



## 4. PROFILE OF NASHIK CITY

### 1. Demography

#### 1.1 Population

Population of Nashik recorded the highest ever growth rate between 1941-51. Growth rate of 85% in this decade took the total population figure to nearly a 100,000. This growth was the result of partition of India. Population growth rate started rising steadily after 1961 and Nashik recorded more than the average growth rate for India in two decades, between 1971-1982 the city limit was expanded and Nashik acquired the status of Municipal Corporation with a population of 432,000 souls. Growth rate of 63% for the decade 1971-81 continued in the decade 1981-91. In 2001 Nashik has become a million plus city.

#### 1.2 Salient features of Growth and Development

Population growth rate of Nashik has been constantly more than that of Urban India, Maharashtra and nearest metro city of Mumbai between 1981-2001. Growth rate of Nashik (57%, 52.05%, 63.98 %) is highest among top cities of Maharashtra (Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur).

#### Growth Trends Of 5 Decades In Urban Areas

(Population in lakhs)

Census year	All India	change %	Mah	change %	Mumbai	change %	Nashik	change %
1951	624.44	-	92.01	-	29.67	-	1.49	-
1961	789.37	26.43	111.63	17.57	41.52	39.93	2.01	35.16
1971	1091.14	38.21	157.11	40.74	59.71	43.81	2.74	36.68
1981	1597.27	46.38	219.94	39.99	82.43	38.05	4.32	57.4
1991	2180.00	36.48	305.40	38.85	99.26	20.41	6.57	52.05
2001	2853.00	27.80	411.00	42.40			10.77	63.98

Nashik has grown from a population 21940 in 1901 to 1077236 in 2001. It took Mumbai 157 years to grow from a base population of 70000 in 1744 to a million in 1901. Nashik has achieved this within a short period of 55 years, starting from 1945 to year 2000. Nashik was seventh largest city in 1947 in Maharashtra after Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, Ahmadnagar and Amaravati, all having industrial activities. Now it is the fourth largest. Though Nashik is an industrial city, it has got 13% working population in primary i.e. agricultural sector, and this is more than any of the large cities of Maharashtra. Nashik has the second highest working population in service sector (27%) next to Aurangabad (31%). **Hence Nashik is listed in “Industrial cum service” category.**

Development plan of Nashik City has 2100 hectares of area allotted for Industrial use, which is 14.09% of the developed area and just 7.31 % of the gross town area. 44.14% of the gross town area is in no Development Zone. This is the zone in which agricultural farms are located. The Industries are located in exclusively planned areas and their growth is regulated through development control regulations.

Township planned by CIDCO has been located between two industrial estates of Satpur and Ambad. This township provides various types of houses and plots for private development. Total area of approx. 400 Ha. houses 30,000 families besides all other amenities.



Nashik is now expanding in all directions along the main arterial roads. The housing areas and commercial establishments, shopping and services like schools, hospitals etc. are in the same zone. Nashik has been blessed with a number of small rivers besides river Godavari. A number of dams constructed in the last 50 years have improved the availability of water. Nashik could develop to such size and at such speed due to the advantage of its location vis-a-vis Mumbai. The distance is 185 km. Air link to Mumbai is commenced but not established. Plan for an airport may be realized in future if finance is made available. Telecom department of the Government of India is planning for efficient and reliable digital connectivity in the near future. Nashik is hoping to take advantage of this expecting to attract Information Technology firms.

### 1.3. Population Growth

#### Nashik Agglomeration

While indicating the list of 63 cities in country, 2001 population of the city has been shown against the name of the city. It is expected that projection of the city could be done including the agglomeration. Infrastructural arrangements need to be such that it can take care of the probable inclusion of the developed agglomerations, some time in future. Presently the administrative bodies of these agglomerations (towns or villages) may be different, but they are bound to develop and probable expansion of the city should also be taken into consideration.

<b>Nashik Urban Agglomeration</b>	
Nashik (NMC)	1077236
Eklahare (C.T.)	12013
Deolali (CB)	50620
Bhagur (M.CI)	12457
<b>Total =</b>	<b>1152326</b>

In case of Nashik city, population of Nashik agglomeration has been shown as **1152326** souls, of which population of Nashik Corporation is **1077236** souls. In terms of agglomeration there are some locations whose population has been considered. Eklahara village, the Cantonment area and Bhagur town are included in the agglomeration. Cantonment area has major population, of about 50620 souls. Here the development is mainly dealt by the defense administration, it being a restricted area. Similarly, in Eklahara village the major population is due to establishment of Thermal power station colony. Here, the additional developments are all related development of Thermal power station. The population however is a very small proportion. Further, the third location is Bhagur town. It is presently having a population of less than 20000 souls. It has a good infrastructure development since it is very near to the Nashik city corporation area. Roads, water supply are presently adequately developed. It may require to be substantiated with good drainage scheme.

Only problem with Bhagur and Cantonment areas is that they are both situated very near to the Darna River. The water supply arrangements are from the Darna River. There is no defined drainage arrangement for both of them, particularly in respect to Bhagur town. Drains are directly or indirectly connected to Darna River, from which water is lifted for the Nashik Corporation as well as the Eklahara Thermal power station. A regular sewage treatment plant needs to be developed for Bhagur town and for Cantonment. A separate CDP can be prepared by them and implemented on approval, as the local bodies are different. Nashik Corporation can coordinate with related issues.

Population of agglomeration is approx. 8%. Population projection for Nashik city for 2031 has been taken as 37.50 lakhs. In case of combined projection of population for 2001, it may increase marginally or it can be considered that infrastructure for developed for 15 years, will work positively for say some less number of years. Hence, in particular, it is assumed that agglomeration for Nashik does



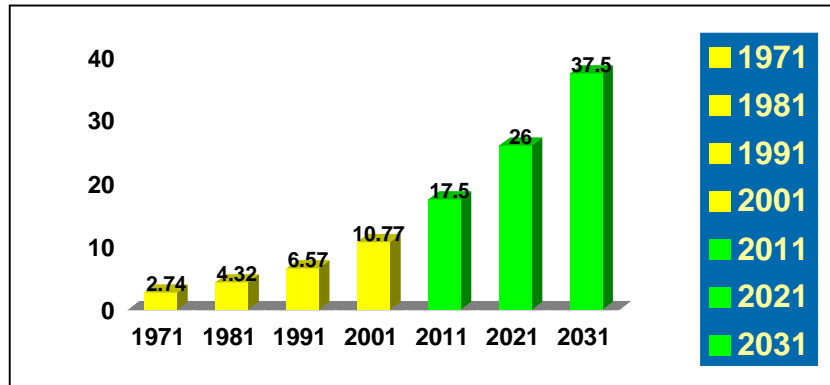
not need any consideration, at present. However, the institutes/local self-govt. Shall be made aware of the fact that they should keep pace with developments of the Nashik corporation. As per census Nashik city population growth has been indicated in the table. In 1982 Corporation was formed. It included 22 villages in the city area. Decadal growth rate in the three decades is most predominant &

Year	Population	Decadal Growth%
1971	274482	-
1981	432044	57.40
1991	656925	52.05
2001	1077236	63.98
2011	1750000	62.00
2021	2600000	48.50
2031	3750000	44.25

**Population Growth**

Year	Population (lakh)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1981	4.32	-
1991	6.57	52.08%
2001	10.77	63.98%
2005 (Estimated)	14.22	32.03%
2011 (Projected)*	17.5	23.07%

indicates the faster growth in comparison with other major cities. Populations for the preceding decades are as per census figures. Population for 2011 is worked out as per the straight-line method as stipulated in the guidelines. Population for year 2021 and 2031 is worked out by graphical method.



**Population and density as per census**

Developable Area (Ha)	1991		2001	
	Population	Density	Population	Density
10240.5	656925	64.14	1077236	105.20

**Composition of Growth**

Year	1981-91	% of total	1991-2001	% of total
Natural Increase	116651	52%	210216	50.0%
In-Migration	38884	17%	210216	50.0%
Jurisdictional Change	69346	31%		
		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>
Total Increase	224881		420432	



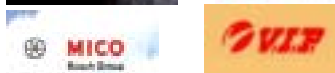
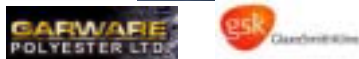
**SECTORWISE WORKING POPULATION OF NASIK CITY**

Sr.no	Occupation	YEAR 1981	YEAR 1991	% 1981	% 1991
1.	Cultivators	9872	13043	7.68	5.77
2.	Agri. labourer	9764	11840	7.61	5.23
3.	Primary sector	19656	24883	15.39	11.00
4.	Household industry mfg., processing repairs, services	3963	65804	3.08	29.12
5.	Tertiary sector	104875	135286	81.63	59.98
6.	Total workers	128494	225973	29.74	31.15
7.	Total non workers	303554	499368	70.26	68.84
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>432044</b>	<b>725341</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

All ward population densities are increasing as per census figures. There will be a limit to maximum density and beyond that people will prefer going in some distance away from the city centers. Also, many of the old bungalows will be demolished and multi storeyed buildings constructed in their place. Naturally, this will generate a demand for infrastructural developments and amenities to be provided in these areas. This can open up the old core areas of the city and reduce congestion thereby. Civic amenities shall need to be provided as near to the new residential areas as possible. It shall have to be assessed well in advance and the growth can be guided as a planned development.

**2. ECONOMIC BASE**

**2.1 Industrial Growth**



Industrial estate NICE (Nashik Industrial Co-operative Estate) was formed in the co-operative sector in 1962. In the same year, Maharashtra, State Government also responded by declaring MIDC ( Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation) Industrial Estate at Satpur village, 7 km from Nashik. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited established unit for production of MIG fighters at Ozar, a village 20 km from Nashik. In 1967 SICOM (State Investment Corporation of Maharashtra) adapted Nashik as its growth center. All these events brought Nashik on the industrial map of India. MICO (German multinational) and ABB (Swedish multinational) established their production units. The industry that came to Nashik was mostly engineering, electrical and pharmaceutical. Crompton Greaves, MICO, VIP, CIAT, Mahindra & Mahindra etc are other important industries.



**M.I.D.C and other Industrial areas in Nasik district**

Sr. no.	Name and location	Area in Ha.	Establishment year
1.	Satpur M.I.D.C, Nasik	636.98	1962
2.	NICE ( Nasik Co-Op Ind.Estate)	135	1962
3.	Ambad, Nasik	519.55	1880
4.	Malegaon co-op. Ind. area, Sinnar	24	1982
5.	Sinnar M.I.D.C.	520	1988
6.	5 Star Ind. Estate, Sinnar	7047.01	1992
7.	Mini M.I.D.C., Peth	5.46	1992
8.	Mini M.I.D.C., Dindori	32.22	1992
9.	Mini M.I.D.C., Vindchur	18.91	1992
10.	Co-Op. Ind. At Yeola	7.88	Info. unavailable
11.	Co-Op. Ind. At Igatpuri	17.5	Info. unavailable
12.	Co-Op. Ind. At Chandwad	55	Info. unavailable
13.	Kalwan	35	Info. unavailable
14.	Manmad	357	Info. unavailable
15.	Satana	82	Info. unavailable
16.	Malegaon	190	Info. unavailable
17.	Sinnar co-op.Ind.area	374	Info. unavailable
18.	Pimpalgaon	37.2	1992

**Statistical information from 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2006  
Satpur industrial area MIDC nashik  
[ Details of plot & Area]**

**A] Plots Nos & Area**

Sr. no.	Plots	Quantum
1.	Total Nos . of plots carved	1053 Nos
2.	Area of plots caved	477.72 ha
3.	Total Nos .of plots allotted	1014 Nos
4.	Area of plot allotted	475.31 ha
5.	No.of units under construction	812 Nos
6.	No. of units under construction	36 Nos
7.	No.of units not yet started construction	22 Nos

**B] Break up of plots allotted**

Sr. no.	Plots	Quantum
1.	Industrial	704 Nos
2.	Commercial	36 Nos
3.	Textile dying or water Intensive	1 Nos
4.	Pharmaceutical	6 Nos
5.	Service Industries	48 Nos
6.	Miscellaneous	197 Nos
7.	Electronics	22 Nos



**Statistical information from 1-4-2005  
Add –Nashik Ambad industrial area MIDC, Nashik  
Details of plot & Area**

**A] Plots Nos & Area**

Sr. no.	Plots	Quantum
1.	Total Nos . of plots carved	1231 Nos
2.	Area of plots caved	365.61 ha
3.	Total Nos .of plots allotted	1170 Nos
4.	Area of plot allotted	345.61 ha
5.	No.of units screved in production	1070 Nos
6.	No. of units under construction	20 Nos
7.	No.of units not yet started construction	18 Nos

**B] Break up of plots allotted**

Sr. no.	Plots	Quantum
1.	Engineering	969 Nos
2.	Chemical	25 Nos
3.	Textile dying or water Intensive	3 Nos
4.	Pharmaceutical	2 Nos
5.	Service Industries	28 Nos
6.	Miscellaneous	89 Nos
7.	Electronics	24 Nos
8.	Commercial	30 Nos

No of Employee or Per Registered Factories under the Factories Act

Area	Unit	Employment
Ambad	431	22244
Satpur	343	36551

As per Labour Dept.  
Total No .of Industries in Nashik district -1913  
Employment – 90192

Thermal power plant at Eklahra (220 MW), near Nashik Road, has greatly contributed to meet the power demand of the industries.

The success of Satpur MIDC, created a further demand for additional industrial plots. In 1980, MIDC declared a second industrial estate at Ambad, a village located on Mumbai-Nashik road, 10 km from Nashik. NICE has also developed special plots of Women's co-operative and a building with small workshops for women entrepreneurs. Success of NICE and NIMA at Satpur and Ambad was repeated at Sinnar. Today, Sinnar MIDC is planning for the future high-tech industries.

Nashik can today boast of an industrial region, which produces goods from pins to Aeroplanes!

Industrial activities of Nashik city and district have grown dramatically. In 1971 there were 394 industries in the district with total employment of 19672. Most of the employment in private sector was home-based production. About 7000 persons were engaged in Bidi making (Rolling of Tobacco in



leaves). In 1997 there were 7896 small-scale industries and 174 large and medium industries providing total employment to about 66000 workers. Small-scale industries provided employment to about 32500 persons. Large no of industries are of engineering units, followed by electrical, electronics, plastic molding and agro-based industries. The Industrial sector is much more diversified and independent. Public sector employment in establishments like Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (7800), Currency Note Press (5000), India Security Press (6000), is significant. The role of industry in greening of the industrial areas needs to be acknowledged. The once barren and dry landscape of the areas surrounding the city, is now provided with a green cover by the conscious efforts of the industrial community.



## 2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture and related activities generally do not form a part of urban economy. It was not considered for growth in



case of Nashik. has been lucky its grapes.



Onion was another agricultural crop. Besides these two cash crops, agricultural production of Nashik was insignificant. Dairy and poultry were also underdeveloped till the last few

years due to absence of services to the farming community. Recently, strawberries, tomatoes, peper, onions have established a very strong market identity all over the country. Packaging of such agricultural products and food processes has also become a cognizable business. Investments, irrigation schemes, electricity, new technologies like drip irrigation, better seeds and other inputs are contributing to increase in production. Grapes, of all varieties, for table consumption or for making wines and grape juice, are cultivated by farmers for French and Australian companies, due to systematic promotional efforts and creation of modern facilities.

A host of new wineries have come up in Maharashtra in the last two years, following the futuristic Grape Processing Industrial Policy of the State Government, announced in 2001.

Grape farmers own most of the new Wineries. They have invested anything from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 5 crores (from Rs. 5 million to Rs. 50 million) to set up their units and while it is early days as yet, some of the wines are of very good quality.







Roses from Nashik are exported to middle east. Floriculture projects have emerged where the exotic varieties popular in European markets are grown. Nashik is also taking advantage of the growing local demand for flowers. There are many such farms, small and medium in size, within the city limits of Nashik. Farms and Farmhouses within city limits and the surrounding areas make Nashik a unique city.

### 2.3 Tourism

Tourism has been a traditional function of the city. Visitors come to city on auspicious days in large numbers, to have a dip in river Godavari. Godavari is known as a holy river. People assemble in great numbers at Nashik every 12 years. This fair is known as Kumbhamela. The last Kumbhamela



was held in the year 2003 when about five million people visited Nashik. In normal years tourists visit to perform certain religious rites on banks of

Godavari and at the numerous temples. Beautiful old temples of Shiva at Trimbakeshwar, Kala Ram at Nashik and Devi (Goddess) temple in the hills of Saptashringi attract a large number of devotees. Modern temple complexes like Mukti Dham and church at Nashik road have become new attractions for tourists. Sai Baba temple at Shirdi in neighboring district attracts people of all faiths.



### 2.4 Occupational Pattern

As per the 2001 census, the total workforce of the city is about 34.2% of the population. The workforce in the tertiary sector is 56.8% of the population and that in the primary sector only 9.17%. Household industry provides employment to about 33.23% of the population.

#### NASHIK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AS PER CENSUS

Work Force	Years							
	1981		1991		2001		2031 Anticipated	
Cultivators	9872	7.68	13043	5.77	49661	4.61	112500	3
Agricultural labour	9764	7.61	11840	5.23	49122	4.56	150000	4
Primary sector	19656	15.39	24883	11.00	98783	9.17	262500	7
Household industry, manufacture processing, servicing, repairs	3963	3.08	65804	29.12	357966	33.23	1425000	38
Tertiary sector	104875	81.63	135286	59.98	611870	56.8	2062500	55
Total workers	128494	29.74	225973	31.15	368415	34.2	1387500	37
Total nonworkers	303554	70.26	499368	68.84	708821	65.8	2362500	63
<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>432048</b>		<b>725341</b>		<b>1077236</b>		<b>3750000</b>	





## 2.5 Per capita income

NSDP as reflected in Economic survey shows that as per constant prices gross produce was Rs.70,60,05,000 in the year 2002-03 and it was raised to Rs.75,34,23,000 in the year 2003-04 for Nashik district. Gross produce as per current prices in the same period was Rs. 120,47,57,000 and Rs. 131,15,96,800. Accordingly per capita income as per constant prices is Rs.13699 and Rs.14413 during this period. Similarly, at current prices these figures are Rs.23377 and Rs. 25042. There is a rise of 7.12 % in the per capita income. Per capita income for the city is projected in the same way and at current prices it works out to Rs. 35000 (approx.). This is fairly convincing for the flourishing City.

## 3. LAND USE, SPATIAL GROWTH AND PLANNING

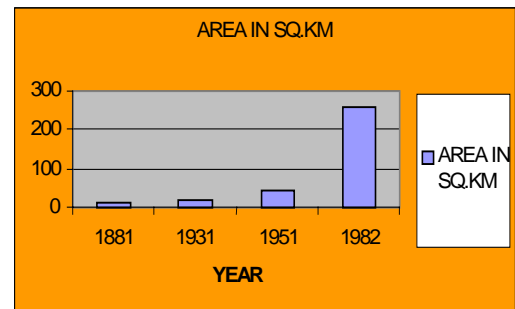
### 3.1 Some Reflections on Nashik Cityscape

Old parts of Nashik including the administrative and residential areas witness the typical overcrowding of Indian cities. Narrow streets of old residential areas are far too inadequate for the commercial use they are converted to and the vehicular traffic is choking them. Public transport systems are inadequate. Most of the people prefer scooters and motorcycles.

### 3.2 City Boundaries

The growth in population necessitated the expansion of city boundary from time to time to help provide and extend urban services to the people occupying the peripheral villages and make more land available for urban population.

This increase in the area works out to 22 times in one hundred years. The population grew 30 times in same period.



### 3.3 Development Plan

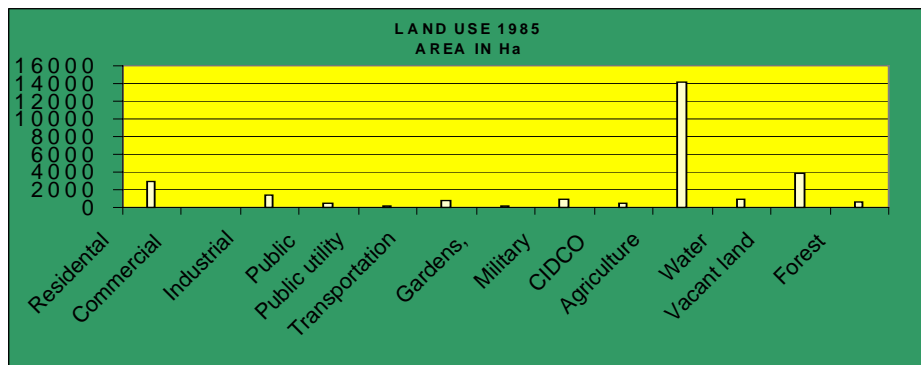
A Development plan was prepared for Nashik City in the year 1993. The land use as given in the development plan has been indicative of the fact that a large increase in the population will be accommodated in the DP area. The total Development Area in 1985 was about 27% of the total area with large areas under Agriculture (52.99%) and vacant land (14.25%). In future Developed Area is expected to increase to 52.84% keeping 43.61% for no Development zones and 3.56% for water bodies.

#### Land Use 1985

Sr. No.	Land use	Area in Ha	% of DP	% of Total area
1	Residential	1514.92	20.87	5.65
	Committed residential	1415.07	19.49	5.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2929.99</b>	<b>40.36</b>	<b>10.93</b>
2	Commercial	61.89	0.85	0.24
3	Industrial	1378.39	18.98	5.14
	Committed industrial	52.27	0.72	0.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1430.66</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>5.33</b>
4	Public and Semi-Public	487.21	6.44	1.74
5	Public utility	83.67	1.15	0.31
6	Transportation	799.22	11.01	2.98

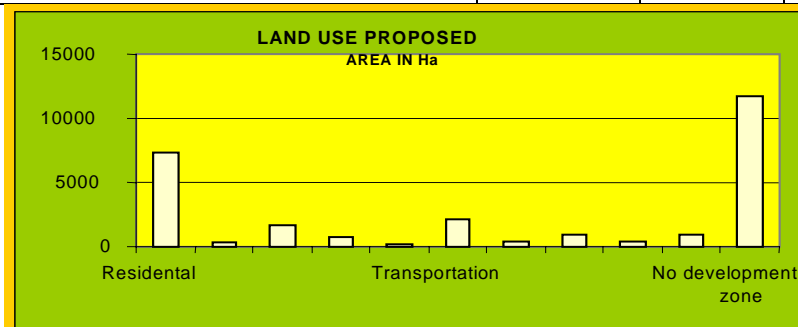


Sr. No.	Land use	Area in Ha	% of DP	% of Total area
7	Gardens, playgrounds & recreation	145.62	2.01	0.54
8	Military	943.7	13.00	3.52
9	CIDCO	398.00	5.48	1.48
	<b>Total Developed area</b>	<b>7260.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>27.07</b>
10	Agriculture	14213.82		52.99
11	Water bodies	955.13		3.57
12	Vacant land	3823.42		14.25
13	Forest and hill slopes	569.13		2.12
	<b>Total area</b>	<b>26822.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>



Land Use- Prospective

Sr. No.	Land use	Area in Ha	% of DP	% of Total area
1	Residential	7347.68	51.80	27.39
2	Commercial	371.18	2.62	1.38
3	Industrial	1661.35	11.75	6.19
4	Public and Semi-Public	701.73	4.95	2.63
5	Public utility	173.34	1.22	0.65
6	Transportation	2156.58	15.22	8.04
7	Gardens, playgrounds & recreation	418.80	2.95	1.56
8	Military	943.70	6.68	3.52
9	CIDCO	398.00	2.81	1.48
	<b>Total Developed area</b>	<b>14172.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>52.84</b>
11	Water bodies	955.13		3.56
12	No development zone	11694.51		43.61
	<b>Total area</b>	<b>26822.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>





JNNURM has rightly given the opportunity to bridge the gap as mentioned above. It will try to give justice to developments work to be taken up as planned JNNURM also urges to take the works and complete them before 2013. D.P. Projection year also matches with it. Hence, it has become convenient to review the remaining work to be taken in the DP. However, some items not proposed in DP have also come up in the discussion with the stakeholders and they are worth considering.

#### **4. Urban Planning For Nashik City**

Maharashtra state is considered to be most advanced state in the sphere of Urban and Regional Planning and the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966 provides for three tier system of Urban and Regional Planning. It includes Regional Plans (Intermediate or regional level), development plan (city/town level) and town planning schemes (micro level detail plan based on land pooling technique) for selected local areas. Thus there is a statutory Regional Plan for Nashik Region, which is presently under revision for the entire Nashik District, which has been declared as a region, a sanctioned Development Plan of Nashik and two micro level TP schemes within Nashik City limits, contributing to the planned Development of Nashik.

The Development plan for Nashik City under the provisions of M.R. & T. P. Act 1966 was sanctioned by the State Govt. 1995 and will be due for revision by 2015. This Development Plan was prepared for Nashik City in 1988 and was based on physical and socio-economic surveys through which population of Nashik City was projected to be 8.75 lakh for 1995 and 13.00 lakh for 2005, which almost conform to census population and the present demographic realities. The plan proposed land use zoning of various users, an optimum hierarchy of Traffic and Transportation Network and basic social amenities for each neighborhood unit and the hierarchy of city and intermediate level of amenities. The plan also incorporates development regulations with an objective to bring about guided urban development through private sector participation. For which a certain criterion in terms of permissible floor space index, marginal distance for various heights of buildings is prescribed. Also for the first time concepts of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) and Accommodation Reservation (AR) is introduced.

##### **4.1. Micro-Level Town planning Schemes.**

In addition to the Development Plan for Nashik City, there are two town planning schemes for selected local areas and by application of Land pooling technique and areas required for roads and basic social amenities have been acquired and developed. By way of summation it could be stated that Nashik City has a very long tradition of Urban Planning through which the process of City Development is guided on desired lines of preplanned development.

##### **4.2 Review of Implementation of Development Plan**

Implementation of Development Plan is to be examined on the basis of three parameters

- (i) Implementation of sites reserved.
- (ii) Implementation of hierarchy of Road system proposed.
- (iii) Review of development through zoning proposals.

It can be generally said that the final Development Plan of Nashik City has been instrumental in bringing about planned development on a very large scale.



The Development Plan envisaged 524 sites for public purposes out of which 72 sites were proposed to be developed through agencies other than the Municipal Corporation which included parastatal agencies like Govt., MSRDC, educational institutions, railways etc. The Municipal Corporation was supposed to develop 452 sites by 2013 out of which 101 sites have been developed by Municipal Corporation, 104 sites are being acquired, and 57 sites have been taken possession of through the Mechanism of T.D.R. and Accommodation - Reservation and thus the implementation including sites under acquisition comes to about 58%.

A Statement giving road lengths proposed in the Development plan is given in the succeeding pages and with the private sector participation, many of these roads have been developed for partial width by the Municipal Corporation except outer ring road and peripheral roads which is a very significant contribution of the Development Plan.

In respect of zoning proposals the existing and proposed land use is indicated in the succeeding pages. The total developable area identified in the D.P. is 14172.36 Hectore of which residential zone is 7347.68 Ha constituting 51.80% and area 2500 Hectore area is still available for development in the near future.

#### 4.3 Developmental Potential Of Nashik City

While preparing a development plan for the city under M.R. and T.P. Act the Town Planning Officer has to undertake very detailed socio-economic surveys which will be taken up at the time of revision of Development Plan before 2013. At present a quick review of development potential has been taken based on primary census data, SWOT analysis of the city find consensus developed through workshops, meetings and discussions with public representatives, Administrators and important stake holders including citizens.

#### 5. Heritage Resources

Nashik is famous religious center of ancient India. It is situated on the banks of Holy River Godavari. It is believed that Lord Rama resided over here during his period of exile. Due to the importance of river Godavari the religious culture has been developed since historical era. The old city is developed during Maratha Emperor and Peshwas. Many structures, temples, bathing ghats, big residential buildings called 'Wadas', were constructed during this period. All these structures and buildings are of great importance in architectural and archeological value.

Following is the list of the Heritage ancient / historical monument sites, and Wadas in Nashik Municipal Corporation limit, which are included in the Sanctioned Development Plan of Nashik Municipal Corporation.

Sr. No.	Name of Monument	Remarks
1.	Sundar Narayan Mandir	State Government protected mounment.
2.	Sarkar Wada	State Govt. protected mounment
3.	Raje Bahadder wada	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)
4.	Pardeshi wada	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)
5.	Ambedkar wada	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)
6.	Bhadrakali Mandir	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)



Sr. No.	Name of Monument	Remarks
7.	Jathar wada	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)
8.	Mirajkar wada	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)
9.	Bhalerao Pawar Wada	Un-protected. (Having excellent wood carving)
10.	Matichi Gaddi	Central Government protected monument.
11.	Shiv Mandir (Near smashan Bhumi	Unprotected.
12.	Murlidhar Mandir	Unprotected.
13.	Gora Ram Mandir	Unprotected.
14.	Nilkanthe Shwar Mandir	The process of declaring the monument as State protected is in progress.
15.	Naroshankar Mandir	The process of declaring the monument as State protected is in progress.
16.	Ahilyabai Holkar Shiv Mandir	Unprotected.
17.	Kapaleshwar Mandir	Unprotected.
18.	Kala Ram Mandir	The process of declaring the monument as State protected is in progress.
19.	Sita Gumpha Temple Complex.	Unprotected.
20.	Raghoba dada wada Anandwalli.	Unprotected.
21.	Pandav Leni	Central Government protected monument
22.	Chamber Leni	Unprotected.

**Apart from the structures, the river itself is a major heritage asset and calls for conservation and revitalization.** The 21 Kms. long river stretch of Godavari through Nashik supports an elaborate religious system. An approach of **SPOTS & STRECHES** would help in analysis and formulating proposals. The spots are specific points along the river front where either the mythical tirthas, present ghats, junction of tributaries to the main streams or Sangams occur or one finds waterfalls and places of historical interest. Spot become areas of specific input whereas Strechtes are classified by their typical existence or proposed land uses and land forms to yield typical proposals.

### 5.1 Heritage Tourism

Nashik has a living heritage. Majority of its heritage structures are the temples which are put to the same use as they were in the last 200 years or more. The religious tourism traffic to Nashik, which includes the holy places of Trimbakeshwar and Shirdi, is tremendous all the year round. The Pandav Caves (a group of Buddhist caves) and the Chambar Caves (Jain caves) also attract a lot of tourist traffic.

The major temple complexes are located around the Godavari River Front, which alongwith the bathing ghats are in the old city area. These were built built mainly during the Peshwa period, when the river front was the most important urban space, with the merging of the religious, secular, and commercial functions.

The River Godavari turns south as it flows under the Victoria Bridge, and thereon upto the Gadge Maharaj Bridge its basin is fragmented into various Kunds (bathing Ghats). These Kunds are distributed between the Sunder Narayan Temple and the Mukteshwar Temple. These Kunds have different significance and history. Most of them were built by the Pehwas and Holkars in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. There are fifteen of them, of various sizes:

1. Gopikabai Kund (1761 A.D.) -430'x10'x10'
2. Laxman Kund (1728 A.D.) – 68'x54'



3. Dhanushya Kund (1728 A.D.) – 50'x6'
4. Ram Kund (rebuilt in 1782) – 60'x40'
5. Sita Kund – 33'x30'
6. Ahilya Kund – 60'x42'
7. Sharangpani Kund – 39'x85'
8. Maruti Kund – 50'x50'
9. Kund and Five Temples – 115'x20'
10. Ashwamegh Kund – 216'x90'
11. Ramgaya Kund (1780 A.D.) – 110'x90'
12. Pehwe Kund (1780 A.D.) – 260'x90'
13. Khandoba Kund (1761-79)
14. Oak Kund (1791 A.D.) – 122'x49'
15. Vaishampaya Kund (1780 A.D.)

Various temples were built by the rulers, each having a part in the rituals and myth:

1. Sinhasta Godavari Temple: located at the north of Ramkund opens once in 12 years for one year at the time of Kumbhmela and twice in a year for Dashera and Tripuri Poornima.
2. Ganga Godavari Temple: located on the east of Ramkund, it has two idols of Godavari and Bhagirathi. Various rituals, pujas, Saptarishi reciting and aartis take place here. During Ganga Godavari janmotsav, yagnas, pravachans, puran and religious discourses, educational and social activities take place.
3. Godavari Mandir: located near the kapaleshwar Temple, it is a place for daily puja and aartis. Navaratri is celebrated and a Vedic school is run in the premises of the temple.
4. Kapaleshwar Mandir: located on the east of ramkund on ahillock. Mahapuja takes place here every Saturday night from 8 to 11 pm. And on every Monday, pradosh and Mahashivratri a Palkhi (procession) starts from the temple for abhishek to Ramkund passing through the Ram temple.
5. Sashrunji temple: dashera is celebrated here besides daily rituals.
6. Naroshankar Mandir: located near the Gadge Maharaj Bridge, it was built by the Peshwas after their victory over the Portugese.
7. Kalaram Mandir: is one of the important temples built by Gopikabai raste, a relative of the Peshwas. Its construction took 12 years. The temple has 4 doors and its main entrance is on the west. The main temple and the sabha mandapa are intricately carved and the outer wall is lined with columned corridor to accommodate devotees. The Ramnavi festival is celebrated for fifteen days and the most interesting part is the rath-yatra through the city with two chariots – one of Lord Rama and Lord Hanuman, pulled by the members of the Raste Akhada.

Apart from the above temples there is the area of five 'vads' (banyan tree), Panchvati, and the sita gufa (cave), which attracts the tourists.

## 5.2 Heritage Conservation

There are three conservation issues; the conservation of the river, the conservation of heritage structures, and the conservation of the areas around these structures as well as the old city streets.





The conservation of old areas and the river front stretch would still require tough policy decisions and a detailed study of the river front stretch of 21 kms., streets and the buildings of the old areas, the flow of traffic, parking places, etc., if the municipality has to come up with a comprehensive plan. The ghat development and afforestation of the river banks along its 21 kms. stretch is important because they will further enhance the river banks, the river water in terms of its quality, and the legendary significance of the river. Afforestation will ensure maintaining the ecological balance of the river.

Tourists and pilgrims can also be made aware of the heritage value of this region by way of an Interpretation Centre/Exhibition Hall/information Centre on the river banks near the main ghats. This can also include a research cell, library, Vedic Study Centre, and guest accommodation for scholars

To protect the special heritage identity of Nashik especially the old portion of city it was proposed to have special Development Control Rules. Whereby these prescient of Architectural importance could be saved and protected in proper way. To achieve this, the Government of Maharashtra on the lines of heritage protection in Mumbai directed the Nashik Municipal Corporation to formulate a advisory committee for following works –

- To identify the structures of historical importance and having heritage value
- To formulate the development control rules for such types of structures.
- To guide planning authority in development proposal of such structure
- To prepare policy regarding protection of heritage structures.

Accordingly the Nashik Municipal Corporation has appointed a committee comprising of:

- The Chairman (Retired I.A.S. Officer)
- Representative of Institute of Engineers
- Representative of Council of Architect
  - a) Urban Designer
  - b) Heritage Conservation Architect
- Representative of Archeological Department.
- The person working in Environment protect work having 10 years experience
- The Person having deep knowledge of History
- The City Engineer of NMC

The Committee has conducted an initial survey of all structures of heritage importance and identified nearly 194 structures. Also the draft development control rules have been prepared and are under consideration. The committee has had three meetings under the chairmanship of retired I.A.S. Officer Shri. Girish Gokhale. **INTACH** (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) Nashik Chapter has taken keen interest for updation of the list of Heritage properties. Intach documentation of heritage properties in Nashik city is under preparation.

The development permissions for such heritage building is very carefully handled by Nashik Municipal Corporation and it is seen that the buildings, temples, ghats of historical importance and having heritage value are protected and conserved. The renewal of areas around the heritage site would be within the ambit of the corporation to further enhance the value of these sites and promote tourism.