Chapter 3
Profile of Maharashtra vis-à-vis Nashik

3.1 Economic Profile of Maharashtra -

In India, as per the comparison of population and geographical area is (3.08 Lakh sq. kms). Maharashtra is the second largest state. The State has a population of around 11 Crore (Census 2011) which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India. The State is highly urbanized with 45 per cent people residing in urban areas.

The State has 35 districts which are divided into six revenue division’s viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur for administrative purposes. The State has a long Tradition of having statutory bodies for planning at the district. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 33 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,906 Gram Panchayat. The urban areas are governed through 23 Municipal Corporations, 221 Municipal Councils, 5 Nagar Panchayat and 7 Cantonment Boards. Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, houses the headquarters of most of the major corporate & financial institutions. India’s main stock exchanges & capital market and commodity exchanges are located in Mumbai.

About the gross state domestic product (GSDP) at current prices for 2010-11 is estimated at 10, 68,327 Crore and contributes about 14.9 per cent of the GDP. The GSDP has been growing at a rapid pace over the last few years. Presently industrial and services sector both together contribute about 87 per cent of the State’s domestic product. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes 13 per cent to the State’s income. The State has 226.1 Lakh hectares of land under cultivation and area under forest is 52.1 Lakh hectares. Number of irrigation projects is being implemented to improve irrigation.

About industrial development, the Maharashtra state plays a crucial role. The State is pioneer in Small Scale Industries. The State continues to attract industrial investments from both, domestic as well as foreign Institutions. It has become a leading automobile production hub and a major IT growth centre. It boasts of the largest number
of special export promotion zones. Economic planning in Maharashtra has also made a
development of industries.2

After discussing economic profile of Maharashtra, this Chapter also deals with
various dimensions of Nashik, which is presented under the following headings-

- Industrial background
- Geographical location,
- Industrial economy,
- Transportation and infrastructure
- Contribution of Industries in development of Nashik

These points are discussed in detail below:

3.2 Industrial Background of Nashik:

3.2.1 Profile of Nashik City–

Introduction- Nashik is one of the most important cities of Northern
Maharashtra. Nashik, in Maharashtra, is situated, at a distance of 200 km from Mumbai
(Bombay) as well as from Pune. This city is the third largest Industrial City, in
Maharashtra, because it increases the growth of export of quality products, out of
Maharashtra. Many Public and Private Organizations, such as India Security Press, HAL,
CEAT, Bosch, Crompton Greaves, Glaxo, ABB and Mahindra and Mahindra have
contributed to the industrial growth of Nashik. The city has become the centre of
attraction, of the tourists, because of its beautiful surroundings, and cool and pleasant
climate. Nashik has a personality of its own, due to its mythological, historical, social and
cultural importance. The city, vibrant and active, on the industrial, political, social and
cultural fronts, has influenced the lives of many a great personalities. There are several
co-operative industrial estates located in and around Nashik, Sinner, Malegaon, Manmad,
Yeola, PimpalgaonBaswant, Kalwan, Igatpuri, Chandwad and Nandgaon. There are
many, well planned flatted estates, at Satpur and Ambad, wherein small and tiny
enterprises are functioning.
The industrial expansion of the district has spread along the Mumbai-Agra road, (NH3) between Nashik and Igatpuri, where many large and medium scale industries, have come up. Agriculture is the main occupation, for majority population of Nashik district. The main produce is Grapes and onion. Maharashtra is one of the largest Producers of grapes, where Nashik along with single district leads the race.3

3.2.2 History of Nashik—

Nashik has a personality of its own, due to its mythological, historical, social and cultural importance. The city is situated, on the banks of the Godavari River, making it one of the holiest places for Hindus all over the world. Nashik has a rich historical past. As mythology has it, Lord Rama, the King of Ayodhya, made Nashik his abode during his 14 years in exile. It was here, that Lord Laxman, cut off the nose of “Shurpanakha” and thus this city was named as “Nasik”.

In Kritayuga, Nashik was ‘Trikantak’, ‘Janasthana’ in Dwaparyuga and later in Kaliyuga it became ‘Navashikh’ or ‘Nashik’. Renowned poets like Valmiki, Kalidas and Bhavabhooti, have paid rich tributes to this place. Nashik, in 150 BC. From 1487 A.D., this province came under the rule of the Mughals and was known as ‘Gulshanabad’. It was also the home of Emperor Akbar, who has written at length, about Nashik in ‘Ein-e-Akbari’. It was also known as the ‘Land of the Brave’, during the regime of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja.
In the recent past, the Moghals were fascinated by the beauty of the city, and renamed it as “Gulshanabad”, meaning the city of gardens. Beautiful fresh flowers were sent to Aurangzeb, from Gulshanabad i.e. Nashik. It was during the rule of the Peshwas, that the place was finally renamed Nashik. It was during the British rule, in April 1818, when Nashik once again regained its importance. The British fell in love with the beauty of the city, and concentrated on the development of the city. The Golf course, developed by the British, was one of the largest in Asia. Nashik is surrounded by nine hills, namely: Durga, Ganesh, Chitraghanta, Pandav, Dinger Ali, Mhasarul, Jogwada, Pathanpura and Konkani. The surrounding hills and lakes, only add to the beauty of this city.

3.2.3 History of Industrial Nashik-(NIMA Directory 2007-pp.)

Industries providing a lot of employment opportunities contributed to the development of Nashik. For about 300 years, Nashik has been well-known for Utensils Industry. Nashik is famous for handmade Copper, Brass, Aluminium and Silver utensils. Also the other traditional activities are operated in Nashik like Calico printing and Blanket weaving.”PaithaniSaree” of Yeola Tehsil has brought fame not only to Nashik but also to the Maharashtra State. Malegaon is a major power loom hub, of Maharashtra. Bidi manufacturing facility, was established in year 1900, in Sinner, and provides a livelihood to almost 20,000 employees today. Main features, of History of Industrial Nashik, of Public or Government Organizations, are as follows-

1. Government and Semi Government Artillery Centre- The first Government artillery Centre is Deolali Camp, which is at 16-km drive from Nashik City and 5-km drive from the Nashik road railway station. It was established by the British in the year 1861.

2. Nashik district, has a loco sheds at Igatpuri, and a junction at Manmad. Indian Railway’s Institute of Electrical Engineering, (IRIEEN) at Nashik, imparts training to probationers of Indian Railway Services, and Electrical Engineers. Training courses for Electrical Engineers, and Indian Railways, are also conducted here.
3. ISP-(Indian Security Press) it was established in Nashik in 1928, for printing government stationery. Also CNP (Currency Note Press) was established at a later date, for printing currency notes. India’s finance minister took a lead, for this establishment with 11000 employees.

4. At National Level, many Institutes are established. Such as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Institute, of Rural Technology and Management, Tryambak VidyaMandir, under Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, is on a Trambakeshwar road. The main purpose of this institution is to develop self employment, and entrepreneurship, in rural areas.

3.2.4 Private Sector Industries-

The 1st foundry in Nashik was established in 1933 and 1st soap factory in 1936 and the 1st cement tile factory in 1943. In 1962, When Government of Maharashtra announced Industry Policy; it was then, the real beginning of the Industrialization of Modern Nashik. Also the HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd) was established in 1964. After that came the Satpur M.I.D.C. It was declared as an Industrial area. The first Industries, in Satpur Industrial area, were commissioned during 1965-66. The SICOM was also established in 1967. After the saturation of Satpur Industrial Area (635 hectares), Industrial Areas at Ambad (515 hectares) and Sinner (510 hectares) were established. Other MIDC areas in the district include, Malegaon (Sinner), Dindori, Vinchur (Wine Park), Peth and Surgana. Many Co-operative Industrial Estates were established in Nashik. For example-(NICE) Nashik Industrial Co-operative Estate,(STICE) Sinner, Manmad, Malegaon, Yeola, Pimpalgaon, Kalvan, Igatpuri, Chandwad and Nandgaon.

Geographic location of Nashik attracts tourists not only Indian but also foreigners. This geographical location is described below.
3.3 Geographical Location-

Nashik is located in northern Maharashtra, at 600m (1968 ft), from the mean sea level. The river Godavari originates from Trambakeshwar (24 km from Nashik), and flows through various parts of the city. The river forms the northern boundary of the city in some areas, and then flows through the old residential settlement, in the city. Nashik lies on western edge of the Deccan Plateau, which is a volcanic formation. The soil here is primarily black, which is favorable for agriculture. Trambakeshwar is about 30 kilometers from the city, from where river Godavari originates. The total land area of the city (Municipal Limits), is about 259.13 km, which makes it the third largest urban area of Maharashtra, after Mumbai Metropolitan Region, and the Pune and Pimpri- Chinchwad Urban Region (together as second).

3.3.1 Climate- The city has a semi-arid climate, with hot summers from March to mid-June, Monsoon from June to September, and mild, dry winters from November to February. Occasional cold waves can dip temperatures. However, increase in temperature, and decrease in rainfall, is noticed in recent years due to industrialization and hasty deforestation. The city is however, a better city to live in, as it is one of the least polluted cities in Maharashtra.

3.3.2 Demographic Features According to the Census of India, 2011, Nashik had a population of 1,480,769. Males constitute 54 per cent of the population, and females 46 per cent. Nashik had an average literacy rate, of 74 per cent, higher than the national average of 64 per cent; male literacy was 80 per cent, and female literacy was 66 per cent. In Nashik, 14 per cent of the population is under 6 years of age. In the same year (census year 2011) the Nashik Urban Agglomeration, had a population of 1,152,326 and thus, it was the fourth largest urban area of Maharashtra State after Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur. The projected population of Nashik urban agglomeration, (which includes abutting urban areas like Deolali) as on 11 November 2012 is 1,562,769.

3.3.3 Environment- The Nashik Municipal Corporation has started a Solid Waste Management Project. In the entire Nashik Municipal Corporation area, about 225 MT of
solid waste is generated, per day. In Nashik region, there are 41 local bodies. Municipal body of the city arranges solid waste collection, treatment, and disposal facility, at Nashik. It includes, composting and scientific landfilling which is in operation. Malegaon Municipal Corporation council has also set up for vermin composting from municipal solid waste. For environment awareness, various awareness programmes are carried out in the form of public rally, display of hoardings in the city, distribution of environmental stickers, posters, banners, exhibition, tree plantation, essay competition, etc. Also MERI organizes, a “JalJagruti” programme (Godavari Abhiyan) in Nashik.

**3.3.4 Heritage Resources**

Nashik is a famous religious centre, of ancient India. It is situated, on the banks of the Holy River Godavari. It is believed, that Lord Rama resided over here, during his period of exile. Due to the importance of river Godavari, the religious culture has been developed, since historical era. The old city is developed, during Maratha Emperor and Peshwas. Many structures, temples, bathing Ghats, big residential buildings called ‘Wadas’, were constructed during this period. All these structures and buildings are of great importance for their architectural and archaeological value.

Following is the list of the ancient / historical monument sites, and Wadas, in Nashik Municipal Corporation limit, which are included in the Heritage List:

Various temples were built by the rulers, each having a part in the rituals and myth:

*Source:* [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
1. Sinhasta Godavari Temple
2. Ganga Godavari Temple
3. Godavari Mandir
4. Kapaleshwar Mandir
5. Saptashrungi temple
6. Naroshankar Mandir
7. Kalaram Mandir:
8. Dutondya Maruti
9. Bhakti Dham
10. Tapovan
11. Golden Buddha Smarak
12. Trambakeshwar
13. Anjner Maruti Temple
14. Veer Sawarkar Smarak - Bhagur
15. Renuka Temple
16. Dadasaheb Phalake Smarak

The development permissions, for such heritage buildings are very carefully handled by Nashik Municipal Corporation and it is seen that the buildings, temples, Ghats of historical importance having heritage value, are protected and conserved. The renewal of areas, around the heritage site would be within the ambit of the corporation, to further enhance the value of these sites, and promote tourism.

3.3.5 Tourism - Tourism has been a traditionally associated with the city. Visitors come to city on auspicious days, in large numbers, to have a dip in the river Godavari. Godavari is known as a holy river. People assemble in great numbers at Nashik, every 12 years. This fair is known as Kumbhmela. The last Kumbhmela was held in the year 2003, when about five million people visited Nashik. In normal years, tourists visit to perform certain religious rites on the banks of Godavari, and at the numerous temples. Beautiful old temple of Shiva at Trambakeshwar, Kala Ram at Nashik and Devi (Goddess) temple, in the hills of Saptashrungi, attract a large number of devotees. Modern temple complexes, like Mukti Dham and Church at Nashik road, have become new attractions for tourists. Sai Baba temple at Shirdi, in neighboring district, attracts people of all faiths. Gargoti, Nashik’s famous crystal and minerals museum, is 26 kms from Nashik, in the Sinner Industrial Estate. This is also a good place for tourists. Nandur Madhmeshwar (Bird Sanctuary), is located in Niphad Tehsil of Nashik district in Western Maharashtra. Saputara is a famous hill station which is on the Gujarat-Maharashtra border, and an attraction for tourists.

Industrial economy which plays a crucial role in the development of Nashik city is discussed below in detail.
3.4 Industrial Economy of Nashik-

At present, Nashik is popular as the 4th, fastest growing city, in India, and 16th, in the world, and recognized, as a tier-1 metro. As per the report of 2011 Census, the City’s population is, more than 2.6 Million. It is developed in the field of agriculture, as a producer of onion, grapes and Strawberry. There are many companies in Satpur and Ambad MIDC area, which are leading industries, not only in India, but also out of India. Such as Mahindra and Mahindra, BOSCH. Some companies are leading successfully as the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) such as VIP, Samsonite, CEAT etc. They have their plants here, and have spawned a huge network of auto component suppliers, and engineering ancillary services. In Pharmaceutical sector, some companies are leading successfully, such as GlaxoSmithKline, Glen mark Ltd., Mylan Laboratories Ltd etc.

In winery sector, Nashik is leading successfully with brands such “Sula”. Wine industry and agriculture field, is trying to export their product, and specially rose. In Nashik City, there is a thermal power plant, which is located in Eklahare. We have also India Security Press in Nashik Road. There are five main “Industrial Zones” in the Nashik area, the area of Satpur, Ambad, Sinner, Igatpuri, and Dindori. Nashik has a number of Sugar Mills. It is also chief exporter of red onions and pomegranates. In Nashik City, various types of malls have come up where all types of goods are available to
customers as like Big Bazaar, City Centre Mall, Pinnacle Mall, and Shradha Mall etc. We have big Multiplexes like Cinemax, Fame, and Big Cinemas in the city.\textsuperscript{10}

\textbf{3.4.1 Agriculture-}

\textsuperscript{11}Nashik has the highest arable land-size ratio, and has different agro climatic regions, making it possible to produce, numerous varieties of fruit and vegetables around the year. Grapes are amongst the most commercially important crops, with around 1 Lakh hectares of cultivated area, with an annual production of 20 Lakh metric tons. Nashik wine has made its mark worldwide. Nashik produces, 75 percent of India’s grape and wine. Nashik leads, in production and export of grapes, with approximately 75000 hectares, under cultivation and 1.5 m MT’s of grapes.

Every week, more than 50,000 tourists visit Nashik, for pilgrimage, and now they are also visiting wineries. Nashik as the wine capital has a very good potential in wine(Agro) tourism.

A host of new wineries have come up in Maharashtra, in the last two years, following the futuristic Grape Processing Industrial Policy of the State Government, announced in 2001. Grape farmers own most of the new Wineries. They have invested anything from Rs. 50 Lakh to Rs. 5 Crores (from Rs. 5 million to Rs. 50 million) to set up their units, and some of the wines are of very good quality.
Roses from Nashik are exported to Middle East. Floriculture projects, have emerged, where the exotic varieties, popular in European markets, are grown. Nashik is also taking advantage, of the growing local demand, for flowers. There are many such farms, small and medium in size, within the city limits of Nashik. Farms and Farmhouses within city limits, and the surrounding areas, make Nashik a unique city.  

### 3.4.2 Administration of Nashik-

Nashik district has 17 towns and 1818 villages, Nashik(119), Peith(172), Dindori (143), Surgana(176), Kalwan(173), Baglan(168), Malegaon(150), Chandwad(111), Nandgaon(88), Yeola (122), Niphad (134), Sinnar (130) and Igatpuri (132) Tahsils(blocks). For administrative purpose, the district is divided into three subdivisions of Nashik, Niphad and Malegaon and 15 Tahsils/blocks.

The District Collector along with the District Judge, Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive Officer of Zillah Parishad and other senior Officers of the State Government, looks after the development, and regulatory functions, in the district. At the block or Tahsillevel, Tahsildar, Block Development Officer, Judicial Magistrate, Deputy Engineers and other Officers, look after their respective departments for developments and regulatory functions.

With a view to promote, development of democratic institutions, and to secure, greater measure of participation, by the people in the development plans, and local and governmental affairs, by decentralization of powers and functions. Zillah Parishad and Panchayat Samitis (CD Blocks) have been established in the district of Maharashtra, in the year 1962 under the Maharashtra Zillah Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1962. MIDC. is also an essential part of the administration in Industrial Nashik.

MIDC is a master planner of industrial Nashik. MIDC area is 1,30,000 acres of land, and it has developed 225 industrial complexes, within the state of Maharashtra. The main sectors involved in MIDCs are, Engineering, IT fields, Wine, Silver, Gems Jewellery, Textile, Leather, Chemical, Electronics, Food Processing, etc. The main objectives of MIDC are, to set up industrial areas, for planned and
systematic development of industries, and to function as a special planning Authority, for such development.  

3.4.3. Institutions

Various Institutions of National, and State Importance, are located in the city of Nashik. A few of them are:

1) Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University  
2) Maharashtra Police Academy  
3) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences  
4) India Security Press (ISP)  
5) Currency Note Press (CNP)  
6) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited  
7) Thermal Power Station, Eklahare  
8) Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute (MERI)  
9) Government Polytechnic Nashik  
10) Brahma Valley Polytechnic  
11) K.K.Wagh Institute of Engg. Education & Research  
13) Sir Visvesvaraya Memorial Engineering College

Transportation and infrastructure is an essential part of any region. Information about the transportation and infrastructure of Nashik is below.

3.5  Transportation and Infrastructure

1. Roads- Roads play a key role, in the development of any region. Two main types of roads in Nashik District are Pacca or Kaccharoads. Nashik is well linked, with National Highway Number 3; Mumbai- Agra and National Highway Number 50, Surat Bangalore. These two major highways meet each other in Nashik city. The city is well connected with other states, and cities, by numerous state highways.

Specially Mumbai-Agra highway(NH3), Surat-Nashik-Pune- Bangalore highway(NH50), and a number of local roads, maintained by the state government and Zilla Parishad provide a good opportunity to other states, for transporting goods and
services. The two flyovers of the city one over the NH 50 in Nashik road, and the other on Mumbai-Agra NH-3 road, have helped reduce the traffic congestion in the area in peak hours.

The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation and private bus operator’s offer regular bus services to various villages, towns and cities around Nashik. Taxi and cab services, are also easily available in the city. These play a key role in the growth of Industrial area. We have national highways of 13903 kms, State highways of 236 kms, District roads for 1728 kms, Villages connected by roads are 1266 no, and Total Railway tracks are 287 kms.

2. Railways- Nashik Road Railway Station is about 8 km, from the city centre. Commuters can reach Nashik easily from major cities in the state, and country. Daily Intercity, Superfast Express Trains connect Mumbai and Pune with Nashik.

3. Airways- There are two airports in Nashik. Gandhi nagar airport was a public airport, serving the city of Nashik, and it has been closed, and all the operations have been transferred, to the Ozar Airport. It is a defence airport, with no commercial flight authorization.  

4. Electricity in Nashik City

At the end of the year 31 Mar. 2010, the electrification of 100 percent cities, and rural areas, was completed. In 2009-10, 2070.945 kW. Hour’s electricity was utilized. Of this electricity, 17.51 percent is utilized for business and industries, and 26.19 percent electricity was utilized, for domestic purpose, and 38.83 percent electricity, was used for agriculture purpose.

5. Development Plan-

A Development plan was prepared, for Nashik City in the year 1993. The land use, as given in the development plan, has been indicative of the fact, that a large increase in the population will be accommodated in the DP area. The total Development Area in 1985 was about 27 per cent of the total area, with large areas under Agriculture (52.99 per cent), and vacant land (14.25 per cent). In future, Developed Area is expected to increase
to 52.84 per cent, keeping 43.61 per cent for no Development zones, and 3.56 per cent for water bodies.

6. Urban Planning For Nashik City

Maharashtra state is considered to be the most advanced state, in the sphere of Urban and Regional Planning. Under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966, it provides, for three tier system, of Urban and Regional Planning. It includes Regional Plans (Intermediate or regional level), development plan (city/town level) and town planning schemes (micro level detail plan based or land pooling technique) for selected local areas. Thus, there is a statutory Regional Plan for Nashik Region, which is presently under revision for the entire Nashik District. This has been declared as a region, a sanctioned Development Plan of Nashik, and two micro level TP schemes, within Nashik City limits, contributing to the planned Development of Nashik.

The Development plan for Nashik City, under the provisions of M.R. & T. P. Act 1966, was sanctioned by the State Govt. in 1995, and will be due for revision, by 2015. This Development Plan was prepared for Nashik City in 1988, and was based on physical and socio-economic surveys, through which, population of Nashik City was projected to be, 8.75 Lakh for 1995, and 13.00 Lakh for 2005, which almost conform to census population, and the present demographic realities. The plan proposed, land use zoning of various users, an optimum hierarchy, of Traffic and Transportation Network, and basic social amenities, for each neighbourhood unit, and the hierarchy of city and intermediate level of amenities. The plan also incorporates development regulations, with an objective to bring about guided urban development, through private section participation. For which a certain criterion in terms of permissible floor space index, marginal distance for various heights of buildings is prescribed. Also, for the first time concepts of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) and Accommodation Reservation (AR) is introduced.16
7. Education and Health Facilities in Nashik

Education is also essential service to make a progress of not only of an individual but also of the city as a whole. Education facility of Nashik at school level, higher education level or technical education level has witnessed a major change and it has embarked upon its journey in its new role. In 2011-12, total primary schools were 4,893 of them, 71 schools were specially for girls. The strength of the total students was 8.90 Lakh and between of them 46.48 percent was girls. The strength of the high schools and higher level schools were 1,155 and general educational colleges are 44. Out of, the proportion of Schedule cast was 1.43 Lakh and 3.51 Lakh students were scheduled community. Also the strength of minority students was 1.67 Lakh. Out of total colleges and schools, during the year in 2011-12, 15.36 Lakh students have been educated.

The progress of the Marathi and English medium schools and Colleges at various levels are as follows-

1) **School Education**-

In Nashik City, there are 5 well-known schools of Marathi medium, 6 schools of SSC or State board, 04 schools are C.B.S.C. board and 10 schools are I.C.S.C. board. Also there is a one Military School which is recognized as Bhonsala Military School. It is a Residential School and it is the only school which provides education in Hindi and English Medium in Nashik. Bhonsala Military School also provides for short term (5 weeks) military course to Boys and Girls during the summer and winter season.

2) **College Education**-

Nashik has provides the opportunities in many fields of education such as business, administration, journalism, engineering, IT management, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, hotel management, dentist, nursing, wine making and catering technology. In Nashik, there are 10 well-established or upcoming colleges. 12 prominent colleges in Nashik. 12 well-known Engineering colleges. Hotel management colleges are 2. Medical Colleges are 5 and MBA colleges are 7 and 2 dentist colleges. And 3 polytechnic colleges in Nashik. 17
Health Facilities in Nashik

Nashik is the 16th fastest growing city in the world and the Medical profession is also not lagging behind in providing Health care to the masses. In Nashik City, there are 40 hospitals, 28 clinics; Zillah Parish ad’s 103 primary health’s Centre and 577 branches of them are working very well. In Nashik City, about 20 Lakh people are living so that there are 2000 family physicians, 4000 beds to cater to the private class and about 1000 beds in govt. hospitals The total number of doctors or physician is 570 and 1,777 nurses The Nashik branch of IMA (Indian Medical Association) looks after Pediatric hospital, a charitable OPD, a sanatorium where poor patients suffering from Tuberculosis and HIV are admitted at nominal costs and medicines provided. The Red-cross is also the famous Government health institution in Nashik which provides good opportunities to people for treatment in less expenditure especially for a little child.18

There are various large scale industries in Nashik. Their contribution in development of Nashik will be as under.

3.6 Contribution of Industries in development of Nashik

Presently, industries in Nashik are in a better condition and industrialists are eager to set up base in the city. Due to the climate and required environment, industries like to develop their business in this city. There is demand for additional land from existing industries and also industries willing to move to Nashik. The city has better infrastructural facilities for transportation; Nashik has adequate rail and road connectivity. The Nashik-Mumbai highway is now four-lane, while widening work is also in progress on the Nashik-Pune highway. It has been completed in Pune district, while it is in progress in Ahmednagar and Nashik districts.

Public Sector has been made a better growth in Nashik City. The best example is the HAL plant which is an aircraft manufacturing plant located 10 miles (16km) from Nashik. These plants facilitate the employment opportunities to 7000 people. The next best example of public sector’s progress is the Indian Security Press which is located in Nashik Road. The main function of this press is to print the government stamp papers.
Private Sector has been also made a development of industrial growth in Nashik City. Many major companies, such as Bosch India, Mahindra and Mahindra, Samsonite, Atlas Copco, Perfect Circle, ABB, Crompton Greaves, GlaxoSmithKline, Garware, Excello India, Kirloskar, Coco Cola, EATON, Siemens, TDK Epcos, Jyoti Structure, Glenmark. In agriculture sector, industries also have been made a growth. At present the total wine production in India is about 15 million liters from 55 wineries. Nashik valley produces more than 80 percent of requirement from 32 wineries. Nashik also has many world class wine industries. Nashik is the fastest growing wine market and wine producing region in the world. So Nashik is known as 'Wine Capital of India'. In Ambad MIDC have established a engineering cluster before three years. The expenditure of this cluster is about in 67 Crore. In few years, MIDC also plan to establish an electrical cluster which will assists to small and medium industries for potential growth through providing necessary latest technology, talent human resource, latest machinery. In Satpur and Ambad MIDC areas, already many large electrical companies are making fast growth. Such as Crompton Greaves, ABB, Cemens, Snider, Epcos, CG Lucy. All SME depends upon these large companies. In Nashik City, DIC (District Industries Centre) operates and maintains the records of the industries and assists to provide self-employment scheme. In 2011, it provides the 166 self-employment opportunities to young people under this scheme.

There are many more big industries in Nashik. It is also emerging as a Business process outsourcing (BPO/IT) destination and is in list of the selected Tier II cities for BPO/IT companies. In present scenario, Vascon IT Park is a good IT Park in Nashik. Another under construction at Ambad named Anand Mahindra IT Park. ESDS Software Ltd, GloStream and Hostgator India, Application Nexus, WNS, Winjit Technologies, I-Tech System, Netwin, Cognifront, Datamatics, etc. are few of the IT Companies in Nashik. India Bulls is setting up a Multipurpose SEZ at Sinner near Nashik named Neocity SEZ over an area of 2500 hectares. It’s first and largest multipurpose SEZ in Maharashtra. In future, it will definitely increase a large number of Industries.

Nashik has Two Thermal Power Plants 1.NTPC EklahareNashik 2.Indiabulls Power Ltd Sinner. Also, Suzlon energy has Windmill power generation in Sinner.
Recently Mukesh Ambani’s Reliance Group is planning to step in aerospace industry with Nasik as its headquarters. Reliance is planning an investment of 1 billion dollars.

Nashik also has some textile industries. In remote areas like Surgana Block, many tribals are engaged in Carpet weaving. Export quality carpets are prepared in and around Umbarthan (Tal. Surgana) NABARD has selected Yeola Block for Development of Paithani Cluster. Nashik has also witnessed electronic development in the recent times. A software Technology Park (STP) is established in Nashik. The city has already registered many websites. Also recently some officers from UK and China visited Nashik as they are interested to make investments in Nashik. In Nashik City, large scale industries are 78, Medium scale industries are 40 and Small scale industries are 5240. Red industries are 1,062, Orange industries are 1,216 and Green industries are 5,101. M.I.D.C. has total 6 sectors and 1 special economic zone. Nashik and Sinner have made a progressive development in industries. The total numbers of industries are 3,528. About them, 4 sector of MIDC and district’s total 97.14 percent employment are captures these two Talukas. District Industrial Centre provides 170 employment opportunities, District Rural Development System provides 741 Lakh, Schedule Banks provides 24,252 and Local Corporation provides about 1,002 employment opportunities.

3.7 Summary: This chapter focuses on Profile of Maharashtra vis-à-vis Nashik. It also consists Industrial Background, history; Industrial Economy and Administration of Nashik in addition to education, health facilities, Transportation facilities, and Nashik District overview, Contribution of small, medium and large scale Industries in the development of Nashik, in detail.

Thus, Nashik is regarded as one of the most important corners of the ‘Golden Triangle of Industrial Township, Mumbai-Pune-Nashik’ and has unlimited prospects in Industrialization and urbanization, in the years to come. The problem is only of exploitation of opportunities in further expansion.

Chapter 4 will present the profile of five selected industries in Satpur and Ambad MIDC areas.
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