



## 2. REGIONAL BACKGROUND

### 1. Maharashtra State

Located in western India, Maharashtra is one of the largest states with an area of 3.08 lakh square kilometers or 9.4 per cent of India's geographical area. It has seven Divisions – Amravati, Aurangabad, Kokan, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, and Pune. The Nashik Division has four Districts – Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, and Nandurbar. The city of Nashik is the headquarters of both the Nashik District and Nashik Division

#### 1.1. Brief economic features of Maharashtra

Maharashtra is among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, yet incidence of poverty in the state remains close to the national average. The state's economy grew at a faster rate than the all-India average during 1980-1 to 1992-3, but it slowed down a bit during 1993-4 to 2003-4 due to poorer performance of agriculture and industry. Agriculture's contribution to GSDP has come down to 12 per cent in 2002-3, but more than 50 per cent of the total workers are still engaged in it. Cropping pattern has been shifting to greater value addition non-cereal crops like fruits, vegetables, oilseeds, and sugarcane. Composition of manufacturing has shifted towards more capital-intensive sectors. Communication, transport and public administration have accounted for large part of service growth. The benefits of this growth process have, however, not spread equally across social groups or regions, which partly explains prevalence of high poverty compared to other states at similar mean income.

Maharashtra has a per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Rs. 28,414, and it stood second only to Haryana among all major states in 2003-04. It is among the richest states in terms of contribution to the national economy. Maharashtra's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rs. 328,808 crore in current prices was 13 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India in 2003-04. Mumbai, the state's capital city, is considered to be the commercial and financial capital of India and this city alone contributes more than 35 per cent to the country's direct taxes. The State boasts of an enterprising farming community growing among other things sugarcane, Alphonso mangoes and grapes.

#### 1.2. Basic Indicators

Located in western India, Maharashtra is one of the largest states with an area of 3.08 lakh square kilometers or 9.4 per cent of India's geographical area. Comparing the State with India, in some demographic and socio-economic features across three time points (1981, 1991, and 2001/latest available), Maharashtra's density of population has been lower than the all-India average, but decennial population growth rate has been slightly higher at 26 per cent compared to 24 per cent for India in the 1980s, and 23 per cent compared to 22 per cent for India in the 1990s. The level of urbanization in 2001 at 42 per cent for Maharashtra is not only higher than the all-India average, but the percentage point difference with the all-India average has also been increasing over the years. In 2001, more than 40 per cent of the State's urban population was in Mumbai or its surrounding areas including Thane. The relatively high population growth in Maharashtra when compared with the all-India average is largely due to its urban component.



Life expectancy in Maharashtra has remained higher than the all-India average. The sex ratio for Maharashtra declined compared to its increase at the all-India average between 1991 and 2001. Maharashtra is a state with relatively greater female literacy rate and female life expectancy.

The absolute level of per capita income for Maharashtra has been considerably higher than that at the all-India level whereas the proportion of poor has continued to be near the all-India average.

**Selected Socio-economic Indicators in Maharashtra and India**

Socio-economic indicators	Year 1981		Year 1991		Year 2001	
	Mah	India	Mah	India	Mah	India
Total population (million)	62.8	683.3	78.9	846.4	96.9	1028.7
Population density (persons per sq.km.)	204.0	212.0	257.0	267.0	314.0	324.0
Urbanisation rate (%)	35.0	23.3	38.7	25.7	42.4	27.8
Decadal increase, Total (%)	24.5	24.7	25.7	23.9	22.6	21.3
Decadal increase, Rural (%)	17.5	19.7	18.6	20.0	15.2	17.9
Decadal increase, Urban (%)	39.9	46.4	38.9	36.5	34.3	31.2
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Proportion, Scheduled Caste (%)	7.2	15.3	11.1	16.3	10.2	16.2
Proportion, Scheduled Tribe (%)	9.2	7.6	9.3	8.0	8.9	8.2
Literacy rate, 7+years (%)*	55.8	43.6	64.9	52.2	77.3	65.4
Gender gap, literacy (%age points)	28.7	26.6	24.3	24.8	18.8	21.7
Urban-rural gap, literacy (%age points)	25.8	31.2	23.8	28.4	15.1	21.2
Life expectancy at birth, Male (years) #	59.6	55.4	63.5	59.7	66.8	64.1
Life expectancy at birth, Female (years) #	62.1	55.7	65.8	60.9	69.8	65.4
Sex ratio (females per '000 males)	937	935	934	927	922	933
Sex ratio, 0-6 age (females per '000 males)	956	962	946	945	916	927
Birth rate (per '000 persons)\$	30.4	35.6	28.0	30.9	19.9	24.8
Death rate (per '000 persons)\$	10.6	13.7	9.3	10.6	7.2	8.0
IMR (per '000 live births)\$	90	119	69	87	42	60
Per capita income, current prices (Rs)@	2435	1861	8083	5596	29204	20989
Proportion Below Poverty Line, BPL (%)†	43.4	44.5	36.9	36.0	25.0	26.1
Human Development Index, Value	0.36	0.30	0.45	0.38	0.52	0.47
Human Development Index, Rank	3		4		4	



### 1.3. Structure And Growth Of GSDP

Economic growth leads to a shift in the structure of production from agriculture to industry to services. This structural shift has taken place at a faster rate in Maharashtra when compared with the national level. The composition of major sectors in GSDP in Maharashtra in current prices between 1980-81 and 2003-04 shows that the share of agriculture has been declining and that of services has been increasing. The share of industry varied between 33 and 36 per cent till 1998-99 and it has been declining thereafter. The share of the service sector in GSDP has been growing and reached nearly 60 percent in 2003-04. The share of agriculture in GSDP has fallen to 12 per cent in 2003-04 and would have fallen Further in 2004-05, since advance estimates indicate a negative growth of 1.1 per cent for the primary sector, this shift in GSDP/GDP, share from agriculture is not quite commensurate with the proportion of workers engaged in the sector. Between 1993-94 and 1999-2000, estimates from the state sample of the National Sample Survey for Maharashtra show that the proportion of workers dependent in agriculture and allied activities declined by 4 percentage points (from 60 per cent to 56 per cent)<sup>3</sup> the proportion of workers in the industry remained around 16 per cent and that in services increased from 24 per cent to 27 per cent. Assuming the continuation of a similar trend, one can say that in 2003-04 more than 50 per cent of the workers and their families depend on about 12 per cent of the state's income. It should be noted that 95 per cent of the workers in agriculture and allied sectors were from rural areas constituting about 83 per cent of the rural work force in both the periods (Government of Maharashtra, 2003).

**Share of Maharashtra GSDP and all-India GDP across Major Sectors, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 2003-04 (Current Prices)**

ACTIVITY	MAHARASHTRA			INDIA		
	1980-81	1993-94	2003-04	1980-81	1993-94	2003-04
Agriculture	26.74	19.50	12.00	38.86	30.97	22.21
Industry	36.03	33.43	28.79	24.50	26.26	26.59
Services	37.23	47.07	59.20	36.64	42.77	51.20

Source: www.indiastat.com and National Accounts Statistics.

Note: Calculated from current prices data series with 1980-81 and 1993-94 as base years.

### 1.4. District Income

Inter-regional inequality within Maharashtra has been a matter of concern for long. As early as 1984, a fact-finding committee under the chairmanship of V.M. Dandekar had attempted to quantify the regional imbalance in Maharashtra (Government of Maharashtra, 1984). It should be noted that the calculation of district income has started in recent years and such estimates should be considered tentative. Per capita net district domestic product (PCNDDP) for 2002-03 in 1993-94 prices indicates that the districts of Kolhapur, Mumbai (including Mumbai suburban), Nagpur, Pune, Raigad and Thane have an income greater than the state's average of Rs.16,479. In all these districts, except Raigad, 60 per cent of the population is urban. Districts of Nashik, Ratnagiri, Sangli and Sindhudurg have PCNDDP that is above an average calculated after excluding Mumbai. None of the districts of Amravati and Aurangabad division have PCNDDP that is greater than the state's average even after excluding Mumbai.

### 1.5. State Economy – Brief Review

#### Highlights Of Economic Survey Of Maharashtra 2005-06

- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State at constant (1993-94) prices, is expected to grow at the rate of 8.6 per cent during 2005-06.



- The State has surpassed the Xth Five Year Plan target of 8.0 per cent GSDP growth.
- The annual average growth of GSDP is expected to be 8.4 per cent during first four years (2002-2006) of the Xth Five Year Plan.
- The achievement in the growth of State GSDP may be viewed on the background of continuous subdued performance of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' Sector over the last few years.
- Acceleration in the rate of growth of Agriculture can easily take Maharashtra to the growth rate of 10 per cent.
- The robust Industrial and Service Sectors growth has remained the driving force for achieving the commendable growth in the State economy.
- During 2005-06, growth rate in Primary Sector (including Agriculture and allied activities) is expected to be 5.0 per cent.
- The secondary sector (which includes industry) is expected to grow at the rate of 8.3 per cent.
- The Tertiary Sector (service) is expected to grow at the rate of 9.5 per cent.
- The State Income of Maharashtra at current prices for the year 2004-05 is estimated at Rs.3,28,451 crore.
- At current prices, *per capita* State Income during 2004-05 is estimated at Rs. 32,170 as against *per capita* National Income of Rs. 23,222.

#### **Population**

- The projected population of the State as on 1st March 2006 is about 10.41 crore.
- As per the Population Census 2001, during 1991-2001 decade, the number of in-migrants in Maharashtra was as large as 32.80 lakh in which in-migrants from other states were 32.32 lakh.
- Large number of in-migrants were from Uttar Pradesh (28.5 per cent), Karnataka (14.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.5 per cent), Gujarat (7.6 per cent), Bihar (7.1 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (6 per cent).
- After 1991, the net addition in the population of the state up to 2001 was 1.80 crore, out of which 32.80 lakh (18.2 per cent) were in-migrants.
- After 1991 for every 5 persons added in the population of Maharashtra, one was an in-migrant.
- The number of in-migrants to Greater Mumbai from outside the state during 1991-2001 decade was as high as 11.2 lakh which amounts to 54.8 per cent of the net addition in the population of Greater Mumbai.
- The number of in-migrants in the decade into some other districts from outside the state was as follows. Thane: 7.64 lakh, Pune: 3.12 lakh, Nagpur: 2.10 lakh, Kolhapur: 1.04 lakh, Nashik: 0.91 lakh and Raigad: 0.87 lakh.
- The State has almost 45 per cent population in the age group of 15-40 years. This potential needs to be brought into the main stream of the State economy to tap its full potential.
- The Birth rates, Death rates and Infant mortality rates for Maharashtra (based on Sample Registration Scheme) for the year 2003 were 19.9, 7.2 & 42.0 respectively.

#### **Monsoon & Agriculture**

- The monsoon rainfall during 2005 for the State as a whole was 119.3 per cent of the long period average.
- Out of the 33 districts in the State (excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban Districts), as per the norms followed by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), 2 districts (Jalgaon and



Aurangabad) received deficient rainfall i.e. 41 to 80 per cent, 3 districts (Buldhana, Dhule and Sindhudurga) received 81 to 100 per cent and 28 districts received rainfall above 100 per cent.

- Due to the torrential rains in the last week of July, 2005, in the various parts of Maharashtra, especially Konkan region suffered extensive loss / damage to life and property.
- During 2005–06, the foodgrains production in the state is expected to be 122.5 lakh tones, more by about 17 per cent than that during the previous year.
- Cotton production (Lint) is expected to be around 6.16 lakh tones, more by about 23 per cent.
- Oil seeds production is expected to increase by about 30.9 per cent and would be 33.95 lakh tones.
- Sugarcane production is expected to be much more at 347 lakh tones, more by 69.4 per cent than that during the previous year.
- The harvested area of sugarcane is expected to increase by 61 per cent in 2005-06.

#### **Livestock Production**

- During 2005-06, milk production in the State is expected at 67.9 lakh tones and meat production at 2.35 lakh tones, more by 3.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively than that during the previous year.
- During 2004-05, marine fish catch in the State was 4.18 lakh tones, whereas Inland fish catch was 1.21 lakh tones.

#### **Inflation**

- During the first nine months of 2005-06, the inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the State for the urban areas was 3.5 per cent, whereas for the rural area it was 4.4 per cent.
- The price rise in the State has remained moderate for the 7th year in succession.

#### **Public Distribution**

During the current year, up to December, 2005 under Targeted Public Distribution System, the off-take of rice and wheat (out of the quantity allotted) by BPL families was 83 per cent and 87 per cent respectively.

#### **Industry**

- From the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) it is surmised that in the first nine months of 2005-06 manufacturing sector in the State registered growth of about 9.0 per cent.
- The State Government with the help of CIDCO and MIDC is developing public Information Technology parks in different parts of the State. Accordingly, 27 Government / public IT parks and 146 private IT parks are being developed.
- After the post liberalization period, till the end of October 2005, 12,709 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 2,85,168 crore and employment potential of about 21.55 lakh have been sanctioned by the Government of India to set up the projects in the State.
- Since adoption of liberalization policy (1991), till the end of August, 2005, under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), 3,833 projects with an investment of Rs. 52,840 crore have been approved by the Government of India for setting up industries in Maharashtra.
- Of the proposed total investment under FDI (since liberalization) in the country, Maharashtra continued to be at the top position with 21 per cent share of investment.

#### **Electricity**

- The Maharashtra State has the highest installed capacity of 12,909 MW in the country.
- There is no addition in installed capacity in last few years.



- The demand of electricity in the State is very high and increasing continuously, the basic problem that the State is facing is shortage of installed capacity and generation efficiency.
- During 2005-06 the generation of electricity in the State up to the end of December 2005 was 50,486 million KWH, which was less by 0.40 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 2004-05.
- During 2005-06 upto December, peak demand of 16,049 MW was recorded on 28th December 2005, which was met with load-shedding of 4,205 MW.
- Transmission and Distribution losses of MSEB were 35.3 per cent in 2004-05.

#### **Employment**

- The number of factory strikes and lockouts during 2005 has increased to 25 from 23 in 2004.
- During 2005-06, upto the end of November 2005, the employment provided under Employment Gaurantee Scheme (EGS) was 12.1 crore mandays.
- In addition to EGS, under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana employment of 3.7 crore mandays was provided upto the end of December 2005.
- The number of persons on live register of Employment and Self Employment Guidance Centres at the end of December 2005 was 40 lakh.

#### **Education**

- The drop out rate of boys and girls has reduced considerably over the last 20 years, still in 2002-03 for standard X it was 50 per cent for boys and 55 per cent for girls.
- In 2002-03, the drop out rate for standard V for boys and girls was 13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively and that for standard VIII was 31 percent and 36 per cent respectively.
- High drop out rates in the State for both boys and girls may be due to need of student's participation in the economic and domestic activities of the families.

#### **Institutional Finance**

- In respect of bank deposits (23 per cent) and gross credits (32 per cent) of scheduled commercial banks in the country as on 30th September, 2005 Maharashtra stands first in India.
- During 2004-05, the net collection from small savings in the state was Rs. 14,981 crore as against the target of Rs. 11,171 crore.
- As on 31st December, 2005 there were 39 mutual funds registered in India with the total assets of Rs. 2,00,209 crore of which, 33 were registered in Maharashtra.
- The Net amount mobilized by 33 funds during 2005-06 up to December was Rs. 26,467 crore.

## **2. Nashik District**

Nashik District was formed in the year 1869 with the city of Nashik as its district headquarter. The district of Nashik lies in the northwest of Maharashtra and it abutts the State of Gujarat in the northwest, Thane District in the southwest, Ahmadnagar District in the southeast, Aurangabad District in the east, Jalgaon District in the northeast, and Dhule District in the North.

**Details of Population of Nashik District and Urban Area as per 2001 census**

Details	Figures
Total population in the district	4993796
Total population in the district 0 to 6 years	789398
Total population in the urban 0 to 6 years	157207
Total workers population in the district	2185573
Total population of workers in category OW	774124
Population of workers in category OW in Nashik Urban	361668
Nashik urban population	1152326
Female population in the district	2402884
Female working population in the district	817716
Female population in the Nashik urban	536238
Female working population in Nashik Urban	72455
Male population in the district	2590912
Male working population in the district	1367857
Male population in the Nashik urban	616088
Male working population in Nashik Urban	324129
Graduate potential in 2021 @ 25% Of 0 to 6 year .population	197350
Professional graduates @ 20% of graduates	39470
Total working population urban %	396584
Total nonworking population Urban %	755742

**NASHIK DISTRICT AT A GLANCE****District :- Nashik 2001-2002**

ITEM		UNIT	NUMBER
(1)		(2)	(3)
1		Geographical Structure	
1.1		Location	
1.1.1	North Lattitude	Degrees	19.33 to 20.53
1.1.2	East Longitude	"	73.16 to 75.16
1.2		Climate	
1.2.1	Minimum	Degree Celsius	10.6
1.2.2	Maximum	"	40.1
1.3	Average Rainfall	Millimeter	1128.65
1.4	Geographical Area	Sq.Km.	15530
2		Administrative Setup 2001-02	
A)		Rural	
1	Talukas	Number	15
2	Panchayat Samities	"	15
3	Grampanchayats	"	1389
4	Villages (As per 2001 Census)	"	1931
4.1	Un-Inhabited Villages	"	10
4.2	Inhabited Villages	"	1921



B)		Urban	
1	Municipal Corporation	"	2
2	Municipal Councils	"	8
3	Cantonment Board	"	1
4	Urban towns	"	18
3		Population - 2001	
3.1	Rural Population	In thousand	3050
3.2	Urban Population	"	1937
3.3	Total Population	"	4987
3.4	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total Population 1991	Percent	8.49
3.5	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to total population - 1991	"	24.18
3.6	Males	In thousand	2592
3.7	Females	"	2396
3.8	Sex ratio	Females per thousand males	924
3.9	Population density	Population per Sq.Km.	321
3.10		Literacy Rate (2001)	
3.10.1	Total	Percent	74.20
3.10.2	Male	"	83.40
3.10.3	Female	"	64.20
4		Agriculture (Provisional) (2000- 2001)	
4.1	Geographical Area	Thousand Hectares	1563
4.2	Total forest area	"	321
4.3	Percentage of total forest area to total Geographical area	Percent	20.54
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Land not available for cultivation</b>	<b>Thousand Hectares</b>	<b>248</b>
4.5		Cropped area	
4.5.1	Net area sown	Thousand Hectares	809
4.5.2	Gross cropped area	"	865
4.6		Area irrigated	
4.6.1	Net area irrigated	Thousand Hectares	171
4.6.2	Total area irrigated	"	220
5		Animal Husbandry (Livestock Census 1997)	
5.1	Livestock	In thousand	2595
6		Co-operation 2001-02	
6.1	All types of co-operative Societies	Number	9873
6.2	Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Societies	"	819
6.3	Number of member of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies	In thousand	362
7		Irrigation (Irrigation projects completed by the end of 2001-02 and command area)	
7.1	Major Irrigation Project	Number	13
7.2	Medium Irrigation Project	"	8
7.3	Command area (Major and Medium Projects)	Thousand Hectares	623
7.4	Minor Irrigation Projects (State Sector)	Number	45





7.5	Command Area	Thousand Hectares	20
7.6	Area Irrigated by well water	"	161
8	Industry (End of 2001)		
8.1	Registered factories	Number	1378
8.2	Registered factories in working condition	"	1260
8.3	Co-operative sugar factories	"	5
8.4	Production of Co-operative sugar factories	Thousand Mt. tonnes	224
8.5	Cotton Mills	Number	1
9	Electricity (31.3.2002)		
9.1	Village electrified	Number	1931
9.2	Pump sets energised	In thousand	203
10	Public Health Service 2001-02		
10.1	Hospitals	Number	60
10.2	Dispensaries	"	113
10.3	Primary Health Centres	"	103
10.4	Primary Health Units	"	7
11	Education		
11.1	Primary Schools	Number	3322
11.2	Enrollment	In thousand	592
11.3	Teachers in Primary Schools	"	15
11.4	Number of student per teacher	Number	39
<b>12</b>	<b>Technical and Vocational Education (2001-2002)</b>		
12.1	Industrial Training Institutes	Number	45
12.1.1	Government Industrial Training Institutes	"	14
12.1.2	Non-Government Industrial Training Institutes	"	31
12.2	Intake capacity of the Government and Non-Government Industrial Training Institutes	"	5812
12.3	Degree level technical Institutes	"	N.A.
12.4	Their intake capacity for the first year	"	N.A.
12.5	Diploma level Technical Institutes	"	N.A.
12.6	Their intake capacity for the first year	"	N.A.
12.7	Vocational Education Institutes	"	N.A.
12.8	Their intake capacity	"	N.A.
13	Transport and Communication (Up to 31st March, 2002)		
13.1	Village linked with roads		
13.1.1	Perennial	Number	N.A.
13.1.2	Seasonal	"	1266
13.2	Total Road length(surfaced)	Km.	13899
13.3	National Highways	"	236
13.4	State Highways	"	1727
13.5	Major District Roads	"	2285
13.6	Other District Roads	"	2361
13.7	Village Roads	"	7290
14	Integrated Rural Development Programmed		
14.1	Families below poverty line	In Lakh	2.11



	(Survey 1998-99)		
15		Welfare Scheme	
15.1	Adivasi Ashram Schools 2001-02	Number	64
16		Civil Supply 2001-2002	
16.1	Fair Price Shops	Number	2318

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