CHAPTER – III
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BEED DISTRICT.
3.1 Introduction:

Even if a country moves from a traditional economy to a modern economy through the transnational phase of development and industrialization, small industrial sector continues to play an important role in its economy. The Concept of Small – Scale Industry. The term small industries sector is designed to different small industries from both medium and big industries. In comparison to medium and large-scale industries, small industries are small in operation employment, products, capital, technology etc. Small – scale enterprise, fall into two categories cottage industries and small-scale units. Cottage industries are mostly traditional industrial employing traditional methods of production. They are essentially household enterprise employing small hired labour. On the other hand, small – scale enterprise generally employs limited number of wage workers and thus represents petty or small capitalism. Individuals or partners usually own them the small industries often use power, employ modern techniques and cater to a wide market.

Both cottage and small industries produce intermediate products i.e. metal components, yarn, chemicals, plastic, processed goods, etc. which later becomes raw- material used by large –scale industries and hence depend on the latter. Characteristics of Small-scale Industries although there is no such thing as the typical small industries they to share many unique characteristics, small is relative term.
These characteristic are:

• Capital investment is small.
• Most have fewer than 10 workers.
• Generally engaged in the production of light consumer goods, processing etc.
• Located in rural semi-urban areas.
• There is plethora of one-person firms.
• Virtually all these firms are privately owned and are organized as sole proprietorship.
• Tired workers are unorganized.
• Fixed assets from the largest component of small units.
• Most at the funds come from the entrepreneur saving.
• The incidents of infant mortality are also highest.

In a vast country like India with recourse base and socio-economic conditions, macro level studies may not throw much light the problem of all regions thus more macro level studies for each region are necessary for understanding the prospects and problem of small-scale industrial units in different regions of our country.

Beed had been a Marathi speaking District in the former Hyderabad State. In 1956, this district had been a part of the Marathwada at the time of formation of Bi-lingual State. This district was included in the State of Maharashtra, the Marathi-speaking state in 1960. In August 1982, the region as well as the district was divided and 43 villages along with 11 wadys from the Renapur Mandal in Ambajogai Tehsil were included in Latur District.
3.2 Location and Geographical situation:

Beed District is situated at the Central West of the Aurangabad. It is between 18.28 and 19.28 longitudinally and between 74.54 and 76.57 longitudinally. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna in the North, Parbhani and Latur in the East, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad in the South and Ahmednagar in the West. Godavari is the most significant river that flows on the borderline of Georai and Majalgaon Tehsils.

Beed is situated in the Deccan black basalt stone, ranges of Balaghat that constitutes main range from Ahmednagar in the west, to the border of district Beed in the East. This range divides the district into two parts. The plain area in the North is called as Gangathadi (bank of Ganga-Godavari) and the higher part is called as Ghat at Balaghat. Many hills exceed 2500 feet mark from the sea-level Balaghat range is between heights of 2000 and 2200 feet, whereas the plains called Gangathadi have the heights between 1200 and 1500 feet from the sea level. The height of Ashti Tehsil is between 1750 and 2000 feet from the sea level. The slope of Ashti Tehsil is in the Southern direction.

3.3 Area and Administrative Sections:

The total area of Beed district is 10615.3 Sq.Kms and it is 3.44% of Maharashtra State. Further division of area is 234.9 Sq.Kms (2.2%) in urban parts and 10380.4 Sq.Kms i.e. 97.79% in rural area. For administrative purpose two parts have been formed. One section is at Beed and it includes 1)Beed, 2)Georai, 3)Patoda, 4)Ashti, 5)Shirur(Kasar) Tehsils while other section is Ambajogai that includes 1)Ambajogai, 2)Kaij, 3)Majalgaon, 4)Dharur, 5)Parli(V), 6)Wadwani Tehsils. There are special Deputy
Collector offices in these in these two sections. There are 11 Tehsils and excluding urban area, there are 11 Panchayat Samities. At Beed Zilla Parishad governs all these 11 Panchayat Samities.

There are 1365 villages as per the census report of 2001. Out of total 1019 Gram Panchayats (village Panchayats), 833 had independent while 186 are group-gram-panchayats. There are A-class Nagar Parishads in Beed-Town, B-class in Parli Vaijnath and Ambajogai and C-class in Dharur, Georai and Majalgaon out of total 6 Nagar-Parishads. There are 8 Market Committees each one at Beed, Georai, Majalgaon, Kaij, Patoda, Ashti and Parli(V).

3.4. Soil Science:

Most of the land of the district is full of rocks and thin layers of Soil except Georai and Majalgaon where the land consists of rich fertile black Cotton soil. On the banks of Sindaphana river and in some parts of Ashti, Beed, Kaij and Ambajogai there are few strips of black rich land but in Patoda, the total land is rocky and thin- layered. Most of the land in the district is like it except the river belts of Godavari, Sindaphana, there is scarcely any rich fertile soil in the district.

3.5. Rivers and Streams:

River Godavari is the most important river. Other rivers in the district are Sindaphana, Manjara, Bandisura and Van. The other minor streams are Talwar, Kambli, Ruti and Mehkari. Most of three rivers are dry in summer. They flow in summer only if rain is adequate or more than enough.

3.6. Climate and Monsoon:

There are three changes in climate. It is hot from June to September but due to rains, it is at times cold. From October to February, the climate is
cold and dry. Cold waves occur at times between November and January. In general, the climate is pleasant and encouraging.

The temperature was minimum 12.0 Celsius and maximum 39.6 Celsius in the year 1997. At present, it reaches 40 to 45 Celsius in searching summer.

The main business in the district is agriculture but adequate and timely rains rarely occur, consequently there is at times a scarcity period as most of the agriculture depends on the rain. The monsoon generally starts in the 2nd week of June and continues up to the end of September. The range of monsoon is between 458 mm and 814 mm.

3.7. Types of Soil:

As mentioned earlier the soil except on the banks of Godavari and Sindhaphana is rocky and thin-layered. In Georai and Majalgaon the Rabbi harvests are more and better though in some parts in the district. The crop pattern includes Kharif and Rabbi.

Due to inadequate monsoon, the underground water level has reached 300 feet down and the problems are complicated as in Beed, Patoda, Kaij, Ashti and Ambajogai Tehsils. Most of the crops have well water provision.

3.8. Population:

As per census 2001, the population of the district is 21.60 lakh. In comparison to census 1991, the annual increase in the population has been 185 per thousand (18.5%). According to census 2001 the talukawise percentage is Beed-18.21%, Georai – 12.9%, Majalgaon – 9.95%,
Ambajogai – 10.90%, Kaij – 10.49%, Patoda – 4.43%, Ashti – 9.56%,
Dharur – 2.88%, Parli(V) – 10.91%, Wadwani – 5.78% and Shirur(Kasar) –
4.88%.

**Table no. 3.1**

**Talukawise Growth in Population:**

*(Comparison to census 1991)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.no</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Growth-inPopulation %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Beed</td>
<td>18.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Georai</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Majalgaon</td>
<td>9.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ambajogai</td>
<td>10.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kaij</td>
<td>10.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Patoda</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ashti</td>
<td>9.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dharur</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Parli(V)</td>
<td>10.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Wadwani</td>
<td>5.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Shirur(Kasar)</td>
<td>4.88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Disi. Annual Reports.*
3.8.1 Population Density:

The area of Beed is 3.45% of the state as per 1991 census and the population of the district was 2.23% of the state. As per 2001 census, the population per Sq.Km. in Beed district is 203 where as that of state is 318. The population in rural area is 171 per Sq.Km. But in urban area is 1646 per Sq.Km.. In urban area, the most dense area is Beed town with density 16637 per Sq.Km.. While the lowest density is in Georai 544 per Sq.Km.. In the rural area the density of Beed Tehsil 170 per Sq.Km. Whereas the lowest one is in Patoda 72 per Sq.Km..

3.8.2 Urban and Rural population:

As per census 2001, 17.73 lace people, 82.10% of total population lives in villages, in urban areas it is 3.87 lacks i.e. 17.90%. Beed town has 1.38 lack people i.e. 35.71%. The other town places have Georai, Majalgaon, Ambajogai Dharur and Parli 0.28 0.44 0.69 0.18 and 0.89 respectively.

3.8.3 Male-Female Ratio.

As per Census 2001, there are 927 women per thousand men in Beed dist. While it is in the state 922 for 1000 man. In urban area, it is 922 while in rural area it is 928 per thousand males.

According to census 2001, The S.C. & total population was 244 thousand which 13.40% is while it is 11.09% in the state. The S.T. s as per 1991 Census was 21 thousand, which is 1.12% while in the state. The percentage is 9.27 %. It shows the proportion is less in the case of S.T.
3.8.4 Numbers of workers.

The definition of worker according to census 1981 was changed and a new term *simant* worker was introduced. One who works for the whole year is a worker hence farmers, small cottage industry merchants were included in the term worker one who works for a day of some days if persons working daily wages are treated as *simant* worker.

The worker was classified in 9 groups 1) 0 to 14 age group 2) The age group of 15 to 19 yrs. 8.2% 3) 20 to 40 yrs. 7.48% that 4) The age group of 25 to 29 has 6.88% 5) 30 to 35 yrs. Age group consists if 6.37% 6) 35 to 39 yrs. 6.18% 7) 40 to 49 yrs. 10.12% 8) 52 to 59 yrs. 6.74% 9) Above 60 yrs. 7.17%.

In brief, the statistics of percentage shown above indicates that the percentage of 15 to 50 yrs. is 51.97% and they are capable of any work while 48.03% are not capable.

3.8.5 Literacy Proportion

As per census 2001 the literacy of Beed is 60.48% and that of state is 77.30%. The difference between the Urban and Rural area is large as Urban literacy is 80.84% and Rural literacy is 65.75%. In Urban area Beed town has maximum 84.15% and of Majalgaon minimum 75.53%. In Rural area Ambajogai Maximum 81.95% and Dharur has minimum 75.53%. In Rural women’s literacy Wadawani has minimum 45.38%, Ambajogai maximum 57.49%.
3.8.6 Usable Houses and Families.

As per census 1991 there're 4.51 lakh homes in which 3.41 lakh families live. Families having own homes have 88.29%. While families living on rent-basis are 9.10%.

3.9 Income of Dist.

It is difficult to calculate income of Dist, as it is related to transaction in nearby or far-away Dist, hence the method of income originating approach is adopted. Although the statistics regarding income is not available, it is clear that the income of Dist is very little as compared to other Dist. The index has also some limitations, hence the published figures in charts should be considered as income of Beed Dist.

3.10 Forests

The report concerning seasons and crops in 1998-99 indicates that 25817 Hectors forest area is there but the soil and forest are of lower quality. The forest area is only 2.47% of total area and it is very less than that of the state. The environmental ideal percentage is 33%, hence efforts for a forestations is need of the hour but the work has a slow and negligible pace. Ambajogai has maximum proportion of forest area of 5.45%, Dharur 5.08%, Kajj 4.86%, Beed 3.48%, Patoda 2.22%, Ashti 1.82%, Majalgaon 0.55%, Parali 0.54%, and Georai nil (0.00%), therefore Georai, Parli, Majalgaon, Ashti, must have more plans of forestation.
The East Balaghat ranges are existing in Patoda, Beed, Kaij and Ambajogai but the income sources scum these forests is inaugural. In 2002-2003 The income has been only 139.40 lakh Rs.

3.11 Agriculture.

The information regarding cultivation is available in 1998-99 hence it is accepted as the basis for the following details.

The forest area is 0.26 lakh Hectors out of total 10.67 lakh hectors it is only 2.40% . The area that is not suitable for agriculture is 0.43 lakh Hec. While the area that can be used for cultivation is 0.62 lakh Hec. The actual area Under cultivation is 8.81 lakh Hec. The area for cattle pastures only 0.36 lakh H. and is proportional to cow family area is only 0.23 lakh H. The cultivated land is only 0.41 H. per head. Due to irregular and in adequate Mansoon the confusions become more compounded.

As per agricultural reports of 1990-91 there are 4,05,539 land owners possessing 893872 He. Of these those having less than 1 hector. Are 123486 and they possess only 69913 Hec. Land . Those possessing land between 1 to 2 hector. Are 128670 possessing 188790 Hecter. Those with 2 to 4 Hectar. Are 98176 having 271975 Hecter. Those between 4 and 10 Hecter. Each are 49833 having 286998 hector. Those with 10 to 20 Hecter. Are 5374 having 76196 Hecter.

It is clear that 2,52,156 are Alpa Bhudharak (B.P.L.) and even less than that having only 258703 hector. The proportion between the landowners and landless is 62.18% and their lands are only 28.94%.
3.12 Crops and cropping-pattern.

Two harvests Kharip and Rabbi are adopted. In Kharip, the crops are High-bred, Jawar, Bajra, Tur, Udid, Cotton and ground-nut while in Rabbi the crops are Jawar, Wheat, Harbara, Kardai etc. In annual pattern crop are sunflower and summer groundnuts. Fruits and vegetables are grown as per water resources.

In Beed Patoda, Kaij, Ambajogai and Ashti Kharip harvest is accepted only in Georai and Majalgaon both Kharip and Rabbi harvests pattern is adopted. In 1998-99 out of total cultivated area Jwari 33.23%, Bajri 18.83%, cereals 57.60%, Kaddhanya 10.62%, Sugarcane 2.17%, In total 74.27% are edible crops. Cotton 11.82%, other 10.40% are Glitches crops.

The commercial crops are sugarcane and cotton and as the number of Sugar factories increases, there is more sugarcane.

The proportion of crops is less due to scarcity of rains. In 2002-2003 the production of cereals was 4.22 lakh M.T. whereas that of pulses was 0.48 lakh M.T. The cotton production was 120 bundles (Gasadi) each consisting 170 Kg. While sugarcane production was 22150 tones. Per Hector. Crop pattern is as follows: wheat 961 Kg, Jwari 723 kg, Bajri 838 kg. Cereals – Harbara(Chana) 403 kg, Tur 381 kg, Ground nut 789 kg. Cotton(L.T.) 552 kg, and all these are less when compared to the state production and proportion therefore High-bred seeds, chemical fertilizers and proportionate use of fertilizers must be accepted for more and better production and proportion per hectar.
3.13 Use of Organic and Chemical fertilizers.

Fertilizers have been distributed. On taluka level it lies Ashti 8102 M.T. Kaj 3320 M.T. Patoda 11293 M.T. Georai 12584 M.T. Majalgaon 8956 M.T. Beed 41480 M.T. Dharur 1568 M.T. Parli 17742 M.T. Ambajogai 9563 M.T. in 2001-2002 it was 63277 M.T. and in the next year it is 39331 more.

3.14 Crop Protection.

Agricultural dept helps farmers in pesticides and insecticides the use was 80% on cotton crops.

3.15 Marketing Communities:-

There are 8 Marketing Communities each one at 1) Beed 2) Gavarai 3) Majalgaon 4) Ambajogai 5) Parli. Vaijnath 6) Dharur 7) Patoda 8) Kava Tq. Ashti.

In 2002-2003 they managed for 122702 tones worth. Rs. 13488.33 lakh. The Govt. rate pattern is adopted. In the year 2002-2003 cotton was 22934 quintal worth Rs. 4455.04 lakh was purchased under cotton Ekadhikar Principle

There are 5 Godowns with capacity to store 9750 M.T. at Beed, in Parli-Vaijnath 9 godowns with capacity of 21800 M.T. storage and in Gaerai 3 godowns with capacity to store 5400 M.T. The total capacity of storage is 36950 M.T. and they are used to store edible corns, pulsed, sterilizers and cement.
3.16 **Irrigation:**

In Beed Dist. near Majalgaon, there is Majalgaon Dam is a large project but is helps only Majalgaon and Ambajogai Talukas. The catchments area is 131520 Hec. Of which only 93885 Hec. Is in Dist. And if is brought under irrigation facilities, it will be 71.38%. There are 16 medium projects completed and 2 are in progress. 805 minor projects for the area of 45979 Hec. Are functioning. In 1998-99, 253586 Hec. Area was irrigated in 1998-99, 304988 Hec. Was irrigated. This is only 27 to total catchments area of this 253586 Hec. 71160 Hec. is irrigated by canals where as 143571 Hec. area is irrigated by wells of 253586 Hec. With irrigation provisions, 54.93% is for corn crops, 5.04% for sugarcane, 3.5% for Cotton and the remaining is for pulses, cereals and vegetables.

3.17 **Dairies and Animal Husbandry**

In 1997, Cattle census there were over 3 yrs age 1.05 lakh milking cows and 121 thousand crors bred cows. Since 1981 milking cows are provided for Business to farmers and the excess milk is sent to other places. There were over 3 yrs age 247 thousand bullocks and per pair of bullocks in 1990-91 there was 3.62 Hec. land for cultivation. The buffalos male and female together were 189 thousand of which 2000 males above 3 yrs and 105 thousand females. Of which 60 thousand were milking buffalos. The percentage of cattle in comparison to earlier cattle census report has grown by 1.04%.

The same census points out 5.32 lakh goats and 1.63 lakh sheep. Goats are used for milk and flesh The male goat is rod after 1 yr age The
wool provided by sheep is negligible. The hens coco and ducko were 7.55 lakh. Poultry development is very less. The proportion has grown 125% more that earlier census report.

Milk or dairy business is growing up. There are total 1458 collecting milk centers or dairies. Beed’s govt. dairy collects is. Routine milk-sellers are more in Dist. In 2002-03, 62187 animals were killed in 11 slaughterhouses with Govt. permission. The poultry business does not exist on a large scale.

3.18 Veterinary facilities:-
Zilla Parishad provides medical help to animals. Each Taluka has a small hospital and Govt. Hospital is in Beed. There were 41 hospitals and 77 first aid centers in 2002-03 and they treated 397 thousand animals. In addition vaccination sterilization, crors. Fertilization, artificial insemination facilities are also provided. There were 153 centers for artificial insemination in 2002-03 and 67 thousand cows were used for the purpose, and yielded 23303 kids. The proportion to cattle population is one hospital or center for 13867 cattles.

3.19 Development Programme :-
Cross breed cows yield more milk. The frozen semen is provided by Pune. Fodder development is also undertaken. There are chilling plants to protect milk.
3.20 Fishery business :-

At Majalgaon and Manjara Project fish production, development work is done. Roha and Kotla fish are grown and sold. In 2002-03, 3550 M.T. fish were captured and sold for 890 lakh Rs. There are 121 fishery centers in 2006-07.

3.21 Development Programme:-

Species as Roha and Kotla are distributed. Fisherman are given fishing hels. Nylon helps and boais Pali has a society authorized to do fishing business.

3.22 Electricity Production and Supply :-

Electrification of Towns and villages.

Parli has a thermal power center. There is 100% electrification in rural and urban areas of the Dist. Electric Pump sets At the end of March 2003, 84312 electric pumps were set most of their are on wells. 655803 thousand K. Watts electricity was used in 2002-03. For household 12.00% agriculture 72.72% Lamplights 0.41% Industry purpose 6.53% and commercial 2.20% and other 6.14% electricity was utilized in 2000-07.

3.23 Mines:-

There are no mines, bricks, sand, mud are used with Tehsil’s permission.
3.24 Development Programme.

Maharashtra Udyoga Mandal has undertaken two projects at Beed and Parli has production of electricity. There are 7 sugar factories working in Beed Dist. Dist Udyoga centers guides for small-scale and hut or village industries. The nationalized banks provide essential loans to new Udyoigs.

3.25 Roads, Transport, Railway

There is only one Broad-gauge line from Parli-Vaijnath of 40.38 Km. and Parli to Parbhani of 7.48 Km length.

3.26 Roads.

Classified Roads excluding Municipal Roads have length of 9087.47 K.M. in the end of March 2003. The state high was is 1257.27 Km. Long. The main roads have 1650.00 Km. In Dist and other Dist. Roads are 1372.85 Km. Length. The proportion is 85.61 Km. In 100 Su. Km. Area. The proportion in state is 71.13 Km. As per census 2001, 420.72 Km. Roads are for 1 lakh population.

1145 villages for complete year and 45 villages for seasons are attached to main roads.

In March 2003, 83505 auto vehicles were registered. It is more by 13.94% in comparison to former year of their 67.96% are two wheelers, 6.28% are trucks, 10.37% are jeeps and cars, and 15.39% are other vehicles.
3.27 Transport

As there is no railway track, the transport is in tracks. As the business grows, the number of vehicle also grows.

3.28 Maharashtra State Transport

There were 436 S.T. Buses running on 567 roads in 2003. Their daily average is 419 of travelers is 1.53 lakh.

3.29 Post and Telegram

In 2002-03 there were 330 post offices and 20 telegram offices. All villages are connected by post facilities.

3.30 Telephone and connecting of Enters.

At the end of March 2003 there were 54089 phones of which 15329 were in Beed Tehsil. In Ambajogai 7998, Parli 7227, Gevrai 5422, Ashti 4228, Majalgaon 4621, Kaij 3417, Patoda 2579, Dharur 1025, Shirur (Kasar) 1415 and Wadwani 828 phones are working.

3.31.1 Workers

As per employment office report 2002-03, there were 47610 workers of which 14616 were in Govt. offices, Local and semi-Govt. institutions have 22453 persons. The remaining 10541 are in private institutions.
3.31.2 Employment Office

By 2002-03, the registration was of 79718 candidates and 41 persons were employed in the year.

3.31.3 Technical Education

There are 1 Govt. and 2 private technical centers, 10 Govt. technical institutions, 5 private and 43 for + 2 stages. In Govt. civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer courses are conducted while in private 1) Construction Technology 2) Communication Engineer are the branches. In every branch, 60 students are admitted.

3.31.3 E.G.S.

Under various E.G.S. schemes and works 119.83 lakh human were provided work and expenditure was 7192.4 lakh Rs. In rural areas Jawahar Rojar Yojana is implemented. In 2002-03, 940.92 lakh Rs. were spent and through it 10.87 lakh human days work was created.

3.32 Co-operation

By the end of 2002-03, there were 4672 co-op. institutions with 655 thousand members. Credit societies are 729 and other are 3943. The percentage is 15.6 and 84.4. There are 383 and 159 thousand members respectively and they distributed 5474.79 lakh Rs. And 31779.85 lakh Rs. Loans respectively.

There are 95 Panan Sansthas with 3000 members. There are 1943 productive sansthas with 39 thousand members. Housing societies have
constructed 3529 while fishery sansthas collected fish worth Rs. 890 Lakh. 7 factories created 2.09 lakh M.T. sugarcane. There is Dist central Co-op. Bank with 68 branches in 2002-03. The bank distributed 34531.43 lakh Rs. Loans. There are in each tehsil one land development bank.

3.33 Bank:

There are 8 classified banks functioning in 2003 with 101 branches. They collected 59216 lakh Rs. and distributed loans of 506361 lakh Rs. There are 76 branches of Co-op. bank. The number of banks is commercial 5 and Co-op. 4 for every lakh of population. 

Lead banks help commercial and Co-op. banks to distribute loans.

3.34.1 Primary and Middle.

There were 2019 Primary and 468 middle schools in 2001-02. By the end of step. the number of students was 342 thousand including 166 thousand girls. The percentage of girls is 48.71% there are 8476 teacher and the proportion is 40 students per teacher. For every middle school, there are 4 primary schools. The number of middle school students is 66 while of primary is 100.

3.35.1 Medicinal Help

The medicinal assistance is provided through Govt. institutes, local institutes (Z.P. and Sevabhavi) and private institutes. The Dist has provision of 1398 beds of which Ambajogai has medical College with provision of
585 beds, and it benefited 60 thousand patients in 2002-03. In addition, there is special T.B. Hospital and 47 primary Health enters of Z.P. As per census 2001, the number of beds is 65 for each lakh of population.

3.35.2 Family Welfare Programme

There were 53 centers in 2002-03 though these centers Triple, polio, B.C.G., Anti-measles, D.T. and Anti-titanus vaccinations, inoculations and doses were provided to respectively 53550, 53929, 56012, 57532, 47112 and 50762 children.

3.36 Weaker Section

There is special programme for the weaker section viz. S.C., S.T., through rural machinery. Digging wells, Hostel facilities, free ship in education, scholarships, Dress distribution, books distribution, building houses loans and subsidies, subsidies for land reforms, providing employment are important features. In 2002-03, the provision was made of 1337.98 lakh Rs. but actually only 1074.21 lakh Rs. was the expenditure.

3.36 Water Supply

In 2002.03, 1005 villages were provided permanent, temporary water supply as the rains had been inadequate 360 villages, and 538 wadis were supplied with Tankers.

3.37 Poverty Eradication programme.

As per 1992-93 reports of village development, there were 95282 families below poverty level. Improvement of land, bullock curls, digging
wells, Electric pumps, agriculture necessary objects (aujaras), milking cattle, and other purposes a loan of 9650 Rs. can be given. In the year 2002-03, 2934 persons were benefited. The landless and land owners are helped under 20 point programme.

Although Beed Dist. is not declared as Adivasi Dist. Many schemes for Adivasis are implemented in the Dist. (O.T.S.P.). In Beed Dist at Swedi and Shedala in Ashti Taluka, there is an AshramSahla education 214 and 150 student respectively. For the N.T.S. and D.N.T.s there were 21 primary and 5 middle school Ashramshalas. 3 schools for sugarcane migrant’s kids. In different 69 hostels, 3503 students of backward class are admitted, under backward welfare plans.

3.38.1 Local Institutions.

There were 1019 village Panchayats, 838 full and 186 group. The income and expenditure was 738 lakh and 558 lakh. Rs. respectively.
There were 6 Nagar Parishadas, their income and expenditure was 3674 lakh and 3054 lakh Rs. respectively. In the year 2001-02 (actual) and 2002-03 (improved) the income and expenditure has been 17204.63 lakh, 17203.54 lakh, 17811.81 lakh, 17810.60 lakh Rs. respectively.

3.38.2 Police and Crime

There are 22 police stations and 13 Police out posts at the end of March 2003. The total number of Police was 1645 in 2002-03 and Rs. 1500 lakh were spent. 6141 cases were recorded in court in the year 2005-06.
3.38.2 Entertainment

There are 12 cinema theatres, and movies talkies are 12 and 46 V.D.O. theatres. The income from these had been 58.77 lakh Rs. in the year 2012.

3.38.3 Small saving

The target for 2002-03 was 2000 lakh Rs. but the collected amount was 5801.66 lakh Rs. in terms of Indira Vikas, National Saving, Kisan Vikaks, 8th series cards last year also the target was 2309 lakh Rs. but 4709.79 lakh Rs. were saved actually.

3.38.4 Tourism and Holy places.

Kankaleshwar, Jatashankar Temple, Khandeshwari Temple, Khardoba Temple, Highly erected Deepmalas are important in Beed. 19 Km. Away from Beed, Kapildhar is a very holy place.

Parli is one of the most auspicious 12 Jyotirlingas and there is a reference of Ganesh temple in the ancient Ganesh Mahatmya. There are 4 important Ganesh temples at Limbaganesh, Navagan Rajuri, GangaMasla and Namalgaon. There is Yogeshwari temple in Ambajogai.

The pioneer saint Poet Mukandraj composed poetry in Ambajogai this samadhi is 3 Km. Away from Ambajogai.

In Patoda Taluka, at Soutada, the Rameshwar Temple is in deep cave and from July to September, there is a great waterfall 5 Km. Away from Beed. There is Khajana well with constant 5 to 6 feet water level, with no or excessive rain. Salabatkhan constructed the well in 991 thari. The wonder is
from where the flow of water comes and where it goes has remained a mystery.

3.38.5 Bindusura Yuva Shantivan Project

In the International Youth year, the Collector and Sports officer with the help and consent of other officers decided to erect Yuva Shantivan Project near Manjari. The place is only 11 Km. Away from Beed town. 25 acres land has been adopted for the purpose. The main objective of this project is to utilize youth energy to create a very beautiful natural right and make it a tourism center on future providing huts to live and trees plantation to attract tourists. An up to date rest house and other interesting and important facilities will be provided to make it a unique spot.

References:

1. Brief Industrial Profile of Beed District Carried out by Br. MSME-Development Institute, Aurangabad.