

# Dharashiv District Profile

## Introduction

The Dharashiv district is an administrative district in the Marathwada region in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The district headquarter is located at city of Dharashiv. The District of Dharashiv derives its name from the last ruler of Hyderabad, the 7th Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan, of which the region was a part till 1947. This region was earlier part of The Hyderabad State until Independence. A major attraction of the district is 'Dharashiv Caves' that were originally Buddhist but were later converted into monuments of the Jain religion. People of the region specialize in handicrafts like Bidriware, Mashru and Himroo.

The most famous tourist destination in Dharashiv District is Tuljapur, which is famous for the Tulja bhavani Temple. Naldurg is another historical place in Dharashiv with a historic Naldurg Fort. Kunthalgiri tirth consists of 11 Jain temples: Kunthagiri is the great holy place of the Digambar, Jains and famous for Digambarpanthi Jain temple in Bhoom tahsil. Railway Circuit house in Yedshi was built in 1870's by the British Government for top railway officers of that era. It is an architectural gem and provides a good view of the forest.

## Administrative Profile

The Dharashiv district headquarter is located at city of Dharashiv. The district is divided into two sub-divisions of Dharashiv and Bhum and 8 tahsils for administrative purposes. Dharashiv sub-division includes Dharashiv, Tuljapur, Umarga and Lohara tahsils and Bhum sub-division includes Bhum, Kalamb, Paranda and Washi tahsils.

## Location and Geography

The district is located on the east side of the Marathwada region between latitude 17.35 to 18.40 degrees north, and longitude 75.16 to 76.40 degrees east. Dharashiv district lies in the southern part of state and on Deccan plateau, about 600 m above sea level. Dharashiv district is bordered by the Beed district to the north, Latur district to the east, Solapur district to the west, Ahmednagar district to the north-west and the Bidar and Gulbarga districts of Karnataka state to the south. The most part of the district lies in the hilly areas of the Balaghat Range. The rainy season starts from mid-June and continues till the end of September.

The climate of the district is humid in October and November and dry and cool from mid-November to January. From February to June, the climate is dry and becomes increasingly hot. During summer, the temperature of Dharashiv district is low compared to other districts of Marathwada region. The average annual rainfall in the district is 730 mm. This is primarily a rural district, occupies an area of 7569 sq. km. of which 241.4 sq. km. is urban and has a population of 1,657,576 of which 16.96%.

## Demographic Profile

In the 2011 census Dharashiv district had a population of 1,657,576 lakhs. This gave it a ranking of 298 among district of India (out of a total of 640). The district had a population density of 219 inhabitants per square kilometer (570/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 11.69%. Dharashiv had a sex ratio of 920 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 76.33%.

## Logistic Infrastructure Profile

- ▶ The JNPT (411 km., 07.00 hrs.) and Dighi (287 km., 05.30 hrs.) are the nearest seaport and dry port available for district.
- ▶ Jalna dry port (220 km., 03.50 hrs.) which is in catchment area of JNPT work is in progress and will improve cargo movement to the port. The main objective of this project is to deliver agricultural and industrial products from Marathwada directly to Nhava Sheva Port in Mumbai. The Mumbai-Nagpur

Samruddhi Highway work is in progress which is passing near to this dry port. Through this, the products will be delivered directly to Mumbai.

## Road Transport

Dharashiv district is connected to major cities of the state-by-state highways. The road connectivity is excellent, roads connecting to Chh.Sambhajinagar, Nagpur, Beed, Mumbai are upgraded to four-lane highways.

Below mentioned national highways passing through Dharashiv district,

- ▶ NH-9 - Hyderabad to Mumbai
- ▶ NH-211- Gadag to Baroda
- ▶ NH-52 - Sangrur to Tuljapur
- ▶ NH-63 - Barshi to Borigumma
- ▶ NH-65 - Pune to Masulipatam
- ▶ NH-361 - Tuljapur to Butibori
- ▶ NH-548 B - Mantha to Vijaya Pura
- ▶ NH-548 C - Satara to Baitul
- ▶ NH-652 - Tuljapur to Akkalkot

## Rail Transport

The Dharashiv railway station is an important railway station on the Central Railway. The modified rail track from Dharashiv to Kurduvadi junction became operational and connects Dharashiv to Pune and Mumbai by a shorter rail route than via Latur. North India also connected by this new railway track.

The railway service is available for below mentioned destinations,

Pune, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Pandharpur, Miraj, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Parli Vaijnath, Akola, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Bidar.

The main routes are as mentioned below,

- ▶ Nagpur to Kolhapur
- ▶ Miraj to Parli
- ▶ Pandharpur to Nizamabad
- ▶ Pune to Hyderabad
- ▶ Pune to Amaravati
- ▶ Pune To Nizamabad

## Air Transport

The nearest operational airport to Dharashiv is Latur Airport, which is near Chincholiraowadi, 12 km. northwest of the city. The Airport facilities include aircraft fueling, night landing with navigational aids, aircraft parking, CAT VII airport firefighting and rescue service. A well-equipped terminal building has VIP lounges, departure and arrival lounges, transit suites and snooze cabins, visitors' waiting area, and a cafeteria.

Dharashiv has airport but scheduled service is not available. Dharashiv airport has one runway 1,200 meters in length with a 10-meter-wide parallel taxiway running along its entire length on the north side. It has an apron measuring 60 meters by 80 meters connected to the southwest end of the runway by means of a taxiway. MIDC has constructed a terminal building next to the apron at a cost of INR 89 Lakhs.

## Agricultural Profile

The agriculture is the major occupation of majority of the population in Dharashiv district. The Economic, industrial, educational, social development of this area is dependent on agricultural production. Despite of higher promotions per capita availability of food over time did not increase significantly. At present the growth rate of agricultural production is less than 2%. It is assumed that the growth rate of production in agriculture must be more than the growth rate of population. Hence, there is an urgent need to accelerate agricultural growth to address issues on food security, nutritional adequacy, and income generation.

This can be achieved by identifying the problems in crop production, infrastructure facilities, issues related to the natural resources and accordingly there is need to improve agricultural services keeping in view the vision and objectives.

The main rivers flowing in the district are Manjra, Seena, Therna, Bori, chandani and Benitura. Two major irrigation projects viz. Manjra Project and Therna irrigation project have already been completed along with 16 medium irrigation projects and 139 minor irrigation projects.

The agriculture and allied activities are the main sources of livelihood for majority of rural masses and control the economy of the district. Out of total geographical area, 7,48,500 hectares of the district, the net sown area is 5,84,400 hectares. About 46.21% of total gross cropped area is under Kharif crops and 36.87% is under rabi crops. About 34.92% of the gross cropped area is cultivated for different cereal crops such as Sorghum, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Rabi Jawar etc., 22.89% area for pulses (Tur, Gram, Green gram, Black gram etc.), 36.72% area for oilseeds (Soybean, Safflower, Sunflower, Groundnut etc.), 2.32% area for cotton, 4.41% area for sugarcane and other area for Fruits, Vegetables.

The proportion of Soybean is maximum in Kharif season followed by Tur, Jawar. Similarly, proportion of Rabi Jawar is maximum in rabi season. Wheat, Sugarcane, Gram is cultivated on irrigated area. By implementing improved practices, it is possible to increase the yield. The yield gaps are maximum in Jawar, Wheat, Tur, Urad and Sunflower and comparatively minimum in Gram, Soyabean. To bridge the yield gaps, implementation of the measures mentioned below would play vital role.

- ▶ The irrigated area should be increased, and watershed development work should be completed.
- ▶ Essential to improve the agricultural services like availability of inputs, Seed, Fertilizers, insecticides, growth regulators, Water, Electricity, Research & Extension activities, Marketing, Transport, Storage, Processing etc.

## Major Agriculture and Horticulture Produce of District

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document..1 - Major Agriculture and Horticulture Produce of District**

Sr. No.	Name of Product	Production in MT (2023-24)	Area under Production Hectare (2023-24)
1.	Soyabean	5,87,490	4,78,727
2.	Sugar Cane	49,73,719	75,075
3.	Pulses	1,76,036	2,40,767
4.	Cereals	2,10,966	2,83,585
5.	Grapes	36,700	2,610
6.	Mango	20,100	3,900
7.	Pomegranate	42,450	2,910

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, GOI and Department of Agriculture, GOM

## Industrial Profile

Although Agriculture is the main source of income in Dharashiv district, there are industrial estates at Dharashiv, Bhoom and Kalamb talukas. The Traditional fireworks business at Terkheda is well known. There are Yarn mills located at Dhoki and Tamalwadi. There are co-operating Sugar factories in the district. Cotton mills and sugar factories are famous in this district.

### ► Industries and Employment Generation in Dharashiv District,

The below mentioned tables illustrates industries and employment generation of the district,

**Table – Total Industries, Investment and Employment Generation**

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Enterprises	Investment (INR crore)	Employment
1	Mega Unit	0	0	0
2	Large Unit	17	439	8607
	Total	17	439	8607

**Table –Total Industries, Investment and Employment Generation**

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Enterprises			Investment in (INR Crore)			Employment Generation		
		Mfg	Service	Total	Mfg	Service	Total	Mfg	Service	Total
1	Micro	2708	34295	37003	12366	34295	46661	22520	21871	44391
2	Small	17	482	499	128	482	610	43797	24413	68210
3	Medium	03	0	03	87	0	87	14632	0	14632
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2728</b>	<b>34777</b>	<b>37505</b>	<b>12581</b>	<b>34677</b>	<b>47358</b>	<b>80949</b>	<b>46284</b>	<b>127233</b>

Source: DIC Dharashiv

### ► Sugar factories in the district,

- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Keshegaon, Bamni
- Bhairavnath Sugar Works Ltd., Sonari, Paranda
- Bhimashankar Sugar Mills Ltd., Pargaon
- Kancheshwar Sugar Ltd., Magrul
- Natural Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd., Ranjani
- Shri Vitthalsai Sahakari Karkhana Ltd., Murum
- Lokmanya Sugars, Lohara
- Dharashiv Sakhar Karkhana, Chorakhali
- SP Sugar and Agro, Tadwale
- The district is having Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Sheep & Goat Development Farm which reared Dharashivi Goat breed for breeding purpose. The farm produced superior quality bucks are reared up to attain reproductive age and then after the bucks are distributed to farmers for breeding of their ND livestock.

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## Service Sector Profile

The district has various registered service sector enterprises. The major services which are provided in the district are as follows,

- ▶ Carpentry Services
- ▶ Educational Services
- ▶ Architectural Services and related services
- ▶ Consultancy Services
- ▶ Legal Services
- ▶ Transport and Logistic Services
- ▶ Accounting and Finance Services
- ▶ Printing and Publishing Services

## Industrial Infrastructure Profile

The details of industry wise area and developed plots is illustrated in below mentioned table,

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document..2 - MIDC Area in District**

MIDC Name	Area in Hectare	Plots Developed
MIDC Dharashiv	101.96	265
MIDC Additional Dharashiv	55.82	41
MIDC Umarga	210.5	353
MIDC Bhoom	15.54	62
MIDC Kalamb	10.19	43
Kaudgaon Phase-1	173.74	3

Source: DIC Dharashiv

Below mentioned infrastructure facilities provided by MIDC in main industrial areas of Dharashiv,

### ▶ Roads

The area is connected internally by asphalted roads. The width of the main road is 30 meters and that of internal road is 20 meters. The roads are constructed using modern techniques.

### ▶ Electricity

A plot measuring 0.80 hectares of land has been allotted for 33 KV MSEB substation. The power is supplied from this substation to the units.

## Industrial Associations of the District

- ▶ Laghu Udyog Bharti, MIDC, Dharashiv
- ▶ Small Scale Industrial Welfare Association, Dharashiv
- ▶ Laghu Udyog Bharati, Umarga
- ▶ Kalamb Laghu Udyog Sanghtana
- ▶ Bhoom Taluka Laghu Udyog Sanghtana

## Banking Facilities

Dharashiv district has major public sector and private bank branches including State Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, Canara Bank, Syndicate bank and Central Bank of India.

## Strengths and Opportunities in Dharashiv District

- ▶ Dharashiv district has a predominantly agriculture-based economy with major crops produced such as pulses, soyabean, jawar, sugar cane, and pomegranate. The district has 9 operational sugar factories, 3 Jaggery powder units, and 1000 khawa units with a daily production capacity of 20 MT.
- ▶ The district has Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Sheep & Goat Development Farm which reared Dharashivi Goat breed for breeding purposes.
- ▶ The district has opted for Geographical Indicator (GI) for Dharashivi Goat, Dharashivi Khawa, Kavadyachi Mal and Paradi, and Bhoom and Paranda Maldandi Jawar.
- ▶ Promoting major agro-based produce industries from the district - Sugarcane, Soyabean, and Pulses are major agricultural produce of the district, and the allied agro-based industries can be boosted considering the raw material availability in the district.
- ▶ **Promoting the food processing industry**
  - ▶ The district has a large volume of milk production and availability of 1000 khawa units. Availing supporting export infrastructure to these units can be a big export opportunity for the district.
  - ▶ The district has a special kind of Dharashivi goat, known for good meat quality. Availing supporting export infrastructure to these units can be a big export opportunity for the district.
- ▶ Considering the huge production of **Sugarcane, below mentioned are prime opportunities for the district,**
  - ▶ Promoting Jaggery production activities in the district as it allied industry for Sugarcane.
  - ▶ Ethanol is naturally produced by the fermentation of sugar. Ethanol is largely derived while extracting sugar from sugarcane. Considering the huge sugarcane of the district, the allied ethanol-making industries can be promoted.