

## District Growth Strategy: Ahmednagar (2023-24 to 2027-28)



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## Executive Summary

Ahmednagar district, located in the middle of western Maharashtra, India, boasts a rich historical heritage and cultural significance. The district is administratively divided into 14 talukas, each contributing to its diverse landscape. Historically, Ahmednagar served as the capital of the Nizam Shahi Sultanate in the 16th century, leaving behind notable monuments such as the Ahmednagar Fort. The economy is predominantly agrarian, with a focus on crops like sugarcane and soybeans, complemented by a growing industrial sector. The district is renowned for its tourist attractions, including the spiritual pilgrimage site of Shirdi, home to the revered Sai Baba temple, as well as the picturesque Bhandardara Dam and historic forts.

The district has a total area of 17,048 sq.kms which is 5.5% of the area of Maharashtra and a population of 4,543,000 (Census, 2011) which is 4.04% of the state. Density of population is lower than the state and boasts a higher sex-ratio of 939 than the state. The district contributes about 3.5% of GDP to the state with about 30% being contributed by the primary sector, 18% by secondary sector and 42% by tertiary sector.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has set the goal of India becoming a USD 5 trillion economy in the next five years. In line with this vision, Maharashtra aims to be one of the biggest contributors by setting a roadmap to make the state a USD 1 trillion economy by 2028. This requires an impetus on the holistic growth across the core sectors of each and every district and taluka of the state.

In the last decade, Ahmednagar's GDDP has increased over the years, keeping pace with the growth of Maharashtra's overall GDP. The percentage contribution of Ahmednagar to the state's GDP has remained around 3.2% -3.5% over the years. The growth rate of primary sector in Ahmednagar district in the last 5 years is higher than the required growth rate to achieve the projected GDDP targets for 2027-28. Within the Primary Sector, Crops have outperformed the other sub-sectors. Enhancing agricultural processing infrastructure, ease of doing business for FPCs will further boost the growth of the agricultural sector.

Secondary sector in the district has been performing at a low Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.5% which needs to be pushed to 10% in the next 5 years. The district has a high untapped potential in terms of its strategic location, road and rail connectivity etc. Its manufacturing and industrial sector needs a big push to achieve

the targeted growth. This could be in the form of promoting and marketing of the existing MIDCs and organizing investor conferences, creating specialized clusters for industries to encourage collaboration, innovation, and shared resources. Additionally, promoting the growth of non-farm sector can transform the rural economy via agro-based industries, food processing industries, improving the rural digital economy at the district level to facilitate e-commerce in rural areas.

Services sector has grown at a CAGR of 8.23% which needs to grow at 11.47% to achieve the projected GDDP targets by 2027-28. Within the services sector, the district has a potential to grow in sub-sectors like hotels, restaurants, transport, real estate etc. due to untapped tourism and its strategic location. Establishing logistic parks near the expressways can provide businesses easier access to new markets and regions, expanding their customer base. IT Park in the district can act as a catalyst for multifaceted development, transforming Ahmednagar into a dynamic, tech-savvy hub. This would also lead to growth of ancillary services like restaurants, housing, transportation, and healthcare. Tourism promotion & branding and related infrastructure would also lead to an increase in tourist inflow, eventually leading to an increase in the incomes of the stakeholders and also generate additional employment opportunities in the district, increase the sources of livelihoods and reduce the dependency on agricultural sector for employment.

Overall, the district's central location between Marathwada and Western Maharashtra is advantageous for several reasons. It can act as a trade hub, facilitating the movement of goods and services between these two important regions. This central location can attract businesses looking for a strategic base and enhance economic opportunities. The district has good road and rail connectivity to other states which is crucial for trade and industrial development. It can make the district accessible to markets and suppliers, encouraging economic growth and investment.

Considering all these advantages that makes the district conducive to industrial growth, existing resources must be harnessed and employed optimally for the maximum multiplier effect. Growth Plan for Ahmednagar district involves a combination of infrastructure development, economic initiatives, and urban development and planning. Collaboration between government bodies, local communities, private sectors, and NGOs is vital for the successful implementation of the recommendations, aiming for holistic growth and sustainable development in Ahmednagar District.

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## **Stage I**

# **Where is the District Now?**

## Chapter 1 Baseline Profile of the District

### Fact Sheet

#### Administrative Profile

Table 1 Administrative Profile

	Details	Source of Data	Data as on
No. of Subdivisions	7	DES	2022-23
No. of Blocks/ Tehsils	14	DES	2022-23
No. of Cities/ Towns	16	DES	2022-23
No. of Municipalities	1	DES	2022-23
No. of Nagar Panchayats	5	DES	2022-23
No. of Villages	1584	DES	2022-23
No. of Gram Panchayats	1316	DES	2022-23

#### Demographic Profile

Table 2 Demographic Profile

Sr. No.	Indicator	District details	State details	Source of Data	Data as on
1	No. of Inhabited Villages	1,584	40,959	Census 2011	2011
2	No. of Households	7,39,083	2,44,22,000	Census 2011	2011
3	Population	45,43,159	1,12,374,000	Census 2011	2011
4	Growth Rate of Population in Last Decade	12.44%	16%	Census 2011	2011
5	Urban Population (as % of total population)	20.09%	45.2%	Census 2011	2011
6	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)	939	929	Census 2011	2011
7	Population Density (Per Sq. Kms)	266	365	Census 2011	2011
8	Literacy Rate	79.05	82.3%	Census 2011	2011
9	No. of workforce in Primary Sector	15,18,338		Census 2011	2011
10	No. of workforce in Secondary Sector	1,10,877		Census 2011	2011
11	No. of workforce in Tertiary Sector	5,75,375		Census 2011	2011
12	Working People Population (as % of Total Population)	48.53%		Census 2011	2011
13	HDI	0.720	0.701	HDI Report 2012	2012



## Economic Profile

Table 3 Economic Profile

Sr. No.	Indicator	Details	Source of Data	Data as on
1	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	1,07,479 (in crores)	DES	2021-22
2	Growth rate of GDDP (%)	19.3%	DES	
3	Per capita income (in INR)	2,19,167	DES	
4	Purchasing Power Parity	District level data not available	DES	
5	Sector wise distribution of GDDP			
5.1	Primary Sector	31,917 (in crores)	DES	2021-22
5.2	Secondary Sector	19,097 (in crores)	DES	2021-22
5.3	Secondary Sector	44,756 (in crores)	DES	2021-22
6	Credit Available	28,862.25 (in crores)	Lead Bank	31-03-2023
7	District's share in State's GDP	3.5%	DES	
8	Sectoral historical growth rate (past 5 years) - Primary Sector	14.99%	CAGR Calculated	
9	Sectoral historical growth rate (past 5 years) - Secondary Sector	5.55%	CAGR Calculated	
10	Sectoral historical growth rate (past 5 years) - Tertiary Sector	8.23%	CAGR Calculated	
11	Export growth indicators - total exports in latest FY, % share in State's & Division's exports, top 10 exporting products			

## ESG Profile

Table 4 ESG Profile

Sr. No.	Indicator	District details	State details	Source of Data	Data as on
		<b>Environment</b>			
1	Existing Carbon Footprint	District Level Data Not Available			
2	Percentage of Energy requirement obtained from renewable sources of energy	District Level Data Not Available			
3	Drinking Water Availability throughout year	5,64,21 (households)		Jal Jeevan Mission	Jun-23
4	Existing Green Bonds/ Climate Bonds	District Level Data Not Available			

Sr. No.	Indicator	District details	State details	Source of Data	Data as on
5	Air Quality	47 (Good)		aqi.in	19-Jun-23
6	Proportion of Land under Forest Cover	8.76%		Forest Department	2022-23
7	Deforestation Rate	0.00%		Forest Department	2022-23
		<b>Social</b>			
1	No. of BPL residents	88,358		District Supply Office	2021-22
2	% of Population Residing in Urban Area	20.09%	45.2%	Census 2011	2011
3	% of Population Residing in Rural Area	79.91%	54.8%	Census 2011	2011
4	Women Labor Force Participation Rate	41.01%		Census 2011	2011
5	Existing Social Impact Bonds				
6	Current Total No. of Human Rights Violation Cases				
7	Sex Ratio	939	929	Census 2011	2011
8	Total no. of Sexual Harassment Incidents Registered	376		S. P. Office Ahmednagar	2022-23
		<b>Governance</b>			
1	No. of grievance received in a year	18		Anti-Corruption Bureau	01/01/2023 to 14/06/2023
2	Current Total No. of anti-Corruption Cases + Enquiries	1		Anti-Corruption Bureau	01/01/2023 to 14/06/2023
3	Total No. of Officials Charged with Corruption	0		Anti-Corruption Bureau	01/01/2023 to 14/06/2023

## Analysis of Data

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has set the goal of India becoming a USD 5 trillion economy in the next five years. In line with this vision, Maharashtra aims to be one of the biggest contributors by setting a roadmap to make the state a USD 1 trillion economy by 2028. This requires an impetus on the holistic growth across the core sectors of each and every district and taluka of the state.

Table 5 Growth Rate for Gross State Domestic Product of Maharashtra at Current Prices

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs Crore)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Compound Annual Growth Rate (%)
2011-12	12,80,369		
2012-13	14,59,629	14.0%	
2013-14	16,49,647	13.0%	
2014-15	17,79,138	7.8%	
2015-16	19,66,225	10.5%	
2016-17	21,98,185	11.8%	11.4%
2017-18	23,52,782	7.0%	
2018-19	25,28,854	7.5%	
2019-20	26,57,371	5.1%	
2020-21	26,27,542	-1.1%	
2021-22	31,08,022	18.3%	7.2%

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra

(Note: Base Year 2011-2012)

Table 6 GDDP at Current prices for Ahmednagar and Maharashtra

Year	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	As a % of State GDP
2011-12	12,80,369	41,640	3.25
2012-13	14,59,629	45,324	3.11
2013-14	16,49,647	52,789	3.20
2014-15	17,79,138	58,256	3.27
2015-16	19,66,225	64,204	3.27
2016-17	21,98,185	69,780	3.17
2017-18	23,52,782	77,916	3.31
2018-19	25,28,854	82,666	3.27
2019-20	26,57,371	85,783	3.23
2020-21	26,27,542	90,112	3.43
2021-22	31,08,022	1,07,479	3.46

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra

(Note: Base Year 2011-2012)

- ❖ The year 2011-12, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Maharashtra was 1,280,369 crore rupees, and the GDP of Ahmednagar was 41,640 crore rupees. Ahmednagar's GDP represented 3.25% of the state's GDP.
- ❖ The subsequent year, 2012-13, Maharashtra's GDP increased to 1,459,629 crore rupees, and Ahmednagar's GDP increased to 45,324 crore rupees. However, the share of Ahmednagar's GDP in the state's GDP decreased to 3.11%.
- ❖ For the year 2013-14, Maharashtra's GDP continued to rise to 1,649,647 crore rupees, with Ahmednagar's GDP reaching 52,789 crore rupees. The share of Ahmednagar's GDP in the state's GDP increased to 3.20%.
- ❖ In 2014-15, Maharashtra's GDP increased to 1,779,138 crore rupees, and Ahmednagar's GDP reached 58,256 crore rupees. The share of Ahmednagar's GDP in the state's GDP also increased to 3.27%.
- ❖ The trend continued in the subsequent years, with both Maharashtra's GDP and Ahmednagar's GDP increasing. Their respective contributions to the state's GDP remained relatively stable at around 3.27%.
- ❖ In the latest available data for 2021-22, Maharashtra's GDP was 3,108,022 crore rupees, while Ahmednagar's GDP was 107,479 crore rupees, representing 3.46% of the state's GDP.

Overall, Ahmednagar's GDP has generally increased over the years, keeping pace with the growth of Maharashtra's overall GDP. The percentage contribution of Ahmednagar to the state's GDP has remained around 3.2% -3.5% over the years.

### Year-on-Year Growth of GDDP (%)

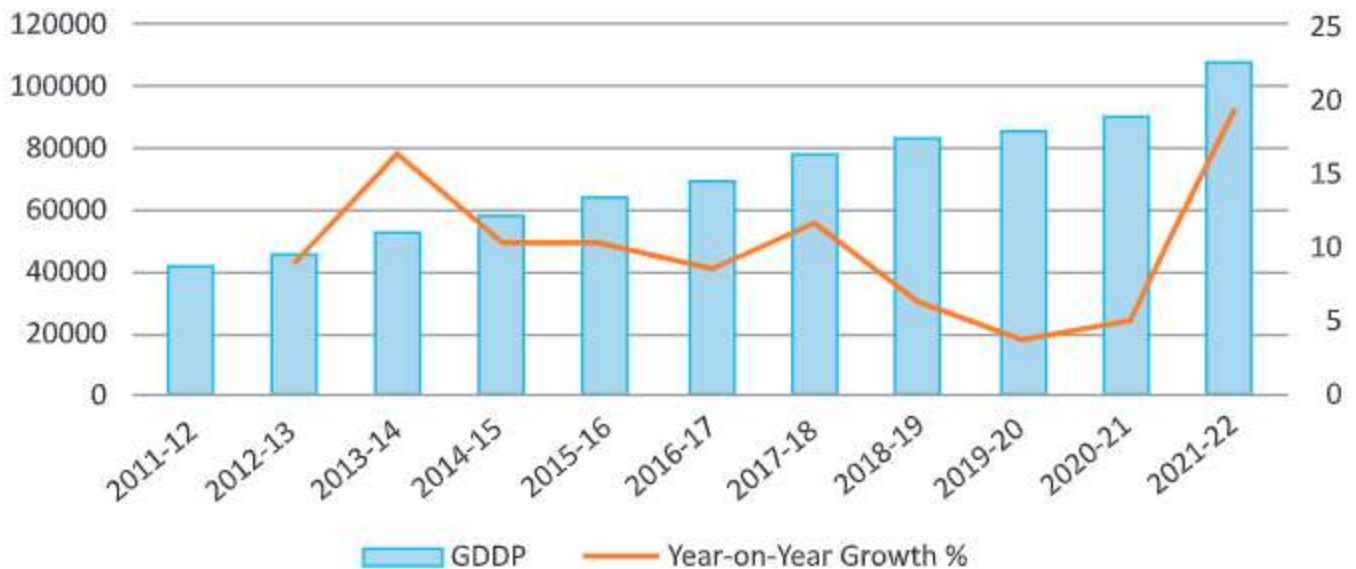
Table 7 GDDP and Year-on-Year Growth Rates for Ahmednagar

Year	Ahmednagar	Year-on-Year Growth %
2011-12	41,640	
2012-13	45,324	8.85
2013-14	52,789	16.47
2014-15	58,256	10.36
2015-16	64,204	10.21
2016-17	69,780	8.68
2017-18	77,916	11.66
2018-19	82,666	6.10
2019-20	85,783	3.77
2020-21	90,112	5.05
2021-22	1,07,479	19.27

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra

(Note: Base Year 2011-2012)

## GDDP and Year-on-Year Growth Rates for Ahmednagar



- ❖ In the base year 2011-12, Ahmednagar's GDDP was 41,640 crore rupees.
- ❖ In the following year, 2012-13, Ahmednagar's GDDP increased to 45,324 crore rupees, which represented a year-on-year growth rate of 8.85%.
- ❖ or the year 2013-14, Ahmednagar's GDDP further increased to 52,789 crore rupees, with a substantial year-on-year growth rate of 16.47%.
- ❖ In 2014-15, Ahmednagar's GDDP continued to grow, reaching 58,256 crore rupees, with a year-on-year growth rate of 10.36%.
- ❖ The growth trend continued in the subsequent years, with year-on-year growth rates of 10.21% in 2015-16, 8.68% in 2016-17, and 11.66% in 2017-18.
- ❖ In 2018-19, Ahmednagar's GDDP reached 82,666 crore rupees, with a more modest year-on-year growth rate of 6.10%.
- ❖ The growth rate further decreased to 3.77% in 2019-20, with Ahmednagar's GDDP at 85,783 crore rupees.
- ❖ In 2020-21, Ahmednagar's GDDP increased to 90,112 crore rupees, with a year-on-year growth rate of 5.05%.
- ❖ The most significant growth was observed in 2021-22, with Ahmednagar's GDDP reaching 107,479 crore rupees, and the year-on-year growth rate was 19.27%.

Overall, the GDDP of Ahmednagar has shown positive growth throughout the years, with varying year-on-year growth rates. The highest growth rate was observed in 2021-22, while there were periods of relatively slower growth in the years 2018-19 and 2019-20.

## Sectoral Profile of Ahmednagar

### Primary Sector

Table 8 Primary Sector Share and Year on Year Growth

Year	Primary Sector Rs crore	Share %	Year on Year Growth %
2011-12	10,772	25.9	
2012-13	10,458	23.1	-3.00
2013-14	12,915	24.5	19.02
2014-15	14,425	24.8	10.47
2015-16	15,238	23.7	5.34
2016-17	15,878	22.8	4.03
2017-18	19,327	24.8	17.85
2018-19	19,254	23.3	-0.38
2019-20	20,921	24.4	7.97
2020-21	26,359	29.3	20.63
2021-22	31,917	29.7	17.41
Averages and CAGR			
10-yr Average		25.1	
5-yr share		26.3	
5-yr CAGR	14.99		

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra  
(Note: Base Year 2011-2012)

- ❖ In the base year 2011-12, Ahmednagar's Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) was 41,64 crore rupees. The primary sector (including agriculture) contributed 25.9% to GDDP, the secondary sector (including manufacturing) contributed 23.9%, and the tertiary sector (services) contributed 39.6%. Taxes and subsidies accounted for 10.62% of GDDP.
- ❖ Over the years, there has been a significant shift in the sectoral composition of Ahmednagar's GDDP. The primary sector's share increased from 25.9% in 2011-12 to 29.7% in 2021-22, indicating a relative improvement in agriculture's contribution. This improvement was evident only in the last 2 years from 2020-21 to 2021-22. Otherwise, there was a decline in the share of the Primary Sector in the District's GDDP.

Table 9 Land Utilization of Ahmednagar District

Year	2013-14	2020-21	% change	CAGR (%)
Gross Sown Area (GSA) ('00 ha)	14,496.0	15,428.0	6.43%	0.89%
Net sown area ('00 ha)	10,833.0	10,582.0	-2.32%	-0.33%
Cropping Intensity	133.8	146.0	9.11%	1.25%

Source: Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra

Table 10 Crop profile of six major crops of Ahmednagar

Major Crops	Ahmednagar				Maharashtra	
	Area in '00" ha	Production in '00" Tonnes	Yield (kg/ha)	% of GSA	Yield (kg/ha)	Difference in Yield
<b>Jowar</b>	3,255.5	2,224.2	683.2	21.10	940.8	-257.6
<b>Sugarcane</b>	2078.1	2,06,760.1	99.5	13.47	93.5	6.0
<b>Cotton</b>	1,626.1	2,774.5	290.1	10.54	300.3	-10.3
<b>Bajra</b>	1,495.2	1,537.5	1,028.3	9.69	930.3	98.0
<b>Gram</b>	1,142.4	1,124.1	984.0	7.40	1,144.6	-160.6
<b>Soyabean</b>	1,025.0	1,618.5	1,579.1	6.64	1,197.0	382.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra

Note: Production of cotton in '00"baies of 170 kg each. Productivity of Sugarcane in Tonnes/ha.

Jowar, Sugarcane, Cotton, Bajra, Gram, Soyabean are the six major crops. Jowar has the highest area in Gross Cropped area (GCA). Jowar, Gram is majorly grown in rabi season, while Cotton, Bajra, soyabean are grown in kharif season. Jowar, cotton and gram productivity is lower than state average. Thus, we need to focus on these crops to improve productivity

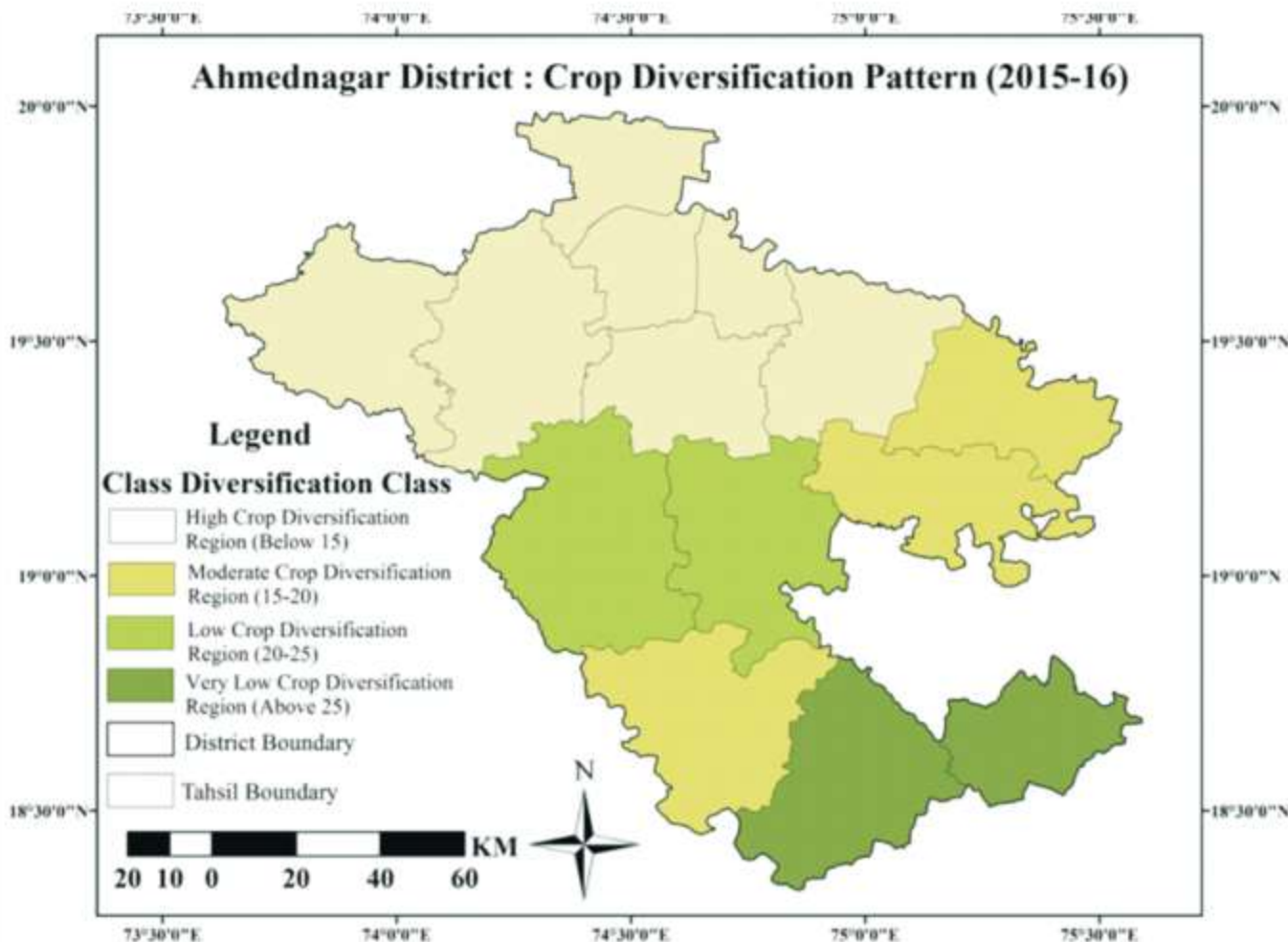


Figure 2 Crop Diversification Pattern (2015-16)

Source: Ghungarde, D., & More, J. (2020) Geographical Study of Crop Diversification pattern in Ahmednagar District 2000-01 to 2015-16 (MS). Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika, 37(1), 66-75.



As can be seen in above graph, the highest diversification is found in Akola, Sangamner, Kopergaon, Rahta, Shirampur, Newasa and Rahuri tehsil in 2015-16 whereas lowest diversification was observed in Parner, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsil. Tehsils of Akola and Rahuri have highest number (8) of crops in competition namely rice, wheat, bajara, other cereals, pulses, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, cotton, fodder and oilseeds.

### Top Crop/Commodity in District

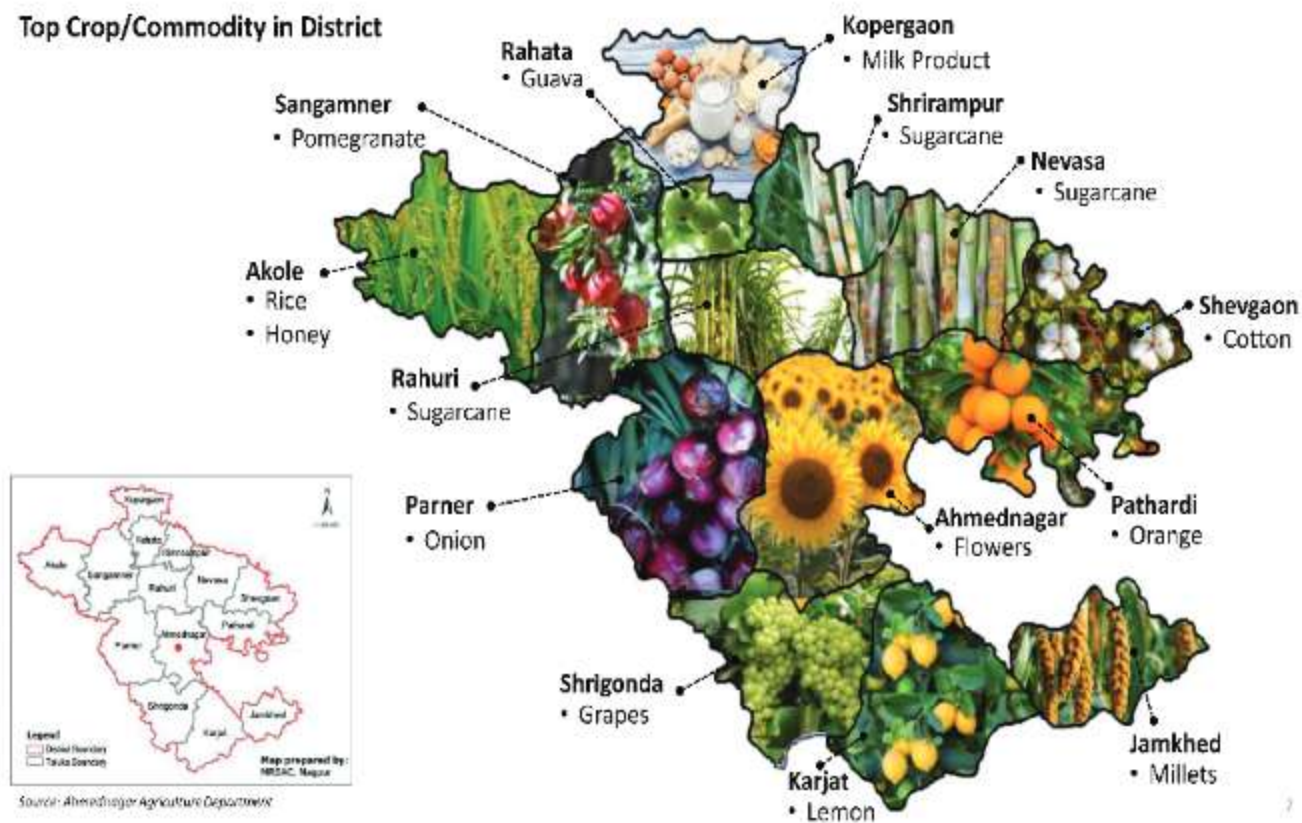


Figure 3 Top crop/ commodity in District

## Secondary Sector

Table 11 Secondary Sector Share and Year on Year Growth

Year	Secondary Sector Rs crore	Share %	Year on Year Growth %
2011-12	9,965	23.9	
2012-13	10,958	24.2	9.06
2013-14	12,686	24	13.62
2014-15	13,348	22.9	4.96
2015-16	14,238	22.2	6.25
2016-17	14,575	20.9	2.31
2017-18	15,939	20.5	8.56
2018-19	16,380	19.8	2.69
2019-20	14,868	17.3	-10.17
2020-21	14,981	16.6	0.75
2021-22	19,097	17.8	21.55
Averages and CAGR			
10-yr Average		20.9	
5-yr share		18.4	
5-yr CAGR	5.55		

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra

(Note: Base Year 2011-2012)

<sup>1</sup>Manufacturing activities were subdued at an all-India level due to a decrease in domestic demand for key sectors such as automotive and pharmaceuticals. Exports of labour-intensive sectors such as jewellery, basic metals, leather and textile also underperformed during the financial year (Economic Survey, India 2019-20). A negative growth rate for manufacturing sector was observed for Maharashtra for the same year (Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2020-21).

- ❖ In contrast, the secondary sector's share increased marginally from 23.9% in 2011-12 to 24% for the next 2 years after which there has been a constant decrease to 17.8% in 2021-22, reflecting a declining role of manufacturing.

## MIDC Industrial status at a glance

here are a total 7 MIDCs in the district with the total area acquired of 2150 Ha. In these 7 MIDCs, 3125 plots have been allocated while 1095 plots are vacant. The major sectors operating in the MIDCs are related to food processing, automobiles, pharmaceutical, electrical equipment and the major industries in these MIDCs are Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kinetic Engineering Ltd. and Crompton Greaves Ltd

Existing Clusters	
1	Auto Engineering Cluster, (Ahmednagar)
2	Printing Cluster, (Ahmednagar)
3	Sanjiwani Garment Cluster (Kopergaon)
4	Gems & Jeweller Cluster, (Ahmednagar)
5	Textile Cluster, (Sangamner)
Proposed Future Clusters	
1	ODOP cluster
2	Engineering Cluster
3	Agri Equipment Cluster
Proposed New Projects for Export Promotion	
1	Dairy Cluster in Ahmednagar
2	Automobile Testing Lab, (Ahmednagar MIDC)
3	Truck terminal (Ahmednagar)
4	Warehouse (Ahmednagar)



Figure 4 Existing and Proposed Clusters in District

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) 2021-22, [www.dgcisco.gov.in](http://www.dgcisco.gov.in)

## Tertiary Sector

Table 12 Tertiary Sector Share and Year on Year Growth

	Tertiary Sector Rs crore	Share %	Year on Year Growth %
2011-12	16,482	39.6	
2012-13	18,797	41.5	12.32
2013-14	21,407	40.6	12.19
2014-15	24,189	41.5	11.50
2015-16	26,704	41.6	9.42
2016-17	30,131	43.2	11.37
2017-18	33,100	42.5	8.97
2018-19	36,831	44.6	10.13
2019-20	40,108	46.8	8.17
2020-21	38,425	42.6	-4.38
2021-22	44,756	41.6	14.15
Averages and CAGR			
10-yr Average		42.4	
5-yr share		43.6	
5-yr CAGR	8.23		

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra

(Note: Base Year 2011-2012)

- ❖ The tertiary sector's share increased from 39.6% in 2011-12 to 41.6% in 2021-22, signifying the growing importance of services in the district's economy. This increase was relatively higher in the pre-pandemic times.
- ❖ When considering the 10-year average sectoral shares (from 2011-12 to 2021-22), the primary sector contributed an average of 25.1% to GDDP, the secondary sector contributed 20.9%, and the tertiary sector contributed 42.4%. These averages indicate a long-term trend of stability in the relative contributions of these sectors.
- ❖ The 5-year sectoral shares (from 2017-18 to 2021-22) show a slightly more pronounced shift in sectoral composition. During this period, the primary sector contributed an average of 26.3% to GDDP, the secondary sector contributed 18.4%, and the tertiary sector contributed 43.6%. This shorter-term view emphasizes the recent acceleration of changes in the district's economic structure, with a declining role for manufacturing and an increasing share for services.

## Tertiary sector infrastructure available in the district -

(Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra 2021-22, [www.mahades.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.mahades.maharashtra.gov.in))

### Education

Infrastructure	Numbers
Primary schools	5300
Secondary & Higher secondary schools	1226
Degree colleges	1798
Technical & Business	101
ITI	42
Medical	39
Polyethnic	27
MCVC	25
Skill development centers	81

### Logistics infrastructure & Connectivity

1. National highways (NH 222 and NH 50)
2. State highways (SH10, SH27, SH60, SH141)
3. Railway track length: 197 km

### Health care

1. District Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar
2. Highest number of multi-specialty and private hospitals
3. Technologically advanced and well-equipped hospitals
4. 24X7 Healthcare and Pharmacy services are available

### Banking, Finance & Trading

1. Commercial banks: 437 branches
2. ADCC banks (Ahmednagar district central co-operative banks) : 298 branches
3. Gramin banks: 9 branches

Relevant Analysis for the District of Ahmednagar undertaken by Symbiosis School of Economics

RANK OF AHMEDNAGAR WITHIN MAHARASHTRA

PARAMETERS	AHMEDNAGAR	MAHARASHTRA	RANK OF AHMEDNAGAR (in MAHARASHTRA)
<b>Sustainable Growth Index (2019)</b>			
Sustainable Growth Index	2.167	2.02	11
Poverty, Inequality and hunger Index	2.287	2.433	22
Health, Water and Sanitation Index	4.709	4.61	16
Education Index	4.435	4.245	18
<b>COMPOSITE SDG INDEX</b>	<b>3.399</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (2018)</b>			
Rural road density (km/sq. km)	0.59	0.50	11
Rural Household Electrification (%)	84.59	74.7	7
Wholesale market per lakh hectare GCA	0.15	0.10	14
Cropping Intensity (%)	123.34	132.9	22
Per capita power consumption in agriculture (KWh)	254.38	255.3	18
No. of soil testing labs per lakh hectare GCA	0.15	0.10	7
Number of Pumpsets per Thousand Hectares of GCA	68.35	21.3	1
Pumpsets energised (per '000 GCA)	25.30	15.60	4
Total storage capacity in MT (per '000 hectares GCA)	7.66	6.20	7
Tractor registered (per '000 hectares GCA)	4.37	2.30	4
Access to mobile (%)	58.01	42.9	3
Irrigation Potential Realised (%)	107.8	46.2	1
<b>PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX</b>	<b>1.554</b>	<b>0.614</b>	<b>2</b>

**RANK OF AHMEDNAGAR WITHIN MAHARASHTRA**

PARAMETERS	AHMEDNAGAR	MAHARASHTRA	RANK OF AHMEDNAGAR (in MAHARASHTRA)
<b>SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (2018)</b>			
Percentage of Schools with more than single teacher	99.00	97.4	4
Rural Literacy Rate	72.76	67.8	7
School density per '000 children	17.84	13.7	5
HH with toilet (%)	71.10	47.7	5
HH with drinking water facilities(%)	59.80	40.5	2
Hospitals (per lakh population)	2.92	3.1	15
Hospital beds (per '000 persons)	1.79	0.7	2
Institutional deliveries (%)	96.70	88.9	3
<b>SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX</b>	2.09	1.43	3
<b>INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (2018)</b>			
Sum of Ground level credit outlets, Agribusiness clinics & FPC (per lakh population)	48.45	23.9	2
HH with banking facility (%)	78.08	61.5	2
No. of Banks (per lakh population)	15.37	9.6	3
SHG (per lakh population)	7.07	5.5	8
Total agricultural extension staff (per lakh GCA)	12.59	9.0	5
Crop insurance coverage (% of GCA)	10.38	6.9	6
PACs (per lakh population)	39.29	33.6	7
Rural post office (per lakh population)	25.93	19.0	4
<b>INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX</b>	1.386		4
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX</b>	1.676		3

# Maharashtra Map

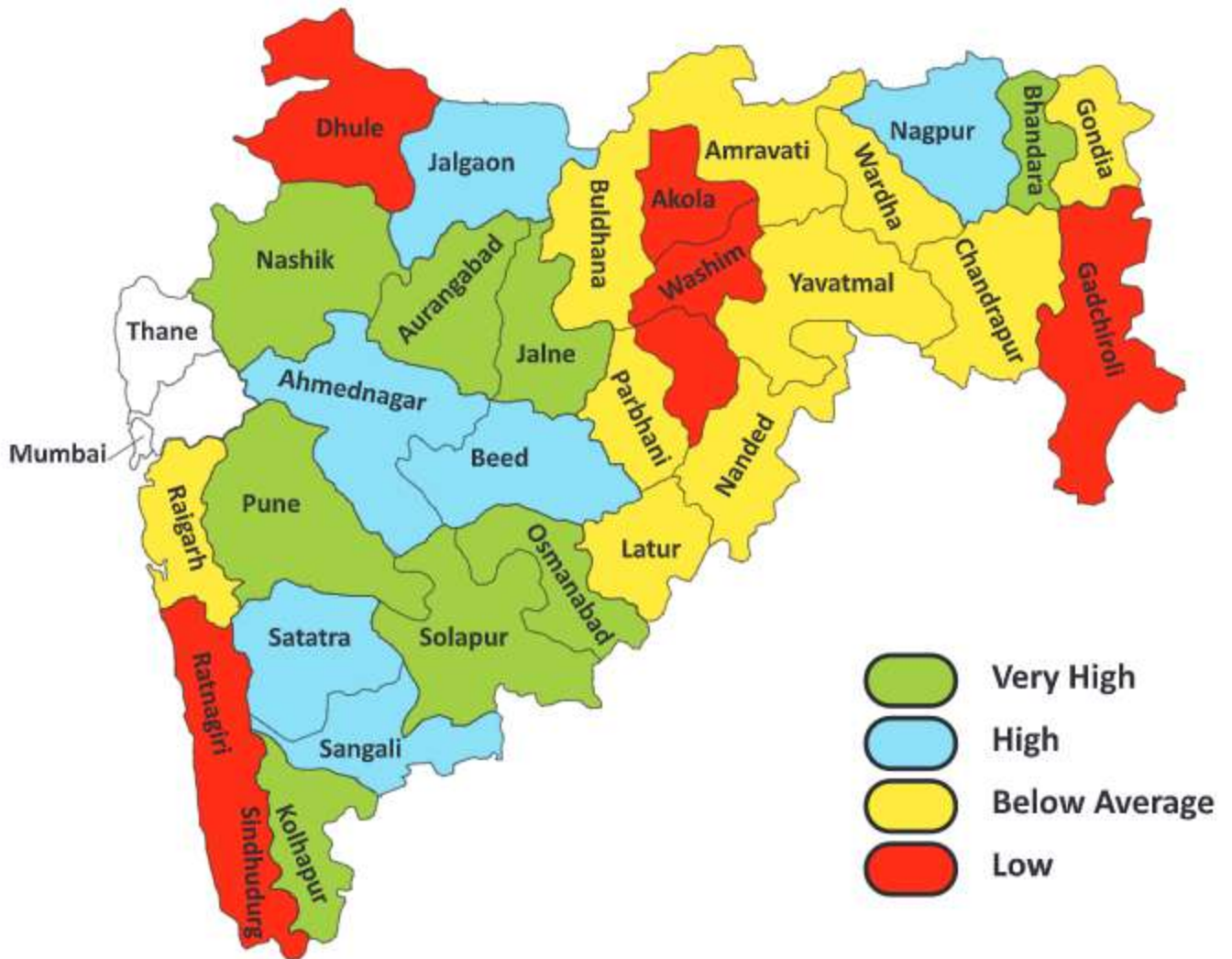


Figure 5 Sustainable Development Goals Index in Ahmednagar (2019)



## **Stage II**

**Where Does the  
District want to go?**

## Chapter 2 District's Vision of 2028

### **VISION STATEMENT by 2028:**

To increase the District Domestic Product from Rs. 1,07,479 cr in 2021-22 to Rs. 1,70,614cr in 2027-28. This requires Ahmednagar to grow at a CAGR of 11.42% p.a. over the next 5 years.

By 2028, to make Ahmednagar emerge as one of the Maharashtra's ideal district through modernization of agriculture sector, which is embedded in industrial and service sector, while achieving Sustainable Development Goals including employment for all through transparent governance; effective and accountable public delivery service fostering competitive and cooperative federalism and nurturing a robust eco-system for innovation and frontier technologies.

## Theory of Change

Sector	Challenges	Interventions	Expected Outcomes (Short-term)	Outcomes
<b>Primary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Lack of Post-Harvest Management/ Infrastructure</li> <li>b. Inadequate Agricultural Marketing</li> <li>c. Agriculture Processing Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase Warehouse for storage and promote Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (NWR) in the existing warehouses.</li> <li>b. Need for a proper market integration</li> <li>c. Ease of doing business for FPCs- to bring buyers and sellers on one platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Higher net price realization, especially in the lean season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. increased incomes</li> <li>b. increase livelihood opportunities for stakeholders in the chain</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low industrial growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Value addition via food industry for agricultural products will productively employ people in the agricultural sector</li> <li>b. Logistic Park due to strategic location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enhance employment opportunities</li> <li>b. Diversified sources of income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. increased incomes</li> <li>b. lower dependency on agriculture for employment</li> </ul>
<b>Tertiary/ Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Low tourism irrespective of the various religious and historical places</li> <li>b. Poor internal district roads and lack of basic amenities like parking facility, clean drinking water, toilets at tourist spots</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Restoration of tourist places via public and private investment</li> <li>b. Inclusive infrastructure for all for a better reach- of tourist places</li> <li>c. Proper branding of tourist places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enhance employment opportunities</li> <li>b. Increase tourist inflow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. increased income for the district</li> <li>b. generating more employment in tourism sector</li> <li>c. Diversified sources of income.</li> </ul>

### Chapter 3 Identification of Priority Sub-Sectors

Table 13 Projections of Domestic Product of Maharashtra (current prices)

Year	State Domestic Product (Rs Cr)	Growth (%)	5-yr CAGR (%)
2017-18	2,352,782	7.0	
2018-19	2,528,854	7.5	
2019-20	2,657,371	5.1	
2020-21	2,627,542	-1.1	
2021-22	3,108,022	18.3	<b>7.2%</b>
2027-28	8,016,100	@ exchange rate INR 80/\$	
Required CAGR	17.1		
2027-28	7,000,000	@ exchange rate INR 70/\$	
Required CAGR	14.5		
<b>Estimates for different scenarios</b>	@ 7.2% CAGR (BAU)	4,716,858	
	@11% CAGR	5,813,289	
	@14.5% CAGR (at 70 INR)	7,000,000	
	@17.1% CAGR (at 80 INR)	8,016,100	

## GDDP Projections Ahmednagar District

Table 14 GDDP Projections Ahmednagar District

Ahmednagar District		
2021-22 (current Rs. in crores)	1,07,479	
2027-28 (target Rs. in crores)	2,62,252	2,33,748.39
Current 5-year CAGR (2017-18 - 2021-22)	9.02	
Required CAGR for the share in one trillion dollar	16.02%	13.82%
Dollar Rate	at 80 rupees exchange rate	at 70 rupees exchange rate

- ❖ In 2021-22, the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Ahmednagar District was Rs. 1,07,479 crores at current prices.
- ❖ The target GDDP for 2027-28 is projected to be Rs. 2,62,252 crores at an exchange rate of 80 rupees and Rs. 2,33,748.39 crores at an exchange rate of 70 rupees.
- ❖ The current 5-year Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is 9.02%.
- ❖ To achieve a share in a one trillion-dollar economy, Ahmednagar District would need to achieve a CAGR of 16.02% at an exchange rate of 80 rupees and 13.82% at an exchange rate of 70 rupees.
- ❖ Taking the average of the current 5-year CAGR and the required CAGR at 70Rs exchange rate, we get 11.42% CAGR which is a more realistic target that can be achieved.

Table 15 Projected Averages for Ahmednagar District

GDDP 2021-22 (current Rs. in crores)	1,07,479.00
GDDP 2027-28 (target @70 Rs. in crores)	2,33,748.39
Average Projected GDDP (in crores)	1,70,613.695
Current 5-year CAGR (2017-18 - 2021-22)	9.02
Required CAGR for the share in one trillion dollar @70	13.82
Average Target CAGR	11.42

## Sectoral Projections

### Primary Sector

Table 16 Primary Sector Projections

Primary Sector		
GDDP 2021-22 (Crores)		31,917.00
Past CAGR		14.99
Projected GDDP 2027-28 (Crores)	at 80	68,936.57
	at 70	61,444.00
Required CAGR	at 80	13.69
	at 70	11.53
Average Projected GDDP		46,680.50
Average target CAGR		13.26

- GDDP in 2021-22: The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for the Primary Sector in 2021-22 was 31,917 crore rupees.
- Past Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR): The historical Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for the Primary Sector was 14.99%.

#### Target GDDP for 2027-28:

- Target GDDP at 80% CAGR: The projected GDDP for 2027-28 with a CAGR of 13.69% is 68,936.57 crore rupees.
- Target GDDP at 70% CAGR: The projected GDDP for 2027-28 with a CAGR of 11.53% is 61,444.00 crore rupees.

These interpretations showcase the Primary Sector's current economic output and the projected targets for the year 2027-28 based on different compound annual growth rates. The past growth rate serves as a reference for setting future growth targets. The past CAGR of Primary Sector for Ahmednagar has been 14.99% which is higher than the required CAGR to achieve the targeted GDDP for Primary sector.

## Sub-Sectors within Primary Sector

Table 17 Sub-Sectors within Primary Sector

Year	Crops	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and aquaculture	Agriculture & Allied Activities	Mining & Quarrying	Primary Sector
2011-12	6,405	3,563	584	16	10,568	204	10,772
2012-13	5,439	3,776	645	11	9,871	587	10,458
2013-14	7,627	4,583	562	19	12,792	123	12,915
2014-15	7,923	5,640	596	23	14,182	243	14,425
2015-16	7,185	7,076	642	13	14,916	322	15,238
2016-17	8,176	6,813	749	15	15,753	125	15,878
2017-18	11,044	7,444	787	20	19,296	31	19,327
2018-19	10,891	7,466	837	23	19,218	36	19,254
2019-20	11,666	7,620	945	36	20,266	654	20,921
2020-21	15,762	8,941	949	37	25,689	670	26,359
2021-22	20,783	9,747	1,068	28	31,626	291	31,917

- ❖ This data represents the economic contribution of different sub-sectors within the Primary Sector over the period of 10 years from 2011-12 to 2021-22.
- ❖ In 2011-12, the Crops sub-sector had a value of 6,405, Livestock was at 3,563, Forestry and Logging at 584, Fishing and Aquaculture at 16, Agriculture & Allied Activities at 10,568, and Mining & Quarrying at 204, resulting in a total Primary Sector value of 10,772.
- ❖ These values fluctuate over the years, with notable increases in various sub-sectors such as Crops, Livestock, Agriculture & Allied Activities, and Mining & Quarrying.
- ❖ In 2021-22, the Crops sub-sector has the highest value of 20,783, followed by Livestock at 9,747, Agriculture & Allied Activities at 31,626, and the total Primary Sector value is 31,917.

## Projection of subsectors in Primary and required CAGR

Table 18 Projection of subsectors in Primary and required CAGR

	Crops	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining & Quarrying
<b>GDDP 2021-22</b>	20,783.00	9,747.00	1,068.00	28.00	291.00
<b>Past CAGR</b>	20.51	7.43	7.35	13.30	18.41
<b>GDDP Projection for 2027-28</b>					
<b>target @80</b>	40,587.52	24,565.39	2,741.28	85.91	1,511.92
<b>target @ 70</b>	36,176.15	21,895.43	2,443.34	76.57	1,347.59
<b>Required CAGR</b>					
<b>target @80</b>	11.80	16.66	17.01	20.54	31.61
<b>target @ 70</b>	9.68	14.44	14.79	18.25	29.11

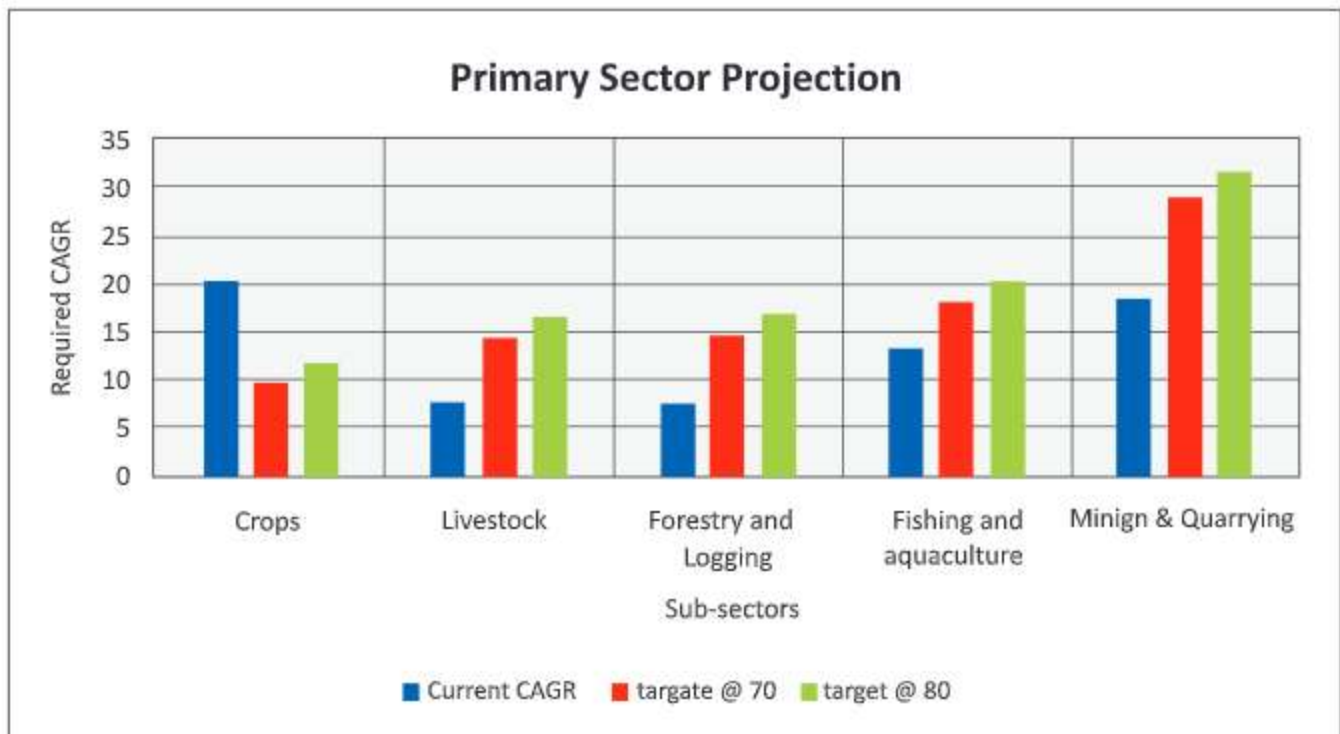


Figure 6 Projection of subsectors in Primary Sector and required CAGR



❖ **Crops:**

- ❖ In the agricultural domain, the GDDP for crops in 2021-22 stood at 20,783.00 crore rupees, exhibiting a robust historical growth rate of 20.51%. Projections for 2027-28 reveal substantial growth targets, with figures varying across exchange rates: 40,587.5 crore rupees at an 80 Rs exchange rate, and 36,176.15 crore rupees at a 70 Rs exchange rate. To attain these targets, the required Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) span from 9.68% to 11.80%, emphasizing the needed growth rates to meet the envisaged GDP figures across different exchange rates

❖ **Livestock:**

- ❖ The Livestock sector reflected a GDDP of 9,747.00 crore rupees in 2021-22, with a historical growth rate of 7.43%. Projections for 2027-28 suggest substantial expansion potential: 24,565.39 crore rupees at an 80 Rs exchange rate, and 21,895.43 crore rupees at a 70 Rs exchange rate. Achieving these targets would require a CAGR ranging between 14.44% and 16.66%, indicating the necessary growth rates to meet the anticipated GDDP values across different exchange rates.

❖ **Forestry and Logging:**

- ❖ The Forestry and Logging sector displayed a GDDP of 1,068.00 crore rupees in 2021-22, growing at a rate of 7.35%. Projections for 2027-28 unveil growth potential at different exchange rates: 2,741.28 crore rupees (at 80 Rs exchange rate), and 2,443.34 crore rupees (at 70 Rs exchange rate). The requisite CAGR for meeting these targets vary from 14.79% to 17.01%, outlining the necessary growth rates needed to attain the projected GDDP figures across different exchange rates.

❖ **Fishing and Aquaculture:**

- ❖ In the Fishing and Aquaculture sector, the GDDP recorded at 28.00 crore rupees in 2021-22 experienced a notable growth rate of 13.30%. Projections for 2027-28 demonstrate potential growth: 85.91 crore rupees at an 80 Rs exchange rate, and 76.57 crore rupee at a 70 Rs exchange rate. To achieve these targets, the required CAGR spans from 18.25% to 20.54%, indicating the necessary growth rates to achieve the envisioned GDDP values across different exchange rates.

❖ **Mining & Quarrying:**

- ❖ The Mining & Quarrying sector, with a GDDP of 291.00 crore rupees in 2021-22 and a substantial historical growth rate of 18.41%, displays notable projected figures for 2027-28: 1,511.92 crore rupees (at 80 Rs exchange rate), and 1,347.59 crore rupees (at 7 Rs exchange rate). To reach these targets, the required CAGR ranges between 29.11% and 31.61%, highlighting the significant growth rates necessary to attain the anticipated GDDP figures across different exchange rates.

Table 19 Projected Averages - Primary Sector

	Crops	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining & Quarrying
GDDP 2021-22	20,783.00	9,747.00	1,068.00	28.00	291.00
GDDP Projection target @ 70	36,176.15	21,895.43	2,443.34	76.57	1,347.59
Average GDDP Projections		15,821.21	1,755.67	52.29	819.30
Current CAGR	20.51	7.43	7.35	13.30	18.41
target @ 70	9.68	14.44	14.79	18.25	29.11
Average CAGR		10.94	11.07	15.78	23.76

A more realistic and achievable scenario is where we take the averages of the current GDDP, 5-year CAGR and projected GDDP and the projected CAGR at Rs 70 exchange rate respectively. This is not done for the Crops as current CAGR of Crops is much higher than the required CAGR.

## Secondary Sector

Secondary Sector		
GDDP 2021-22 (Crores)		19,097.00
Past CAGR		5.55
Projected GDDP 2027-28 (Crores)	at 80	48,252.48
	at 70	43,008.02
Required CAGR	at 80	16.71
	at 70	14.49
Average Projected GDDP		31,052.51
Average target CAGR		10.02

- GDDP in 2021-22: The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for the Secondary Sector in 2021-22 was 19,097 crore rupees.
- Past Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR): The historical Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for the Secondary Sector was 5.55%.

### Target GDDP for 2027-28:

- Target GDDP at 80 CAGR: The projected GDDP for 2027-28 with a CAGR of 16.71% is 48,252.48 crore rupees.
- Target GDDP at 70 CAGR: The projected GDDP for 2027-28 with a CAGR of 14.49% is 43,008.02 crore rupees.

These interpretations indicate the Secondary Sector's current economic output and the projected targets for the year 2027-28, based on different compound annual growth rates. The historical growth rate serves as a reference for setting future growth targets. The higher CAGR of 16.71% leads to a higher projected GDDP compared to the lower CAGR of 14.49% for the specified year. The past CAGR for Secondary Sector has been much lower at around 5.55% which needs to be pushed to 16.71% to achieve the targeted GDDP for Secondary Sector.

A more realistic and achievable scenario is where we take the averages of the current GDDP, 5-year CAGR and projected GDDP and the projected CAGR at Rs 70 exchange rate respectively. Therefore Secondary Sector should grow at a CAGR of 10.02%.

## Sub-Sectors within Secondary Sector

Table 20 Sub-Sectors within Secondary Sector

YEAR	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	Construction	Secondary Sector
2011-12	6,938	756	2,271	9,965
2012-13	7,819	811	2,328	10,958
2013-14	8,999	1,119	2,568	12,686
2014-15	9,466	1,083	2,800	13,348
2015-16	10,316	1,144	2,778	14,238
2016-17	10,454	1,099	3,021	14,575
2017-18	11,191	1,475	3,274	15,939
2018-19	11,097	1,553	3,730	16,380
2019-20	9,616	1,501	3,751	14,868
2020-21	9,805	1,496	3,681	14,981
2021-22	12,250	2,005	4,842	19,097

- ❖ This data represents the economic contribution of different sub-sectors within the Secondary Sector over the specified years.
- ❖ In 2011-12, the values for Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services, and Construction were 6,938, 756, and 2,271, respectively, resulting in a total Secondary Sector value of 9,965.
- ❖ These values fluctuate over the years, with Manufacturing showing an increase, especially in 2021-22.
- ❖ In 2021-22, Manufacturing has the highest value of 12,250, followed by Construction at 4,842, and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services at 2,005. The total value for the Secondary Sector in 2021-22 is 19,097.

## Projection of subsectors in Secondary and required CAGR

Table 21 Projection of subsectors in Secondary and required CAGR

	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	Construction
past CAGR	3.22	12.78	9.89
GDDP Projection for 2027-28			
target @80	32,486.46	4,572.40	11,194.12
target @ 70	28,955.57	4,075.43	9,977.45
Required CAGR			
target @80	17.65	14.73	14.99
target @ 70	15.42	12.55	12.81
Projected Averages			
Average GDDP	20,602.79	3,040.22	7,409.73
Average CAGR	9.32	12.66	11.35

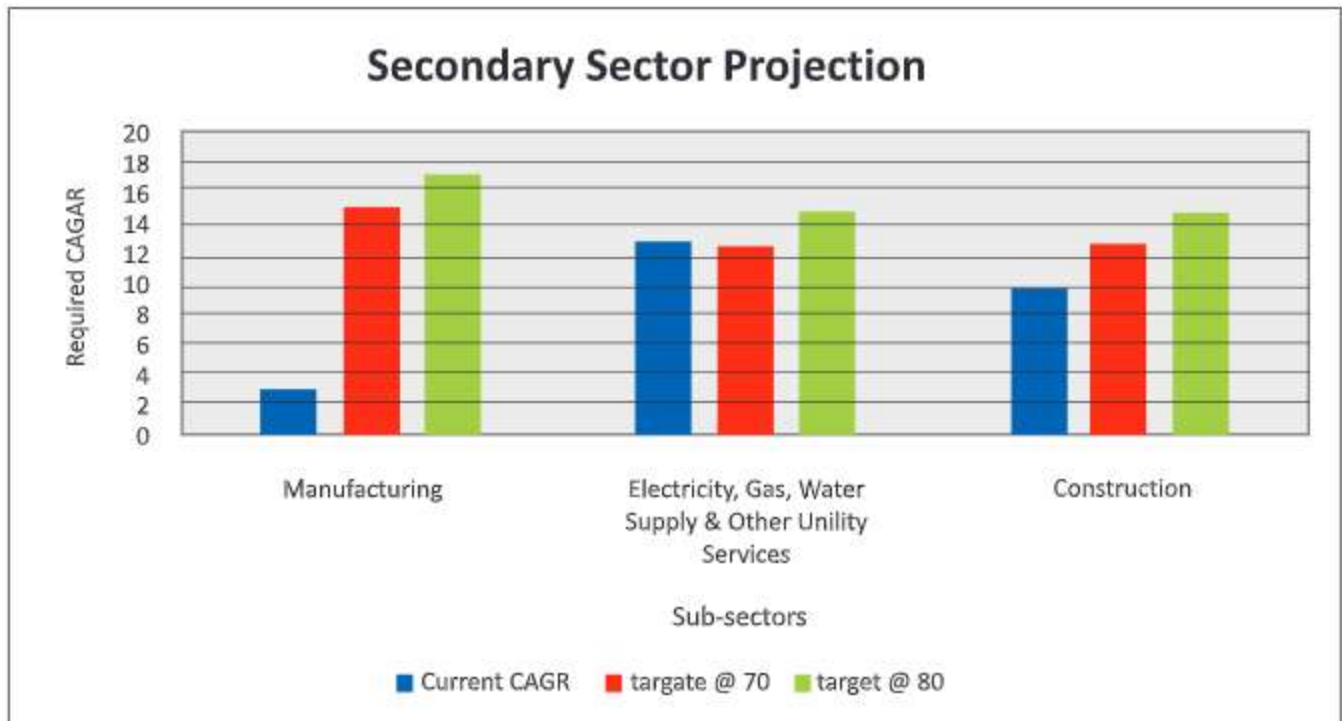


Figure 7 Projection of subsectors in Secondary Sector and required CAGR

- ❖ **Manufacturing:**
- ❖ The historical Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for the manufacturing sector stands at 3.22%. Projections for 2027-28 reveal potential figures varying with exchange rates: 32,486.46 crore rupees at an 80 Rs exchange rate, and 28,955.57 crore rupees at a 70 Rs exchange rate. To achieve these targets, the required CAGR ranges from 15.42% to 17.65%, reflecting the growth needed to reach the projected GDDP figures across different exchange rates.
- ❖ **Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services:**
- ❖ This sector experienced a higher historical CAGR of 12.78%. The projected GDDP figures for 2027-28 also vary based on exchange rates: 4,572.40 crore rupees at an 80 Rs exchange rate, and 4,075.43 crore rupees at a 70 Rs exchange rate. The required CAGR to attain these targets fluctuates between 12.55% and 14.73%, indicating the necessary growth rates needed to reach the projected values.
- ❖ **Construction:**
- ❖ With a historical CAGR of 9.89%, the construction sector showcases projections for 2027-28 at different exchange rates: 11,194.12 crore rupees at an 80 Rs exchange rate, and 9,977.45 crore rupees at a 70 Rs exchange rate. To meet these projected figures, the required CAGR spans from 12.81% to 14.99%, depicting the essential growth rates needed for achieving the targeted GDDP values in the construction sector across various exchange rates.

Table 22 Projected Averages - Secondary Sector

	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	Construction
GDDP 2021-22	12,250.00	2,005.00	4,842.00
GDDP target @ 70	28,955.57	4,075.44	9,977.46
Average GDDP	20,602.79	3,040.22	7,409.73
past CAGR	3.22	12.78	9.89
target CAGR @70	15.42	12.55	12.81
Average CAGR	9.32	12.66	11.35

The Average CAGR and projected GDDP show a more realistic and achievable targets.

## Tertiary Sector

Table 23 Tertiary Sector

Tertiary Sector		
GDDP 2021-22 (Crores)		44,756.00
Past CAGR		8.23
Projected GDDP 2027-28 (Crores)	at 80	1,14,380.59
	at 70	1,01,948.81
Required CAGR	at 80	16.93
	at 70	14.71
Average Projected GDDP		73,352.40
Average target CAGR		11.47

- GDDP in 2021-22: The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for the Tertiary Sector in 2021-22 was 44,756 crore rupees.
- Past Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR): The historical Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for the Tertiary Sector was 8.23%.

### Target GDDP for 2027-28:

- Target GDDP and CAGR at 80: The projected GDDP for 2027-28 with a CAGR of 16.93% is 114,380.59 crore rupees.
- Target GDDP and CAGR at 70: The projected GDDP for 2027-28 with a CAGR of 14.71% is 101,948.81 crore rupees.

These interpretations suggest the Tertiary Sector's current economic output and the projected targets for the year 2027-28, based on different compound annual growth rates. The past growth rate serves as a reference for setting future growth targets. The higher CAGR of 16.93% leads to a higher projected GDDP compared to the lower CAGR of 14.71% for the specified year. Taking the average of current GDDP and 5-year CAGR and projected GDDP and CAGR at Rs. 70 exchange rate, we get a more realistic CAGR of 11.47% that can be targeted to achieve.

## Sub-Sectors within Services Sector

Table 24 Sub-Sectors within Services Sector

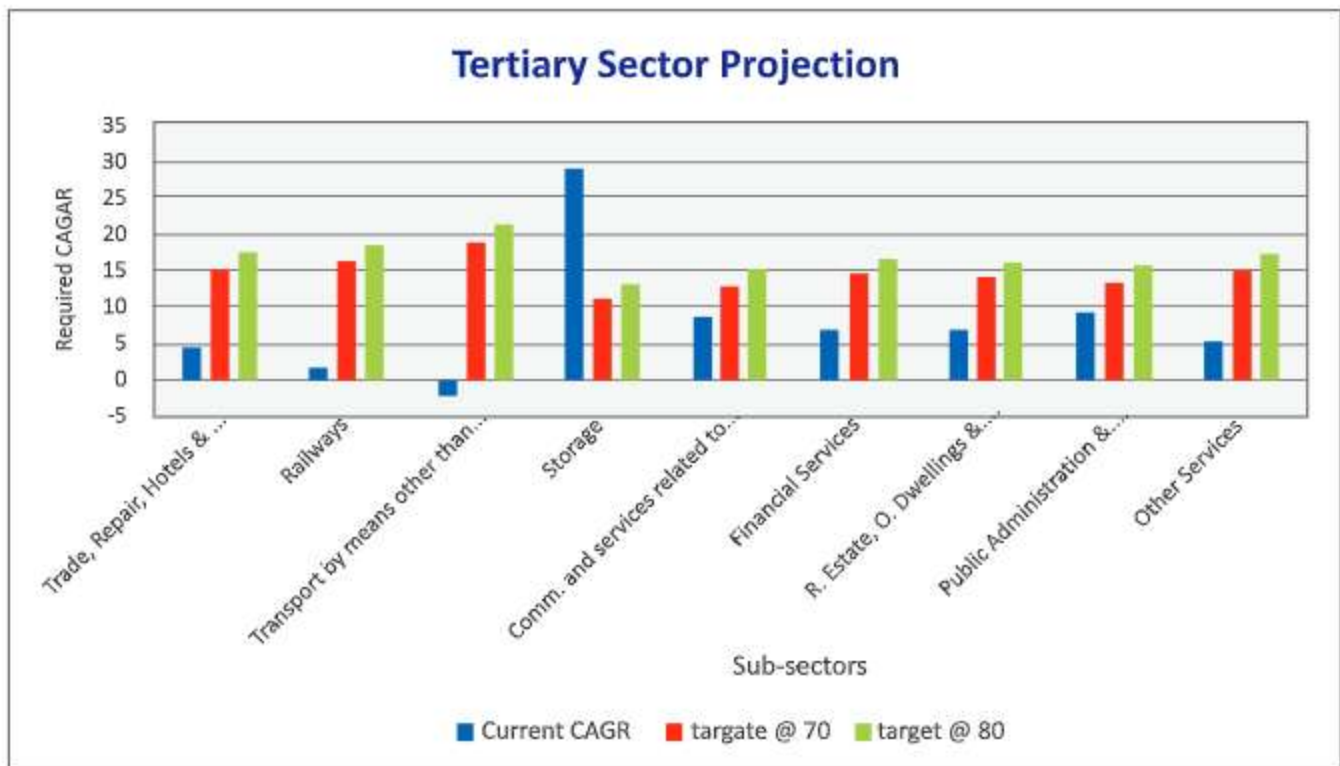
Year	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	Railways	Transport by means other than Railways	Storage	Comm. and services related to Broad.	Financial Services	R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services	Public Administration & Defence	Other Services
2011-12	2,978	169	1,176	26	448	3,323	5,382	1,102	1,879
2012-13	3,543	180	1,368	28	499	3,579	6,225	1,202	2,171
2013-14	3,784	190	1,412	32	603	4,155	7,377	1,330	2,522
2014-15	4,117	230	1,558	35	684	4,542	8,647	1,434	2,944
2015-16	4,321	253	1,701	36	803	4,931	9,727	1,571	3,361
2016-17	5,081	319	1,814	38	802	5,206	11,202	1,763	3,906
2017-18	5,712	373	1,983	42	787	5,481	12,344	1,953	4,425
2018-19	6,649	374	2,074	118	831	6,289	13,532	2,123	4,840
2019-20	7,065	368	2,048	120	914	6,764	14,708	2,558	5,563
2020-21	5,445	372	1,602	120	991	7,018	15,342	2,631	4,904
2021-22	7,203	406	1,777	149	1,196	7,694	17,485	3,055	5,790

- ❖ This data represents the economic contribution of different sub-sectors within the Services Sector over the specified years, showing growth and changes in their values.
- ❖ In 2011-12, the values for various sub-sectors within the Services Sector are as follows: Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants at 2,978, Railways at 169, Transport by means other than Railways at 1,176, Storage at 26, Communication and services related to Broadband at 448, Financial Services at 3,323, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services at 5,382, Public Administration & Defense at 1,102, and Other Services at 1,879.
- ❖ These values fluctuate over the years, with significant increases in most sub-sectors.
- ❖ In 2021-22, the Services Sector sub-sectors have the following values: Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants at 7,203, Railways at 406, Transport by means other than Railways at 1,777, Storage at 149, Communication and services related to Broadband at 1,196, Financial Services at 7,694, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services at 17,485, Public Administration & Defense at 3,055, and Other Services at 5,790.

## Projection of subsectors in tertiary and required CAGR

Table 25 Projection of subsectors in tertiary and required CAGR

	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	Railways	Transport by means other than Railways	Storage	Comm. and services related to Broad.	Financial Services	R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services	Public Administration & Defence	Other Services
Past CAGR	4.75	1.71	-2.17	28.82	8.73	7.02	7.21	9.36	5.52
GDDP Projection for 2027-28									
target @80	19,030.38	1,128.96	5,688.80	318.36	2,782.66	19,662.90	43,395.85	7,255.22	15,116.33
target @70	16,962.01	1,006.26	5,070.50	283.76	2,480.22	17,525.78	38,679.25	6,466.66	13,473.37
Required CAGR									
target @80	17.58	18.58	21.40	13.49	15.11	16.93	16.36	15.51	17.34
target @70	15.34	16.33	19.10	11.33	12.93	14.71	14.15	13.31	15.12





- ❖ **Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants:**
- ❖ This sector encompasses a range of activities including trade, repair services, and the hospitality industry. Its historical Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) stands at 4.75%. Projections for 2027-28 reveal potential figures varying from 16,962.01 crore rupees to 19,030.38 crore rupees. Achieving these projections necessitates Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) between 15.34% and 17.58%. This sector's growth is crucial for local commerce and the service industry within the district.
- ❖ **Railways & Transport:**
- ❖ Railways and other modes of transport represent essential infrastructural elements. Railways demonstrate a past CAGR of 1.71%, projecting GDDP figures from 1,006.26 crore rupees to 1,128.96 crore rupees for 2027-28. Meanwhile, despite a negative historical CAGR of -2.17%, transport by other means foresees figures ranging from 5,070.50 crore rupees to 5,688.80 crore rupees. Enhancing these sectors is vital for efficient transportation and connectivity within the district.
- ❖ **Storage:**
- ❖ Storage facilities are pivotal for various industries. This sector shows an exceptional historical CAGR of 28.82%, projecting GDDP figures between 283.76 crore rupees and 318.36 crore rupees for 2027-28. Efficient storage capacities are essential for supporting other industries and ensuring the smooth functioning of supply chains.
- ❖ **Communication and services related to Broadcasting:**
- ❖ The communication sector, including broadcasting services, presents a historical CAGR of 8.73%. Its projections indicate GDDP figures between 2,480.22 crore rupees and 2,782.66 crore rupees for 2027-28. Strengthening communication infrastructure is vital for connectivity and information dissemination.
- ❖ **Financial Services:**
- ❖ Financial services are integral for economic growth. This sector demonstrates a historical CAGR of 7.02%, projecting GDDP figures from 17,525.78 crore rupees to 19662.90 crore rupees for 2027-28. Strengthening financial institutions and services is crucial for supporting businesses and individuals in the district.
- ❖ **Real Estate, Other Dwellings & Professional Services:**
- ❖ This sector, encompassing real estate and professional services, reflects a historical CAGR of 7.21%, projecting GDDP figures between 38,679.25 crore rupees and 43,395.85 crore rupees for 2027-28. Developing real estate and professional services is crucial for infrastructure growth and supporting various professional endeavors.
- ❖ **Public Administration & Defence:**
- ❖ Public administration and defense sectors are essential for governance and security. This sector presents a historical CAGR of 9.36%, projecting figures from 6,466.66 crore rupees to 7,255.22 crore rupees for 2027-28. Strengthening these sectors is vital for efficient governance and ensuring safety within the district.

- ❖ **Other Services:**
- ❖ The 'Other Services' sector, comprising a diverse range of services, demonstrates a historical CAGR of 5.52%. Projections indicate GDDP figures in the range of 13,473.37 crore rupees to 15,116.33 crore rupees for 2027-28. Enhancing these services is essential for a well-rounded economy and to cater to various unclassified services within the district.

Table 26 Projected Averages - Tertiary Sector

	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	Railways	Transport by means other than Railways	Storage	Comm. and services related to Broad.	Financial Services	R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services	Public Administration & Defence	Other Services
GDDP 2021-22	7,203.00	406.00	1,777.00	149.00	1,196.00	7,694.00	17,485.00	3,055.00	5,790.00
GDDP target @ 70	16,962.01	1,006.26	5,070.50	283.76	2,480.22	17,525.78	38,679.25	6,466.66	13,473.37
Average GDDP Projections	12,082.51	706.13	3,423.75	216.38	1,838.11	12,609.89	28,082.12	4,760.83	9,631.68
past CAGR	4.75	1.71	-2.17	28.82	8.73	7.02	7.21	9.36	5.52
target CAGR @ 70	15.34	16.33	19.10	11.33	12.93	14.71	14.15	13.31	15.12
Average CAGR	10.05	9.02	8.46	20.08	10.83	10.86	10.68	11.34	10.32

A more realistic and achievable scenario is where we take the averages of the current GDDP, 5-year CAGR and projected GDDP and the projected CAGR at Rs 70 exchange rate respectively.

## BCG Matrix

BCG Matrix for Ahmednagar Base year 2014-15 (on Constant Prices)

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Understanding BCG Matrix

### Stars

High Growth, High Market Share- Star units are leaders in the category. These have a significant market share, hence they bring the most cash to the business and a high growth potential that can be used to increase further cash inflow.

### Question Marks

High Growth, Low Market Share- Question marks have high growth potential but a low market share which makes their future potential to be doubtful. Since the growth rate is high here, with the right strategies and investments, they can become cash cows and ultimately stars. But they have a low market share so wrong investments can downgrade them to Dogs even after lots of investment.

### Cash Cows

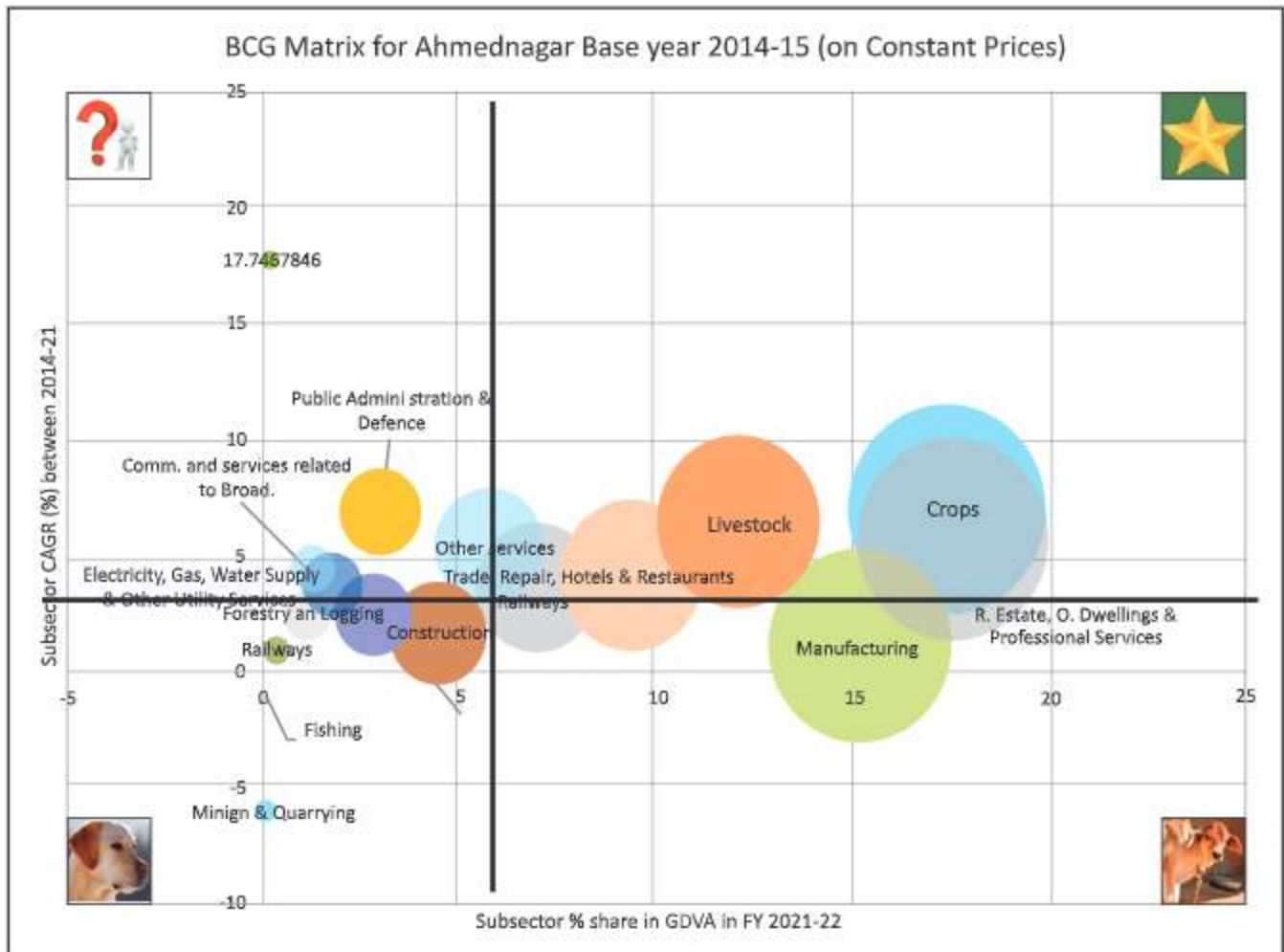
Low Growth, High Market Share- Products in the cash cows quadrant are in a market that is growing slowly and where the product(s) have a high market share. The products already have a significant amount of investments in them and do not require significant further investments to maintain their position.

### Dogs

Low growth rate, low market share- Neither do they generate cash, nor do they require huge cash. In general, they are not worth investing.

**BCG Matrix for Ahmednagar Base year 2014-15 (on Constant Prices)**

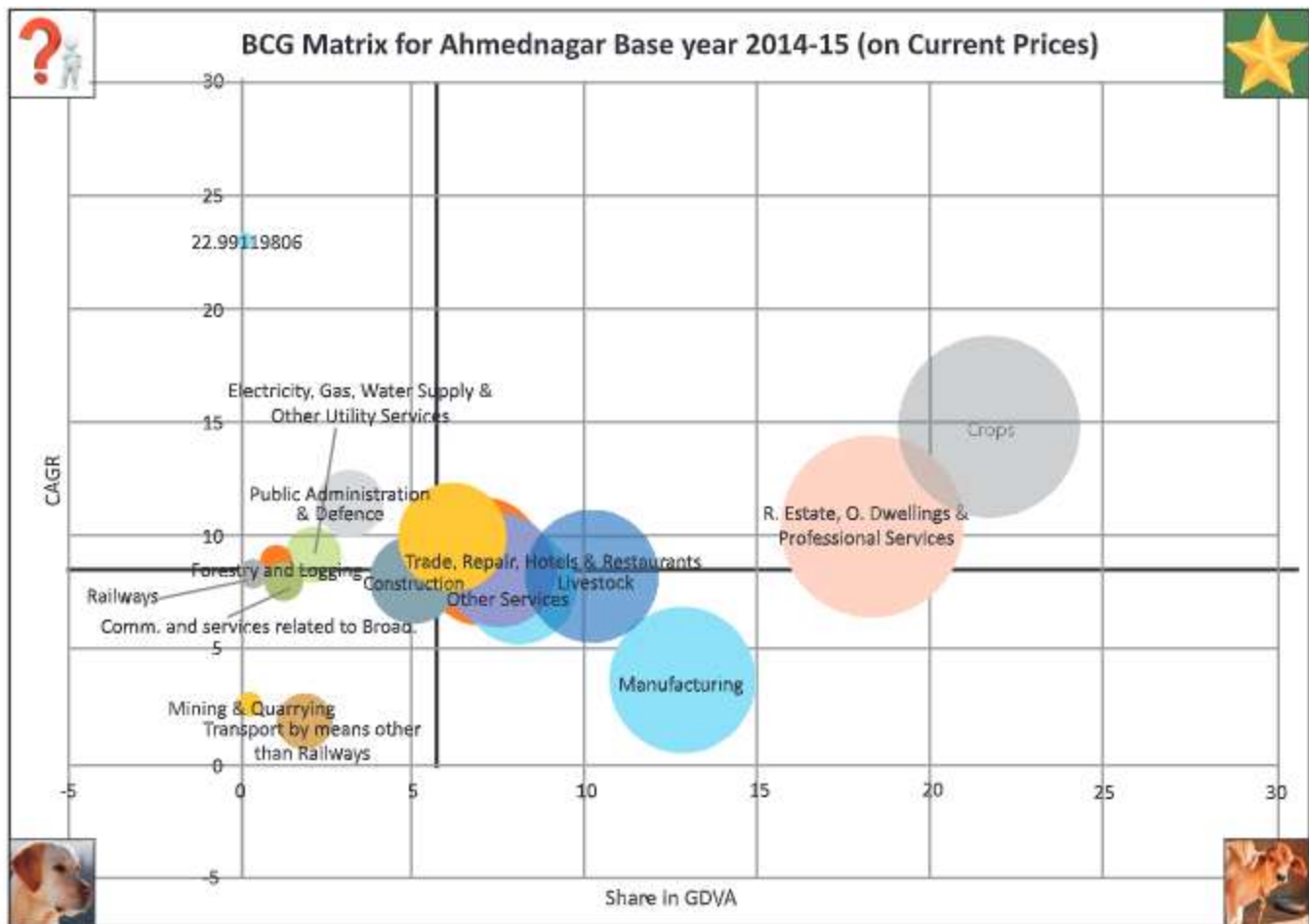
<b>Sub-Sectors</b>	<b>Subsector % share in GDVA in FY 2021-22</b>	<b>Subsector CAGR (%) between 2014-21</b>	<b>GDVA Share</b>
Crops	17.37	7.03	10,605.00
Livestock	12.04	6.45	7,352.00
Forestry and Logging	1.10	2.49	670.00
Fishing and aquaculture	0.03	-0.81	17.00
	0.21	-6.04	128.00
Mining & Quarrying	15.16	1.10	9,258.00
Manufacturing	1.81	3.64	1,106.00
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	4.48	1.76	2,735.00
Construction	6.97	3.65	4,259.00
Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants Railways	0.35	0.96	216.00
Transport by means other than Railways	2.85	2.50	1,739.00
Storage	0.15	17.75	91.00
Comm. and services related to Broad.	1.27	4.26	774.00
Financial Services	9.44	4.15	5,764.00
R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services	17.49	5.70	10,678.00
Public Administration & Defence	3.01	6.71	1,836.00
Other Services	5.85	5.31	3,571.00
Average	5.86	3.92	



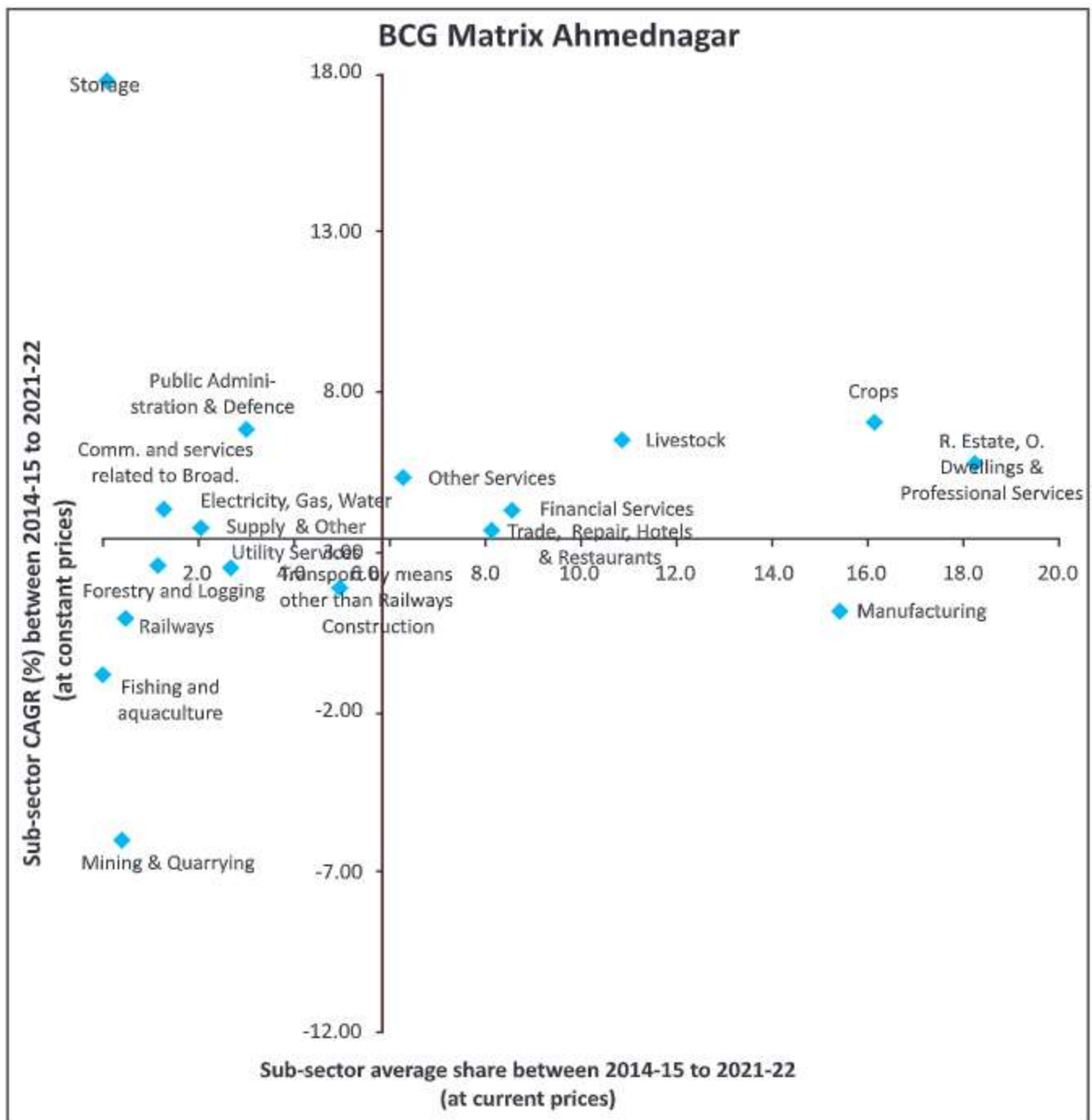
- ❖ **Stars:** These are sub-sectors with high market share and high growth rate. In this case, "Crops", "Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants", "Livestock" and "R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services" are potential stars because they have a high share in GDVA and a high CAGR.
- ❖ **Question Marks:** These are sub-sectors with low market share but a high growth rate. "Storage," "Public Administration & Defence," "Comm. and services related to Broad.," "Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services", "Other Services" falls into this category because it has a high growth rate, but its share in GDVA is relatively low.
- ❖ **Cash Cows:** These are sub-sectors with high market share but a low growth rate. "Manufacturing" can be considered cash cows due to its substantial share in GDVA but low growth rates.
- ❖ **Dogs:** These are sub-sectors with low market share and a low growth rate. "Fishing and Aquaculture," "Construction," "Forestry and Logging," "Mining & Quarrying," and "Railways" might be considered dogs due to their low share in GDVA and low or negative growth rates.

## BCG Matrix for Ahmednagar Base year 2014-15 (on Current Prices)

BCG Matrix for Ahmednagar Base year 2014-15 (on Current Prices)			
Sub-Sectors	Subsector % share in GDVA in FY 2021-22	Subsector CAGR (%) between 2014-21	GDVA Share
Crops	14.77	21.70	20,783.00
Livestock	8.13	10.18	9,747.00
Forestry and Logging	8.69	1.12	1,068.00
Fishing and aquaculture	2.85	0.03	28.00
Mining & Quarrying	2.61	0.30	291.00
Manufacturing	3.75	12.79	12,250.00
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	9.20	2.09	2,005.00
Construction	8.14	5.06	4,842.00
Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8.32	7.52	7,203.00
Railways	8.46	0.42	406.00
Transport by means other than Railways	1.90	1.86	1,777.00
Storage	22.99	0.16	149.00
Comm. and services related to Broad.	8.31	1.25	1,196.00
Financial Services	7.82	8.03	7,694.00
R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services	10.58	18.26	17,485.00
Public Administration & Defence	11.41	3.19	3,055.00
Other Services	10.14	6.05	5,790.00
Average	8.71	5.88	



- ❖ **Stars:** These are sub-sectors with high market share and high growth rate. In this case, "Crops", "Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants", "Livestock" and "R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services" are potential stars because they have a high share in GDVA and a high CAGR.
- ❖ **Question Marks:** These are sub-sectors with low market share but a high growth rate. "Storage", "Public Administration & Defence," "Comm. and services related to Broad.," "Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services", "Other Services", "Forestry and Logging" falls into this category because it has a high growth rate, but its share in GDVA is relatively low.
- ❖ **Cash Cows:** These are sub-sectors with high market share but a low growth rate. "Manufacturing" can be considered cash cows due to its substantial share in GDVA but low growth rates.
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- ❖ Stars: These are sub-sectors with high market share and high growth rate. In this case, "Crops", "Livestock", "Other Services", "Financial Services", and "R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services" are potential stars because they have a high share in GDVA and a high CAGR.
- ❖ Question Marks: These are sub-sectors with low market share but a high growth rate. "Storage", "Public Administration & Defence", "Comm. and services related to Broad.," falls into this category because it has a high growth rate, but its share in GDVA is relatively low.



- ❖ Cash Cows: These are sub-sectors with high market share but a low growth rate. "Manufacturing" and "Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants", can be considered cash cows due to its substantial share in GDVA but low growth rates.
- ❖ Dogs: These are sub-sectors with low market share and a low growth rate. "Fishing and Aquaculture," "Construction," "Mining & Quarrying," and "Railways", "Transport by means other than Railways" "Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services", "Forestry and Logging might be considered dogs due to their low share in GDVA and low or negative growth rates.

#### Identification of Growth and Aspirational Sub-Sectors Based on BCG Matrix

Sr. No.	Growth	Aspiration
<b>Primary Sector</b>		
1	Crops	Forestry and Logging
	Livestock	Fishing and Aquaculture
<b>Secondary Sector</b>		
2	Food Processing	Manufacturing
		Construction
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>		
3	R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services	Railways
	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	
	Financial Services	
	Tourism & Hospitality	

#### Subsectors In the EAC Report For Maharashtra – That Are Relevant For District Of Ahmednagar

1. Food Processing – Bakery, Sugar, Confectionary Products and Sugarcane
2. Manufacturing of Non-Alcoholic beverages
3. Dairy Processing
4. Processing of Fruits & Vegetables
5. Gems & Jewelry
6. Manufacturing of Healthy food for consumption

## **Stage III**

**How Will the  
District reach there?**

## Chapter 4 SWOT Analysis

### Overall SWOT Analysis of the District

SWOT of the District	
Strength	Weakness
Strong Co-operative network in Sugarcane and Dairy Farming	Water scarcity in more than half of the district
Centrally Located District: Acts as bridge between Marathwada and Western Maharashtra.	Lack of quality infrastructure (All weather road, Power etc.) to attract the Business in District.
Better Transportation Connectivity i.e., Road & Rail with connectivity to all states.	Inadequate Agriculture processing and cold storage facilities.
Presence of big industries like Schneider, Sun Pharma, Hognas etc.	Lack of technological modernization in agriculture
Rich religious and historical heritage- forts, temples, museums etc.	Limited International Connectivity: The nearest international airport is Pune and Aurangabad. Limited international flights, this can be a deterrent for foreign tourists.
Opportunities	Threats
High potential for employment and self- employment in Agri-Allied sectors.	Industrial growth of Pune, Nashik, & Aurangabad attracting industries out of Ahmednagar.
High tourism potential due to diverse geography and historical background.	Skill Gap between industry demand and supply.
Replication of Ralegaon Siddhi and Hivre Bazar Model - in other villages of the District to make them self-sustainable.	Absence of modern agriculture techniques and recycling of agriculture by-products
The local economy may be strengthened by utilizing the historical and cultural legacy of the region to promote tourism.	

#### Strengths:

- ❖ Strong Co-operative network in Sugarcane and Dairy Farming: The presence of a well-established co-operative network in sugarcane and dairy farming means that local farmers likely collaborate and pool resources effectively. This can lead to increased bargaining power, better access to markets, and improved economic conditions for farmers in these sectors.

- ❖ Centrally Located District: The district's central location between Marathwada and Western Maharashtra is advantageous for several reasons. It can act as a trade hub, facilitating the movement of goods and services between these two important regions. This central location can attract businesses looking for a strategic base and enhance economic opportunities.
- ❖ Better Transportation Connectivity: Having good road and rail connectivity to other states is crucial for trade and industrial development. It can make the district accessible to markets and suppliers, encouraging economic growth and investment.
- ❖ Presence of big industries: The presence of established industries like Schneider, Sun Pharma, and Horganas is a positive sign for the local economy. These industries can create jobs, generate revenue, and contribute to the district's development.
- ❖ Rich religious and historical heritage: The presence of forts, temples, and museums can serve as a cultural and historical attraction, drawing tourists to the region. This can stimulate the local economy by providing opportunities in the tourism and hospitality sectors.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Water scarcity: Water scarcity in more than half of the district is a significant challenge, particularly for agriculture, which heavily relies on water. This can lead to reduced crop yields, increased production costs, and financial strain on farmers.
- ❖ Lack of quality infrastructure: The absence of essential infrastructure such as all-weather roads and reliable power supply can deter businesses from establishing operations in the district. This lack of infrastructure can hinder economic growth and development.
- ❖ Inadequate agriculture processing and cold storage facilities can result in significant post-harvest losses, limiting the profitability of the agriculture sector and the income of farmers.
- ❖ Lack of technological modernization in agriculture: Failure to adopt modern farming techniques and technologies can lead to lower agricultural productivity, inefficiencies, and a lack of competitiveness in the agricultural sector.
- ❖ Limited International Connectivity: The absence of an international airport and limited international flights can hinder foreign tourism and limit opportunities for international business engagement.

#### **Opportunities:**

- ❖ High potential for employment in Agri-Allied sectors: The district can tap into the potential for job creation and self-employment in agriculture-related industries, including agri-processing, food manufacturing, and agri-tourism.
- ❖ Industrial growth in nearby regions: The industrial growth in nearby cities like Pune, Nashik, and Aurangabad can create opportunities for businesses in the district to serve as suppliers, service providers, or branch offices, fostering economic development.

- ❖ High tourism potential: The district's diverse geography and historical heritage can be marketed to attract tourists. This can lead to growth in the hospitality and tourism sectors, generating income and employment opportunities.
- ❖ Replication of successful models: The success of models like Ralegaon Siddhi and Hivre Bazar in the district can be emulated in other villages, potentially transforming them into self-sustaining and prosperous communities.
- ❖ Utilizing historical and cultural legacy: The historical and cultural assets in the district can be leveraged to promote tourism, providing a boost to the local economy through increased visitor numbers and related businesses.



Since the industrial growth of Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Aurangabad & Pune is towards saturation, hence Ahmednagar has a very high growth potential for industrialization due to Good Air, Road & Rail connectivity, Land and Labour availability, Electricity availability

### Threats:

- ❖ Skill Gap: The discrepancy between the skills demanded by industries and those possessed by the local workforce can be a hindrance to economic growth. This may lead to a mismatch between job openings and available talent.
- ❖ Industrial competition from nearby regions: The industrial growth in nearby regions can result in competition for resources, labor, and investment. This could potentially affect the district's ability to attract businesses and investment.
- ❖ Absence of modern agriculture techniques: Failure to adopt modern farming techniques and recycling of agriculture by-products can hinder agricultural development, limit crop yields, and reduce the profitability of the agriculture sector.

## SWOT Analysis for Short-listed Priority Sub-Sectors

Priority Sub-Sectors- Based on the BCG Matrix, priority sectors have been identified. Crops and Livestock are the sub-sectors with high share and high growth rates while manufacturing has a high share but low growth rate.

SWOT analysis of these sub-sectors would help in understanding in depth about the potential areas that can be focused on in these sectors.

CROPS - Ahmednagar District	
Strength	Weakness
Availability of land for different types of crops i.e. kharif, rabbi, onion, sugarcane etc.	Lack of rainfall
Availability of fertile land	Lack of post-harvest management
Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)	Lack of processing
Agriculture Research Institutes	
Opportunities	Threats
FPC & Farmers Group	Urbanization & land scarcity
Progressive farmers	Invasive species & disease
Export registration - 6710 Farmers	Acidification & alkalinity
Smart projects - 68	Pollution
PMFME Projects - 311	

### Strengths:

- ❖ Availability of Diverse Land: The district boasts varied land suitable for different crop types throughout the agricultural seasons, facilitating cultivation of kharif, rabbi, onion, sugarcane, etc.
- ❖ Fertile Land: The presence of fertile land enhances agricultural productivity.
- ❖ Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Research Institutes: These institutions contribute to agricultural advancements and knowledge dissemination.
- ❖ Manpower/Resources: The availability of human resources can contribute to the agricultural sector's growth.

### Weaknesses:

- ❖ Rainfall Dependency: The district suffers from inadequate rainfall, posing a challenge to crop cultivation.

- ❖ **Post-Harvest Management:** The lack of proper post-harvest handling facilities impacts crop quality and value.
- ❖ **Processing Infrastructure:** Insufficient processing facilities limit value addition and market access for agricultural products.

#### Opportunities:

- ❖ **Farmer Producer Companies (FPC) & Groups:** These collaborative initiatives can improve market access and bargaining power for farmers.
- ❖ **Engagement with Progressive Farmers:** Learning from successful farming practices can enhance overall agricultural productivity.
- ❖ **Export Registration & Projects:** Access to export markets and government projects can augment income opportunities for farmers.

#### Threats:

- ❖ **Urbanization & Land Scarcity:** Encroachment due to urbanization leads to reduced available land for agriculture.
- ❖ **Invasive Species & Disease:** Threats from invasive species and diseases can harm crop yields and quality.
- ❖ **Soil Issues:** Acidification, alkalinity, and pollution impact soil health, affecting crop growth and productivity.

Livestock - Animal Husbandry and Dairy - Ahmednagar District	
Strength	Weakness
24 Sugar Factories in District	Shift from cooperative to private industry
Daily milk procurement with in the district:	Non availability of sufficient number of bulk milk coolers with genset facility
Average 42 Lakh/L	Deficient number of veterinary dispensaries within the district.
Cross breed cattle population	Irrigation tanks/reservoirs are used for irrigation purposes. Less utilization of water resources for inland fisheries and aquaculture.
Opportunities	Threats
Profitability through bi product	Delay in FRP payment may lower area under cultivation
Scope for export of various milk & milk products.	Increased risk of milk adulteration practices.
Scope for the supply of sex sorted semen doses	Insufficient fodder – 34 % dry fodder deficiency & 76 % green fodder deficiency and cattle feed is 43 % deficient within the district.
Major stocking areas available so that district fish production will enhance.	

**Strengths:**

- ❖ **Sugar Factories Presence:** The district's 24 sugar factories provide a significant backbone to the local economy.
- ❖ **Daily Milk Procurement:** The high average daily milk procurement of 42 lakh liters within the district indicates a robust dairy sector.
- ❖ **Breedable Cross Breed Cattle:** A notable population of breedable crossbred cattle contributes to the livestock sector's strength.
- ❖ **Utilization of Irrigation Tanks:** Repurposing irrigation tanks for livestock water sources adds to resource utilization.

**Weaknesses:**

- ❖ **Shift from Cooperative to Private Industry:** Transition from cooperative setups to private industry might impact the cooperative ethos and possibly alter farmer outcomes.
- ❖ **Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Insufficient bulk milk coolers with genset facilities and inadequate veterinary dispensaries pose hurdles to efficient dairy management.
- ❖ **Underutilization of Water Resources:** Limited utilization of water bodies for inland fisheries and aquaculture limits potential revenue streams.

**Opportunities:**

- ❖ **Profitability through By-products:** Utilizing by-products from livestock and dairy operations can improve overall profitability.
- ❖ **Export Potential:** The potential for exporting various milk and dairy products presents an opportunity for economic growth.
- ❖ **Technological Advancements:** The supply of sex-sorted semen doses and advancements in breeding techniques can enhance livestock quality and productivity.

**Threats:**

- ❖ **Payment Delays Impacting Cultivation:** Delayed Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) payments might deter farmers, impacting the area under cultivation.
- ❖ **Risks of Adulteration:** The increasing risk of milk adulteration practices threatens the reputation and quality of dairy products.
- ❖ **Fodder Insufficiency:** Shortages in dry fodder, green fodder, and cattle feed within the district pose a threat to livestock health and productivity.
- ❖ **Constraints in Fishery:** Limited availability of fodder and major stocking areas may hinder the enhancement of district fish production.



Manufacturing - Ahmednagar District	
Strength	Weakness
Airport Vicinity (Pune, Shirdi and Aurangabad Airport)	Absence of transport terminal
Connectivity to SamruddhiMahamarg , Surat-Chennai Express Way	Fluctuation of electricity for Industries
D & D+ Zone for Industries	Absence of Cargo Hub, Dry port
Sugar Industries	
Land Availability for MIDS	
Opportunities	Threats
Presence of Defence Institutions like VRDE so it can attract Defence Industries	More Industrialized Pockets Near Ahmednagar like Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad
Food Processing Industries	
Future for Logistics Industries	Low attraction for Blue Collar Jobs
Future for Tourism and Hospitality Industries	
Future for IT Industries	

#### Strengths:

- ❖ Proximity to Airports: The district's location near multiple airports like Pune, Shirdi, and Aurangabad facilitates easy accessibility for transportation and logistics.
- ❖ Connectivity to Major Highways: Connectivity to significant road networks like the SamruddhiMahamarg and Surat-Chennai Expressway enhances transportation and trade.
- ❖ Industrial Zones (D & D+): Dedicated industrial zones cater to the needs of industries.
- ❖ Presence of Sugar Industries: The district's existing sugar industries contribute to the manufacturing sector.

#### Weaknesses:

- ❖ Absence of Transport Terminal: Lack of a dedicated transport terminal might hinder efficient transportation and logistics operations.
- ❖ Electricity Fluctuations: Inconsistent electricity supply poses a challenge for industrial operations.
- ❖ Absence of Cargo Hub/Dry Port: The lack of dedicated cargo handling facilities impacts logistics and trade operations.

- ❖ Limited Availability of Land for MIDS: Insufficient land availability for Medium and Small-Scale Industries (MIDS) restricts expansion opportunities.

**Opportunities:**

- ❖ Presence of Defence Institutions: Attracting defense industries due to the proximity to institutions like VRDE.
- ❖ Growing Industrialization in Nearby Areas: The presence of industrialized areas near Ahmednagar, like Pune, Nashik, and Aurangabad, offers opportunities for collaboration and growth.
- ❖ Potential for Food Processing, Logistics, Tourism, Hospitality, and IT Industries: These sectors hold promise for future development and investment.

**Threats:**

- ❖ Low Attraction for Blue Collar Jobs: A lack of appeal for blue-collar jobs might hinder workforce availability.
- ❖ Competition from Nearby Industrial Pockets: The emergence and development of nearby industrial zones might create competition for resources and market share.
- ❖ Challenges in Infrastructure Development: Insufficient infrastructure development could impede the growth potential of various industries.

Tertiary/ Services Sector	
Tourism - Ahmednagar District	
Strength	Weakness
Presence of tourist attractions catering to varied interests (religious, wild life, nature, heritage etc.)	Low levels of awareness among stakeholders regarding the potential.
Good rail and road connectivity.	Inadequate showcasing platforms of tourism Products.
Airport at Shirdi.	Lack of facilities and wayside amenities for tourists in the district.
Close Proximity to Metro cities like Mumbai, Pune.	Lack of focus towards promotion and marketing of tourism.
Huge geographical spread.	Lack of proper connectivity between tourism places.
Variety of the Tourism potential.	
Pool of educated manpower is ready potential for capacity building in tourism development.	
Opportunities	Threats
The varied mix of religious places, Wildlife sanctuary, water bodies etc. can be promoted to provide a complete tourist experience.	Lack of Public-Private partnership initiatives in the development of Tourism sites.
Increasing awareness and interest in Eco-tourism due to media (e.g. National Geographic and Discovery Channels)	Threat of destruction of the Ancient Heritage Monuments.
Tourism has been declared as an industry by the Government of Maharashtra. This makes the sector eligible for a host of incentives and concessions.	Lack of Coordination between Development and Environment.
	Tourism is focused upon peak seasons only and un sustainably managed. Eg. Tourism in Bhandardara limited mostly to monsoon season

**Strengths:**

- ❖ **Diverse Tourist Attractions:** The presence of various attractions catering to religious, wildlife, nature, and heritage interests is a significant strength.
- ❖ **Good Connectivity:** Efficient rail, road, and air connectivity via the Shirdi airport and proximity to major metro cities like Mumbai and Pune enhance accessibility.
- ❖ **Geographical Spread and Variety:** The district's expansive geographical area offers a wide variety of tourism potential, providing diverse experiences.
- ❖ **Educated Manpower:** Availability of educated manpower provides opportunities for capacity building in tourism development.

**Weaknesses:**

- ❖ **Low Awareness among Stakeholders:** Lack of awareness among stakeholders regarding tourism potential hampers development efforts.
- ❖ **Inadequate Showcasing Platforms:** Insufficient platforms to showcase tourism products limit exposure and promotion.
- ❖ **Lack of Facilities and Connectivity:** Inadequate facilities and connectivity between tourist places hinder visitor experiences and convenience.
- ❖ **Limited Promotion and Marketing:** Insufficient focus on promotion and marketing impacts tourism growth and visibility.

**Opportunities:**

- ❖ **Promoting Varied Tourist Mix:** Promoting the diverse mix of religious places, wildlife sanctuaries, and water bodies can provide a complete tourist experience.
- ❖ **Interest in Eco-Tourism:** Increasing awareness and interest in eco-tourism due to media exposure create opportunities for sustainable tourism development.
- ❖ **Government Support:** Declaration of tourism as an industry by the Government of Maharashtra opens doors for incentives and concessions.

**Threats:**

- ❖ **Lack of Public-Private Partnerships:** Insufficient initiatives in public-private partnerships hinder comprehensive development of tourism sites.
- ❖ **Heritage Destruction Threat:** The threat of destruction to ancient heritage monuments poses a risk to the region's historical treasures.
- ❖ **Coordination Challenges:** Lack of coordination between development and environmental concerns might affect sustainable tourism practices.
- ❖ **Seasonal Focus and Unsustainable Management:** Overemphasis on peak seasons like the monsoon in places like Bhandardara leads to unsustainable tourism management.

Healthcare	
SWOT Health - Ahmednagar District	
Strength	Weakness
Additional Manpower from Ayushman Bharat.	Shortage of staff (vacancy)
Availability of all Diagnostic tests	Headquarter stay of Medical Officer and other health staff.
Availability of Good quality medicines	Poor health infrastructure in Urban areas.
Availability of referral Transport services.	
Good Primary(PHC) and secondary level (RH SDH DH) infrastructure.	
NHM Funding	
Opportunities	Threats
Improvement in patients trust and satisfaction	Covid-19 Pandemic
Improvement in quality of healthcare services	Emerging & reemerging diseases
Public awareness and community support programs	Increase in-migration
Training programs and facilities	
Integration with Public private partnership	
Insurance Scheme (PMJAY, MPJAY)	
Strengthening AYUSH Scheme.	

#### Strengths:

- ❖ Additional Manpower from Ayushman Bharat: Recruitment of additional healthcare staff through Ayushman Bharat, potentially bolstering the workforce.
- ❖ Availability of Diagnostic Tests & Good Quality Medicines: Access to a wide array of diagnostic tests and high-quality medications.
- ❖ Referral Transport Services: Accessible services facilitating the transfer of patients between healthcare facilities.
- ❖ Well-Established Infrastructure: Good primary (PHC) and secondary level (RH, SDH, DH) healthcare infrastructure in place.
- ❖ NHM Funding: Availability of funding through the National Health Mission, aiding in healthcare initiatives.

**Weaknesses:**

- ❖ **Staff Shortage:** Vacancies leading to a shortage of healthcare professionals.
- ❖ **Headquarter Stay of Medical Officers:** The requirement for medical officers and other health staff to stay at headquarters, possibly affecting field-level healthcare provision.
- ❖ **Poor Health Infrastructure in Urban Areas:** Insufficient healthcare infrastructure in urban areas compared to rural regions.

**Opportunities:**

- ❖ **Improvement in Patient Trust & Satisfaction:** Opportunities to enhance patient satisfaction and trust through improved services.
- ❖ **Enhancement in Quality of Healthcare Services:** A chance to upgrade the quality of healthcare services offered.
- ❖ **Public Awareness & Community Support Programs:** Initiatives to raise public awareness and garner community support for healthcare.
- ❖ **Training Programs & Facilities:** Providing training opportunities to healthcare professionals for skill enhancement.
- ❖ **Integration with Public-Private Partnership:** Collaborating with the private sector to improve healthcare services.
- ❖ **Insurance Schemes & Strengthening AYUSH:** Utilizing insurance schemes (PMJAY, MPJAY) and reinforcing the AYUSH scheme for holistic healthcare.

**Threats:**

- ❖ **COVID-19 Pandemic:** The ongoing pandemic poses a significant threat to healthcare systems.
- ❖ **Emerging & Re-emerging Diseases:** Potential threats from new or resurfacing diseases.
- ❖ **Increase in In-migration:** A surge in migration leading to additional strain on healthcare resources.

SWOT Education - Ahmednagar District	
Strength	Weakness
Student Centered quality education.	Inadequate infrastructure
Students scholarships.	E- Learning (Digital Learning) facility is not enough.
NCC, NSS, Scout- Guide activity units available.	Low number of Teaching and Non- Teaching staff.
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Military School, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Residential School available.	Reduced student enrollment capacity in Navodaya Vidyalaya
ICT labs available in 393 aided schools under the centrally sponsored scheme.	School visits and school inspections are limited due to lack of vehicles for the supervisory system.
	Non-availability of office staff with knowledge of MEPS Act
Opportunities	Threats
To create maximum number of NCC, Scout and Guide units to inculcate patriotism, self- discipline, and national pride in students.	Inflow of admissions to arts and commerce streams is decreasing due to increasing trend of students towards science streams.
AWARDS to inspire and Science Exhibition to develop scientific attitude and research spirit among students.	As non- salary grants are not available in time, there are limitations in providing facilities in financially unsustainable institutions / schools.
Participation in various sports.	Number of students in aided schools is steadily decreasing.
Competitions like elementary, intermediate etc.	
Skill based training programs	

#### Strengths:

- ❖ Student-Centered Quality Education: Focused on providing high-quality education centered around students.
- ❖ Student Scholarships: Provision of scholarships to aid students financially in pursuing education.
- ❖ NCC, NSS, Scout-Guide Units: Availability of units promoting extracurricular activities and character development.
- ❖ Presence of Diverse Educational Institutions: Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Military School, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Residential Schools providing diverse educational opportunities.
- ❖ ICT Labs: Availability of Information and Communication Technology labs in aided schools under a central scheme.

**Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Inadequate Infrastructure: Lack of sufficient infrastructure in educational institutions.
- ❖ Insufficient E-Learning Facilities: Limited provision of digital learning resources.
- ❖ Staff Shortage: Low numbers of teaching and non-teaching staff in educational institutions.
- ❖ Reduced Student Enrollment Capacity: Capacity limitations in prominent educational institutions like Navodaya Vidyalaya.
- ❖ Limited Supervision: Constraints on school visits and inspections due to a shortage of vehicles for the supervisory system.
- ❖ Lack of Knowledge in MEPS Act: Non-availability of office staff knowledgeable about the MEPS Act, impacting administrative compliance.

**Opportunities:**

- ❖ Development of Patriotic Values: Opportunity to create more NCC, Scout, and Guide units to instill patriotism and discipline among students.
- ❖ Encouragement for Arts and Commerce Streams: Opportunities to reverse the decreasing trend in admissions to arts and commerce streams, balancing student preferences in favor of science streams.
- ❖ Awards and Exhibitions: Utilization of awards and science exhibitions to inspire students and promote scientific attitudes and research spirit.
- ❖ Skill-Based Training Programs: Introduction of skill-based training programs for students.

**Threats:**

- ❖ Shift in Student Preferences: Decrease in admissions to arts and commerce streams due to an increasing preference for science streams.
- ❖ Financial Constraints: Challenges in providing facilities due to delayed or insufficient non-salary grants in financially unsustainable institutions.
- ❖ Decreasing Student Numbers: Steady decline in the number of students in aided schools.
- ❖ Lack of Facilities: Limitations in providing adequate facilities in financially unstable institutions due to delayed grants.



### SWOT Energy - Ahmednagar District

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong will towards RE and Government support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid Integration</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abundant Sunlight and Favourable Wind conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Infrastructure, Distribution &amp; Transmission</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers, Dams for Hydro and floating solar projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Leakages &amp; Wastages</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong Industrial Base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Storage and Land Availability</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Policies /MERC Policies and Insufficient funds for Gov. buildings</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar projects for gov. buildings, Industries, WSS, Residential houses etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid Stability and integration.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar on barren land &amp; Wind-mills on Hills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial viability &amp; cost competitiveness.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar pumps for farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence of natural and external factors and uncertainties of government policies.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Hydrogen Production and Decentralised RE Projects for Rural areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use and environment impact.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Efficient Practices &amp; technologies</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biomass Utilization</li> </ul>	

## Sector-wise Credit Plan

### 1. Primary Sector

**Table: Ahmednagar Annual Credit Plan- Target and Achievement (in Rs. Lakhs)**

Year	Agriculture			Farm Credit			Agriculture Infrastructure			Ancillary Activities		
	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach
2016-17	543913	504020	92	417160	198122	47	43918	3162	7	87835	302736	345
2017-18	577768	535963	93	563652	316021	56	14116	4230	30	0	215712	-
2018-19	605294	417100	69	573184	359930	63	14006	8036	57	18104	49134	271
2019-20	627278	357341	57	593587	315601	53	14977	7259	48	18714	34481	184
2020-21	714877	567845	79	676080	519084	77	14055	2962	21	24742	45799	185

### 2. Secondary Sector

**Table: Ahmednagar Annual Credit Plan- Target and Achievement (in Rs. Lakhs)**

Year	MSME			Khadi & Village Industries			Others under MSMEs		
	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach
2016-17	113051	120941	107	0	669	-	39568	7053	18
2017-18	312553	157360	50	0	542	-	62518	2641	4
2018-19	119502	192717	161	0	915	-	23982	16090	67
2019-20	482046	253034	52	0	17432	-	0	833	-
2020-21	189228	151027	80	3576	1068.75	30	4495	875	19

### 3. Tertiary/ Services

**Table: Ahmednagar Annual Credit Plan- Target and Achievement (in Rs. Lakhs)**

Year	Education			Housing			Social Infrastructure			Renewable Energy		
	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach	Tgt	Achmnt	% Ach
2016-17	74396	4180	6	119034	18208	15	0	334	-	0	47	-
2017-18	7455	3100	42	28064	14767	53	0	195	-	0	85840	-
2018-19	21631	3549	16	81370	20940	26	0	120	-	0	5381	-
2019-20	0	845	-	22834	3033	13	85280	38471	45	0	260	-
2020-21	14569	2267	16	54446	30529	56	2103	773	37	103112	43	0

Source: SLBC, Maharashtra

## Chapter 5 Action Plan

Sub - Sector	Objective	Specific Interventions Required (For 2024 -25)	Mapping of existing and approved Schemes/ Programmes that may address the specific intervention required *	Existing and Approved Schemes		Financing Gap estimated for interventions	Financing sources for the gap estimated	Employment Current FY potential
				Current FY Budget allocation (Rs in Lakh)	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs (in%)			
Crop	Farm Ponds: To provide water to growing crops, without waiting for rainfall	500 farm ponds in each taluka of Ahmednagar	MIDH/ RKVY/ CMSAIS	962	100	0	MIDH/ RKVY/ CMSAIS	2000
	Drip & Sprinkler: To Increase the area under micro irrigation technologies to enhance water use efficiency in irrigation sector	5000 Ha.	PMKSY/ CMKSY/ Atal Bhujal Yojana	1400	100	0	PMKSY/ CMKSY/ Atal Bhujal Yojana	5000

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	<p>Drip &amp; Sprinkler: To Increase the area under micro irrigation technologies to enhance water use efficiency in irrigation sector</p>	<p>5000 Ha.</p>	<p>PMKSY/ CMKSY/ Atal Bhujal Yojana</p>	<p>1400</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>PMKSY/ CMKSY/ Atal Bhujal Yojana</p>	<p>5000</p>
<p>Effective implementation of JalYukt Shivar Abhiyan</p>	<p>Development of CCT (Continuous Contour Trench), and DEEP CCT, Cement and Soil Nala bund, embankment, Cement Nalla bandh with deepening and widening of Nalla, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of existing Irrigation Water bodies</p>	<p>Jal YuktShivar</p>	<p>2200</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>2000</p>	<p>Jal Yukt Shivar</p>	<p>500</p>	

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	Promotion of chemical free agriculture by increasing area under organic farming	Promotion of organic farming with farmers in the district and to create block level (6 No) market place for organic fruits and vegetables	Paramparogat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKKY)	No budget	0	100	Paramparogat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKKY)	100
Setting cluster for ODOP	Sugar cluster at Shrirampur Dairy cluster at Kopergaon	Approval from Ministry of Industry GoM through DIC	No budget	0	1000	GoM	100	
To promote Meat exporting	To increase meat export from 100 MT to 500 MT if needs to establishment meat processing plant atKarjat-Jamkhed area and to export chilled sheep meat, chilled sheep offals, frozen sheep meat and frozen sheep offals.	Export Promotion policy	No budget	0	100	Export Promotion policy	250	

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	Effective implementation of govt Schemes	To promote agriculture schemes within farmers in the district-50 taluka level workshop-5000workshops	CROPSAP/ HORTSAP/ ATMA	No budget	0	840	CROPSAP/ HORTSAP/ ATMA	100
	100% crop insurance	To cover 100% crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana for year 202425 (Total 11,80,306 beneficiaries)	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	1020	100	-	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	-
	Mulberry production: To increase Mulberry plantation farmers	For year 2024 25 Mulberry plantation in 850 acres	NAREGA/Silk Smagra 2	200	100	200	Funding from GoM for DSP	200
Sericulture	DFL Supply: To increase DFLs (Disease Free Laying's, i.e. eggs) supply	For year 2024 25 DFL supply 41000 no.	NAREGA/Silk Smagra 2	80	100	400	Funding from GoM for DSP	200
	Cocoons: To increase production of silk cocoons	For year 2024 25 Increase cocoons production 246000 kg	As per APMC Rate	2500	100	5500	Funding from GoM for DSP	-

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Livestock	Establishment of mobile veterinary clinics through state & central government.	8 mobile veterinary clinics		No budget	0	120	State & Central Government	24
	Supply of sets & saplings of perennial fodder grasses.	Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories	Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) / DPC	20	Unutilised	20	DPC	-
		Introduction of Chaff cutters		20	100	20	DPC	-
		Establishment of silage making units		20	100	20	PDC	-
		Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units		20	100	20	PDC	-
		Establishment of by-pass protein production units		No budget	0	20	PDC	-
		Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture (ASMM) / Feed Pelleting / Feed manufacturing Units		No budget	0	20	PDC	-

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	Supply of sex sorted semen	To establish taluka level centres for sex sorted semen	MLDB & DPC.	150	100	150	DPC & MLDB	-
	Establishment of wool processing unit & goat breeding	To promote wool processing plant and goat breeding at Karjat-Jamkhed area	Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Co-operative Corporation.	No budget	0	200	Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Co-operative Corporation.	50
	Strengthening of disease diagnostic laboratories.	To establish Veterinary Dispensaries at Shirampur	DPC, State & RGM	No budget	0	100	DPC State & RGM	-
	Establishment of Poultry Units	100 farmers	DPC, State & RGM	20	100	20	DPC, State & RGM	100
	Distribution of milch animals	To provide Two milch animals for 50 farmers each	DPC, State & RGM	50	100	50	DPC, State & RGM	50
	Entrepreneurs hip promotion for breed development in sheep (50% subsidy)	10 farmers	DPC, State & RGM	50	100	50	DPC, State & RGM	10
Sugar	Increase sugarcane productivity	50-65 MT	PPP and integration with existing schemes	No budget	0	500	PPP with existing schemes	300



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	To develop new varieties of sugarcane and promote high production breeds to farmers	-	PPP and integration with existing schemes	No budget	0	500	PPP with existing schemes	200
Sugar	To increase the ethanol production capacity	2 Units	PPP and integration with existing schemes	No budget	0	2000	PPP with existing schemes	200
	To establish ethanol production plants	1 factory	PPP and integration with existing schemes	No budget	0	1000	PPP with existing schemes	100
Dairy	Supply of milko screen analysersto primary milk producer cooperative unions	10 units	Integrated Dairy Development Programme under DPC/	No budget	0	300	Integrated Dairy Development Programme under DPC /	-
Fishing and	Improved brooders supply to farm	Establishment of new Gov. production	DPC	5	100	5	DPC	50
aquacultur	for fish seed production	centrein district- 50 farmers						

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	Create an Online Portal	To design & promote online portal for easy registrations and compliance at district level for Interactions with Industry associates and associations.	Critical Infrastructure Scheme	No budget	0	100	Critical Infrastructure Scheme	-
Industries	Food Processing	To establish food processing units for- Bakery, Sugar, Confectionary Products and Sugarcane at Newasa & Ahmednagar	PMKSY, PMFME scheme, and PLI Scheme	No budget	0	1000	PMKSY, PMFME scheme, and PLI Scheme	1000
	Training & Education	To conduct industry training and education programs through DGFT & APEDA in district-50 taluka level workshops	State Scheme/ ODOP	No budget	0	10	State Scheme/ ODOP	-
	Gap analysis	To conduct a survey to analyze the gap in warehousing at district level	Central/ Export Policy	No budget	0	20	Central/ Export Policy	-

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Export Promotion	Setting up DIC as District Export Promotion Hub for an integrated & centralized helpdesk for export in the district.	State Scheme/ Export Policy	No budget	0	500	State/ Export Policy	2000
Milk Processing Units	To establish new processing units for skimmed milk, milk powder other by product at Kopargaon	State Scheme/ ODOP	No budget	0	200	State Scheme/ ODOP	150
To Rectify Black Spots.	Identified Black Spots	Budgetary Provisions Non Plan AMC	No budget	50%	250	GOM/NGO/CSR etc.	-
Strengthen and Reconstruct Damaged/Bad Rd. Lengths.	About 20% Length every year	CRF ,NABARD, Budgetary Provisions etc.	250000	80%	150000	GOM	About 6 to 7 Lakh Mandays per Annum
Constructi on (PWD)	To ProvidePot hole free accidentfree road.	Non Plan AMC	15000	80%	10000	GOM	About 1 Lakh Mandays per Annum

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	To Provide Appropriate Measures for Traffic Regulations. To Improve and aware road safety.	Junction and Curve Improvements	Not Specificiyet	No budget	50%	200	GOM	50000 Mandays per Annums
Tourism	To attract maximum number of tourists from	Creating "Tourism Ahmednagar" web site.	Tourism Policy	No budget	0	10	Tourism Policy	10
	Maharashtra and other states by making circuits of important tourist spots with the help of tour operators and tourist guides.	Tourism promotion and marketing activities through digital marketing, social media, Flex Advertisement at bus station and railway station	Tourism Policy	No budget	0	10	Tourism Policy	20
	To Prepare detail project report Tourist destination	To prepare tourism development plan for 41- tourist destination in Ahmednagar	DPDC	No budget	0	100	DPDC	-

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	<p>Providing basic facilities for tourists &amp; promotion and publicity</p>	<p>Provide basic facilities like washroom, direction board, parking, roads, drinking water &amp; transportation for Ahmednagar fort, SKT Ahmednagar &amp; Dyaneshwer Temple, Newasa</p>	<p>RTDS</p>	<p>No budget</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>RTDS</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Creating tourism circuits for tourists</p>	<p><b>ONE DAY CIRCUIT.</b>                      1. Shirdi, Shanishinganapur.                      2. Kalsubai Trekking- Boating, Tent Stay - Camp Fire.                      3. Ahmednagar City - Bhuikot Fort, Chandbibi Mahal, Artillery Museum, City Museum.</p>	<p>Tourism Policy</p>	<p>No budget</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Tourism Policy</p>	<p>200</p>	

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	<b>TWO DAYS CIRCUIT.</b> 1.Shirdi, Devgad, Nevasa, Shani shinganapur. 2.Shirdi, Shanishinganapur, Ahmednaga 3.Ahmednagar, Siddhatek, Rehkuri Sanctuary, Chaundi								
	Forest tourism	To Develop and promote Forest tourism	DPC/ PPP	0	0	1000	DPC/ PPP	50	
	Restoration and development of heritage, historical tourism sites	Restoration and development work to be started at Ahmednagar Fort and SKT Ahmednagar	Tourism Policy	No budget	0	3500	Tourism Policy	200	
	National Disease Control Programs	Treatment of Malaria, Tuberculosis, Anaemia and malnutrition each block level	State Budget	150	50%	150	State Budget	-	

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Healthcare	Increase in the number of Sub-centres, PHC	To develop New Sub-centres-10, PHC- 5 as per population norms	DPC / NHM	No budget	0	500	DPC /NHM	75
	Proposed women's hospital at Taluka places	Sangamner <sup>1</sup> , Parner <sup>1</sup> , Karjat <sup>1</sup> , Shrigonda <sup>1</sup> , Kopargaon <sup>1</sup> & Akole (Tribal block) <sup>1</sup>	State Budget / NHM	No budget	0	600	State Budget / NHM	90
EDUCATION	To increase the number of students in various entrance exams, merit scholarship exams.	To develop taluka level guidance centre for students to participate in various entrance exams, merit scholarship exams	Public Participation	45	100	257	Public Participation	-
	To support students for NEET, JEE, MHTCET, NDA, competitive exams, etc. preparation	Start of foundation courses / guidance classes of entrance examination from school.	CSR	No budget	0	50	CSR	-

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Effective implementation of New Education Policy 2020.	Taluka level implementation of New Education Policy 2020	Public Participation	No budget	0	10	PPP with existing schemes	-
Quality education	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all.	CSR	No budget	0	20	CSR	-
Infrastructure	Total 80 schools	DPC/ CSR		0	5000	DPC/ CSR	-
Providing separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls.	<b>Total Schools 3564</b> Electricity at 2799 schools Water at-3560 schools Boys Toilet- 3240 schools Girls Toilet 3461 schools To develop 100% facilities in all 3564 schools	CSR	No budget	0	500	CSR	-



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Solar Energy	Solarization Government buildings	Provision in MERC regulations for relaxation to Gov./Semi gov. offices for clearing electricity dues to complete net metering procedure.	Pradhanmantri Suryoday Yojana	No budget	0	500	Pradhanmantri Suryoday Yojana	-
	Solar Pumps	To Provide 150 Farmers under KUSUM Scheme. (up to 90% - 95 % Subsidy)	KUSUM Scheme	900	100%	500	KUSUM Scheme	-
Skill and Vocation Training Department	Residential rooftop projects.	About 100 MW solar projects on 500 residential roofs	Pradhanmantri Suryoday Yojana	10000	0	10000	Pradhanmantri Suryoday Yojana	-
	Improve practical exposure of the youth getting trained in the ITIs	Signing MOU with nearby industries to ITI	Dual system of training programme (DST)	No budget	0	25		3000
	Establishment of Skill development centers at rural areas.	Establishment of 29 skill development center at rural areas	Pramod mahajan skill development scheme	No budget	0	0	Pramod mahajan skill development scheme	58

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Skill and Vocation Training Department	To Make better machinery and equipment available to students at ITI	Purchase of simulators' for Welder, Turner and Mech. Motor vehicle Trade	Head-22303039 - Procurement of deficient machinery in ITI	30	100%	70	DPDC	5000
	Create awareness of the schemes offered by the Govt for the MSME sector	To run awareness program regarding Govt schemes for the MSME sector	" UDYAM SHIKSHA ABHIYAN "	No budget	0	5	DIC /MSME	200

## Ahmednagar District Five Year Action Plan 2023-28

Sector	Sub Sector	Objective	Specific Intervention	Ease of Implementation/Completion (1 - Easy, 2-medium, 3- Difficult)	Physical Target for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost (Lakhs)	State level Support desired, e.g. policy, regulations, schemes	Employment Potential	SDG
Primary	Crop	Adoption of modern agricultural techniques	To expose farmers on various agriculture technologies; improve adoption of technologies by the farmers	2	1607	225	CROPSAP/ HORTSAP/ ATMA	48210	1, 8
			Agriculture Mechanization: To enhance productivity, besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation.	2	7680	9600	MIDH/ SMAM/ RKVY	7680	1, 8
			Demonstration and research plots usually are designed to compare differences in tillage methods	1	28333	2550	NFSM/ PKVY/ ATMA	28333	1, 8

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			and to promote technology for agricultural waste recycling to increase income level of farmers.						
		1	To inform or introduce the people with better standards about the practices	273	60	FFS in ATMA			1, 8
		2	Protection of plants from abiotic stress such as temperature, excess/deficit water, hot and cold waves, and biotic factors such as pest and disease incidences, etc.	110	1500	MIDH/ RKVY			1, 8
		1	Integrated pest management technology & advanced whether forecasting	30	1000	PPP with existing schemes			8, 13
Increase area under exotic fruit		2	To promote fruit plantation of guava, pomegranate, grapes ,orange etc	280	500	MREGS	1120		3, 8



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	Integrated Pack House: Used for the storage and packaging of vegetables and fruits and to boost exports.	2	301	500	PMFME/ SMART/ MIDH	300	1, 2
Water management	Development of command area (mula left bank canal) situated and Rahuri tahsil from Ahmednagar - Manmad highway to union on mula and pravara river near wanjulpoi village	3	6000 Ha.	25000	PPP with existing schemes	15000	1, 2
Land development through Soil and water Conservation	Development of CCT(Continuous Contour Trench), and DEEP CCT, Cement and Soil Nala bund, embankment	2	20000 Ha.	4000	Jal Yukt Shivar	600	1, 2
Organic Farming	Promotion of chemical free agriculture by increasing area under organic farming	3	9000 Ha.	500	Param- parogat Krushivikas yojana (PKKY)	9000	2, 3, 13
Agricultural recycling	To promote agricultural recycling and reuse of agriculture by products	2	250	1000	MIDH / PMFME / SMART	1000	1, 2, 8

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						2	125	1000	PMFME/ SMART	1200	1, 2, 9
Agriculture export		Setting of clusters of ODOP				2	50	500	PMFME/ SMART/ MIDH	250	8
		To promote export of fruits, by-product and vegetables				2		100		100	8
Millet Production		To promote Meat exporting				2		1000	PMFME/ SMART/ Mechani- zation	400	3, 8
		To promote millet processing units in the district under Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-based Products (PLISMBP)				2	200				
Cluster approach to increase production of red Millet (Nachini) & pearl millet (Bajri)		"To increase area of production and to promote farmers for cultivating more of red Millet (Nachini) & pearl millet (Bajri) if required develop clusters for sale."				2	2000	200	NFSM / ATMA	500	3, 8
		Effective implementation of govt Schemes				1	100	100	NFSM Nuetri Cereal / ATMA	500	1, 2, 8, 10
Agriculture financial support		100% crop insurance				1	100	100	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	16	1, 8, 10
		To promote contract farming				3	1500	100	ATMA	1500	1, 2, 8

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				3	50	5000	MIDH / PMFME / SMART	500	1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11
Infrastructure development in agriculture	To create a modern agriculture village across the district		2	50	5000	MIDH / RKVY	250	1, 2, 8	
	Establishment of taluka level farmer field schools		2	25000	4200	CROPSAP / HORTSAP / ATMA	14	1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11	
Training & Education	Effective implementation of kisan call centre		2	100	100	PPP with existing schemes	200	1, 2	
	Training and awareness camp and exposure visit of farmers (in-Israel)		2	1000	1000	State Sponcer Scheme	1000	1, 2, 3, 8	
	Arrangement agricultural exhibition		1	5	200	ATMA	50	1, 2, 3, 8	
	Mulberry production: To increase Mulberry plantation farmers		1	5628 acres	700	NAREGA/ Slik Smagra	25000	1, 2, 8	
Primary Sericulture	DFL Supply: To increase DFLs (Disease Free Laying's, i.e. eggs) supply		1	2706800 no	400	NAREGA/ Slik Smagra	21000	1, 2, 8	
	Cocoons: To increase production of silk cocoons		1	1934080 kg	8000	As per APMC Rate	1000	1, 2, 8	
Diversification of Crop by promoting sericulture									



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					1	4 centers	520	NAREGA/ Sliik Smagra	220	1, 2, 8
				Chowki: To establish Chowki rearing centers	1	1 center	300	NAREGA/ Sliik Smagra	250	1, 2, 8
Primary	Livestock	Increasing Healthy Livestock		Production of silk yarn from silk cocoons	1	15 clinics	120	State & Central Government	60	-
				Establishment of mobile veterinary clinics through state & central government.	2	40 Lakh units	520	DPC	-	1, 8, 10
				Supply of sets & saplings of perennial fodder grasses.	1	500 MT	550	DPC	-	1, 8, 10
				Distribution of high yielding varieties of fodder crops. e.g. maize, sorghum, bajara & napier.	1	2,50,000	650	DPC & MLDB	-	1, 8, 10
				Supply of sex sorted semen through MLDB & DPC.	2	14	50	RGM	-	-
				Establishment of ET & in-vitro fertilization laboratory through RGM.	2					

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Primary	Livestock	Promoting livestock business	Establishment of wool processing unit & goat breeding through Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Co-operative Corporation.	2	1	1000	Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Sheli Mendhi Mahamandal	100	1, 8, 10
					50 dispensaries	250			
					5 Labs	50			
					200 units	200			
					2000 units	2000			
					10 units	2000		RGM Scheme- State Level Support- Currently, a unit of 200 buffaloes is allocated to the beneficiary; however, it should be 50 buffaloes per unit	
					To increase number of buffaloes in the district				
Promoting livestock business									

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To promote processing of byproducts of animal husbandary under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)	As per Demand	500	AHIDF Scheme-Subsidy Intervention @ 3%, per Year 1 Cr budget	100	2000	15
		1030	DPC, State & NLM	50		
Establishment of Sheep & Goat Units to increase their population in the district	2000 units	1030	DPC, State & NLM	2000	2000	15
Distribution of milch animals	2000	267	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	2000	2000	15
Increasing Healthy Livestock	De-worming 4 times annually	30 Lakh *4 annually	DPC, State & RGM Funds from Go M	-	-	15
	Pre-monsoon Vaccination of animals (HS, BQ)	20 Lakh cows and Buffaloes	DPC, State & RGM Funds from Go M	-	-	15
Increasing meat and wool production of sheep	Entrepreneurship promotion for breed development in sheep (50% subsidy)	50 Farmers	DPC, State & RGM Funds from Go M	50	50	1, 8, 10

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Primary	Sugar	Productivity	Increase sugarcane productivity	1	70-80 MT	500	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 8, 9
			Breeding, developing new varieties of sugarcane at factory and agricultural	2	-	500	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 8, 9
			Distribution of inputs to farmers for sugarcane cultivation	2	maximum possible	500	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 8, 9
Infrastructure development			Strengthening of sugarcane development department at factory by setting up a sugarcane research center at district level;	3	1	3000	PPP with existing schemes	-	8, 9, 12
			Promoting Sugarcane Nurseries at farmer level for seed production						
Modern mechanization			Use of harvester for sugarcane harvesting.	2	All sugarcane farming	1000	PPP with existing schemes	100	1, 2, 8, 9, 12

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				To increase the ethanol production capacity	3	10 units		PPP with existing schemes	1000	8, 9, 12, 13
				Increase in ethanol production plants	3	5 factories	50000	PPP with existing schemes		8, 9, 12, 13
				Modernization of machinery for ethanol production	3	10 factories		PPP with existing schemes	1300	8, 9, 12, 13
				Supply of milko screen analyzers to Primary milk producer cooperative unions.	1	50 units	300	Integrated Dairy Development Programme under DPC /	100	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
				Supply of bulk milk coolers and milk storage tanks	1	30 cooler units in Akola and 20 tanks in Rahata	300	Integrated Dairy Development Programme under DPC	120	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
				Supply of various milk by products manufacturing units.	1	5 continuous Khoya making machine	600	Integrated Dairy Development Programme under DPC	75	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
				Supply of various milk by products manufacturing units.	1	5 continuous Khoya making machine	600	Integrated Dairy Development Programme under DPC	75	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
Primary	Dairy			Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production						
				Strengthening Infrastructure for preparation of various milk by products.						

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					1	5 Unit	1000	NPDD	50	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
Primary	Fishing and aquaculture	Strengthening fish production	To increase quality of milk, milk products and increase share of organised milk procurement under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme	strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ SHG run private dairy/Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer Organisations	1	2	50	PMMSY	100	1, 8, 9, 14
				Encourage society's fish farmers, for taking more fish seed production, by increasing fish seed production and rearing capacity of existing government fish farms.						

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				2	250 Farmers	20	Ownership of the Hechri project should be transferred to the Ahmednagar Fisheries Department from the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation.	250	1, 8, 9,14
		Improved brooders supply to farm for fish seed production		2	250 Farmers	20	Ownership of the Hechri project should be transferred to the Ahmednagar Fisheries Department from the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation.	250	1, 8, 9,14
		Increasing fish production by 500 MT per year - By ensuring optimum fish fingerling stocking in all ponds and tanks district planning in the district.	Strengthening fish production	2	Cover 50 Irrigation Pond	10	Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation is tasked with facilitating the allocation of irrigation ponds for fish farming	500	1, 8, 9,14
		To help fisherman to catching fishes (50% Subsidy)		2	2500	20	50% subsidy should be given through DPC for purchase of fish seed	5000	3, 8
		Stop of fisherman accidental threats during fishing	Save Life	2	2500	5	Group Accident Insurance Scheme		3, 8

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Second-ary	Industries	To promote industrial infrastructure	To promote infrastructure development in co-operative industrial estate	2	3	5500	Critical Infrastructure Scheme	250	1, 2, 8, 9
		MIDC Expansion	MIDC Development at Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Shevgaon, Akole, Ahmednagar & Kopergaon	3	7 locations	500000	Land Acquisition infrastructure development	10000	1, 2, 8, 9
			Identification of Underutilised / unused industries and to promote either they start or surrender	3	7 locations	5	Land Acquisition infrastructure development	0	1, 2, 8, 9
	Technology Intervention	To design & promote online portal at district level for Interactions with Industry associates and associations.	2	10	400	Critical Infrastructure Scheme	500	8, 12	
		To establish food processing units for – Bakery, Sugar, Confectionary Products and Sugarcane	2	2000 units	10000	CMEGP/ PMEGP/PMFA	6000	1, 2, 8, 9	



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	Technology Intervention	Manufacturing of Non-Alcoholic beverages	2	180	4200	CMEGP/ PMEGP/PMFA	870	1, 2, 8, 9
		Processing of Fruits & Vegetables	3	50	3800	CMEGP/ PMEGP/PMFA	1400	1, 2, 8, 9
		To increase the production of vegetables and to provide platform to sale vegetables to near by districts and export specially in Akole and Sangamner Taluka for that promotion of Hi Tech Nurseries and polyhouses in the District	2	1	500	Critical Infrastructure Scheme/ Make in India/ State Export Policy	1000	1, 2, 8, 9
		Manufacturing of Healthy food for consumption	2	150	2200	CMEGP/ PMEGP/PMFA	750	1, 2, 8, 9
		Formulate policies to attract investments for Warehouse and Cold storage.	3	30	250	State/ Integrated Cold Chain Policy	250	8, 12
Secondary Industries	Business Meet Management	Organizing Buyer-Seller meet for entrepreneurs.	2	10	400	State/ ODOP	100	5, 8, 10, 12

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									8, 12, 17
									8, 12, 17
									8, 12, 17
									1, 2, 5, 8, 10
									1, 8, 9
									1, 2, 8, 9, 12
Increasing Export promotion	Setting up DIC as District Export Hub for an integrated & centralized helpdesk.	2	1	500	State/ Export Policy	2000	8, 12, 17		
	Provision of export subsidy for transportation & freight	2	1	5000	State/ Integrated Cold Chain Policy/ CMEGP/PSI	50	8, 12, 17		
Textile Industries	To establish textile manufacturing industries in the district	3	1	50	Make in India / State Export Policy	250	8, 12, 17		
Entrepreneurship Development	Organizing seminars and exhibitions for budding entrepreneurs and newly developed units	1	1500	150	State/ ODOP/ CMEGP/ PMEGP	100	1, 2, 5, 8, 10		
Cluster Development	Establish a SEZ for the Auto & Engineering sector.	3	6	100000	Central Budget		1, 8, 9		
ODOP	Establishment & Development of food processing units	2	150	1000	Central/ SEZ Policy / CMEGP/ PMEGP	750	1, 2, 8, 9, 12		

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			1	50	5000	Cluster/ CMEGP/ PMEGP/ PSI	275	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
		Establishment of processing units for skimmed milk, milk powder other by-product	1	50	5000			
		Market networking	2	–	200			1, 2, 8, 9, 12
	To promote Gems and Jewellery manufacturing	To promote Gems and Jewellery manufacturing	2	2	5000	Cluster	120	1, 2, 8, 9, 12
		To establish a Gems and Jewellery hub at Ahmednagar.	2	2	5000			
	To promote Gems and Jewellery manufacturing	Promoting local and handmade Jewellery	2	3	200	CMEGP/ PMEGP	300	
		To Provide Pot hole free accident-free road.	1	1	About 50 Cr.	Non Plan AMC	About 1 Lakh Mandays per Annum	1, 2, 9, 11
Secondary	Construction (PWD)	Strengthen and Reconstruct Damaged/Bad Rd. Lengths.	1	About 20% Length every year	About 1200 Cr	CRF, NABARD, Budgetary Provisions etc.	About 6 to 7 Lakh Mandays per Annum	1, 2, 9, 11

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Maintainance										
Go for Larger Lengths & Life Cycle of Roads.	1	About 15% Road Length Annum (500 km /Annum)	About 500 cr. /Annum	HAM/ADB/CRF /NABARD/BOT /PPP	About 1 Lakh Mandayas Per Annum	1, 1, 2, 9, 11				
Development of 'Palki Marg' as Green Corridor.	2	60km	About 100 cr.	HAM/ADB/CRF /NABARD/BOT /PPP	50000/- Mandayas Per Annum	1, 2, 9, 11				
Minimum / Maintenance Free Roads.	2	About 1000km/ Annum	About 200 cr.	Source of funding GoM - funding required for maintenance free road	50000/- Mandayas Per Annum	1, 2, 9, 11				
To Identify Major Imp. Links & Submit Proposals	1	About 500km/ Annum	About 1000 cr.	Source of funding GoM	1,00,000/- Mandayas Per Annum	1, 2, 9, 11				
To Rectify Black Spots.	2	Identified Black Spots	About 12 Cr.	Budgetary Provisions Non Plan AMC	N.A.	2, 9, 11				
Implementation of "Miyawaki Forests Concept" in Tree Plantation.	2	At.10 Plans	About 20 cr.	GOM	10,000/- Mandayas Per Annum	1, 2, 9, 11				

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Secondary	Construction (PWD)	To take up restoration project	Identify & Strengthen/Reconstruction of Old/Dangerous/British Era Bridges Identify & Proceed for Feasible PPP/BOT Proposals.	2	Min. 25 Bridges	About 100 cr.	GOM	25,000/ Mandayas Per Annum	9, 11
		To provide departmental facilities	Strengthen the Department by all means.	2	Manpower at Root Level	75 Lakhs/Annum	GOM	25,000/ Mandayas Per Annum	9, 11
		Modern Tech.	Adoption of My PWD & PCRS Applications.	2	Yes	NA	GOM	-	8, 9, 10, 11
			Adoption of New Technology.	2	Yes	NA	GOM	-	8, 9, 10, 11
		To increase connectivity	Maximum Outcome with Minimum Investments All District Head Quarters Connected by Four Lane.	2	As per Road Development Plan At St. Level 2021-41	As per Road Development Plan At St. Level 2021-41	GOM	-	8, 9, 10, 11, 17

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				1	All Taluka Head Quarters Connected by Two Lane.	As per Road Development Plan At State Level 2021-41	As per Road Development Plan At State Level 2021-41	GOM	-	8, 9, 10, 11, 17
				1	Provide Bypass for Every Taluka HQ's & Major Cities.	As per Road Development Plan At State Level 2021-41	As per Road Development Plan At State Level 2021-41	GOM	-	8, 9, 10, 11, 17
To increase connectivity										
Road safety					To Provide Appropriate Measures for Traffic Regulations. To Improve and aware road safety.		It is in Continuous Process	GOM	-	9, 11

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Tertiary	Tourism	Agro-tourism- To motivate farmers to engage in agro tourism	To Extensive efforts should be made to reach the Agro Tourism Scheme to all the farmers	2	250 agro tourism centres	As per land available time to time and funds	As per land available time to time and funds	As per land available time to time and funds	GOM	-	
			To provide subsidy to farmers for development of agro-tourism	1	250 beneficiaries	As per land available time to time and funds	2500	Agro Tourism	Increase the Number of Agro Tourism Center up to 1,000 & To create employment for 50,000 local people in this sector	-	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
		Infrastructure development	To establish Biotech Park at Ahmednagar	2	As per land available time to time and funds	As per land available time to time and funds	As per land available time to time and funds				-
			To establish Dry port/Logistics Park near expressways	1	As per land available time to time and funds	As per land available time to time and funds					-





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					1		1000	Incentive Scheme	20	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
		Implement the incentive scheme of the state government and to give industry status to the hospitality sector - to appoint an Agency to monitor								
	Women entrepreneurship	To include women centric businesses in the tourism sector and provide a platform to promote their businesses			1	250 women		Aai Policy/ Directorate of Tourism	250	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
	Nature tourism	Increasing tourism in dam and forest area via infrastructural development for Boating, Ropeway, Adventures activity, Adventure Park, Amusement Park			1	10 Destinations	34000	RTDS	200	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12

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									1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
Religious Tourism	Developing Big pilgrimage sites under the Regional Tourism Development Plan	1	10 Destinations	41800	RTDS	5000			1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
Media & Promotion	Promotion and publicity of tourist destination through digital media, print media & advertisement	2	10 Destinations	5000	Tourism Policy	500			1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
	Promotion of tourist destination by creating a one, two, three, inter district tourist circuits.	1	1-2-3 inter-district circuits	500	Tourism Policy	500			1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
	Identifying tourism brand ambassador	2	At least 1	100	Tourism Policy	100			1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
	Creating brand image for "Tourism Ahmednagar"	2	overall	500	Tourism Policy	500			1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12

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					1	Every Taluka	500	RTDS	200	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
					1	Total 15 Destination	1500	RTDS/Tourism Policy	500	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
					2	Ahmednagar Fort	9400	State / Central Tourism Department	500	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
					2	100 E buses	20000	State / Central Tourism Department	500	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
					2	Improving roadway, railway & airway connectivity and frequency for tourism development	—	State / Central Tourism Department	—	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12
						Provide Tourism Information Centre				
						To Develop and promote Forest tourism				
						Forest tourism				
						Restoration and development of heritage, historical tourism sites				
						Restoration Projects				
						Transportation facility				
						Providing inter district E-Buses for tourist				

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						30% population	7500	State Budget	100	3, 5
	Primary health care services	National Disease Control Programs: Treatment of Malaria, Tuberculosis, Anemia and Malnutrition	1							
		Increase in the number of Sub-centres, PHC, CHC as per population norms	2	15	30000	DPC / NHM	100	3, 5		
		Establishment of MBBS medical College	2	1	50000	State Budget & Central Budget	100	3, 5		
		Upgradation of PHC to Rural hospital at Bota - Sangamner, Tisgaon-Pathardi	2	2 Locations	4000	State Budget / NHM	50	3, 5		
		To establish a Dharamshala for patients and their relatives	2	Renovate Demolished building in District Hospital	10000	CSR/PPP	100			
Tertiary	Healthcare	Infrastructure								

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Tertiary Healthcare	Infrastructure	Involvement of NGOs and private facilities for providing services ICU/ beds/ hospital equipment	2	50 PHC	5000	CSR / NHM	250	3, 5
	Maternal Health	Proposed women's hospital at Taluka places (Sangamner, Parner, Karjat, Shrigonda, Kopargaon & Akole(Tribal block))	2	6 Locations	12000	State Budget / NHM	100	3, 5
		Making available sonography service for exclusive pregnant mother at FRU, Sangamner, Akole, Newasa, Shevgaon, Karjat, Rahata	2	6 Locations	300	DPC / State Budget	100	3, 5

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			Capacity building in Emergency Obstetric Care, Management & Continuous skill building of all personnel, Training centers & Hospital Training centers	2	Training to all new staff	100	State/ NGOs	50	3, 5
			To increase the number of students in various entrance exams, merit scholarship exams.	1	151323	1513.23	ZP CES (Only for ZP Student)	-	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
			Achieving gender equality and empowering girls.	2	12080	604.000	CSR	-	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
			Encouraging introduction of NCC, NSS, RSP, Scout Guide in maximum number of schools.	1	Scout Guide (1 TO 4) 281633 (5 TO 12) 582277	765.3385	Self	-	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
Tertiary	Education	Capacity Building	Capacity Building						

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Tertiary	Education	Skill analysis	Surveying out-of-school students and enrolling them in age-wise classes.	1	Total 22 OOSC Students requires budget is per student 1st To 5th - Rs. 0.06850 (11 Students) And for 6st To 8th - Rs. 0.07000 (11 Students) Total Budget - 1.52350	7.6175	CSR	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
			NEET, JEE, MHT CET, NDA etc. Start of foundation courses / guidance classes of entrance examination from school.	2		190	CSR	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10

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Tertiary Education Initiatives	To start business guidance and counselling classes for students.	2	10	85	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
	To provide benefits to students eligible for incentive scholarships (Pre-Matriculation, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Sarathi etc.).	1		100	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
	Effective implementation of New Education Policy 2020- regular assistance and monitoring required to ensure effective implementation	1	156250	1953.125	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10



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					10% students-Per Annum	0.9	PPP with existing schemes	-	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
To increase the number of students obtaining Special Proficiency Category in Secondary and Higher Secondary Certificate Examinations by 10% per annum.	1								
Starting a competitive examination guidance center from economically viable educational institutions and empowering the existing one.	2					300	Public Participation	-	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
Infrastructure development									
Quality education	1				62430	2185.05	CSR	-	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all.									

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									1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
Quality education	Making every secondary school classroom a digital classroom. Maximizing "Creating Digital Classrooms" in Secondary Schools.	1		300	CSR	-			1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
	Infrastructure		DPC/ CSR	2000	DPC/ CSR	-			1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10
	Medical care		2				Boys Toilet 324 (1620) Girls Toilet 103 (515)	9607.5	1, 2, 4, 5,8, 9, 10



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										1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
	Invest in modern laboratories and equipment to facilitate hands-on learning experiences	2	10	200	CSR/PPP	100				
Solar	Solar Pumps to 50 k Farmers under KUSUM Scheme. (up to 90% - 95 % Subsidy)	2	50000 farmers	120000	KUSUM Scheme- Need to increase quota for Ahmednagar. Quota should be allotted taluka wise.	-				7, 8, 11, 12
	Solar Pumps Provide day time irrigation facility									
	Residential Solar project Reduce electricity bill and increase income	3	Generating about 200 MW	25000	Pradhan Mantri Suryodaya Yojana Rs.14,200 per KW GCRT subsidy should be released to these beneficiaries within one month of commissioning of the project. VNM and GNM should be implemented	-				7, 8, 11, 12

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Solar	Floating Solar Project Reduce Electricity bill of WSS.	Floating solar of 9 MW at Mula Dam for Z.P. Water supply scheme	3	Generating about 9 MW	5000	PPP with existing schemes - Provision in MERC regulations for relaxation to Gov./Semi gov. offices for clearing electricity dues to complete net metering procedure.	7, 8, 11, 12
	Green Hydrogen & power generation from municipal solid waste.	"Green Hydrogen & power generation from solid waste" project at MPKV, Rahuri	3	1 project	198	PPP with existing schemes - These type of pilot projects should be promoted to achieve National Hydrogen Mission.	7, 8, 11, 12
	Solar Energy Reduce Electricity bill	Solarization 100 % Government buildings and Water supply schemes.	3	Solarization on 100 % Government buildings	10000	PPP with existing schemes	7, 8, 11, 12

Five Year Action Plan 2023-28

											7, 8, 11, 12
Solar Pumps Provide day time irrigation facility	Solar Pumps to about 80,000 farmers under KUSUM Scheme.	3	80000 farmers	100000	KUSUM Scheme- Considering increasing demand of solar pump from farmers KUSUM scheme should be open to all with 50-60 % subsidy	-					7, 8, 11, 12
Rural Electrification To make energy Self-sufficient village	About 100 MW solar projects under Pilot Solar village project.	2	Generating About 100 MW	50000	PPP with existing schemes	-					7, 8, 11, 12
Wind power Clean Energy Supply	Proposed wind projects of total 27.72 MW	2		100	PPP with existing schemes	-					8, 11, 12
Electric vehicle to reduce carbon emission	EV to all Government offices & EV charging station at public places.	3	500	15000	PPP and integration with existing schemes- Farn- 2. subsidy need to be increased in Maharashtra EV policy.	5000					7, 8, 11, 12

### Five Year Action Plan 2023-28

											7, 8, 11, 12
Green Hydrogen & power generation from municipal solid waste.	“Green Hydrogen & power generation from solid waste” projects to Municipal corporations.	3	1 project	5000	PPP with existing schemes	–					7, 8, 11, 12
Electricity transportation to accommodate more renewable energy sources.	Grid Modernization	3		10000	PPP with existing schemes	–					7, 8, 11, 12
Electricity transportation to maximize system reliability, resilience, flexibility and stability.	Smart Grid technology adaptation	3		10000	Upgradation of the existing electrical grid to accommodate the increasing penetration of renewable energy sources.	–					7, 8, 11, 12
Promote Green hydrogen production and fuel cell mobility	Green Hydrogen production from excess solar energy & Hydrogen fuel cell mobility.	2		20000	Effective implementation of National Hydrogen mission.	–					7, 8, 11, 12
Wind power for Clean Energy Supply	Wind farm 100 MW	2	50 turbines	5000	PPP with existing schemes	–					1,2, 9, 11

Five Year Action Plan 2023-28

Tertiary	Skill and Vocation Training Department	Training	Improve practical exposure of the youth getting trained in the ITIs	1	15000 Trainees	2500	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bank scheme	15000	4, 5, 8, 10
			Establishment of Skill development centers at Taluka Level	2	14 centers	800	IMC ( Institute Management Commity)/ DPC/ State Govt/ Tribale Domt.	50	4, 5, 8, 10
			Establishment of Skill development centers at rural areas.	1	50	1000	Central / World bank scheme	100	4, 5, 8, 10
			Quality of training in all trades as well specially in local demand is continuously improved by	1	2500 Trainees	1000	CSR fund/ State Plan	2500	4, 5, 8, 10
			Training of Trainer's (Instructors) at various state and National Training Institute's	1	250 Trainers	200	State Plan	250	4, 5, 8, 10
			Implementing Dual System OF Training Scheme (DST) with Industries.	1	2500 Trainees	500	State Plan/World bank scheme	2500	4, 5, 8, 10



Five Year Action Plan 2023-28

Tertiary	Skill and Vocation Training Department	Training	To start skill development training under Maharashtra State skill university from Sant Gadge Baba Maharaj swachata Bharat Skill Academy Ahmednagar & Rahata	1	Under Discussion	500	Work in progress	500	4, 5, 8, 10
			To start International Skill center At Ahmednagar	1	Under Discussion	500	Work in progress	100	4, 5, 8, 10
			To start Skill development training at All ITIs in the district for at least 5 Tardes	1	Under Discussion	500	progress	500	4, 5, 8, 10
			Better Co-operation with nearby Industries for On-the-Job Training, Industry Expert Lecture, Industrial visits	1	20000 Trainees	100	State Plan/World bank scheme	2000	4, 5, 8, 10
		Morden Technology	To Make better machinery and equipment available to students at ITI	2	25000 Trainees	2500	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bank scheme	25000	4, 5, 8, 10

### Five Year Action Plan 2023-28

									4, 5, 8, 10
Morden Technology	Upgradation of trades by procuring Latest Machinery through STRIVE, PPP, DPDC, STATE Scheme	2	5000 Trainees	2000	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bank scheme	5000			
	Focus on trades such as dairy processing, fruit plantation and processing etc.	2	250 Trainees	50	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bankscheme/ SIDBI Loan	250			4, 5, 8, 10
Capacity Building	Focus on starting new trades such as Tourist Guide, promoting the district as a key tourism destination	2	250 Trainees	200	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bank scheme	250			4, 5, 8, 10
Initiatives	Create awareness of the schemes offered by the Govt for the MSME sector	2	250 Trainees	50	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bank scheme	250			4, 5, 8, 10

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	Initiatives	Focus on starting new trades in ITI such as geo informatic assistant, IOT technician, smart phone technician, ICT system maintenance	2	1000 Trainees	1000	Central /World bank scheme	1000	4, 5, 8, 10
Infrastructure Development	Providing Basic Infrastructure i.e Pure Drinking Water, Toilets, Internal Roads, Solar Plants, Class Rooms, Interactive Boards, IT Rooms, Library, Workshop Buildings, Hostel Facilities	2	15000 Trainees	2500	15000	DPC (Gen)/ State Plan/ Central /World bank scheme	15000	4, 5, 8, 10
<p>Recommendations for climate control : 1245904.76</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Safeguard farmers against climate risks through improved access to climate services, risk management strategies, and safety nets against climate extremes</li> <li>2. Enhance resilience of farming systems through diversified cropping patterns, soil conservation, and value addition</li> <li>3. Secure food supply chains</li> <li>4. Conservation and renaturalisation of rivers and water bodies</li> <li>5. Invest in research related to climate change and health</li> <li>6. Enhance quality of forest cover and improve ecosystem services</li> </ol>								

**Table : New Employment Generation Plan**

Sr.	Description	Timeline	No. Of New Employment
1	New Industrial setups in vacant plots and proposed MIDC & Expansion of existing industrial infrastructure	Till 2028	20,000
2	Start-ups and Incubation centres	Till 2028	500
3	Entrepreneurship development programs		
3.1	Livestock	Till 2028	1200
3.2	Chief Minister Employment Generation Program (CMEGP)	Year 2023 - 2028	2000
3.3	Prime Minister Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)	Year 2023 - 2028	1500
3.4	म. राज्य दिव्यांग वित्त व विकास महामंडळ	Year 2023 - 2028	100
3.5	लो. अण्णाभाऊ साठे विकास महामंडळ	Year 2023 - 2028	100
3.6	वसंतराव नाईक विमुक्त जाती व भटक्या जमाती विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित	Year 2023 - 2028	250
3.7	महत्मा फुले मागासवर्ग वित्त व विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित	Year 2023 - 2028	250
3.8	आणासाहेब पाटील महामंडळ	Year 2023 - 2028	10,000
3.9	मौलाना आझाद अल्पसंख्याक आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ	Year 2023 - 2028	375
3.10	संत रोहिदास चर्माद्योग विकास महामंडळ मर्यादित	Year 2023 - 2028	110
4	IT Park	Till 2026	6000
5	Tourism	Till 2028	15,000
6	Nurse, Electrician, Mechanic (Specialized Training Program)	Till 2028	500
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57,885</b>

## Chapter 6 Recommendations

### Why Ahmednagar?

The district's central location between Marathwada and Western Maharashtra is advantageous for several reasons. It can act as a trade hub, facilitating the movement of goods and services between these two important regions. This central location can attract businesses looking for a strategic base and enhance economic opportunities. The district has good road and rail connectivity to other states which is crucial for trade and industrial development. It can make the district accessible to markets and suppliers, encouraging economic growth and investment. Ample land and skilled labor is also available. Considering all these advantages that makes the district conducive to industrial growth, and the industrial growth of Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Aurangabad & Pune reaching towards saturation, Ahmednagar has a high growth potential.

Existing resources must be harnessed and employed optimally for the maximum multiplier effect. Growth Plan for Ahmednagar district involves a combination of infrastructure development (physical/ social and institutional), economic initiatives, and urban development and planning. Some recommendations that would contribute to the growth of Ahmednagar:

#### 1. Primary Sector

The growth rate of primary sector in Ahmednagar district in the last 5 years is higher than the required growth rate to achieve the projected GDP targets for 2027-28. Within the Primary Sector, Crops have outperformed the other sub-sectors. Some recommendations to strengthen the post-harvest processing infrastructure are-

##### 1.1 Agriculture

- I. There is a need to enhance agricultural processing infrastructure. Improving agricultural processing infrastructure can lead to increased efficiency, reduced waste, higher-quality products, and enhanced market access. Therefore, focus needs to be on increasing godowns and warehouse for storage of the agricultural produce. Promotion of Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (NWR) in the existing warehouses is also recommended. Green or solar powered warehouses can be created.
- II. Need for a proper market integration to create a more interconnected and efficient system.
- III. Ease of doing business for FPCs- to bring buyers and sellers on one platform.
- IV. Irrigation in the southern parts of the district. Water conservation has improved over the years thus, Water Management needs to be focused on.
- V. Value addition via food industry for agricultural products- this will also productively employ additional workforce from the agricultural sector.

##### 1.2 Livestock- Dairy and Animal Husbandry

- I. Interventions are required mainly to upgrade infrastructure wherein disease diagnosis labs are to be established in the district and cold storage facilities to be increased as there is lack of storage facilities for milk powder.

- II. Cattle insurance to be provided
- III. Dairy- ODOP
  - b) Promote local cows and maintain fodder hygiene.
  - c) Technology solutions to increase the exports.
- IV. Embryo Transfer Technology lab to established in the district.

## 2. Secondary Sector

Secondary sector in the district has been performing at a low CAGR of 5.5% which needs to be pushed to 10% in the next 5 years. The district has a lot of untapped potential in terms of its strategic location, road and rail connectivity etc. The district needs a big push in its manufacturing and industrial sector to achieve the targeted growth. Some recommendations are-

### 2.1 MIDC

The district has well-planned MIDC areas with robust connectivity, quality roads, reliable power supply, and high-speed internet. SUPA Parner MIDC has close proximity to Pune, with Pune already choked, the industries can be attracted to MIDCs in Ahmednagar via -

- I. Promotion and Marketing. It is recommended to organize Investor Conferences and events to showcase the potential of MIDC areas and attract investors.
- II. Focus should be on Cluster Development: Create specialized clusters for industries to encourage collaboration, innovation, and shared resources.
- III. Incubation Centers: Establish incubators and accelerators to support startups and foster a culture of innovation.
- IV. Logistics and Transportation: Improve connectivity to ports, airports, and major highways for efficient movement of goods.

Additionally, there are 2 new MIDCs in Shirdi and WadgaonGupta which have been formed to attract more companies and generate higher employment. This would further lead to growth of the district.

### 2.2 Rural Transformation via Non-Farm Growth

- I. By diversifying the rural economy and promoting non-farm sectors, communities can reduce dependency on agriculture alone and create more resilient and inclusive economies. This transformation requires a comprehensive approach, incorporating skill development, infrastructure, market access, and policy support.
- II. It is essential to create market linkages via creating platforms to connect rural producers with urban markets, facilitating the sale of non-farm products.
- III. Onboarding of Sellers/MSMEs /Women SHG /Kirana stores /FPOs /Artisans etc. into the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) networks such that a larger proportion of people can participate digital E-commerce ecosystem, improving the rural digital economy at the district level.

#### IV. Focus can be shifted to Agro-based Industries:

- **Food Processing Units:** Encourage the establishment of food processing units for value addition to agricultural produce, reducing post-harvest losses.
- **Agro-tourism:** Promote rural tourism by showcasing agricultural practices, farm stays, and agro-based experiences to attract tourists.
- **Cold Chains and Storage Facilities:** Invest in infrastructure for better storage and transportation of perishable goods, reducing wastage.

### 3. Tertiary/ Services Sector

Services sector has grown at a CAGR of 8.23% which needs to grow at 11.47% to achieve the projected GDDP targets by 2027-28. Within the services sector, the district has a potential to grow in sub-sectors like hotels, restaurants, transport, real estate etc. due to untapped tourism and its strategic location. Few recommendations that would boost the growth of services sector are-

#### 3.1 Logistic Park

The district has Surat-Chennai Expressway and SamruddhiMahamarg. It is recommended to create Logistic Parks near the routes of these expressways. Proximity to transportation routes reduces transit times and overall transportation costs. Strategic location of logistic parks can provide businesses easier access to new markets and regions, expanding their customer base. These logistic parks can undertake sustainability initiatives wherein they can be designed with environmentally friendly features such as green spaces, renewable energy sources, and optimized logistics routes to reduce carbon footprints.

#### 3.2 IT Park in Ahmednagar City

IT Park can act as a catalyst for multifaceted development, transforming Ahmednagar into a dynamic, tech-savvy hub. The growth of an IT park often spurs the development of supporting services like restaurants, housing, transportation, and healthcare, improving the overall quality of life in the city.

#### 3.3 Transport

- I. **Regional Rapid Transit System-** The distance between Pune and Ahmednagar is 122 Kms, therefore a Pune- Ahmednagar Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) which is a rapid rail corridor is recommended - due to high frequency of commuters between Pune- Ahmednagar to reduce pollution, road congestion and risk of accidents. This is a long-term physical infrastructural development project.
- II. **Airport in Ahmednagar City** – would attract businesses to set up their offices in the district.
- III. **Investment in efficient and accessible public transit systems.** They reduce traffic congestion and provide an affordable means of transportation for all. Ahmednagar faces congestion issues. Therefore, implementing better traffic management systems, including traffic signal optimization, creating a comprehensive transportation system that includes public transit, biking lanes, pedestrian walkways, and efficient road networks.
- IV. **E-buses can be started to provide sustainable public transport in the district.**

### 3.4 Tourism

#### I. Tourism Infrastructure

- Develop tourism-related infrastructure like resorts, tourist information centers, parking facilities, toilets, clean drinking water facilities and recreational facilities.
- Inclusive infrastructure for all for a better reach- of tourist places.
- Create a tourist circuit network to enhance tourism in the district.

#### II. Tourism Promotion and Branding

- Heritage Conservation: Preserve and promote historical sites and cultural heritage to attract tourists. Cultural Events and Festivals: Organize cultural events to showcase the district's rich cultural heritage.
- To promote tourism in the district, there should be Tourist Information Cubicalat the railway station where brochures, tourist maps, booking facility for accommodation, tourist guide and other things should be available. Video clips regarding tourist places can be shown on large LCD screens at the railway station.

#### III. Adventure Tourism: The district has scope for adventure tourism wherein trekking, camping, paragliding, rock climbing, rappelling can be focused on.

### 3.5 Medical Hub and Medical Tourism

Building a successful medical tourism business requires a combination of expertise in healthcare and a commitment to providing high-quality services. Here, factors like language proficiency, ease of travel, and cultural compatibility also play an important role.

In order to build medical tourism in Ahmednagar, there is a need to assess the existing healthcare infrastructure.

- Determine the medical specializations like orthopedics, cardiology, dentistry, and fertility treatments that can attract patients from other districts/ states and also international patients.
- It is recommended to collaborate with local tourism authorities to create packages that combine healthcare services with cultural experiences.
- Provide comprehensive support services to the patients and their caretakers by easing the documentation procedures, streamlined logistics and availability of affordable lodges and rest houses via public-private partnership model.
- Establish a strong online presence through a dedicated website, social media platforms, and online advertising. Provide detailed information about medical services, facilities, testimonials, and the overall experience for potential patients.

### Employment Generation

Recommendations pertaining to secondary and tertiary sector like setting up the Logistic Park, IT Park, Cold Storages and Warehouses, Food Processing Units, Agro and other forms of tourism, promotion of MIDCs etc. would not only lead to increase in incomes of the stakeholders but also generate additional employment opportunities in the district, increase the sources of livelihoods and reduce the dependency on agricultural sector for employment.



#### 4. Other Recommendations

##### I. Skill Enhancement and Entrepreneurial Support

- There is a need for Industry Diversification hence it is recommended that the district should encourage diverse industries to set up businesses, reducing dependency on specific sectors.
- Entrepreneurship Support: Provide resources, funding, and mentorship for local entrepreneurs to start businesses.
- Encourage industries to provide internships to students, bridging the gap between academia and practical skills.
- Collaborate with educational institutions to offer industry-specific training programs and skill development courses.

##### II. Ease of Doing Business

There is a need for Ease of Doing Business in the district. Therefore, policy interventions are recommended for (a) simplification of regulatory structures wherein simplified and digitized procedures can speed up approvals and reduce paperwork. (b) Providing easier access to credit and financial assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can stimulate growth.

##### III. Promote sustainability practices such as renewable energy adoption, waste management strategies, and water conservation to create a more environmentally friendly city.

Collaboration between government bodies, local communities, private sectors, and NGOs is vital for the successful implementation of these recommendations, aiming for holistic and sustainable development in Ahmednagar District.

## List of Annexures

### DSP Stakeholder List

A.No	Designation & Name of the Office	Officer Name	mobile number	email
1	Hon. District Collector & Magistrate, Ahmednagar	Shri. Siddharam Sallimath (IAS)	9664388524	collector.ahmednagar@maharashtra.gov.in
2	Hon. Chief Executive Officer G. P. Ahmednagar	Shri. Ashish Yerekar (IAS)	9359263184	ceozp.ahmednagar@maharashtra.gov.in
3	Hon. Commissioner Municipal Corporation Ahmednagar	Shri. Yashwant Dchange	9075633633	amc_anr@rediffmail.com
4	Hon.Add Collector Ahmednagar	Shri. Suhas Mapari	9689931508	addcoll.ahmednagar@gmail.com
5	Hon.Resident Deputy Collector	Shri. Rajendrakumar Patil	9960909333	rdc.ahmednagar@maharashtra.gov.in
6	District Planning Officer Ahmednagar	Shri. Deepak Datar	9834973273	dponagar@gmail.com
7	Deputy Director District Statistics Ahmednagar	Shri. Sudhir Adsul	9860152391	dso.ahmednagar@hotmail.com
8	Asst. Commissioner District Skill Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Center Ahmednagar	Shri. Nishant Suryavanshi	9421690248	ahmadnagarrojgar@gmail.com
9	District Superintendent Agriculture Officer Ahmednagar	Shri. Sudhakar Borale	9423015560	dsaoahmednagar@gmail.com
10	General Manager District Industries Centre, Ahmednagar	Shri. Atul Dawange	9860532545	didic.ahmednagar@maharashtra.gov.in
11	Project Director Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED), Ahmednagar	Shri. B.T. Yashwante	9834870478	coordinationmced3@gmail.com
12	District Deputy Registrar Co-operative Society Ahmednagar	Shri. Ganesh Puri	8975752508	ddr_anr@rediffmail.com

## DSP Stakeholder List

A.No	Designation & Name of the Office	Officer Name	mobile number	email
13	Chairman Saideep Hospital, Ahmednagar	Dr. S. S. Deepak	9822037288	sdrdeepak@gmail.com
14	Industrialist, Ahmednagar	Shri. Narendra Firodiya	9890048567	narendrafirodia@gmail.com
15	Principal Architect Creative Architects, Ahmednagar	Ar. Arshad Shaikh	8329169151	creative_concepts@rediffmail.com
16	Incubation Centre KCL Jalgaon, Ahmednagar	Shri. Bhushan Choudhari	9823452539	ceo.kcill@nmu.ac.in
17	Vice Chairman Industrial Association Maratha Chamber of Commerce, Ahmednagar	Shri. Prakash Gandhi	9822037264	mccianagar@gmail.com
18	FPO & Agri. Expert, Ahmednagar	Shri. Dattatray . S. Wane	9422752101	dattatraywane@gmail.com
19	Director IMS & CDR, Ahmednagar	Shri. Dr. M. B. Mehta	9822079675	mmehernosh@gmail.com
20	R & D Symbiosis School of Economics, Pune	Dr. Jyoti Chandiramani	9890098201	director@sse.ac.in
21	Rotary International Club, Ahmednagar	Smt. Madhura Zaware	8605435558	rotaryclubahmednagar@gmail.com
22	Lions Club, Ahmednagar	Shri. Harjeetsingh Wadhwa	9423162727	wadhwarharjeetsingh@gmail.com
23	Industry Representative Kaizen Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Ahmednagar	Shri. Vijay Ingle	9225326434	vringale@gmail.com
24	Director Snehalaya (NGO), Ahmednagar	Shri. Hanif Shaikh	9011020177	hanif@snehalaya.org

## Stakeholder Identification

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Contact No
1.	Shri. Sudhir Adsul	Statistics Director	9860152391
2.	Mr. Deepak Dattir	District Planning Officer	9834973273
3.	Shri. Sudhakar Borade	Dist. Superintendent Agriculture Officer	7972182640
4.	Shri Milind Bhalerao	Regional Director Sakhar Ahmednagar	9527821642
5.	Shri Ganesh Puri	District Deputy Registrar Co-operative Society Ahmednagar	8975752508
6.	Shri Girish Sonone	District Dairy Development Officer Ahmednagar	9766938044
7.	Shri Sunil Tumbare	Deputy Collector (Animal Husbandry)	7588541292
8.	Shri. Atul Dawange	General Manager District Industries Centre	9860532545
9.	Shri Dilip Kakade	Executive Engineer, Industrial Development Corporation	7588517522
10.	Shri. Nishant Suryawanshi	Asst. Commissioner SDE & EC	9421690248
11.	Mr. Sunil Shinde	District Vocational Education and Training Officer Ahmednagar	9850509633
12.	Shri Appasaheb Thange	Mega Power Development Agency Ahmednagar	9082164459
13.	Smt. Madhumati Sardesai	Regional Officer, Tourism	9689908111
14.	Shri. Nagargoje	District Health Officer	9922934772
15.	Dr. Sanjay Ghongre	District Surgeon	9403690795
16.	Shri. B J Patil	Education Officer, Primary	9405670890
17.	Shri Ashok Kadus	Education Officer, Secondary	9822942396
18.	Shri Sarang Nirmal	KisanKonnct	9763487777
19.	Mr. Nitin Jadhav	Guardian Minister Fellow	9850040304
20.	Mr. Danish Ahmed Shaikh	Guardian Minister Fellow	9096633863
21.	Mr. Bhagwat Waghmare	District Consultant from Sicom Ltd.	7972889983

## Summary of Stakeholders Consultations

Stakeholders Interactions and Consultations were conducted on 12th-13th October 2023 at the Collectorate Office, Ahmednagar.

The key points are summarized below:

### 1) **Agriculture:**

5 major crops in Ahmednagar

Annual- Soybean

Kharif- Soybean, cotton, bajra, maize

Rabi- Jowar, chickpea, onion

Soyabean

- Soybean harvesting should be mechanised so that it can get more yield and efficiency.
- There is over usage of urea for Soybeans, it should be stopped. The soybean has no real need in urea when the biological nitrogen system is managed. The addition of nitrogen as urea will reduce the biological nitrification system and acidify the environment (soil) unnecessarily.
- Enhance Market linkages of the soybeans is necessary, hence the need for the soybean processing industry.
- Edible oil production can be increased. More area to be brought under oilseeds.

Sugarcane

- Sugar recovery and productivity is less.
- Drip irrigation is to be promoted for sugarcane and cotton cultivation across the district. Awareness of the farmers about this is very low, so they hesitate to adopt it.
- Sugarcane yields at farm level is lower compared to state average. Also sugarcane recovery is less. There is Rahuri Vidyapeeth, but formal training in the formals is needed to increase the yields of recovery of the sugarcane.
- Drip irrigation adoption among sugarcane growers is around 20%. It should be 100% among the sugarcane farmers. It will also address the issue of water shortage, improve yield, higher recovery rate of sugarcane realised to sugar factories.
- FPCs in the district can get a subsidy in acquiring machines (harvester) for and provide it on custom hiring basis. It will increase efficiency
- There are different products from sugarcane; Sugar mills are focussing only sugar and Cogeneration (Electricity) are there. More by-products production in Sugar factories. Production of Ethanol, bio CNG\BCG can be increased.

Irrigation

- Desiltation of Mula and Bhandar dam is needed. 40% of the Mutha dam's capacity is blocked.
- Pressurized Irrigation Network System(PINS) to be promoted.
- There is a need to boost the agro-tourism

- There is a need for the tomato processing industry to utilise excess production, and waste will be less.
- Rainwater harvesting is very low across the district. It should be promoted more.
- Organic carbon in the soil needs to be improved so fertilisers are less needed.
- Sandalwood demand is high, and the plantation of sandalwood should be promoted. (There is a subsidy of Gov in this regard. Need to be explored)
- Production of agriculture is good, there is a need for a good supply chain and marketing of the products.
- There should be more Krishi expos so that farmers will get motivated.
- Agriculture workers can be utilised as part-time workers in the food processing industry. So the employment and production will be high.
- Drip irrigation subsidy to be extended for all small farmers.

## 2) **Livestock and Dairy**

- Per day milk production is increasing, but scope for improving productivity
- Most of the cattle are suffering from Brucellosis. This disease is not curable.
- To tackle this, local breeding is necessary. Farmers here do not multiply their livestock, they just buy new. Instead, they can increase the production of the local breed. There are different ways to do this.
- There is a deficiency of Sex-sorted semen. The district should look into it so that the number of cattle can be increased.
- There is a 40% fodder deficiency. This also needs urgent attention as dairy is ODOP.
- There is a need for a Food Analytical lab in the district (mainly needed for exports). These labs are in Pune, so the time taken is more. If a district has some of these labs, the time taken will be reduced, which will help in the export of Milk.
- There should be a focus on goat and sheep meat also. Some tribes are in the business, but no formal data exists.
- Other dairy products should be explored. Now, there is only milk, milk powder and butter. It can be increased.

## 3) **Industry**

- D and D+ zones of MIDC are there, which can attract industries to the district due to low taxes.
- There is a proposed railway track. Road connectivity is there, but quality needs to be improved.
- Land rates in the district are low, which is also a plus point.
- ITI here are working well, so skilled labour is available. But most of them prefer to go to Pune. This trade needs to be addressed.
- For food processing industries, water containing less pollutants is available.

- Gold cluster is already started, needs to give some boost.
- Steel hub is happening, It will add 1500 crore turnover.
- SEZ can also be proposed.

#### 4) Skill Development

- ITI is working efficiently.
- After passing ITI, students are called as semi-skilled labour.
- They have to do a 1-year apprenticeship, and they will be skilled.
- From the admissions, 70% go for apprenticeship and get a job afterwards. 20% go for higher education, and 10% are dropouts.
- Maharashtra Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme is there.
- A Central Dashboard of employment should be created so that the application process will be more accessible across the district and migration to other districts will be reduced.

#### Suggestions-

One of the issues is- skill delivery unable to translate to employment- due to lower wages, people move back to agriculture as they do not find jobs lucrative enough - unable to sustain themselves in low wages.

Start an online service provider platform (like UrbanCompany) - to convert semi-skilled and skilled people to self-employment.

Find out MIDC skill requirement and map it with ITIs

Track ITI pass outs through LinkedIn - create a LinkedIn page for ITIs

#### 5) Tourism

- There are many tourist spots, but maintenance is needed.
- Roads in the district need to be improved with public transport.
- Marketing of these points is needed. These spots need to be famous to attract the tourist.
- A tourism website needs to be created. It should have comprehensive information of the places as well as the route.
- Ahmednagar fort needs signages describing the locations to see within forts, directions, information about each spot. Ahmednagar fort lacked toilet facilities, small canteen, where water, tea biscuits are available. Senior citizen, may not be able to walk, any facilities for them, how to make it more inclusive.
- Approach road to Bandardhara needs improvement, there is lack of basic amenities like parking facility, clean drinking water, toilets- which needs to be addressed to expand tourism

#### 6) Health

- District and sub-district government hospitals are over utilized and understaffed. Shortage of Medical Officers and Paramedical staff and Class-4 staff. Need for filling the vacancies.

- Health infrastructure is as per the 2001 census. According to the 2011 census, even new infrastructure is pending, creating high stress in the system.
- There is a deficiency of doctors in Rural areas due to fewer incentives than in urban areas. Even pay is also not competitive. There should be some incentives in this regard.
- Non-availability of Specialist Doctors in government hospitals.
- Need for capacity building in emergency Obstetric Care and skill building of all personnel.
- Lack of cleaning of toilets and maintenance.
- Need to increase Primary health Centers and Sub-centres.
- District is doing better on various health indicators compared to the State Average.
- Since all medical facilities are not available at the PHC level- there is a need to raise awareness about the services available at the different tiers of the healthcare system.

## 7) Education

- 850 Schools need new buildings, not enough funds. There are CSR funds, but they are there only for 3 Schools.
- Understaffed.
- There are model schools per block, but the numbers are very low. Only 16 schools are there.
- There are no vehicles for the supervisors to inspect schools.
- Lack of graduate teachers especially in Science and Language stream.
- Best Practice- Practice Test is conducted for competitive exams- an initiative undertaken by the ZP.
- Hivre Bazar school can be a model for improving educational infrastructure.

## 8) Energy

- Old sub-stations for electricity transmission and distribution
- Various projects are happening in the Energy sector.
- Solar has more demand and less supply.
- Solar is producing electricity, but other infrastructures such as transistors, wires, and DPs are not updated, So there is a problem with the matching of this.
- Virtual net metering or Group net metering can be proposed.
- Barren land can be used for solar electricity production. However, storage capacity needs to be improved.
- Floating panels can also be helpful so that districts can get dual benefits.
- No link between generation and consumption- this could be done by modernization of infrastructure.



**9) Agricultural Markets**

(Based on the visit to Ahmednagar APMC)

- Need to upgrade infrastructure of Ahmednagar APMC. Internal roads in APMC needs to be maintained.
- E-NAM systems are not in place. Scope to get Ahmednagar APMC integrated with E-NAM. Hence Action plan has to be prepared. Need for quality testing labs, facilities of e-auction, and post-auction processes like weighing, invoicing, market fee collection, accounting, payment to farmers, etc.
- Following facilities need to be provided- Canteen, drinking water facilities, toilets, rest house for farmers, cattle shed, parking space and electronic display board.

**10) Discussion with Kissan-Konnect Chairman**

- Need to ramp up post-harvest infrastructure and processing infrastructure.

## Success Growth Stories in the Past

Organic vegetables Production In Shed net House and create direct sales system to consumers.

### Success Story Of Shednet House

Mhalungi of Akole taluka through farmers group to produce Organic vegetables and create direct sales system to consumers.



#### COMPONENT INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT -

- Each farmer 4000 square meter shednet No. of farmers 25 Total Area Of Project 25 Acre.
- Vegetable crop has been cultivated on 25 acres area covered under protected cultivation in shednet House. Such as Cucumber, Colour Capsicum, Tomato & exotic Vegetable.
- In open mode we cannot cultivate outside of Any season, so we have procured vegetables through shadenet farming to ensure consistent supply vegetables to consumers throughout the year.
- For this we have trained some of the farmers in this group with the help of an expert from the Horticulture Training Center at Talegaon Dabhade, Government of Maharashtra on the subject of Crop Management in Shednet house at Akole.

#### ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT

- Through this group farming, a model of vegetable production and direct sales to consumers was established
- 25 farmers of the group got permanent employment through sustainable agriculture.
- Farmers in tribal areas will also introduce chemical-free vegetables into their diets, and supply these goods to urban consumers.
- A producer-to-consumer model of tribal farmers in remote areas evolved, there by connecting urban consumers.
- A better marketing system was also established for the Exotic vegetables grown by the tribal farmers.
- Capsicum, Tomato, Cucumber and Exotic Vegetable have been planted on a total area of 25 acres in protected Cultivation.

Harvesting of crops in protected agriculture is going on and 15 to 20 tonnes of produce is being sent every week to markets in Pune, Mumbai, Ahmedabad.



नार्वीन्यपूर्ण पिक मोहरी लागवड  
शेतकरी ते राहक घेट विक्री व्यवस्था



तालुका - पारनेर, पाथर्डी, कर्जत, जामखेड, राहुरी, कोपरगाव, संगमनेर

बाब - कृषि प्रात्यक्षिके (१८०) वाण - टी.ए.एम.१०८-१

□ प्रकल्पाचा उद्देश :

- ❖ लागवड खर्च कमी, उत्पादन जास्त आणि चांगला बाजारभाव.
- ❖ ३२-४०% तेलाचे प्रमाण.
- ❖ पाणी कमी लागते.
- ❖ कोवळ्या हिरव्या पानाची भाजी आरोग्यास उत्तम.
- ❖ तेल घाणा व्यावसायिक यांचेशी शेतकऱ्यांचा करार.

लाभार्थी शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रात्यक्षिक पूर्व प्रशिक्षण

प्रशिक्षण



बिजप्रक्रिया



पेरणी



# मोहरी पिक



## मोहरी पिकास मान्यवर भेटी व वृत्तपत्राने घेतलेली दखल



**शेतकऱ्यांकडून मिळतेय मोहरी पिकाला पसंती**  
 रंगमनेर तालुक्यात १० एकरांवर पेरणी; इरभन्वाखालील क्षेत्राला होतय घट

शेतकऱ्यांकडून मोहरी पिकाची माग वाढत आहे. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना मोहरी पिकाची लागवड करायला आवडते. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होईल. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीविकेमध्ये सुधारणा होईल. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीविकेमध्ये सुधारणा होईल.

**संगमनेर तालुक्यात १० एकरांवर रब्बी मोहरीचा प्रयोग**

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## Innovative Mothbeans Crop Cultivation

### नाविन्यपूर्ण पिक - मटकी पिकाचे कमी कालावधीत येणारे आर.एम.ओ. २२५१ वाणाची लागवड.

- आर.एम.ओ. २२५१ या वाणाचे राजस्थान मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन घेतले जाते.
- सदर वाणाचा परिपक्व होण्याचा कालावधी ६५ ते ७० दिवसांचा आहे तर महाराष्ट्रामधील वाणांचा साधारण कालावधी १२० ते १४० दिवसांचा आहे.
- कमी कालावधीचे वाण असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना पुढील इतर पिकांचे नियोजन करणे शक्य होते.
- पिक परिपक्व झाल्यानंतरही पाने हिरवी राहतात त्यामुळे पानांचा उपयोग चारा तसेच हिरवळीचे खत म्हणूनही करता येतो.
- सदर वाण जमिनीवर पसरत नसून उभट वाढणारा आहे यामुळे सदर वाणाची काढणी करणे सुलभ होते.
- सदर वाणाचे एकरी उत्पादन ३.५ ते ४ क्विंटल येते.
- सन २०२२-२३ मध्ये आत्मा अंतर्गत संगमनेर तालुक्यातील ४० एकर क्षेत्रावर या वाणाचे प्रायोगिक तत्वावर प्रात्यक्षिक घेण्यात आली.
- सदर वाणाचे उत्पादन व निष्कर्ष चांगले आल्याने
- सन २०२३-२४ मध्ये एकूण ४५ क्विंटल बियाणे १०० एकर क्षेत्रावर प्रात्यक्षिक स्वरूपामध्ये राबविणेचे नियोजन करण्यात आलेले आहे.

