Chapter - III

A) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

B) PROFILE OF NANDED DISTRICT
Section (A) Research Methodology

3.1 Research:

Any study to create new knowledge or aims to increase existing fund of knowledge, may it be through observation or by some other method, is called research if it takes into account the biases, errors and limitations. As such research may be described as systematic and critical investigation of phenomena towards increasing the stream of knowledge.

3.2 Scientific Method in Social Science:

Social sciences primarily deal with human behaviors, which is by and large complex and dynamic in nature. One cannot therefore investigate under guided conditions as in natural and physical sciences. This creates many problems to the social science researcher such as problem of subjectivity and individualistic generalization, etc., as to what is to be taken and what not be included. Thus, social sciences scientific research can be acceptable with its own limitations, for the study of social phenomena's.
3.3 Why only Ten NGO's are selected?

The researcher would like to clear in the beginning itself that, why only Ten NGO's were selected for the present study. There are thousands of NGOs registered in the Nanded District.

But only 98 NGOs actively working in the field. Out of these 98 NGOs 90 NGOs are engaged in educational sector. They are running schools and college and school for handicapped. Out of these ten are actively working in the district or takula headquarter or villages and working on physically challenged children's. They are as follows:

1) Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Sangvi, Tq. & Dist. Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)
2) Jawaharlal Nehru Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, CIDCO, Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)
3) Sanjivani Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Kandhar, Dist. Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)
4) Jivala Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Barhali, Tq. Mukhed, Dist. Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)
5) Vaibhav Niwasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Khanpur, Tq. Degloor, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)
6) Sane Guruji Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Biloli, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)
7) Saibaba Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Hadgaon, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)
8) Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Narsi Tq. Naigaon, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)
9) Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Dharmabad, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)
10) Swargwasi Rajiv Gandhi Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Kinwat, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)

3.4 Objectives:

The following objectives are set for the present study.

1) To identify the general problems and specific problems of physically challenged children in the district.

2) To focus on the present study will be on the severity of disability and its causes.

3) This study will identify the status of rehabilitation facilities and medical facilities available to the physically challenged children or else social exclusion.

4) To explore the role of NGO in rehabilitation of physically challenged children.

5) To find out the social work intervention in the field of physically challenged children.

3.5 Hypothesis:

A Researcher having formulated the problem for research. He has to proceed to formulate tentative solutions constitute the hypothesis, that we need to test on the basis of facts, which are to be collected in the course of our research study. Thus hypothesis guide the researcher through bewildering jungle of facts to see and select only those that are relevant to the problems. Moreover, with the help
of hypothesis we have greater concentration of attention on particular aspects. A hypothesis help us to see the kind of data that must be collected in order to answer the research questions, and the way in which they should be organized most efficiency. Available literature is considered as the major source of hypothesis. Findings of other studies are often a source of valuable hypothesis.

The following hypothesis was set for the present study:

1) The nature of policy of Government for physically challenged children is related to the problem of severity in the Indian Society.

2) More the better facilities for rehabilitation of physically challenged children, higher is the less severity of the problem.

3) The more the medical facilities available for handicapped children higher are the satisfaction and progress of their rehabilitation.

4) The better utility of NGOs implementation programmes will lead to higher outputs in the process of rehabilitation and keeps away social exclusion.

5) Effective social work intervention in the field of physically challenged children will definitely give fruitful results in their rehabilitation.

3.6 Research Design:

The research design is a detailed plan outlining how the research will be carried out. Research design addresses itself to certain key issues as given below.
• The problem under study (Statement of Problem)
• The major research question (Objectives)
• Area of the study (Universe)
• How many people will be studied
• How these people will be selected (Sampling)
• Methods and techniques of data collection

There are major three types of research designs. They are–
• Exploratory Research Design
• Descriptive Research Design
• Experimental Research Design

Thus in the present study the Descriptive Research Design is appropriate and adopted for this study. The Researcher was interested to study the social interactions pattern, behavioral patterns and problems of Physically Challenged children and their interaction with the NGOs and the school for Physically Challenged Children run by the concerned NGO's. Thus the interviews with the children and their relatives has enabled the researcher to develop a specific study design and helped to acquaint with the various characteristics of the research problem.

3.7 Sampling and Sampling Designs:

It may not be feasible to study a whole group or an extremely large group. For example if the social science researcher might be interested in studying, about the physically or mentally challenged children or prison inmates, or street children or HIV/AIDS patients or indebted rural people or any other large group of people, here
comes the process called ‘sampling’ which allows the researcher to study a manageable number of people from the large group to derive inferences that are likely to be applicable to all the people of the large group. Strictly speaking the sampling, can be divided into two broad categories:

1. Probability Sampling
2. Non-probability Sampling

Probability sampling specifies the chances that the sample do not differ or move than certain limit from the population parameters. They also ensure that enough elements are selected from each strata of the population.

The major types of probability sampling are as follows:

1. Simple Random Sampling
2. Stratified Random Sampling
3. Cluster Sampling

The major types of non-probability sampling are as follows:

1. Accidental sampling
2. Quota Sampling
3. Snow-ball sampling
4. Purposive Sampling

For the present study the lottery sampling method is used. In the present study the lottery method has given the chance to every unit to be selected. A list of physically challenged children of every school was acquired from the NGOs and the number was given to every student and they were selected by putting all the chits in the drum and select unknowingly.
There are ten Talukas of the district from where large numbers of Physically Challenged children's are registered with the NGO in their schools. They are as follows:

1) Nanded
2) Nanded (Rural)
3) Kinwat
4) Biloli
5) Kandhar
6) Degloor
7) Mukhed
8) Naigaon
9) Hadgaon
10) Dharmabad

Thus there are in all 2000 physically challenged children's registered with NGO schools from 2008 to March 2013. Thus, 20 physically Challenged from each taluka were selected as sample forming a sample total of 200 from the universe of 2000 or say approximately from 2000 physically challenged children.

Out of this 200 physically challenged children’s, 150 are male and 50 are female physically challenged children’s. Thus the ratio of male and female was equal 3:1. Keeping in view the ratio of male-female, in the sample 150 males children were selected and 50 female's children were selected.
3.8 Tools of Study:
The interview scheduled (for respondents), Interview Scheduled (for Staff of School), Checklist for NGO, observation, discussions were the major tools of this study.

3.9 Universe:
This study will be limited to the Nanded district and hence Nanded district is the universe of this study.

3.10 Sources of Data:
The main two sources of data in social sciences research are 'people' and 'paper'. The responses to questions put to Physically challenged children's constitute the major sources of data in the present study. This source is labeled as primary source of data. A questionnaire was also prepared and the primary data was collected from the staff of the NGOs. Thus, the interview scheduled was used to get primary data from the Physically Challenged Children's or respondents and the questionnaire was filled in from the staff of the NGO and it also formed the primary data.

The secondary source of data collection in the present study which is available in paper form and includes Books, Journals, Magazines, Documents, Historical Research, Achieves, Statistical Records, Government Reports, Bank Records etc. Thus the primary data was collected through interviews scheduled from the respondents. Apart from this the observation and discussions also become the source of primary data.
3.11 A Brief Introduction to the Ten Residential Schools for Physically Challenged taken as sample for the present study:

1) Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Sangvi, Tq. & Dist. Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)
   
   This a residential school for physically challenged children established in 1995-96. The president of this school is Mr. Vaijyanath Jadhav. This is a fully granted school run by the Sant Gadge Maharaj Sanstha a NGO working in the area. This school is in the Sangvi Village Near Nanded City. This School has a granted intake capacity of 25 physically challenged children per year with approved teaching and non-teaching post of 8 staff members.

2) Jawaharlal Nehru Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, CIDCO, Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)

   The CIDCO area beside Nanded city is also known as Rural Nanded (Gramin Nanded). This school was started in 1995-96. The president of this institution is Mr. Nana Saheb Jadhav. He is also known as Narayan Jadhav. He is one of the leading social worker of the district having 27 institutions running under a NGO by name “Sevadas Shikshan Sanstha”. Mr. Jadhav is himself a person having P.G. in Social Work. He belongs to the Vanjara Community. The capacity of this school is also 25 students and 8 staff (approved post). This institutions is having a good building of the school and it is catering to the needs of physically challenged children in a satisfactory manner.
3) Sanjivani Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Kandhar, Dist. Nanded 
(25 students, 8 staff)

A Residential school which is situated in the Kandhar taluka belongs to another leading social worker of Nanded District. Mr. Sanjay Wadgaonkar is the president of this school and the NGO. This school do also have the intake capacity of only 25 physically handicapped students per year. They have the approved 8 posts on the Muster. The building of the school is good and very well.

4) Jivala Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Barhali, Tq. Mukhed, Dist. Nanded (25 students, 8 staff)

Mukhed is a Taluka place in Nanded which has more Barren land. It is also a hilly area. This school for physically handicapped children is situated in Barhali village established in 1996. The president of this school is Mr. Eknath Ghate. He is a person belonging to scheduled caste. He is a local political leader having a good influence on his community. This village is 100 km. away from the district headquarters. This school is also a granted school having the intake capacity to enroll 25 students per year with an approved 8 staff members.

5) Vaibhav Niwasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Khanpur, Tq. Degloor, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)

This is a school belonging to the local NCP leader by name Mr. Maroti Wadekar. This School was established in 1996. The village Khanapur is situated in the somewhat interior area of the Taluka, 20
km away from the main state highway Road going through the Taluka. This have intake capacity of 25 physically challenged children per year with an approved staff of 8 members.

6) Sane Guruji Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Biloli, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)

The president of this school is Mr. Dhawale M.K. Mr. Dhawale was previously working in the Panchayat department as Extention officer and after his retirement he has decided to work for the development of the physically handicapped children. One positive feature is that Mr. Dhawale himself is a handicapped person having handicappness on one leg. He said that, as he was handicapped himself he know the problems of the handicapped, that’s why he has decided to spend his complete life for the noble cause of Developing and rehabilitating the physically challenged children. He had also given good ideas and opinions in the present work which are incorporated at appropriate places. This school was established in 1996 having an intake capacity of 25 children with 08 staff members.

7) Saibaba Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Hadgaon, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)

Hadgaon is the most backward Taluka of the Nanded District. The president of this school is Dr. Patil V.M., who is the principal of college in Basmath Taluka of Parbhani District. This school also have an intake capacity of 25 students per year with 8 approved staff members.
(25 students, 8 staff)

The president of this school is Mr. Tonsure Vaijnath. This School is established in 1996 with a intake capacity of 25 students and 08 staff members.

9) Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Dharmabad, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)

This is a new Taluka created before 10 years bifurcating the Biloli Taluka Mr. Santosh Joshi is the president of this school. His father was a renowned social worker in the Dharmabad circle and he has started this school. There are also three other schools of the same society working in different fields apart from physically handicapped children. The building of the school is good and they also have intake capacity of 25 students and 08 approved staff members.

10) Swargwasi Rajiv Gandhi Nivasi Apang Vidhyalaya, Kinwat, Dist. Nanded. (25 students, 8 staff)

Kinwat is a Tribal belt which is famous as a Tribal area in Complete Maharashtra state. Mr. Vinayak Biradar is the president of this school. It has been recorded that, 75 % of the handicapped students in this school are tribal. This school do also have intake capacity of 25 students and 08 approved staff members.

The researcher wants to clear here that in the year 1995 the Government of Maharashtra have launched a scheme to grant school
to the NGO’s for the welfare of physically challenged children and all such schools in the district were started in 1995-1996. Before 1995 there were no such schools in the district.

3.12 Theoretical Framework of Assumptions:

Various models and approaches have been advanced in the field of disability studies. The different views that have emerged can be broadly discussed as given below.

Social Approach Theory of Disability:

The issue of disability has been historically conceptualized by different disciplines such as sociology policy using a range of theoretical approaches. Before critically analyzing the social approach of disability it is essential to look into the background that caused its foundation. Several sociological accounts have been shaped by the Parsonian Paradigm according to which people with disabilities authorize medical professionals to undertake the shaping of their lives thus alleviating them from their ‘abhorrent and undesirable situation’ (Parsons, 1951). Parsons (1951) adopted a functional approach to health and illness treating illness as a social role with precise expectations and limitations. According to him sickness exempted people with disabilities from the obligations and responsibilities that other members of society undertook thereby characterizing them in terms of ‘incapacity’ and ‘deviance’. Persons opined that conformity to ‘normal’ social roles facilitated in maintaining the integrity of social systems. Early works in
disability research based on the Parsonion perspective show that maintenance of social system being the prime focus made it imperative for all members of the society to execute their appropriate social roles.

The social approach also regarded as 'Social Oppression Theory' includes within it two perspectives on disability – Social Constructivist and Social Creationist. Besides these two broad perspectives, the socials approach encompasses a number of other theoretical perspectives: Functionalism, Conflict, Interactionism and Post-modernism.

**Other theoretical approaches:**

Sociologists like Rose (1962) held that disability is only in a particular and narrowest sense a condition that person have. The word disability (and the many sub-categories under the heading) does not simply symbolize a condition that is already there in advance, it makes possible the existence or appearance of the condition for it is part of the mechanism. Hence, they held that as a concept disability is a particulars way of thinking, acting and reacting while the creation of disability concept, its application in specific settings and the effect it provokes is derived from the sustained in interaction.

According to Foucault (1973) the stranger produced result due to categorization and normalization of the propensities of knowledge. For him the “gaze” manifests itself more in institutional forms of domination and regulation rather than the oppressiveness
of intercorporeal relationships. Self-surveillance by which people develop an awareness of how they are through the gaze of others and then modify their behavior affects both disabled and non-disabled people. Under such circumstances people with disabilities are subjected to oppression wherein they internalize the prejudices and assumptions held by their non-disabled counterparts.

Among the other aspects that subject children with special needs to surveillance are the perspective of Normalizing judgments which separates children with special needs from the normal children and the perspective of examination which tends to objectify to individual by classifying them and labelling them as cases who need to be 'trained or corrected, classified, normalized, excluded etc. (Foucault, 1981)'. The completion of the assessment procedure ensures further subjection of the child and his or her parents to surveillance for the entire school life.

Finkelstein (1980) based on his own experiences and those of other people with disabilities held that for centuries able bodied people have made decisions for the disabled ranging from deciding on appropriate behavior pattern for them by means of rehabilitation programme to designing equipment's for them with assumed expertise. This resulted in depriving people with disabilities the right to question the objectivity of the able bodied for making decisions on their behalf. He referred to this as the social Barriers model of disability according to which disability results due to social and attitudinal barriers constructed by a world build for the able bodied. According to Finkelstrin, the construction of boundaries
among the able bodied and people with disabilities are also handicapped by discipline. Disability according to him failed to hold the focus as a subject or course of study other than remaining as an issue of discussion and a result of human malfunction.

Barners (1999) held that current presentation of 'disability in the universities fosters the notion that disability is an individual or family problem.' According to her, the absence of 'disabled voice' in the curriculum and shortage of disabled scholars and researchers within the universities largely accounted for inadequate interventions leading to the marginalization of 'disability' in humanities and liberal arts.

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3.13 Historical background of Nanded District:

Nanded is one of the historical places in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. It is situated on north bank of Godavari River. It is famous for Sikh Gurudwaras. Nanded is a town of great antiquity. It is said that during the puranic days, Pandavas travelled through Nanded district. Nandas ruled over Nanded through generations. Nanded also formed part of the Mauryan Empire during the regime of emperor Ashoka the great (272 to 231 BC). The mention of Nanded is found in the Lilacharitra, a treatise written about 700 years ago by Mhaimbhatta. It gives the description of the idol of Narasimha in the town. Nanded was formerly known as Nanditat which is confirmed by the copper plate found at washim. Nanded District and the adjoining areas were ruled over by then Andhrabhrtyas or satvahanas during the First Century A.D. During the fourth century A.D. Kandhar was the capital of the King Sogadev and at Nanded was ruled by the king Nanddeva of the Chalukya Dynasty. That the Rashtrakutas were ruling at Kandhar is established by the inscription at Krishnadev alias Khandardev found at Khandar. Another inscription at Ardhapur shows that some dynasty of the Rashtrakutas was also ruling over Degloor. Hottal, a place in Nanded District was the capital of the Chalukyas, Kakatiyas followed by the Yadava's of Devgiri were the last Hindu dynasties to have ruled in this part. During the very first invasion by the Muslims
this territory subjected to them and after a few years it became a part of the fief of Malik kafur, the general of Alauddin Khilji.

With the advent of the Bahamanis, the southern country or the Deccan was divided into four parts or the subhas and Nanded was included in the Subha of Telangana. The famous Vazir or the Prime Minister of the Bahamanis Mahmud Gavan divided the Kingdom into subhas with Nanded forming part of Mahur Balaghat. Resided at Nanded and Kandhar for many days and the Yazirabad part of Nanded town was established by him. Nanded was the capital of the district of Telangana. When Aurangzeb was appointed the Subhedar of the Deccan. Bidar was the Headquarters of the Subha and named as Ahmedabad. The Subha of Bidar was divided into six sarkars and 79 mahals and Nanded was one of the Sarkars of that subha. In 1708, the year following the death of Aurangzeb, Guru Gobind Singh the tenth spiritual leader of the Sikhs came over to Nanded, his permanent abode. He proclaimed himself the last living Guru and established the Guru Granth Sahib as the eternal Guru of the Sikhs. This elevates the reverence of Granth to that of a living Guru. A monument has been constructed at place where he breathed his last. Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s endowment saw the construction of a beautiful Gurudwara at Nanded around 1835 AD. The Gurudwara features an imposing golden dome with intricate carvings and a breathtakingly beautiful artwork. It is known as Shri Huzur Abchalnagar Sachkhand Gurudwara.

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

3.14 Geography:
- Area of Nanded is 1006.81 km²
- Longitude 77.7 to 78.15 East
- Latitude is 18.15 to 19.55 North
- Borders: The state of Andhra Pradesh lies to the east and Karnataka state to the south.

3.15 Demography:

Nanded is a typical mid-sized city in Maharashtra. However due in part to its location and history, it is more diverse than its peers. Majority of the people 50% speak Marathi. About 25% of its population is Muslim and speaks a Deccan version of urdu. Another 25% is punjabi/Hindi speaking Sikha. Also there is substantial amount of Telugu speakers.

Nanded is home to various communities migrated from all over India. Most of the businesses are run by Marwari (Rajasthani) community. In addition it has Gujrati (Hindu and Bohra-Muslim), sindhi, punjabi, Tamil, Kannada and south Indian Christian
minorities. As a result of this microcosm, Nandedities tend to speak a peculiar version of Marathi/Hyderabadi influenced version of Urdu on street in addition to its main language Marathi.

Nanded has several educational institutes (Engineering, Medicine, pharmacy, Law, Commerce, Arts and science). Thus it has a significant student population. This population gives Nanded’s social scene another dimension. Nanded has three decent daily newspapers among them Marathi daily, Prajawani, is the most circulated daily in Nanded and adjacent cities such as Hingoli and Parbhani. Nanded has its weekly newspaper Weekly Marathi Swarajya in Marathi Language.

3.16 Culture and Economy:

Nanded with an agro based economy is one of the largest districts in the region of Marathwada. The city has strong potential to become a major religious destination. It has a high literacy rate and good income statistics with its impetus on education sector. The city boasts of the growing services sector industry with banks, IT, ITES and telecom companies. The population is a mix of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.

The city population is becoming more aware of the lack of infrastructure and there is a concerted effort to bring it up with government-private partnership. The plans are already afoot to develop the New Nanded, a mini township with all the modern amenities.
3.17 Occupational Structure:

The city population is predominantly engaged in tertiary activities of trade and commerce. The city is the hub for trading the variety of crop produce from fertile villages of the district. The Mandi of Nanded is the largest in the region transporting produce to all parts of India. The choice trade of Sikhs, truck driving employs more than ten percent of city population.

3.18 Festivals:

The people of Nanded celebrate most of the Indian festivals. The population predominantly Sikh, all festivals associated with Sikh Gurus are celebrated with pomp and splendor. The festival season starts in January with Maghi, Lohri, Basant Panchmi and continues through the year with the birthday celebrations of the ten gurus, ending with the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh in December. The year 2008 is already earmarked for a grand tercentenary Gurta-Gaddi celebrations commemorating the three hundred years of the Khalsa Panth.

3.19 Natural Wealth:

Nanded is rich in forest wealth with thick jungles in Hadgaon, Bhokar and Kinwat areas of the district. The teak, bamboo and Tendu trees are the driving force for agro industries. Tendu leaves are used in Bidi making and teak, bamboo for furniture industry. The hardworking Sikh carpenters are producing the best teak furniture in the Marathwada region.
3.20 Crops:

Nanded has a vast irrigation network developed on River Godavari and other rivers. Most of the cash crops like rice, wheat, cotton, lentils are grown in the area. The good irrigation network allows sugarcane and banana in most of the low lying areas. The alphonso mangoes add to the exports from the area. There are a number of fruit orchards producing oranges, guavas, sweet lime and lemons. The Nanded district is a haven for the farming community.

2.21 Medical and Health Facilities:

The city, with all the natural wealth, lacks in health sector. The private doctors and nursing homes are exploiting the people with exorbitant fees. The Sikhs have a fascination for the male child. The ultrasound clinics and quacks have mushroomed in the city conducting unsafe abortions of the female fetus. The city area has the lowest girl child ratio in the region. The government has planned to setup large hospitals keeping in view the 2008 celebrations.

The development in the city has left South Nanded untouched. The area has now been demarcated and approved for development. But the progress is relatively slow because of poor infrastructure and poor connectivity between North and South Nanded. Various Gurudwaras with the help of rich NRI Sikhs have commenced large projects. Hopefully in couple of years Nanded will be a major metropolis of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra.
3.22 Educational Background:

Nanded is a notable education center of Marathwada with reputable educational institutions. The city has Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, two engineering colleges, a medical college and other degree colleges. These institutions are catering to multi-discipline studies; medicine, law, engineering, management studies, agriculture sciences and even Ayurvedic medicine. The students from nearby cities prefer the well-established educational institutions of Nanded.

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, the University, named after one of the great scholar Ramanand Teerth was founded in the year 1994. Today it has attained the status of State University with more than 150 colleges affiliated to it. The University has more than a dozen faculties and the campus is spread over five hundred acres of land on the fringes of the city of Nanded. It has more than thousand students and 100 teaching staff on the campus itself. The campus has all the modern facilities for its students including a well-developed sports complex.

Government Medical College was setup in 1988 with an intake capacity of fifty students per year. The college is the most sought after in the region. It has a fully developed cancer research facility also.

Nanded has a Government Ayurvedic college for teaching the ancient Hindu science of herbal medicine and the art of Yoga. The other colleges with humanities, science/ commerce and other generic graduate programs are Peoples College and Science College.
Nanded. Sharada Bhavan Education Society and Pratibha Niketan College have programs for education and empowerment of rural women. Many NGOs are working for imparting basic literacy to the rural women in the Marathwada region.

Apart from the higher education, the city deserves a mention for a large number of primary and secondary education facilities. Nanded district has more than one hundred primary schools, 90 upper primary and 70 secondary / higher secondary schools. It is not a mean figure for a city of less than half a million people. The fabulous education infrastructure has immensely contributed to the city's average literacy rate of 81 percent with the female literacy rate of 73 percent the city occupies the high position in the state.

3.23 Attractions in Nanded:

The city of Nanded is a prominent Sikh pilgrimage destination. The Sachkhand Gurudwara is the major attraction of the city. Sikhs from all walks of life and all corners of the world visit the Gurudwara especially during December each year when the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh is celebrated with unbelievable splendor. It has been earmarked as the 'Holy City' by the State Government and developmental activities have been planned for improving the infrastructure in the city.

There are other tourist attractions in the city; the temple of Renuka Mata (Mahur), a series of Gurudwaras linked to the Tenth Guru of Sikhs and a Muslim place of worship Masjid of Biloli. The district has some old relics like the Fort of Kandhar and Nanded Fort.
The nature has also added a few places like the Waterfalls of Unkeshwar and the man-made Vishnupuri lift irrigation project or dam.

The Sachkand Gurudwara, one the five Takhats, houses the holy book Sri Guru Granth Sahib consecrated by the tenth Guru of Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh is at Nanded. The place is visited by more than a million pilgrims and tourists each year. There are eight other beautifully constructed Gurudwaras located along the river in the town connected with the life of the Tenth Guru.

Masjid of Biloli, one of the Muslim places of worship was constructed in the late 17th century by Sarfaraz Khan, a Sipnasalar of the Mughals. The Masjid is famous as the Nawab Sarfaraz Masjid in Biloli Taluka.

Shrikshetra Mahurgadh an Hindu pilgrimage center and Shaktipeetha is a temple atop a hill just a mile from the town. The beautiful temple in the lap of nature was constructed by the Yadava Rulers in 11th century.

Unkeshvar, the village with hot water springs is located on the banks of Penganga River. The natural springs are believed to possess miracle skin rejuvenating chemicals.

Kandhar Fort is now a dilapidated structure constructed by the King of Malkhed. However the elaborate security design of the architecture with a ditch on its periphery and the Moghul style construction are remarkable.

Nanded Fort, just about two miles from the town railway station has beautifully landscaped gardens and fountains. The
noteworthy aspect is the inherent security provided by River Godavari from three sides. The Fort is now in ruins.

The Malegaon village is an hour of drive from the town. A big animal fair is organized here in December where millions of live stock is traded in a short ten day period. You can also see the glory of Chalukyan art and architecture in the Siddeshwara Temple of Hottal.

Apart from the places of tourist interest the city has a mystic charm about it. The narrow winding and tightly knit street design lends it the character of a dense building with elongated courtyards. The aesthetically constructed traditional dwellings, temples and Gurudwaras have an uncanny appeal and engage you into a visual dialogue. The city is probably like a man of experience and wisdom waiting to be noticed.

Despite being the home to a number of institutes of higher learning; very little industrial activity goes on in the city. Only a few small and medium scale industries are located here, serving the local needs (foundries, rice mills, construction Farm machinery manufacturing). As a result of this disparity Nanded's chief export is its human capital. Every year hundreds of Technology and Professional graduates leave Nanded to seek better opportunities in cities like Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Hyderabad and some even farther abroad. Nanded has had very influential politicians for the past forty years. They have held the posts of the Cabinet Ministers in the Indian Federal government and many important portfolios in the
State Assembly (including the chief minister) but that influence has helped this city very little.

Nanded city's MIDC having number of solvent plants in which DOC is produced and some of these solvent plants exports it to some foreign companies. These solvent plants also play a vital role in economy of Nanded. Nanded district also has more importance in the agricultural sector due to the large production of bananas. In Nanded Banana research centre is located. Nanded also seems to have lacked any entrepreneurial visionaries that would have utilized this educated labor pool and turned it in a center of Industrial and commercial activity.

Tata Chemical in support with the Pune based ethanol maker Praj Industries is setting up a state of the art ethanol plant at the Krushnoor MIDC near Nanded. The plant was operational by the Jan. 2010. Parsvnath SEZ (PSL), a subsidiary of Parsvnath Developers, is developing a pharmaceutical specialeconomic zone (SEZ) at Nanded by way of a special purpose vehicle in a joint venture (Jv) with Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) over 370 acres (1.5 to 2 km) in the Krushnoor Industrial Area of Nanded. PSL will hold 74% stake in the JV with MIDC holding the balance 26%. This SEZ will provide world class infrastructure to revive the interest amongst many players from the pharmaceutical sector and will serve as a big boon for the Nanded's economic growth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Nanded</th>
<th>Maharashtra State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) Geographical situation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) North Latitude</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>18.15 to 19.55</td>
<td>16.4 to 22.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) East Longitude</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>77.7 to 78.18</td>
<td>72.6 to 80.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B) Climate and Rainfall</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Minimum Temp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Maximum Temp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>46.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Average Rainfall</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>1035.16</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C) Government Officers (1995-96)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Takulas</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Panchayat Samiti</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>3) Integrated Development Project Blocks</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>4) Urban-semi Urban Center</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Villages (total)</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>43025</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2613</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habited</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>40412</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) Geographical Area</td>
<td>Sq.m.</td>
<td>105528</td>
<td>307713</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D) Industries (1997-end)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Registered</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Working Registered Industries</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>29535</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Co-op. Sugar Factories</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Production of Sugar in Sugar factories</td>
<td>00MT</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6385</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Total Spinning Mills</td>
<td>No.</td>
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