



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
MAHARASHTRA REGIONAL BRANCH

**Project Report**  
**DOCUMENTING GOVERNANCE**  
IN  
**NANDED DISTRICT**

JUNE 2023

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## **FOREWORD**

*A meeting of Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, was held on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2022. In this meeting it was decided that the Regional Branches would select one District in their respective State for Documenting District Governance in India. Accordingly, Maharashtra Regional Branch (IIPA/MRB) selected Nanded District for study and Documenting District Governance/progress made since Independence.*

*It is matter of tremendous satisfaction that the study and Documentation of District Governance in Nanded has produced an excellent compilation of highest quality. This was possible because of team-work led by District Collector of Nanded Shri Abhijit Raut, IAS; Smt. Varsha Thakur, IAS, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad Nanded; Smt. Devyani Yadav, IAS, Assistant Collector, Nanded; Shri Abhishek Umap, CM Fellow at Nanded; Prof. Dr. Pradeep Londhe, Nanded, the Coordinator of this project. Photographer Shri Vijay Hokarne of Nanded provided excellent photos. A detailed list of all those who contributed to this study is placed separately at Annexure I.*

*The Nanded District Documentation Project is divided into three parts:-*

*Part I covers the History, Society, Geography, Geology, folklores and culture of the District. It brings out the little-known stories from historical records and archives. Part II describes the Governance and Development Indicators, Institutions, Structures, Systems, Agencies and how they have undergone a change during last 75 years. It covers Agriculture, Water Resources, Health, Nutrition, Education, Industry, Social Welfare, Financial inclusion, Infrastructure, E-Governance, delivery of public services and other indicators. Part III proposes a Roadmap for the future development of Nanded District. It proposes a Roadmap for all important sectors of development. Most important is that Part III describes the way forward- how Nanded District can unlock opportunities and overcome challenges. A detailed sector wise SWOT analysis of Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats has been carried out and is placed at Annexure E.*

*The study has found that Nanded District has made tremendous progress in the fields of Education, Health, Tourism, Infrastructure, Connectivity, Agriculture, Water Resources but Industrial Development needs to be accelerated. It concludes that Nanded District has immense potential for sustainable development and economic growth. By focusing on key areas such as industries, agriculture, healthcare, tourism, education, Nanded can pave the way for a*

*prosperous future. Nanded can thrive as a model district, offering opportunities for its residents and becoming an example of sustainable development, the study concludes.*

*This study has been a great learning experience for everyone. Although I had worked as Collector Nanded from 1987-1990 and my colleague Dr. Vijay Satbir Singh had worked as CEO, Zilla Parishad, Nanded, both of us learnt a great deal and updated our knowledge of the district by conducting several review meetings to monitor the progress. Similar sentiments have been expressed by the District Officers. I wish to place on record my highest appreciation and gratitude to IIPA, New Delhi, for having given this Project to all Regional Branches. The Concept Note for this Project circulated by Prof. Dr. Suresh Misra of IIPA provided excellent framework and guidance. I have no doubt that this document will provide useful guidance for development of Nanded District. It will become a permanent Blue-Print to be updated periodically. Nanded District Documentation Report will serve as model for other Districts.*

**(Swadheen S Kshatriya)**  
**IAS (Retd.)**  
Hon. Chairman, IIPA/MRB &  
Former Chief Secretary of Maharashtra.

# Table of Contents

<b>PART I. DISTRICT BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. HISTORY .....	7
a. JOURNEY FROM NAND TO NANDED .....	8
b. SATAVAHANS TO NIZAMS .....	10
c. THE SPIRITUAL HISTORY .....	13
d. FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND INDEPENDENCE .....	16
e. POST-INDEPENDENCE AND MODERN NANDED .....	20
B. SOCIETY .....	22
C. GEOGRAPHY .....	25
D. GEOLOGY .....	28
E. FOLKLORES AND CULTURE .....	29
a. MUSIC CULTURE .....	33
b. ARTS AND CRAFTS .....	35
c. FESTIVALS AND FAIRS IN NANDED .....	38
<b>PART II. GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>42</b>
A. AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES .....	43
B. HEALTH AND NUTRITION .....	50
C. EDUCATION .....	60
D. INDUSTRY.....	73
E. SOCIAL WELFARE.....	84
F. FINANCIAL INCLUSION .....	91
G. LAW AND ORDER .....	101
H. DISASTER MANAGEMENT .....	104
I. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE .....	111
J. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION .....	120
K. Data Driven Decision Making.....	124
L. CITIZEN CENTRIC ADMINISTRATION.....	130
a. Right to Information.....	130
b. Right to Services.....	130
c. Governance at your doorstep (Shashan Aplya Dari) .....	131
<b>PART III: PROPOSED ROADMAP FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>134</b>
INTRODUCTION.....	135
A. NANDED - DISTRICT OVERVIEW .....	141
B. AGRICULTURE .....	143

C. WATER RESOURCES .....	147
D. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY .....	149
E. COOPERATIVES.....	152
F. HEALTH.....	155
G. EDUCATION .....	157
H. SOCIAL WELFARE .....	159
I. INDUSTRY .....	162
J. TOURISM.....	165
K. INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY .....	168
L. POWER .....	171
M. URBAN GOVERNANCE .....	173
N. RURAL DEVELOPMENT .....	175
O. LAND MANAGEMENT .....	179
P. NEW AVENUES IN GOVERNANCE.....	181
a. E-Governance and Digital Administration.....	181
b. Citizen Centric Governance and Grievance Redressal .....	183
Q. WAY FORWARD FOR NANDED DISTRICT: UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES AND OVERCOMING CHALLENGES .....	187
<b>PART IV: ANNEXURES.....</b>	<b>191</b>
A. CONCEPT NOTE BY IIPA.....	192
B. NANDED DISTRICT MAP .....	201
C. NANDED - DISTRICT OVERVIEW .....	202
D. DISTRICT FACT SHEET .....	204
a. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NANDED.....	204
b. ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NANDED .....	208
c. ESG PROFILE OF NANDED.....	209
E. SWOT ANALYSIS: Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis. ....	210
F. WAY FORWARD .....	230
a. OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFIED FOR NANDED.....	230
b. THREATS TO BE MITIGATED TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM GROWTH POTENTIAL .....	232
G. ABBREVIATIONS.....	234
H. REFERENCES.....	235
I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	236



**PART I. DISTRICT BACKGROUND**

NANDED DISTRICT



### A. HISTORY

Nanded district, nestled in the heart of Maharashtra, India, boasts a history that echoes through the ages. From ancient civilizations to empires, from spiritual significance to cultural exchanges, the historical importance of Nanded is undeniable. Its strategic location and religious prominence have shaped its destiny and contributed to its vibrant heritage.

Throughout history, Nanded has witnessed the rise and fall of mighty dynasties, the flow of trade routes, and the convergence of diverse cultures. It has been a melting pot of civilizations, leaving behind a legacy that is etched in its monuments, traditions, and people.

The district holds special religious significance, being home to the abode of the goddess Renuka, mother of Parshuram, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu at Mahoor, and the sacred Takht Sachkhand Shri Hazur Sahib Gurudwara, a spiritual center of Sikhism. This draws countless devotees and adds to the historical and cultural fabric of Nanded.

Beyond its religious prominence, Nanded played a role in the freedom struggle of India, with notable leaders leaving their mark on the district's history. The region's past is a tapestry of valor, resilience, and the pursuit of independence.

Exploring the history of Nanded opens a gateway to understanding the region's rich cultural heritage, architectural marvels, and archaeological treasures. It unveils the stories of the people who shaped the district and offers insights into its socio-cultural evolution.

Preserving and appreciating the history of Nanded is essential to honor the contributions of our ancestors, celebrate our cultural roots, and build a brighter future. By delving into the annals of the past, we gain a deeper connection to the district, fostering a sense of pride and appreciation for its historical legacy.

Embark on a journey through time as we unravel the tales of Nanded's past. From the architectural wonders that stand as testaments to its history to the cultural traditions that have been passed down through generations, the historical significance of Nanded sets the stage for a captivating exploration of its heritage.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### a. JOURNEY FROM NAND TO NANDED

Nanded, a district nestled in the state of Maharashtra, holds a captivating historical legacy that spans across the ages. With evidence of human settlements dating back to the Stone Age, the region has witnessed the ebb and flow of empires, the fusion of diverse cultures, and the evolution of religious traditions. Its heritage stretches back centuries, gracefully situated on the banks of the revered Godavari River.



**Kaleshwar Temple On The Bank Of Godavari River, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

The origin of the name "Nanded" can be traced back to the term "Nanda tat," which is of ancient Sanskrit origin. "Nanda tat" translates to "Nanda border" in English. During the 7th century BC, this term described the boundaries of the Magadha kingdom, an ancient Indian kingdom located in present-day Bihar. From a copper plate inscription found at Washim, a town approximately 150 kilometers north of Nanded, archaeologists deduce the city was formerly known as Nanditaṭa

According to Hindu mythology, Nanded's name is also associated with the presence of Lord Shiva's sacred vehicle, Nandi, the bull. It is believed that Nandi performed penance in the region, leading to the name "Nanded." Additionally, another legend states that a group of rishis, known as Nand, performed penance in the area, further attributing the name "Nanded" to the district.

The historical treatise written by Mhiambhatta over 700 years ago mentions this ancient district, including the presence of an idol of Lord Narsimha found in Nandi tat or Nanded. This idol still exists among the historical remnants of the region, affirming the district's antiquity.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Also Nanded is mentioned in the epic Mahabharata as a place where Bharat's maternal grandparents resided.

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## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### b. SATAVAHANS TO NIZAMS

Throughout its rich history, Nanded has been under the rule of various significant rulers, each leaving their mark on the district's cultural tapestry. The Satavahanas, an ancient Indian dynasty, ruled over Nanded during the 1st century AD, contributing to its architectural and cultural development. Following the Satavahanas, the Chalukyas of Nanded played a pivotal role in shaping the region's history. During the medieval period, the Mughal Empire exerted its influence over Nanded, leaving a lasting impact. During the 18th century, Nanded came under the control of the Maratha Empire, with the Peshwas exercising their influence over the region. However, in 1760, Nanded witnessed a momentous battle between the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad, resulting in the victory of the latter.

Nanded district is adorned with three magnificent forts that have played crucial roles in its rich history. Nanded Fort, Kandhar Fort, and Mahur Fort stand as formidable symbols of the region's historical significance and contribute to its cultural heritage.



**Nanded Fort, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

**Nanded Fort** carries the weight of history within its ancient walls, standing as a witness to the ebb and flow of power and the struggles of mighty rulers. Believed to have been built by the Yadavas of Devgiri, its foundations date back to a time when kingdoms sought to establish their dominance. In 1318, the fort fell into the hands of the formidable Muhammad bin Tughlaq, marking a turning point in its history. Bahamani took over in 1358, leaving his mark

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

on the fort's architecture. A local Gond chief briefly held Nanded and Mahur in 1398, but Bahamani reclaimed it in 1428. Shah of Ahmadnagar triumphed over Alauddin Imad Shah of Berar in 1527. A fierce battle ensued in 1602 between Malik Ambar and Khan Khanan of the Mughal Empire, resulting in Malik Ambar's victory. In 1617, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan conquered the Ahmednagar rulers and gained control. Chatrapati Shivaji gained control of Aurangabad and Berar, including Nanded, in 1670. Nanded Fort experienced alternating periods of Mughal and Nizam of Hyderabad rule until the annexation of Hyderabad to India in 1948, marking the end of its historical era.

**Mahur Fort**, holds a rich tapestry of history, architecture, and religious significance. Constructed by the Yadavas of Devagiri, it witnessed the rise and fall of various dynasties and powers over the centuries. Perched atop a tabletop mountain, Mahur Fort is characterized by its fortification walls that stretch across two adjoining hills, creating a formidable defense. The fort's significance is amplified by its association with different rulers and empires. It witnessed the rule of the Bahamanis, Gonds, Nizams, Imads, and Mughals, each leaving their imprints on its history. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, also briefly held control over the fort, further enhancing its historical stature.



**Fort Of Mahur, in Nanded District**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

**Kandhar Fort**, situated on the banks of the Manyad River amidst hills, holds a significant historical legacy. It was the second capital of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty in the tenth century, known then as Kandharpur. The region witnessed a multicultural settlement, encompassing Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain influences. Throughout history, Kandhar and its district came under the rule of various dynasties, including the Rashtrakutas, Kakatiyas, Yadavas, Delhi Sultanate, Bahamani Empire, Nizam shahs of Ahmednagar, and the Nizams of Hyderabad.

The fort, built by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III, stands as a testament to the architectural prowess of its time. Over the years, subsequent dynasties left their marks, resulting in a blend of styles. Notable features include a Yadava stepwell and a Persian inscription from the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. The fort's strategic design and multi-layered defense system ensured its continued occupation until the 1840s.



**Fort of Kandhar, in Nanded District**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### c. THE SPIRITUAL HISTORY

Nanded, has a deep-rooted spiritual history that has shaped its identity and attracted countless pilgrims and devotees over the centuries. The district's spiritual significance lies in its association with multiple religions and the presence of sacred sites that hold immense reverence and draw people seeking solace, enlightenment, and divine blessings.

The spiritual history of Nanded is not limited to specific religious traditions. The district embodies a spirit of inclusivity and welcomes seekers from diverse faiths and beliefs. It is a testament to the harmonious coexistence of different religions and the shared reverence for spiritual experiences.

The spiritual history of Nanded goes beyond the physical structures and rituals. It encompasses the intangible essence of faith, devotion, and the spiritual awakening experienced by those who visit these sacred sites. The serene ambiance, the melodic chants, and the collective prayers create an atmosphere of tranquility and contemplation, enabling individuals to connect with their inner selves and seek spiritual nourishment.

#### i. The Renuka Mata of Mahurgad



**Renuka Mata Mandir, Mahurgad, Mahur.**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

The Renuka Devi Temple in Mahur, holds great significance as a revered pilgrimage site. It is believed to be one of the Shaktipeeths (seats of divine power) in Maharashtra. Situated on a picturesque hilltop, the temple is dedicated to Goddess Renuka, the mother of Parshuram, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. The temple, believed to have been constructed around eight or

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

nine hundred years ago by a Yadava king of Devgiri. It stands as a testament to the architectural brilliance of that era. Legend has it that Renuka was the wife of the sage Jamadagni, and her story is intertwined with the divine Kamadhenu, a wish-fulfilling cow. When a king attempted to seize the Kamadhenu, a skirmish ensued, resulting in the sage's death and Renuka's injuries. The son of Jamadagni, Parshuram, sought revenge and defeated the king multiple times. In the aftermath, Parshuram brought his parents' mortal remains to Mahur, where he cremated his father. As per divine guidance, he was warned not to look back as his mother emerged from the earth. In a moment of curiosity, he glanced back, resulting in the upper part of the deity's face being formed.

The temple of Renuka Devi is adorned with exquisite gold ornaments, including earrings, garlands, and a nose-ring, adding to its divine allure. The Renuka Devi Temple in Mahur stands as a spiritual sanctuary, steeped in mythological significance and architectural splendor. It beckons devotees to seek the blessings of Goddess Renuka, immerse themselves in divine devotion, and marvel at the rich history and traditions that surround this sacred site.

### ii. Takht Shri Hazur Sahib



**Takht Shri Hazur Sahib, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

In the 17th century, at the time of Emperor Bahadur Shahs' march towards the south via Rajputana, Guru Gobind Singh accompanied him with his own disciples and followers. Crossing the Tapti in mid June and Ban Gariga on 13 August, the two camps arrived at Nanded towards the end of August 1708. Bahadur Shah, after a brief halt, crossed the Godavari and

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

proceeded on to Golkonda, but the Guru stayed behind at Nanded. At Takht Shri Hazur Sahib, he established Sikh temporal authority, proclaimed himself as the last living Guru, the tenth Sikh Guru and affirmed the eternal leadership of the Guru Granth Sahib, the sacred text.

In 1835, Maharaja Ranjit Singh commissioned the construction of a grand gurdwara in Nanded, with the generous support of Sikander Jah, the third Nizam of Hyderabad. The gurdwara was built on the hallowed grounds of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's cremation site, and it stands today as the revered Hazur Sahib, a testament to the profound influence of the Guru and a cherished place of worship for Sikhs worldwide.

### iii. Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin Khandari Dargah

**Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin Khandari Dargah, Kandhar** stands as a revered spiritual sanctuary, paying homage to the eminent Islamic luminary, Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin, also known as Ghulam Rifaai. Born in 1164 Hijri in Khandar, he embarked on a journey of profound spiritual growth. After a transformative pilgrimage to Hajj, he returned to Khandar and established a Khankhwa, where he imparted his teachings and guided followers on the path of true Islamic devotion. His emphasis on humility, love for Allah, and service to humanity attracted a devoted following. Upon his passing in 1241 Hijri, Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin was laid to rest in Khandar, and his resting place became the Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin Khandari Dargah. The Dargah stands as a sacred site, drawing devotees seeking spiritual solace and guidance. Nawab Shamsul Amra later erected a magnificent dome over the burial site, elevating its prominence.



**Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin Khandari Dargah, Kandhar**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)



### d. FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND INDEPENDENCE

The freedom struggle and the quest for independence had a significant impact on Nanded, contributing to the larger movement for freedom in India. The district actively participated in various aspects of the struggle, leaving an indelible mark on its history.

The people of Nanded actively participated in boycott movements, non-cooperation movements, and satyagrahas, demonstrating their unwavering commitment to attaining freedom and self-rule. They endured sacrifices, imprisonment, and hardships in their quest for independence.

#### i. Marathwada Mukti Sangram

India gained independence from British rule on August 15, 1947. However, at that time, Nanded was still a part of the princely state of Hyderabad. The ruler of Hyderabad, Osman Ali Khan, decided to remain independent. He also appealed to the United Nations that his princely state, which included current Marathwada and Telangana regions, be granted statehood. This sparked a rebellion in the State. During the revolt Marathwada saw major uprisings against the Razakars.



**Monument Of Marathwada Freedom Fighter Martyrs, Nanded.**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

The main leaders of the revolt were Swami Ramanand Tirth, Govindbhai Shroff, Vijayendra Kabra and Ramanbhai Parikh and P H Patwardhan. Bhirji Shinde was martyred at Aajegaon in the fight against Nizam. Digambarrao Bindu, Ravinarayana Reddy, Devisingh Chauhan, Bhausahab Vaishmpayan, Shankarsingh Naik, Babasaheb Paranjape and Mohanappa Somnathpurkar and other joined the movement latter.

It was only after the military operation known as Operation Polo, which took place from September 13 to 18, 1948, that Nanded gained its independence. Operation Polo was launched by the Indian government to integrate Hyderabad into the newly formed Indian Union and avoid further fragmentation. As a result of this military action, the Razakars, who were supporting the independence of Hyderabad, were defeated. The operation lasted for five days, and by the end of it, Hyderabad was annexed by India.

On September 17, 1948, Nanded, previously a part of the princely state of Hyderabad, finally obtained its independence. It was separated from Hyderabad and integrated into the Indian Union as a distinct region. This marked a significant moment in Nanded's history, as it transitioned from being a part of a princely state to becoming an integral part of independent India.

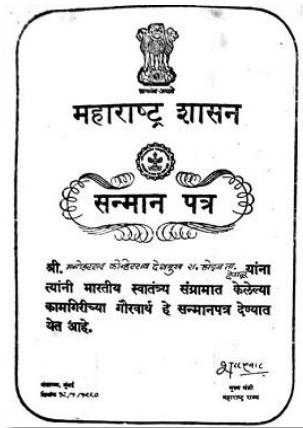


**Operation Polo in Action**  
(Photograph from District Archives)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### ii. Freedom-fighters

Even after India gained independence on August 15, 1947, Marathwada continued to suffer under the oppressive rule of the Nizam and the Razakars, and the people anxiously awaited their liberation. Nanded, under the oppressive rule of the Nizam regime, witnessed brutal treatment of its people, leading to growing anger and a desire for liberation. In response, numerous freedom fighters emerged, actively participating in various events and movements to overthrow the Nizam.



**Certificate Of Honor By Maharashtra Government To Freedom Fighter**  
(From amritmahotsav.nic.in)

One significant event in Nanded's freedom struggle was the 'Vande Mataram' Andolan, which reached its peak as the people rallied against the Nizam regime. In August 1947, the Zenda Incident, also known as the Zenda event, took place in Nanded, during which a tricolor flag was hoisted atop the Nanded Convention Bureau by young activists. The Marathwada Liberation war witnessed Operation Umri Bank, a turning point that weakened the Nizam's stronghold and the Razakars.

Numerous fighters in Nanded played vital roles in the freedom struggle, serving as messengers, providers of food and shelter, gatherers of information, suppliers of weapons, and fundraisers. Notable freedom fighters from various parts of the Nanded district include Suryabhan Gangaram Sarje Patil, Narayanrao Dhankikar, Narayanrao Vishwanath Baradkar, Abasaheb Dattrao Lahankar Deshmukh, Digambar Govindrao Bindu, Digambar Devidasrao Uttarwar, Digambar Kishan Bidwai, Gangadharrao Mohiniraj Gajare, Lalsingh Ratansingh

## **DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED**

Gadiwale, Shantabai Joshi, Sidram Babanna Basapure, Srirampant Sadashivrao Pathak, and Gangaram Ramanna Emekar, among others.

These brave individuals from Nanded played a crucial role in the struggle for freedom, dedicating themselves to the cause and contributing in various ways to the fight against oppression. Their efforts and sacrifices continue to be remembered and celebrated as a testament to the indomitable spirit of Nanded's freedom fighters.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### e. POST-INDEPENDENCE AND MODERN NANDED

Since gaining independence, Nanded has undergone significant progress and transformation, emerging as a modern district with advancements across various sectors. The district has witnessed remarkable developments in infrastructure, education, healthcare, industry, and overall socio-economic growth.

Infrastructure has been a major focus, with the expansion and enhancement of road networks, bridges, and transportation facilities. These improvements have bolstered connectivity within the district and beyond, facilitating trade, commerce, and tourism.

The education sector has experienced substantial growth, with the establishment of numerous schools, colleges, and educational institutions. Efforts have been made to provide quality education and promote skill development, empowering the youth for a brighter future.

Healthcare services have seen significant advancements, with the establishment of hospitals, medical colleges, and specialized healthcare centers. Access to quality medical facilities has improved, leading to better healthcare outcomes for the residents of Nanded.

Industrial development has also been a key focus, attracting investments and nurturing the growth of various industries. Initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and create a conducive business environment have generated employment opportunities and contributed to the economic prosperity of the district.

Nanded has embraced environmental conservation and sustainable practices, emphasizing initiatives for renewable energy, waste management, and preserving natural resources. These efforts aim to create a greener and more sustainable future for the district.

The preservation and promotion of cultural heritage and traditions remain integral to modern Nanded. The district's historical sites, religious landmarks, and vibrant festivals attract tourists, offering glimpses into its rich cultural tapestry and glorious past.

Digitalization has played a crucial role in modernizing Nanded, with the adoption of technology to enhance governance, public services, and connectivity. E-governance initiatives have streamlined administrative processes, improving efficiency and transparency.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

In conclusion, post-independence Nanded has emerged as a dynamic and progressive district, embracing modernity while preserving its cultural roots. With continued efforts towards holistic development, Nanded strives to provide its residents with a high standard of living, ample growth opportunities, and a promising future.



**Bird Eye View Of River Godavri in Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### B. SOCIETY

Nanded has thrived as a melting pot of cultures, attracting people from different backgrounds, religions, and ethnicities. With a strong emphasis on communal harmony, the district embraces diversity and encourages coexistence.

Nanded's social structure is characterized by a harmonious coexistence of various communities, each contributing to the district's cultural mosaic. The society is predominantly influenced by traditional values, and kinship ties play a significant role in shaping social interactions. Festivals like Diwali, Eid, Gurpurab, and Ganesh Chaturthi are celebrated with great enthusiasm, transcending religious and cultural boundaries.

Language diversity is evident in Nanded, with Marathi being the primary language spoken by most residents. Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Lambadi, and Telugu are also spoken by significant portions of the population. The tribal language Gondi is mainly spoken in Mahur and Kinwat talukas. The unique versions of Marathi and Urdu spoken in Nanded are influenced by the history and cultural heritage.

Nanded is renowned for its religious diversity, with followers of various faiths coexisting and contributing to the district's multicultural fabric. Renuka Mata of Mahurgad is prominent religious figure in Nanded. The temple dedicated to Renuka Mata, located in Mahur, attracts devotees from different backgrounds who come to pay their respects and seek blessings. Takht Sri Hazur Sahib, one of the holiest Sikh shrines, draws a significant Sikh population to Nanded.

Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin Khandari Dargah, Kandhar stands as a revered spiritual sanctuary, paying homage to the eminent Islamic luminary Hazrat Shah Rafiuddin. Alongside Sikhism, the district is home to sizable Hindu, Muslim, and Jain communities. Temples, mosques, and dargahs symbolize Nanded's religious tolerance, where people from diverse faiths live side by side, respecting each other's beliefs.

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping the society of Nanded. The district boasts a multitude of educational institutions, encompassing schools, colleges, and universities, which foster intellectual growth and critical thinking among students. Nanded district is home to a remarkable 504 high schools, providing secondary and senior secondary education to



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

students. Additionally, the district features esteemed educational establishments such as the Government Polytechnic, Government Aided Engineering College (Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology), and Government Medical College. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU) in Nanded holds an esteemed position, with 129 college affiliations. This university serves as a hub of knowledge, offering diverse academic programs and contributing to the intellectual development of the region. Libraries and research centers within Nanded contribute significantly to the preservation of cultural heritage and facilitate intellectual discourse by providing access to a wealth of information and resources.



**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

Nanded is witnessing a growing emphasis on women's empowerment and gender equality, with women actively participating and making significant contributions in various fields. They are excelling in education, healthcare, business, and politics, becoming role models and inspiring future generations. Social initiatives and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Nanded play a crucial role in addressing social issues and promoting welfare. Through their efforts, they contribute to the overall well-being and development of society, fostering inclusivity and social justice.

While Nanded embraces progress and modernity, it also values and preserves its rich cultural heritage. The district is witnessing a transition from joint family structures to more nuclear-



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

type family setups, reflecting the changing dynamics of society. Despite these changes, Nanded remains united through shared values and a deep sense of community.

Nanded's commitment to women's empowerment, social initiatives, and cultural preservation showcases its dedication to creating a more equitable and inclusive society. As the district continues to evolve, it strives to build a future that upholds the principles of diversity, unity, and the collective well-being of its residents.

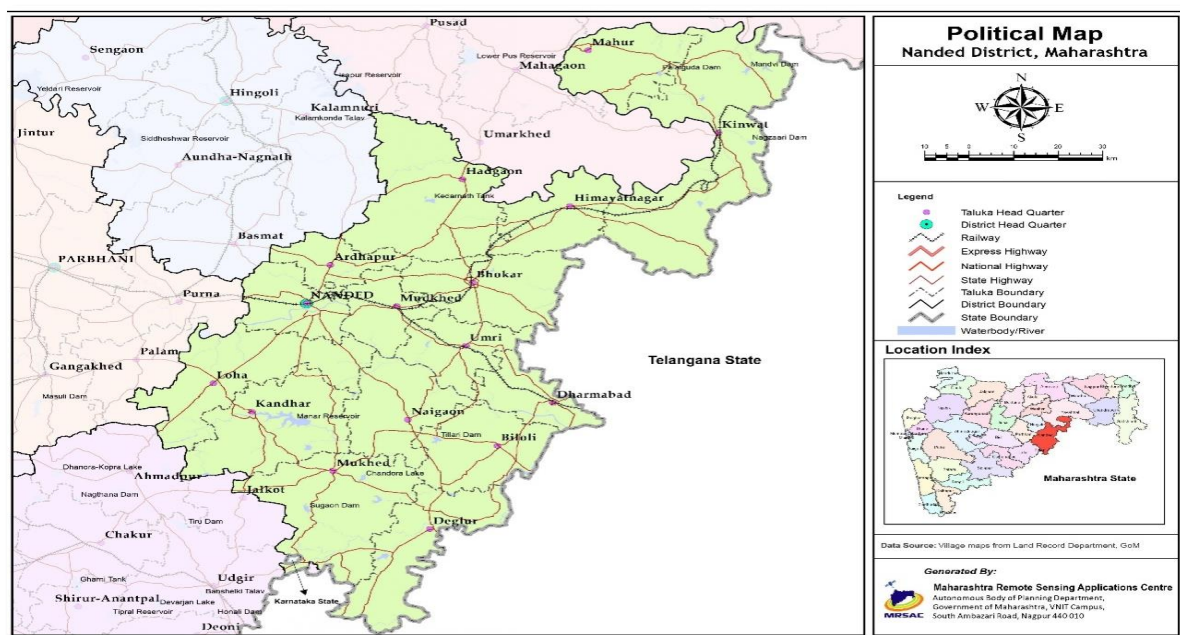


**Women Getting Ready to Vote, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

# DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

## C. GEOGRAPHY

The geography of Nanded presents a captivating blend of natural beauty, cultural heritage, and economic opportunities. From the serene Godavari River to the fertile plains and the diverse flora and fauna, Nanded's geography provides a nurturing environment for its residents. The impact of the physical features on the district's culture, economy, and religious significance cannot be overstated. Nanded is blessed with a diverse geographical landscape that combines natural beauty with cultural significance. It is surrounded by lush green fields, rolling hills, and picturesque landscapes. According to the 2011 census, the district has a population of 3,361,292 of which 27.19% is urban. The district has a population density of 319 inhabitants per square kilometres.



Map Of Nanded District

### Physical Features:

Nanded is located at an average elevation of 360 meters above sea level and covers an area of approximately 10,332 square kilometres. The District lies in the eastern part of Maharashtra state as well as the eastern portion of Marathwada region. Administration wise it has been placed in the Aurangabad Division of Maharashtra. The district is situated on the Deccan Plateau, characterized by undulating terrain and volcanic rock formations. The soil

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

here is mostly formed from igneous rocks and is black, medium black, shallow and calcareous type having different depths and profiles.

The area presents undulating topography with uneven hills, plateau, gentle slopes and valley planes. Physio-graphically, the district can be divided into 2 major parts, the hilly region on the North and North East and low-lying area on the banks of the rivers Godavari, Manjra, Manyad, Penganga.

The Godavari River also known as Dakshinganga, flows through Nanded, adding to the district's scenic beauty and providing a vital water resource. The fertile plains surrounding the Godavari River are ideal for agriculture, and the region is known for its production of cotton, soybeans, sugarcane, and pulses. The presence of the river and the availability of water for irrigation contribute to the agricultural prosperity of the region, supporting the livelihoods of the local population.

Nanded district borders Latur district, Parbhani district and Hingoli district to the west and Yavatmal district to the north. The district is bordered by the Nizamabad, Kamareddy, Nirmal and Adilabad districts of Telangana state to the east and Bidar district of Karnataka state to the south.

### **Climate:**

Nanded experiences a tropical savannah climate characterized by hot summers and mild winters. The summer season, which lasts from March to June, is hot and dry, with temperatures soaring above 40 degrees Celsius. The southwest monsoon, which arrives in June and lasts until September, brings relief from the scorching heat with moderate to heavy rainfall. The winter season, from November to February, is mild and pleasant, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 25 degrees Celsius. The monsoon rains are crucial for agriculture and contribute to the overall fertility of the region. The rivers and reservoirs fill up during this season, ensuring a consistent water supply for irrigation purposes. However, excessive rainfall sometimes leads to flooding, causing temporary disruptions and challenges for the residents.

### **Flora and Fauna:**

The geography of Nanded supports a rich and diverse ecosystem, characterized by a variety of flora and fauna. The region is home to a mix of deciduous forests, grasslands, and agricultural fields. The forests are dominated by species such as teak, neem, banyan,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

tamarind, and mango trees, providing shade and shelter for numerous bird species and smaller animals.



**The Forest Of Kinwat**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

The Godavari River and its tributaries host a wide array of aquatic life, including various fish species and freshwater turtles. The riverbanks are often inhabited by migratory birds during the winter months, making Nanded a birdwatcher's paradise. The region also supports wildlife such as jackals, mongoose, and various reptiles and amphibians.

### **Impact on Culture and Economy:**

The geography of Nanded has played a significant role in shaping the district culture and economy. The fertile agricultural lands surrounding Nanded have been instrumental in sustaining the region's economy. Agriculture remains a primary occupation for a significant portion of the population, contributing to the district's food production and overall economic growth. The region's agricultural produce is not only consumed locally but also contributes to the state's and country's agricultural exports.

The geographical location of Nanded, with its proximity to major urban centers and transportation routes, has also influenced its economic development. The district serves as a hub for trade and commerce, attracting businesses and industries. The transportation network, including railways and roadways, facilitates the movement of goods and people, connecting Nanded to other parts of Maharashtra and beyond.

### D. GEOLOGY

The geology of the Nanded district is a fascinating amalgamation of geological formations that span millions of years. The region's geological history has shaped its landscape, soil composition, and natural resources.

The Nanded district is predominantly located on the **Deccan Plateau**, which is composed of volcanic rock formations from the Deccan Traps. These rock formations were created approximately 65 million years ago during the Late Cretaceous and Early Palaeogene periods due to massive volcanic activity.

The **Deccan Traps** are one of the largest volcanic features on Earth, covering a significant portion of western India. The volcanic eruptions that occurred millions of years ago resulted in the deposition of basaltic lava flows, forming extensive layers of solidified volcanic rock. The Deccan Traps in the Nanded district are primarily composed of basaltic and vesicular basalt formations.

**Basalt**, a type of igneous rock, is the dominant rock type found in the Nanded district. Basaltic lava flows, with their characteristic dark-colored, fine-grained texture, are widespread in the region. These lava flows, stacked upon one another, form the hilly terrain and plateaus that are characteristic of the Deccan Plateau.

The Nanded district exhibits various **geological structures**, including fault lines and fissures. These structures are a result of tectonic movements and volcanic activity that occurred over millions of years. Fault lines are areas where rocks have fractured and displaced due to crustal movements, leading to the formation of valleys, ridges, and escarpments in the landscape.

Apart from volcanic formations, **alluvial deposits** are found in the Nanded district. These deposits consist of sediments, such as sand, silt, clay, and gravel, that have been transported and deposited by rivers, including the Godavari River. Alluvial deposits contribute to the fertility of the soil, making the region suitable for agriculture.

Minerals such as limestone, clay, quartz, and minor deposits of manganese ore and barytes have been identified in the region. These mineral resources contribute to the local economy and industrial development.



### E. FOLKLORES AND CULTURE

The culture of Nanded district holds a significant identity that surpasses its topography. The district has a rich tradition of poetry and literary connections, giving birth to renowned saintly poets like Vishnupant Sesa, Raguhunath Sesa, and Vaman Pandit. It has also been home to notable cultural figures in Marathi literature, including the popular poet Mr. W R Kant and the esteemed literary figure Mr. Narhar Ambadas Kurundkar. The artistic realm is further enhanced by the renowned painter, late Mr. Tryambak Vasekar, who hailed from Nanded.



**Poetry Recitation During A Cultural Festival At Nanded Mahanagarpalika**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

The district has hosted various literary meets and artistic conferences, such as the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan and Marathi Natya Sammelan, contributing to the vibrant cultural landscape. Moreover, Nanded has emerged as a center for Sanskrit education, further enriching its cultural and intellectual fabric.

Nanded's dance and drama culture deeply reflects its heritage and traditions. The region showcases a captivating fusion of music, dance, and drama in its popular dance forms. These dances are often accompanied by songs that narrate spiritual stories, historical fables, real-life incidents of prominent rulers, or important chapters from epic tales. Local dance forms

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

like Povadas, Bharuds, Lavni, and Gondhals are emblematic of Nanded's unique cultural expression.

### **Lavni:**

Lavni as a dance form is a perfect blend of traditional dance with song that is performed with the help of an instrument called Dholaki, which looks similar to drum. This dance is performed with great rhythm with appropriate steps to suit the tempo of the song and the music produced by the Dholaki. This dance is performed with a lot of energetic movements and is one of the signature dance forms of Maharashtra.



**Lavni Performance At Malegaon Yatra, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Powada:

Powada is a type of folk art originating from the state of Maharashtra. They are usually ballads sung for heroes of the past like Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his companions. These songs narrate the events of his glorious past and his heroic deeds. The main storyteller is known as Shahir who plays the tambourine to maintain the rhythm. The tempo is accelerated and controlled by the lead singer who is backed by others in the chorus. These Powadas remind the onlookers about the life of the great hero king who was responsible for the development.



**Powada Performance , Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### Dindi:

The Dindi is a folk dance which is performed usually during the day of Ekadashi that occurs in the month of Karthik. This is basically a religious dance form that has devotional songs associated with it. The dancers revolve in a circle, beating short sticks (dindis) to keep time with the chorus leader and a drummer in the middle. As the rhythm accelerates, the dancers form into two rows, stamp their right feet, bow, and advance with their left feet, making geometric formations. This devotional dance is often performed by the Varkaris.

### Kala:

Kala is yet another form of folk dance about Lord Krishna. This is performed by popular dancers on the occasion of the Gokul Janmashtami festival on most of the open grounds in Nanded. The kala dance features a pot symbolizing fecundity. A group of dancers forms a



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

double-tiered circle with other dancers on their shoulders. On top of this tier a man breaks the pot and splashes curds over the torsos of the dancers below. After this ceremonial opening, the dancers twirl sticks and swords in a feverish battle dance.

### a. MUSIC CULTURE

The people of Nanded exhibit a deep passion for music, evident in the district's vibrant music scene and the numerous events and festivals dedicated to musical expressions. With its religious significance, folk music and devotional songs hold a special place in the hearts of the residents. However, the music preferences in Nanded are diverse, encompassing various genres.

As a major center of Sikhism, Nanded embraces devotional music in the form of bhajans and kirtans. Kirtan performances are commonly held in gurdwaras and community gatherings, accompanied by traditional instruments like tabla, harmonium, and dilruba.

Nanded's historical connections with the Nizamshahi have led to a significant following of Sufi music in the district. Sufi shrines and dargahs are prominent venues for qawwali, a devotional form of music associated with Sufism.

Film music from the Hindi and Marathi film industries, also has a strong influence in Nanded. These songs are popular in social gatherings, celebrations, and cultural events. Additionally, due to the presence of Punjabi tourists, Punjabi music has gained popularity in certain areas of Nanded.

To nurture musical talent, Nanded has seen the growth of music schools and academies. These institutions provide training in various musical disciplines, including classical music, instrumental playing, and singing, giving aspiring musicians the opportunity to develop their skills and pursue their passion. The district's musical landscape reflects its cultural diversity and provides a platform for artists and music enthusiasts to come together and celebrate the power of melodies and rhythms.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED



**Folk Music Using Traditional Instruments, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)

### b. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Nanded, being a renowned religious destination, attracts visitors from all over the country, and the district's artisans showcase their skills through various handicrafts. The district is particularly famous for its wooden and metal crafts, reflecting the craftsmanship and creativity of the skilled artisans. Intricately carved wooden furniture, decorative items, and toys are crafted with precision, showcasing the rich heritage of Nanded's woodworking tradition. Metal crafts, predominantly made from brass and copper, encompass utensils, statues, and intricately designed jewelry, displaying the artistry and skill of the artisans.



**Women Making Traditional Handicrafts, Kinwat**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)

Traditional juttis, handcrafted and embellished shoes, are another notable craft in Nanded. These shoes are created using a variety of materials such as leather or fabric and are adorned with intricate embroidery, beads, sequins, and mirrors. The attention to detail and craftsmanship make these juttis unique and sought-after.

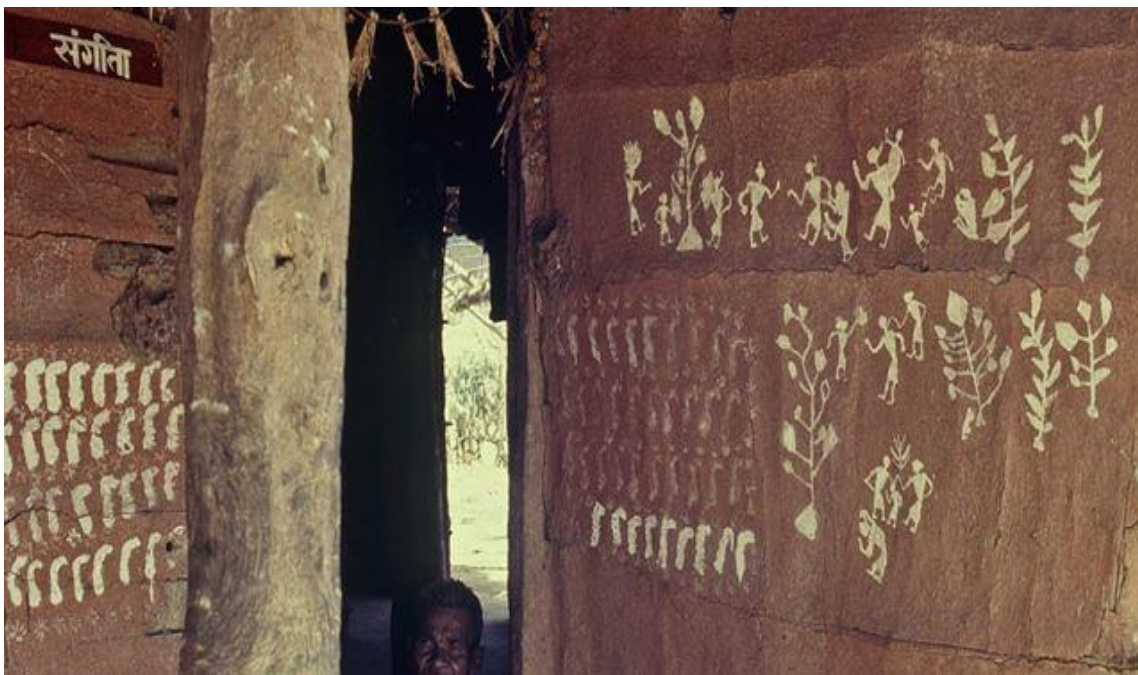
Phulkari embroidery, a traditional craft of Nanded, showcases the art of threadwork on fabric. Skilled artisans skillfully create vibrant floral patterns using colored threads, which are meticulously stitched onto shawls, dupattas (scarves), and other clothing items. The intricate designs and vibrant colors of phulkari embroidery are a visual delight, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of Nanded.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Additionally, Nanded is known for its silk and cotton-based handicrafts, such as Himroo and Mashru. Himroo is a luxurious fabric characterized by its intricate patterns and metallic threads, often used for weaving shawls, sarees, and other garments. Mashru, on the other hand, is a blend of silk and cotton, yielding a fabric known for its strength and vibrant colors.

### Warli Paintings

Exquisite Warli paintings, which are abundant in the Deccan region and have a history tracing back to the 10th century AD. These captivating artworks, primarily created by women, have gained international recognition for their depiction of real-life scenes rather than mythological figures. The paintings portray human figures, animals, and various activities such as hunting, harvesting, sowing, and dancing. Using a mud base, the artists employ a single color, white, with occasional accents of red or yellow dots to complement the drawings.



**Warli Painting, Kinwat, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

What makes Warli paintings unique is their use of natural materials, the artists make their paint by finely grinding rice powder. The paintings exhibit a rhythmic and loosely patterned style, often featuring Palghat, the god of marriage. This religious significance has led to the inclusion of Warli paintings in marriage ceremonies. With their simplicity, cultural significance, and distinctive materials, Warli paintings from Nanded hold a special place in the realm of art, serving as a testament to the region's rich heritage and creativity.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### **Bidriware or Bidri craft of Nanded:**

Bidri craft or Bidriware, a traditional art form that has been practiced in the district for ages. This meticulous craft involves casting, engraving, inlaying, and oxidizing. The metal object is shaped, intricate designs are etched, and fine silver wires are hammered into the patterns. The surface is then oxidized to create a black background, while the silver inlays retain their shining color. Bidriware is used to embellish a wide range of items, including jewellery boxes, kitchenware, bangles, vases, and artistic bowls. Its distinctive beauty and craftsmanship make it a prized art form in Nanded.



**Bidriware work by local Artisan**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### c. FESTIVALS AND FAIRS IN NANDED

Nanded hosts various festivals and fairs throughout the year, celebrating its cultural, religious, and social diversity. Here are some of the prominent festivals and fairs celebrated in Nanded:

**Guru-ta-Gaddi** : This is an important Sikh religious event held on every 3rd November. The event honors when the tenth and last Sikh Guru said that 'the next Guru would be the Holy Sikh Book' Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Gobind Singh, declared that Guru Granth Sahib from that moment would be the only Guru or the Guiding Force of the sikh community.



**Guru-ta-Gaddi, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

#### **Guru Nanak Jayanti:**

Guru Nanak Jayanti, also known as GURPURAB, is a significant Sikh festival celebrated with great enthusiasm in Nanded. It marks the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of Sikhism. The celebrations include Nagar Kirtan (procession), religious lectures, kirtan (devotional singing), and langar (community meal).

#### **MaghMela:**

MaghMela is a major religious fair held in Nanded during the Hindu month of Magh (January-February). Devotees gather at the banks of the sacred Godavari River to take a holy dip and seek blessings. The fair attracts pilgrims from different parts of Maharashtra and neighboring states.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### **Ganesh Chaturthi:**

Ganesh Chaturthi is a popular Hindu festival celebrated with great enthusiasm in Nanded. It marks the birth of Lord Ganesha, the elephant-headed deity. The festival involves the installation of Ganesha idols in homes and public pandals (temporary structures), followed by prayers, music, dance performances, and vibrant processions for visarjan (immersion) of the idols.



**Ganesh Procession, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### **Diwali:**

Diwali, the festival of lights, is celebrated joyously in Nanded like in many other parts of India. The district illuminates with diyas (oil lamps) and decorative lights. People exchange gifts, burst fireworks, and indulge in festive feasts. The festival signifies the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.

### **Holi:**

Holi, the festival of colors, is celebrated with zest and zeal in Nanded. People play with colored powders and water, sing and dance, and enjoy traditional sweets and snacks. The vibrant atmosphere of Holi brings people together in a spirit of joy and camaraderie.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

**Nanded Mahotsav:** Nanded Mahotsav is a cultural festival organized by the local administration. It showcases the region's art, music, dance, and handicrafts. The festival features performances by renowned artists, exhibitions, traditional games, and food stalls offering local delicacies.



**Artisan showcasing her art at Nanded Mahotsav**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### **Nanded International Film Festival**

Nanded also hosts the Nanded International Film Festival, which brings together filmmakers, actors, and film enthusiasts from across the globe. The festival screens a diverse range of films, including regional, national, and international cinema, and serves as a platform for dialogue and appreciation of the art of filmmaking.



**Inauguration Ceremony Of Nanded Film Festival, Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Malegaon Yatra

This is a popular fair held at the Malegaon village which is located at just 57 kms away from the district HQ. This is a huge animal fair that attracts many tourists from across the world who come to witness an array of animals available for sale here. This grand fair is held every year to honor God Khandoba.



**Malegaon Yatra, Nanded**  
(Photographs Shri Vijay Hokarne)

Apart from the fair at Malegaon, a huge fair is held to honor Goddess Renuka Devi during Dasara season. This fair is held at the Renuka Devi temple which is found on a hillock. Many devotees and tourists visit the city to take part in the big fair and to seek the blessing of Goddess Renuka Devi.



**PART II. GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT  
INDICATORS  
NANDED DISTRICT**



### A. AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES

The economy of the district is primarily dependent on agriculture, which contributes around 63% to the gross income. The district has a predominantly rural setting, with a rural area covering 10,236.7 square kilometers and an urban area of 291.3 square kilometers. The district is characterized as an agrarian district, and the agriculture sector relies heavily on monsoon.

The district falls into two agro-climatic zones: assured rainfall zone and moderately to moderately high rainfall zone. The southern zone experiences assured rainfall, while the northern zone receives moderately high rainfall. The district's soil types include light, medium, and heavy black cotton soils, in hilly areas of the northern part. The average normal precipitation in the district is 954 mm, with variations across different areas. The highest recorded rainfall was 2081 mm in Himayatnagar, while Nanded registered the lowest at 794 mm in 2005. The district experiences a range of temperatures, with the highest reaching 44°C in summer and the minimum dropping to 12°C in winter.

Currently, the area under irrigation in the district is 10.85%, and the irrigation potential using all sources is 24%. The major farming systems in the district are rain-fed. The major Kharif crops are cotton; jowar, groundnut and the Rabbi crops are wheat, jowar, gram kardi and groundnut. In addition to this sugarcane and banana are also grown in some parts of the district. The primary crops grown include cereals (jowar, wheat, maize), pulses (black gram, green gram, red gram, chickpea), oilseeds (soybean, groundnut, safflower, sunflower), fruits (mosambi, sapota, mango, guava, anola), vegetables (tomato, brinjal, cabbage, chilies, coriander), and flowers (chrysanthemum, roses, jasmine, gerberas).

The district is known for its horticultural crops, particularly mango and mosambi, which are grown for export purposes. This has led to a larger area being dedicated to horticulture, including mango, mosambi, cashew, tamarind, and aonla. The district is also witnessing a shift towards more remunerative farming systems, such as agro-horticulture and agro-processing.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Overall, the agricultural landscape in the district has undergone significant changes in recent years, with an emphasis on diversification into higher-value crops and the adoption of innovative farming systems.

In 1961, Nanded district in Maharashtra had a total cultivable area of 1,033,327.56 hectares in 8 talukas. The land use percentages were as follows: forests (7.53%), barren and uncultivable land (1.91%), non-agricultural land (3.03%), culturable waste (2.17%), permanent pasture (5.48%), miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.57%), current fallows (9.29%), other fallow land (1.14%), net sown area (68.88%), and gross cropped area (69.7%). These figures indicate the distribution of land for various purposes, including agriculture, non-agricultural use, fallow land, and natural areas. (GOI, 1966)

In 1991, out of the total geographical area of 10.39 lac hectares, 0.86 hectare consisted of forest land, cultivable but barren land was about 0.80 lac hectare. Fodder land was 0.77 lac hectares and agricultural land under cultivation was 0.78 lac hectares. Irrigated agriculture land was only 0.47 lac hectare.

As per the Agriculture Statistical Information Maharashtra State 2006 report, Nanded district has 16 talukas and a total geographical area of 1,033,100 hectares. The land use percentages are as follows: cultivable land (78.28%), forests (8.26%), non-agricultural land (3.47%), permanent pastures (4.90%), cultivable waste land (3.47%), land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.61%), barren and uncultivable land (1.84%), current fallows (7.10%), and other fallows (2.35%).

As per Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Nanded, in 2014-15, Nanded district had a total geographical area of 1,033,000 hectares. The land use percentages were as follows: cultivable area (80.80%), forest area (8.25%), non-agriculture land (3.39%), permanent pastures (4.84%), cultivable waste land (3.39%), and current fallow land (7.07%).

Over time, the land use percentages in Nanded district, Maharashtra, have undergone changes. In 1961, the district had 8 talukas with forests covering 7.53% of the area, barren and uncultivable land at 1.91%, non-agricultural land at 3.03%, and a net sown area of 68.88%. In 1991, the forest area was about 8.30%, with cultivable but barren land at 0.80% and

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

irrigated agricultural land at 0.47%. By 2006, the district had 16 talukas, with cultivable land at 78.28%, forests at 8.26%, and current fallows at 7.10%. Finally, in 2014-15, the district saw a higher proportion of cultivable land at 80.80%, with forest area at 8.25% and current fallow land at 7.07%. These changes reflect fluctuations in land use patterns and agricultural practices over time.

### Description Of Agro-Climatic Zone & Major Agro Ecological Situations (Based On Soil And Topography)

Sr. No.	Agro-Climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Assured Rainfall Zone	October to may 130.6 mm of the total annual as 993.1 mm
2	Moderate To Moderately High Rainfall Zone (Central Maharashtra Plateau Zone)	June to September 862 mm of the total annual as 993.1 mm

### Area, Production And Productivity Of Major Crops Cultivated In The District of Nanded (Year 2014-15) (Krishi Vigyan Kendra Nanded, n.d.)

Sr.No	Crop	Area (Ha)	Production(Qtl)	Productivity
Kharif Season				
1	Kharif Jawar	110500	1450865	1313
2	Red gram	57650	328605	570
3	Green Gram	29200	194472	666
4	Black Gram	32860	226405	689
5	Soybean	209800	3239312	1544
6	Cotton	310200	2937594	947
7	Sugarcane	6600	5246	80
Rabi Season				
1	Rabbi Jowar	35989	375365	1043
2	Maize	409	11010	2692
3	Wheat	24946	341510	1369
4	Bengal Gram	76206	783397	1028
5	Sunflower	940	6345	675
6	Safflower	4204	30983	737
Summer Season				
1	Summer Groundnut	6500	71825	1105

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Soils

The soil of the district are black and fertile. The best black soil, which are deep and clayey, are found as narrow strips of land on the river banks of the Godavari, Penganga and their tributaries. Soils have light grey. In Kandhar and western parts of Mukhed tahsil the soil though black are stony and thin, as a result only kharif crop is grown. The soil occurring in the Deglur and Biloli tahsil are the best soils in the whole district and are more fertile in nature. Hence, in addition to the kharif crops, rabi crops are also grown.

The district is mainly covered by the geological formations of the Deccan Traps. The development of soil is therefore mainly influenced by the topographical situations. Except for the depth, the soils of the district do not show much variation in physical and chemical properties. They are moderately high in soil reaction (pH 8.23 to 9.70) with the total soluble salt contents varying between 0.26 and 0.94 percent. Calcium Carbonate is high but shows wide variations from 5.20 to 15.88% organic matter varies from 0.60 to 1.44%. All these soils are highly clayey with clay content varying from 42.50-64.00. The high exchangeable capacity of the soil indicates the inherent high status of soil fertility. Percent plant nutrients status of these soil is moderately good; Nitrogen varies from 0.03 to 0.06. The soil has a very high capacity to store humidity and hence it is useful in those parts of the district where rainfall is less. Application of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers will be useful in increasing the crop production in the district. The soils of the district can be classified into four categories based on topography.

a) Coarse shallow soil: - Occurs along hilly slopes and elevated plains and are brown to grey in colour. They are less fertile with thickness ranging from between 0 to 15 cm. They comprise of gravels, pieces of basaltic quartz and calcareous nodules.

b) Medium black soil: - Occurs in undulating plains and depressions. It is dark brown in colour and contains clay, coarse grains of basalt quartz etc. The thickness varies from 15 to 20cm.

c) Deep black soil: Occurs along low plains, depressions and valley regions. These are dark, plastic, sticky, and clayey in nature and are rich in plant matter and are very fertile. These soil is also known as Black Cotton soil. The thickness varies from 50 to 200 cm.

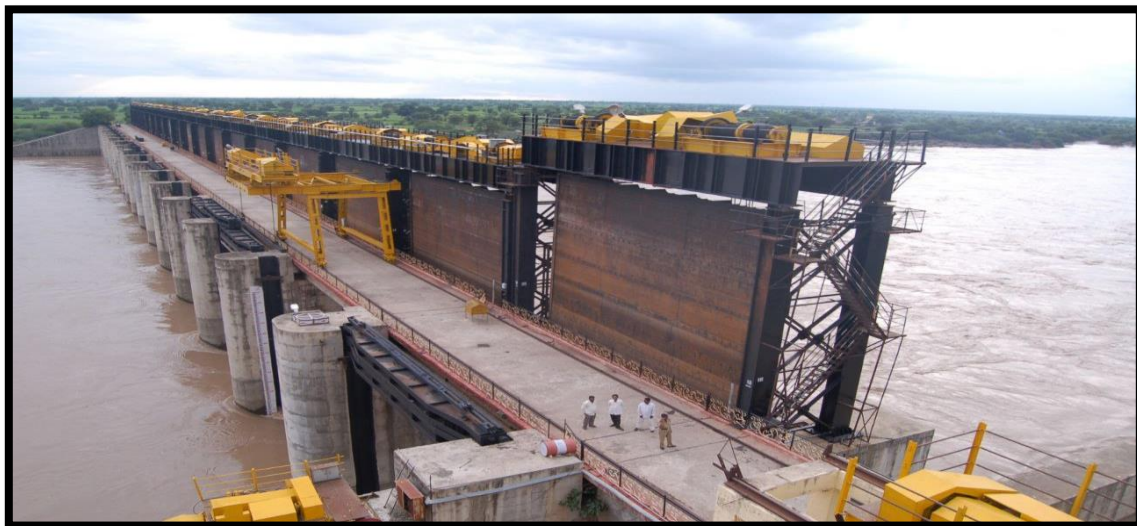
## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

d) Loamy soil: These occurs mainly northeast of Biloli town and southeast of Deglur town where the parent rock is granite and consists of sand, silt and clay in roughly equal proportions  
Lateritic soils occur around Mukhed tehsil.

### Irrigation



**Vishnupuri Dam Inauguration, 1986**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)



**Vishnupuri Dam supplying water to Nanded District**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Nanded district has a net irrigated area of 112,000 hectares, representing 12.16% of the total cultivated area. The sources of irrigation in the district include canals covering 34.40 thousand hectares, tanks accounting for 37.85 thousand hectares, open wells contributing 22.00 thousand hectares, and lift irrigation schemes like Vishnupuri covering 14.70 thousand hectares. Other sources such as small dams and farm ponds contribute an additional 4.76 thousand hectares. The total gross irrigated area in the district is 125.64 thousand hectares. While the district has significant rainfall, a substantial portion of agricultural land still relies on rainfed irrigation, with 88% of the net cultivated area being rainfed. (Department of Agriculture and farmers welfare, n.d.)

Nanded district has been historically dependent on the Godavari River and its tributaries for its irrigation needs. Early post-independence period witnessed the development of basic irrigation techniques, including the construction of small check dams, wells, and channels to divert water from rivers and streams to agricultural fields. In 1960s, the region saw the construction of tank systems known as "talavs" or "bandharas." These tanks acted as reservoirs to store rainwater and stream runoff during the monsoon season, providing irrigation water during the dry months. Irrigation management was often carried out by village communities through cooperative systems. Villagers collectively maintained and managed water resources, ensuring equitable distribution among farmers.

A major milestone in the history of irrigation in Nanded district was the construction of Jayakwadi dam on river Godavari in 1976. Though the dam is located in Aurangabad district, its canals fed the dry parts of Nanded. In 1984, the Vishnupuri project was commissioned which is the biggest project in the district catering to a command area of 23222 Ha. Several barrages were subsequently constructed on Godavari at Aamdura, Balegaon and Babhali.

Isapur dam located on river Painganga in Hingoli district caters to the northern parts of the district. Similarly, the Upper Manar project at Limboti and the Lower Manar project at Barul on Manar or Manyad river have helped to provide irrigation to southern parts of the district. These two projects have changed the lives of farmers in the dry belts of Kandhar and Mukhed.

Another medium level project was initiated at Gonegaon on river Lendi. This project is designed to be an interstate project benefitting the farmers in Maharashtra and Telangana.

## **DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED**

The project was initiated in 1987 but because of the resistance from locals and delay in land acquisition, the project is still incomplete. Currently the focus on this project has been renewed and it is slated to be completed by 2025.

Along with the major and medium level projects, the district also has thousands of small level water conservation structures in form of percolation tanks, concrete bandharas and common farm ponds. After the implementation of Integrated Water Management Project and the Jalyukt Shivar Yojana, the focus is on construction and rejuvenation of such small and micro level structures.

### B. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health and nutrition are vital components of Human Development, directly impacting the physical, mental, and social well-being of individuals and communities. A robust health and nutrition sector plays a crucial role in ensuring a healthy and productive population, reducing disease burdens, and fostering overall social economic growth.

Since the time of Independence, Nanded has made vast strides in improving its health and nutritional scenario. The district has significantly added to its medical infrastructure, thus improving the accessibility, availability and affordability of healthcare services to the residents of the district. The current healthcare infrastructure of the district is detailed below.

#### Medical Personnel

Sr. No.	Category of Personnel	Current Strength
1	Medical Officer Grade A	140
2	Medical Officer Grade B	28
3	Pharmacy Officers	80
4	Technicians	18
5	Health Supervisors (ext.)	26
6	Health Assistants	175
7	MPW (Multi Purpose Workers)	562



**New Ambulances for Nanded**

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Along with the enhancement of health machinery available at Taluka level, Nanded is also focussing on developing its health infrastructure at the district headquarter level. A newly designed, revamped and reinvigorated District Hospital worth Rs. 200 cr outlay has been sanctioned for Nanded District. The bolstering of health infrastructure has always been a priority of the district administration and the Health department is now taking steps towards venturing into the field of alternative medicine as well. As a result, a total of 7 new AYUSH dispensaries have been opened in Hadgaon, Himayatnagar, Kandahar, Mukhed and Naigaon Taluka.

### Medical Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Block	Sub Centre	Primary Health Centre	Sub District Hospital	Rural Hospital	Testing Lab	No. of Beds
1	Ardhapur	11	2		2	4	61
2	Bhokar	17	4		1	5	79
3	Biloli	20	5	1		6	108
4	Degloor	24	4	1		5	110
5	Dharmabad	9	1		1	2	45
6	Hadgaon	31	6	1		7	129
7	Himayatanagar	14	2		1	3	80
8	Kandhar	31	5		1	6	103
9	Kinwat	65	9	1	1	11	199
10	Loha	29	5	1		6	121
11	Mahur	27	5		1	6	87
12	Mudkhed	13	2		2	4	89
13	Mukhed	34	8	1		9	194
14	Naigaon	22	3		1	4	82
15	Nanded	18	6			6	66
16	Umri	12	1		1	2	52
	TOTAL	377	68	6	12	86	1605

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

The most accurate barometer to measure a district's progress in the domain of health is the evaluation of its performance in terms of health indicators. Let us have a look at how Nanded has fared in this regard.

Sr. No.	Indicator	India (SRS - 2013)	Maharashtra (SRS - 2013)	Nanded (SCD - 2013)	Nanded (SCD - 2022)
1	IMR	44	25	23.3	11.3
2	MMR	178	87	54.3	34.3
3	U5MR	59	28	19.6	9.6

From the above data, one gathers conclusive evidence that Nanded has not only performed better than the average national and state figures, but has also consistently improved on its performance on the decadal scale. This is further exemplified by the fact that Nanded has achieved 100% institutional deliveries. This has not only contributed in reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate, but has been an indirect instrument for financial inclusion of women. The universalization of institutional deliveries has brought about a virtuous cycle in the field of women and child health as it is instrumental in ensuring 100% coverage of the first round of immunization (BCG dose, OPV-0 dose and Pentavalent-3 dose).

### Current Benefits Outlay

Inspired by the Gandhian philosophy of 'Antyodaya se Sarvodaya', the administration endeavors to extend health benefits to as wide a population as possible and ultimately march towards universal health coverage. The guiding principle here is the notion that no individual be devoid of healthcare facilities due to high cost of out-of-pocket-expenditure. For this purpose, various schemes have been put in place by national and state machinery. An overview of their implementation in Nanded has been presented below.

Sr. No.	Beneficiary Segment	Scheme	Total no. of beneficiaries	Total Benefits Outlay (Rs.)
1	Pregnant Women	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	97779	346718000
2	Pregnant Women	Janani Suraksha Yojana	13971	14637000

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

3	Pregnant Women	Manav Vikas - Budit Majuri	4836	19344000
		(Rs. 4000 to Pregnant Women in SC/ST/BPL category)		
4	Pregnant Women	Navsanjivani	3186	2548800
		(Rs. 400 for medicines & Rs. 400 Budit Majuri for tribal block)		
5	Pregnant Women; 0-1 year old infant	Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana	14714	33146000
6	0-18 years old	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram	441717	181600000
7	10-19 years old	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram	2022	14604000

The above list is only an indicative list of various benefits provided by the govt. and does not exhaustively cover all the schemes that aim to provide healthcare benefits. The idea here is to convey the vast expanse of services that are at the citizen's disposal today to promote an able and healthy society.

### ICDS

The story of healthcare and nutrition cannot be concluded without a special mention of the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) department. Scientific research has proved that the initial formative years of a child's life (0-6 years) form the most critical part in ensuring an individual's health and wellbeing in future years. With the aim of catering to this segment, ICDS department was institutionalized in Nanded on 2nd October, 1982. The following table provides a small comparative analysis capturing the progress in ICDS in Nanded.

Year	No. of Projects	No. of Anganwadis
1982	2	575
2023	17	3722



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

The success of the services can be observed from the fact that Nanded has made commendable progress in reducing its number of children in the category 'Severe Acute Malnutrition'. Out of a total beneficiary of 2,74,345 children, 91 children come under SAM category. From the year 2014 when the percentage of malnutrition affected children was 7.63%, it has been brought down to 0.04% and very soon, this figure would come down to an absolute zero. A host of services including provision of fresh nutritious food for children in Anganwadis, providing baby mix for mother and child, timely health check-ups and vaccination, combined with a host of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities have been the reason for this improvement. Nanded also has a world-class NRC (Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre) in place to ensure quick and timely treatment to children suffering from malnutrition.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Winds of Change: Evolution of Healthcare sector since independence

#### Changing Disease Pattern

Since 1947 till date, the disease profile of the district has undergone a significant change. Consistent with global trends, it has been observed that the disease burden has shifted from communicable to non-communicable diseases. There is an increased prevalence of lifestyle diseases amongst the populace. This can be attributed to a change in dietary patterns as well as a gradual shift towards a more sedentary lifestyle. This is also reflected in terms of healthcare services provided in the district. To cope with this changing situation, there has been an increased focus on preventive healthcare. Primary Healthcare Centres are being turned into health and wellness centers to promote practices such as yoga and promote healthier and nutritious dietary practices.



**Counselling of villagers at a PHC in Loha Tehsil.**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

#### Increased focus on mental health

It was observed that sometime back, talking about the issue of Mental Health had such a strong social sanction against it. It was almost considered a taboo to talk about one's mental health. However, as the society evolves, it has been observed that there is a greater acceptability towards issues related to mental health. The same has been observed in the case of Nanded as well. Many individuals have come forward to take benefit of the mental health related schemes run in the district.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Beneficiary Segment	Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Outlay (Rs.)
1	All age groups	Mental Health - Prerna Prakalp	30483	1085419

### Healthcare sector and advent of technology

As technology becomes an indispensable part of our lives, it has made an advent in the health care sector as well. One of the most prominent interventions in this regard is the creation of ABHA card, which is a 14 digit number that will uniquely identify you as a participant in India's digital healthcare ecosystem. It will establish a unique identity of an individual across different healthcare providers within the healthcare ecosystem, thus improving healthcare documents portability along with enhancing ease of access to healthcare providers. In Nanded, a total of 2,84,315 ABHA cards have been issued. The project has been ongoing on mission mode to increase coverage in a time efficient manner.



**Hospital Infrastructure, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Further, for availing a variety of benefits in the healthcare sector, the beneficiary now has the facility to fill his documentation through Setu Suvidha Kendras at the village level itself. This significantly improves ease of access of healthcare facilities at the village level.

Another commendable intervention of technology in the healthcare sector is in terms of monitoring and evaluation of government programs. Institutionalized mechanisms such as use of Poshan tracker and geo-tagging of Anganwadi centers etc. are being used very effectively in the district.

### Higher focus on micro-deficiencies

As the literature of nutrition becomes more robust, along with macro-nutrients, the importance of minor-nutrients in ensuring a healthy and balanced diet is being recognized. The role of micronutrients in combating 'hidden hunger' has been amply substantiated. The health department in the district has been actively working towards promoting effective intake of micronutrients in the form of fortified products.

### Trend of Some Vital Health Indicators Nanded

(Data Sources – HMIS, NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, SRS, SCDS, MDR and CDR Reporting)

Sr No.	Indicator	Year 2015	Year 2018	Year 2020	Year 2022
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Ratio of No. of Maternal Deaths/ Lakh Live births in specified time)	59	52	38	24
2	Infant Mortality Rate (No. of Infant deaths/thousand live births in specified time)	23	20	19	17
3	Neonatal Mortality Rate (No. of deaths of Neonates/thousand live births)	17	16	16	14
4	Under 5 Mortality Rate (No. of deaths of under 5 years of age children / thousand live births)	13	11	11	10
5	Institutional Deliveries Percentage (Percentage of total Deliveries in Health Institutes)	84	89	95	98
6	Current use of Family Planning methods% (% of eligible couples using any family planning methods)	60	64	68	68
7	% of Fully Vaccinated Children	68	71	84	95

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Nanded District has been able to show positive trends in all the above health indicators.

One such program, that is of utmost importance at the national as well as the district level, is “Anaemia Mukh Bharat”. Deficiency of iron is very common amongst the Indian populace and more so, amongst women. More than 50% of women in India suffer from anemia. To tackle this crisis, the district administration is closely monitoring the iron deficiency scenario in Nanded and has been taking effective steps.

Sr. No.	Population Segment	Scheme	No. of beneficiaries
1	6 months - 5 years (1ml IFA syrup twice in a week)	Anaemia Mukh Bharat	266890
2	5-10 years (Pink Tablet - once a week)		286218
3	10-19 years (Blue Tablet - once a week)		276590

Thus, we can observe that, with changing times, the healthcare sector overall has undergone significant changes since independence. The resilience of our system lies in constantly being able to adapt to these changes and constantly working to provide the best healthcare facilities to all its citizens. The district administration is committed to our targets under SDG 3 and is contributing its due share towards building a ‘Swasth evam Sashakt Bharat’.

### **Creative Initiative “Sunu Neha” started by Zilla Parishad, Nanded.**

Sunu means hearing and Neha means sight, this activity is for giving better hearing and vision. Many young children are visually impaired and some children are auditorily challenged. This reduces the receptiveness of students. At times, because they do not understand something properly, these students lag behind in their studies. After visiting schools in different villages, observing the teaching and learning process in the classroom, and observing responses of the children, it was seen that children could not see the blackboard properly. Since children are unable to listen well to what the teacher says, they lag behind in their studies. If not treated by the age of 7, this can lead to permanent disability. They may even suffer from deafness or dyslexia. Taking the above stated facts into consideration, it was pointed out that if these children are examined and given the necessary facilities, tools, and health assistance, they can achieve abilities expected to have been developed by their age.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

A district level task force was formed for the implementation of the program and regular meetings were held every week under chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer and a counselling camp was conducted in Nanded, in the presence of Dr. Yogita Gandhi, a Low Vision Specialist from Mumbai. A total of 53889 children in 3790 Anganwadis 2756 schools were examined for hearing loss by RBSK and other health workers. After this preliminary examination, 3980 children were examined and diagnosed by specialists and sent for further treatment.



**Zilla Parishad team examining the school students**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

749 children examined were found to have a lazy eye. They underwent treatment. 356 children were treated by surgery. Treatment was given to 43 children found to have blurred vision. 25 children with cataract were operated upon. 33 children were given low vision kits and their parents were also trained at Nanded by an expert from Mumbai. 127 children diagnosed with congenital heart disease were surgically rehabilitated. Some funds have been reserved for this program from the Zilla Parishad Cess Fund. An app called 'Suno Neha' was created and the program was implemented through it. Lions Club also supported this entire endeavour.



### C. EDUCATION

The education sector plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of a society by imparting knowledge, fostering critical thinking, and empowering individuals with the skills necessary for personal and professional growth. It forms one of the fundamental pillars for ensuring inclusive and equitable growth of the society.

Since the time of independence, Nanded district has witnessed remarkable progress in the field of education, emerging as a hub for knowledge and learning. The district has made significant strides in expanding educational infrastructure, increasing literacy rates, and improving access to quality education. Educational institutions, ranging from schools to colleges and vocational training centers, have proliferated across the district, providing opportunities for students to acquire knowledge and develop essential skills. The government's emphasis on education, coupled with initiatives such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, has played a pivotal role in enhancing enrollment rates and ensuring the retention of students, particularly from marginalized communities. Moreover, the district has witnessed advancements in educational pedagogy, incorporating technology, interactive teaching methodologies, and vocational training programs to equip students with practical skills relevant to the changing workforce demands. As a result of these concerted efforts, Nanded district has witnessed a significant increase in literacy rates and a positive impact on socio-economic development, empowering individuals and contributing to the overall progress of the district.

#### **Education Infrastructure: An evolutionary perspective**

Nanded has taken various progressive steps to strengthen its educational infrastructure. In 1956, the primary education landscape in the district underwent significant changes. At that time, there were a total of 1,928 teachers in primary schools, with only 20.9% (403) of them being trained teachers. The progress of primary education in the district, compared to the state averages, can be summarized as follows (as of 31st March 1962):

- Average population served by a primary school was 10,000 families per school.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

- Average area served by a primary school was over 2 square kilometers, covering students from 1st to 10th standard.
- Teacher-Pupil ratio stood at 1:80.
- No. of pupils per school were approximately 1000.
- The average number of trained teachers per school was 25:1.

To ensure accessibility and inclusivity, the district implemented free primary education in accordance with the educational policy of the Nizam's Government. In 1953, the Compulsory Education Act was introduced in 20 villages of Nanded taluka for children aged 6-11. The scheme was later extended in 1955 to cover 20 villages of Kandhar taluka. As part of the Third Plan schemes, the district aimed to expand compulsory primary education to all children in the 6-11 age group. A budget provision of Rs. 70.591 lakhs was made for primary education in the Third Plan, which included the appointment of 1,250 additional teachers and the construction of 227 classrooms. These efforts were expected to accommodate a projected increase of 62,500 students.

Overall, this period witnessed a significant push towards improving primary education in the district, with a focus on teacher training, expanding educational infrastructure, and ensuring compulsory education for children in the target age group. As a result of these efforts, there was a marked increase in the facilities available. An overview of today's scenario is elaborated further.

Sr. No.	Type of Educational Institution	Number
1	Private Schools	978
2	Zilla Parishad Primary Schools	2122
3	Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools	74
4	Municipal Corporation Schools	19
5	Ashram Schools	36
6	Unaided Schools	493
	Total	3722

Sr. No.	Parameter	Number
1	No. of teachers in govt. schools	19628
2	No. of students	696838
3	Higher Educational Institutes	197
4	Habitations covered by schools (U-Dise Survey 2021)	2143

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

One more aspect to analyze the strengthening of infrastructure in the field of education can be observed through addition of physical facilities over the years. This process has further gained momentum through higher allocation of funds for this purpose in the District Planning Committee as well.

Facilities	2013-14				2022-23			
	Total Schools	Available	Not Available	Value (%)	Total Schools	Available	Not Available	Value (%)
Building	3493	3476	17	99.51	3722	3722	0	100
HM Room	3493	1824	1669	52.22	3722	2664	1058	71.57
Class Room	3493	3244	249	92.87	3722	3716	6	99.84
Ramp CWSN	3493	1893	1600	54.19	3722	3138	584	84.31
Toilet (Boys)	3493	3208	285	91.84	3722	3531	191	94.87
Toilet (Girls)	3493	3188	305	91.27	3722	3583	139	96.27
Drinking Water	3493	3367	126	96.39	3722	3705	17	99.54
Electricity	3493	2921	572	83.62	3722	3294	428	88.5
Boundary Wall	3493	2036	1457	58.29	3722	2797	925	75.15
Playground	3493	2218	1275	63.5	3722	3096	626	83.18

Based on the above data obtained from the U-Dise survey, it is clearly exemplified that efforts to boost physical facilities in educational institutes are an ongoing process. All these advancements have played a substantial role in improving Nanded's overall performance in the education sector. These advancements were further strengthened by the coordinated efforts of all stakeholders including school teachers, parents, educational trusts etc.

Sr. No.	Educational Indicators	Year		
		2001-02	2010-11	2021-22
1	Literacy Rate	62.19	72.13	85.93
2	Gross Enrolment Ratio	90.12	94.5	100
3	Net Enrolment Ratio	81.1	88.2	98.3

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

4	Drop out Rate	36.3	10.11	2.56
5	Gender Parity Index (Ratio of enrolment of boys and girls)	9	4.5	1.5
6	RTE Enrolment/ Coverage	0	125	18622
7	Functional toilets in Zilla Parishad schools	1465	1912	2196



**Teacher With Students – An Interactive Teaching**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### **Citizen centric Government endeavors**

Nanded district administration has implemented various schemes and initiatives to ensure the provision of educational facilities to all segments of society, thereby promoting inclusivity and equitable access to education. One such scheme is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship program that aims to achieve universal elementary education. Through SSA, the district administration has focused on improving school infrastructure, recruiting qualified teachers, providing free textbooks and uniforms, and enhancing the quality of education. This scheme has been instrumental in increasing enrollment rates, especially among marginalized communities, and reducing dropout rates in Nanded district. Additionally, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, another key government initiative, has played a crucial role in enhancing access to education by providing nutritious meals to students. This scheme not only addresses the issue of malnutrition but also acts as an incentive for parents to send their children to school, ensuring better attendance and academic performance.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Furthermore, the district administration has implemented scholarship programs and financial assistance schemes to support economically disadvantaged students in pursuing their education. The Maharashtra State Government Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme have provided financial aid to students from marginalized communities, enabling them to access quality education without financial barriers. These schemes have significantly contributed to the upliftment of underprivileged students, empowering them to overcome socio-economic challenges and pursue their educational aspirations.

Moreover, the district administration has taken proactive measures to promote girls' education through initiatives like the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. By raising awareness about the importance of educating girls, providing scholarships, and ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment, the government has successfully increased the enrollment and retention of girls in schools. These efforts have not only empowered girls with knowledge and skills but have also contributed to addressing gender disparities and promoting gender equality in Nanded district's educational landscape.

A brief overview of some govt. Initiatives has been tabulated below -

Sr. No.	Beneficiary Segment	Scheme	No. of beneficiaries
1	Students of class 1-8	Free books distribution	353524
2	Female students	Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools	600
3	Divyang Students	Various schemes for inclusive education	3407
4	Students of class 1-10	Free education in govt. Aided schools	69778
5	Students from minority community	Scholarship scheme for minority students	7232
6	Students from Minority Community	Begum Hazrat Mahal Scholarship Scheme	3495
			(a total outlay of Rs. 1.74 crore has been made)

This is a representative list of schemes and does not cover the various govt. Interventions in the education sector in an exhaustive way. The need of the hour is to apprise more and more people with the myriad of schemes available at their disposal. A common concern across

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

departments is that due to information asymmetry, often it is seen that various targeted beneficiary segments are not actually aware of the whole expanse of schemes rolled out for their benefit. The aim of the administration now is to further promote information dissemination in this regard.



**School Students, Zilla Parishad School, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### Technical Education

In the district of Nanded, there are currently three Government Technical Institutions catering to different fields of training. The Technical Training Centre focuses on imparting skills in handloom weaving, tailoring, and carpentry. Meanwhile, the Industrial Training Institute offers courses in mechanical and civil draughtsmanship, electrician, fitter, machinist, moulder, pattern-maker, turner, and welder. These institutions play a crucial role in equipping students with the necessary vocational skills for employment opportunities. The total number of students enrolled in these institutions is recognized for job criteria, ensuring that the training received aligns with industry requirements.

In addition to technical education, the district also emphasizes education for individuals with special needs, including those who are mentally challenged, blind, deaf, or speech-impaired. The education sector has adopted technology to support these beneficiaries, providing them with innovative learning methods. Through the implementation of government schemes and



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

funding, special education programs have been strengthened to ensure inclusive and quality education for all. This holistic approach to education promotes equal opportunities and fosters the development and well-being of individuals with diverse needs in the district of Nanded.

### **Higher Education**

Nanded district boasts a wide range of higher education facilities that cater to the diverse academic interests of its students. Currently, there are 437 colleges in the district, with 134 located within Nanded township itself. The remaining colleges are spread across 15 talukas. Among these, there are 249 junior colleges and 65 senior colleges, offering a variety of undergraduate and postgraduate programs. Additionally, the district is home to 123 professional colleges, providing specialized education in fields such as management, engineering, law, medicine, and more.

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU) is a prominent institution in Nanded, established as a state public university in 1994. Accredited with a B++ Grade by NAAC and approved by UGC, SRTMU offers a diverse range of courses through its 14 schools of study on the main campus and four schools of study at its sub-campus. With over 300 affiliated colleges, the university provides opportunities for students to pursue undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral, and MPhil programs across various disciplines, including management, science, law, and more.

In the field of medical education, Nanded houses notable institutions such as Dr. Shankarrao Chavan Government Medical College (DSCGMC), Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded Rural Dental College & Research Center, and Padmashri Dr. Shyamrao Kadam Homeopathy College. These institutions play a vital role in training future healthcare professionals.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED



Honourable President of India Shri Giani Zail Singh, laying foundation stone of Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji Institute of Engineering & Technology in the year 1981 along with Shri S.B. Chavan, The then Union cabinet minister of India at Nanded.



**Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology (SGGS), Nanded**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

For engineering education, Nanded offers esteemed institutions like Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology (SGGS), Mahatma Gandhi Mission's College of Engineering, Matoshri Prathistan's Engineering College, and Gramin College of Engineering, among others.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Law aspirants can pursue their legal education at renowned colleges such as Narayan Rao Chavan Law College, Shivaji Law College, Sharadchandra Pawar Law College, and People's Law College.

In the field of management, Nanded provides excellent options, including Indira Institute of Management, Matoshri Pratishthan's School of Management, and Nandigram Institute of Management Studies, among others.

These higher education facilities in Nanded district not only offer academic programs but also contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the region. They serve as platforms for students to acquire knowledge, skills, and expertise, fostering the growth of competent professionals in various fields. In the field of management, Nanded provides excellent options, including Indira Institute of Management, Matoshri Pratishthan's School of Management, and Nandigram Institute of Management Studies, among others.

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**Swami Ramanand Treeth Marathwada University, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Innovations

#### Nanded - "Kota of Maharashtra"

Nanded has earned the reputation of being the "Kota of Maharashtra" due to its emergence as a prominent educational hub. The district has witnessed a remarkable transformation with the establishment of renowned coaching institutes that cater to students aspiring for engineering and medical college entrances.

Coaching institutes such as Allen, IIB (Ideal Institute of Biology), RCC (Resonance Coaching Center), and many more have set up their branches in Nanded. These institutes provide comprehensive coaching programs, expert faculty, and cutting-edge study materials to help students excel in highly competitive exams like JEE (Joint Entrance Examination) and NEET (National Eligibility cum Entrance Test).

Bhagyanagar town in Nanded city has become the focal point for students from across the Marathwada region who aspire to pursue engineering and medical education. This bustling town is home to numerous coaching institutes and has become a convergence point for aspiring students. The presence of these coaching centers has not only reduced the need for students to travel to distant cities but has also created a supportive ecosystem that fosters academic excellence and growth.

The emergence of coaching institutes in Nanded has brought about a sense of youthfulness and cultural vibrancy in the district. The influx of students from different regions has resulted in a vibrant atmosphere, with educational events, seminars, and cultural activities becoming a regular part of the district's landscape. The exchange of ideas and interactions among students from diverse backgrounds has enriched the educational experience and created a dynamic learning environment.

This educational hub has also contributed to the economic sprawl in Nanded. The presence of coaching institutes has led to the growth of ancillary services such as hostels, mess facilities, transportation services, and recreational outlets, catering to the needs of students and enhancing the local economy. The establishment of coaching centers has also generated

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

employment opportunities for skilled professionals, further boosting the district's economic development.

### **Digital Shala**

Nanded has witnessed significant advancements in education through the implementation of digital initiatives in schools. Digital shalas have become a cornerstone of modern education, providing students with enhanced learning experiences and access to a wealth of knowledge. A total of 2198 digital shalas have been created in Nanded.

One of the key aspects of digital schools in Nanded is the integration of technology into classrooms. Projectors, LED TVs, and computers have become essential tools for teachers to deliver interactive and engaging lessons. These technological aids enable the use of multimedia content, presentations, and educational videos, making learning more dynamic and captivating for students.

To ensure effective utilization of digital tools, teachers in Nanded have undergone technical training to familiarize themselves with the latest advancements in educational technology. This training equips teachers with the necessary skills to incorporate digital resources into their teaching methodologies, resulting in more interactive and immersive learning experiences for students. Till now, approximately 9400 teachers have undergone technical training.

Another notable initiative in Nanded is the promotion of virtual classrooms and online education. Virtual classrooms provide a platform for remote learning, allowing students to access educational materials and participate in interactive sessions from the comfort of their homes. This approach has been particularly valuable during times of crisis, ensuring continuity of education and reaching students who may face geographical or logistical constraints.

Nanded district has also encouraged innovation and hands-on training exercises among students. Students are encouraged to explore their creativity and problem-solving skills through activities such as app development. By providing the necessary resources and support, students are empowered to create new applications, fostering their technological skills and nurturing an innovative mindset.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Additionally, the district administration has played an instrumental role in promoting digital education by establishing technical training labs. These labs provide a dedicated space for students to engage in practical learning, experiment with emerging technologies, and gain valuable technical skills. A total of 175 labs have been created thus far. These initiatives not only enhance students' technical proficiency but also prepare them for the digital-driven workforce of the future.

### **Vocational Training**

The district has taken significant strides in promoting vocational training and empowering students with diverse career opportunities.

One notable initiative is the utilization of the Mahacareer portal, a platform provided by the Government of Maharashtra. This portal serves as a one-stop destination for students to explore and access information about various career opportunities. It offers a wide range of services, including career guidance, skill assessments, and information on vocational training courses. The Mahacareer portal has proven to be an invaluable resource for students in Nanded, equipping them with the necessary knowledge to make informed decisions about their career paths.

To further support students in their career choices, counseling centers have been established in schools across Nanded district. Currently, counseling centers are active in 27 schools in Nanded. These centers serve as a dedicated space for students to receive guidance from trained professionals who provide personalized counseling sessions. The counselors offer insights into different career options, assess students' interests and aptitudes, and provide guidance on the appropriate vocational training courses available to them. By addressing students' queries and concerns, these counseling centers play a pivotal role in shaping students' career trajectories.

To facilitate better decision-making, the process of administering IQ (Intelligence Quotient), EQ (Emotional Quotient), and aptitude tests at the school level has also been started. These tests help in assessing students' cognitive abilities, emotional intelligence, and natural aptitudes. The results of these tests assist students in understanding their strengths, weaknesses, and areas of interest, enabling them to choose vocational training courses that



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

align with their abilities and aspirations. This proactive approach ensures that students are equipped with the right skills and knowledge to excel in their chosen vocational fields.

### D. INDUSTRY

The presence of a thriving industry plays a pivotal role in the growth and development of a district. Industries serve as catalysts for economic progress, job creation, and overall prosperity. They contribute to the socio-economic fabric of the district, bringing numerous benefits and opportunities for its residents.

#### **Historical evolution of Industry**

Nanded has traditionally not been an industrially progressive region since the economy of Nanded is mostly based on agriculture. Some industrial activities did exist sporadically, but it would generally not be considered an industrially driven district. In the past, there were industries which were involved in activities of production of sugar and gur that were dependent on the seasonal produce of sugarcane. The industrial cooperatives also organized a few small scale industries or SSIs in Nanded, which also contributed to the economic development of this city.

Nanded also possessed a few cottage industries that dealt in brick making activities, metal works, weaving, carpentry and tanning. Gradually, the industrial profile of the district is undergoing a progressive change. At present, the city has a number of industries that are worth mentioning and the government aims at utilizing its agricultural produce to the maximum by motivating the industries to follow innovative methods and utilize high end equipment. The people of the city have a new found spirit of entrepreneurship that has helped the city to maintain pace with the other developing cities of Maharashtra.

Nanded is rich in agricultural resources and manpower, which marks huge potential to develop agro-based industries in Nanded. It possesses a wide agricultural area that produces some important cash crops like fruits, ginger, chilly, turmeric, wheat, jowar, maize, cotton, sugarcane, soyabean and oil seeds. This massive amount of agricultural produce can pave the way for the development of various industries which specialize in ginning, pressing, dal milling, vegetable oil extraction etc. The spinning and weaving mills are thriving in this region of Marathwada as a major cash crop, cotton, is produced in tonnes. There is a Oil refinery unit as well.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Current Industrial Profile of Nanded

#### 1. Textile industry.

Nanded holds a prominent position in the Maharashtrian cotton market, with approximately 27% of its cultivable area dedicated to cotton production. The district's cotton is known for its superior quality and durability, making it highly sought after. Textile mills in Nanded thrive on the abundant cotton supply, with a composite cotton mill alone boasting an impressive 38,798 spindles.

In addition to the composite mill, numerous smaller mills are scattered throughout the district. These mills primarily produce long cloths and cotton sheeting. Around 60% of the products manufactured in these mills are distributed within the country, while the remaining 40% are exported to African nations. The textile industry in Nanded encompasses a significant portion of power loom units, alongside handlooms, the ready-made garment industry, and khadi production. Nanded also has a huge industry which manufactures our country's National flag.



**National Flag Making Centre, Marathwada Khadi Samiti, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

#### 2. Powerloom Industries.

The city has 902 power looms which forms an integral part of the textile sector as it has offered a greater income to the economy, has created a lot of job opportunities and paved

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

the way for many SMEs dealing with power looms. These power looms units manufacture handkerchiefs and head scarfs - cotton rumals and polyester rumals as its major products.

### **3. Ginning and pressing industries**

One can find many cotton industries near the cotton growing regions of Nanded. There are around 20 ginning and pressing factories here, which is much lower to the number of factories that prevailed here during the 50s. The main reason behind the fall in the number of such industries in the city are huge amounts of initial capital for investment and bulk amount of machinery required for pressing and ginning cotton. One ginning and pressing industry can gin and press a capacity of 30 quintals to 50 quintals of cotton per shift.

### **4. Oil Industry.**

Oil industry is the second biggest industry of Nanded after ginning and pressing. This is mainly because raw materials such as raw materials and manpower are readily available here. Most of the oil mills with expellers are located near groundnut crops, as it is the second major cash crop in Nanded.

### **5. Dal and Flour mills.**

Dal milling and flour milling is a notable industry in this city. This is also an industry which is based on agriculture produce such as dals and food grains. There is a big sized dal mill in this city which offers employment to around 500 employees. There are also 270 flour and rice mills found here. The raw materials are acquired through local resources and the end products are distributed for sales in the local market.

### **6. Leather works and tanning industry.**

Leather work and tanning are a major industry in the city and has more than 2000 skilled artisans engaged in this activity. The leather which is tanned are sent to the local markets for sales and other leather products such as chappals, shoes or sandals are also produced by these industries that rely on the local markets for sales.

### **7. Carpentry Industry.**

Among the other cottage industries thriving in Nanded, carpentry plays a major role as the main raw material, the wood is found in abundance here owing to the presence of huge areas of forests.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### 8. Iron and steel Industry.

Nanded industries dealing in blacksmith activities are highly popular for its agricultural tools, equipment and other articles of domestic purposes such as the spades, pick axes, axes, furrows, frying pans, prongs, axles, hoes and flat pans. The raw materials are acquired from Mumbai and it also manufactures iron sheets. There are no steel fabricating industries here but one can find a few smaller steel units that manufactures hand tools like files, hammers and anvils. However, this industry is not thriving at the present scenario as it faces a huge shortage in acquiring raw materials like steel sheets, technical know-how and lack of labor.

### 9. BPO industry.

The BPO industry is a thriving one in this city as it is experiencing a drastic development in the field of infrastructure and other facilities. With more graduates passing from this educational hub of India, the BPO business is flourishing and offers various employment opportunities to the youngsters of Nanded. Targeting to enroll 1 Lac+ partners all over India in next 2 year 2020-2022

### Analysis of Nanded's Industrial Scenario

Nanded district is considered to be industrially underdeveloped. According to the 1993 Package Scheme of Incentives of Maharashtra, the Talukas of Nanded fall into the D or D plus category. The existing industries in the district are predominantly agro-based, such as Dal Mills, Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Sugar Mills, and engineering industries. Additionally, there is a notable cluster of steel furniture making units in and around Nanded.

As of March 31, 1999, Nanded district had approximately 1,462 permanently registered Small Scale Industries (SSIs), with a total capital investment of Rs. 4,978 lakhs and providing employment to about 10,233 individuals. In addition, there were around 35 large and medium-scale units in the district as of March 31, 1998, with a capital investment of Rs. 39,825 lakhs. Furthermore, as of April 30, 1999, around 62 units had obtained Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs). The majority of industries in the district are concentrated in the Talukas of Nanded, Degloor, and Kandhar.

Although Nanded still faces industrial backwardness, the presence of agro-based industries, engineering sectors, and the cluster of steel furniture making units contribute to the district's economic landscape. Further efforts to attract investments, promote industrial growth, and

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

diversify the industrial sectors can help accelerate the industrial development of Nanded district.

### Small Scale Industries:

Nanded district is home to approximately 1,462 permanently registered Small Scale Industries (SSIs) and 5,522 provisionally registered units. However, the number of SSI units in Nanded district accounts for only one percent of the total number of SSIs in Maharashtra.

In 1988, the district had 1,219 permanent SSI units, which increased to 1,462 units by March 31, 1999. This represents a 20% growth rate compared to the state's growth rate of 168%, with the number of SSIs in Maharashtra increasing from 54,610 units in 1988 to 146,495 units in 1999.

In 1988, the registered SSI units in Nanded district accounted for 2.2% of the total SSI units in Maharashtra. However, by March 31, 1999, the district's share had reduced to 1%. The majority of the registered SSI units in Nanded are agro-based and engineering-based, with approximately 41 oil mills operating in the district.

A brief overview of the MSME units is given as follows -

Type of Industry	No. of Units	Investment (lakh)	Employment generated
Agro based	2381	56506	6339
Packaged Water and Beverages	927	17553	2896
Cotton Textile	106	2199	931
Jute and Jute based	56	112	503
Readymade Garments and Embroidery	1460	8987	3656
Wood/ Wooden based furniture	176	1410	710
Paper & Paper products	482	2449	971
Leather based	43	235	535
Rubber plastic and petro based	88	1663	828
Chemical/ chemical based	52	18406	1398
Mineral based	430	1356	1720
Metal based (steel fab)	622	4868	2045

### Large Scale Industries:

To develop Nanded industrially, it is crucial that focus is laid on development of large scale industries. The current scenario of large scale industries in Nanded is detailed below -



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Type of Industry	No. of units	Investment (cr.)	Employment	Annual Turnover
Agro based	13	491	5261	16345
Pharmaceutical	2	37.89	451	1654
Others	5	351	4200	11023

There is also development of industrial zones that is ongoing in Nanded. A total of 6 industrial zones have been designated in Nanded which include - Nanded, Krushnoor, Degloor, Kandhar, Kinwat and Bhokar zone. There are also two operational industrial clusters in Nanded. Firstly, Avirat Printing Cluster foundation in Vazirabad region, Nanded comprises 78 units, providing employment to approximately 900 individuals and generating an estimated turnover of Rs. 302.64 lakhs. The second cluster is the Shrikrishna Balaji Jewellery Cluster. It comprises a total of 88 units, providing employment to approximately 350 individuals and generating an estimated turnover of Rs. 800 lakh. Two more clusters are estimated to come up very soon.

### **Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation(MIDC)**

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has played a significant role in driving industrial development in Nanded. MIDC has been instrumental in acquiring land and developing industrial estates in the district, providing necessary infrastructure and support services to industries. Through its proactive efforts, MIDC has attracted investments and facilitated the establishment of various industries in Nanded. It has also assisted in obtaining approvals, licenses, and clearances, streamlining the process for industries to set up their operations. With the support of MIDC, Nanded has witnessed the growth of manufacturing, agro-processing, and other industries, leading to job creation, economic development, and overall progress in the district.

Sr. No.	Name & Address of the unit	Product	Investment (Lakhs Rs)
1	M/s. Kohinoor Feed & Fats MIDC, Nanded	Edible Oil & Oil products	225
2	M/s. Comet Steels Ltd., MIDC, Nanded	Cold Rolled Steel Sheet	5602
3	M/s. Sipta Coated Steel Ltd., MIDC, Nanded	Cold Rolled Coated	6120

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

4	M/s. Godavari Manar Sahakari Sakar Karkhana Ltd.	Sugar	750
5	M/s. Venkateshwara Indl. Ltd	Ethyl Alcohol	2000

### **Khadi & Village Industries:**

Industrially backward district like Nanded, the promotion of rural based industries is vital for the overall growth of the economy. The KVIB through its multifarious activities like training, financial assistance and marketing is involved in the promotion of such industries. Leather tanning, Carpentry, Black-smithy, oil expelling etc. are some of the activities covered by KVIB in the district. The Board apart from sponsoring cases, to banks for finance, also provides direct finance in the district. The Board has also established 10 Gramodyog Bhandars in the district to provide marketing support to the artisans. As on 31-12-99, the KVIB in Nanded district has provided financial assistance of Rs. 446.47 lakhs to 8898 units through its various self-employment schemes.

### **New Industrial Opportunities**

Nanded district has immense potential in various sectors that can significantly improve its industrial output. Currently, Nanded records exports amounting to INR 262.88 crore, accounting for 0.82% of the total exports from the Aurangabad region. This indicates the district's potential to expand its presence further. Manufacturing contributes approximately 25% to the district GDP currently. To further boost this figure, new sectors have been recognized where Nanded can expand its industrial roots.

### **Fruit/Vegetable Processing Industry:**

1. **Banana Processing:** Nanded is the major banana growing district. The average annual production is estimated at 8.40 lakh tonnes. As it is a perishable item, manufacturing of items like banana powder, wafers and puree does have scope in the district. A unit can be set up with an investment of Rs. 10 - 15 lakhs with an Annual Production Capacity of 20 M.T.
2. **Custard Apple Processing:** There is a fairly good plantation of custard apples in Lohar & Kandhar Talukas of the district. The estimated production of custard apples in the district is about 1100 Tonnes. Few units for manufacturing custard apple

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

puree/powder can be set up. There exists a good market for Custard apple pulp/powder amongst the ice-cream manufacturing units. Capital Investment - 4 lakhs Orange Product capacity - 60 Tonnes per annum

3. Sweet Lime/Processing: Limbgaon in Nanded Taluka has a concentration of Sweet lime (Mosambi) plantation. Average production is estimated at 5 - 6 thousand tonnes per year. A few units for processing of Sweet lime/Orange can be set up in and around Limbgaon. Apart from this Orange is also cultivated in the district. Capital Investment - 10 lakhs - Capacity - 105 ThousandLtr/Anum
4. Bor based Pickles: The district has Bor production of 20000 Tonnes per annum. Generally, this fruit is consumed raw by the local population. There is a good demand for pickles in the cities like Mumbai and also export markets in the Arab countries. A few units for manufacturing pickles can be set up in the district. Investment - 5 Lakhs Production Capacity - 90 Tonnes per annum
5. Cotton Stalk based Industries: Nanded district has a good amount of Cotton Cultivation. Cotton is grown in an area of 2 - 80 lakh hectares and mainly in the Talukas of Hadgaon, Kinwat, Billoli and Bhokar. It is reported that about 20 lakh tonnes of Cotton Stalk are available in the district every year. Currently most of this is used as a fuel. The Central Institute for Research in Cotton Technology (CIRCOT) at Mumbai has developed the technology for some Cotton Stalk based Industry - Some of which are Corrugated boxes from Cotton Plant Stalk. Corrugated boxes are generally prepared from forest based wood pulp. In the context of depleting forest resources, alternate raw materials like cotton stalk could be used for preparation of kraft pulp and paper required for making corrugated boxes. Quality of these boxes are at par with those made from conventional raw materials and are comparatively cheaper too.
6. Particle Boards/Hard Boards: The process of particle board preparation involves chopping of stalks, pulverizing, mixing with suitable binder and catalyst, adjusting mixture content, not formation and pressing. The boards so prepared have been found to be of superior quality and of a lower cost. The process involved is mostly mechanical. The process is ideally suited for the rural industry. Its usage had been mainly false ceiling, partition, paneling, interior decoration etc. Capital Investment - 60-70 Lakhs. Production Capacity - 1500 Tonnes per annum

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

7. Edible Mushroom Cultivation: An alternate use for cotton stalks is in Mushroom production where stalks can serve as the medium. Moreover, though Mushroom farming, the cotton graving farmers can make use of this waste to earn an additional income for themselves. CIRCOT has developed a technology to grow Pleurotus Sajor - Caju (Dhingri mushroom) on cotton stalks. Using their technology about 500 gms of Mushroom can be obtained by using one kilogram of cotton stalks especially during winter. There exists good demand for Mushrooms both in the domestic as well as international market.
8. Starch from Jawar: This is used mainly in the textile processing units. The district has fairly good production of Jowar crop. It is mainly cultivated in the Taluka of Mukhed.  
Capital Investment - 15 Lakhs Capacity - 500 Kg/day
9. Beverages from Jawar - Capital Investment - 50 lakhs Production Capacity - 675 ThousandLtr. Per annum
10. Jowar Flakes: Jowar Flakes is a cheaper substitute for Rice Flake. It can be consumed as a breakfast cereal and can also be used as a baby food. A unit can be set up with a capital investment of 10 - 15 lakh having a production capacity of 200 M.T. per annum.
11. Fiber from Banana Stalk: This is used for manufacturing ropes and papers. This unit can be set up In Nanded Taluka with a Capital Investment of Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs and production capacity of 300 MT per annum

### **Demand based:**

1. Granite Cutting & Polishing: The district has Granite deposits of about 4 - 70 lakh cubic meters, mainly in Biloli and Deglur Talukas. A few units for cutting and polishing of Granite can be set up in the Industrial Estate at Krishnur in Biloli Taluka.

### **Service Industries:**

1. Hotel Industries: Nanded district has many Pilgrim Centers like the Hujur sahib - Gurudwara at Nanded, the ancient temples of Lord Duttatraya & Renukadevi at Mahar in Kinwat Taluka and the temple of Lord Khandoba at Malegaon in Loha. People from different parts of the country visit these places. Nanded has been declared as a Holy City by the Government of Maharashtra and an amount of Rs. 25 Crores was

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

sanctioned for overall development of the city. There is also direct train service from Nanded to Amritsar, started mainly for the convenience of the Sikh Pilgrims. In such a background, there exists scope for developing the Tourism Oriented industrial activities like Hotel Industry in places like Nanded, Mahur & Malegaon.

### **Development Programs in the District:**

**Agriculture & Allied Activities:** Jowar, Cotton, Pulses, Sugarcane & Brass are the main crops of the district. Agriculture Development of Zilla Parishad in promoting cultivation of high yielding. Following schemes are implemented in the district with the help of training and visit:

Intensive Cotton Development Program aims at increasing the yield per hectare of cotton by improved agricultural practices like supply of quality seed, increasing the area under integrated irrigation projects, organizing demonstration for adoption of plant protection measures and clean packing etc. 50% Subsidy in plant protection measures and 25-50% subsidy or adoption of sprinkler's irrigation too have been provided to the farmers.

1. Special Component plan for SC/SNB farmers is mainly meant for the SC/SNB farmer to adopt better agriculture practices like use of high breed seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, better implements etc. The necessary inputs are supplied to them at subsidized rates. The largest for 98-99 under this plan is 250 beneficiaries.

2. Bio-gas Plants: The scheme to develop and encourage the use of alternate sources of energy is implanted by the Agriculture Department of Zilla Parishad. This department assists in the installation of the plants and also provides subsidies for cost. The largest for the year is 600 plants.

3. Horticulture: Horticulture department provides seed and grafting to small and marginal farmers 33% subsidy of the bank loan is provided to these farmers.

**Kinwat Block Special Sector Plan:** Tribal sub plan development project is being implemented in Kinwat Block. The plan aims to provide 50% subsidy to bank financed projects for minor irrigation, dairy development, improved farming, horticulture, fisheries and social forestry. The plan is implemented by the State with the involvement of agencies like DRDA, Dairy Development, ZP, Animal Husbandry, KVIB, DIC & Co-operative Banks.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

4. Fodder Development Program: The Animal Husbandry Department along with Dairy Development Department under the EDP in the fallow land in the district Social forestry department program to plant trees like Subabul, Marivel, Arjun etc which provide fodder to the livestock. The funds under the scheme are provided by DRDA.

To further promote industrial development in Nanded district, various measures can be taken. Firstly, there is a need to provide a conducive business environment by streamlining administrative processes, ensuring ease of doing business, and implementing investor-friendly policies. Additionally, the district should focus on enhancing infrastructure facilities such as transportation, power supply, and connectivity to attract more industries. Encouraging research and development initiatives, promoting skill development programs, and fostering collaboration between industries and educational institutions can also contribute to industrial growth. Furthermore, exploring and tapping into new sectors with untapped potential, such as renewable energy, technology-based industries, and tourism, can diversify the industrial base and attract investments. Finally, continued support from the government, provision of financial incentives, and fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among the local population will be crucial for sustained industrial development in Nanded district. By implementing these strategies, Nanded can unlock its full industrial potential, create employment opportunities, and contribute significantly to the overall economic growth of the region.



### E. SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare refers to a range of programs, policies, and initiatives aimed at promoting the well-being and quality of life for individuals, families, and communities. It encompasses various efforts undertaken by governments, organizations, and societies to address social issues, provide assistance, and ensure equal opportunities for all members of society. The concept of social welfare is grounded in the belief that everyone deserves access to basic necessities, such as healthcare, education, housing, and social support, regardless of their socioeconomic status.



**My daughter my pride campaign being carried out in Nanded**

Social welfare initiatives can include social safety nets, poverty alleviation programs, healthcare services, educational scholarships, employment support, and other measures designed to enhance the overall welfare of individuals and promote social cohesion. The goal of social welfare is to create a fair and inclusive society where individuals have the resources and support they need to lead fulfilling lives and reach their full potential.

#### Evolution in Social Welfare sector

Since India's independence in 1947, the approach to social welfare has undergone significant changes, shifting from a beneficiary-based model to a rights-based approach. Initially, social welfare programs focused on providing benefits and assistance to specific groups considered vulnerable or disadvantaged, such as the poor, disabled, and marginalized communities.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

However, over time, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of empowering individuals and communities to assert their rights and access entitlements.

The shift towards a rights-based approach to social welfare in India has been influenced by constitutional guarantees and international human rights frameworks. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, enshrines fundamental rights and directive principles that emphasize social justice, equality, and the elimination of discrimination. These principles have guided the development of policies and programs aimed at promoting equitable growth opportunities for all segments of society and addressing historical injustices.

In recent years, there has been a greater emphasis on inclusivity in social welfare schemes. Efforts have been made to expand the social welfare net to encompass previously marginalized and excluded groups, including transgender individuals. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by transgenders, measures have been taken to provide them with access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and protection against discrimination. This inclusionary approach reflects a broader commitment to ensuring that social welfare programs are accessible and beneficial to all sections of society, irrespective of gender, caste, religion, or other factors.

### **Social Infrastructure**

Nanded has taken many steps to strengthen its social infrastructure so as to create dedicated spaces to provide the necessary care and support needed to promote inclusive growth.

In the district, there are a total of 75 schools catering specifically to the needs of differently-abled students. Among these, there are 8 schools dedicated to blind students, 19 schools for deaf and dumb students, 14 schools for mentally retarded students, and 34 schools for physically challenged students. Additionally, there are 4 Ashram schools established specifically for scheduled caste students. Alongside these educational institutions, there are also 204 hostels available for backward class students. In terms of staffing, including teachers, non-teaching staff, wardens, cooks, and helpers, a total of 2,432 individuals are employed across the disability schools, ashram schools, and aided hostels. These institutions collectively serve a student population of 10,898, providing educational opportunities and support for students with disabilities and those from marginalized backgrounds.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Marginal Communities

The district has implemented various schemes to support marginalized communities and provide equal opportunities for education and housing. The Scheduled Caste and Buddhist community housing facilities scheme aims to develop residential areas specifically for these communities. So far, it has benefited 1,014 beneficiaries by constructing essential amenities such as drinking water facilities, drainage systems, assembly halls, and electrification at the village council level.

For students from grades 5 to 12 belonging to Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, self-help organizations offer scholarships. Total 7,920 students receive an annual grant of 2,591.31 lakh rupees under this scheme, which covers free meals, accommodation, and other necessary amenities.

Another scholarship scheme, the Savitribai Phule Scholarship Scheme, provides financial assistance to students in grades 5 to 7 from Scheduled Castes. Each student receives a yearly scholarship of 600 rupees, deposited directly into their bank accounts. This scheme benefits 2,100 students.



**Government Ashram School, Mahur, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Under the Merit Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste students, 569 students studying in secondary schools receive financial assistance. Students from grades 5 to 7 receive 500 rupees per student, while students from grades 8 to 10 receive 1,000 rupees per student.

Additionally, there is a scholarship scheme specifically for children of individuals engaged in unclean occupations from grade 1 to 10. This scheme provides scholarships of 3,000 rupees annually to 35 students whose parents work in such occupations. It encompasses students from all caste and religious backgrounds.

These schemes demonstrate the district's commitment to ensuring educational support and improving the living conditions of marginalized communities, fostering equality and inclusivity in society.

Along with the above scheme specific interventions, there are a number of steps undertaken by the Social Justice Department as well. The Tanda/Cluster and Residential Development Scheme, initiated by the Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, aims to improve the stability and well-being of marginalized communities, including Banjara Lambada and similar nomadic tribes in the state. With the support of Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti, the scheme focuses on providing essential facilities in Tandas and Residential areas. It covers aspects such as drinking water supply, electrification, road connectivity, gutters, community halls/temples, libraries, and other amenities. The implementation of this scheme, following the government decision of June 7, 2023, aims to enhance the lives of individuals and communities affected by migration and displacement by improving existing roads and constructing new ones.

### **Elderly**

Senior citizens play a vital role in society as pillars of wisdom, experience, and guidance. With their years of knowledge and invaluable life lessons, they contribute to the cultural, social, and economic fabric of our communities. Senior citizens hold a wealth of expertise in various fields, and their stories and perspectives enrich the collective heritage of society. Moreover, they serve as role models and mentors, offering guidance and support to younger

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

generations. Recognizing the significance of senior citizens is crucial for fostering an inclusive and caring society that values and respects the contributions of all its members.

The first and foremost step in this regard is to provide assistance in the form of necessary instruments which ensure a dignified living. Under the Vayoshree Yojana, a total of 21,281 instruments were distributed, which includes hearing aids, walker, spectacles, dentures etc.

Under the “Manadhan Yojana,” a total of 1,359 senior artists will be considered for assistance. The ongoing process of forming the district-level committee is in progress, and once the committee is established, the selection of beneficiaries will commence. This committee will play a crucial role in identifying eligible individuals and ensuring the efficient distribution of financial aid to support senior artists.

Furthermore, the “Senior Citizens Scheme” includes the “Old Age Home Scheme” designed specifically for elderly individuals. Within the current scheme, senior citizens are provided with essential facilities such as free meals, accommodation, medical care, and other necessary services. This initiative aims to improve the overall quality of life for elderly individuals by addressing their basic needs and ensuring a comfortable and secure living environment.

Through the financial assistance provided to senior citizens, the government strives to ensure that they lead a dignified and comfortable life. These initiatives not only recognize the contributions of elderly individuals but also emphasize their importance in society and the need to support them during their golden years.

### **Divyang**

The welfare and support of Divyang individuals are crucial for building an inclusive and equitable society. Recognizing their unique needs, the district has implemented several schemes and initiatives to promote their well-being and empowerment. These initiatives aim to provide financial assistance, vocational opportunities, educational support, and specialized facilities for their overall development and inclusion in society.

The first and foremost assistance is in the form of procuring durable, advanced, scientifically produced, contemporary aids and appliances that can facilitate their physical, social, and psychological rehabilitation, mitigating the impact of disabilities and fostering their economic

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

capabilities. For this purpose, under the AIDP scheme, a total of 36,337 instruments were distributed, which included hearing aids, zinc batteries, MR Kits, Braille Kit, Crutches, wheelchair, CP chair etc.

One of the notable initiatives introduced by the district council is the “Divyang Kalyan Yojana,” which allocates 5% of the budget for the welfare of divyang individuals. Under this scheme, divyang individuals engaged in business activities can receive financial aid of up to Rs. 15,000 to support their entrepreneurial endeavors.

To encourage divyang individuals in small-scale industries, a scheme has been implemented under which divyang individuals can avail loans up to Rs. 1,50,000 through banks, with a subsidized interest rate of 20% or a grant for amounts below Rs. 30,000. All these measures are aiming towards making Divyang individuals self-reliant and are not financially dependent on others.

Further, recognizing the importance of education, the district also extends support to divyang students through the “Shishyavritti” scheme. Scholarships are provided to divyang students in different grades to assist with their educational expenses.

The focus is also on encouraging Divyang students to hone their creative skills so as to bring about holistic development of the students. Funds have been allocated in this regard through provisions of distribution of literature and necessary materials.

The efforts undertaken by the district to uplift and support divyang individuals are commendable. Through various schemes and initiatives, they aim to provide financial aid, vocational opportunities, educational support, specialized facilities, and encouragement for the overall development and inclusion of divyang individuals in society. These measures ensure that divyang individuals can lead dignified and fulfilling lives, contributing their unique abilities to the progress of society.

### **Transgenders**

The third gender, existing in society, always plays a distinct role in the development processes of society. They are consistently acknowledged at all levels, considering their unique beliefs and customs. In Nanded district, a total of 23 individuals belonging to the third gender have



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

received certificates and recognition letters through the National Portal. Additionally, a short film titled “Mission Gauri,” shedding light on their lives and presenting the true essence of their existence in society, has been created by the District Information Office and released on social media platforms. This has generated a sense of respect and appreciation for the third gender among the general population. Furthermore, the district administration has approved the establishment of the first dedicated facility center for comprehensive development of the third gender, ensuring their active integration into the mainstream society. This center has been established within the premises of the District Collector’s office building, and their operations are well organized.

Nanded has also undertaken an innovative step to further mainstream transgenders. For the first time in the country, Nanded has given the Common Service Centre in the Collectorate to be operated by a transgender. This marks a positive step towards breaking gender stereotypes and mainstreaming this conversation.



**Public Services Kendra operated by transgender in Collector Office Nanded.**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### F. FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Financial Inclusion refers to universal access to a wide range of financial services at a reasonable cost. These include not only banking products but also other financial services such as insurance and equity products. It is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost.

Nanded district has a strong banking network with 289 branches of all the banks and 903 PACS at ground level. Out of these, 146 branches are of Commercial Banks, 63 branches of Maharashtra Gramin Bank and 63 branches of Nanded DCCB. Further, there are 04 non-scheduled cooperative banks and 03 small finance banks with 08 branches in the district. Out of the total banking network in the district, there are 126 Rural, 64 Semi Urban and 100 Urban branches (except PACS). The share of the banking network in the district to the total banking network of the state is 8.26%. The per branch population of the district is 11620 and the number of villages served per branch is Six. On an average, each bank branch serves 2341 households. Nanded block is having more concentration of banks, whereas Kinwat and Mahoor blocks, which are tribal blocks, are having less concentration of the banking network.

The other financial intermediaries that also play an important role in channelizing the financial resources are Non-banking financial institutions and Non-agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies. There are 108 cooperative credit societies and 04 micro finance institutions in the district. Further, Postal Bank has opened been also opened recently. These institutions supplement the role of banking sectors in meeting the increasing financial needs of the various sectors. The State Bank of India is functioning as lead bank in the district.

The total deposits of the banks stood at ₹15566.44 crore whereas the total advances stood at ₹11648.53 crore. Thus, the CD Ratio of the district was 74.83%. All the banks in the district are on DBT platform and are providing facilities to the customers under DBT. Nanded DCCB is also on DBT platform. All the banks in the district are participated in implementation of PMKISAN in the district. Total 2.93 lakh farmers are registered their names on PMKISAN portal. Out of which 74032 farmers covered under KCC. All the registered farmers were given priority in sanctioning of loans. Banks also implement the social security schemes wherein

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

65,785 beneficiaries availed insurance cover under PMJJBY, 1,87,603 availed policy under PMSBY and 2160 opted for APY scheme.

Financial inclusion in Nanded district has come a long way since independence. In the pre-independence Nizam era, moneylenders dominated the financial services. In 1931, 2213 moneylenders were engaged in the occupation of money-lending. The debtor class consisted mostly of agriculturists who required money for purchase of foods and other necessities of life, for social and religious ceremonies and for securing agricultural requisites. Money lending was regulated by the Hyderabad Money-lenders Act 1939, and later by the Bombay Money-lender act of 1946 which was made applicable to Nanded district in 1960.

After independence the financial institutions started growing and aided by the government intervention to regulate moneylending, the share of formal sector lending started to grow. Number of bank branches increased in the rural parts on the district. This growth proliferated after the nationalization of banks in 1969. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the government have taken measures to improve the banking infrastructure in Maharashtra, particularly in rural and remote areas. This includes the establishment of new bank branches, mobile banking units, and the promotion of banking correspondents to extend banking services to the unbanked regions.

Post 1960, Co-operative sector started getting impetus in Maharashtra. The first agricultural co-operative credit society was started in Nanded district in 1925. During subsequent years a number of such societies were organized in the district. Their main function was to supply short term and intermediate (not exceeding five years) finance to agriculturists. The Land Development Bank in Nanded district was established in 1956, but it started working in 1958-59. The system of distribution of tagai finance through the bank for old and new wells and for oil engines was implemented through the LDB. Over the years, the number of cooperative societies in district has increased from 924 in 1962 to 2464 today.

Cooperative institutions play a major role in providing farm loans to farmers. The current outlay of farm loan in the district is Rs 2145.41 Cr. In the initial period, cooperatives and Rural bank contributed to more than 85% of the farm loan disbursement. However, because of increased outreach of nationalized and commercial banks, the contribution of cooperatives and Rural

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

bank has come down to 37%, though the Nanded District Central Cooperative bank still remains the single highest contributor to farm loan disbursement.

The cooperative sector in Nanded has demonstrated its ability to promote self-reliance, community empowerment, and sustainable development. It has fostered a sense of ownership and collective responsibility among members, enabling them to participate actively in decision-making processes. Through cooperative principles of democratic governance, transparency, and equitable distribution of benefits, the sector has strengthened social cohesion and empowered marginalized sections of society.

The cooperative sector in Nanded has a strong foundation and has contributed significantly to the local economy. To ensure its continued growth and effectiveness, some key interventions are needed to pave the way forward. Cooperatives in Nanded should prioritize financial stability through sound financial management practices, including bookkeeping, auditing, and timely repayments. Building reserves and implementing risk management mechanisms are crucial. Training and capacity-building programs for members and employees are essential for informed decision-making and effective management. Encouraging entrepreneurship through diversification and value addition can create additional income sources and increase resilience. Leveraging digital technologies enhances operations and efficiency. Collaboration and networking with stakeholders facilitate resource access and advocacy. Active youth participation ensures future sustainability, and advocacy efforts are necessary to influence favorable policies and create an enabling environment for cooperatives.

The small saving movement was started in India in 1965 to prevent adverse effects of inflation by withdrawing from the people a part of their purchasing power and also to serve as an additional source for financing the war. It was reckoned to be an important scheme for raising money by borrowing to finance the Five-Year Plans of the country. The scheme also aimed at raising money for the defence of the Nation. During the Third Five year Plan great stress was, therefore, laid on the collection of small savings through various schemes.

The concept of SHGs began to gain traction in Maharashtra and Nanded district in the 1980s. NGOs and government agencies started promoting the formation of small groups, primarily

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

comprising women from disadvantaged backgrounds, to pool their savings and provide access to credit within the group. These groups are formed at the village or community level, and members come together voluntarily to save money, access credit, and address common socio-economic issues. SHGs in Nanded district are engaged in various livelihood promotion activities. One of the key functions of SHGs is savings mobilization. Members contribute a predetermined amount regularly into a common pool, which acts as a savings fund. The accumulated savings are then used to provide internal lending among the members. SHGs also have access to bank loans and credit facilities through linkages with financial institutions. SHGs come together to form federations and networks at the district and state levels. These federations facilitate collective decision-making, resource pooling, and advocacy on behalf of SHGs.

Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) play a crucial role in providing financial services to the economically disadvantaged sections of society. Maharashtra has witnessed the emergence and growth of several MFIs, which provide small loans, savings facilities, and other financial products to low-income individuals and microenterprises. This shift reflected the growing understanding that low-income people wanted and needed more than credit: they wanted financial services including savings, insurance, asset-leasing, pensions, and more. The SHG-Bank Linkage Program, initiated by NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), has been instrumental in promoting microfinance in the district. Under this program, MFIs and banks collaborate to extend credit to SHGs, leveraging the group-based lending model. MFIs play a crucial role in forming and nurturing SHGs, facilitating their access to credit from banks.

A watershed moment in arena of financial inclusion came in 2015 when the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched. PMJDY has played a crucial role in bringing millions of unbanked individuals into the formal financial system. In Maharashtra, it has helped in increasing the number of bank accounts and ensuring access to banking services for previously underserved populations, including the rural and economically weaker sections of society. PMJDY has facilitated the direct transfer of various government benefits and subsidies to the beneficiaries' bank accounts. This has reduced leakages, minimized

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

corruption, and ensured more efficient and transparent delivery of welfare schemes. In Maharashtra, DBT has helped in streamlining the distribution of subsidies like LPG cylinders, scholarships, and social welfare payments.

Post 2020, digital payment has been on steady rise in the district. The initial phase of digital payments in Nanded saw the introduction of online banking services by various banks. This allowed individuals and businesses to access their accounts, make fund transfers, and pay bills electronically using internet banking platforms. The advent of smartphones and mobile internet connectivity led to the emergence of mobile banking and digital wallet services in Nanded. Mobile banking apps and e-wallets provided a convenient and secure way for users to make payments, recharge mobile phones, and even transfer money to peers and merchants. The introduction of UPI in 2016 revolutionized digital payments in Nanded. UPI platforms like Google Pay, PhonePe, and Paytm became popular among Nanded's residents for their simplicity and ease of use. AePS, a biometric-based payment system, gained traction in Nanded. It allowed individuals to make payments using their Aadhaar number and fingerprint authentication, making it convenient for those who may not have access to smartphones or traditional banking services. The acceptance of digital payments by merchants, including small businesses and vendors, has also increased in Nanded.

It is important to note that the evolution of financial inclusion in Nanded is an ongoing process, and efforts are continually being made to further enhance access to financial services for all segments of the population, particularly in underserved areas.

### **Skill Development**

In the early post-independence period, skill development was deeply integrated into the social and cultural fabric of society. It emphasized practical learning, specialization, and the transmission of knowledge from one generation to the next. The entire system of skill development was totally informal with Government playing a minimal role in it. The hierarchical caste system was more prominent, where each caste had specific occupations and skills associated with it. Individuals were expected to learn and practice the skills related to their caste occupation. This system promoted specialization and transfer of knowledge and



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

skills within specific communities. Apprenticeship played a crucial role in skill development during early India. Young individuals would learn practical skills by working closely with skilled artisans, craftsmen, and professionals in their respective fields. They would observe, assist, and gradually gain proficiency through hands-on learning.

The focus of Skill Development department was in the 1950s was to find suitable candidates for Government recruitment through Employment Exchanges. In 1952, the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) was established under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. DGET became the central authority responsible for the functioning and coordination of employment exchanges in India. Over the years, employment exchanges expanded their reach and services to cater to the changing needs of job seekers and employers. They introduced modernization measures like computerization and online registration to streamline operations and enhance efficiency. In 2015, the Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the National Career Service (NCS) portal. The NCS is an integrated digital platform that connects job seekers, employers, training providers, and career counselors.

After the growth of industry, there was a need for skilled workmen. This prompted the establishment of training institutes such as Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs). Maharashtra has a long history of vocational training institutes which were established to impart technical skills and vocational training to individuals and equip them with industry-relevant skills. First Government ITI was established in Nanded in 1958. This was followed by setting up of ITIs at all the Taluka places. Further, Sri Huzur Sahib ITI came up in 1984. Today Nanded district has 25 ITIs functioning at full strength. These institutes offer courses in trades like Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Turner, Mechanic, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA), and more.

The first major breakthrough in Skill Development in Nanded district came after the formation of the Maharashtra State Skill Development Society in 2008. The aim of this society is to promote and facilitate skill development activities in the state. MSSDS acts as the nodal agency for implementing various skill development programs and initiatives. MSSDS collaborates with government agencies, industry partners, training providers, and other

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

stakeholders to design and implement skill development programs. The society aims to enhance the employability of the youth and improve their livelihoods by providing them with relevant training and certification.

Government of Maharashtra launched the Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) in 2010 to provide skill training to unemployed youth. The scheme aimed to enhance their employability and bridge the skill gap in the state. Under this scheme, training providers were selected through a transparent process, and candidates were trained in various sectors like IT, retail, construction, and healthcare. This scheme was a success in Nanded and helped in skilling the youth. In 2015, the Government of Maharashtra launched the Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to provide skill training and employment opportunities to the youth. The scheme focused on creating a skilled workforce by providing training in sectors like construction, healthcare, hospitality, and electronics.

The Mahaswayam portal is an online platform launched by the Government of Maharashtra to facilitate skill development, employment, and entrepreneurship opportunities in the state. It serves as a comprehensive portal that connects job seekers, employers, training providers, and other stakeholders in the skill development ecosystem. This portal provides a range of services for job seekers, including registration to access employment and skill development services. It allows job seekers to search and apply for relevant job opportunities, filter based on location and industry, and directly apply for positions. The portal also offers information on skill development programs, including eligibility criteria, duration, and training providers. Apprenticeship opportunities are featured as well. Employers can register on the portal to post job vacancies and specify requirements. The portal provides career guidance resources for job seekers, information on self-employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, and details about government skill development programs and schemes. More than 40 thousand youth from Nanded district have benefitted from this portal.

Under the umbrella of the Skill India mission in Nanded District, from 2015 to 2023, a total of 22,225 beneficiaries were registered for skill development training programs. Out of the registered beneficiaries, 17,061 individuals were assessed for their skills during this period while 8,381 individuals were successfully placed in job opportunities. Similarly, a total of 40

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

job fairs were conducted in this period. During these job fairs, 10,335 beneficiaries were present to explore employment opportunities, out of which 2,989 beneficiaries were selected for employment opportunities through these job fairs.

The recent development in the arena of skill development in Nanded is the renewed focus on Entrepreneurship Development. Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED) is an organization established by the Government of Maharashtra to promote entrepreneurship. It offers various programs and services such as entrepreneurial training, mentoring, business incubation, and financial assistance to aspiring entrepreneurs in Nanded district. The Startup Maharashtra initiative aims to nurture and support startups in the state. It provides access to resources, networking opportunities, mentoring, and funding support for entrepreneurs in Nanded and other districts of Maharashtra.

The District Industries Center (DIC) in Nanded provides assistance and support to entrepreneurs in setting up and running their businesses. It offers guidance on various aspects such as project identification, financing options, government schemes, and regulatory compliance. DIC implements the Chief Minister Employment Guarantee Programme (CMEGP) and the Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP) and has given support to 564 start-ups. Similarly, under the Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME) and the Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (POCRA), district administration has helped 520 budding agro-entrepreneurs to set up their enterprise.

Another recent development is the establishment of Incubation centre in the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University in form of a Section 8 company. University incubation programs are initiatives implemented by universities or educational institutions to foster innovation, entrepreneurial skills, and startup growth. These programs provide a supportive ecosystem that includes mentorship, networking opportunities, infrastructure, and access to resources for aspiring entrepreneurs and early-stage startups. Currently, 12 start-ups are working on their innovative projects in this centre.

Moving forward with skill development in Nanded, it is important to take several steps to enhance the impact and effectiveness of skill development initiatives in the district. These steps include strengthening collaboration between government agencies, educational

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

institutions, industry partners, and training providers to align skill development programs with industry requirements. Regular consultations and partnerships can ensure that the skills being imparted are relevant and in demand. Additionally, closer ties between local industries and educational institutions can be encouraged through the establishment of industry advisory boards, internships, apprenticeship programs, and guest lectures by industry experts. Such partnerships can ensure that the training being provided aligns with the needs of the local job market.

Conducting periodic skill gap analyses is crucial to identify the specific sectors and trades that require skilled workers in Nanded. This analysis will help in tailoring training programs to meet the demand for skilled labor and provide individuals with relevant job opportunities. Furthermore, promoting entrepreneurship development is vital by providing aspiring entrepreneurs with training, mentoring, and access to financial resources. Establishing incubation centers or entrepreneurship cells within educational institutions can support and nurture startup ventures in Nanded.



**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

It is essential to identify and prioritize emerging sectors and industries in Nanded for skill development. Sectors such as renewable energy, information technology, tourism, healthcare, and agriculture should be focused on, and training programs can be tailored to meet the skill requirements of these sectors. Encouraging continuous learning and upskilling is crucial, as individuals need to adapt to the changing demands of the job market. Providing

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

opportunities for reskilling and upskilling through short-term courses, workshops, and online learning platforms can facilitate this process.

Implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework is necessary to assess the impact and effectiveness of skill development initiatives in Nanded. Regular feedback and evaluation will help in identifying areas for improvement and making necessary adjustments to the programs. Additionally, conducting awareness campaigns and outreach efforts is important to disseminate information about skill development programs, training opportunities, and job fairs in Nanded. These efforts should aim to reach out to marginalized communities and underprivileged individuals to ensure inclusivity in accessing skill development opportunities. By implementing these steps, Nanded can further enhance skill development efforts, bridge the gap between industry requirements and workforce skills, and create more employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for its residents.

### G. LAW AND ORDER

The police department is one of the fundamental elements in maintaining law and order in the district. A good law and order situation is a precursor to any development activities in a district. The role of the police force has undergone a transformational change since independence. Having its roots in the colonial regime, the police department had, over the years, garnered an image which invokes fear in the minds of the citizenry. People viewed police with an element of mistrust. However, this view has undergone a transformation in the minds of people due to various outreach programs undertaken by the police.

Administratively, Nanded is divided into 10 sub-divisions and a total of 36 police stations. The district population of 33 lakh people includes 73.25% Hindus, 14% Muslims, 11% Buddhists and 1% of other population segments. Due to its religious and cultural diversity, Nanded is known for celebrating different festivals pertaining to different communities with equal vigour. A unique element of Nanded is the fact that it has been able to maintain a feeling of community cooperation and brotherhood, even after being so diverse. Apart from sustained efforts by the different communities, a key role in this regard has been played by Nanded police as well which has taken proactive steps to bring peace and cooperation amongst the different communities and due care is taken that actions which might hurt the sentiments of other communities are proactively prevented and tackled. Peace Committee meetings, in which representatives of different govt. Departments as well as members of different communities, participate and discuss what could be the possible pressure points which might create disturbance and how can they be effectively addressed. Nanded police has also undertaken a new initiative called 'Ekta Run' to promote a message of unity, cordiality and harmony in the public.

As the role of police shifts solely from crime prevention to becoming a facilitator in ensuring a dignified life for the citizens, a renewed focus on making policing more transparent and accountable has been laid. One segment of such initiatives is the use of technology and gradually moving towards '**SMART**' policing. Nanded Police has started a new initiative called "**QR Code Patrolling**". Under this project, QR codes have been installed at 1273 locations in the district. Police Ammaldar, who goes for patrolling of the region, will mark his attendance



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

using this QR code. Further, to promote responsive policing ‘**Maharashtra Emergency Response System**’ is active in Nanded district. Based on trends, it has been observed that after the call to the police, the first response team is able to reach the concerned site within the average time of 8 minutes.



**Rapid Action Unit with New Vehicles, Nanded Police**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

Another element that has gained momentum in today’s times is the increased prevalence of cyber-crimes. This marks a major shift in the crime pattern in society. Instances of cyber-crimes in the form of cyber bullying, financial fraud, identity theft, use of malware and trojans etc. are becoming more and more common. To tackle this, Nanded police are working on two fronts. It is training more and more police personnel in cyber-crime detection, while simultaneously carrying out cyber awareness campaigns amongst the masses. The police department has started a drive to nurture some students as “**Cyber Ambassadors**” in schools so as to disseminate information about cyber-crimes to the young populace. As of now, more than 100 cyber ambassadors have been created. The department also undertook extensive IEC campaigns to promote cyber awareness through activities such as ‘Cyber Raths’, public announcements, hoardings and banners, newspaper advertisements etc.

A further important transformation that has come about in the role of policing is for it to become more citizen-facing. Various community policing initiatives have also been undertaken and efforts are ongoing to further bridge the trust deficit between the police and citizens. To further strengthen these activities, it is necessary that some systemic police reforms are undertaken. These shall include capacity building measures in terms of regular training programs, strengthening the recruitment process, upgrading of police infrastructure and technology, encouraging a more robust complaints and redressal mechanism,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

establishing specialized units and bolstering collaboration with Civil society groups and other stakeholders involved.

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### H. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In India, the disaster management framework is structured under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The framework involves a multi-tiered approach with the involvement of various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and the public. The Disaster Management Act 2005 provides for an effective institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring implementation of disaster management plan for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for taking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Disaster Management Act has set up the institutional framework in form of NDMA, SDMA and DDMA. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the apex body responsible for formulating policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management at the national level. Each state and union territory in India has a State Disaster Management Authority responsible for implementing disaster management measures at the state level.

At the district level, District Disaster Management Authorities are responsible for implementing disaster management plans and coordinating response and recovery activities within their districts. DDMA's work closely with local government bodies, community organizations, and other stakeholders. In Nanded, Maharashtra, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) plays a crucial role in disaster management and response. The DDMA is responsible for coordinating and implementing disaster management activities at the district level.

The DDMA in Nanded consists of representatives from various government departments, local authorities, and experts in the field of disaster management. The District Collector, who is the chief administrative officer of the district, usually heads the DDMA. The DDMA is responsible for formulating and implementing district-level disaster management plans. These plans outline strategies, protocols, and standard operating procedures for various types of disasters that Nanded is prone to, such as floods, earthquakes, and droughts. The DDMA also focuses on preparedness measures, including early warning systems, evacuation plans, and capacity building activities. The DDMA in Nanded maintains close coordination with the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and the National Disaster

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Management Authority (NDMA). It receives guidance, support, and resources from these higher-level authorities, ensuring alignment with state and national disaster management policies and plans.

Nanded district is prone to multiple hazards. Being drained by major rivers like Godavari, Painganga and Manjara, flood is the most common hazard the district faces. In 1975, Nanded witnessed a devastating flood that caused widespread destruction and loss of life. The heavy monsoon rains resulted in the overflowing of the Godavari River, leading to severe flooding in the city and surrounding areas. In 2006, Nanded faced another severe flood event. Continuous heavy rainfall caused the Godavari River to breach its banks, inundating large parts of the city. In 2016, 2019 and 2022, Nanded experienced significant floods following heavy rainfall. The Godavari River and its tributaries swelled, leading to the submergence of low-lying areas. The floods affected transportation, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted essential services.

as also experienced periods of drought throughout its history. Droughts occur when there is a prolonged period of insufficient rainfall, resulting in water scarcity and agricultural challenges. These droughts are characterized by a lack of sufficient water for irrigation and agricultural activities, leading to crop failures and economic hardship for farmers. One of the most severe droughts in recent history occurred in Nanded during the years 2012 and 2019. The region faced an acute water crisis due to a significant deficit in rainfall.

In 1974, Nanded experienced a moderate earthquake with a magnitude of 5.1 on the Richter scale. Nanded was also affected by the Killari earthquake in 1993. The earthquake caused damage to buildings and infrastructure in the region. Although the impact was not as severe as in Latur and Osmanabad, it highlighted the vulnerability of the area to seismic activity. In 2021 and 2022, seismic movements were observed in parts of district.

Like any urban area, Nanded has witnessed fire incidents that have resulted in significant damage. These incidents often occur in densely populated areas or commercial establishments, leading to loss of property and sometimes loss of life. Nanded has industrial areas where accidents have occurred. These accidents could involve chemical spills,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

explosions, or other hazardous incidents, resulting in injuries, fatalities, and environmental pollution.

Considering the threat of all these possible hazards, DDMA Nanded has done Vulnerability Mapping of the district. Vulnerability mapping is an essential tool in disaster management to identify areas and populations that are at higher risk and more vulnerable to various hazards. It helps in understanding the potential impact of disasters and aids in planning and implementing appropriate mitigation and preparedness measures. Firstly, hazards specific to the area, such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones, landslides, or droughts, have been identified and assessed using historical data and scientific studies. Secondly, exposure mapping has been carried out to determine the location and density of at-risk elements, including human settlements, infrastructure, critical facilities, and natural resources. The vulnerability assessment has followed, analyzing the characteristics and conditions of these elements to gauge their susceptibility to disasters, considering factors like socioeconomic status, housing quality, infrastructure resilience, healthcare accessibility, and social cohesion.

Data collection from various sources, including census data, satellite imagery, ground surveys, and existing studies, has been conducted to gather relevant information on both physical and social dimensions. Geographic Information System (GIS) tools have then been utilized to integrate and analyze the collected data, enabling spatial visualization and identifying high-risk areas, hotspots, and vulnerable populations. Based on the vulnerability assessment and GIS mapping, risk zonation maps have been created, delineating different zones of risk and vulnerability. These maps have aided in prioritizing resource allocation, disaster preparedness, and mitigation efforts.

Community engagement has been a vital aspect, involving collaboration with local communities, stakeholders, and subject-matter experts. Their knowledge and perspectives have been incorporated to gain a better understanding of local conditions, vulnerabilities, and potential mitigation strategies. Their involvement has ensured the relevance and effectiveness of the vulnerability mapping outcomes.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Nanded DDMA has set up a District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC). DEOC is a critical component of disaster management. It coordinates and manages emergency response activities at the district level. The key responsibilities of DEOC include coordinating various agencies and stakeholders, monitoring and assessing the disaster situation, managing and allocating resources, facilitating effective communication, supporting decision-making processes, planning emergency responses, conducting training programs, raising public awareness, and ensuring efficient coordination during disasters. The DEOC acts as a central hub for information sharing, resource management, and decision-making to minimize the impact of disasters and protect lives and property.



**A Fire drill to check the readiness of the Fire Department**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

An important component of the Disaster Management readiness is preparation of holistic and up to date District and Village Disaster Management Plans. The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is a comprehensive plan developed at the district level to manage and respond to disasters effectively. It includes hazard identification and risk assessment, an institutional framework, preparedness and response measures, resource management, and community participation and awareness. The plan identifies potential hazards, defines roles and responsibilities, outlines preparedness measures, manages resources, and emphasizes community involvement. The DDMP serves as a guiding document for disaster management in the district, ensuring effective coordination, preparedness, and response to minimize the impact of disasters on the community.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

The Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) is a localized plan developed at the village level to address specific vulnerabilities and risks faced by the community. It serves as a detailed framework for disaster management within the village, incorporating components similar to the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) but on a smaller scale.

The VDMP begins by identifying the specific hazards faced by the village, considering factors such as its geographical location, topography, and climate. It assesses the village's vulnerability to these hazards. Preparedness and response measures are outlined in the VDMP, including early warning systems, evacuation routes, emergency shelters, local resource availability, and first aid provisions. The plan also defines the roles and responsibilities of community members in response operations.

Resource mapping is an essential component of the VDMP, identifying the available resources within the village, such as human resources, equipment, local infrastructure, and natural resources. Mapping helps determine their usability during emergencies and their potential to support response efforts. Community engagement is emphasized in the VDMP, promoting community awareness, training, and capacity-building activities. It encourages the formation of local response teams, community-based organizations, and collaboration with neighboring villages and authorities.

Both the DDMP and VDMP are dynamic plans that should be regularly reviewed, updated, and tested through drills and exercises. They provide a framework for coordinated and effective disaster management at the district and village levels, respectively. The ultimate goal is to reduce vulnerability, enhance preparedness, and facilitate a swift and efficient response during emergencies.

To move forward with disaster management in Nanded, the following steps can be taken:

1. Conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify the specific hazards and vulnerabilities faced by Nanded. Consider its geographical location, climate, infrastructure, population density, and other factors.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

2. Review and update the existing District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for Nanded, incorporating the latest information and lessons learned. Ensure that the plan includes clear strategies, policies, and procedures for disaster management.
3. Strengthen early warning systems for various hazards, such as floods, earthquakes, or severe weather events. Invest in advanced technologies, communication networks, and monitoring systems to provide timely and accurate alerts to the population.
4. Identify critical infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, roads, and bridges, and assess their resilience to withstand disasters. Implement measures to reinforce and upgrade infrastructure, considering hazard-specific requirements.
5. Conduct regular training programs and capacity-building initiatives for government officials, emergency responders, community leaders, and volunteers. Enhance their knowledge and skills in disaster response, risk reduction, and preparedness.
6. Promote community engagement and awareness through public campaigns, workshops, and information dissemination. Encourage community participation in disaster planning, preparedness activities, and response operations.
7. Improve coordination and collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, community organizations, and other stakeholders involved in disaster management. Establish clear communication channels, coordination mechanisms, and regular meetings to enhance cooperation and information sharing.
8. Develop specialized emergency response teams for different types of disasters, such as search and rescue teams, medical response teams, and firefighting teams. Ensure these teams are properly trained, equipped, and ready to respond effectively during emergencies.
9. Improve resource management systems, including stockpiling of emergency supplies, equipment, and funds. Establish mechanisms for efficient resource mobilization and distribution during disasters.
10. Continuously evaluate and review the effectiveness of disaster management initiatives in Nanded. Conduct drills, exercises, and simulations to test response capabilities and identify areas for improvement. Use feedback and lessons learned to update and refine the disaster management plans and strategies.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

By implementing these steps, Nanded can strengthen its disaster management capabilities, enhance resilience, and better protect its population and infrastructure in the face of potential disasters.

### I. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure development is vital for the overall progress and development of a district. It supports economic growth, improves connectivity, enhances the quality of life, attracts investment, and strengthens disaster resilience. A well-planned and efficiently maintained infrastructure system is a cornerstone for sustainable development.

#### Roads

Importance of roads as prime agents to bring about economic development in any area had been recognized since the time of independence itself. During the initial years, the district possessed a modest level of road infrastructure. As per District Census Handbook 1961, while Nanded was well connected with other important centers in the district and with neighboring districts, it did not possess adequate connections between taluka headquarters. Taluka headquarters like Mukhed and Kinwat were not connected by roads to Nanded. The roads in rural areas were fair weather roads and are not of good quality during the monsoon season. No National Highways passed through the district at those times. There was a total road network increase of approximately 141 km during the decadal period of 1951-61. We have come a long way ahead from this scenario.

Over the years, there has been significant growth in the road infrastructure in the district. The data provided shows the road length in kilometers for different categories of roads, including National Highways (NH-PWD), Major State Highways (MSH), State Highways (SH), and Major District Roads (MDR).

In 1970, the road length stood at 1,448.75 kilometers, with major state highways covering 182.25 kilometers, state highways spanning 443.40 kilometers, and major district roads accounting for 823.10 kilometers.

By 1990, there was noticeable progress in road development, with the total road length increasing to 2,976.73 kilometers. Major state highways expanded to 275.13 kilometers, state highways reached 982.14 kilometers, and major district roads grew to 1,719.46 kilometers.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

In 2010, the district witnessed further infrastructure growth, resulting in a total road length of 4,028.60 kilometers. Major state highways covered 289 kilometers, state highways extended to 1,062.40 kilometers, and major district roads reached 2,677.20 kilometers.

The most recent data available is from 2023, where the district's road network experienced substantial expansion, totaling 4,905.38 kilometers. Notably, major state highways increased to 224.80 kilometers, state highways reached 1,319.80 kilometers, and major district roads expanded to 3,215.78 kilometers.

A major contributor to this advancement has been infrastructure focussed schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. A total of 719.31 km and 728.13 km of roads have been constructed in Nanded under PMGSY and CMGSY respectively. Further, many highway works are currently undergoing in Nanded (NH-361, NH-161A and two stretches on NH-752(I))



**Multiple Lane Roads in Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### Railways

As per District Census Handbook, 1961, Nanded was part of Central Railway and comprised 210.50 km of meter gauge railway line. One of the sections, popularly known as Godavari Valley Railway traverses through Nanded. The Hyderabad–Godavari Valley Railway was established by the Nizam of Hyderabad as a part of The Nizam’s Guaranteed State Railway, a company under the guarantee of the Hyderabad State. It traverses through Nanded from east to west for 64 km, with six stations. The other popular one is the Mudkhed-Adilabad railway line. Significant changes have been undertaken since then. Nanded now forms part of South Central Railway Zone. Gauge conversion to 5 ft 6 in (1,676 mm) broad gauge was completed between Manmad – Nanded/ Mudkhed in 1995. The patch between Mudkhed–Secunderabad remained meter-gauge till it was finally converted by 2003. Works are ongoing for complete conversion of meter gauge into broad gauge for Nanded division. We have more than 35 km of route electrification and barely 83 km of track doubling in the division. There is a need to concentrate our efforts to speed up work in this field.

Furthermore, land acquisition works are already in process for the Wardha-Nanded broad gauge railway line via Yavatmal. It shall pass through Ardhapur taluka in Nanded. This process ensures a clear pathway for the construction of the broad gauge railway line and facilitates the expansion of the railway network in the region.

These modernization works in the Nanded Division are part of a larger effort to upgrade and improve railway infrastructure, enhance connectivity, and provide efficient and reliable transportation services to passengers and businesses in the region. These initiatives contribute to the overall development and growth of the Nanded Division and promote economic activities in the surrounding areas.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED



**Entrance of Hazur Sahib Railway Station, Nanded**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### **Airways**

Providing a gateway to Marathwada region is the “Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji Airport” at Nanded. Located amidst a serene environment, the facilities on offer at the airport are on par with international standards. The spacious terminal building has a capacity of handling 300 passengers at peak hour. The prominent flight routes covered from Nanded airport included flights to Mumbai, Chandigarh and Amritsar. Flights ran at an average 90% occupancy. However, due to Covid-19 pandemic, the flight services at the Nanded airport were canceled and it has not been restarted as yet. Discussions are currently underway to facilitate the resumption of operations at Nanded Airport in the near future. Recognizing the importance of this airport in promoting regional connectivity and facilitating economic growth, all stakeholders involved are actively engaged in deliberations to ensure the prompt and successful revival of Nanded Airport.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED



**Nanded Airport**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)

### **Electricity**

Nanded has been a success story when it comes to rural electrification. It has undertaken steady steps in improving its rural electrification coverage. The 2001 census reported that 53.7% of rural households in Nanded district had access to electricity, highlighting the prevailing challenges faced by the region. However, the 2011 census recorded a significant improvement, with 68.16% of rural households now having electricity, demonstrating substantial progress in electrification efforts. Nanded, now has successfully achieved 100% electrification of all villages, hamlets, settlements, and households in its rural areas. The electrification process, primarily carried out under two schemes, has transformed the region, empowering its rural population with access to electricity and fostering socio-economic development.

Another change in the energy portfolio has been the increasing adoption of renewables. One of the key initiatives undertaken by the Maharashtra state government to promote sustainable farming practices was the implementation of the "Chief Minister Solar Agriculture Pump" scheme. Under this scheme, a total of 2,550 solar agricultural pumps have been installed in Nanded district to facilitate day-time irrigation for farmers, reducing their dependence on conventional energy sources.

Furthermore, in the state of Maharashtra, approximately 4.5 million out of 29 million consumers constituting 22% of electricity users, are agricultural consumers. Presently, these

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

consumers receive electricity supply for day time and nighttime operations. However, to address the challenge of erratic power supply during the day, the “Chief Minister Solar Agriculture Feeder Scheme” was introduced in June 2017. As part of this scheme, centralized solar projects with capacities ranging from 2 MW to 10 MW are being established within a 5 km radius of sub-centres dedicated to agricultural operations.

Presently, a total of 131,835 agricultural consumers in Nanded receive uninterrupted power supply through a network of 390 high capacity agricultural pumps. Additionally, under the “Chief Minister Solar Agriculture Feeder Scheme”, 358 more high capacity agricultural pumps are proposed to be installed.

Through the diligent implementation of government schemes and initiatives, including solar energy projects, Nanded district has witnessed a transformative change, empowering rural communities and driving socio-economic growth. The achievement of 100% rural electrification stands as a testament to the commitment of the government to provide equal opportunities and improve the standard of living for the residents of Nanded district.

### **Affordable Housing**

Affordable housing plays a crucial role in ensuring inclusive and sustainable development in any region. In Nanded, significant efforts have been undertaken to address the housing needs of its residents, particularly those from economically weaker sections and low-income groups. The government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has implemented a range of initiatives to provide affordable housing options and improve the living standards of the people in Nanded.

As per Census 2001 data, 46% and 7.9% rural households were living in semi-permanent or temporary houses. The figure for urban areas was 36.9% and 1.6% respectively. This in effect is an indicator of kutchha houses. When compared to Census 2011 figures, it was observed that the progress was not very substantial. As per Census 2011 data, 42.3% and 3% rural households were living in semi-permanent or temporary houses. The figure for urban areas was 28.01% and 1.14% respectively. As can be seen from the figures, enough priority was not laid down on this particular sector.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

To address this scenario, govt. Brought about various schemes to promote affordable housing as a mission mode project. The most prominent scheme in this regard is Pradhan-Mantri Awas Yojana. As per the recent figures, a total of 46,185 houses have been completed in rural areas through Zilla Parishad and a total of 5262 houses have been completed in urban areas through Nanded - Waghala Municipal Corporation.

A host of other schemes targeting specific population groups have also been initiated to speed up the process. The Ramai Awas Yojana (for Scheduled Caste Households) has provided 11,571 homes, while the Shabari Awas Yojana (for Scheduled tribe households) has assisted 909 families. The Pardhi Awas Yojana (for Pardhi community) has delivered housing to 42 individuals, and the Adim Kolam Awas Yojana (for Adim Kolam tribal community) has benefited 132 families. Lastly, the Atal Kamgar Bandhkam Awas Yojana (for registered construction laborers) has provided 4 houses to eligible individuals.

These schemes have played a crucial role in fulfilling the housing needs of different sections of society, offering them secure and complete living spaces.

### **Sanitation**

Nanded places significant emphasis on sanitation to ensure a clean and healthy environment for its residents. A well developed sanitation system is vital for public health, disease prevention, environmental protection, social and economic development, tourism, livelihood opportunities, and disaster preparedness.

Based on historical trends, it can be observed that there has been a significant advancement in this regard. As per data of Census 2001, in the rural area of Nanded district, a mere 12.9% households had toilets. The reach of the drainage network in the district was roughly around 50%. The toilet coverage in rural areas had roughly increased to 21% as per Census 2011. Drainage coverage of the district was increased to 60%.

As can be observed from the above mentioned figures, it is clear that the sanitation coverage was not very robust in the district till 2011. However, since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, there has been significant advancement in toilet construction works. A total of 409829 individual toilets have been constructed in Nanded in the period 2012 to 2018. Since

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

then, 456,196 individual toilets have been further constructed to expand the sanitation coverage to each household. There lies a heavy convergence of Swachh Bharat Mission (toilet construction) with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana as well as MREGS. Through the convergence of these three schemes, a beneficiary gets a cumulative amount of roughly 1.2 lakh. This is a new system of governance that has come into play as our administrative system evolves. We are moving away from silo-based functioning to a more collaborative, coherent and convergent policy formulation and implementation. Along with individual toilets, focus has also been laid on creating community assets and a total of 385 community toilets have been constructed in the period 2020-23.

Works have also been ongoing on creation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management units in the district. Solid waste management units are built in all Talukas and the city area. Segregation of waste is approximately at 50% and there is potential to improve upon this significantly. Units are currently being installed in most Municipal areas for processing of the waste. However, one issue that still needs attention in solid waste management is the menace of legacy waste. Constructive steps in this regard are also needed.

Supplementing the solid waste management works, the district administration is paying due attention to liquid waste management as well. In the Nanded Waghala Municipal Corporation area, there are 3 centralized and 14 decentralized Sewage treatment Plants. Sewage Treatment Plants have also been proposed in other Nagar Palikas in the district as well. In fact, Nanded, last year, won the Skoch Award for creation of decentralized units for liquid waste management. 21 such units were built which cleaned 24000 KLD of wastewater using the Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) technology and put it to reuse.

Waste management is a new priority that has come up as we have traversed towards a higher level of economic well being in the country. As the population size increases and use of non-biodegradable materials becomes more common, it is necessary that adequate corrective and adaptive steps are undertaken to ensure a clean and green environment. In line with this objective, Nanded is making steadfast efforts to ensure proper waste management and environmental preservation.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

The Following photographs are of some more Infrastructure built in Nanded over the past years.



**Bridge on Godavari river**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)



**Godavari Riverfront project**

(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hekarne)



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### J. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Nanded is one of the biggest districts in Maharashtra and hence has significance in context of Revenue Administration. Nanded district spread across 10528 sq.km. is divided into 8 revenue sub-divisions and 16 talukas. The district revenue administration is headed by Collector who also functions as District magistrate. The Collector is aided in his/her works by Additional Collector, Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors. Sub-division is headed by a Sub-divisional Officer who supervises the working in two talukas. At taluka level, Tahsildar heads the revenue administration, who monitors the functioning of Circle Officers and Village officials (Talathi/Patwari).

Sr.No.	Sub-division	Taluka	Villages	Population (2011)
1	Nanded	Nanded City	-	719188
		Ardhapur	54	109332
2	Bhokar	Bhokar	80	138313
		Mudkhed	51	115696
3	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	148	259986
		Himayatnagar	72	109727
4	Kinwat	Kinwat	182	247786
		Mahoor	90	99940
5	Dharmabad	Dharmabad	53	96776
		Umari	65	99019
6	Biloli	Biloli	84	170159
		Naigaon	88	182868
7	Kandhar	Kandhar	125	248870
		Loha	124	241885
8	Degloor	Degloor	109	227862
		Mukhed	151	293885

Chart: Sub-divisions and Talukas in Nanded District

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

District Collectorate is the fulcrum of district revenue administration. Apart from the Collectorate, District Superintendent of Land Records supervises the Land records and measurement activities in the district. Joint District Registrar is the in charge of stamps and registration.

Nanded district has witnessed significant changes and developments in revenue administration over the years. Marathwada has a rich historical background, with revenue administration systems that were established during the reign of various dynasties, including the Nizams and Marathas. These systems primarily focused on land revenue collection, agricultural taxation, and maintaining land records.

The Nizam rule in Marathwada was characterized by the Jagirdari system, where the land revenue administration was organized around granting jagirs (land grants) to nobles and military officers in exchange for their services and loyalty. The jagirdars were responsible for collecting revenue from the land assigned to them. The jagirdars further appointed taluqdars, who were responsible for collecting revenue from smaller administrative units known as taluqas. The taluqdars had the authority to administer justice and maintain law and order in their respective taluqas. The Nizam's revenue administration involved a system of land tenure, where land rights were granted to individuals or communities based on their social status and contribution to the administration. The land tenure system varied based on the type of land and the status of the landholders.

The revenue administration under Nizam rule in Marathwada maintained land records known as "shajra" or cadastral maps. These records documented details of land ownership, boundaries, and revenue assessments. The shajra was used as a reference for revenue collection and resolving disputes related to land ownership. The revenue administration in Marathwada under Nizam rule had a hierarchy of revenue officials who oversaw the collection and management of revenue. The top-level officials included the Diwan, who was responsible for overall administration, and the revenue collectors or amils, who supervised revenue collection in specific regions. The revenue administration under Nizam rule also had judicial authority over revenue-related matters. Revenue officials were responsible for resolving disputes, adjudicating land-related conflicts, and maintaining law and order.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Post-independence and integration, Marathwada, like other regions in India, underwent significant land reforms aimed at addressing socio-economic inequalities, promoting agricultural development, and providing land rights to marginalized sections of society. Tenancy reforms were introduced to protect the rights of tenant farmers and prevent exploitation. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act aimed to regulate and govern tenancy relationships, ensure fair rent, and protect tenants from eviction. Land redistribution measures were implemented to provide land to landless farmers and improve their socio-economic conditions. The government identified surplus landholdings and redistributed them among landless and marginalized farmers, aiming for a more equitable distribution of agricultural land. Land consolidation schemes were undertaken to consolidate fragmented land holdings and make agriculture more efficient. This involved reorganizing small and scattered land holdings into larger, contiguous plots, which facilitated mechanization, improved irrigation, and increased productivity.

The role of Revenue administration has changed from a Revenue collecting authority to the nodal authority coordinating the development, law and order and disaster management in the district. However, the function of revenue collection still remains, and is in fact strengthened with time. In the decade of independence, Nanded district collected Rs 1 Cr as land revenue. This number increased to Rs 30 Cr in 2000 and Rs 67 Cr in 2010. In the year 2022-23, Nanded revenue administration collected a revenue of Rs 123.62 Cr. Similar pattern was observed in other revenue sources under Revenue department. Land Records department collected a small amount of Rs 20 Lakhs in the 1940s. This number has gone up to Rs. 1.30 Cr in 2000 and Rs. 7.90 Cr today. A huge leap has also been observed in the revenue collection by Registration and Stamps wing of Revenue department. The revenue has improved from Rs 40 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 151 Cr in 2000 and it has jumped to Rs 221.37 Cr in 2022-23.

Land record digitization in Maharashtra has been a significant initiative undertaken by the state government to modernize land administration, improve transparency, and streamline land-related processes. National Land Records Modernization Program (NLRMP) was launched in 2008 with the aim of digitizing land records and making them easily accessible to

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

citizens. The project is being implemented by the Maharashtra Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (SCDLR) in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre (NIC). Under the NLRMP, the process of computerizing land records involves digitizing various land-related documents, including property ownership records, cadastral maps (shajra), survey records, and mutation records. These records are digitized and stored in a centralized database, ensuring easy retrieval and efficient management.

The Maharashtra government has developed an online portal called "Mahabhulekh" to provide access to digitized land records. The portal enables citizens to view and verify land records, obtain property details, check ownership status, and generate copies of relevant documents online. The digitization efforts in Maharashtra also aim to integrate the revenue and registration systems. This integration facilitates seamless transfer of land records between revenue and registration departments, eliminating duplication and improving efficiency in land-related transactions. The digitization of land records has made the process of mutation (updating ownership records) and transfer of property more convenient. Citizens can apply for mutation and property transfer online, reducing the need for physical visits to government offices and expediting the process.

Land record digitization in Maharashtra has several benefits. It improves transparency and reduces corruption by minimizing manual intervention and unauthorized changes to land records. It also provides convenience to citizens by enabling online access to land records, reducing paperwork, and ensuring faster processing of land-related transactions. Land record digitization in Maharashtra is an ongoing process, and efforts are being made to continually improve the system. The digitization initiatives have played a significant role in modernizing land administration, enhancing governance, and promoting ease of doing business in the state.

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### K. DATA DRIVEN DECISION MAKING

**Data-driven decision making (or DDDM)** is the process of making organizational decisions based on actual data rather than intuition or observation alone<sup>8</sup>. Nanded district administration employs the following system, practices and procedures for data driven decision making currently.

In the past years the data was limited by many factors such as under developed technology and ICT, lack of ample transportation, inadequately trained manpower stationed at Marathwada region and supervised by the Nizam's officers.

Present day: The data is obtained from the **periodic surveys** conducted by government organizations and NGOs. There are **apps** that help citizens to various businesses online. There are government Gazettes, and other official publications, bulletins, research periodicals per department that enable Data driven Decision making.

	Critical Areas Of Decision Making At Nanded district	Specific work assigned	Data Sources and applications in Decision making as of today
1.	Revenue & Magistrates Department, Nanded	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist Hon Collector and Additional Collector for Magisterial work.</li> <li>2. Approval of arms license – Disapproval and all matters related to weapons.</li> <li>3. Order to investigate the firing of the police, investigating the magistrate about the death of the prisoners in jail.</li> <li>4. Take action against the bogus doctor review committee.</li> <li>5. Cases under Right to Information(RTI)</li> <li>6. Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Free Village Campaign Implementation</li> <li>7. Regarding issuing filthy certificate for the maintenance of petroleum A, B and C. Scrutiny of proposals</li> </ol>	<p>The Administration has put into force the <a href="https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in">https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in</a> &amp; <a href="https://nanded.gov.in/en/important-links/">https://nanded.gov.in/en/important-links/</a> portals for collecting online</p>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Regarding permission to store petroleum products. Scrutinize</li> <li>9. Regarding withdrawal of social and political cases. Take action on sending the proposal to the government.</li> <li>10. Consolidated leave of prisoners – Recommendations to the elite superintendent for release from time to time</li> <li>11. Cases from state excise duty</li> <li>12. High court notices, sending provincial reports and other judicial matters.</li> <li>13. Law and order</li> <li>14. Issuance of mandate order under Mumbai Police Act in the district</li> <li>15. To nominate the district government lawyer and government prosecutor on his demand</li> <li>16. To scrutinize and renew the approval of the cracker license proposal</li> <li>17. Appointments of Special Executive Officers</li> <li>18. Allowing other entertainment programs apart from cinema.</li> <li>19. Order regarding Weekly Market Approval and Closing</li> <li>20. Renewing Food house License</li> <li>21. Explosives- To file a charge sheet against the accused under the Petroleum Act.</li> <li>22. To settle grievances and other general matters</li> <li>23. To take action in connection with the implementation of noise pollution law</li> <li>24. Reviewing criminal cases in the executive magistrates and sub-divisional offices and preparing monthly sheets</li> <li>25. Implementation under SC-ST Act</li> <li>26. Permission to set up the statue</li> </ol> <p>All services available on the : <a href="https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in/en/Login/Log in#">https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in/en/Login/Log in#</a>For Bringing the Administrative processes, improvement processes, technical assistance to the citizens at their doorstep</p>	<p>RTI grievances. It also uses-</p> <p>Crime &amp; Criminal tracking services, E-tendering, Online RTI, MAHAPAR, Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance (AEBAS), Google forms, polls, E-surveys, actual field visits, Physical Surveys by authorities, meetings of stakeholders both physically, virtually, Payment Gateways, using Electronic Logs Repositories (archives) and <a href="https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in/en/Login/Certificate Documents?ServiceId=2335">https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in/en/Login/Certificate Documents?ServiceId=2335</a></p> <p>to provide services online and subsequently <b>preserve</b> data banks for decision making.</p>
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## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

2.	Establishment Department, Nanded	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Appointments and transfers of class-3 and class-4 employees, point-of-enrollment, and rehabilitation of backward classes in promotion and promotion – Backward class work – Major transfers and post-installation</li> <li>2. Ensure the prevention of vigilance</li> <li>3. Regarding service retirement, voluntary retirement in class-3 and class-4.</li> <li>4. Release of leave of class-3 and class-4 employees and officers – leave freezing</li> <li>5. Confidential report of class-3 employees</li> <li>6. Under the Service, the promised promotional scheme – regular promotions</li> <li>7. Departmental inquiry – List of suspicious honest employees – Officers – criminal cases of Approval, re-education – officers and employees</li> <li>8. Court cases related to collections</li> <li>9. The recruitment process of revenue department and other areas under the selection of the district</li> <li>10. Kotwal-shaipur-Lipik-Talati-Awal Karkun-Mandal Officer's seniority list</li> <li>11. Scholastic Course – To allow employees to sit at the competition exam</li> <li>12. Compassionate Appointment Cases -Mahasul Division and other Government Offices</li> <li>13. Judicial and other subsidiary works related to Police Patil-Kotwal recruitment</li> <li>14. Stimulating of Group C and Group D employees – Permanent certificate issuance</li> <li>15. Verification of caste certificates of all the staff</li> <li>16. Additional charge pay-leave travel concession- Adopting a higher class of scholarships for tribal areas.</li> <li>17. Removal of grievance complaints in government office</li> <li>18. Tehsildar – Send information to the Deputy District Collector for promotion.</li> <li>19. To protect the rights of the disabled and purchase the equipment.</li> </ol>	<p>This department has uploaded its Recruitment information on <a href="https://nanded.gov.in/en/notice_category/recruitment/">https://nanded.gov.in/en/notice_category/recruitment/</a></p> <p>and connects with other offices such as Pay verification units, Finance department, revenue department, etc . The department uses the following data collection e-tools--</p> <p>MAHAPAR, SPARROW Sewarth, Mahakosh, Vetanika, CAS (Career Advancement Scheme)</p> <p>for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintaining online Confidential records of employees</li> <li>2. Virtual portals for conducting training of inductees to Yashada.</li> </ol>
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## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

			<p>3. Conducting online departmental exams of its employees and preserving the data</p> <p>4. Conducting computer proficiency tests and preserving the data</p> <p>5. For preserving the data thus collected into right archives for easy access.</p>
3.	District Supply Department, Nanded	<p>Falls under the Ministry of Revenue and Forest, Maharashtra State</p> <p><b>Key Work areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All Scheme wise grain fixation and lifting in the supply section.</li> <li>2. To control all supply related work</li> <li>3. All works related to the form accounts.</li> <li>4. Consolidated information of shoppers and kerosene license holders of cheaper grains and information about inspections.</li> <li>5. All the matters related to the establishment.</li> <li>6. All the works related to the ration card.</li> </ol>	<p>The Department uses E-Crop Survey Project (e-pik pahani) available at <a href="https://nanded.gov.in/en/project/e-crop-survey-project-e-pik-pahani/">https://nanded.gov.in/en/project/e-crop-survey-project-e-pik-pahani/</a> <a href="https://www.nwcmc.gov.in/web/home?uid=1&amp;id=MAR#">https://www.nwcmc.gov.in/web/home?uid=1&amp;id=MAR#</a> where citizens can log in and apply and in turn the website collects the</p>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

			information submitted to it. Then it preserves and analyses using BIG DATA ANALYTICS for current and future decision making.
4	Rehabilitation Department, Nanded	<p>1. Ministry : Revenue Forest Department</p> <p>2. Address : Collector Office, Nanded District Collectorate, Wazirabad, Nanded</p> <p>3. Branch Head : Deputy Collector Rehabilitation, Nanded</p> <p>4. Division : Rehabilitation Branch, Nanded</p> <p>5. Operational Area : Nanded District</p> <p><b>Key Work areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Rehabilitation works.</li> <li>2. Issue Of Damaged &amp; Project Affected Certificates</li> <li>3. Keeping the seniority list updated by registering the name</li> <li>4. Verification Of Damaged &amp; Project Affected Certificates.</li> <li>5. Permit transfer of land for sale, gift, reciprocity etc.</li> <li>6. To pay wages and allowances of officers &amp; employees</li> <li>7. Complete the work related to rehabilitation</li> </ol>	<p>The Department employs the following Data Collection tools-</p> <p>E-Tenders (collecting technical and financial information from each bidder)</p> <p><a href="https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in/en/Login/Certificate/Documents?ServiceId=2335">https://aaplesarkar.mahaonline.gov.in/en/Login/Certificate Documents?ServiceId=2335</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.nwcmc.gov.in/web/home?uid=1&amp;id=MAR">https://www.nwcmc.gov.in/web/home?uid=1&amp;id=MAR</a></p>
5.	Planning Department, Nanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Branch Head : District Planning Officer, Nanded</li> </ul> <p>Specific Work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. District Annual Plan Of MP, MLA. Local Development Program &amp; Fund Distribution.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://www.nwcmc.gov.in/web/home?uid=1&amp;id=MAR#">https://www.nwcmc.gov.in/web/home?uid=1&amp;id=MAR#</a></p>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Administrative recognition</li> <li>3. Human Development Program Administrative Approval</li> <li>4. Tourist development program.</li> <li>5. Legal Development Program</li> </ol>	
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One Example is given below:

Sr. no.	Area	Data Sources	Examples of Digitized Devices, Equipments, Processes And Technologies for DBDM
1	Agriculture and irrigation (Measuring drought, rainfall, land temperatures etc.)	IMDP for researching land parameters.	E.G., Global land data assimilation system, NOAH ( a land surface model ) from NASA (REF.: 7), MODERATE resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS) (As in <a href="https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/12/13/2091">https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/12/13/2091</a> )

Thus decision making relies on the data collected in the past and in present times using different tools and devices.

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### L. CITIZEN CENTRIC ADMINISTRATION

#### a. Right to Information

Right to Information is a fundamental right granted to the citizens of many countries, including India, to access information held by the government or public authorities. The purpose of the Right to Information is to promote transparency, accountability, and good governance. Under the RTI Act, citizens have the right to request and obtain information from government departments, ministries, public sector undertakings, and other public authorities. This information can include government policies, decisions, records, reports, and any other details that are of public interest.

The District has a Public Information Officer posted at the district headquarters to work on the Right to Information services. If the Information is not provided there is a proper appellate authority. The First Appellate Authority happens to be an officer senior in rank to the CPIO. The second appeal lies with the Central Information Commission. The Central Information Commission (Appeal Procedure) Rules, 2005 govern the procedure for deciding appeals by the Commission.

The District has 99 percent disposal rate of the RTI requests this shows positive attitude towards proactive RTI activists.

#### b. Right to Services

The concept recognizes that citizens have the right to expect quality services from public authorities and that these services should be accessible and delivered within a reasonable timeframe. It places an emphasis on reducing bureaucratic hurdles, enhancing service delivery mechanisms, and improving the overall experience for citizens when interacting with government agencies. The Right to Services is closely linked to principles of good governance and citizen-centric administration.

Similar to the Right to Information, the Right to Services act also establishes a proper system of accountability, with the Right to Service Commission being the final appellate authority. The act has laid down rules for notifying the services and the responsibility of delivering

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

them within the stipulated time frame. Since the inception of the framework, Nanded district has achieved more than 98% in time delivery of services.

The Right to Services aims to improve governance by promoting transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the delivery of public services. It empowers citizens and holds government agencies responsible for providing effective and citizen-friendly services, ultimately contributing to the overall well-being and satisfaction of the population.

**Nanded District RTS Online Report as on 01.07.2023**

		F.Y. 2023 - 2024						
Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Total Received	Total Disposed	Pending	Pending at User	Pending at Department	Approved	Rejected
1	Ardhapur Total	4837	4595	242	25	217	4575	20
2	Bhokar Total	4991	4742	249	9	240	4738	4
3	Biloli Total	7457	7182	275	41	234	7099	83
4	Deglur Total	12672	11133	1539	321	1218	11129	4
5	Dharmabad Total	3128	2950	178	25	153	2950	0
6	Hadgaon Total	11975	11302	673	48	625	11267	35
7	Himayatnagar Total	4031	3780	251	51	200	3778	2
8	Kandhar Total	13844	12836	1008	8	1000	12831	5
9	Kinwat Total	14022	12960	1062	235	827	12955	5
10	Loha Total	10524	9832	692	36	656	9829	3
11	Mahoor Total	6502	6081	421	64	357	6081	0
12	Mudkhed Total	3569	3313	256	27	229	3311	2
13	Mukhed Total	11741	11101	640	61	579	11093	8
14	Naigaon (Kh) Total	7975	7449	526	19	507	7447	2
15	Nanded Total	26329	24457	1872	294	1578	24413	44
16	Umri Total	4452	4255	197	28	169	4249	6
	<b>Nanded Total</b>	<b>1,48,049</b>	<b>1,37,968</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>1,37,745</b>	<b>223</b>

### c. Governance at your doorstep (Shashan Aplya Dari)

One of the major initiatives in the arena of citizen centric administration in Nanded district has been the “Shasan Aplya Dari” meaning Government at your doorstep initiative implemented by Nanded District administration. In this initiative, a special drive was organized to enroll all the eligible beneficiaries of various government schemes and to complete their paperwork. After beneficiary selection and document submission, all these



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

beneficiaries were given benefits of the respective schemes together in a function that was held at Nanded on 25th of July 2023. For this function, Hon. Chief Minister, Hon. Guardian Minister, several other ministers and all the public representatives were invited. All these dignitaries graced this function which hosted more than 50,000 beneficiaries. In this drive total 2,52,000 beneficiaries were given various benefits.

This initiative was an attempt to reinforce the thought that governance is more about government reaching to people's doorstep for solving their difficulties and giving them benefits of various welfare schemes. This initiative in Nanded has been well appreciated by Government of Maharashtra and is now being replicated in other parts of the state.

Another important initiative that Nanded district administration has taken up in recent times is to incorporate the feeling of ownership in the minds of common beneficiaries of different government schemes. Since independence, the beneficiaries of various government schemes have been treated just as receivers of the benefit. However, in the recent past, people's participation has been solicited through various government schemes. After success of various schemes like Jalyukta Shivar Yojna, Swachchha Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana which had reasonable people's participation.

Now the district administration in Nanded is focusing on creating the feeling of ownership in the mind of common people so that they feel more responsible and more confident about their entitlements. One such initiative was desiltation and rejuvenation of percolation tanks in the district through the involvement of local people wherein government was merely a facilitator. The villagers of the concerned village themselves built up the resources and executed the work. The final completed work was then considered to be the villagers' own property. The villagers are now the owners of these percolation tanks and they enjoy all the rights about the tanks. This kind of movement will definitely help to bolster the feeling of people's ownership.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED



**Honourable Chief Minister of Maharashtra giving the benefits to the beneficiaries under 'Shasan Aplya Daari' program.**  
(Photograph by Shri Vijay Hokarne)



**PART III: PROPOSED ROADMAP FOR FUTURE  
DEVELOPMENT**

**NANDED DISTRICT**



### INTRODUCTION

Nanded district holds immense potential for development and economic growth, with its strong agricultural base, natural resources, cultural heritage, and strategic location. However, to fully realize this potential, it is essential to address the existing challenges and capitalize on the opportunities available. The proposed roadmap for development in Nanded district encompasses various sectors, including agriculture, infrastructure, healthcare, education, social welfare, industry, tourism, power, urban governance, rural development, land management, and e-governance. By focusing on these sectors and implementing strategic initiatives, Nanded can pave the way for a prosperous future.

In the agricultural sector, the roadmap emphasizes diversifying crops, promoting organic farming, adopting technology, efficient water management, improving credit access, strengthening market linkages, and enhancing infrastructure. These strategies aim to increase farmer income, optimize resource utilization, mitigate climate risks, and tap into high-value markets. Collaboration between government, agricultural institutions, and society is crucial for successful implementation and sustainable agricultural growth in Nanded.

Water resources play a vital role in agricultural development in Nanded district. The roadmap highlights the need to address challenges such as limited funds for canal repairs and outdated irrigation technologies. By modernizing infrastructure, adopting advanced technologies, and improving water management systems, Nanded can enhance water conservation and agricultural productivity. Opportunities such as upgrading irrigation systems, implementing solar panels, and developing water grid systems offer potential solutions. The roadmap also emphasizes the importance of addressing challenges related to resistance to land acquisition, budget constraints, climate change impacts, and water pollution. By overcoming these obstacles, Nanded can leverage its water resources for sustainable agricultural growth and overall economic prosperity.

The roadmap for development in Nanded district recognizes the opportunities in animal husbandry, including diversification, value addition, and market development. Strategies such as commercialization, dairy industry development, breeding programs, and skill development

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

can enhance productivity and profitability in the livestock sector. Addressing challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, low animal productivity, limited training, and market linkages is crucial. Climate change, disease risks, and changing consumer preferences require adaptation strategies. Similarly, in the fisheries sector, improving infrastructure, promoting fish farming, and addressing pollution and invasive species issues are crucial for growth. The roadmap emphasizes the importance of considering climate change impacts and trade barriers for sustainable fisheries development in Nanded.

The cooperative sector in Nanded district has played a vital role in various sectors, including agriculture, credit, dairy, and marketing. The proposed roadmap highlights the need to strengthen the sector through financial stability, capacity building, diversification, digitalization, collaboration, youth engagement, and advocacy. These measures will contribute to the continued growth and impact of the cooperative sector in Nanded, fostering socio-economic development and empowerment.

The healthcare sector in Nanded district plays a crucial role in ensuring access to medical care and improving health outcomes. The roadmap identifies challenges such as insufficient infrastructure, shortage of specialists, and limited awareness. It emphasizes opportunities in infrastructure development, technology adoption, and preventive healthcare promotion. Addressing disease outbreaks, limited resources, and ensuring financial stability are key considerations. By addressing these challenges and seizing opportunities, the healthcare sector in Nanded can enhance its performance and contribute to improved health outcomes for the population.

Education in Nanded district benefits from a wide range of educational institutions, but challenges such as the skills gap, teacher shortages, high dropout rates, and gender disparities need attention. The roadmap emphasizes opportunities in digitization, targeted campaigns, infrastructure development, and skill development programs. Ensuring access to quality higher education facilities and addressing disparities are crucial for fostering an inclusive education system. By addressing these challenges and seizing opportunities, the education system in Nanded can become more inclusive, aligned with industry needs, and provide students with the necessary skills for future success.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Social welfare initiatives in Nanded district benefit from strong government support, women empowerment, community participation, and collaborations with NGOs. The proposed roadmap identifies challenges such as financial limitations, awareness gaps, coordination issues, and traditional beliefs. It emphasizes opportunities for program expansion, public-private partnerships, women's skill development, and technological integration. Addressing economic disparities, negative perceptions, sustainability, fund misuse, and data security is crucial. By seizing opportunities and addressing challenges, social welfare in Nanded can become more inclusive and prosperous, ensuring access to essential services and opportunities for a better future for all.

The industrial sector in Nanded district has significant potential for growth, driven by its well-established industrial ecosystem, strategic location, and government support. The roadmap highlights challenges such as the lack of advanced infrastructure, power outages, skill gaps, limited entrepreneurship culture, logistics constraints, and a low presence of the service sector. It emphasizes opportunities in agro-processing, value-added industries, manufacturing, and renewable energy. Strategies such as improving infrastructure, simplifying regulations, facilitating MSME financing, and fostering collaboration are crucial. By addressing these factors, Nanded can achieve sustainable and prosperous industrial growth, attracting investments, creating jobs, and promoting economic development in the district.

Tourism in Nanded district holds significant potential, with its Sikh pilgrimage site, historical landmarks, natural beauty, and cultural heritage. The roadmap acknowledges challenges such as underdeveloped infrastructure, limited international connectivity, and under promotion. It emphasizes opportunities in developing tourism circuits, promoting Sikh pilgrimage tourism, and exploring educational and medical tourism. Involving private players, developing forest safari tourism, and diversifying beyond religious tourism are crucial steps. Addressing competition from other destinations, managing peak seasons, and developing sustainable tourism practices are also important considerations. By effectively marketing and differentiating its tourism offerings, Nanded can realize its tourism potential and contribute to sustainable economic growth.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Infrastructure development and connectivity are vital for economic growth and improving the quality of life in Nanded district. The roadmap acknowledges the well-connected road network, established railway system, and airport, while highlighting challenges such as limited train connectivity, slow highway development, budget constraints, bureaucratic processes, and a lack of technical workforce. It emphasizes opportunities in sustainable infrastructure development, public-private partnerships, and technological integration. Effective land acquisition management, resource allocation, and addressing public dissatisfaction are necessary for successful infrastructure development. By focusing on sustainable development, fostering partnerships, and addressing limitations, Nanded can achieve robust and inclusive infrastructure growth.

The power sector in Nanded district has made remarkable progress in achieving 100% electrification and establishing a robust power infrastructure. However, challenges such as technical issues, distribution losses, and maintenance shortcomings need to be addressed. The roadmap emphasizes opportunities in embracing renewable energy, adopting smart grid technologies, and focusing on infrastructure upgrades to enhance the efficiency and reliability of the power sector. Nanded has great potential for solar power generation, and investing in grid-connected solar projects can address the power crunch. By proactively addressing weaknesses and capitalizing on opportunities, Nanded can strengthen its power sector and ensure reliable and sustainable access to electricity for its residents and businesses.

Effective urban governance is crucial for the sustainable development and growth of cities in Nanded district. The roadmap recognizes the decentralized governance through Urban Local Bodies and government schemes that have created an enabling environment for businesses. Challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and administrative delays need attention. The roadmap highlights opportunities in infrastructure development, urban renewal, and Smart City initiatives for improving the urban landscape. Ensuring autonomy in local governance, managing urban growth, addressing encroachments, and regulating illegal hoardings are essential considerations for effective urban governance. By addressing limitations and capitalizing on opportunities, Nanded can achieve sustainable development and economic progress in its urban areas.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Rural development in Nanded district is driven by the Panchayat Raj system, with the Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats playing a crucial role in empowering local communities and driving development initiatives. The roadmap emphasizes the importance of capacity building, participatory governance, digitalization, and sustainability in enhancing rural development. Strengthening partnerships, promoting social inclusion, monitoring progress, and supporting Gram Panchayats are key steps towards achieving inclusive rural development in Nanded.

The roadmap for development in Nanded district also recognizes the significant potential for land development projects, supported by available land and technological integration. The use of advanced surveying technology and online systems improves efficiency and streamlines administrative processes. However, challenges related to land acquisition, limited workforce, human errors, and market demand exist. The roadmap emphasizes exploring opportunities in mixed-use development and affordable housing. Prudent financial management and regulatory compliance are crucial. Addressing public opposition through stakeholder engagement and sustainable practices is necessary. By embracing responsible land development practices, Nanded can achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, benefiting its residents and overall socio-economic development.

E-governance and digital administration have been embraced in Nanded district to deliver efficient and transparent services to its residents. The roadmap recognizes the importance of strengthening digital infrastructure, promoting digital literacy, leveraging emerging technologies, ensuring data security, and improving accessibility of information for enhancing citizen-centric governance. Simplifying bureaucratic procedures, establishing effective grievance redressal mechanisms, and fostering partnerships with civil society organizations are also crucial considerations. By implementing these strategies, Nanded can strengthen its citizen-centric administration and promote inclusive and sustainable development in the district.

In conclusion, the proposed roadmap for development in Nanded district outlines strategies and initiatives across various sectors to unlock opportunities and overcome challenges. By focusing on agriculture, infrastructure, healthcare, education, social welfare, industry,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

tourism, power, urban governance, rural development, land management, and e-governance, Nanded can pave the way for a prosperous future. Collaboration between government, institutions, and society is essential for successful implementation and sustainable growth. With strategic planning, concerted efforts, and effective governance, Nanded has the potential to become a model district for sustainable development, improving the quality of life for its residents and driving economic progress.

### A. NANDED - DISTRICT OVERVIEW

Nanded district lies in the eastern part of Maharashtra (between 180 15' to 190 55' North latitudes and 770 to 78025' East longitudes) and is a part of the Aurangabad Division. Covering a total area of 10,332 sq km, Nanded is bordered by Yavatmal, Latur, Hingoli, Adilabad, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Kamareddy (Telangana), and Bidar (Karnataka) districts.

The Godavari River flows through the District. Based on the physio-geography of the District, it can be divided into 2 major parts, which are – the hilly region on the North and north-east part of the District, and the low-lying area along the banks of the rivers – Godavari, Manjra, Manyad and Penganga.

Nanded has 16 blocks namely – Ardhapur, Bhokar, Biloli, Deglur, Dharmabad, Hadgaon, Himayatnagar, Kandhar, Kinwat, Loha, Mahur, Modkhed, Mokhed, Naigaon, Nanded & Umri. All blocks of the district have black soil with high content of Calcium, Magnesium, and carbonates. The District falls under assured rainfall area and the soil also has high water retention capacity. The District experiences a wide range of temperatures, from a minimum of approximately 13.90 degrees Celsius in winter to maximum of approximately 45 degrees Celsius in the summers.

According to Census-2011, the district has a population of 33,61,292 and its decadal (2001-2011) population growth rate was 16.7%. Nanded has a sex ratio of 937 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of approximately 80%. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up 19.05% and 8.38% of the population respectively. Majority of the district's population speaks Marathi, though there is presence of other languages such as Urdu, Hindi, Gormati, and Telugu as well.

Nanded is well-connected by both road and railway. The district is regionally linked by road to other urban areas, mainly by Major State Highways (MSH) and State Highways (SH), through - MSH 6 to Degloor in the southeast towards Hyderabad, MSH 2 to Bhokar in the northeast and Latur District in the southeast, MSH 3 to Hadgaon in the North, MSH 6 to Madgaon in the northwest, SH 44 to Purna in the west, SH 223 to Kandhar, and SH22 to Osmanabad in the south. In terms of railway connectivity, Nanded is part of the South-Central

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

railway division of the Indian Railway. It lies on the Mumbai-Secunderabad railway line. Nanded also provides direct railway connectivity to Mumbai, Secunderabad and Amritsar (via Delhi). Nanded has an airport while the other closest airports are at Aurangabad and Hyderabad.

The district also holds high cultural value. The temple of goddess Renuka, in Mahur, which is a part of the “Saade Teen Shaktipeeth” is a major religious attraction for pilgrims. There are numerous other important temples in the District such as – Parashuram temple, Kedarguda Temple and another temple at Gaitond in Hadgaon taluka which are dedicated to Lord Kedarnath and Lord Shiva respectively, the Shiva temple in Unkeshwar village of Kinwat Taluka, and many others. The Malegaon Yatra, dedicated to Lord Khandoba, in the Malegaon taluka is considered one of the biggest in India. The 10th and the last living guru of Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh, spent his last days here. A gurudwara was built on the site of Guru Gobind Singh's cremation which is part of the Sikh shrine Hazur Sahib located in Nanded City. Owing to its breathtaking natural scenery, another favorite tourist destination during the monsoons is the Sahasrakund Waterfall located at Islapur village, Kinwat.

The district has a strong economy, with a focus on agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. Nanded is also home to several educational institutions, including the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University and the Nanded Medical College.

In conclusion, Nanded district is a vibrant and diverse region with a rich history and culture, and has enormous potential for economic growth, particularly in the areas of agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism.

This document is an attempt to lay down the roadmap for future development of Nanded district for a span of 25 years. A separate action plan is being prepared which will include elaborate discussion about translating the vision proposed here into reality. For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation, institutional set-up is being established in the District Collector Office.

### B. AGRICULTURE

Nanded district has many strong areas that contribute to the development of its agricultural sector. The availability of fertile land in the district is a major advantage for the cultivation of cash crops. This provides a favorable environment for agricultural activities and supports the production of crops with high market demand. Moreover, a significant portion of the district's area, approximately 80%, is irrigated, ensuring a consistent water supply for agricultural purposes. The presence of Visnupuri and Isapur dams enables year-round irrigation facilities in six talukas, further enhancing agricultural productivity. Additionally, the government's grassroot penetration of irrigation schemes has led to an increase in the area under micro-irrigation, improving water efficiency in farming. The well-established rail and road network in the district facilitates the transportation of farm produce to other places. This enables farmers to access larger markets and ensures efficient distribution of their agricultural products.

However, the agricultural sector in the district also faces certain lacunas that need to be addressed. Firstly, farming in the district is still predominantly rainfed, which exposes farmers to losses during low rainfall seasons. This dependence on rainfall makes agriculture vulnerable to climate variability and poses risks to crop production and farmer's livelihoods. Another limitation is the major rivers in the district draining into Telangana, resulting in underutilization of water resources. This limited availability of water affects irrigation potential and can hinder agricultural productivity. Also the lack of proper storage facilities contributes to post-harvest losses in food produce. Inadequate storage infrastructure leads to spoilage and wastage of agricultural products, reducing farmers' income and overall food security.

Additionally, there is reluctance among farmers to adopt modern farming techniques. Hesitation to embrace innovative practices and technologies hampers agricultural productivity and sustainability. Intermittent power supply, specifically during crucial irrigation periods, poses a hindrance to effective irrigation practices, impacting crop yield and farm income.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

The district presents several opportunities that can be capitalized on to enhance its agricultural sector. Firstly, there is potential to increase soybean cultivation by utilizing techniques such as the Broad Bed and Furrow (BBF) system and micro-irrigation. These modern farming practices can improve water efficiency, enhance crop yields, and diversify agricultural production. Diversification of agricultural production by focusing on high-value crops, organic farming, and agro-processing industries can create new avenues for revenue generation and employment opportunities. The district's significant banana production can be leveraged to develop a targeted food processing sector, such as chips and wafers production, adding value to the abundant banana production.

Still the agricultural sector faces certain challenges that need to be addressed. The district is susceptible to climate change impacts and natural disasters including droughts, floods, erratic monsoons, and hailstorms. These events can lead to crop failures, damage to infrastructure, and economic losses for farmers. Continuous cultivation of cash crops without adequate soil management practices can reduce soil fertility over time. This poses a long-term threat to sustainable agriculture and requires the implementation of appropriate soil conservation and nutrient management strategies.

Flood irrigation and overexploitation of underground water resources can lead to water scarcity in the future. Unsustainable water management practices can deplete water sources, negatively impacting agricultural activities and overall water availability for the district's population.

The district should be focusing on implementing climate-resilient farming practices, such as water-efficient irrigation systems and crop diversification. It is crucial to promote awareness among farmers regarding the benefits of modern farming techniques and provide training and support for their adoption. Furthermore, investment in storage infrastructure and water management systems can mitigate post-harvest losses and ensure sustainable water use in agriculture.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy, employing a significant portion of the population. However, farmers often face numerous challenges, including low income, fluctuating market prices, lack of access to credit, and inadequate infrastructure. Nanded, a

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

prominent agricultural region in Maharashtra, is no exception. This essay explores strategies and initiatives aimed at improving farmer income in Nanded, ultimately fostering agricultural prosperity in the region.

One of the key factors in enhancing farmer income is diversification. Nanded has the advantage of a favorable climate for growing various crops. Encouraging farmers to diversify their crop selections can mitigate risks associated with mono-cropping and seasonal fluctuations. Nanded has immense potential for cultivation of Banana, Spices, Oilseeds and Floriculture. By promoting the cultivation of high-value crops, such as fruits, vegetables, and medicinal plants, farmers can tap into niche markets, generate higher profits, and reduce their dependence on traditional cash crops. Promotion of Organic farming and certification can also help farmers explore the opportunities in the overseas markets.

Harnessing technological advancements is crucial for increasing agricultural productivity and income. In Nanded, introducing precision farming techniques, such as using sensors and drones for soil and crop monitoring, can optimize resource utilization, minimize input costs, and maximize yields. Furthermore, access to mobile applications providing real-time weather updates, market prices, and agricultural practices can empower farmers with knowledge and enable them to make informed decisions. Initiatives should be taken to ensure farmers receive training and support in adopting these technologies effectively. The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is expected to play a major role in this arena.

Water scarcity is a significant challenge faced by farmers in Nanded. Implementing efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation and sprinklers, can help conserve water and increase crop productivity. Furthermore, the adoption of water-saving techniques like rainwater harvesting and constructing farm ponds can provide alternative sources of water during dry spells, reducing the vulnerability of farmers to drought conditions. Government and non-governmental organizations should collaborate to provide financial support, infrastructure, and training to farmers for implementing these water management practices. Focus on micro-level water conservation works through schemes like Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan, PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme will be helpful for boosting the water potential of the district.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Lack of access to credit is a significant barrier to increasing farmer income. In Nanded, initiatives should be undertaken to enhance farmers' access to formal credit institutions and promote the formation of farmer producer organizations (FPOs). These organizations can act as intermediaries, facilitating credit access, providing market linkages, and negotiating better prices for farmers. Nanded district has a strong banking network involving nationalized, commercial and cooperative banks led by the Nanded District Central Cooperative Bank. The banking system has to function optimally to ensure uninterrupted credit supply to farmers. Additionally, promoting microfinance institutions and creating awareness about government schemes and subsidies can empower farmers economically and enable them to invest in modern farming practices, machinery, and infrastructure. Utilizing SHG model in agriculture and supplementary activities for women farmers can further strengthen the agricultural finance sector.

Strengthening market linkages is crucial for ensuring fair prices and reducing dependency on intermediaries. Establishing farmer-centric markets, such as agriculture produce market committees (APMCs), can provide a platform for farmers to directly sell their produce and eliminate exploitative practices. Additionally, encouraging value addition through food processing units and agro-based industries can enhance the income of farmers. Schemes like PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises, Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (POCRA), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund have found good response in the district and they can further propel the spirit of agri-entrepreneurship. Collaborative efforts involving government agencies, private players, and farmer collectives should be initiated to develop marketing infrastructure and provide training on value addition techniques.

Improving farmer income in Nanded district requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses diversification, technology adoption, efficient water management, access to credit, and robust market linkages. By implementing these strategies, the region can witness a significant transformation in agricultural practices, enabling farmers to earn higher incomes and lead more prosperous lives. It is crucial for the government, agricultural institutions, and society as a whole to join hands in supporting and empowering the farming community in Nanded, thereby paving the way for sustainable agricultural growth and rural development.

### C. WATER RESOURCES

Water resources play a vital role in agricultural development and overall economic growth. In the case of Nanded, the district benefits from ample water resources, including rivers, canals, and reservoirs, which provide opportunities for irrigation and agricultural activities.

Nanded possesses great advantages in its irrigation sector. Firstly, the district's access to water resources allows for the irrigation of a substantial area, with the potential to expand further. The availability of water resources and significant water storage capacity provide a solid foundation for agricultural growth, industrial development, fisheries, and tourism sectors. Additionally, the Irrigation Department's expertise and knowledge in water management, irrigation techniques, and agricultural practices contribute to efficient planning and implementation of irrigation projects.

One of the major challenges in this sector is the limited availability of funds for canal repairs, which can lead to delays in maintenance works. Inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure, including canals and reservoirs, due to budget constraints and resource limitations, can result in inefficiencies and reduced effectiveness of the irrigation system. Furthermore, siltation and unplanned gravel extraction from riverbeds pose threats to the ecosystem and the sustainability of irrigation infrastructure. The use of outdated irrigation technologies further limits the sector's potential to maximize water usage and agricultural productivity.

Nanded presents several prospects for the enhancement and modernization of its irrigation sector. One key opportunity lies in modernizing and upgrading existing irrigation infrastructure, including adopting advanced technologies and improving water management systems. The implementation of Israel-type farm ponds, along with the expansion of irrigation coverage, can contribute to improved water conservation and increased agricultural productivity. Furthermore, setting up solar panels on canals, projected flood areas, and open areas in residential colonies can harness renewable energy and contribute to electricity generation. Leveraging water grid systems to transfer water from water-rich reservoirs to water-deficient reservoirs can enhance water distribution efficiency. Developing parks,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

gardens, theme parks, and riverfront projects near large dams can boost tourism and generate additional economic benefits.

Despite the above opportunities, the irrigation sector in Nanded faces certain obstacles that need to be addressed. Resistance from landowners to provide their land for irrigation projects can hinder the development and expansion of infrastructure. The increasing demands of the dam-affected population can lead to budgetary constraints and escalate project costs. Climate change-induced rise in evaporation rates poses a threat to water availability. Inadequate funding and lack of experience sharing due to delayed recruitments can hamper the management of existing projects. Additionally, water pollution from industrial activities and encroachment on water bodies and irrigation infrastructure can degrade water quality and disrupt the efficient functioning of the irrigation system.

The irrigation sector in Nanded benefits from its access to water resources and the expertise of the Irrigation Department. However, working on the limitations such as inadequate maintenance, outdated technology, and fund crunch is crucial for sustainable development. By seizing opportunities for modernization, upgrading infrastructure, and adopting innovative techniques, Nanded can achieve upgraded water management, increase agricultural productivity, and foster economic growth. Addressing hurdles related to land acquisition, budgetary constraints, climate change, and water pollution will be essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the irrigation sector in Nanded. With careful planning and strategic investments, Nanded can leverage its water resources to support agricultural development, enhance livelihoods, and contribute to the overall prosperity of the district.

### D. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock and fisheries are vital sectors that contribute to the agricultural and economic development of a region. Nanded has a diverse range of livestock that it supports, offering opportunities for various animal husbandry activities and value-added products. This diversity allows for the development of a robust livestock industry, including dairy farming, poultry, and goat farming. Modern animal husbandry methods are available in the district, enabling farmers to adopt efficient practices and enhance productivity. The presence of a strong agricultural sector creates a supportive environment for animal husbandry, with access to resources like feed and fodder.

The district possesses a skilled workforce with traditional knowledge and experience in livestock rearing. This expertise contributes to the success and sustainability of the sector. Additionally, the presence of a local market provides a stable consumer base, ensuring a consistent demand for livestock products.

The livestock sector faces issues related to modern infrastructure, such as the lack of dairy processing units, cold storage facilities, and veterinary healthcare centers. Insufficient infrastructure can hinder the value addition process and impact the overall efficiency of the sector. A lower rate of animal productivity is a significant issue. Factors such as inadequate nutrition, healthcare, and breeding practices contribute to this issue. Addressing these concerns is crucial to improve productivity and enhance the profitability of livestock farming.

The lack of training and awareness for goat farming and poultry business further hampers the growth potential of these segments. Access to knowledge and training programs can empower farmers and enable them to adopt best practices for improved outcomes. Limited access to organized markets poses a challenge for livestock producers. This restricts their ability to obtain fair prices for their products and limits their market reach. Developing efficient market linkages and infrastructure is essential to address this issue.

The livestock sector offers several opportunities for growth and development. Commercialization can create job opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

contributing to local employment and economic prosperity. Promoting the concept of disease-free zones for specific animal diseases can enhance biosecurity measures and open doors for export opportunities. This strategy can instill confidence in international markets and facilitate trade.

The development of the dairy industry holds significant potential. Strengthening dairy infrastructure, including processing units and cold storage facilities, can support value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and enhance the dairy supply chain. Engaging private players at the village level can improve the penetration of services and curb malpractices such as milk adulteration. Collaborating with private enterprises can ensure access to quality inputs, technology, and financial support for farmers.

Implementing breeding programs and promoting the use of improved breeds can lead to genetic improvement in livestock, enhancing productivity and profitability. Additionally, investing in skill development and training programs can empower farmers with the knowledge and expertise needed to adopt modern practices.

Climate change poses a significant danger to the livestock sector. Changes in weather patterns can affect the availability of fodder and water resources, impacting livestock health and productivity. Adaptation strategies and resilient farming practices are necessary to mitigate these risks. Disease and biosecurity risks are constant threats to livestock. Outbreaks of contagious diseases can result in significant economic losses. Implementing effective biosecurity measures, vaccination programs, and disease surveillance can help mitigate these risks.

Shifting consumer preferences towards plant-based diets or alternative protein sources can impact the demand for livestock products. The sector needs to adapt by exploring new market trends, diversifying product offerings, and promoting the nutritional benefits of livestock-based products.

The district is home to the Godavari River, which provides a rich source of water and supports diverse aquatic life. This natural advantage creates opportunities for fisheries development



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

and supports a thriving fishing community. Local fishermen possess indigenous knowledge and expertise in various fishing techniques. Their traditional practices contribute to sustainable fishing and the preservation of local fish stocks.

Insufficient infrastructure, including cold storage facilities, processing plants, and transportation networks, is a major drawback. Inadequate infrastructure hampers post-harvest management, storage, and distribution of fish, affecting the overall value chain. Improper maintenance of water bodies leads to the death of fishes. Water pollution, siltation, and invasive aquatic weeds pose threats to fish populations, impacting both the environment and the livelihoods of fishing communities. Unregulated and excessive fishing practices result in the depletion of fish stocks in many regions, leading to ecological imbalances and threatening the long-term sustainability of fisheries.

Increasing the area under fish cultivation can help supplement wild catch and reduce pressure on natural fish stocks. Promoting fish farming and aquaponics can contribute to increased production and diversification in the fisheries sector. Setting up fish processing industries, such as fish oil tablets and canned fish, presents ample opportunities for value addition and export potential. Establishing processing plants can enhance product shelf life, improve market access, and create employment opportunities.

Pollution, aquatic weeds, and siltation pose significant challenges to fish production. Ensuring proper water management, implementing pollution control measures, and preventing the spread of invasive aquatic species are essential to address these threats. Climate change can disrupt fishing activities, reduce fish populations, and negatively impact the livelihoods of fishing communities. Adapting to changing environmental conditions, promoting sustainable fishing practices, and exploring climate-resilient aquaculture techniques are necessary to mitigate these issues. Changing trade policies, tariffs, and non-tariff barriers imposed by importing countries can limit market access for fisheries products. Building strong trade partnerships, complying with international standards, and improving quality assurance systems can help overcome these challenges.

### E. COOPERATIVES

The cooperative sector plays a vital role in the economic development and social welfare of Nanded. Cooperatives are member-driven organizations that aim to promote collective action, self-help, and mutual assistance among individuals and communities. In Nanded, the cooperative sector has made significant contributions to various sectors, including agriculture, credit, dairy, and marketing. It has emerged as an essential pillar of the local economy, fostering inclusive growth and empowering rural communities.

One of the prominent areas where cooperatives have made a substantial impact is agriculture. Agricultural cooperatives in Nanded have played a crucial role in improving the productivity and livelihoods of farmers. They provide support in terms of inputs, technical guidance, and marketing assistance. Farmers' cooperatives help in pooling resources, accessing credit, and procuring essential agricultural inputs at competitive prices. These cooperatives have contributed to the overall growth of the agricultural sector in Nanded, enhancing farm productivity and income levels.

The credit cooperative sector has also flourished in Nanded, providing financial services and support to individuals and small businesses. Cooperative credit societies offer affordable credit facilities to members, especially those who have limited access to formal banking services. These societies mobilize savings from members and provide loans for various purposes, such as agricultural activities, small-scale businesses, and personal needs. They have helped in promoting financial inclusion and addressing the credit needs of the underserved sections of society.

In the dairy sector, cooperatives have played a significant role in organizing and empowering milk producers. Dairy cooperatives facilitate milk collection, processing, and marketing, ensuring fair prices for producers and providing quality dairy products to consumers. These cooperatives enable small-scale dairy farmers to collectively market their products, increase their bargaining power, and access modern technology and infrastructure. The dairy cooperative sector in Nanded has witnessed substantial growth, contributing to the socio-economic development of rural areas.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Cooperative marketing societies have also emerged as important players in Nanded's economy. These societies facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural produce, enabling farmers to access wider markets and fetch better prices for their products. Marketing cooperatives ensure fair trade practices, eliminate intermediaries, and promote direct linkages between producers and consumers. They have helped in reducing market risks, improving income levels, and creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

The cooperative sector in Nanded has demonstrated its ability to promote self-reliance, community empowerment, and sustainable development. It has fostered a sense of ownership and collective responsibility among members, enabling them to participate actively in decision-making processes. Through cooperative principles of democratic governance, transparency, and equitable distribution of benefits, the sector has strengthened social cohesion and empowered marginalized sections of society.

The cooperative sector in Nanded has a strong foundation and has contributed significantly to the local economy. To ensure its continued growth and effectiveness, some key interventions are needed to pave the way forward.

Cooperatives should focus on maintaining financial stability by adopting sound financial management practices. This includes proper bookkeeping, auditing, and ensuring timely repayments by members. It is crucial to build reserves and establish risk management mechanisms to protect against unforeseen circumstances. Providing training and capacity-building programs for members and employees of cooperatives is essential. These programs can cover various aspects such as cooperative governance, financial management, marketing, and leadership skills. By enhancing the knowledge and skills of cooperative members, it will enable them to make informed decisions and effectively manage their cooperative enterprises.

Cooperative institutions in Nanded can encourage entrepreneurship among their members by promoting diversification and value addition. This can involve supporting the development of new cooperative ventures in different sectors and exploring innovative products and services. By diversifying their activities, cooperatives can create additional income sources and increase resilience in the face of market fluctuations.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Cooperatives should leverage digital technologies to enhance their operations and improve efficiency. This can include the use of online platforms for marketing and sales, digital payment systems, and data management tools. Embracing technology will streamline processes, reduce transaction costs, and expand market reach for cooperative products and services. Further, Cooperatives should foster collaboration and networking among themselves, as well as with other stakeholders such as government agencies, financial institutions, and research organizations. This can help in accessing resources, sharing best practices, and advocating for policies that support the growth of the cooperative sector. Collaborative efforts can also lead to collective marketing, bulk purchasing, and sharing of infrastructure and resources.

Encouraging the active participation of young people in the cooperative sector is vital for its future sustainability. Efforts should be made to engage youth in cooperative activities, provide them with leadership opportunities, and promote entrepreneurship among them. Creating youth-centric programs and platforms will help attract and retain young members, ensuring the continuity of cooperatives.

Cooperatives in Nanded district should actively engage in advocacy efforts to highlight the importance of the cooperative sector and influence policies that are favorable to their growth. This can involve working with government authorities, industry associations, and civil society organizations to create an enabling environment for cooperatives. Cooperative representatives can participate in policy dialogues, contribute to policy formulation, and advocate for supportive legal frameworks and financial incentives.

By implementing these steps, the cooperative sector in Nanded can further strengthen its impact and continue to contribute to the socio-economic development of the region. A proactive approach, combined with strategic planning and collaboration, will pave the way for a vibrant and resilient cooperative sector in Nanded.

### F. HEALTH

Nanded district has a robust healthcare infrastructure, ensuring access to medical care for the population. At the city level, modern medical care facilities are present, providing advanced treatments and services. The district is home to medical colleges, which serve as a continuous resource pool for skilled healthcare professionals. This ensures a steady supply of doctors, nurses, and other healthcare workers to meet the needs of the population. The government has implemented various initiatives to enhance healthcare infrastructure, strengthen primary healthcare services, and improve access to healthcare for underserved populations. These initiatives aim to bridge gaps in healthcare provision and promote equitable healthcare access.

Yet the healthcare sector in the district faces certain hurdles that need attention. Firstly, there is insufficient infrastructure, including advanced medical equipment, specialized treatment centers, and sufficient hospital beds. This limits the capacity to provide specialized care and handle emergencies effectively. Also there is a shortage of specialist doctors in the district, which impacts the availability of specialized medical services. Inadequate stock maintenance of medicines in both the district and remote tribal areas, as well as the absence of blood banks at the taluka level, further hinders the provision of quality healthcare.

The absence of multispecialty hospitals is another weakness, as it limits the range of medical services available within the district. Moreover, there is a lack of awareness about preventive healthcare practices and disease management among the population, leading to a higher burden of preventable illnesses. The issues related to the accessibility and affordability of healthcare facilities pose challenges for the population in seeking timely and affordable medical care.

There are several windows open for the development and improvement of its healthcare sector. Firstly, there is an opportunity to develop healthcare infrastructure by establishing specialized hospitals, diagnostic centers, and rehabilitation facilities. These facilities would enhance the range of medical services available within the district. Investing in advanced medical equipment and technology is another opportunity to improve healthcare services.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

This would enable better diagnosis, treatment, and patient care, ensuring quality healthcare delivery.

The adoption of telemedicine and digital health solutions can bridge the gap in healthcare access, especially in remote areas. This technology-driven approach enables remote consultations, diagnosis, and monitoring, improving healthcare access for underserved populations. Setting up a biomedical waste disposal plant would address the proper disposal of medical waste, ensuring environmental sustainability and public health safety.

Promoting preventive healthcare practices is another opportunity to raise awareness about healthy lifestyles, disease prevention, and early detection. Community-based programs and campaigns can educate the population about preventive measures, leading to improved health outcomes.

There are also some challenges faced in the district. It is vulnerable to disease outbreaks and epidemics, which can strain healthcare resources and pose public health challenges. Retaining skilled healthcare professionals is another issue, as the sector may face difficulties in attracting and retaining qualified doctors and healthcare workers. Limited financial resources can restrict investments in healthcare infrastructure, technology, and human resources, hindering the sector's development.

The prevalence of non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer, poses a significant healthcare burden. These diseases require effective prevention, management, and treatment strategies to reduce their impact on the population's health.

In conclusion the district's healthcare sector has strong areas such as reasonable healthcare facilities, skilled professionals, and government initiatives. However, it also has weak areas such as insufficient infrastructure, shortage of specialists, and lack of awareness. This need to be addressed. By seizing opportunities such as infrastructure development, technology adoption, and preventive healthcare promotion, and by mitigating threats including disease outbreaks and limited resources, the healthcare sector in the district can perform above average.

### G. EDUCATION

The education system plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of a nation. It serves as the foundation for the intellectual, social and economic development of individuals. One of the key strengths of the education system in Nanded district is the established network of educational institutions. The presence of various schools, colleges (engineering, medical, management, and law), and universities signifies a comprehensive approach to education. This diverse range of institutions provides students with ample opportunities to pursue their desired fields of study. Additionally, the region boasts a commendable literacy rate of 85%, surpassing the state average of 82.3%. This achievement signifies the effectiveness of the education system in promoting literacy and empowering individuals with knowledge.

Despite the strong points mentioned above, the education system faces several limitations. One prominent issue is the growing gap between the skills provided by educational institutions and the demands of the job market. This mismatch hampers the employability of graduates and hinders economic growth. Addressing this gap requires a collaborative effort between educational institutions and industries to align curricula with industry requirements. Another critical hurdle is the high vacancy rate for teaching positions in Zilla Parishad schools. This shortage of qualified teachers affects the quality of education and hampers the overall learning experience for students. It is imperative to attract and retain skilled educators to ensure the delivery of quality education.

The high dropout rate after 8th standard is also a concern. The lack of standard classes for 9th and 10th standards contributes to this issue. Students often face difficulties transitioning to higher grades, leading them to discontinue their education. Establishing standardized classes and providing necessary support can mitigate this problem. Moreover, the lack of sanitation facilities in ZP schools has resulted in a lower number of female enrolments. This gender disparity in access to education is a significant concern and needs to be addressed promptly. Building proper sanitation infrastructure and implementing targeted campaigns and schemes can encourage greater female participation in education.

Amidst the challenges, there are promising windows for improvement. Digitization of the school curriculum can enhance the learning experience by incorporating modern technology



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

and interactive resources. This shift towards digital education enables students to engage with the curriculum in a more dynamic and personalized manner. Targeted campaigns and schemes can play a vital role in increasing the attendance of girl students. By addressing societal barriers and promoting the importance of education, these initiatives can create a more inclusive learning environment.

Investing in school infrastructure development, such as hostels for students, can address issues related to accessibility. Providing accommodation facilities can encourage students from remote areas to pursue education and overcome geographical barriers. Furthermore, investing in skill development programs and aligning educational curricula with industry requirements can equip students with the necessary skills for future employment. This proactive approach ensures that graduates are better prepared to enter the job market.

Several limitations pose challenges to the education system. The lack of higher education facilities can lead to an increase in dropout rates. Limited access to opportunities for pursuing higher education may discourage students from continuing their educational journey, limiting their potential for personal growth and hindering societal progress. Another issue is the migration of students from government to private schools due to the perceived lack of quality education and inadequate maintenance of school infrastructure. This trend further exacerbates the disparities in the education system, as marginalized communities may have limited access to quality education.

By capitalizing on the assets, such as the established network of educational institutions and the high literacy rate, and addressing the obstacles, including the skills gap and inadequate teaching positions, significant improvements can be achieved. Opportunities, such as digitization, targeted campaigns, infrastructure development, and skill development programs, offer potential avenues for progress. However, issues, such as limited higher education facilities and disparities in access to quality education, must be mitigated to ensure a more equitable and effective education system. By addressing these factors, the region can nurture a generation of well-rounded individuals equipped with the skills and knowledge to contribute to society's growth and development.

### H. SOCIAL WELFARE

The district benefits from strong government support in the form of policies, programs, and funding. This commitment provides a solid foundation for social welfare initiatives and enables the implementation of programs to address various social challenges. Women empowerment and financial inclusion have been major achievements in the district. Efforts to empower women, enhance their financial independence, and ensure their active participation in decision-making processes contribute to the overall development of the community.

The local community in Nanded actively participates in social welfare initiatives, demonstrating a strong sense of social responsibility. Their engagement enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of social welfare programs by creating a collaborative environment and fostering community ownership. The presence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and collaborations with the government leverages additional resources, expertise, and knowledge to achieve shared social welfare goals. Such partnerships enhance the reach, impact, and efficiency of social welfare programs.

Constraints related to financial limitations, human resources, and infrastructure can limit the scale and scope of social welfare programs and services. Adequate funding, skilled personnel, and necessary infrastructure are essential for the successful implementation and sustainability of initiatives. Insufficient outreach efforts result in low awareness among target beneficiaries. Inadequate communication and information dissemination about available social welfare services hinder the effective utilization of these programs by those who need them the most.

Lack of coordination between government departments and with NGOs may lead to duplication of efforts, inefficiencies, and gaps in service delivery. Strengthening coordination mechanisms and establishing effective communication channels is crucial for maximizing the impact and efficiency of social welfare initiatives.

Hurdles in women's education and training due to traditional patriarchal beliefs pose a significant challenge. Overcoming these societal barriers is necessary to promote gender

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

equality, enhance women's participation, and unlock their full potential for development and empowerment.

The programs can be further developed in fields such as education, healthcare, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, and skill development. Identifying areas of need and designing targeted initiatives can address specific social challenges and contribute to the holistic development of the community. Collaborations between the government and private sector can leverage private sector resources, expertise, and innovation for the benefit of marginalized communities. Public-private partnerships can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of social welfare programs and ensure the optimal utilization of available resources.

Providing local training for women's skill development can increase their participation and financial empowerment. Equipping women with relevant skills and knowledge enhances their employment opportunities, economic independence, and overall well-being. Embracing technology, such as digital platforms and mobile applications, can enhance the efficiency, transparency, and service delivery of social welfare programs. Leveraging technology can streamline processes, improve accessibility, and facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation.

Large economic disparities within the district can result in social unrest and hinder overall development. Addressing income inequality, promoting equitable opportunities, and bridging the wealth gap are necessary to ensure a cohesive and inclusive society. Negative perceptions about receiving social welfare assistance can discourage eligible beneficiaries from availing the services. Overcoming stigma, promoting awareness, and emphasizing the benefits of social welfare programs are crucial to encourage participation and ensure that those in need can access the support they require.

Social welfare programs are not self-sustaining as they rely on government funding. The availability of continuous and sufficient funding is necessary to maintain and expand the reach of social welfare initiatives. Developing sustainable funding models and exploring diverse funding sources can mitigate this risk. Misuse of funds earmarked for equipment and infrastructure development can undermine the effectiveness and impact of social welfare programs. Ensuring transparent financial management, rigorous oversight, and accountability

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

measures are essential to prevent misappropriation and promote the responsible use of resources. Lack of know-how on data storage poses an issue to the collection, storage, and management of personal data for social welfare programs. Implementing robust data protection measures, ensuring privacy and security, and adhering to relevant regulations are essential to mitigate this risk.

Nanded district's social welfare initiatives benefit from strong government support, women empowerment, active community participation, and collaborations with NGOs. However, challenges related to financial limitations, awareness, coordination, and traditional beliefs exist. By seizing opportunities such as program expansion, public-private partnerships, women's skill development, and technological integration, the social welfare sector can overcome these challenges. Addressing issues such as economic disparities, negative perceptions, sustainability, fund misuse, and data security requires proactive measures. Strengthening social welfare in Nanded will contribute to a more inclusive and prosperous community, where every individual can access essential services and opportunities for a better future.

### I. INDUSTRY

Nanded district possesses several strengths that can contribute to the growth and development of its industrial sector. Firstly, the region benefits from a well-established industrial ecosystem and a strategic location with good connectivity to major cities and industrial hubs in Maharashtra. This facilitates easy transportation of goods and access to markets. Additionally, the availability of 24x7 power supply ensures uninterrupted operations for industries.

Moreover, the district's developed agricultural base provides a potential source of raw materials for agro-based industries, creating opportunities for value addition and diversification. The low cost of labour in the region is another advantage, making it attractive for industries seeking cost-effective production. The continued support of the State Government through incentives, support schemes, subsidies, tax benefits, and infrastructure development initiatives fosters a favourable environment for industrial development in the district.

However, the industrial sector in district also faces several speed bumps that need to be addressed. One the major issue is the lack of advanced industrial infrastructure, including industrial parks, specialized zones, and industrial clusters. This hampers the establishment and growth of industries in the district. The absence of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) in five talukas limits the availability of necessary infrastructure and support services for industries in those areas. Inadequate power infrastructure and frequent power outages impact industrial productivity and competitiveness. Additionally, there is a gap between the skills possessed by the workforce and the specific requirements of certain industries, indicating a need for skill development programs and training initiatives.

The district also lacks an entrepreneurship culture, which hinders the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Limited logistic and distribution networks pose challenges in the efficient movement of goods and access to markets. Furthermore, the presence of the service sector in the district is relatively low, indicating potential for further diversification and expansion.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Nanded district has enormous potential that can be leveraged to enhance its industrial sector. Firstly, there is a scope for the development of agro-processing and value-added industries, such as food processing, cotton ginning, oilseed crushing, and spice processing. These industries can capitalize on the district's strong agricultural base and contribute to value addition and job creation. The establishment of a vibrant SME sector by promoting entrepreneurship, providing access to finance, and facilitating business support services can unlock immense potential for economic growth. This can be achieved through targeted initiatives and programs that foster the growth of small businesses and startups.

The district can also explore opportunities in manufacturing sectors, including textiles and garments, given its favourable location and access to markets. Additionally, promoting renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind power, and attracting investments in clean energy can contribute to sustainable industrial development, aligning with global trends towards environmental consciousness.

Despite these opportunities, district's industrial sector faces certain hurdles that need to be mitigated. Competition from established industrial hubs in Maharashtra, such as Aurangabad and Pune, poses a challenge in attracting investments and industries to the district. The complex regulatory procedures, bureaucratic hurdles, and delays in obtaining necessary permits and clearances can also impede industrial growth. Existing industries in the district may face problems such as labour issues, union strikes, high electricity costs, limited market access, and the absence of an industrial culture. Additionally, the poor response of banks in financing MSMEs can limit the availability of capital for business expansion and development. Lastly, there is a developmental disparity, with more foreign direct investment (FDI) being attracted to western Maharashtra, creating an imbalance in industrial growth across the state.

To address these threats, it is crucial for the district to focus on improving infrastructure, streamlining regulatory processes, enhancing the availability of finance for MSMEs, and creating a conducive environment for industrial growth. Collaboration between the government, industry stakeholders, and educational institutions can also help bridge the skills

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

gap and promote entrepreneurship culture, fostering a sustainable and thriving industrial sector in the district.



### J. TOURISM

Nanded has a rich historical and cultural heritage, making it an attractive destination for tourists. The city is renowned for its Sikh pilgrimage site, which holds great significance for the Sikh community worldwide. Furthermore, Nanded is blessed with natural beauty, including the serene Godavari River, captivating landscapes, and picturesque surroundings. Nanded has immense potential for tourism development.

The Gurudwara Hazur Sahib, the final resting place of Guru Gobind Singh, attracts a significant number of devotees each year. This historical significance gives Nanded a unique advantage in attracting tourists interested in exploring Sikhism's roots. The natural beauty of Nanded, with the Godavari River flowing through the city and the surrounding scenic landscapes, adds to its appeal. The aesthetic charm of the region can captivate nature lovers and provide a tranquil retreat for visitors.

The Renukamata temple at Mahur is one of the Shaktipeeths of Goddess Jagadamba. Mahur also is the site for Dattashikhar and Anasuya Mata temple. Malegaon is home to Lord Khandoba, the revered deity of rural Maharashtra. Similarly, Chalukyan sites of Hottal and Yergi are attracting many visitors. Ecotourism sites of Sahastrakund, Kinwat, Narwat are opening new avenues of tourism in Nanded district.

One thing that Nanded's tourism sector lags in, is its underdeveloped tourism infrastructure. Insufficient accommodation options, lack of well-maintained roads, and limited tourist facilities hinder the overall visitor experience. Enhancing the tourism infrastructure would be crucial in attracting more tourists and ensuring their comfort during their stay. Another significant obstacle is the limited international connectivity of Nanded. Lack of direct flights and limited transportation options for international travelers restrict the influx of foreign tourists. Improving air and road connectivity, as well as promoting Nanded as a desirable destination internationally, could help overcome this limitation.

Moreover Nanded's tourism sector suffers from underpromotion both nationally and internationally. Limited marketing efforts and inadequate awareness about the city's offerings prevent it from reaching its full potential as a tourism destination. A comprehensive

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

marketing strategy and increased promotional activities are required to showcase Nanded's unique offerings to a wider audience.

Nanded has several potential areas to capitalize on its tourism potential. One such opportunity lies in the development of religious and nature-based tourism circuits. By integrating nearby religious and natural attractions into well-designed circuits, tourists can explore multiple destinations, thereby extending their stay in Nanded and contributing to the local economy. Promotion of Nanded as a prominent pilgrimage destination for Sikhs is another significant opportunity. Strengthening ties with the Sikh community, organizing religious events, and providing better facilities and services for pilgrims can enhance the city's reputation as a must-visit place for Sikh devotees.

Nanded can be a major centre for Educational and Medical tourism. Nanded, now known as the Kota of Maharashtra has emerged as a centre of pre-graduation entrance exam preparation, with more than one lakh students coming here from different parts of India. Higher education opportunities in Medical Science, Management, Law, Humanities makes Nanded an attractive student destination. Similarly, the availability of tertiary and super speciality medical care centres has made Nanded a place with potential in Medical tourism.

The involvement of private players in managing tourist sites can be an effective strategy. Partnering with private enterprises to develop and maintain tourist infrastructure and services can alleviate the burden on the government while ensuring better quality facilities for visitors. Nanded also has the potential to develop forest safari tourism in Kinwat. By leveraging the natural beauty and biodiversity of the region, forest safari tours can be created, attracting wildlife enthusiasts and adventure seekers.

Nanded faces competition from other religious and historical destinations within Maharashtra and across India. The availability of diverse pilgrimage sites and historical landmarks in the country may divert tourists' attention away from Nanded. To counter this risk Nanded must differentiate itself by highlighting its unique cultural heritage and offering memorable experiences to visitors. Managing the administration of tourist places during peak seasons poses another challenge. The surge in tourist arrivals can strain existing resources

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

and infrastructure, leading to potential service quality issues. Effective crowd management, infrastructure development, and proper planning are necessary to tackle this threat.

Nanded's USP for tourism sector is religious sites. However the heavy reliance on religious tourism limits its potential for diversification. Therefore it is crucial to explore and develop other tourism segments, such as medical tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, and heritage tourism, to create a more resilient and sustainable tourism industry.

Nanded's rich historical and cultural heritage, combined with its natural beauty, provide a strong foundation for tourism development. While the city possesses inherent assets such as its Sikh pilgrimage site and picturesque surroundings, several obstacles including underdeveloped infrastructure and limited international connectivity, need to be addressed. However, Nanded also has numerous opportunities to leverage, such as developing tourism circuits, promoting Sikh pilgrimage tourism, involving private players, and exploring forest safari tourism. To mitigate risks Nanded must focus on effective marketing, differentiation, efficient administration, and diversification.

### K. INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

Infrastructure development plays a vital role in fostering economic growth, improving connectivity, and enhancing the quality of life for residents. Nanded boasts a skilled workforce comprising engineers, technicians, and other professionals. This skilled workforce brings expertise and experience in planning, designing, and executing infrastructure projects, ensuring quality implementation of public works.

The district benefits from a widespread network of National and State Highways, along with newly proposed expressways. This extensive road network improves connectivity within and beyond the district, facilitating trade, tourism, and economic development. The presence of a robust airport and ancillary infrastructure provides opportunities for air connectivity and serves as a catalyst for economic growth. Additionally, the well-established railway network and rail connectivity with major cities in India further enhance transportation options.

The non-functional airport in Nanded, without operational flights, represents a weak point. Addressing this issue requires collaborative efforts between the government and relevant stakeholders to attract airlines and improve air connectivity. Limited train connectivity, particularly with important cities like Delhi and Bengaluru, poses a challenge for residents and businesses. Expanding train routes and frequencies can improve accessibility and promote regional connectivity.

The slow pace of development of highways is an issue that hampers efficient transportation and limits the potential for economic growth. Streamlining administrative processes, ensuring adequate funding, and prioritizing highway development are essential to overcome this speed bump. Budgetary constraints can impede the scope and pace of infrastructure development. Finding innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships (PPPs) and seeking external funding, can alleviate the financial limitations and expedite infra projects.

Complex bureaucratic processes, including lengthy approval procedures and multiple layers of decision-making, can result in project delays and inefficiencies. Simplifying administrative procedures, promoting transparency, and introducing streamlined approval mechanisms can address this weakness. Lack of technical workforce, relevant training programs, and

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

technological integration hinder the progress of infrastructure development. Investing in skill development, promoting vocational training, and leveraging digital tools can bridge this gap and enhance project execution.

Nanded presents numerous opportunities for infra development across various sectors, including roads, bridges, water supply, drainage systems, and public buildings. Leveraging these opportunities can improve quality of infrastructure and enhance overall urban environment. Embracing sustainable and environmentally friendly infrastructure projects can contribute to long-term sustainability. Implementing smart infra and efficient energy management systems can reduce environmental impact and enhance resource efficiency.

Exploring public-private partnerships (PPPs) can provide additional resources and innovative solutions for infrastructure development. Collaborating with private entities can bring in expertise, funding, and technological advancements, thereby accelerating the pace of infrastructure projects.

The increase in city limits and the rising cost of land acquisition pose a speed breaker to infrastructure development. Ensuring effective land management strategies, including proper urban planning and land use policies, can mitigate this issue. Resource allocation for infrastructure development may be impacted by changing government priorities. Continuous advocacy, robust planning, and strategic allocation of resources are necessary to safeguard against potential shifts in funding priorities.

Dissatisfaction and opposition from the local community, stakeholders, and residents can hinder infrastructure development projects. Engaging stakeholders, conducting effective consultations, and addressing concerns through transparent and participatory processes can help mitigate this threat. The tendency of the public to migrate to neighbouring states due to a lack of basic facilities, inadequate maintenance, and a lack of quality control can impact the growth and sustainability of infrastructure projects. Focusing on providing quality services, enhancing maintenance practices, and ensuring efficient project management can address this threat.

By working on points such as sustainable infrastructure development, PPPs, and technological integration can drive progress. The district also needs to acknowledge and mitigate limitations

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

such as rising land costs and public dissatisfaction so that it can have a robust and inclusive infrastructure development, paving the way for a prosperous future.

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### L. POWER

The power sector plays a crucial role in supporting the development and progress of a region. In the case of Nanded, the district has made significant strides in achieving 100% electrification for domestic purposes, highlighting its strength in providing access to electricity.

Nanded district possesses a robust infrastructure, including power transmission lines, substations, and distribution networks. This infrastructure facilitates the efficient distribution of electricity, ensuring reliable access for residents and businesses. Secondly, the successful achievement of 100% electrification for domestic purposes showcases the district's commitment to providing universal access to electricity. This accomplishment signifies a solid foundation on which future developments can be built.

Despite its strong assets, the power sector in Nanded faces several limitations that need to be addressed. Technical challenges, such as voltage fluctuations, transformer failures, and technical faults in the distribution network, pose hurdles to the smooth functioning of the electricity system. Furthermore, distribution losses, including technical losses and theft, contribute to financial burdens and inefficiencies. Inadequate maintenance and regular upkeep of power infrastructure exacerbate these challenges, impacting the overall reliability and performance of the system.

The district presents several opportunities for the improvement and expansion of its power sector. One such opportunity lies in the integration of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, into the power generation mix. By embracing renewable energy, Nanded can enhance its sustainability and reduce its dependence on conventional power sources. Additionally, the district's abundant freshwater availability positions it as a potential hub for green hydrogen production, further advancing its renewable energy goals. Adopting smart grid technologies and implementing smart meters can enhance monitoring, control, and efficiency in the electricity distribution system, allowing for better service delivery to consumers.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Despite the opportunities, the power sector in Nanded also faces certain challenges. Meeting the growing electricity demand, particularly during peak hours, poses a issue due to the demand-supply gap. Additionally, aging infrastructure poses reliability and efficiency concerns, requiring timely investments in maintenance and upgrades. Difficulties in electric bill collection and damages caused by natural calamities, such as storms and floods, further complicate the power sector's operations and financial stability.

The power sector in Nanded has made remarkable progress in achieving 100% electrification and establishing a robust infrastructure. However, challenges such as technical issues, distribution losses, and maintenance shortcomings need to be addressed for sustainable growth. Embracing renewable energy, adopting smart grid technologies, and focusing on infrastructure upgrades can enhance the efficiency and reliability of the power sector.

Nanded district has immense potential for generation of Solar power. Huge patches of lands can be used to establish grid-connected solar generation projects, which can significantly address the power crunch in Nanded. By proactively addressing weaknesses and working on the potential areas, Nanded can strengthen its power sector and ensure reliable and sustainable access to electricity for its residents and businesses.

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### M. URBAN GOVERNANCE

Effective urban governance plays a pivotal role in ensuring the sustainable development and growth of cities. The presence of Public Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Nanded provides a decentralized governance structure, enabling local decision-making and administration. This decentralized approach allows for tailored solutions to address the specific needs and challenges of the city.

Government schemes aligned with the aim of ease of doing business have created an enabling environment for businesses in Nanded. This has facilitated economic growth, investment, and job creation in the city.

Nanded's strategic location, bordering Karnataka and Telangana, presents opportunities for interstate trade and economic collaboration. The proximity to neighbouring states enhances trade, commerce, and regional integration, promoting economic development in the district. The establishment of a decentralized Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) signifies a step towards sustainable development. This initiative addresses the pressing issue of wastewater management and promotes environmental sustainability in the city.

Inadequate roads, limited access to clean water, and intermittent power supply are limitations that hinder the overall development and quality of life in Nanded. Addressing these infrastructure gaps is crucial for enhancing liveability and attracting investments. Complex bureaucratic processes and administrative procedures within ULBs can lead to administrative delays, affecting service delivery and hindering the efficient implementation of development projects. Streamlining administrative processes and promoting transparency can mitigate these obstacles.

Implementation of infrastructure projects, urban renewal, and housing initiatives present opportunities for improving the quality of urban life in Nanded. Investing in infrastructure development can enhance connectivity, provide better amenities, and attract investments to the city.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Exploring Smart City initiatives can enhance urban governance, efficiency, and sustainability in Nanded. Leveraging technology and data-driven solutions can improve service delivery, optimize resource utilization, and enhance the overall urban experience for residents.

Nanded has the potential to nurture major businesses, attracting investments and creating employment opportunities. By creating a conducive business environment, promoting entrepreneurship, and facilitating ease of doing business, the city can unleash its economic potential.

Political interference in the functioning of ULBs can hinder effective decision-making and governance. It is important to ensure autonomy and independence in local governance to maintain transparency, accountability, and efficient service delivery.

Rapid urbanization can strain the resources and infrastructure capacity of ULBs. Managing urban growth and ensuring sustainable development require proactive planning, investment in infrastructure, and efficient resource management. Rise in encroachments poses a hindrance to the implementation of developmental projects. Encroachments not only hamper planned infrastructure development but also create legal and social challenges that need to be addressed for orderly urban growth.

The proliferation of illegal hoardings, banners, and posters can hamper the beautification and visual appeal of the city. Strict enforcement of regulations and promoting public awareness on the negative impacts of such practices can mitigate this threat.

Urban governance in Nanded showcases strengths such as decentralized governance, alignment with ease of doing business, strategic location, and sustainable initiatives like decentralized STP. Addressing limitations such as inadequate infrastructure and administrative delays, while taking actions on the potential areas like infrastructure projects and smart city initiatives, the district can propel the city towards sustainable development and economic growth. Vigilance against issues like political interference, rapid urbanization, encroachments, and illegal hoardings is essential to ensure effective and inclusive urban governance in Nanded.

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### **N. RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Panchayat Raj system consisting of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samitis and Gram panchayats, stands as a significant institution in the realm of rural governance and development. It plays a pivotal role in fostering participatory decision-making, implementing developmental programs, and improving the quality of life in rural areas.

Zilla Parishad (Z.P) Nanded serves as the apex body of local self-government in the district, representing the voice and aspirations of rural communities. It acts as a democratic institution, providing a platform for people's representatives to make policies and decisions that addresses needs and concerns of the rural population. Z.P Nanded plays a crucial role in coordinating and supervising the functioning of 16 Panchayat Samitis and 1310 Gram Panchayats, ensuring effective implementation of welfare schemes and infrastructure projects at the grassroots level.

Zilla Parishad serves as a vital platform for local governance, bringing decision-making authority closer to the rural population. It acts as a bridge between the government and the people, ensuring effective implementation of policies and programs at the grassroots level. Through its elected representatives, the Z.P facilitates participatory decision-making, enabling residents to voice their concerns, needs, and aspirations. This decentralized approach empowers rural communities and ensures their active involvement in development process

Zilla Parishad Nanded is actively involved in rural infrastructure development, focusing on improving connectivity, education, healthcare, and sanitation facilities. It has implemented projects such as road construction, school and hospital maintenance, and water supply systems, enhancing quality of life in rural areas. It has also prioritized education by strengthening government schools, promoting quality teaching, and providing access to education for all, including marginalized children. Skill development programs and vocational training have improved employability among rural youth. Z.P Nanded has established healthcare centers, implemented health awareness campaigns, and provided preventive healthcare programs, improving healthcare access in rural communities. The institution supports agriculture, animal husbandry, and rural industries through credit access, irrigation facilities, and market linkages, boosting agricultural productivity and rural incomes. It also

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

promotes social justice and welfare for marginalized sections, including women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and persons with disabilities, striving for an inclusive and equitable society.

Gram Panchayats in Maharashtra, including those in Nanded district, are vital institutions of rural governance. They have autonomy over funds, functions, and functionaries, allowing them to plan and implement local development projects. Gram Panchayats in Nanded serve as the primary units of local administration, responsible for delivering government services, maintaining law and order, and managing local resources. They actively engage in community development initiatives, welfare programs, and the implementation of government schemes related to healthcare, education, sanitation, and rural employment. Gram Panchayats also play a crucial role in sustainable management of natural resources by promoting conservation practices and regulating land use. They provide a platform for citizen participation and engagement, conducting regular meetings and public hearings to gather feedback and make collective decisions. This participatory approach strengthens democracy, fosters a sense of ownership among residents, and facilitates community-driven development.

The way forward for Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats in Nanded involves several key aspects to further enhance their effectiveness and contribute to the overall development of the district. Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats should focus on building the capacity of their members and staff through training programs, workshops, and skill development initiatives. This will enable them to effectively manage local governance, implement development projects, and make informed decisions.

Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats should actively involve local communities in decision-making processes. They can achieve this by promoting participatory governance, conducting regular meetings, and encouraging community members to actively contribute their ideas and suggestions. This will ensure that the development agenda reflects the needs and aspirations of the people.

Embracing digital platforms and e-governance initiatives can streamline administrative processes, enhance transparency, and improve service delivery. Z.P's and Gram Panchayats should prioritize the adoption of technology to automate workflows, digitize records, and

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

provide online access to government services. This will enable efficient governance and convenient access to services for citizens.

Zilla Parishad (Z.P) and Gram Panchayats should prioritize sustainable development practices. This includes promoting environmentally friendly initiatives such as renewable energy projects, waste management systems, and water conservation programs. By integrating sustainability into their development plans, they can ensure long-term benefits for the district and its residents. Further, Z.P and Gram Panchayats should foster strong partnerships with various stakeholders, including government departments, NGOs, private organizations, and local communities. Collaborative efforts can leverage resources, expertise, and knowledge to implement impactful development projects, enhance service delivery, and address community challenges more effectively.

Panchayat Raj institutions should prioritize social inclusion and work towards addressing the needs of marginalized communities. They can implement targeted programs for the empowerment of women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other disadvantaged groups. By ensuring equal opportunities and access to services, they can create a more equitable and inclusive society.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programs are essential for assessing their impact and identifying areas for improvement. Z.P and Gram Panchayats should establish robust monitoring mechanisms to track progress, measure outcomes, and make necessary adjustments to ensure the effective utilization of resources and the achievement of development goals.

The Panchayat Raj system serves as a catalyst for rural development, promoting inclusive governance and fostering socio-economic progress. Through its initiatives in infrastructure development, education, skill development, and social welfare, Z.P Nanded has significantly improved the lives of rural residents. Going forward, it is essential to continue strengthening the Z.P's capacities, encouraging citizen participation, and prioritizing sustainable development practices. By doing so, Z.P Nanded can continue to drive positive change, inspire other districts, and contribute to Maharashtra's overall rural development agenda. It is also essential to recognize the importance of Gram Panchayats in Nanded district and provide

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

them with the necessary support, resources, and capacity building to fulfill their roles effectively. By doing so, the Gram Panchayats can continue to be the catalysts of positive change, fostering sustainable development, and improving the lives of rural residents in Nanded district.

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### O. LAND MANAGEMENT

Nanded district possesses available land for projects, which can cater to the increasing demand resulting from urbanization. This availability provides potential for development and expansion to accommodate the needs of the growing population. Technological integration, such as the use of total survey stations and the BPMS online system for permits, enhances efficiency in land surveys and administrative processes. These advancements contribute to streamlined procedures and faster project approvals.

The utilization of Geographic Information System (GIS)-based systems for development plans enables effective urban planning and resource allocation. GIS technology provides valuable insights, improves decision-making, and supports sustainable land development practices.

Land acquisition challenges, including issues related to ownership, legal disputes, and compensation, can pose significant hurdles and delays in land development projects. Resolving these challenges requires effective mechanisms for land acquisition, dispute resolution, and fair compensation processes. The availability of a limited workforce for surveying is a obstacle that can hinder the pace and accuracy of land surveys. Addressing this issue through capacity building, training programs, and attracting skilled professionals can mitigate this issue.

Human errors during the surveying process can result in inaccuracies and discrepancies. Implementing quality control measures, standard operating procedures, and leveraging technology for error reduction and data validation are essential to minimize such errors. Limited market demand, particularly in certain sectors or specific locations, poses a limitation. Understanding market dynamics, conducting feasibility studies, and diversifying land development projects to cater to various needs can help overcome this limitation.

Mixed-use development presents an opportunity in Nanded, allowing for the integration of residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. Creating vibrant and integrated communities can cater to the diverse needs of residents, enhance the quality of life, and promote sustainable urban development. Utilizing errorless surveys for proper taxation, solving land disputes quickly, and facilitating ease in obtaining loans can enhance the

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

efficiency and transparency of land development processes. This can contribute to increased revenue generation, improved governance, and a favorable investment climate.

Affordable housing development projects have significant potential in Nanded. Addressing housing shortages and providing affordable housing options for low-income populations can contribute to inclusive growth, reduce housing inequalities, and enhance social well-being.

Lack of funds for urban local bodies may result in loans that could become a financial burden if not repaid. Ensuring prudent financial management, exploring alternative funding sources, and maintaining a sustainable revenue model are crucial to mitigate this threat.

Regulatory compliance, including adherence to land development regulations, environmental norms, and building codes, can be challenging. Failure to comply can lead to legal issues, project delays, and reputational risks. Effective monitoring, regulatory frameworks, and capacity building are necessary to address these hurdles. Public opposition and resistance to land development projects can arise from local communities, environmental activists, or advocacy groups. Engaging stakeholders, conducting meaningful consultations, and incorporating sustainable practices can help mitigate conflicts, build trust, and promote social acceptance.

Nanded's land development sector benefits from available land, technological integration, and GIS-based systems. However, challenges related to land acquisition, limited workforce, human errors, and market demand exist. By working on opportunities such as mixed-use development, errorless surveys, and affordable housing, Nanded can have sustainable and inclusive growth. Addressing issues such as lack of funds, regulatory compliance, and public opposition requires proactive measures, strategic planning, and stakeholder engagement. Through responsible and well-planned land development practices, Nanded can transform into a vibrant and thriving city, catering to the needs of its residents and contributing to overall socio-economic development.

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### P. NEW AVENUES IN GOVERNANCE

#### a. E-Governance and Digital Administration

In the digital age, e-governance has transformed traditional governance practices, delivering efficient and transparent services in Nanded district. Government services like birth certificates, marriage certificates, land records, and property tax payments are now accessible through online portals, reducing delays and corruption. E-governance has prioritized transparency, enabling citizens to access information about policies and projects, promoting accountability and effective monitoring. District administration has focused on expanding internet access and digital infrastructure, bridging urban-rural divide and empowering citizens through digital literacy programs. Online platforms and mobile applications have encouraged citizen engagement, allowing feedback and participation in decision-making, particularly for marginalized communities. E-governance has improved administrative efficiency, reduced corruption, and provided convenient services in Nanded. The district's emphasis on digital infrastructure and connectivity ensures equal opportunities for citizen participation.

E-governance has made significant strides in Nanded, Maharashtra, transforming the way government services are delivered and citizen engagement is facilitated. As Nanded continues on its path towards digital governance, it is crucial to chart a way forward that embraces innovation, inclusivity, and sustainability. Challenges of digital literacy, connectivity, and data security need to be addressed for Nanded to fully harness the potential of e-governance and promote inclusive development.

To propel e-governance forward, Nanded must focus on strengthening its digital infrastructure. This includes expanding internet connectivity, ensuring reliable and high-speed networks, and providing access to technology in remote areas. Investment in digital infrastructure will enable seamless access to online services and foster digital literacy among citizens. Collaboration with telecommunications providers, private sector partners, and government agencies will be essential in achieving robust and inclusive digital infrastructure.

E-governance initiatives accompanied by comprehensive digital literacy programs to ensure that citizens can effectively access and utilize online services. Efforts should be made to bridge the digital divide by targeting marginalized communities, women, and rural areas. Training

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

programs, workshops, and awareness campaigns can empower citizens with the necessary skills to navigate e-governance platforms. Moreover, designing user-friendly interfaces and multilingual applications can enhance inclusivity and accessibility for all residents of Nanded.

Nanded administration should embrace emerging technologies to enhance the efficacy of e-governance. This includes exploring the potential of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data analytics to automate processes, improve decision-making, and enhance service delivery. Adopting innovative solutions like blockchain for secure transactions and digital identity management can further strengthen the credibility and reliability of e-governance systems. Regular assessment of emerging technologies and their potential impact on governance can ensure Nanded remains at the forefront of digital transformation.

As e-governance relies heavily on the collection and storage of citizen data, ensuring robust data security and privacy is paramount. Nanded district must invest in robust cybersecurity infrastructure, establish stringent data protection policies, and comply with relevant regulations. Regular audits and vulnerability assessments can help identify and mitigate potential risks. Transparent communication about data handling practices and obtaining informed consent from citizens are vital to building trust and safeguarding sensitive information.

Citizen engagement remains a crucial aspect of successful e-governance. Nanded administration should continue to actively involve citizens in decision-making processes through online consultations, public forums, and feedback mechanisms. Feedback from citizens can guide improvement of e-governance platforms and services, ensuring they meet the evolving needs and expectations of the community. Collaborating with local organizations, community leaders, and civil society groups can further enhance the inclusivity and effectiveness of e-governance initiatives.

The future of e-governance in Nanded lies in its commitment to innovation, inclusivity, and sustainability. By strengthening digital infrastructure, promoting digital literacy, leveraging emerging technologies, and prioritizing data security, Nanded administration can continue to deliver efficient and transparent governance to its residents. Engaging citizens and stakeholders throughout the process will ensure that e-governance remains responsive to

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

their needs and aspirations. With a forward-thinking approach, Nanded can truly unlock the potential of e-governance, fostering a digital ecosystem that empowers its citizens and drives inclusive development in the district.

### **b. Citizen Centric Governance and Grievance Redressal**

Through its citizen-centric initiatives, District administration in Nanded district aims to prioritize the rights and welfare of its residents by fostering transparency, accountability, and active citizen engagement. This approach focuses on empowering citizens and ensuring their access to information, services, and opportunities for meaningful participation. Several key elements contribute to the development of a citizen-centric administration in Nanded, including the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Right to Services (RTS), and efforts to enhance people's participation in governance processes.

The Right to Information (RTI) Act has been instrumental in promoting transparency and accountability in the administration of Nanded. It empowers citizens to access government information, documents, and records, allowing them to make informed decisions and hold public officials accountable. By enabling citizens to access information about government policies, schemes, budgets, and projects, the RTI Act facilitates greater transparency in decision-making processes. It also helps in preventing corruption and promotes effective implementation of public programs. Nanded district has a near spotless record in addressing the RTI applications, which has led to enhanced transparency and accountability.

The Right to Services (RTS) is another crucial aspect of citizen-centric administration in Nanded. Under the RTS framework, citizens have the right to timely and efficient delivery of government services. Nanded administration has implemented citizen service centers and online portals to streamline service delivery, reduce bureaucratic delays, and minimize corruption. Citizens can now avail themselves of services such as issuing certificates, licenses, and permits, and making payments for various services online. The RTS initiative ensures that citizens receive quality services without unnecessary hassle, enhancing their satisfaction and trust in the government. Nanded district has 98% on-time delivery of the notified services, which is indeed a major step ahead in citizen-centric administration.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Improving people's participation is a cornerstone of citizen-centric administration in Nanded. The administration actively encourages citizen engagement in decision-making processes and governance matters. Various mechanisms are in place to facilitate people's participation, such as public consultations, village assemblies, and grievance redressal mechanisms. These platforms provide opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions, contribute ideas, and raise concerns regarding local issues. Nanded administration also promotes the participation of marginalized groups, women, and youth, ensuring their inclusion in the decision-making process. By involving citizens, the administration not only enhances the legitimacy of its actions but also ensures that policies and programs are better aligned with the needs and aspirations of the people.

To further enhance citizen-centric administration in Nanded, several key strategies and actions can be undertaken. The administration should focus on improving the accessibility and availability of information to citizens. This can be achieved through the development of user-friendly websites, mobile applications, and online portals that provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on government policies, schemes, projects, and services. Efforts should also be made to ensure that information is provided in local languages and is easily understandable by the general public.

To ensure effective citizen engagement, it is essential to promote digital literacy among the residents of Nanded. The administration can organize training programs and workshops to familiarize citizens with digital platforms, online services, and the use of technology for accessing information and participating in governance processes. This will empower citizens to utilize the available resources and actively engage with the administration.

The administration should focus on simplifying bureaucratic procedures and processes to make them more citizen-friendly. Reducing paperwork, minimizing the number of steps involved, and introducing online application and tracking systems can significantly improve the experience of citizens interacting with government services. Efforts should be made to streamline processes and ensure timely and efficient service delivery.

Effective grievance redressal mechanisms play a vital role in addressing citizen concerns and ensuring their satisfaction. The administration should establish robust and transparent

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

systems for receiving, tracking, and resolving citizen grievances. This can include dedicated helplines, online complaint portals, and regular follow-ups to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner. Regular feedback from citizens is crucial for improving the quality of services and governance. The administration should implement mechanisms to collect feedback from citizens regarding their experiences with government services and initiatives. This feedback should be used for evaluation and continuous improvement, ensuring that the administration remains responsive and adaptive to the changing needs of the citizens.

The administration should actively encourage and promote citizen participation in decision-making processes. This can be achieved through the organization of regular public consultations, town hall meetings, and participatory budgeting exercises. Engaging citizens in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of government projects and policies will enhance their sense of ownership and strengthen the administration's accountability. Collaboration with civil society organizations can enhance the effectiveness of citizen-centric administration. The administration should establish partnerships with NGOs, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks. This collaborative approach will enable the administration to tap into local knowledge and effectively address the diverse needs of the community.

By implementing these strategies, Nanded can further strengthen its citizen-centric administration and ensure that governance processes are transparent, accountable, and responsive to the needs and aspirations of its residents. This will foster a strong partnership between the government and citizens, leading to inclusive and sustainable development in the district.

In conclusion, citizen-centric administration in Nanded district prioritizes the rights and welfare of its residents. The implementation of the Right to Information Act enables transparency and accountability, while the Right to Services framework ensures efficient and timely service delivery. Moreover, the administration actively seeks to improve people's participation by providing platforms for citizen engagement. These initiatives empower citizens, promote transparency, and strengthen the bond between the government and the



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

people. By continuing to embrace these principles, Nanded can foster an administration that truly serves and represents the interests of its citizens.

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### Q. WAY FORWARD FOR NANDED DISTRICT:

#### UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES AND OVERCOMING CHALLENGES

Nanded district, with its strong agricultural base and rich cultural heritage, has the potential for significant development and economic growth. To capitalize on these opportunities and address the existing challenges, a comprehensive approach is required. By focusing on various sectors and implementing strategic initiatives, Nanded can pave the way for a prosperous future.

Nanded's agricultural sector forms the backbone of its economy. By promoting agro-processing and value-added industries, Nanded can add value to its agricultural produce and create employment opportunities. Establishing facilities for food processing, cotton ginning, oilseed crushing, and spice processing can generate economic growth and uplift local communities. Additionally, the district can consider setting up a safflower oil processing unit and a wooden furniture industry, tapping into local resources and expertise while fostering entrepreneurship and skill development.

To enhance agricultural productivity and optimize resource utilization, Nanded should encourage the adoption of modern agricultural practices. By promoting soybean cultivation using techniques like BBF bed and micro-irrigation, the district can boost yields and contribute to food security. Training farmers on sustainable farming methods, such as crop rotation and organic farming, can ensure long-term soil fertility and environmental sustainability.

Enhancing the livestock and dairy sectors can contribute to the district's economic growth. By implementing breeding programs and promoting improved breeds, Nanded can improve livestock productivity and quality. Encouraging dairy cooperatives, improving milk processing facilities, and promoting dairy-based entrepreneurship can boost the dairy industry's contribution to the local economy and provide livelihood opportunities for farmers.

Addressing water scarcity issues and promoting sustainable water management practices is crucial for Nanded's development. Modernizing irrigation infrastructure, adopting advanced technologies, and enhancing water distribution efficiency can optimize agricultural productivity and conserve water resources. Excessive groundwater pumping and

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

overexploitation can lead to declining groundwater levels and water scarcity. Implementing sustainable water management practices, promoting water conservation measures, and encouraging the use of alternative water sources can help mitigate the risks associated with groundwater depletion.

Exploring renewable energy sources such as solar power by setting up solar panels can contribute to a cleaner and more sustainable future, reducing dependence on conventional energy sources. Efforts should be made to ensure water pollution control through strict environmental regulations, sustainable practices, and investments in water treatment facilities. Encroachment on water bodies and irrigation infrastructure should be prevented through enforcement of regulations and raising awareness about the importance of preservation.

Investing in healthcare infrastructure can position Nanded as a prominent Health and Wellness Hub. By establishing specialized hospitals, diagnostic centers, and rehabilitation facilities, the district can attract skilled healthcare professionals and enhance medical services. Implementing telemedicine and digital health solutions can bridge the healthcare gap in remote areas, improving accessibility and overall healthcare outcomes. Furthermore, setting up a biomedical waste disposal plant can address waste management challenges, promoting environmental sustainability and public health. To address challenges in healthcare there is need for investing in infrastructure, providing competitive remuneration packages, and creating a conducive work environment to retain and attract skilled healthcare professionals.

Given the presence of a robust student ecosystem preparing for competitive examinations in the tech and medical fields, Nanded can position itself as a high-skilling educational hub. By fostering quality educational institutions and promoting research and innovation, Nanded can attract students and promote intellectual capital in the region. The lack of higher education facilities in Nanded can contribute to an increasing dropout rate among students. To mitigate this threat, it is important to invest in higher education infrastructure, establish collaborations with reputed educational institutions, and offer scholarships and financial assistance to deserving students.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Overcoming the perception that skill development is inferior to formal education is crucial. Promoting the value and importance of skill development, creating awareness about career opportunities in skilled trades, and offering vocational training programs that align with industry needs can help address this perception and encourage more individuals to pursue skill-based education. Overcoming the perception that skill development is inferior to formal education is crucial. Promoting the value and importance of skill development, creating awareness about career opportunities in skilled trades, and offering vocational training programs that align with industry needs can help address this perception and encourage more individuals to pursue skill-based education.

There needs to be a holistic plan to promote the growth of industry in Nanded district. Exploring options for reducing electricity costs, expanding market opportunities, and promoting innovation can improve the industrial ecosystem. To address labor issues, high electricity costs, limited market access, and a lack of industrial culture, Nanded should foster dialogue between labor unions and industries. Access to finance for MSMEs should be facilitated by encouraging financial institutions to provide tailored financial products and simplifying loan application processes. Awareness about available financing schemes and incentives should also be promoted.

To overcome the lack of adaptation to modern technologies, Nanded should encourage industries to embrace technological advancements. Providing incentives for technology adoption and offering training and support for technology implementation can enhance competitiveness. Investing in skill development programs, promoting vocational training, and creating awareness about career opportunities can bridge the skills gap and mitigate skill obsolescence. Overcoming the perception that skill development is inferior to formal education is vital to promote skill-based education.

The future vision for development of the district needs to focus on inclusive growth. Special attention needs to be given on the development of vulnerable sections, including the tribals, the Divyangs and other weaker sections. A comprehensive plan has to be drafted to ensure that these sections get access to resources and the requisite know-how to capitalize on the resources. Making women self-sufficient through socio-economic empowerment is a major

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

target that needs to be achieved. Special programmes need to be implemented for the senior citizens and Transgenders.

Nanded's natural, historic, and cultural heritage can be leveraged to develop a vibrant tourism industry. By organizing guided tours, cultural events, and showcasing local art forms, the district can attract tourists and stimulate economic growth in the hospitality and tourism sectors. Additionally, promoting Forest Safari tourism in Kinwat can capitalize on the region's biodiversity, providing opportunities for responsible ecotourism and conservation efforts. Diversifying tourism offerings beyond religious tourism can mitigate the vulnerability of the sector to fluctuations in demand. To reduce dependence on religious tourism, Nanded should diversify its tourism offerings by promoting cultural, adventure, and eco-tourism. This will attract a wider range of tourists and make the tourism sector more resilient.

Nanded faces several challenges that need to be dealt with to realize its potential fully. Complex regulatory procedures and bureaucratic hurdles hinder industrial growth and investment. Streamlining regulatory processes, reducing red tape, and implementing efficient mechanisms for obtaining permits and clearances can create a business-friendly environment.

Nanded district has immense potential for sustainable development and economic growth. By focusing on key areas such as agriculture, industries, healthcare, tourism, livestock, and renewable energy, Nanded can pave the way for a prosperous future. Overcoming challenges related to regulatory procedures, labor issues, financing, technology adoption, and infrastructure will be crucial for the district's progress. With strategic planning, collaboration, and concerted efforts from various stakeholders, Nanded can thrive as a model district, offering opportunities for its residents and becoming an example of sustainable development

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**PART IV: ANNEXURES**  
**NANDED DISTRICT**



### A. CONCEPT NOTE BY IIPA

Concept Note on

Project: Documenting District Governance in India

(Institutions, Structures & System)

IIPA & Regional Branches

Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

Concept Note

Project: Documenting District Governance in India

(Institutions, Structures & System)

#### 1. Background:

The issue of good governance has in the recent times emerged at the forefront of the development debate. To promote good governance India has recognized the urgent need for administrative reforms to enhance the capacity and capability of the administrative systems in carrying out goals for economic and social development. It has been realized that the deficiencies in the administrative machinery constitute a major obstacle to the effective implementation of development plans and priorities. The growing complexity of modern life in an age of rapid technological, social and economic changes has increased the role of the government, particularly in the provision of service delivery. In spite of liberalization and privatization the government still continues to be the largest service provider with the largest resource base and catering to the largest section of the population.

Experience has shown that the main purpose or objective in administrative reforms is to institute changes in the structures, policies and functions of the systems of delivery and in the behaviour and attitude of the personnel. This is intended to achieve maximum efficiency, organizational effectiveness and responsiveness in the delivery of services to the people. The citizen's perception of the state and its functioning is primarily based on its role as a service provider, law enforcer and regulator. Improving the quality of administration and providing a responsive interface between the citizens and the public services requires a number of new initiatives.

The district in India is in many ways the most important unit of field administration. It remains the basic territorial unit of administration in the states and continues to be the face of



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

governance. It is a convenient geographical unit where the apparatus of public administration are concentrated. During 1991 census India had 466 districts and at present the number has increased to nearly 600. Within the districts are units called tehsils or talukas for departments such as revenue, education, health, etc and Blocks which are basic units for agrarian development. Local self-governments include panchayats and municipal councils. With the passage of the 73'd and 74th Constitutional amendment Acts the local governments have been saddled with major responsibilities, resources and political power within the district. The district administration includes all agencies of government and comprehends all institutions for the management of public affairs. As a unit of the administrative system it has been a pivotal point of contact between the citizen and the administration. It is truly the cutting edge of the administration or government and this is what constitutes its vital significance. Delivering high service quality is one of the best ways the district administration can respond to the demands of the citizens and also respond to competition.

### 2. Genesis of District administration:

District administration has been one of the important institutional legacies passed on by the British. The genesis of district administration dates back to the East India Company and the principle representative in the district became the collector of land revenue. Trading was replaced by levy and collection of land revenue. As law and order had to be maintained and the army could not present everywhere, the collector of the district also became the official responsible for maintaining law and order. Later on the district came under the full governance and administration of the imperial power. The collector levied and collected the land-revenue and other taxes. As district magistrate he maintained law and order and in doing so administered a system of justice. Gradually with need the district administration grew into a complex apparatus with addition of a number of other staff to man various functions/ services at the district level, like the Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, the District Judge, Superintend of Jails, Executive Engineer for public Works, DIOS, District Agriculture Officer, etc. As the functions and responsibilities of the district expanded the structure also grew with a large work force to man the various sub systems. Even though the local institutions particularly the District Boards were given charge of some areas of operation but

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

by and large the local institutions of self government tended to form administrative isolation within the district administration as a whole.

With independence due to the growing emphasis on development planning and the implementation of welfare and development programmes through a process of democratic decentralisation the role and structure of the district administration changed. The district administration evolved from the basic purpose of maintenance of law and order, revenue administration to the implementation of developmental activities for the economic and social advancement of the people of the country. Today the district administration is burdened with multiple goals, objectives and functions ranging from maintenance of law and order to implementation of development and welfare schemes to delivering a range of services.

### 3. Changing Profile of District Administration:

The most visible and effective element of administration, extant in the country for the past 250 years in an unbroken line of historical evolution, is the institution of the District Collector (also known as the Deputy Commissioner in some states and, while encompassing the role of the District Magistrate, is ubiquitously translated as the District Officer). An office, invented in the days of the East India Company and strengthened when the British Parliament took over the reins of administration in '1858, has, over the years, grown into a crucial and indispensable element in the country's bureaucratic and administrative hierarchy. It is one on which the government, at the levels of both the state and the Centre, is heavily dependent. At present, there are 739 districts in the country (Government of India Web Directory, n.d.). Each district is led by a District Officer.

Unless the context demands otherwise, s/he shall be henceforth referred to as District Officer' He performs a multitude of functions and duties spanning all aspects of the district administration. He is not merely the representative of the state government. In many ways, he personifies the government itself. His many tasks include the maintenance of law and order (in which capacity he is referred to as the District Magistrate), the collection of land revenues (in the context of which he is addressed as the District Collector), the coordination between departments for development activities, the redressal of grievances of people and a host of other issues. Most importantly (though not over-emphasised), he plays the sensitive role of balancing conflicting political aspirations in the best interests of the district. He is also

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANNED

charged with the duties of implementing important schemes and programmes of the Union and state governments by providing leadership and guidance to the staff of the various administrative departments under him- As the eyes and ears of the government, it is also his job to ensure that critical information on all matters in his jurisdiction is promptly brought to the attention of the state government. In times of crisis such as management of a natural disaster or a civil disturbance, his authority is unquestioned and his control is vast.

#### 4. Challenges due to rising Demand and expectations:

The district administration faces many difficulties and conflicting challenges due to increasing demand for various governmental services, diminishing resources and general public distrust to name a few. Moreover, due to a variety of factors the traditional homogeneity of the district administrator and the authority of the district collector are being challenged. Therefore, building the capacity of the district administration requires a new thrust. The primary objective should be to enhance the ability of the district officials especially those at the cutting edge to achieve greater efficiency and openness in key public dealing departments" to effectively deliver services and also to implement local development programmes. It should also aim to make the district administration more accountable and responsive to citizen's needs and concern, especially those from the weaker and marginalized sections of the society. In particular, specific functions like police, revenue administration, public distribution system, social welfare schemes, primary education, elections, services being delivered by the municipal bodies and panchayats need to be targeted. The services that can be targeted are; vehicle registration, land registration, driving licence, arms licence, elections, grievance redressal, passport forms collection counters, municipal services and various services rendered by the panchayats within the district.

#### 5. Project: Documenting District Governance in India:

This proposal outlines the project to document District Governance in India (Institutions, Structures and systems) at the district level. While some such efforts were made in the British gazetteers, we break away from the framework of our colonial masters and intend to go far beyond. We envisage a much more comprehensive, deeper and innovative design for this study of the contributions of the District governance).

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### 6. Historical Background (The Gazetteers):

The British undertook the most notable effort to document India and the districts India particular. They created encyclopaedic, geographic directories of India called the an Gazetteers. Starting in early to mid-19th century, gazetteer-writing was crucial to colonial understanding of India and helped the British in ruling over the subcontinent. The be gazetteers offered detailed, local knowledge about India, which they used to build political strategies, design institutions and build narratives on India. They wanted to document this knowledge to make it easy for new British officers as they joined the districts. Indeed, the British officers were also joined by Christian missionaries in this process of documenting. The practice continued well into 20th century, with a view to give 'a new Collector a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer.' Lord Curzon for instance, went on record to indicate how important the gazetteers were to the administrative, revenue and police officers posted in that district, and remarked how frequently they were referred to.

### 7. Post 1947 Developments:

Post 1947, the process of writing gazetteers has fallen into disrepair. States do have gazetteer department, but it has not been a priority for most of the time. This is a major oversight. A district gazetteer typically 'should describe all that is worth knowing about the district. It should be an authoritative reference book for the administrator, the public servant, the social worker, the scholar and also the man on the street.' For such invaluable information devices, it is disappointing that an ordinary Indian has hardly heard of them. Gazetteer writing was not unique to British India, but in this subcontinent, they were most comprehensive. Celebrated librarian Douglas Mathews, who spent ten years in India studying gazetteers, remarks that these books "*give one of the most detailed and comprehensive accounts of any large country ever to appear, and as authoritative records of their period they are probably unrivalled anywhere.*" He divides writing of gazetteers in three phases: A. 1815-1881: The early official or quasi-official gazetteers were produced for small territories (e.g. Henry Morriss Godavery, 1878), for states (e.g., Lewis Rice's Mysore, 3 volumes in 1877-78), for larger provinces (e.g., Atkinson's on Northwestern Provinces or Hunter's on Bengal) B. 1881-1903: W.W. Hunter began the process of systematically documenting gazetteers in the Imperial Series: the first

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

1869 proposal for Imperial Gazetteer of India published in 9 volumes in 1881, 14 volumes in 1885-87 and finally, 26 volumes in 1909. The 'Hunterian' system thus evolved became a standard in which gazetteers continued to be written afterwards. C. 1903-1914: Finally and perhaps most importantly, come the District Gazetteers published under the authority of provincial government. The general pattern was that each district gazetteer will have a basic 'Text' volume with details on the district's geographical, historical, ethnic, linguistic, economic and administrative nature and that it would be supplemented by a 'B' or Statistical volume which was to be updated over time. The statistical volumes were updated in the 1920s for most districts, and even in the 1930s for some. Perhaps, Arthur J. Dash's Darjeeling's Gazetteer 1947 is the last pre-independence B volume, an upgrade on its 1907's version.

After independence, there was some enthusiasm to continue the practice of writing gazetteers. New Princely states had joined which were to be documented, the existing accounts had to be cleaned up of colonial mindset and labels, and most importantly, their utility as administrators' handbooks had to be transformed to a new informational tool in the hands of the common man. The government even constituted an Expert Committee in 1955, to this effect. Despite the promise, the exercise fell into disrepair, with less than half of the sanctioned gazetteers printed by 1975. After some time, the central government remained uninspired. In fact, there was some interest at state level (for instance, state of Bombay and Tamil Nadu had begun their work right after independence), but over time, even that waned. In other words, there has never been any systematic effort to document local/district level details on its cultures and histories on one side, and development and governance indicators on the other. Most district gazetteers produced in independent India are crude copies of the British gazetteers, following their framework, format and even content. They remain un-updated, archaically constructed and non-interactive.

### 8. The Need for New Imagination

The world has moved fast ahead, and there is a need to go knowledge production beyond traditional ways of and consumption. While gazetteers do carry some value, and while we do draw some inspiration from them, there are deeper reasons to go beyond them. Gazetteers carry British legacy, a historic outlook and a colonial lens to view India. We need to dissolve such frames to evolve new ones that truly reflect a self-discovery. This can be done through

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

creating new imagination documenting ourselves. we want to collect and synthesize knowledge about ourselves in our own way, the way we experience ourselves.

Most of all, we need to do it locally. It's unfortunate that even though we have fairly comprehensive knowledge and large-scale insights about India, sometimes even its states, the details of district or a taluka however, are entirely absent. Each district administration maintains their own websites, but most of these websites are static, and thinly populated with content. Information remains very scattered, lackadaisically developed and uninterestingly articulated. In fact, travel websites and books are more detailed, but they focus only on tourist cities. Such absence of district-level information of independent India stands in stark contrast to the painfully detailed documentation of British India.

### 9. Project Components:

The existing information at local levels remains in a scattered, disaggregated form. There is need to integrate it all. The project will have three parts.

Part 1: This Part will cover the following

- a. History,
- b. Society,
- c. Geography,
- d. Geology;
- e. Folklores and culture of the district.

Note that for part 1, the Project does not embark on re-writing history of India, but merely bringing out the little-known stories from historical refocus and archives. The idea is to simply express what exists, or has existed in archives, historical and oral accounts.

Part 2: This part. will- essentially illustrate the governance and development indicators revealed under the following parameters. It will focus on institutions, structures, systems and agencies that existed prior to 1947 and have undergone a change during the last 75 years in dealing with these.

- a. Agriculture and water resources
- b. Health and Nutrition
- c. Education,
- d. Industry,

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

- e. Occupation, labour,
- f. Social welfare
- g. Financial inclusion and skill development
- h. Law and order,
- i. Disaster management
- j. Basic infrastructure including access to roads, portable water, Rural electrification and individual household toilets
- k. Revenue and the like.

some more important parameters that need to be covered are:

1. Data-driven decision making
2. Digital infrastructure
3. Capacity Building Framework
4. Institutional mechanism to implement flagship programmes of centre, state and District level Governance
5. credit and skill development infrastructure to promote entrepreneurial culture
6. Humanising development of the District (inclusive development)

(Note: The parameters are only illustrative and branches can choose many more but those indicated may be covered)

The study will trace the historical evolution and also the transformation from the District officer being an agent of the British East India company to occupying the position of the primary field officer at the district level duly empowered by the Raj and 'now' to an all-purpose administrator in present-day India, functioning as the face of the government. Even after seven decades of independence, the District officer remains a crucial and significant instrument of the government, offering the promise of impartial administration, fearless preservation of law and order, and being the patient and compassionate friend of the voiceless and impoverished. It will also focus on various Administrative institutions, structures, systems and agencies as well as the changing profile of service delivery mechanism over a Period of time.

Part 3: This Part will propose a roadmap for the future.



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### 10. What will not be there?

Tables, Maps and Graphs

The study will only be a narration of development and changes that the district has witnessed. Pl do not cut and Paste from the district gazetter. Proper references and sources may be given from wherever the material has been used.

### 11. IIPA and Branches:

The project will be executed by the IIPA and its Regional Branches and cover one district of the state which was in existence prior to 1947 and continues to be there even today. Faculty associated with the Branches will be the facilitator and help in completion of the study. However, the entire responsibility or completing the project rests on the concerned Regional Branch.

### 12. Selection of the District:

Each Regional Branch will select one District for the study that existed before 1947 and continues to be there.

### 13. Financial Assistance:

IIPPA will give a financial grant of Rs.25000 (Rupees twenty-five thousand only) to complete the study.

### 14. Time line:

The study will commence on November 1, 2022, and date of completion is 31st March 2023.

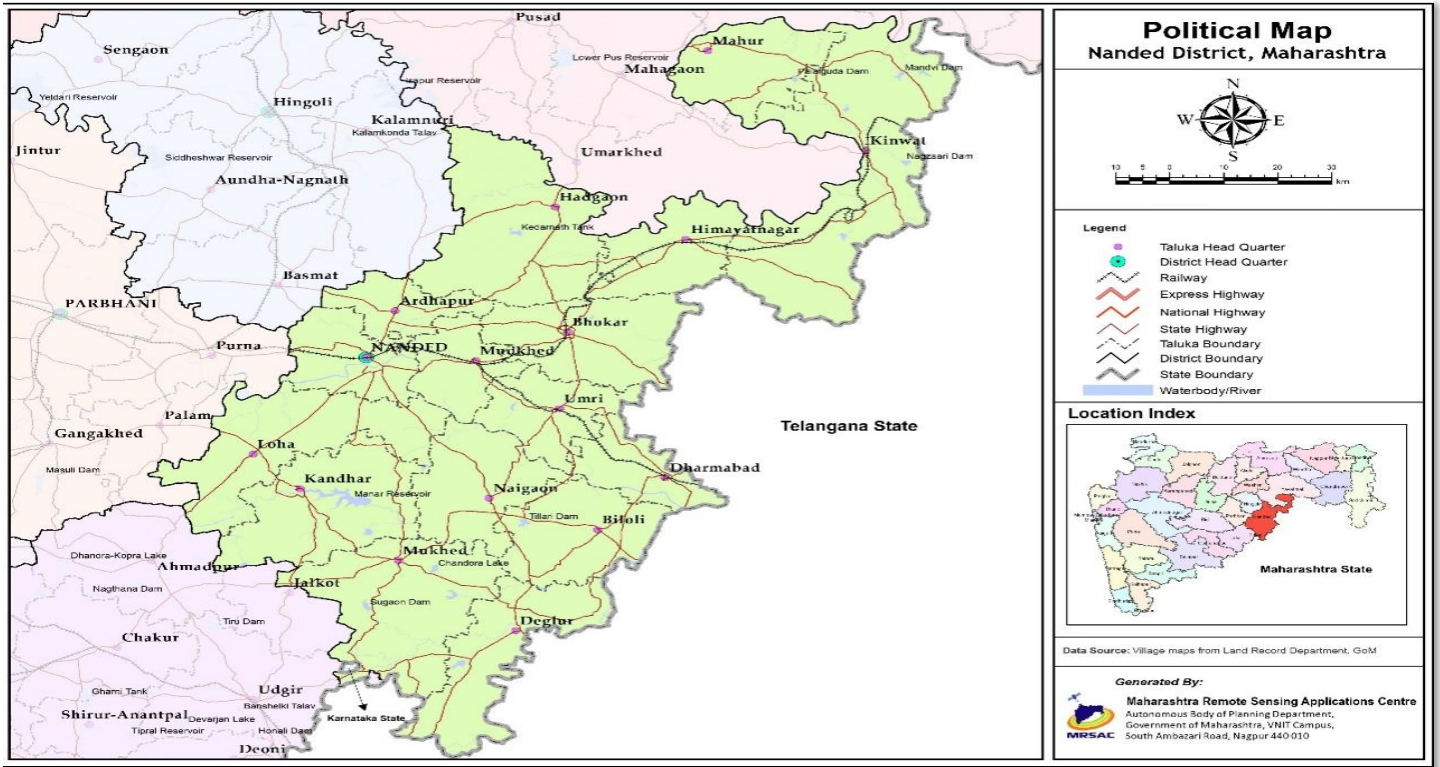
- Selection of the District, appointment of any staff if need be etc may be completed by November 15, 2022
- Progress report may be submitted on 1st of every month to the Faculty associated with the Branch, which will be compiled and put up to the DG for information and necessary action.
- Care may be taken that the first draft is ready latest by February 2023.

### 15. Report

The study will be in a book form with not more than 250 pages.

# DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

## B. NANDED DISTRICT MAP



### C. NANDED - DISTRICT OVERVIEW

Nanded district lies in the eastern part of Maharashtra (between 180 15' to 190 55' North latitudes and 770 to 78025' East longitudes) and is a part of the Aurangabad Division. Covering a total area of 10,332 sq km, Nanded is bordered by Yavatmal, Latur, Hingoli, Adilabad, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Kamareddy (Telangana), and Bidar (Karnataka) districts.

The Godavari River flows through the District. Based on the physio-geography of the District, it can be divided into 2 major parts, which are – the hilly region on the North and north-east part of the District, and the low-lying area along the banks of the rivers – Godavari, Manjra, Manyad and Penganga.

Nanded has 16 blocks namely – Ardhapur, Bhokar, Biloli, Deglur, Dharmabad, Hadgaon, Himayatnagar, Kandhar, Kinwat, Loha, Mahur, Modkhed, Mokhed, Naigaon, Nanded & Umri. All blocks of the district have black soil with high content of Calcium, Magnesium, and carbonates. The District falls under assured rainfall area and the soil also has high water retention capacity. The District experiences a wide range of temperatures, from a minimum of approximately 13.90 degrees Celsius in winter to maximum of approximately 45 degrees Celsius in the winters.

According to Census-2011, the district has a population of 33,61,292 and its decadal (2001-2011) population growth rate was 16.7%. Nanded has a sex ratio of 937 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of approximately 80%. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes make up 19.05% and 8.38% of the population respectively. Majority of the district's population speaks Marathi, though there is presence of other languages such as Urdu, Hindi, Lambadi, and Tegu as well.

Nanded is well-connected by both road and railway. The district is regionally linked by road to other urban areas, mainly by Major State Highways (MSH) and State Highways (SH), through - MSH 6 to Degloor in the southeast towards Hyderabad, MSH 2 to Bhokar in the northeast and Latur District in the southeast, MSH 3 to Hadgaon in the North, MSH 6 to Madgaon in the northwest, SH 44 to Purna in the west, SH 223 to Kandhar, and SH22 to Osmanabad in the south. In terms of railway connectivity, Nanded is part of the south-central

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

railway division of the Indian Railway. It lies on the Mumbai-Secunderabad railway line. Nanded also provides direct railway connectivity to Mumbai, Secunderabad and Amritsar (via Delhi). The closest airports are at Nanded, Aurangabad and Hyderabad.

The District also holds high cultural value through its mention in the Ramayana as the place where Bharat's mother came from. The temple of goddess Renuka, in Mahur, which is a part of the "Saade Teen Shaktipeeth" is a major religious attraction for pilgrims. There are numerous other important temples in the District such as – Parashuram temples, Kedarguda Temple and another temple at Gaitond in Hadgaon taluka which are dedicated to Lord Kedarnath and Lord Shiva respectively, the shiva temple in Unkeshwar village of Kinwat Taluka, and many others. The Malegaon Yatra, dedicated to Lord Khandoba, in the Malegaon taluka is considered one of biggest in India. It is also said that the 10th and last living guru of Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh, spent his last days here. A gurudwara was built on the site of Guru Gobind Singh's cremation which is part of the Sikh shrine Hazur Sahib located in Nanded City. Owing to its breath-taking natural scenery, another favourite tourist destination during the monsoons is the Sahasrakund Waterfall located at Islapur village, Kinwat.

The district has a strong economy, with a focus on agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. Nanded is also home to several educational institutions, including the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University and the Nanded Medical College.

In conclusion, Nanded district is a vibrant and diverse region with a rich history and culture, and has enormous potential for economic growth, particularly in the areas of agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### D. DISTRICT FACT SHEET

In addition to the brief District overview presented in the earlier sections of this document, this section aims to capture important statistics regarding the Demographic, Economic and ESG Profile of the Nanded District, which would further enable the strategic preparation of the next 5-year (Short Term), 10-year (medium Term) and 25-year (Long Term) Action plan.

#### a. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NANDED

S. No.	Indicator	Source of Data	Year	Value
1	No. of Inhabited Villages	Census 2011	2011	1,541
2	No. of Households	Census 2011	2011	6,65,434
3	Population	Census 2011	2011	33,61,292
4	Growth Rate of Population in Last Decade	Economic Survey of MH 2022-23		16.90%
5	Urban Population (as % of total population)	Census 2011	2011	27.18% Urban – 9,13,898/Total – 33,61,292
6	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)	Census 2011	2011	937
7	Population Density (Per Sq. Kms)	Census 2011	2011	319
8	Literacy Rate	Economic Survey of MH	2011	76.9
9	Main agricultural labourers population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	5,39,588
10	Main cultivator population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	4,16,826
11	Main household industries population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	23,448
12	Marginal cultivator population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	30,997
13	Marginal agricultural labourers population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	92,807

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

S. No.	Indicator	Source of Data	Year	Value
14	Marginal household industries population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	5,710
15	Marginal other workers population - Person	Nanded Census 2011	2011	46,648
16	Working People Population (as % of Total Population)	Calculated	2011	44.45%
17	% of Population Residing in Urban Area	Calculated	2011	27.19%
18	% of Population Residing in Rural Area	Calculated	2011	72.81%
19	HDI	HDI Report 2012	2012	0.657
20	Primary Sector production	Department of Economics & Statistics, MH	2019-20	INR 5,230 cr.
21	Secondary sector production	Department of Economics & Statistics, MH	2019-20	INR 9,549 cr.
22	Tertiary Sector Contribution	Department of Economics & Statistics, MH	2019-20	INR 18,538 cr.
23	GDDP	Department of Economics & Statistics, MH	2019-20	INR 37,932 cr.
24	% Primary Sector Contribution	Calculated	2019-20	13.78%
25	% Secondary Sector Contribution	Calculated	2019-20	25.17%
26	% Tertiary Sector Contribution	Calculated	2019-20	48.87%
27	Nominal Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Economic Survey of MH 2022-23	2021-22	INR 59,305 cr.
28	Real Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Economic Survey of MH 2022-23	2021-22	INR 37,594 cr.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

S. No.	Indicator	Source of Data	Year	Value
				(Base Price – 2011-12)
<b>29</b>	Growth rate of GDDP (%)	Decadal CAGR Calculated (Ref - Economic Survey of MH 2022 23)		6% (2011-12 GDDP 20,998 and 2021-22 GDDP as 37,594)
<b>30</b>	Per capita income (in INR)	Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022 23 (Annexure 3.9 page 44)	2021-22	1,41,973 (Per Capita nominal NDDP)
<b>31</b>	Total Credit Available	Economic Survey of MH 2022-23	2022-23	INR 7,444 cr.
<b>32</b>	Credit Available (Agricultural Sector)	Economic Survey of MH 2022-23	2022-23	INR 2,786 cr.
<b>33</b>	Quantity of FHTC Available (% of households)	Jal Jeevan Mission Maharashtra report (Pg 18)	2023	74%
<b>34</b>	Regularity of FHTC Available (% of households)	Jal Jeevan Mission Maharashtra report (Pg 18)	2023	19%
<b>35</b>	Air Quality	National Air Quality Index (cpcbcr.com)	26-Jun-23	30 (Good)
<b>36</b>	Proportion of Land under Forest Cover	Census 2011/Forest Dept.	2020-21	24-25% Estimated calculation based on forest cover reported in Maharashtra annual report as of 2020 (2474.05 sq km) and geographical



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

S. No.	Indicator	Source of Data	Year	Value
				area of Nanded
<b>37</b>	Total Crimes Against Women	NCRB- CII District Wise Report Crimes Against Women 2020	2020	752
<b>38</b>	Total no. of Sexual Harassment Incidents Registered	NCRB- CII District Wise Report Crimes Against Women 2020	2020	9

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### b. ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NANDED

S. No.	Indicator	Source of Data	Year	Value
39	Nominal Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022 23 (Annexure 3.9 page 44)	2021-22	INR 59,305 cr.
40	Real Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022 23 (Annexure 3.9 page 44)	2021-22	INR 37,594 cr. (Base Price – 2011-12)
41	Growth rate of GDDP (%)	Calculated (Ref - GDDP data from Economic Survey of MH 2022 23)		6% Decadal CAGR (2011-12 GDDP 20,998 and 2021-22 GDDP as 37,594)
42	Per capita income (in INR)	Economic Survey of MH 2022 23	2021-22	INR 1,41,973 (Per Capita NDDP)
43	Total Credit Available	Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022-23 Annexure 6.2 pg 96	2022-23	INR 7,444 cr.
44	Credit Available (Agricultural Sector)	Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022-23 Annexure 6.2 pg 96	2022-23	INR 2,786 cr.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### c. ESG PROFILE OF NANDED

S. No.	Indicator	Source of Data	Year	Value
<b>Environment</b>				
45	Quantity of FHTC Available (% of households)	Jal Jeevan Mission MH report	2023	74%
46	Regularity of FHTC Available (% of households)	Jal Jeevan Mission MH report	2023	19%
47	Air Quality	National Air Quality Index (cpcbcr.com)	26-Jun-23	30 (Good)
48	Proportion of Land under Forest Cover	Census 2011/Forest Dept.	2020-21	24-25%  Estimated calculation based on forest cover reported in MH annual report as of 2020 (2474.05 sq km) and geographical area of Nanded
<b>Social</b>				
49	Total Crimes Against Women	NCRB- CII District Wise Report Crimes Against Women 2020	2020	752
50	Total no. of Sexual Harassment Incidents Registered	NCRB- CII District Wise Report Crimes Against Women 2020	2020	9

**E. SWOT ANALYSIS: Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis.**

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
1	Education	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established network of educational institutions like schools, colleges (engineering, medical, management and law) and universities</li> <li>Literacy Rate of 85% which is higher than the state average (82.3% as of 2021-22)</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growing gap between the skills provided by educational institutions and the demands of the job market.</li> <li>Huge vacancy for teaching position in Zilla Parishad schools.</li> <li>High dropout rate post 8<sup>th</sup> standard in schools due to lack of standard classes for 9<sup>th</sup> &amp; 10<sup>th</sup> Standards.</li> <li>Lack of sanitation facilities in ZP schools resulting in lower number of female enrolments.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digitization of school curriculum</li> <li>Targeted campaigns &amp; schemes to increase the attendance of girl students</li> <li>School infrastructure development, such as hostels for students.</li> <li>investing in skill development programs and aligning educational curricula with industry requirements</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in dropout rates due to lack of higher education facilities</li> <li>Increased migrations of students from government to private schools owing to lack of quality education &amp; limited maintenance of school infrastructure.</li> <li>Huge disparity in access to quality education for marginalized communities</li> </ul>
2	Industry	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well established industrial ecosystem and strategically located with good connectivity</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<p>(through road, rail, and air transport, to major cities and industrial hubs in Maharashtra)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of 24x7 power supply</li> <li>▪ Developed Agricultural base provides a potential source of raw materials for Agro-based industries</li> <li>▪ Low cost of Labour</li> <li>▪ Continued support of State Govt. in terms of incentives and support schemes for industrial development, including subsidies, tax benefits, and infrastructure development initiatives</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of advanced industrial infrastructure, such as -industrial parks, specialized zones, and industrial clusters.</li> <li>▪ Absence of MIDC in 5 talukas</li> <li>▪ Inadequate power infrastructure and frequent power outages impacting industrial productivity and competitiveness</li> <li>▪ Lack of export awareness and supporting infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Gap between the skills possessed by the workforce and the specific requirements of certain industries</li> <li>▪ Lack of entrepreneurship culture</li> <li>▪ Limited logistic and distribution networks</li> <li>▪ Low presence of service sector in the District</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of Agro-processing and value-added industries, such as food processing, cotton ginning, oilseed crushing, and spice processing.</li> <li>▪ establishment of a vibrant SME sector by promoting entrepreneurship, providing access to finance, and facilitating business support services</li> <li>▪ explore opportunities in manufacturing sectors, including textiles and garments</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting renewable energy projects (solar and wind power) and attracting investments in clean energy can contribute to sustainable industrial development</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competition from established industrial hubs in Maharashtra, such as Aurangabad and Pune</li> <li>Complex regulatory procedures, bureaucratic hurdles, and delays in obtaining necessary permits and clearances can pose challenges for industries</li> <li>Existing industries are facing problems such as labor, union strikes, high electricity cost, no big market, lack of industrial culture.</li> <li>Poor response of banks to finance MSMEs</li> <li>Developmental disparity- more FDI attracted to western MH.</li> </ul>
3	Agriculture	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of fertile land which is a major boon for cultivation of cash crops.</li> <li>80% of district's area is irrigated</li> <li>Visnupuri and Isapur dam enable irrigation facility round the year to 6 talukas</li> <li>Area under micro irrigation has been increased due to grassroot penetration of government schemes</li> <li>Well established rail and road network helps in transportation of farm produce to other places.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farming is still majorly rainfed, so losses are incurred by the farmers during low rainfall seasons</li> <li>Major rivers drain into Telangana and hence major water is unused</li> <li>Lack of proper storage facilities further adds up to loss in food produce</li> <li>Inertia in farmers to adapt modern farming techniques</li> <li>Intermittent power supply creates hindrance during irrigation</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase soyabean cultivation by using BBF bed &amp; micro irrigation technique</li> <li>▪ Diversification of agricultural production, focusing on high-value crops, organic farming, and Agro-processing industries</li> <li>▪ Development of targeted food processing sector (eg. chips, wafers) to create value add of the huge banana production</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ District susceptible to climate change impacts and natural disasters like droughts, floods, Erratic Monsoon, Hailstorms, etc.</li> <li>▪ Reduction in soil fertility due to continuous cultivation of cash crops</li> <li>▪ Flood irrigation and over exploitation of underground water can lead to water scarcity in the future.</li> </ul>
4	Health	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reasonable number of healthcare facilities</li> <li>▪ Modern Medical care facilities available at city level</li> <li>▪ Availability skilled healthcare professionals</li> <li>▪ Home to medical colleges ensuring continuous resource pool to healthcare</li> <li>▪ Several Govt. initiatives to enhance healthcare infrastructure, strengthen primary healthcare services, and improve access to healthcare for the underserved populations</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Insufficient infrastructure, including advanced medical equipment, specialized treatment centers, and sufficient hospital beds</li> <li>▪ shortage of specialist doctors</li> <li>▪ Stock of medicines is not maintained properly at district as well as remote tribal areas and lack of blood banks at taluka level</li> <li>▪ Absence of multispecialty hospitals</li> <li>▪ Lack of awareness about preventive healthcare practices and disease management</li> </ul>



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues related to accessibility and affordability of healthcare facilities</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of healthcare infrastructure, including the establishment of specialized hospitals, diagnostic centers, and rehabilitation facilities.</li> <li>Enhancing healthcare services by investing in advanced medical equipment and technology</li> <li>adoption of telemedicine and digital health solutions to bridge the gap in healthcare access</li> <li>Setting up a biomedical waste disposal plant</li> <li>Promotion of preventive healthcare to help raise awareness about healthy lifestyles, disease prevention, and early detection</li> <li>Implementing community-based programs and campaigns can lead to improved health outcomes</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable to disease outbreaks and epidemics</li> <li>Healthcare sector may face challenges in retaining skilled professionals</li> <li>Limited financial resources leading to restriction in terms of investments in infrastructure, technology, and human resources</li> <li>Prevalence of non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer</li> </ul>
5	Tourism	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rich historical and cultural heritage, particularly the Sikh pilgrimage site</li> <li>Blessed with natural beauty, including the Godavari River, scenic landscapes, and picturesque surroundings</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underdeveloped tourism infrastructure</li> <li>Limited international connectivity</li> <li>Underpromoted sector, both nationally and internationally</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential to develop religious as well as nature-based tourism circuits.</li> <li>▪ Promotion of Nanded as a prominent pilgrimage destination for Sikhs</li> <li>▪ Use of private players to manage sites</li> <li>▪ Scope to develop Forest safari tourism at Kinwat.</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competition from other religious and historical destinations within MH and India</li> <li>▪ Difficulty to manage the administration of tourist places during peak seasons</li> <li>▪ District heavily reliant on religious tourism, limiting its potential for diversification</li> <li>▪ Overdependence on a single niche can make the sector vulnerable to fluctuations in religious tourism demand</li> </ul>
6	Animal Husbandry	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diverse range of livestock, provides opportunities for various animal husbandry activities and value add products</li> <li>▪ Modern animal husbandry methods available in the district.</li> <li>▪ Strong agricultural sector provides a supportive environment for animal husbandry.</li> <li>▪ Skill workforce with traditional knowledge and experience</li> <li>▪ Presence of a local market provides a stable consumer base for the sector</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Challenges related to modern infrastructure, such as dairy processing units, cold storage facilities, and veterinary healthcare centers</li> <li>▪ Lower rate of animal productivity</li> <li>▪ Lack of training for goat farming and poultry business.</li> <li>▪ Lack of awareness, training, and access to technology can hamper productivity and efficiency</li> <li>▪ Limited access to organized markets</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Commercialization and creation of job opportunities for small, medium business segment</li> <li>▪ Promotion of disease-free zone concept for specific animal diseases</li> <li>▪ Development of dairy industry</li> <li>▪ Use of private players at village level to improve penetration of services and curb malpractices like milk adulteration.</li> <li>▪ Genetic Improvement - Implementing breeding programs and promoting the use of improved breeds</li> <li>▪ Skill Development and Training</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate change can affect the availability of fodder and water resources</li> <li>▪ Disease and Biosecurity Risks</li> <li>▪ Shifting consumer preferences towards plant-based diets or alternative protein sources can impact the demand for livestock products</li> </ul>
7	Blue Economy	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ home to the Godavari River, which provides a rich source of water and supports diverse aquatic life</li> <li>▪ Local fishers possess indigenous knowledge and expertise in various fishing techniques</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Insufficient infrastructure, such as cold storage facilities, processing plants, and transportation networks</li> <li>▪ Improper maintenance of water bodies leads to death of fishes</li> <li>▪ Unregulated and excessive fishing practices leading to depletion of fish stocks in many regions, resulting in ecological imbalances and threatening the long-term sustainability</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ scope to increase the area under fish cultivation to Increase fish seed production.</li> <li>▪ Increased production and diversification - expansion of aquaculture, including fish</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<p>farming and aquaponic can help supplement wild catch and reduce pressure on natural fish stocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Setting up of fish processing industry like - fish oil tablets, canned fish</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ problem of pollution, aquatic weeds and siltation that affecting the production</li> <li>▪ Climate change can disrupt fishing activities, reduce fish populations, and negatively impact the livelihoods of fishing communities.</li> <li>▪ Changing trade policies, tariffs, and non-tariff barriers imposed by importing countries can limit market access for fisheries products</li> </ul>
8	Social Welfare	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strong government support in the form of policies, programs and funding</li> <li>▪ Women empowerment and their financial inclusion has been majorly achieved in the district.</li> <li>▪ The local community in Nanded actively participates in social welfare initiatives, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of social welfare programs.</li> <li>▪ Presence of NGOs and collaborations with the government helps leverage resources, expertise, and knowledge to achieve shared social welfare goals.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constraints on financial limitations, human resources, and infrastructure impact scare of programs and services.</li> <li>▪ Insufficient outreach efforts resulting in low awareness among target beneficiaries.</li> <li>▪ Lack of coordination between government departments and with NGOs may result in duplication of efforts, inefficiencies, and gaps in service delivery.</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constraints on women’s education and training due to traditional patriarchal beliefs in the district.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Further programs can be created in fields of education, healthcare, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, and skill development.</li> <li>▪ Collaborations between the government and private sector to leverage private sector resources, expertise, and innovation for the benefit of the marginalized communities.</li> <li>▪ Provide local training for women’s skill development to increase their participation and financial empowerment.</li> <li>▪ Embracing technology, such as digital platforms, mobile applications to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and service delivery.</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large economic disparities result in social unrest and hinders overall development.</li> <li>▪ Negative perception about receiving social welfare assistance can discourage eligible beneficiaries from availing the services.</li> <li>▪ Social welfare programs are not self-sustaining as they rely on government funding</li> <li>▪ Misuse of Funds given for equipment &amp; infrastructure development.</li> <li>▪ Lack of know-how on data storage poses a threat to the collection, storage, and management of personal data for social welfare programs</li> </ul>
9	<b>Land Development</b>	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land available for projects to meet growing demand from increasing urbanization.</li> <li>▪ Technological integration for land surveys (total survey station), and BPMS online system for permits increase efficiency.</li> <li>▪ GIS based systems used for development plans.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land Acquisition Challenges: Issues related to land ownership, legal disputes, and</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<p>compensation can pose challenges and delays in land development projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Less workforce available for surveying</li> <li>▪ Human errors while surveying.</li> <li>▪ Limited Market Demand: The demand for land development projects in Nanded may be limited, particularly in certain sectors or specific locations.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mixed-Use Development: Nanded has opportunities for mixed-use development projects that combine residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. Creating vibrant, integrated communities can cater to the diverse needs of residents and enhance the quality of life.</li> <li>▪ Using errorless surveys for proper taxation, Solving land disputes quickly and ease for getting loans.</li> <li>▪ Affordable Housing: There is an opportunity for the development of affordable housing projects in Nanded to cater to the housing needs of low-income populations. Providing affordable housing options can address housing shortages and promote inclusive growth.</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of funds the urban local bodies may take loans and may not be able to repay it.</li> <li>▪ Regulatory Compliance: Compliance with land development regulations, environmental norms, and building codes can be challenging.</li> <li>▪ Public Opposition and Resistance: Land development projects can face opposition from local communities, environmental activists, or advocacy groups.</li> </ul>
10	<b>Public Works Dept.</b>	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Skilled workforce comprising engineers, technicians, and other professionals.</li> <li>▪ Expertise and experience in planning, designing, and executing infrastructure projects</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			that allows quality implementation of public works projects.
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low availability of land for development of accident-free roads, or of tourism and agricultural sectors.</li> <li>▪ Budgetary constraints limiting the scope and pace of infrastructure development.</li> <li>▪ Complex bureaucratic processes, including lengthy approval procedures and multiple layers of decision-making</li> <li>▪ Lack of technical workforce and relevant training programs, as well as lack of technological integration and digital tools.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opportunities for infrastructure development in various sectors, including roads, bridges, water supply, drainage systems, and public buildings.</li> <li>▪ Use of box cell bridges instead of nalkandi bridges, as well as rural area drainage systems.</li> <li>▪ Development of sustainable and environmentally friendly infrastructure projects, as well as smart infrastructure and efficient energy management systems</li> <li>▪ PPPs for additional resources and innovative solutions.</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase in city limits resulting in rising cost of land acquisition.</li> <li>▪ Resource allocation is impacted by changing government priorities.</li> <li>▪ Dissatisfaction and opposition due to insufficient engagement with local community, stakeholders, and residents.</li> <li>▪ Increasing tendency of public to migrate to neighboring states due to lack of basic facilities, inadequate maintenance, and lack of quality control.</li> </ul>



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
11	Urban Local Bodies	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The presence of Public Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) provides a decentralized governance structure, allowing for local decision-making and administration.</li> <li>▪ Government schemes have been aligned with the aim of having more ease of doing business.</li> <li>▪ Nanded district borders with Karnataka and Telangana which boosts interstate trade.</li> <li>▪ Decentralized STP plant has been setup.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate roads, limited access to clean water, and intermittent power supply, and lagged development of the same.</li> <li>▪ Administrative delay due to complex bureaucratic processes and administrative procedures within ULBs can lead to delays in service delivery.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of infrastructure projects, urban renewal and housing to improve the quality of urban life and attract investments.</li> <li>▪ Explore Smart City initiatives to enhance urban governance, efficiency, and sustainability.</li> <li>▪ Cities have scope for nurturing major businesses</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Political interference in the functioning of ULBs can hinder effective decision-making and governance.</li> <li>▪ Rapid urbanization can strain the resources and infrastructure capacity of ULBs.</li> <li>▪ Rise in encroachments can have adverse effects on developmental projects.</li> <li>▪ Rise in illegal hoardings, banners, posters hamper beautification of city.</li> </ul>
12	Irrigation	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water Resources: Nanded has access to water resources, including rivers, canals, and reservoirs, which provide opportunities for irrigation and agricultural activities. The</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<p>availability of water resources is a significant strength for the Irrigation Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The district can irrigate a total of 2,22,238 hectors of area (65,052 hectors potential under construction)</li> <li>▪ Total water storage capacity- is 806.64 TMC and live water storage capacity is 720.11 TMC.</li> <li>▪ More availability of water is able to promote more industrial growth, fisheries sector, tourism sector, etc.</li> <li>▪ Irrigation facility has enabled farmers to take on cash crops instead of regular crops.</li> <li>▪ Expertise and Knowledge: The department possesses expertise and technical knowledge in water management, irrigation techniques, and agricultural practices. This expertise allows for efficient planning and implementation of irrigation projects.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ According to government rules, repair work of canal can be done only with the money received from water tax (paani patti) &amp; if the collection authority shows less interest then the works face delay due to lack of funds.</li> <li>▪ Maintenance Challenges: The maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure can be challenging due to budget constraints, resource limitations, and technical issues. Inadequate maintenance can lead to inefficiencies and reduced effectiveness of the irrigation system.</li> <li>▪ Siltation rate has increased.</li> <li>▪ unplanned gravel extraction from the river bed is hampering the ecosystem.</li> <li>▪ Outdated Technology: The use of outdated or inefficient irrigation technologies can limit the department's ability to maximize water usage and increase agricultural productivity. Adopting</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			modern and sustainable irrigation technologies is essential to overcome this weakness.
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modernization and Upgradation: There is an opportunity for the Irrigation Department to modernize and upgrade existing irrigation infrastructure. This can involve adopting advanced technologies, improving water management systems, and enhancing efficiency in water distribution.</li> <li>▪ Use of Israel type of farm ponds instead of traditional farm ponds should be practised.</li> <li>▪ Scope of increasing area under irrigation.</li> <li>▪ Setting up of solar panels on canals, projected flood areas &amp; open areas of residential colonies can help in generating electricity.</li> <li>▪ Transfer of water from water rich reservoirs to</li> <li>▪ water deficient reservoirs with help of water grid system.</li> <li>▪ Setting up of parks, gardens, theme parks, river front projects near the area of big dams can increase tourism</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resistance from landowners to give their land for projects.</li> <li>▪ Increase in budget due to increase in demands of dam affected population.</li> <li>▪ Rise in evaporation rate due to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Lack of management of old projects due to fund crunch.</li> <li>▪ Improper security at dam sites.</li> <li>▪ Rise in siltation rate due to afforestation.</li> <li>▪ Lack of experience sharing from senior officers to new recruits due to delay in recruitments.</li> <li>▪ Water Pollution: Water pollution from industrial activities, agricultural runoff, and other sources can affect the quality of water resources used for irrigation.</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encroachment on water bodies, canals, and irrigation infrastructure can hinder the effective functioning of the irrigation system</li> </ul>
13	Public Distribution System	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential Food Supplies: The Public Distribution System (PDS) in Nanded ensures the availability and distribution of essential food supplies to the vulnerable and economically disadvantaged sections of society.</li> <li>National Anna Suraksha Yojana 2023 has been implemented in the district.</li> <li>Wide Reach: The PDS has an extensive network of fair price shops (FPS) across Nanded, ensuring widespread coverage and accessibility for beneficiaries. The food is distributed from 23 godowns.</li> <li>Targeted public distribution system has been implemented in the district.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leakage and Pilferage: The PDS may suffer from issues of leakage and pilferage, where subsidized food grains meant for beneficiaries are diverted or sold in the open market. This compromises the effectiveness of the system and deprives deserving individuals of their entitlements.</li> <li>Out of 23 godowns, 15 don't have electricity facility.</li> <li>Lack of technology for monitoring of godowns - CCTVs or high mast lights.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technology Integration: Leveraging technology, such as biometric identification systems and digitized processes, can streamline operations and reduce instances of fraud and pilferage in the PDS.</li> <li>PDS centers need to be monitored using CCTVs for increasing transparency.</li> <li>Electrification of godowns can help in increasing the capacity utilization</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nanded can become an agro-processing and agro logistics hub owing to its agricultural activity and connectivity to the southern India</li> <li>Collaboration with Local Producers: Partnering with local farmers and producers can promote local procurement and support agricultural communities while ensuring the availability of fresh and locally sourced food grains.</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply Chain Disruptions: Disruptions in the supply chain, such as transportation challenges, natural disasters, or conflicts, can impact the timely delivery of food grains to the fair price shops and beneficiaries.</li> <li>Wastage of produce</li> <li>Rising Food Prices: Fluctuations in food prices, particularly for essential commodities, can strain the affordability of food grains procured through the PDS. Continuous monitoring of prices and effective price control measures are necessary.</li> <li>Malpractices in godowns like stealing and selling the produce in black market.</li> </ul>
14	Electricity Department	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% Electrification of the district for domestic purposes has been achieved.</li> <li>Infrastructure: The department possesses a robust infrastructure, including power generation plants, transmission lines, substations, and distribution networks, which supports the efficient distribution of electricity.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Challenges: The electricity sector faces technical challenges such as voltage fluctuations, transformer failures, and technical faults in the distribution network.</li> <li>Distribution Losses: Distribution losses (27%), including technical losses and theft, can result in a financial burden</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintenance and Upkeep: Inadequate maintenance and regular upkeep of power infrastructure</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable Energy Integration: The Electricity Department can explore opportunities to integrate renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, into the power generation mix</li> <li>▪ To bring down damages to 15% by using modern technology.</li> <li>▪ Nanded can become a green hydrogen hub owing to quantum of freshwater availability</li> <li>▪ Use of smart meters. Adopting smart grid technologies can improve monitoring, control, and efficiency in the electricity distribution system.</li> <li>▪ Use of mobile App to make service easy for customers.</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Power Demand-Supply Gap: Meeting the growing electricity demand in Nanded can be challenging, especially during peak hours and periods of high energy consumption</li> <li>▪ Aging infrastructure poses a threat to the reliability and efficiency of power distribution system.</li> <li>▪ Difficulties faced during electric bill collection.</li> <li>▪ Damages due to natural calamities.</li> </ul>
15	Ground water Surveys & Development Agency	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infrastructure: The agency has access to infrastructure such as monitoring wells, data collection systems, and laboratory facilities, which support groundwater surveys and analysis.</li> <li>▪ Groundwater assessment conducted by GSDA shows that all 49 watersheds are safe in category.</li> <li>▪ Out of 49 watersheds, 6 have water capacity above 50% and the rest are within 50%.</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited Resources: The agency faces resource limitations in terms of funding, equipment, and personnel.</li> <li>Natural recharge is hampered by high runoff.</li> <li>Use of groundwater is not properly monitored at stakeholder's end.</li> <li>Excessive use of ground water for irrigation.</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundwater Recharge: Implementing groundwater recharge measures, such as rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge structures, and watershed management, can help replenish and sustain groundwater resources.</li> <li>Ridge to valley concept and drainage line treatment can become backbone of planned watershed development.</li> <li>IEC programs can be implemented with rigor to bring about changes in irrigation methods</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-Exploitation of Groundwater: Excessive groundwater pumping and overexploitation can lead to declining groundwater levels and water scarcity.</li> <li>Legal and Policy Challenges: Dealing with legal and policy complexities related to groundwater rights, ownership</li> <li>Climate Change: Climate change can impact rainfall patterns, groundwater recharge, and availability.</li> <li>Groundwater contamination.</li> </ul>
17	Skill Development	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong ecosystem of short-term skilling courses under schemes such as PMKUVY, DDUGKY, etc.</li> <li>Availability of expertise from across sectors.</li> <li>Basic facilities required for most fields are available.</li> <li>The district is well connected with major metro cities.</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nanded is on the verge of becoming a major educational hub.</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of human resources for skill development.</li> <li>Limited Outreach and Awareness through department</li> <li>Inertia to update with time is observed.</li> <li>Inter district connectivity is low.</li> <li>Unavailability of training centers in field of agri and allied activities.</li> <li>Limited employment opportunities within Nanded leading to unemployment even after completion of skilling courses</li> <li>Schemes need to be designed in an inclusive manner (no skilling schemes for transgender).</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro &amp; allied activities and tourism sectors have huge potential for job creation.</li> <li>Need for a Model career center at district level to help the youth.</li> <li>Collaborating with different sectors. Eg. Fishing activities with eco-tourism initiatives, such as recreational fishing and marine conservation projects, can diversify income sources and promote the preservation of marine ecosystems.</li> <li>Nanded can position itself as a high skilling educational hub since it gets captive student ecosystem preparing for competitive examinations in tech and medical filed</li> <li>Women participation in workforce can be increased drastically if focused skilling avenues can be created</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid Technological Advancements: The rapid pace of technological advancements may lead to skill obsolescence and a widening skills gap.</li> <li>Economic fluctuations, market downturns, and recessions can impact job opportunities and the demand for skilled workforce.</li> </ul>



## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

Sr. No.	Sector	SWOT Parameter	Observation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overcoming the perception that skill development is inferior to formal education</li> <li>▪ Less excitement from the industries for growth.</li> <li>▪ Increased financial expectations of the youth</li> </ul>
<b>18</b>	<b>Sports</b>	Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strong engagement with local communities, schools, and sports clubs to encourage participation in sports and foster a culture of sportsmanship and physical fitness.</li> <li>▪ Krindangan vikas yojana, Vyayam shala vikas yojana and various sport camps have been implemented.</li> <li>▪ Multiple open and indoor gyms in the district</li> </ul>
		Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limitations in terms of financial resources, infrastructure, and equipment, which impacts the development of sports programs</li> <li>▪ Inadequate infra and facilities in Taluka Sports Complexes</li> <li>▪ Unavailability of professional level sports activity enabling competitive opportunities for local athletes</li> </ul>
		Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Robust talent identification programs can help identify and nurture young athletes</li> <li>▪ Enough sportsperson talent across various sports that can be developed to compete at national level</li> <li>▪ Nanded has the opportunity to promote sports tourism by hosting regional and national-level sports events, attracting athletes, spectators, and generating economic benefits</li> </ul>
		Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weak governance and lack of transparency within the sports administration can impact the credibility and efficiency of the Sports Department.</li> <li>▪ Insufficient funding for sports development programs and infrastructure maintenance</li> <li>▪ Encroachment issues for development of new infrastructure.</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### F. WAY FORWARD

#### a. OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFIED FOR NANDED

S N	Opportunities Identified for Nanded
1	Leverage Nanded's strong agricultural base, to develop Agro-processing and value-added industries, such as food processing, banana chips & wafers, cotton ginning, oilseed crushing, and spice processing
2	Establishment of safflower oil processing unit at Degloor & wooden furniture industry at Kinwat.
3	Increase soyabean cultivation by using BBF bed & micro irrigation techniques
4	Developing Nanded as a Health & Wellness Hub, including facilities like - specialized hospitals, diagnostic centers, and rehabilitation facilities. etc. Investing in advanced medical equipment and technology can enhance healthcare services.
5	Adoption of telemedicine and digital health solutions to bridge the gap in healthcare access, particularly for remote and underserved areas.
6	Setting up a biomedical waste disposal plant
7	Leveraging Nanded's natural historic & cultural heritage to promote cultural tourism circuit.
8	Enriching tourist experience by guided tours, cultural events, technology enabled signages and showcasing local art forms, to enhance tourist footfall.
9	Developing Forest Safari tourism in Kinwat
10	Developing the dairy industry of Nanded by Encouraging dairy cooperatives, improving milk processing and value addition facilities. Promoting dairy-based entrepreneurship can enhance the contribution of the dairy sector to the local economy.
11	Implementing breeding programs and promoting the use of improved breeds can enhance livestock productivity and quality and boost Animal Husbandry sector
12	Expansion of aquaculture, including fish farming and aquaponics, can help supplement wild catch and reduce pressure on natural fish stocks, providing an avenue for increased production and diversification.

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

S N	Opportunities Identified for Nanded
13	Opportunity for establishing ornamental fishing owing to fresh water availability
14	Training women workforce with modern skills which will make them financially stable and stop them from migrating.
15	opportunity for the Irrigation Department to modernize and upgrade existing irrigation infrastructure. This can involve adopting advanced technologies, improving water management systems, and enhancing efficiency in water distribution.
16	Setting up of solar panels on canals, projected flood areas & open areas of residential colonies can help in generating electricity.
18	Partnering with local farmers and producers can promote local procurement and support agricultural communities while ensuring the availability of fresh and locally sourced food grains.
19	Implementing groundwater recharge measures, such as rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge structures to replenish and sustain groundwater resources in Nanded.
20	Promote sports tourism by hosting regional and national-level sports events, attracting athletes, spectators, and generating economic benefits
21	Nanded can position itself as a high skilling educational hub since it gets captive student ecosystem preparing for competitive examinations in tech and medical field

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

### **b. THREATS TO BE MITIGATED TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM GROWTH POTENTIAL**

S. No.	Threats to be Mitigated
1	Complex regulatory procedures, bureaucratic hurdles, and delays in obtaining necessary permits and clearances can pose challenges for industries.
2	Existing industries are facing problems such as labor, union strikes, high electricity cost, no big market, lack of industrial culture.
3	Poor response from Banks for financing MSMEs
4	Lack of adaption and investments towards use of modern technologies
5	Reduction in soil fertility due to continuous cultivation of cash crops like soyabean, tur in every season.
6	The healthcare sector in Nanded may face challenges in retaining skilled healthcare professionals since many trained professionals may choose to migrate to larger cities or abroad for better career opportunities and working conditions
7	Overdependence on a single niche can make the sector vulnerable to fluctuations in religious tourism demand.
8	Disease outbreaks and biosecurity breaches in animal husbandry poses a constant threat. Ensuring proper vaccination, biosecurity measures, and disease surveillance are essential to mitigate these risks.
9	Changing trade policies, tariffs, and non-tariff barriers imposed by importing countries can limit market access for fisheries products, impacting export potential and revenue generation.
10	Negative public perception and stigma associated with receiving social welfare assistance can discourage eligible beneficiaries from availing the services. Addressing social stigma and promoting awareness can help overcome this threat.
11	Water pollution from industrial activities, agricultural runoff, and other sources can affect the quality of water resources used for irrigation.
12	Encroachment on water bodies, canals, and irrigation infrastructure, hindering the effective functioning of the irrigation system

## DISTRICT GOVERNANCE IN NANDED

S. No.	Threats to be Mitigated
13	Fluctuations in food prices, particularly for essential commodities, can strain the affordability of food grains procured through the PDS. Continuous monitoring of prices and effective price control measures are necessary.
14	Excessive groundwater pumping and overexploitation leading to declining groundwater levels and water scarcity.
15	The rapid pace of technological advancements may lead to skill obsolescence and a widening skills gap.
16	Overcoming the perception that skill development is inferior to formal education
17	Rapid Technological Advancements: The rapid pace of technological advancements may lead to skill obsolescence and a widening skills gap.
18	Weak governance and lack of transparency within the sports administration can impact the credibility and efficiency of the Sports Department
19	Insufficient funding for sports development programs and infrastructure maintenance
20	Lack of higher education facilities is causing dropout rate of the students to increase.

**G. ABBREVIATIONS**

Abbreviations	Full Form
<b>DLEC</b>	District Level Executive Committee
<b>DPC</b>	District Planning Committee
<b>SLEC</b>	State Level Executive Committee
<b>EMDE</b>	Emerging Market and Developing Economy
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GSDP</b>	Gross State Domestic Product
<b>DDP</b>	District Domestic Product
<b>DC</b>	District Collector
<b>ACS</b>	Additional Chief Secretary
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>w.r.t</b>	With Respect To
<b>KRA</b>	Key Result Area
<b>DDS</b>	District Development Strategy
<b>SWOT</b>	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities & Threats
<b>ESG</b>	Environment, Social & Governance
<b>GoM</b>	Government of Maharashtra
<b>SECC</b>	Socio Economic and Caste Census
<b>GDDP</b>	Gross District Domestic Product
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>ESG</b>	Economic, Social, Governance
<b>ZP</b>	Zilla Parishad

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### I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

1. Shri Swadheen S Kshatriya, IAS (Retired), Hon. Chairman IIPA-Maharashtra Regional Branch.
2. Dr. Vijay Satbir Singh, IAS (Retired), Hon. Secretary IIPA- Maharashtra Regional Branch.
3. Shri Dilip Shinde, IAS (Retired), State Commissioner Pune, Right to Services, Maharashtra.
4. Shri Abhijit Raut, IAS, Collector Nanded.
5. Shrimati Varsha Thakur, IAS, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad ,Nanded
6. Shri Pandurang Borgaonkar, Additional Collector, Nanded.
7. Shrimati Devyani Yadav, IAS, Assistant Collector, Nanded.
8. Shri Sandeep Malode, Additional Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad,Nanded.
9. Dr. Pradeep Londhe, Professor, Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering & Technology, Nanded and Coordinator of this Project.
10. Shri Abhishek Umap, Chief Minister's Fellow at Nanded.
11. Shri Prafull Karnewar, District Information Officer, National Informatics Centre, Nanded.
12. Shri. Sudhakar Adhe, District Planning Officer, Nanded.
13. Shri Nikhil Basatwar, District statistical Officer, Nanded.
14. Dr. Balaji Shinde, District Health Officer, Nanded.
15. Shri Deepak Shinde, Professor of Mass Media Communication, Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University, Nanded.
16. Dr. Urmila Paralikar, Professor, Government B.Ed College, Ambejogai.
17. Shrimati Jyothi Toshniwal, Management and Financial Consultant, Nanded.
18. Professor (Retd) Pandharinath Bilolikar, Yeshwant Mahavidyala, Nanded.
19. Shri. Jayraj Chaudhary, Joint Secretary, IIPA-MRB.
20. Shrimati Khushi Vora, Project Consultant, EY india.
21. Shri. Vijay Hokarne, Photographer, Nanded.