CHAPTER -I
PROFILE OF NANDED DISTRICT & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

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CHAPTER I
PROFILE OF NANDED DISTRICT AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The object of this chapter is to study historical background location of the area, socio-economic situation, population, business agricultural and banking development in the Nanded district the review of infrastructure facilities, educational facilities, marketing facilities etc. also have been taken into Consideration.

1.1 BRIEF HISTORY:

Nanded is one of the historical places in Marathwada of Maharashtra State. It is situated on the north bank of Godavari River. It is famous for Sikh Gurudwaras. Nanded is a town or great antiquity. It is said that during the Pupranic days. Pandavas traveled through Nanded district. Nandas ruled over Nanded through generations.

The mention of Nanded is found in the Lilacahritra, a treatise written about 700 years ago by Mhaimbhatta. It gives the description of the idol of Narsinha in the town. Nanded was formerly known as Nanditat, which is confirmed by the copper plate, found at Vasim. Nanded District and the adjoining areas were ruled over by the Arhrabhrtyas 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 Andréa of the Chalukys dynasty. The inscription at Krushnadev alias Khandardev found at Kandhar establishes that the Rashtrakutas were ruling at Kandhar. Another inscription at Ardhapur shows that some dyanasty of the Rashtrakutas was also ruling over Degloor. Hottal, a place in Nanded District was the capital of the Chalukyas, Kakatiyas followed by the Yadavas of
Devgiri were the last the Hindu dynasties to have ruled of this part. During the very first invasion by the Muhammedans this century subjugated to them and after a few years it became a part of the life of Malik kafur, the general of Aluddin Khilji.

With the advent of the Bahamanis, the southern country or the Deccan was divided into four parts or the Sub has and Nanded was included in the Subha of Telegana. 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 Vazirabad part of Nanded town was established by him.

Nanded was the Capital of the District of Telagana. When Auranzeb was an appointed the Subhedar of the Deccan. Bidar was the Headquarters of the Subha and named as Ahmadabad. The Subha of Bidar was divided into six Sarkras and 76 mahals and Nanded was one of the Sarkars of that subha.

In 1708, the year following the death of Aurangzeb, his son accompanied by Guru Govind Singh the tenth spiritual leader of the Sikhs came over to Nanded, his permanent abode. It was he who preached amongst the Sikhs that there need not be any spiritual leader for them and they should take Granthsahab as their leader. A monument has been constructed at place where he breathed his last. A Gurudwara has also been constructed there. It is known as Shri Huzur Achalnagar Sachkhand Gurudwara.

It became the part of the Hyderabad Kingdom in 1725 when the Nizam permanently opted for the Deccan and continued to be so till 1947. With India getting freedom and the consequent police action against the Hyderabad State, the district forming part of the Marathwada region of the Hyderabad State became part of the bilingual Bombay State and consequent upon the creation of Maharashtra, the district continues to form part of the state of Maharashtra.
Nanded has a great cultural heritage. It is the place of birth of the Saint poets like Vishnupant Sesa and Raguhnath Sesa and Vaman Pandit besides being a Centre for learning Sanskrit.

There are 35 districts in Maharashtra State, the state is divided into six divisions for the purpose of administration these divisions are Kokan, Pune, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur.

An Aurangabad division is also known as Marathwada in which Nanded is one of the districts are there namely Aurangabad, Jalana, Parbhani, Beed Osmanabad, Higoli and Latur.

1.2 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES:

The District of Nanded lies between $18^\circ 15'$ to $19^\circ 55'$ North latitude and $77^\circ$ to $78^\circ 25'$ East latitudes. It covers area of above 10.332 sq. kms. It is located in the South Eastern part of the state. It is bounded on the North by Yavatmal District, on the South East by Latur District, on the North West by Parbhani District of Maharashtra State, on the East and South East by Adilabad and Nizamabad Districts of Andhara Pradesh and on the South by Bidar District of Karnataka State. The area presents undulating topography with uneven hills, plateaus, gentle, slopes and valley planes, physiographically. The district can be divided in to 2 major parts, the hilly region on the North and North East and low lying area on the banks of the rivers Godavari, Manjra, and Penganga etc.

1.3 AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY:

The total area of the district is 10528 square kilometers which is of 3.41 % of Maharashtra State at Nanded; out of the total geographical urban area is 211.61 (2.01percent) square km and rest is rural area of 103116.39 square kms. (97.99 Percent)
There are total 1612 villages in the district, which 75 villages are with nil residency total grams Panchayati in the district area 1311 of which 1130 gram Panchayati are independent and 181 are group of gram Panchayati. There are 12 urban, semi-urban centers of which Nanded city has corporation and rest of 17 centers are having municipal councils named as Mudkhed, Hadgaon, Kinwat Umri, Biloli, Dharmabad, Kundalwadi, Degloor, Mukhed Kandhar and Loha. There are 14 Krishi Uttapanna Bazar Samittee’s of which Nanded, Bhokar Biloli and Degloor taluka having two each and in Hadgaon, Kinwat Mukhed, Kandhar, Loha and Naigaon taluka has one each having various State and Central Government offices of various Government of Swami Ramanand Teeth Marathwada University Nanded since 1994 for four district namely Nanded, Parbhani, Latur, Hingoli. There are 194 colleges in the SRTMU Nanded of which 75 in Nanded district, 69 Latur district and 50 colleges in Parbhani and Hingoli district.

1.4 SOIL:

The district has black cotton soil, which is highly fertile all the tahsils of the district are having a black soil, having high contents of calcium, Magnesium and carbonates. The soil lacks contents of Nitrogen, phosphates and potash. The soil is having capacity of refining high humidity and percolation.

1.5 MINERALS:

Nanded district does not contain any important mineral deposits. The minerals available in the district are poor quality. Lime stone and day used for tiles which is found in Kinwat block and feldspar used in cermies found in Biloli block.
1.6 HILL RANGES:

In Nanded district the main trend of the hills is from North-West to South-East in parallel ranges. The Pengaga just west of Mahur knows the first of ranges from North as Satmala range, which enters in the district after the cut. The hill range which forms the water divide between the penganga and the Godavari enters the district from North Western direction to the South of the Satmala range are the Nirmala range running parallel to Satmala range the hills to Satmala range. The hills to the South of the Godavari are generally of lower elevation.

1.7 POPULATION:

Nanded district has rural area of 10236.3 square Kms (97.56%) and urban area of 255.7 squares Kms. (2.44%). As per the census 2001 the population of Nanded district is 28, 68,158 comprising of 14, 76,301 male and 13, 91,857 females. In 1991 census total population of the district was 23,30,374 persons comprising of the 11,97,876 males and 14,32,498 females, rural population of the district 18,24,234 persons comprising 9,33,311 males and 41,575 females. In 1981 census, out of the total population of 17, 47,598, the rural population at 14, 20,390 formed 81% whereas the urban population at 3,27,299 formed 19% of the total population. Kinwat blocks has highest population of Scheduled Tribe viz. 51,000 out of total Schedule Tribe population of 1, 79,000 in the district. The total population was increased to 28.68 lakh with compared to 8.84 lakhs in 1951. The rural population also steadily increased from 7.45 lakh to 21.79 lakh in 2001, the sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males’ shows reducing nature from 980 to 943.
1.8 LANGUAGE AND RELIGION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT:

The languages spoken in the district are Marathi, Hindi, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. Hindu and Muslim community in the country as well as in the district is in large scale i.e. 93.9% and other community population is only upto 6.1% literacy ratio in Jain community is highest and Sikh religion male, female ratio is 1000:1009 in other religion females ration is less. It is necessary to achieve 100% literacy to ensure social development in the country as well as in Nanded district also.

1.9 FOREST:

The total area under forests in the district is 933 square Km. Which is about one-tenth of the total geographical area the forest are mainly concentrated in Kinwat taluka which is 66.48 percent in Bhokar taluka the same is 15.38 percent, Hadgaon taluka 7.53 percent, Nanded taluka 1.62%, Degloor taluka 8.93% and Loha taluka 8.35%, teak bamboo, moh, tendu, ain dhawada etc. are trees found in the forest. Teak trees and tembhu leaves which are used for bidi grows in Kinwat taluka specially.

1.10 RIVERS:

Godavari, Penganga, manyad, and Manjara are the four major rivers in the district. The most important river of the district is the Godavari. It enters the district from the west and flow east-wards through the central part of the district and finally enters in Nizamabad district of the Andhara Pradesh, the other river are the Manjra, Manyad, Sarswat, Penganga, Ashna Sita and Lendi, the largest tributary of the Godavari and Manjara that flow from south to north forming the boundary between the district and Andhara Pradesh.
1.11 CLIMATE:

As per climate of the district the year is divided in three parts. The rainfall from June to September with warden wind from October to February there is dry air and climate is cold during October the days are hot but from evening the climate is warm, from November to January there are intermittent rains and also clod waves the climate gets heat dup from April to May with dry heat.

The temperature and rainfall barometer has been installed at Nanded center during month of February 2005 minimum temperature is recorded as 7.8 °c in that period there was hail stone situation in district. The maximum temperature is about 42 ° centigrade (107.6 f) and even goes upto 46 ° centigrade where as temperature fall to 13° c the relative humidity is about 60 to 70% in south west monsoon period.

1.12 RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION:

Rainfall is itself a prime source of irrigation Nanded district has been recognized as an assured rainy district. Generally, average rainfall was observed in the year 2002, 860 MM the highest rainfall recorded in Mahur taluka 1745 MM and lowest in Ardhapur taluka 571 MM majority of rainfall is received during the south west monsoon in the month of July and there area average 55 days of rains.

1.13 CROPING PATTERN:

The cropping pattern is an indication of development attitudes of the farmers. Both the commercialization and mechanization is essential in the agricultural, thus agriculture should be cultivated not merely as a means of food but also a means of development Jowar is an important crop in Nanded. Jowar is grown in all the parts of the district. Rice is grown is Hadgaon, Biloli, Nanded and Kinwat taluka. Cotton is grown on a large scale in
Kinwat, Hadgaon, Kandhar, Biloli, Nanded and other taluka of the district. Tur is grown to some extent in all the 16 taluka of the district. Mung and urid is grown in Degloor, Biloli, Mukhed, Kinwat and Hadgaon taluka. Wheat is grown is Nanded, Hadgaon, Biloli and Bhokar taluka. Irrigation crops are sugar cane and banana, wheat is some ratio. Sugar cane is an important irrigated crop in the district. Sugarcane is grown on a large scale in Nanded, Biloli, Kandhar and Loha taluka. Banana plantation in Nanded, Hadgaon and Ardhapur taluka other fruits grown in there are guavas, lemons, orange, mangoes, chicoo etc. Vegetables are also grown in the district.

1.14 FISHERIES:

It constitutes cultured and reverine fisheries. There are 122 big and small tanks covering 1166.55 hectares area where crop culture is taken up. Besides all the main rivers are the good sources of fisheries. Nalas also are the seasonal but good sources, tam, Rohoo, Karooti, Bori, kolus Geehul, Ghod Zinga, Mangarod Zinga, etc. are the common varieties found in the district. The river Godavari, Manjra and Penganga afford length of 300 mile of perennial water for fishing. There are also some perennial and seasonal tanks for development of the fishery. There are also three fish production centers, one at Barul, Second at Loni and third at Karakhded.

1.15 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILTITIES:

The district suffers from infrastructural inadequacies. There is broad gauge line and National highway and air travel facility passing through the district. The communication faculties in the district are fairly adequate.
1.16 DISTRICT PROFILE AT A GLANCE
(As on 31st March 2001)

1. Name of the district : - Nanded
2. Geographical area (lakh Hectares) : - 10.35
   a) Number of blocks : - 16
   b) Number of Villages (inhabited) : - 1580
   c) Number of villages Electrifies : - 1580
   d) Number of Villages Connected by all whether roads : - 1125
   e) Number of villages having supply of potable water : -205

TABLE 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Rainfall (mm)</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900 to 1250</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>938.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>986.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>932.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Agro-climate Regions and Zone Moderate to Moderate
   High rainfall Zone

5. Population (000's) as per 2001 census
   a) Male : - 1198
   b) Female : - 1132
   c) Total : - 2330
   d) Population density/square Km : - 222
   e) Population below poverty line : - 10741

6. Classification of Workers:
   a) Cultivators : - 285000
   b) Of (a) Small and Marginal Farmers : - 158182
   c) Agricultural labourers : - 262000
d) Artisans : - 44900

e) House-hold Cottage industries : - 16429

f) Allied Agro activities : - 3.90

g) Other Workers : - 12518

7. Land utilizations (Give the latest available data)

a) Geographical area (lakh in hectare) :- - 10.35

b) Net Sown area (lakh in hectare) :- - 7.43

c) Forest (lakh in hectare) :- 0.86

d) Fallow land (lakh in hectare) :- 0.51

e) Land not available for cultivation (lakh in hectare) - 0.25

f) Area brought under high yielding variety seeds (lakh in hectare): - 5.58

8. Size of Holding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Holding</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Area (Hectare)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Less than 1 Hectare</td>
<td>100490</td>
<td>26.48</td>
<td>61275</td>
<td>7.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Between 1 and 2 Hectare</td>
<td>132988</td>
<td>35.04</td>
<td>195186</td>
<td>24.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Above 2 hectare</td>
<td>146038</td>
<td>38.12</td>
<td>547146</td>
<td>68.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>379505</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>803607</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Irrigation (In Hectare)

a) Net irrigation area (lakh hectare) :- 2.93

b) By channels hectare :- 2309

c) By wells :- 186

d) By other sources (Specify) :- 119

10. Consumption of organic and chemical fertilizers and pesticides (per hectare)
11. Agriculture support facilities
   Seed / fertilizers / pesticides depots / Rural Markets
   / Mandals Rural Godowns/ Cold Storages: - 1065

12. Animal husbandry

   TABLE: 1.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Plough animals 246211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Dairy Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Cows 248309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Buffaloes 182245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Sheep / Goat 356413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Poultry 50478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Predominant economic activities prevalent in the district:-

   The major occupation in the district is agriculture, which depends on rainfall. Untimely rainfall causes damage to the crop. There are 16 large and medium industrial units with 6177 employees working. In the urban area non-farm activities are being financed through various government programmes. Various government agencies are taking training programmes for the educated unemployed for the entrepreneur development. There is full support from central and state government for Small Scale Industry Development.

14. Major food / commercial and plantation / horticulture crops:-

   The main crops of the district are Cotton, Jowar, Sugarcane, Banana as also short term: irrigated crops like Ground nut, Wheat, Sunflower and vegetable.
15. NABARD has sanctioned Roads, Minor irrigation projects, rural water supply schemes Indo-German Watershed Development Programme and Water Development Programme projects.

16. The detailed position of sanction disbursement under Rural Irrigation Development Fund in various sectors in Nanded district is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRRIGATION</th>
<th>PWD</th>
<th>RWSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Sanctioned</td>
<td>3,530.25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Disbursement</td>
<td>1,916.47</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Disbursed</td>
<td>54.29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PWD=Public Work Department

17. Nanded is under consideration of declaration of Banana Agri export Zone in Maharashtra in addition to nine Agri export Zones sanctioned by Government of Maharashtra.

1.17 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has successfully completed more than two decades of service to the nation and in particular to the rural populace. It is an important milestone for the bank in the journey towards achievement of its mission of promoting, sustainable and equitable agriculture development and rural prosperity. Over the year NABARD has evolved into a development financial institutions with a difference, not only in its endeavor in accelerating credit for to the agriculture and rural sector but also encouraging change right from the gross root level.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is an apex body in the country for supporting and promoting agriculture and rural development. It is provides through the financial and banking system several lines of
production and investment credit to agriculture, small scale industries, handicrafts, other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas. NABARD direct the policy, planning and operations aspects in the field of credit for agriculture and integrated rural development.

The National Bank is the single integrated agency for meeting the credit needs of all types of agricultural and rural development activities and it has thus taken once the functions of Agricultural Rural Development Corporation and the responsibilities of Reserve Bank of India to oversee the entire rural credit scheme with this point of view the present subject has been studied.

Nanded is one of the districts of Maharashtra State. This district has been studied as a unit of agricultural finance and credit through NABARD. There by the result, of this present study are very important for the agrarian development of Nanded district.

1.18 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

The objectives of the present study are;

i) To study the financial assistance of NABARD in agriculture and rural sector in Nanded district such as.

ii) To study the financial assistance by NABARD in allied activities in Nanded district such as an Energisation, Sericulture, Dairy, Poultry, sheep / Goat / Piggery, fisheries etc.

iii) To study financial assistance by NABARD to non-farm sector in Nanded district such as working capital and investment credit etc.

iv) To study financial assistance by NABARD to other priority sector in Nanded district such as trade and service.

v) To study Government and other important programmes in Nanded district.
vi) To study role of informal credit and performance of credit agencies in Nanded district.

1.19. METHODOLOGY:

The present study based on the secondary data collected from various offices. Analysis of information obtained from secondary sources has been attempted by employing suitable techniques like ratio, annual compound growth rate apart from other statistical and mathematical tools, such as percentage, averages, trends, graphs and diagram etc.

1.20. SOURCES OF DATA:

It is proposed to secondary data, secondary data includes reports of NABARD (all India and Maharashtra regional office) Potential Linked Credit Plan of Nanded district, other relevant reports of government, Reserve Bank of India etc. Books, bulletins, Articles, Published by NABARD have been literatures; dissertations and thesis supplement the database.

This is supplemented with the secondary data at the national and state level, comprising of annual reports, state focus papers, for the relevant years and other publications by NABARD. At the district level, secondary data is obtained from annual statement, Potential Linked Credit Plan for relevant years and other official information gathered from Nanded Office.

1.21 PERIOD OF THE STUDY:

The period of the study of ten years 1991-92 to 2000-2001 divided into two phases. Credit flow at ground level, the first comprising of five years from 1991-92 to 1993-96 and the second phase comprising of the five years i.e. 1996-97 to 2000-01.
1.22 SCOPE OF STUDY:

The study that covers the functioning of NABARD from National Level to village level is macro as well as micro study. At the macro level, the general functioning of NABARD from the point of refinance, development and coordinating activities has been analyzed, based on secondary data. As far as Nanded district is concerned apart from secondary information.

1.23 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

i) NABARD is a country wide organization set up for rural development. The study places more emphasis on Nanded district in the state of Maharashtra.

ii) At the present there are sixteen tahsils, but that time of study period nine tahsils is working in Nanded district. This study covers all the tahsils area of Nanded district.