

## EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NASHIK DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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### Introduction:

Nashik District is located between 18<sup>0</sup>33'' and 20<sup>0</sup>.53'' North latitude and between 73<sup>0</sup>.16'' degree and 75<sup>0</sup>.16'' East Longitude at Northwest part of the Maharashtra state, at 565 meters above mean sea level. The District has great mythological background. The Godavari river originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nashik. One of the 12 Jyotirlingas also at Trimbakeshwar. Nashik has given many well-known historical and literature personalities like Veer Sawarkar, AnantKanhere, Rev. Tilak, Dadasaheb Potnis, Babubhai Rathi, V.V. Shirwadkar and VasantKanetkar, Kusumagraj. Nashik is also known as Mini Maharashtra, because the climate and soil conditions of Surgana, Peth, Igatpuri resembles with Konkan. Niphad, Sinnar, Dindori, Baglan blocks are like Western Maharashtra and yeola, Nandgaon, Chandwad blocks are like Vidarbha Region. Nashik, Malegaon, Manmad, Igatpuri are some of the big cities situated in the Nashik District. Nashik district is the third largest district in Maharashtra in terms of Population of 61,09,052 and area occupying an area of 15,582 square kilometres in the north Maharashtra region. It is bounded by Dhule district to the north, Jalgaon district to the east, Aurangabad district to the southeast, Ahmednagar district to the south, Thane district to the southwest, Valsad and Navsari districts of Gujarat to the west, and The Dangs district to the northwest. The Western Ghats or Sahyadri range stretches from north to south across the western portion of the district.

Nashik is the third largest city of Maharashtra after Mumbai & Pune. Nashik lies in the northern part of Maharashtra state at 700 m (2,300 ft) from the mean sea level which gives it ideal temperature variation, particularly in winters. Nashik lies at altitude of 700m above sea level and has lush mountainous terrain. The river Godavari originates from the Brahmagiri Mountain, Trimbakeshwar about 24 km (15 mi) from Nashik and flows through the old residential settlement, now in the central part of the city. Other than Godavari, important rivers like Vaitarana, Bhima, Girana, Kashyapi and Darana flow across Nashik. The city has a historical background also. Nashik district and city is also well-known for its agricultural development. Crops like grapes and onion are exported from the district all over the world in large quantity.

Apart from agricultural development and historical, religious background since couple of decades the city has made a tremendous development in the field of education. Yashwantrao Chavan Open University and Health Science University are established in Nashik City. Sub-Centre of Savitribai Phule Pune University is functioning here. Besides, one private university is also established recently, namely Sandeep University.

The development of Nashik city is dominated by all the political parties. Universities, educational institutions, NGO's have made significant contribution for the educational development of Nashik district. Educational organizations like Maratha Vidya Prasarak Sanstha, Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir Sanstha, Gokhale Education Society, V. N. Naik Education Sanstha, K. K. Wagh Sanstha and many other educational institutions have made great contribution in the educational development of Nashik district. After Nashik city, Malegaon city has also got educational development. The CNS Institute in Mumbai is proposed to provide international standard educational facilities on 16 acres of land in Pathardi village. This institute is going to provide educational facilities like, Science and Computer laboratories, Dance and Music Studio, Athletics, Sports like Badminton, Handball, Basketball, Chess, Football, and Cricket will be started from the academic year 2023-24.

Nashik city has pleasant atmospheric condition and all kinds of transportation facilities. Development of Nashik City is influenced by Mumbai and Pune city. NAAC is giving the proper guidelines for overall development of educational system.

**Keywords:** Development. Literacy. Hostels. Scholarships. Libraries.

**Study Area:** Nashik District of Maharashtra State.



Figure: – Map of Nashik District

#### Objectives of the study:

Objectives of the present research study are as follows:

1. To study the development of Higher Education in Nashik district.
2. To study the higher educational trends in Nashik District.
3. To study the student hostel facilities in Nashik district.
4. To study the different schemes of scholarships provided in Nashik district.
5. To study the literacy rate of Nashik district.
6. To study the future scope of educational development in Nashik district.

#### Data analysis:

Table 1 : Number of Educational institutions in different taluka places of Nashik District.

Sr.No	Tahsil	ASC	Edu & Phy Edu	Engg., Arch.	Law	Mgmt.	Pharmacy	Other	Total
1	Surgana	3							3
2	Kalwan	4	2			1	1		8
3	Deola	2	1						3
4	Baglan	6	1				1		8
5	Malegaon	14	5	1	1	4	3		28
6	Nandgaon	3	1						4
7	Chandvad	3		1			1		5
8	Dindori	4		1					5
9	Peint	2							2
10	Trimbakeshwar	2	1	2		1	2		8
11	Nashik	31	10	12	4	20	6	7	90
12	Igatpuri	2					1		3
13	Sinnar	8	2	2			1		13
14	Niphad	10	1			2			13
15	Yevla	5	1	1		1	1		9
	<b>Total :</b>	99	25	20	5	29	17	7	202

Source=SPPU(2021-22)

ASC= Arts, Science & Comm College, B.ED/M.ed= B.Ed and M.Ed colleges, Law= Law colleges

B.Pharm= Bachelor of Pharmacy colleges, Engg./Arch.= Engineering and Architect colleges

Mgmt. =Management Institute, RC=Research Centres.

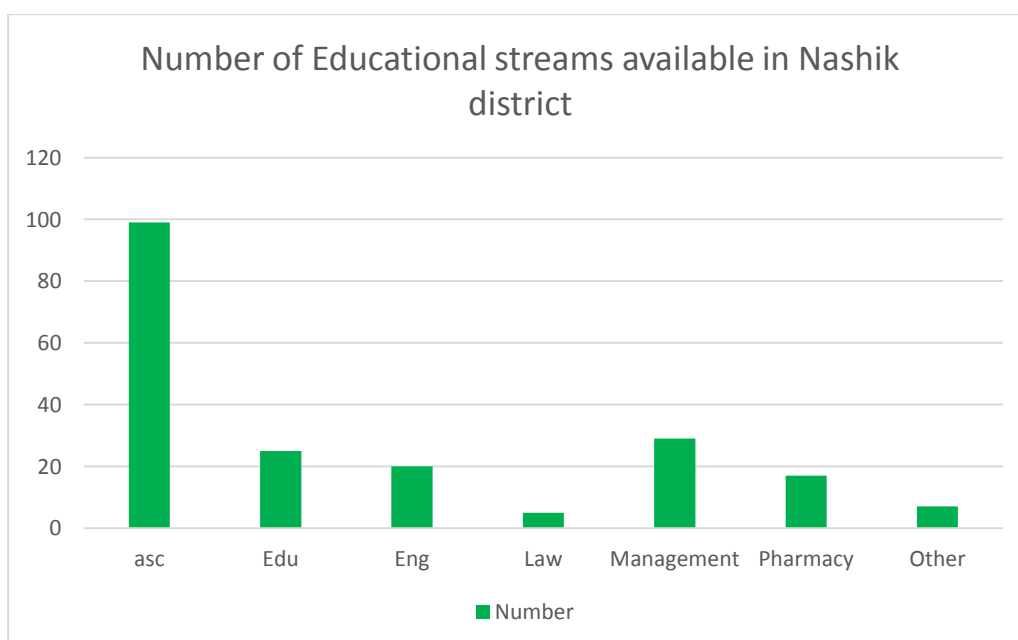
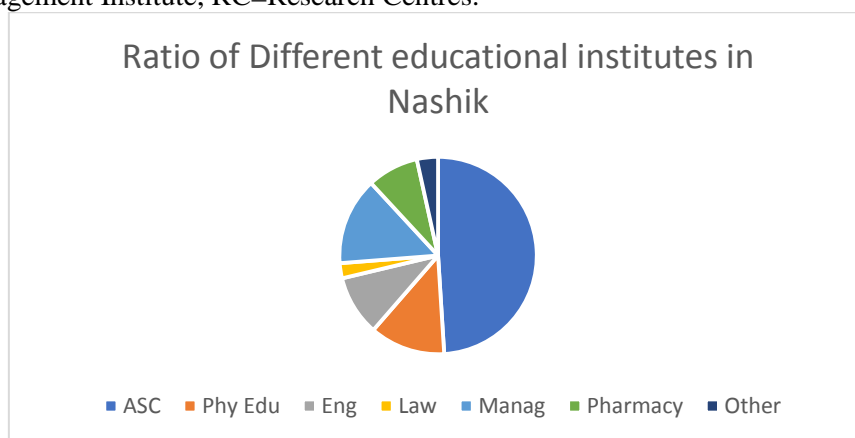


Table 2 : Decade wise growth of institutes in Nashik district.

Sr. No	Year	ASC/B CS	B.ED/ M.ED	Engineer ing	Law	Manag ement	Pharmac y	Other	Total
1	1920-29	01							01
2	1930-39	00							00
3	1940-49	00							00
4	1950-59	02							02
5	1960-69	06			01	01			08
6	1970-79	07			00				07
7	1980-89	06	01	01		01	01	01	11
8	1990-99	16		02	01	03	01		23
9	2000-09	41	23	10	02	15	10	01	102
10	2010-19	13	01	07	01	09	05	05	41
11	2020-22	07							07
		99	25	20	05	29	17	07	<b>202</b>

Source=SPPU

ASC= Arts, Science & Comm. College, B.Ed/ M.Ed= B.Ed and M.Ed colleges, Law= Law colleges, B.Pharm= Bachelor of Pharmacy colleges, Engg./Arch.= Engineering and Architect colleges, Mgmt. = Management Institutes, RC=Research Centers.

From the above tables it can be seen that the number of arts, commerce and science colleges is comparatively more. Because most of the students in rural areas are still inclined towards traditional education. However, this trend is changing with the times. That is why the number of colleges of engineering, management and other academic branches seems to have definitely increased according to the demand and proportion of the population. In 1989 there was only one engineering college, but today in 2023 the number of engineering colleges is 20. Similarly, the number of management colleges, which was only one till 1989, has increased to 29 now. Taking into account the number of all academic branches, till 1999 there were only 23 colleges, the number has increased to 202 today. From this it can be concluded that, considering the global challenges in the field of education, the educational development of Nashik district is seen to be significant.

Apart from traditional universities, private universities are also seen to be established in Nashik district. One of the notable names is Sandeep University. Sandip Foundation was established in 2005 at a distance of 15 km from Nashik. Many engineering and technical courses are taught at this autonomous university. This university has played an important role in the educational development of Nashik. Some of the old and reputed colleges of Nashik district are now on the way to become autonomous universities. Such a process has been started by them. Foreign reputed universities have recently received permission from the Government of India to establish their branches in India. If we consider the educational development, industrial development of Nashik district, it can be concluded that Nashik district like other big cities of India will attract such foreign universities for setting up their branches.

#### Distance education in Nashik District :

Table 3 : Year wise Study Centres and number of students enrolled & Strength in YCMOU courses.

Sr. No.	Year	Study Centres	Students Enrolled	Student Strength
1	2015-16	383	102227	27135
2	2016-17	355	94032	22172
3	2017-18	342	98187	24595
4	2018-19	345	93954	23829
5	2019-20	357	93328	24039

The YCMOU, Nashik University was established on 1st July, 1989. From the above table it is observed that from 2016 number of study centres and enrolment to the courses offered by YCMOU has been decreased. This is due to, since the time, academic approach of the students and their concerned parents has shifted to traditional education to professional one; and many courses offered by YCMOU are traditional in nature. Demand of the technical and practical oriented courses i.e. education is increased in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Still the courses by YCMOU are continued and many numbers of students are getting admitted because the individuals those had left education incomplete and now desire to complete the same are getting admission to different open and distance courses. As well as professional or people those are in service with the goal of promotion in their current jobs get admitted to the YCMOU courses to achieve additional degrees or diplomas.

#### Medical and Health Education facilities in Nashik District:

Table 4 : Medical and Health Sciences colleges functioning in Nashik district by MUHS.

Sr. No	Type of College / Institute	Number of Colleges
1	Medical College	02
2	Dental College	02
3	Ayurveda College	04
4	Unani College	02
5	Homeopathy College	03
6	Nursing College	10
	Total	23

Source: MUHS. Nashik. 31/12/2020

The MUHS, Nashik University was established on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1998. The graph of Nashik district is also rising in terms of medical education. In 1998, University of Health Sciences was established in Nashik district. A total of 23 medical and health education colleges are functioning in Nashik district today. If the process of starting new medical colleges is implemented by the government in the future, there is a possibility that Nashik district will also get new medical colleges.

### Literacy of the Nashik District:

Table 5 : Literacy rate of the Nashik district:

	Tahsil	Literacy rate. Nashik District Census 1961 %			Literacy rate. Census 1991 %			Literacy rate. Census 2011 %		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	Surgana	8.08	13.37	2.41	23.83	16.18	7.65	67.45	74.73	60.24
2	Kalwan	20.11	30.02	9.85	39.40	24.44	14.96	68.50	75.39	61.41
3	Deola							81.96	88.19	75.25
4	Baglan	25.19	37.48	12.59	47.00	28.90	18.11	76.03	82.38	69.35
5	Malegaon	29.06	42.01	15.23	52.09	31.04	21.05	77.46	85.03	69.36
6	Nandgaon	29.60	42.91	15.46	51.35	31.57	19.78	75.86	84.43	66.59
7	Chandvad	22.50	35.41	9.08	49.26	31.38	17.89	81.36	88.56	73.77
8	Dindori	20.49	32.46	8.33	43.25	27.72	15.53	77.52	85.08	69.68
9	Peint	8.83	14.40	2.93	24.44	16.68	7.76	71.03	79.01	62.94
10	Trimbakeshwar							67.21	75.83	58.39
11	Nashik	41.83	55.04	26.70	62.70	36.92	25.78	81.45	88.65	73.82
12	Igatpuri	17.93	28.08	7.55	40.30	26.96	13.34	74.39	84.53	63.98
13	Sinnar	22.59	36.53	8.53	49.67	32.07	17.60	81.59	89.56	73.15
14	Niphad	28.22	43.12	12.90	55.95	34.15	21.80	82.51	89.14	75.54
15	Yeola	25.90	39.60	11.82	48.92	31.05	17.88	80.85	88.54	72.70

Source: Census 2011

The Niphad taluka has high literacy rate 82.51%, Male literacy is 89.14% and Female literacy rate is 75.54% (Cen.2011) similarly, the literacy rate of other talukas in Nashik district also seems to have increased. This rate will definitely be higher and more significant in the next census. This is also an important testimony from the point of view of educational development of Nashik district.

### Hostels facilities in Nashik district :

Table 6 : Backward class hostels in the district

Sr.No	Tahsil	Hostels 2015-16			Admission to Backward Classes. 2015-16					
		Government	Subsidized	Total	Government		Subsidized		Total	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Surgana	0	17	17	0	0	612	276	612	276
2	Kalwan	0	6	6	0	0	246	114	246	114
3	Deola	0	6	6	0	0	138	84	138	84
4	Baglan	0	11	11	0	0	624	72	624	72
5	Malegaon	2	19	21	75	80	834	300	909	380
6	Nandgaon	0	5	5	0	0	132	30	132	30
7	Chandvad	0	2	2	0	0	96	0	96	0
8	Dindori	0	9	9	0	0	288	78	288	78
9	Peint	0	10	10	0	0	390	96	390	96
10	Trimbakeshwar	0	9	9	0	0	606	162	606	162
11	Nashik	8	10	18	950	505	222	312	1172	817
12	Igatpuri	0	11	11	0	0	318	60	318	60
13	Sinnar	0	1	1	0	0	48	0	48	0
14	Niphad	2	4	6	150	0	72	24	222	24
15	Yeola	1	5	6	100	0	144	36	244	36
		13	125	138	1275	585	4770	1644	6045	2229



As per requirement hostel facility is being provided by government and different organizations. Nashik is the district place and students from various rural areas approaches to institutions available in Nashik city. These students require hostel facility. To fulfil this need government has sanctioned eight hostel and subsidized ten hostels. Apart from Nashik, Malegaon is the second big and crowded city from educational and agricultural point of view. So Malegaon city has been also sanctioned two government and nineteen subsidized hostels. If we consider the total male and female students availing the hostel facility, the numbers are increased and the same can be considered as a significant testimony of educational development in Nashik district. One thing is to be noted that, the figures in the above table is only of government and subsidized hostels. Apart from these hostels there are many professional and private institutes offer hostel facility on their own. Numbers of such private hostels is not mentioned over here. But overall hostel facility, a backbone of the educational development can be seen in good numbers in Nashik district.

#### **Educational Scholarship available to the students in Nashik district:**

In the National Scholarship point of view, following are the different scholarship are given to the needy students.

**A. Central Schemes:** 1.Ministry of Affairs, 2.Department of empowerment of persons with disabilities, 3.Ministry of social justices and empowerment, 4.Ministry of labour and employment, 5.Ministry of tribal affairs, 6.Department of school education and literacy, 7. Department of Higher Education, 8. WARB,Ministry of Home Affairs, 9.RPF/RPSF Ministry of Railway, 10.North East Council (NEC) DoNER

**B.UGC/AICTE Schemes:** 1. University Grant Commission-MHRRD, 2.All India Council for Technical Education-AICTE.

#### **C. State Government Schemes:**

In the MahaDBT Scholarship, Under the post matric scholarship : 1. Social justice and special Assistance department, 2. Tribal development department, 3.Director of Higher Education, 4.Director of Technical Education, 5.School education and sports department, 6.OBC, SEBC, VJNT & SBC Welfare Department, 7. Director of Medical Education and Research, 7.Ministry development department, 8. Directorate of Art, 9. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, 10. MAFSU Nagpur, 11. Skill development employment and Entrepreneurship Department.

#### **D. Scholarship Scheme offered by Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune:**

1. Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Financial Assistance Scheme, 2. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Meritorious Student Assistance Scheme, 3. Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Scholarship Scheme, 4. Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Financially Weak Component Student Financing Scheme.

In the academic year 2020 under the national scholarship portal received application=60792, Verified Application=43171, Disbursement amount = Rupees 69,12,1,414/-

Scholarships and other facilities play an important role in encouraging students academically and in their overall academic achievement. Considering the above mentioned schemes, the students of Nashik district are getting adequate amount of scholarship and other supporting facilities.

#### **Library facilities available in Nashik district:**

Books / e-books play vital role in educational development. Libraries now a days, apart from hard copies of the books, currently providing online facilities like; e-books, e-journals, world digital library, National digital library, Delnet, OER, Google books, Google scholar, N-List, Social Media News Papers for recent information and national and international news. NPTEL, e- pathshala, Shodhsindhu are also useful platforms for the student to refer and study online literature. Mendeley software is used to writing references alphabetically in research papers and scholarly articles. The role of public library is very important in educational development. The Poor students avail advantage of this libraries. Some NGO'S have donated reference books and other kinds of study material to the students those are preparing competitive examinations like UPSC and MPSC examinations.

#### **Results and Conclusions:**

1. The number of educational institutions in Nashik district seems to have increased according to the demand of the global market and the proportion of the population.
2. The educational development of Nashik district is progressive and positive to meet the challenges in the industrial, commercial and educational sectors.

3. Apart from traditional education, the educational trend in the form of engineering, technical, medical and management etc. is seen growing in Nashik district.
4. Considering the current student population, the facilities of the student hostels are adequate. But it is realized that more hostels will be required in the future.
5. There are ample number of scholarship schemes available to students to assist them academically.
6. As an indicator of educational development, the literacy rate of Nashik district can be seen increasing in every census.
7. Many reputed colleges in Nashik district with high ranking by NAAC will be transformed into autonomous universities and will provide education that suits the new era and does justice to the innate intelligence of the students.
8. As per the new educational trends in the coming time, various Indian and global educational institutes will be newly established here and will provide new, updated educational opportunities to the students. As a result, students can definitely get world class education in Nashik district.

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