapur Tq. is as under.
Table No. I-6
Pending Loans of Vinayk cooperative Sugar Factory Parsoda, Ltd. Vaijapur Tq.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Pending Loan Rs. in Cror.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>31/3/90</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>31/3/91</td>
<td>14.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>31/3/92</td>
<td>12.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>31/3/93</td>
<td>12.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>31/3/94</td>
<td>6.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>31/3/95</td>
<td>15.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The problems of the Ramkurushan cooperative Lift-Irrigation Project are as Scarcity of water into summer times, inefficient functioning of the project during suitable season time, Disputes and struggles of the beneficiary farmers and the refund of loans etc. Problems of the Gram-Panchayat and agriculture credit cooperative Societies are different from each other which create hindrances into the development process.

Remedy: In order to have an inlustrialisation in Vaijapur taluka there must be the availability of an infrastructure facilities; like M.I.D.C. Area; Water-Supply; Electrification, Standard Roads & Transport-facilities and Standard Market etc.

Firstly the condition of the Vinayak cooperative Sugar Factory must be improved. For improving its condition Govt. may under take it. All the problems of it's employees and the concerned farmers of Sugar-Cane Crop should be solved within time limit of one year only on top priority basis.
FUTURE PLANS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF THE ECONOMY OF VAIJAPUR TALUKA

The Following are the important future plans of the Government of the Maharashtra state in the Development process of the economy of Vaijapur taluka.

(1) NANDUR MADHAMESHWAR CANAL PROJECT:-

PARTICULARS

(1) Total cost of the project; According to the Report of 19th July 1979.
(a) Administrative Sanction Rs. 48.7 Crores.
(b) Estimated cost for Canals Rs. 22.0 Crores.
(2) Total cost of the Project according to the Rate list of 1980-81.
(a) Sanction of Central Water-commission Rs. 72.66 Crores.
(b) Estimated cost for Canals Rs. 40.93 Crores.
(3) Particulars of irrigated area under Nandur Madhameshwar Canal.
(a) Total benefited Area 70,486 hectares.
(b) Total catchment Area 52,864 hectares.
(c) Total Proposed Area for Irrigation 43,860 hectares.
(4) taluka-Wise Irrigation Area :-
(a) Kopergaon, District Ahemadnagar 1,562 hectares.
(b) Vaijapur, District Aurangabad 25,894 hectares.
(c) Gangapur, District Aurangabad 16,404 hectares.

Total : 43,860 hectares.
(5) Total length of the Main Canal 128 Km.

(6) Total length of the Two Sub Canals 18 K.M. each.

(7) Modification of old-project of N.M.C. Water-Store Projects.
    (a) Mukane, (b) Bham, (c) Waki, (d) Bahuli.

(8) Recent Sanction of Estimates for Canal works in the year 1994. Rs. 20 Crores for each year and for total period of three years.

(9) Progress of the N.M.C. Project.
    
    It is near to completion with in the period of three to four years and the main target is limited to the only for the irrigation directly of Vaijapur taluka's concerned catchment area instead of the total three talukas.

(2) SHIVNA-TAKLI PROJECT :-

This is a minor project under construction of the Shivna river at the Takli Village of Kannad taluka of Aurangabad District. The Canal of this project is to be connected to the minor-project of Dheku which is located at the village named Bhatana of the Vaijapur taluka.

This project is also near to completion w ithin four years or up to the end of year 2000.

PARTICULARS OF SHIVNA - TAKLI PROJECT

1) Place :- At Takli-Village, Tq. Kannad, Dist. Aurangabad on Shivna-River.

2) Estimated cost (1993-94) Rs. 42.72 Crore.

3) Length 4407 Meters.

4) Maximum Height from the Bottom 29.5 Meters.
5) Total Watershed Area 574.82 sq.kms.
6) Total Influenced Area 257.46 sq.kms.
7) Total usable Area 317.37 sq.kms.
8) Total Available Water 55.70 mm3
9) Total Annual use of Water 48.00 mm3
10) Level of River-bottom 544.10 meters.
11) Level of Jota 551.80 meters.
12) M.D.D.L. 552.30 meters.
13) Whole Dam Level 561.80 meters.
14) Maximum flood level 562.00 meters.
15) Top level (T.B.L.) 564.00 meters.
16) Particular of Beneficiary Area :-
   A) Total Benefited Area 9780 hectares.
   B) Total available irrigation area 6600 hectares.
(1) Total available Irrigation Division :-
   A) Vaijapur Tq. (Right Canal) 3780 hectares
   B) Kannad Tq. 2820 hectares
17) Canals :-
   A) Left canal of 11 kms. for 2320 hectares.
   B) Right canal of 62 kms. for 4280 hectares.
18) Ratio of Benefits Expenses 1.51

(3) NARANGI MEDIUM PROJECT, VAIJAPUR

PARTICULARS

1) Date of Administrative sanction 28th March 1983.
2) (a) Estimated cost Rs. 3.93 Crores
(b) Revised Estimated cost Rs. 17.47 Crores  
(c) Expenditure upto Rs. 5.66 Crores  
  31 March 1995.

3) Particulars of Water-Wealth of this project
   (a) Available water 14,660 mm³  
   (b) Planned use of Water 14,658 mm³  
   (c) Useable Water 11,498 mm³

4) Nature of Project work :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Soil Work</th>
<th>II Stone Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Length</td>
<td>3631 meters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Maximum Height</td>
<td>14 meters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) Submergence Area : 516 hectares

6) Submergence Villages - Total 4
   (a) Rotegaon, (b) Chandgaon, (c) Nandgaon, (d) Vaijapur.

7) Transferred population 1000

8) Length of canals; left 17 Kms, Right 16 Kms.

9) Irrigation Area 1630 hectares.

10) Water-Store Capacity 12.43 mm³

11) Beneficiary villages : 1) Vaijapur, (2) Belgaon.

12) Resources of Funds :-

   During the year 1995-96 the following funds are received from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Institution.
   (a) Rs. 1.90 Crores from NABARD.
   (b) Rs. 1.50 Crores from Executive Engineer Minor-Irrigation, Pune.
13) ESTIMATE OF THE EXISTING WORK 
FOR THE YEAR 1996-97

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Nature of work</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>cost in Lakh Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Soil Work</td>
<td>96 TMC</td>
<td>51/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>construction Work</td>
<td>8 TMC</td>
<td>85/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Gate Bridge</td>
<td>2 Units</td>
<td>65/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Canals :-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A) Soil-Work</td>
<td>4 kms</td>
<td>15/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B) Bridge Work</td>
<td>8 Units</td>
<td>11/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Others Works</td>
<td></td>
<td>393/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL :</td>
<td></td>
<td>620/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14) PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT :-

It is near to completion with in one year only.
(4) **BOR DAHEGAON PROJECT :-**

**PARTICULARS**

1) The soil work of this project was started on 18th June 1983 under Employment Gurantee scheme and carried out upto 88-89 under the said scheme during which period total expenditures of Rs. 20.34 Lacs were incurred.

2) Total cost of the project 91-92 Rs. 1744 Lacs

3) Total Expenditure (upto March 96) Rs.1534.28 Lacs

4) Length of the project 3030 Meters.

5) Width of the project 4.5 Meters.

6) Maximum High 12.5 Meters.

7) Type of the project soil Medium

8) Watershed Area 229.00 sq. Kilometer

9) Total Water Storage 13.40 mm3

10) Available Water for Irrigation 11.476 mm3

11) Canals :-

   A) Left 6.4 Km. of Length for Area 1500 hectares
   B) Right 3.6 Km. of Length for Area 718 hectares

12) Beneficiary Villages :- Total Seven

   (A) Dahegaon, (B) Palkhed, (C) Raigavhan,

   (D) Lakhmapurwadi, (E) Karanjagaon,

   (F) Hadaspimpalgaon, (G) Jalgaon.

13) Submergence Villages :- Total Two,

   (A) Golwadi, (B) Raigavhan

14) Submergence Area 732 hectares.

15) Progress of the Project :- This project is also near to the completion with in the period two years Only.
(5) **ROTEGAON RAILWAY CROSSING BRIDGE :-**

The Executive Engineer P.W.D. Division of Aurangabad has invited the Tenders to construct a bridge over the Railway line at Rotegaon Railway Station from the Private contractors. The estimated cost for it is Rs. 6.43 Crores.

(6) **WIDENING OF VAIJAPUR-GANGAPUR ROAD :-**

The Government of Maharashtra State also has sanctioned the Widening the roadworks of Vaijapur-Gangapur. The Executive Engineer P.W.D., Aurangabad Division has invited the tenders for this works. The total estimated cost of this work is Rs. 10-60 Crores. This road is numbered as Maharashtra State Highway 179.

(7) **NEW S. T. STAND AT VAIJPUR :-**

The plan of construction of the New S.T. Stand at Vaijapur is also under consideration of the State Transport corporation of Maharashtra State. For this work an area of 3 Acres has been acquired and the amount of Rs. 5.5 Lacs has paid to the concerned farmers. The Layout of this work is ready. Total Estimate of near about Rs. One core will be sanctioned for the remaining part of this project upto the end 1998 only.

(8) **NATIONAL HIGH-ROAD FROM BEED TO NASIK :-**

A New National High-Road from Beed to Nasik is under construction of which 28 kms part is in the area of Vaijapur taluka. It will increase the efficiency of transport and communication of Vaijapur also and it will benefit to economy of Vaijapur taluka.
PROFILE OF IRRIGATED KOPARGAON TALUKA

Kopargaon taluka is one of the well-developed taluka of the Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra state. This taluka is situated on the Highway Road of the Central junction Manmad to Pune. This taluka town Kopargaon is located on the north bank of the holy, Godawari river, which is called as Southern Ganga. There are many famous religious places into this taluka e.g. Sant Changdeo Maharaj, Sant Sai Baba, Jangli Maharaj, Swami Janardhan Maharaj, Swami Samrath etc.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE KOPERGAON TALUKA

The Salient features of the Kopergaon Tq. are summarized as follows.

A) Geographical Features:

1) Total area of land : 90,490 hectares.
2) Total Irrigated area : 57,950 hectares.
3) Total Rainfall in 1995 : 1802 mm.
4) Average Rainfall for ten years : 500 mm
5) Total number of villages : 107
6) KHARIP crop situation :
   a) Total area of Agriculture : 32,540 hectares.
   b) Total number of villages : 26 hectares.
7) RABBI crops situation :
   a) Total area of Agriculture : 57,950 hectares.
   b) Total number of villages : 81 hectares.

B) Social Features:

1) Total population : 3,28,300
2) Town population : 60,300
3) Rural population : 2, 68,000
4) Total Ration card holders : 76,660
5) Total Ration shops : 138
6) Total number of voters :
   a) Proper Kopargaon taluka : 147506
   b) connected of Shrirampur Tq. : 73,651
7) Total No. of polling Centres
   a) Proper Kopargaon : 222
   b) connected of Shrirampur : 110
8) Total No. of Grampanchayats : 98
9) Assembly No. of Maharashtra state :
   a) Kopargaon : 235
   b) Shirdi : 234

C) Educational Features :
1) Total Primary schools : 182
2) Total secondary schools : 35
3) Total Higher secondary schools : 02
4) Total Technical schools : 02
5) Total Vocational colleges : 02
6) Total Degree collages : 02
7) Total Engineering college : 01
8) Industrial Institute of Technology : 01

D) Service Institutional Features :
1) Agricultural Credit cooperatively Society : 98
2) cooperative Dairy Societies : 70
3) Rural Govt. Hospitals : 06
4) Rural Govt. Veterinary Hospitals : 08
5) D.C.C. Banks branches : 18
6) Nationalised Bank Branches : 12
7) Rural Lead Bank branches : 06

E) Industrial Features :

(i) Ideal cooperative Industrial Estate :

The salient features of the Kopargaon Industrial cooperative Estate Society Ltd. in short are as follows :

1) Registration No. : P/2979/1961
2) Total area of land in hectares. : 89.24
3) Total members : 565
   a) Individual Membership : 469
   b) Institutional Memberships : 96
4) Total capital (31/3/95) : Rs. 30,25,950/-
5) Total number of plots : 349
6) Total number of industries established (31/3/95) : 62

(ii) Nature and Number of Industries in to Kopargaon Tq. :

1) Total No. of Brick furnaces : 35
2) Total No. of printing presses : 12
3) Ice Factories : 02
4) Dal Mills : 03
5) Oil Mills : 04
6) Fabrication Shops : 06
7) Shoes Making : 12
8) Repairing work shops for various motor-Vans : 20
9) Repairing shops for Electric Apparatus : 10
10) Furniture and Carpentry : 12
11) Engineering works : 04
12) R.C.C. Pipes industries : 04
13) P.V.C. Pipes industries : 03
14) Tiles Factories : 02
15) Farm machinery factory : 02
16) Plastic fabrication : 04
17) Fertilizer industries : 01
18) Chemical industries : 04
19) Fabrication sugar machinery : 02
20) Cattle food factory : 01
21) Steel factories : 02
22) Bakery industries : 05
23) Flour factories : 02
24) Detergent powder and soap factory : 01
25) Readymade cloth industry : 01
26) cotton ginning and pressing Society : 01
27) Distilled water factory : 01
28) Paper mill : 01
29) Alchol factory : 01
30) Big cooperative Dairy project : 01
31) Sugar factories : 06

F) Irrigational Features :

1) Total number of private Lift irrigation:600 Approx.
2) Total number of Major Irrigation Canals : 02
   A) Godawari Left Canal from 32.5 Kms.to 89 Kms.
   B) Godawari Right (Rahata) Canal from 24 Kms. to 100 Kms.
Definition of Irrigated taluka:
Irrigated Kopargaon taluka means which has available irrigation facilities during the whole year for major part of the Agriculture sector as well as for the Industrial sector.

PROBLEMS & REMEDIES IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMY OF KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHEMADNAGAR DISTRICT.

1) SCARCITY OF IRRIGATION-WATER :-
There is a big problem of the scarcity of irrigation water since more than four years of the past, due to less rain fall and so there are canals but without water. This bad situation have created so many problems relating to agriculture sector and even to industrial sector. Due to the shortage of irrigation Water only, the incomes of all the farmers of the Kopargaon taluka have been decreased on the large scale on one hand and unemployment of the people have been increased on another hand.

Remedy :- In order to solve the problem of scarcity of Irrigation Water; the maximum number of wells and K. T. Weirs must be constructed. They will be useful at the time whenever there is shortage of Canal-Water for the purpose of Irrigation.

2) SCARCITY OF DRINKING-WATER :-
Due to less rainfall and seriousness of the Droughts have also created the problem of drinking water even in irrigated Kopargaon taluka particularly in the period of summer time. The energy and time of the people are engaged only into drinking water problem.

Remedy :- In order to solve the drinking water problem,
particularly in summer time; the Ground-Water-Table's level should have to be increased through the constructive works of Soil & Water conservation and Watershed Development Projects.

3) PROBLEM OF RAW-MATERIAL TO SUGAR INDUSTRIES:-

There are six sugar industries in Kopargaon taluka and all are requiring raw-materials like sugarcanes. But due to shortage of irrigation-water since four years, the problem of the raw-materials of sugarcane particularly have been raised. The productions of the five industries have been stopped due to the shortage of sugarcane. This have created big unemployment into the industrial sector of the taluka and the incomes of the sugarcane farmers are decreased largely.

Remedy :- This problem of raw-material of the sugarcane to the industries in Kopargaon taluka is only due to the severe drought in Maharashtra State. It is natural for the short-run period; such raw-materials can be obtained from other parts or talukas where extra crops of the sugar cane are available.

4) PROBLEM OF POLLUTION :-

There are total six sugar industries and 35 to 40 Brick Furnaces and one Alcohol factory and other factories in Kopargaon taluka which have created big pollution in the concern area. This have created bad effects on the health of the people who live in the pollution area.

Remedy :- In order to avoid the bad effects of pollution due to industrialisation in Kopargaon taluka; Anti-Pollution Programme should be under taken immediately. Such programme should be made compulsory to each concerned industry to implement it.

5) CHANGING VILLAGE-STRUCTURE :-

The old-structure of the 70% villages in Kopargaon taluka also
is changed i.e. From Centralized village to Decentralized village and Farm-location of the families are there.

**Remedy**: The policy of the Government regarding Rural Development should be flexible for implementation, scattered-Approach should be accepted whenever necessary according to the need of village.

6) **INCREASING NUMBER OF SMALL-FARMERS** :-

Day by day the system of joint-Family is dissolving due to freedom and there are divisions of Joint-Families which lead to division of all the properties in which land is the fundamental property. Therefore in this taluka like other talukas the number of Small-Farmers is increasing and the size of the farms are not as optimum as the principle of Economics for industry and business.

**Remedy**: cooperative Farming method should be applied to make the optimum size of the farm for agriculture business. It should be encouraged by the Government.

7) **PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE-ROADS AND TRANSPORT** :-

During last decade's period ending in 1994-95, total length of the village Roads constructed is 230 Kms. and total amount of the expenditure is Rs. 2.25 crores under EGS in Kopargaon taluka. The situation about the village roads and transport facilities in Kopargaon taluka, also, is not good. The quantity and quality of them are below standard such situation creates an obstacle in rural communication.

**Remedy**: More efforts are needed to improve the quantity and quality of the village-roads under EGS as well as under Regular P.W.D. Work.

8) **PROBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL LABOURERS** :-

There are more than one hundred various private industries in
Kopargaon taluka. But many of them are not paying the optimum salaries to their workers and even clerical and technical staff which are employed on contract basis. The future of all most private industrial staff members is in darkness.

Remedy :- Factory Act and Minimum wage Act should be compulsorily and legally applied in the real sense. The contract method for the employment of Labourer should be abolished and should be declared unlawful.

9) PROBLEM OF WATER AND LAND MANAGEMENT :-

Generally all the farmers of Kopargaon taluka are traditionally educated as other people of all the regions. They are not technically educated for the works of water & land management. They are doing farming business traditionally and either over or under irrigating their farm crops. Such over or under irrigation method is harmful to the concerned crops and it is affecting per hectare yield. In order to increase per hectare yield, there should be scientific method of water and Land management which is not used in irrigated Kopargaon taluka. There fore the problem is that how such skill and training is to be given to the said farmers.

Remedy :- Seminars for Water and Land. Management should be organized into every village for every year. During the such Seminar's period which will be not less than a week, the participant farmers will get information and knowledge and some-Practical works experience regarding the management of the Water and Land.
FUTURE PLANS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPING PROCESS OF 
THE ECONOMY OF KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHEMADNAGAR DISTRICT :-

The following are some of the future plans in the development process of the economy of Kopargaon taluka.

1) SHIRDI - AERODROME :-

The movements for the Shirdi Aerodrome are started in the year 1978. The survey of that work is done in the year 1988. The Administrative Sanction is given by the Government in the year 1996. The following area of land will be acquired for the said project.

Table No. I-7

Land Acquisition for Shirdi Aerodrome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Number of land-Holders whose land is to be Acquired.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Pimpalas</td>
<td>92.23</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Khadakwake</td>
<td>24.28</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Astagaon</td>
<td>59.84</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>176.35</td>
<td>236.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The land-Acquisition Officer has done total valuation of the said required land of Rs. 18111,000/-, according to the Rates of Land Acquisition before 1993 and on the basis of the Average-Rate for the last five years.

A meeting has been organized on 28th March 1997, under the Chairmanship of Hon. Vikhe Patil, Cabinet Minister of Maharashtra State; and Shri. Bhimrao Varde Pa:ti. I M. P. and all farmers whose
lands are to be acquired for the said Aerodrome-Project had requested to be present in this meeting.

(Reference :- Dainik Sakal, Pune 21-3-97, Page-7.)

2) **K. T. WEIRS ON GODAWARI RIVER :-**

In Order to minimum the scarcity of drinking water and irrigation water maximum number of K.T. Weirs are under construction works in Goadavari-River in particular and into other small rivers in general in the area of Kopargaon taluka.

3) **ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION PROJECT :-**

The work of the Electricity Production project is near to completion. This project is taken by The Sanjiwani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Maryadit. This project will produce electricity as bi-product with main production of cane sugar.

4) **MODERNIZATION OF ROADS :-**

All necessary National and State Highway & as well as, village roads are to be modernized in the future plans.

5) **NEW RAILWAY LINE :-**

The construction of a New Railway Line for Shirdi-SAIBABA either from Nasik or Puntamba is under consideration. It will increase the facility of transport and communication of the economy of Kopargaon region.

6) **MODERNIZATION OF RAILWAY LINE :-**

The work of modernization of the old Railway line in Kopargaon taluka's area is going on. All necessary materials of the said work are collected and put near the said Railway line.

7) **MODERNIZATION OF KOPARGAON RAILWAY STATION :-**
For this work the budget of the Rs. 10/- Lakhs has been sanctioned by the Railway-Board. The actual said work is started also from Jan. 1997.

8) MODERNIZATION OF IRRIGATION CANALS :-

The situation of the both Godawari-Irrigation canals are become somewhat bad, due to mud and other damaging things. A separate Quality control Department of the Irrigation Department has planned the modernization work of the said irrigation canals of the Kopargaon taluka, Ahemadnagar District.

9) BUDGET FOR 1996-97 OF KOPARGAON TALUKA PANCHAYAT SAMAITI :-

The total Budget of Rs. 7.00 Lakhs for the year 1996-97 of the Panchayat Samittee of Kopargaon taluka has been sanctioned by the Zilla-Parished of Ahemadnagar.

The main items of the said budget are as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>(Rs. in Thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Grant for Farm Machinery</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Animals Programs</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) C.D. Works (Transport)</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Publicity &amp; Staff Quarters</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) School-Building construction</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Office of Panchayat Samiti</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Houses for Backward Class</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Tree - Plantation</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Other</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total : 700.00