District Profile Maharashtra | 1408b95defc4830b98a15ab288b33911


Study based on the findings of cases related to Yeotmal District of the state of Maharashtra, India.

This Data Note describes the trends for a set of key nutrition and health outcomes, determinants, and coverage of interventions. The findings here are based on data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 3 (2005-2006), 4 (2015-2016), and 5 (2019-2020). In addition to standard prevalence-based analyses, this Data Note includes headcount-based analyses aligned to the POSHAN Abhiyaan monitoring framework and uses data from NFHS-5 to provide evidence that helps identify priority districts and number of districts in the state with public health concern as per the WHO guidelines. The Data Note includes a color-coded dashboard to compare the coverage of nutrition interventions across all the districts in the state. It concludes with key takeaways for children, women, and men and identifies areas where the state has potential to improve.


The book is about technical information on popular crop loan scheme within agriculture finance of bank. The crop loan scheme is well known as Kisan Credit Card; this book contains information which is not available in banking domain as of now. The reference base will be useful for sourcing, appraising, monitoring and development of KCC portfolio of the bank. The book aims at providing information which will help rural banker in understanding farming, farmer, crop portfolio and its management. This understanding will help in providing timely and need based credit to large section of farmer, thus will be contribution towards doubling of farmer's income initiative of government. The book aims to provide new outlook towards KCC by banker and change their role to financier advisor to banker rather than lender. It further brings out the opportunities available for making KCC banking as profitable venture for commercial banks in India.

Introduction The poorest of the world's poor people comprise hundreds of millions of families existing on less than $ 2 per day. 1 Approximately 50 percent of these families own livestock and some parts of the world will remain reliant for at least some more human generation on adapted genetic livestock resources that can cope with low- input, high - stress production system to provide food, fibre and hides for home use and local sales; serve as a source of traction and fuel; meet cultural and religious needs and provide a reliable and readily convertible means of managing family resources. Low literacy rates and very real risks of hunger are common problems. Consequently, programmes and policies have to be adjusted to their needs.

This book brings together linguistic and archaeological evidence of South Asian prehistory. The author depicts and analyses the region, in particular the Indus Valley civilization, its links with neighbouring regions and its implications for social history. Each type of linguistic data is put into its socio-historical context. Consequently, the book is both a description of the unique methodology 'linguistic archaeology' and a treatment of South Asian linguistic data.

Study with special references to Gujaratis and Maratha Indic people in Bombay, India.

Windows into a Revolution edited by Alpa Shah and Judith Pettigrew, the first book in the series offers glimpses into the spread of Maoism in India and Nepal by tracing some of its effects on the lives of ordinary people living amidst the revolutions. Weaving through the nostalgic: reflections of former Bengali Naxalites; the resurgence of ancestral conflicts in the spread of the Maoists in the remote hills of western Nepal; the disillusionments of dalits of central Bihar in the policies of the cadres; to the complexities of the interrelationship between non-aligned civilians and insurgents in central Nepal, the book offers a series of windows into different stages of mobilisation and transformation into what are, or may become, revolutionary strongholds. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka


Papers presented at the National Seminar on New Developmental Paradigms and Challenges in Western and Central India, held at Ahmedabad in 2003.

Indian agriculture is currently passing through a period of severe crisis. Although certain features of the crisis such as deceleration in growth rate, declining share of agriculture in GDP and falling public investment in agriculture started manifesting themselves in certain parts of India during the late 1980s, the crisis assumed a serious dimension since the middle of the 1990s. One of the tragic manifestations of the crisis in the large number of suicides committed by the farmers in some parts of India mainly concentrated in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.Concerned with farmers suicides, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India announced a rehabilitation package on July 1, 2006. The implementation period of the package was fixed at 3 years This book examines the ground reality as to whether the benefits of this package reached the intended beneficiaries in Maharashtra and also the impact of the package on the beneficiaries.

Disasters undermine societal well-being, causing loss of lives and damage to social and economic infrastructures. Disaster resilience is central to achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, especially in regions where extreme inequality combines with the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters. Disaster risk reduction and resilience requires participation of wide array of stakeholders ranging from academicians to policy makers to disaster managers. Disaster Resilient Cities: Adaptation for Sustainable Development offers evidence-based, problem-solving techniques from social, natural, engineering and other disciplinary perspectives. It connects data, research, conceptual work with practical cases on disaster risk management, capturing the multi-sectoral aspects of disaster resilience,
adaptation strategy and sustainability. The book links disaster risk management with sustainable development under a common umbrella, showing that effective disaster resilience strategies and practices lead to achieving broader sustainable development goals. Provides foundational knowledge on integrated disaster risk reduction and management to show how resilience and its associated concept such as adaptive and transformative strategies can foster sustainable development. Brings together disaster risk reduction and resilience scientists, policy-makers and practitioners from different disciplines. Case studies on disaster risk management from natural science, social science, engineering and other relevant disciplinary perspectives.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a major flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, implemented since February 2006. Its primary objective is to expand wage employment besides natural resource management for sustainable development that addresses chronic poverty. The programme is also the largest rights-based social protection initiative in the world. This report is a critical assessment of the implementation of MGNREGS, bringing out its promising aspects as well as weaknesses. The document would help officials and policymakers improve planning and execution of the programme. It would guide researchers and activists in gaining insights into the social dynamics of the process of implementation.

The present Maharashtra Human Development Report (MHDR) 2012 keeps the spirit of the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans of ‘faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth’ at the core of its analysis. MHDR 2002 was the state’s first effort in focusing on the prevailing human development scenario in the spheres of growth, poverty, equity, education, health and nutrition. Since then the state has come a long way in the last decade, achieving near-complete enrolments at the primary school level, a wide coverage of health infrastructure and initiation of new incentives, to name a few. The 2012 Report goes beyond being just a situation-analysis of the current human development scenario to a more analytical exercise in facilitating a deeper understanding of what and where the inequalities are, how capabilities can be enhanced, what has been the progress, where the shortfalls are and where the thrust of efforts to promote human development should be. Recognizing the centrality of inclusive growth processes to human development, the need to study human development outcomes disaggregated by gender, rural-urban, regional and social groups is the focal point of this Report. The outcome would be the identification of specific human development goals, evidence-based policy recommendations and directions to how those excluded from the growth and human development processes can be included to reap the benefits of the same.

This book analyses the effectiveness of district administration from critical management perspective. Using classical organizational theory and leadership competency framework, the authors conducted a comparative study of two exemplary districts with distinctive traits in India – a rural district in the developed state of Maharashtra and an urban district from the underdeveloped state of Madhya Pradesh. The book delves into the dynamics of district administration by breaking down the processes further and mapping the role of the district magistrates on the UNDP competency framework. Given the changing scope and challenges of public service, this comparative analysis of the two districts would provide insights into district administration and would be of significant relevance to administrators and management professionals across the globe in assessing their effectiveness. The book provides an eclectic framework for public administration from an overall sustainability perspective.

Tribal traditional medicines and its practice are having significant role in tribal communities. Tribes are still living in close contact with natural resources. They have indigenous knowledge of herbs. This research study is on such indigenous practition.

This is the third report of the WHO/IUATLD project which gives comparable worldwide information on anti-tuberculosis drug resistance, with data from surveys conducted in 77 different countries or geographical settings during the years 1999 to 2002. Global surveillance identifies areas of high resistance and draws the attention of national authorities to address the problems involved. The report also highlights the importance of conducting surveillance on re-treatment cases, and the role of the laboratory in TB control.