CHAPTER - IV

PROFILE OF NANCED DISTRICT

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4.1 PROFILE OF NANDED DISTRICT:

Nanded is one of the historical places in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. It is situated on north bank of Godavari river. Nanded is a town of great antiquity. It is famous for Sikh Gurudwaras and Sufi shrines. It is said that during the Puranic days, many great personalities travelled through Nanded district. Nandas ruled over Nanded through generations. Nanded also formed part of the Mauryan Empire during the reign of emperor Ashoka the great (272 to 231 BCE). The mention of Nanded is found in the Lilacharitra, a treatise written about 700 years ago by Mhaimbhatta. It gives the description of the idol of Narasimha in the town. Nanded was formerly known as “Nanditat” which is confirmed by the copper plate found at Vasim. Nanded District and the adjoining areas were ruled over by the Andhrabrhtyas or Satvahanas during the First Century A.D. During the fourth century A.D. Kandhar was the capital of the King Sogadev and at Nanded was ruled by the king Nanddeva of the Chalukya Dynasty. That the Rashtrakutas were ruling at Kandhar is established by the inscription at Krishnadev alias Khandardev found at Khandar. Kandhar (or Kandahar city) is also famous for Sufi shrines and Muslim philosophers. An inscription at Arahapur shows that some dynasty of the Rashtrakutas was also ruling over Degloor. Hottal, a place in Nanded District was the capital of the Chalukyas, Kakatiyas followed by the Yadavas of Devgiri were the last the Hindu dynasties to have ruled of this part. During the very first invasion by the Muslims this territory subjugated to them and after a few years it became a part of the fief of Malik Kafur, the general of Alauddin Khilji.

With the advent of the Bahamanis, the southern country or the Deccan was divided into four parts or the subhas and Nanded was included in the Subha of Telangana. The famous Vazir or the Prime Minister of the Bahamanis Mahmud Gavan divided the Kingdom into subhas with Nanded forming part of Mahur Balaghat. Resided at Nanded and Kandhar for many days and the Vazirabad part of Nanded town was established by him.

Nanded became the part of the Hyderabad State in 1725 when the Nizam permanently opted for the Deccan and continued to be part of Nizam's dominions until 1948. With India getting freedom in 1947 and the consequent police action against the Hyderabad State and invasion by the Indian Armed Forces, the district forming part of the Marathwada region of the Hyderabad state became part of the bilingual Bombay State.
Consequently upon the creation of Maharashtra in 1956, the district continues to form part of the state of Maharashtra.

4.2 BRIEF HISTORY:

Nanded district lies in the south-eastern part of Maharashtra state. The Name Nanded is derived from its Sanskrit from Nanditat, which was so-called probably because it comprised the territory on both the sides of the river Nandi. In ancient period, the district was included in Vidharbha region. Nanded region was also inhabited in the early Stone Age, with subsequent migration, the region went through different rules formed by the rulers of ancient period (such as satavahanas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas and Yadavas of Devagiri) medieval period (like Bahamani's, Nizamashai, the Moghala and Marathas) and modern period (such as Nizams of Hyderabad & Britishers).

In 1724 the district was passed under Nizam's sovereignty. More than a third of the district was jagir area under the Nizam's regime. The Nizam's own estate was called 'Sarf-e-Khas' which along with the other jagirs were merged with the government area in 1949 under Hyderabad District and formed part of Hyderabad State.

In the year 1950 the boundaries of all the taluka's were reconstituted. Two new Mahals were created one with headquarters at Mukhed and other at Bhokar. In 1956, the district of Nanded was transferred from Hyderabad state to Bombay state. The district forms a part of Maharashtra state since 1st May 1960.

4.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION & GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NANDED DISTRICT:

The Nanded district is the eastern most district of Marathwada area of Maharashtra state. The southern part of the district lies in the Godavari Basin. whereas the northern portion lies in the valley of the Penganga. The district lies between 18° 19' east and 19°.55' north latitude and 76°.56' and 78°.19' east latitude.
Map 4.1

MAP OF NANDED DISTRICT:

(Source: mapsofindia.com)
It is bound on the north by Yavatmal district, on the west by Parbhani and Osmanabad districts, on the south by Bidar district of Karnataka state and on the east by the Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh.

4.4 AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY:

Total area of the district is 1858259 kms. The district headquarter is located at Nanded. Out of the total geographical area, urban area is 211.59 kms (2.81 percent) and rest is rural area of 18,30.9 sq. Kms. (97.99 per cent).

There are total 1588 urban/semi-urban/rural centers, out of which 65 rural centers are with nil residency. Total gram panchayats in the district are 1387, of which 1125 gram panchayats are independent and 182 are group of gram panchayats. There are 13 urban, semi-urban centers of which Nanded city has corporation and rest of 12 centers are having Municipal councils.

Nanded city is the district head quarter of the district having various state and central government offices of various state government undertakings, and head quarter of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, since 1994 for four districts namely Nanded, Parbhani, Latur and Hingoli.

The district has black cotton soil which is highly fertile. All the tahashils of the district are having a black soil, having high contents of calcium, magnesium and carbonates. The soil lacks contents of Nitrogen, phosphates and potash. The soil is also having capacity of retaining high humidity and percolation.

The high quality of black soil is on the banks of river Godavari, its tributaries, and on the banks of the rivers Manjra and Manyad in Biloli tahasil. The soil at the bottom of the hills is of poor quality in Kinwat Tahasil, Degloor, Tahasil has high quality of black soil and in half parts, low quality soil. The 75% soil of Hadgaon Tahasil particularly on the banks of Penganga river, are highly fertile. In the rest of the Tahasils, i.e. Bhokar, and Kinwat the soil is black and superior.

Due to reduction in rainfall during the last few years, the water table has gone down and it ranges between 18 feet to 399 feet.
4.5 POPULATION:

The population of Nanded district according to the 2011 census is 3,356,566 comprising of 1,732,567 males and 1,623,999 females. Nanded district is located in Maharashtra. Population of Nanded district is 33,56,566. Nanded is 11th most Populous district out of total 35 districts in Maharashtra and it is 99th most Popular district in India. The population density of Nanded is 319 Persons per square Km. It is 14th most densely populated out of 35 districts in Maharashtra and it is 365th most densely populated district out of total 640 districts in India.

4.5.1 Nanded Districts Urban Population:

Out of the total Nanded population for 2011 census, 27.23 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 913,832 people lives in urban areas of which males are 473,232 and females are 440,600. Sex Ratio in urban region of Nanded district is 931 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Nanded district was 882 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 113,912 of which males and females were 60,515 and 53,397. This child population figure of Nanded district is 12.79 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Nanded district as per census 2011 is 84.55 % of which males and females are 90.86 % and 77.81 % literates respectively. In actual number 676,296 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 375,014 and 301,282 respectively.

4.5.2 Nanded District Rural Population:

As per 2011 census, 72.77 % population of Nanded districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Nanded district population living in rural areas is 2,442,734 of which males and females are 1,259,335 and 1,183,399 respectively. In rural areas of Nanded district, sex ratio is 940 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Nanded district is considered, figure is 903 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 330,554 in rural areas of which males were 173,734 and females were 156,820. The child population comprises 13.80 % of total rural population of Nanded district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Nanded district is 74.06 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 85.01 and 62.48 percent respectively. In total, 1,564,313 people were literate of which males and females were 922,901 and 641,412 respectively.

(http://www.census201T.co.in)
4.6 **LITERACY RATE OF NANDED:**

Total Literacy rate of Nanded is 76.94%. This means 76.94 out of 100 persons of age more than 6 years are literate. It is ranked 27 in terms of literacy rate out of total 35 districts of Maharashtra and 99 out of total 640 districts of India. Male Literacy of Nanded is 86.62% while female literacy stands at 66.68%.

4.7 **SEX-RATIO OF NANDED:**

With regards to Sex Ratio in Nanded, it stood at 937 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 942. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 897 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 929 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

4.8 **AREA OF NANDED:**

Area of Nanded is 10522.15 Sq. Km. It is 11th largest district in Maharashtra and 50th largest in India in terms of total area.

4.9 **FOREST, RIVER SYSTEM, CLIMATE, RAINFALL, CROPS, AND IRRIGATION:**

The total Forest area of the district is 86388 hectares which comes to 8.38 per cent of the total geographical area and quite lower than 17.56 per cent. Forest area of Maharashtra state. The highest forest area is in the Kinwat taluka of the district which is 66.48 per cent in Bhokar Taluka the same is 15.38 percent. Hadgaon Taluka 7.53 per cent, Nanded Taluka 3.28 per cent, Kandhar Taluka 1.85 per cent, Biloli Taluka 1.62 per cent, Degloor Taluka 8.93 per cent and Loha Taluka 8.35 per cent. Teak, Bamboo, Moh, Tendu, etc. are the trees found in the forests. Teak trees grow mainly in Kinwat Taluka.

There are pasture lands in Kandhar, Mukhed and Degloor Talukas.

Some of the animals found in the forests of the district are deer, Jackals, Hyenas, tigers and bears. Peacocks are found in some areas of the forests. There is Penganga sanctuary near Kinwat. In this sanctuary, we can see tigers, leopards, bears and peacocks.

The district has no potential source of any important mineral deposits. The minerals available are of poor quality. Lime -stones and clay used for tiles is found in Kinwat Block. Felesper used in ceramics is found in the Biloli block.
In the district, the fish seed of varieties Katala, Singada, Maral and Syphris. The fish production is made in flowing and sweet water, as also in large and medium irrigation projects. The fish seed production projects are at Barul, Loni and Karadkhed.

The important rivers of the district are Godavari, Manjara, Manyad, Sarswati, Penganga, Sita and Lendi. The Godavari river which is the major river of the district enters from western part of the district and flows from middle part of the district towards Eastern part and finally enters in Nizamabad district of the Andhra Pradesh. The smallest river is 'Sita' which meets river 'Godavari' from North side.

The Penganga river makes North border of the district and flows from eastern side and finally meets river 'Vardha' in Yeotmal district.

The major tributary of river Godavari is 'Manjra' river and it flows in the district from west to north and crosses border of the district. The river 'Manyadd' flows in Kandhar taluka from West to east. The river Sarswati flows North west to eastern part. The river 'Asha' flowing to eastern side meets to Godavari river at 5 Km from Nanded city. The Lendi river flows in Degloor Taluka from West to East.

As per climate of the district, the year is divided in three parts. The rainfall from June to September with warm winds. From October to February there is dry air and climate is cold. During October, the days are hot but from evening, the climate is warm. From November to January there are intermittent rains and also cold waves. The climate gets heated up from April to May with dry heat.

The temperature and rainfall barometer has been installed at Nanded center. During 1999-2000 minimum temperature recorded is 12.1°c. with average temperature recorded being 40.2°c. The average rainfall of the district is 1162.70 m.m.

Jowar is an important crop in Nanded district. Jowar is grown in all the parts of the districts. Rice is grown in Hadgaon, Biloli, Nanded, and Kinwat talukas. Cotton is grown on a large scale in Kinwat, Hadgoan, Kandhar, Biloli, Loha and other talukas. Tur is grown to some extent in all the talukas of the district. Moong is grown in Degloor, Mukhed, Kinwat, and Hadgaon talukas. Wheat is grown in Nanded, Hadagon, Biloli and Bhokar district.

Irrigated crops are sugarcane and Bananas, Sugarcane is an important irrigated crop in the district. Sugarcane is grown on a large scale in Nanded. Biloli, Kandhar, and
Loha talukas. Banana plantations in Nanded and Hadgaon talukas. Other fruits grown in the district are guavas, lemons, oranges, sweet limes, mangoes, etc. Vegetables are also grown in the district.

In the district, the big irrigation project like Purna Project irrigates 28,000 hectares of area and Lower Godavari (Vishnupuri Project) irrigates 28,348 hectares of area. There are medium projects of which 8 projects have been completed. 395 small projects in the district and 6258 water reservoirs are there for irrigating the agricultural land.

4.10 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY:

There is no electricity project in the district. However Maharashtra State Electricity Board is supplying electricity to the district.

All the urban/semi-urban centers, as also all the villages in the district have been electrified.

4.11 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:

Nanded is the district headquarter. Nanded is connected by the road to all the taluka headquarters. The total length of the roads in the district is 7653 kms. Out of which 7279 kms road is state highway. 1638 kms roads are major district roads and rest 85 kms roads are other district roads. Out of the total roads 2321 kms roads is black topped, 4387 kms roads are metallic and 945 kms road is Kuttcha road.

There is broadgauge line and metergauge line of south central railway in the district. The railway line passing through the district are Kachiguda - Manmad, Mukhed to Adilabad, with total railway line admeasuring 288 kms.

Divisional Railway Office of South Central Railway has been established at Nanded. The railway is converted into broadgauge line and hence the district has direct link with Mumbai, Bangalore and Amritsar. There is an airport at Nanded.

Railways transport the goods as also by trucks. The business in the district is increasing so also goods transport. At Nanded there are more than 100 private goods transporters and on an average 60 to 110 transport operators are operating daily.

In the district the total post offices are 459 with 27 telegraphic offices. All the villages in the district are provided with postal services. Some of the post offices are mobile.
The district has 95 telephone exchange offices with more than 20,000 working telephone connections. In Nanded tahasil 65 percent are telephone connections.

There is a television Relay center at Nanded since 1985-85.

4.12 EDUCATION:

Falling of standard of education has been the main problem of education in the Marathwada. Nanded has no exception moreover due to elfin rule in the district; the district has remained backward in education.

There is one government medical college and one government engineering college. One private engineering college, one Pharmacy College, one Ayurvedic college and one non-agricultural university are located at Nanded.

4.13 TOURISM:

Nanded is one of the (8) districts of Marathwada region in Eastern part of Maharashtra and is considered as historic district. Nanded city is situated on the banks of the river Godavari. Huzursaheb Gurudwara is built in the memory of Shri Guru Govindsing, the last priest of Khalsa. The ancient temple of Lord Datatraya and Renukadevi are situated at Mahur in Kinwat block, which are being visited by people from all walks of life of India for 'Pavitra Darshan'. Hence Mahur has been declared as Holy city by government of Maharashtra. The Mahur fort is another attraction for tourists. The Saharstrakund water falls on the Penganga river are near Islapur. Malegoan is famous for the Khandoba Fair. Kandhar is famous for the fort and Dargah and one dam on the Manyad river.

Hottal in Degloor block is famous for caves, temples and carved stones is yet another place of interest. Raher is situated on the bank of holy river Godavari in Biloli block. It is famous for Narsinha Mandir.

4.14 BANKING:

The district has 324 Bank branches as on 31st March, 2000. The co-operative bank has 189 branches. The Regional Rural Bank i.e. Marathwada Gramin Bank has 56 branches in the district. The commercial banks are, however, concentrated in Nanded and other bigger towns. The State Bank of India is Lead Bank of the district. Banks are playing major role in the development of the district.
4.15 INDUSTRIES:

In Nanded district there are many small-scale and large-scale industries.

In the district in 2000 out of 370 registered industries 84 industries are closed in the remaining 286 industries the labourers were 9528. The major industries are saw mills, oil industries, handlooms, pharmaceuticals and sugar factories.

The MIDC has at Nanded 815 acres of land out of which MIDC has allotted 236 plots in the industrial area for starting industries. There are co-operative industrial estate at Loha, Dharmabad andDegloor.

In 1998-1999 the MIDC has acquired about 500 acres of land at Krushnoor, tq. Biloli for developing five star industrial estate. The infrastructure development by MIDC has commenced in 1999 in Krushnoor MIDC area.

In Nanded district Sipta Coated Steel Ltd. Commet Steel Ltd. the progress of industries in Nanded district is not satisfactory. Texcom that was set-up under the scheme in Nanded district is in serious difficulties due to many reasons. The Marathwada Ceramic Complex set-up in Nanded is also facing serious difficulties due to huge losses.

Handloom and power loom weaving sari's, dhoti's and cloths on handloom and power loom is an industry in the district. There are handlooms at Nanded. Kundalwadi, Dharmabad, Mukhed, Kandhar and Degloor. The terrycot, Khadi Cloth from the district is quite well known.

There is saw mill at Kinwat, tanning leather is an industry in Kinwat, Nanded and Dharmabad.

4.16 LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES:

Oil Mills: There are oil mills at Nanded, Degloor, Kandhar and Dharmabad in the district.

Ginning and Pressing Mills: There are ginning and pressing mills at Mukhed, Nanded, Umari, Degloor, Kandhar and Tamsa.

Spinning Mill: There is a spinning mill at Nanded.

Textile Mill: There are textile mills at Nanded.
4.17 **SUGAR FACTORIES:**

There are sugar factories at Kalambar, Waghalwada, Hadgaon, Yelegaon, Shankar-Nagar, Kuntur, and at Manjri (Mukhed).

Other industries in the district include those making tin sheets, (SIPTA) chemical and medical products, fertilizers, steel goods, utensils, plastic articles, electrical gadgets, etc.

4.18 **TYPE OF RATION CARDS DEPENDING ON ANNUAL INCOME IN NANDED DISTRICT:**

Essential Commodities Act 1955, is the mother of all orders and rules regarding various Essential Commodities. According to the law following food grains and Essential Commodities are made available to needy citizens. i.e. Food grains, Petroleum Products, Fodder, Coal, Automobiles parts, Wools, drugs, edible oil, paper, steel. All such commodities, there supply and distribution is regulated section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

This section deals with the supply of wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene and palm oil (Edible Oil) to public through Public Distribution System (P.D.S.) at the rates fixed by the government. The P.D.S. is meant to control the prices of these essential commodities in open market and to have people smooth supply of these essentials.

Allotment and lifting of food grains, edible oil, sugar and kerosene given to the district are supervised by this section.

There are three type of ration card depending on annual income:

1) **Yellow ration card for B.P.L. people**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income per Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 15,000/-</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 11,000</td>
<td>Drought prone areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 15,000</td>
<td>Remaining rural areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) **Orange (Keshari/saffron) colored ration card for A.P.L. people**

All the following criteria should be satisfied:

i) Income per year should be below 1 Lakh

ii) Must not own a 4 wheeler (except taxi drivers)

iii) Total land owned by family should be below 4 hectares.

3) **White coloured ration card for High Income Group people**

Any one of the following conditions should be satisfied:

i) Annual Income should be above 1 Lakh

ii) Should have a four wheeler

iii) Total land owned by family member should be above 4 hectares.

**Conditions for eligibility of Ration card:**

**Yellow Cards:**

A) **Urban Area** : Income Rs. 15000/- Yearly

B) **Drought prone area** : Income Rs. 11000/-

C) **Rural Area as per G.R. dt 8/8/2001** : Income Rs. 15000/-

Apart from this if any member of the family is Doctor, or Advocate, or Architect, Chartered Accountant or giving Professional Tax, Sales Tax or Income Tax giving Residential phones, having two or four wheeler Vehicles and having domestic Gas or having Two hectare of Jirayat land or one hectare Hangami Bagayat or half hectare Bagayat land such are in-eligible for Yellow ration cards.

The Govt. has taken decision to issue BPL Ration Card, on temporary basis to all the Vidi workers, all members of Pardhi & Kolhati community vide GR dated 9.9.2008.

The Govt. has taken decision to issue BPL Ration Card, on temporary basis to the Abandoned women vide G.R. dated 29.9.2008 & 21.2.2009 and amendment has been made to the same vide G.R. dated 17.1.2011

The Govt. has taken decision to issue BPL Ration Card on temporary basis to all the non-working cloth mills, cotton mills & sugar factories workers vide GR dated 17.3.2003.
Conditions for Keshari (saffron) Ration Cards:

1. The Total annual income of the family should not be one lacks or more than that.
2. No member of the family should have four Wheeler Automobile vehicle (excluding tax)
3. The family should not have Four hectors or more Bagayat land.

Conditions for White Ration Cards:

If the total income of the family is one lacks or more or if any member of the family is having four Wheeler vehicle or if the family is having four hector or more of Baramahi Bagayat lands such families should be given white Ration Cards.

4.19 SCHEMES RUNNING UNDER PDS IN NANDED DISTRICT:

Targeted Public Distribution System:

Under the Minimum Common Need Programme of Government of India, the poor families in the State were provided food grains at subsidized rate w. e. f. 1st June, 1997. BPL Yellow ration card holders are provided with 35 Kg foodgrains (Wheat + Rice) and APL Saffron ration card holders are provided with 15 Kg foodgrains (Wheat + Rice).

B.P.L. Scheme: BPL ration cardholders are provided with 20 kg. Wheat @ Rs.5 and 15 kg. Rice @ Rs.6 only under this scheme. These beneficiaries possess Yellow card.

A.P.L. Scheme: APL ration cardholders are provided with 10 kg. Wheat @ Rs.7.20 and 5 kg. Rice @ Rs.9.60 only under this scheme. The full allocation for APL category foodgrain received from the FPSs. These beneficiaries possess Saffron/Keshri card.

Antodaya Scheme:

Under the scheme, the poorest of poor who are at the starving threshold are being provided 35 kg. of food grains consist Wheat 22kg a month at Rs.2/- per kg. and Rice 13 Kg at Rs.3/- per kg. have been identified under this scheme. Antyodya Anna Yojana is mainly preserved for the poorest of the poor. These beneficiaries possess Yellow card.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

The Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls was launched in 2002-03 to address nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Under this
scheme, 6 kg. of food-grains were given to under nourished adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers according to their weight. The food is meant to be provided through the public distribution system for no cost to the families identified in this scheme. The scheme targets girl children between the ages of 11-19 who are less than 35 kg.

**Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)**

In spite of Social Welfare Minister's repeated assurances and hard labour for providing all the government supplied commodities to the public; wheat, which is to be provided to mothers and children under under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for providing nutritious/energy food to children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women from disadvantaged sections.

**Annapurna Scheme:**

"Annapurna scheme" is being implemented in Maharashtra w.e.f. 1\(^{st}\) April, 2001. This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme 10 Kgs of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to the old destitute people of 65 years and above age. The main eligibility criteria for the benefit of this scheme is that the person should not be in receipt of pension under the National old age pension scheme or state pension scheme.

**SMS to keep track of ration supply:**

The district administration has introduced a group-SMS system across 16 talukas of the district to keep a track of food grain distribution under the public distribution system (PDS). The officials claim that such SMS system will update the local citizens of respective areas and thus will help to restrict any illegal supply/sale, theft of food grain or illegal hoarding of it.

**Home Delivery Scheme:**

A new scheme of foodgrain delivery, known as the "Ghar Pohoch Yojna" (Home Delivery scheme) has been introduced whereby the beneficiaries are distributed 100 kg. of food grain (50 kg. each of wheat and rice) for every three months. Under this scheme, instead of drawing their entitlement from the FPS on a monthly basis, the beneficiaries deposit advance money for 100 kg. food grain with the FPS dealer and are distributed the entire 3 months’ quota of 100 kg.
GPS (Global positioning System)-

The Supply Office (DSO) is playing a major role in tracking kerosene tankers in the district. It has fitted 35 trucks with Global Positioning System (GPS) devices. The system is overrun with fraud and theft with goods often being diverted to the black market. Authorities have tried several tactics to curb the criminal activity but have had little success until now. The system also helped increase efficiency and cut costs throughout the entire distribution process.

Government Godowns:

The State government has executed masterplan for augmentation of storage capacity of godowns in the State. By utilizing the funds available during year 2011-12 government sanctioned administrative approval to 75 godowns at 70 locations.

In Nanded district 41 Govt. Godowns are available. The storage capacity of these godowns is 16,350 M.T.

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