CHAPTER - I

APPRAISAL OF THE PROBLEM
CHAPTER - I
APPRAISAL OF THE PROBLEM

1.1 INTRODUCTION
1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE
1.3 CHOICE OF THE TOPIC
1.4 STUDY REGION
1.5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
1.6 DATA SOURCES
1.7 METHODOLOGY
1.8 DESIGN OF RESEARCH WORK
CHAPTER – I

APPRAISAL OF THE PROBLEM

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

If it be regarded as a distinct systematic or topical study within the general field of geography, urban geography is a comparatively young branch of the subject. It was certainly not taught as a specialist in the same way as geomorphology, climatology, or indeed political geography. Urban geography can not claim to be a systematic study in the sense that it is concerned with those processes which, in the context of a culture, operates to create spatial patterns.¹

The first and immediate problem that arises in the study of towns is that of their definition. What does the term ‘town’s or ‘city’ implies as against ‘village’ or ‘hamlet’ and what is “rural”? The acceptance of a specialism entitled ‘urban geography’ implies that there is an area of study which is but part of settlement geography and which is in particular, contrasted with that of rural settlement. In reality, the differences between urban and ‘rural’ which are so easily made in an everyday way became very difficult to portray in precise and scholarly terms.

“Urban geography includes the site, evolution, pattern and classification of towns”- G. Taylor.²

“Urban geography is in fact the intensive study of towns and their development in all their geographical aspects” – L.D.Stamp.³

“Urban geography is concerned with interpreting the patterns and relationships that exit with in Urban areas on the one hand and between urban areas on the other”- H.M.Mayer.⁴

“Urban geography is the graphic study of urban places which evolve, arrow and exist as service centers for their surrounding areas”. - G.S.Gosal.⁵

“Urban geographic investigations are concerned primarily with the areal variations within and among cities, including the relationship between urban and non urban areas and the forces of development and change that are shaping the urban landscape” – Pater Sholar.⁶

“Urban geography deals with spatial aspects of urban development and non urban areas as they relate to cities. The concern is with determining the areal pattars associated with Urban centers and explaining their arrangements” – R.E.Murphy.⁷
According to R.M. Northan, “the study of urban geography concerns with four types of relations with man and the land”.

According to R.E. Dickinson, “Urban geography studies are made regarding structure process and stages of urban settlements as the home of man which determine its physics structure, social and economic characteristics along with traditional process of urban development”.

Urban geography has a distinctive focus. Its primary concern is the association of activities in urban areas, which are expressed in characteristic associations of land use and occupancy features. Thus the center of interest of urban geography, as of all geography, is man, and the reciprocal relationships between man, his works, and the earth.

Urban geography is concerned with the study of economic base of cities: with interpretation of the relationships between the cities as an important from mans occupancy of the land and the activities within the cities hinterland or economically contributory area which focus upon the city and which give rise to urban occupancy.

Industrialization transportation and urbanization runs parallel to each other. Urbanization and rapid population growth in the city has created term endows problem, which is the root of the all environmental crisis. Due to increasing population the land under cultivation is reduced and city is becoming more crowded which affect city transportation growth is responsible for problem of residence, and it causes formation of suburbs. Increasing population has also affected the water supply of the city polluted water from industries and sewage mix with drinking water create health problems various problems of cities will be solved through proper planning by studying each problem thoroughly and considering other affecting factors so the study of expanding cities has got more importance in the recent time.

Above aspects are harnessing the resources and creating environmental hazards, for the beautification of the urban environment and making it more attractive for convenient living it is requires proper urban planning.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITREATURE:

After independence cities have been expanded vigorously in India. The cities of India offer worst from of visible poverty and problems with their slums and squatters settlements unsanitary living condition chronic shortage of services polluted air and water traffic congestion and lack of upon space. Therefore geographers have examined further urban scenario, together with the development and positive policy


Khan Z.T., (1973), has studied Bilaspur city. Ram Mohan Rao, (1978), has highlights the growth, structure and regional relationship of Warangal city. K.M. Kulkarni, (1980), in his study of Nashik city examined the structure, function and spatial relationship of an Indian city that is both ancient and modern.


Considering above discussion the city – Nashik is selected for study for understanding the urban process, urban problems and bright possible future with in frame work of planned development.
1.3 **CHOICE OF THE TOPIC:**

Towns and cities have acted as focal points in the cultural landscape of India and they continue to play a major role in India’s’ emergence as a premier industrial and political power in the world. The landscape of urban settlements in India provides a veritable for the study of the complex Inter relationships among the people and between the people and the physical and cultural environments in which they live. The study of urbanization in India by it’s varying nature several dimensions of analysis. Fundamentally, these include spatio-temporal, socio-cultural and politico-economic dimensions.

A geographers primary interests is in the study of the inter relationship between people and their habitats. In an urban setting, the habitat comprises not merely the territory of the city and its hinterland but also the spatial linkages between a large number of Urban and rural settlements within the region.

The city is heterogeneous in terms of its population composition and has a variegated and complex land use structure. The city comes to life with the spatial mobility of its people engaged in their day to day activities to satisfy their economic social and cultural need. Land, roads, building and people, all are from part of the city structure. Each component unit performs a significant role, so that the city may function harmoniously and perform its wider role as a focal focus on the intricate patterns of land, uses in commercial, industrial and residential areas.

Taking into consideration of the above aspects, Nashik city has been selected and studied in urban geography beside this researcher is belonging to the study region and knows the various functions and service activities in detail. The researcher also knows the problems of the study region.

1.4 **STUDY REGION:**

Nashik city is the capital of North Maharashtra and also has a head quarter of Nashik revenue division and so also Regional office of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. Nashik city is an important and one of the famous ancient cities of Maharashtra. It is a district head quarter located on the banks of Godavari River and is at 565 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Two interpretation are available on origin of the name ‘Nashik’, the first relates with the town situated on nine peaks (Navshikhar) and second relates to the incidence in Ramayana where at this place Lakshmana is said to have cut off the nose (nasika) of Shurpanakha, a sister of Lankadhipati Ravan. It is a place of rich heritage and culture and now developed into
a metropolis with a population of approximately 15 Lakhs. The banks or the Ghats of the river Godavari are considered to be sacred people take holy dip in the “Kundas” (Ponds) constructed on the river banks. Godavari river is “Dakshin Vahini”, Ramkund is a unique place of religious importance at all the times, especially in the “Kumbhamela”. Nashik, a major industrial town situated at Latitude 19° 33’ and 20° 53’ North Latitude and between 73° 16’ and 75° 6’ East longitude in Northern Maharashtra, is located at a height of 565 meters above mean sea level at a distance of 185 Km from Mumbai (Bombay), 220 Kms from Pune, 165 Kms. from Ahmednagar and 180 Kms from Aurangabad. The total area is 259.13 Sq.Km. which is 2nd largest in Maharashtra after Mumbai. It has a population of 15,00,000 and road length of 850 Kms. Similarly Mumbai Agra National Highway No. 03 and Nashik-Pune National Highway No.50. The main rivers flowing in the district are Godavari, Kashyapi, Darna, Girna, Kadwa and Nasardi (Nandini). There are two industrial estates namely Satpur having 1600 Acres and 750 numbers of units and Ambad having 1400 Acres area with 850 numbers of units. The city has become the center of attraction because of its beautiful surroundings and cool and pleasant climate. Nashik has a peculiarity of its own due to its mythological, historical, social and cultural importance. The city, vibrant and active on the industrial, political, social and cultural fronts, has influenced the lives of many great personalities. The river Godavari flows through the city. Temples and Ghats on the banks of Godavari have made Nashik one of the holiest places for Hindus all over the World. Religious spots such as Trimbakeshwar, Panchavati and Tapovan are known all over India. Nashik Municipality was formed in the year 1864 and in the same year, Nashik was made a fully fledged district with 13 Talukas. Presently there are 15 Talukas namely Nashik, Peth, Dindori, Surgana, Kalvan, Baglan (Satana), Devla, Trimbakeshwar, Malegaon, Chandwad, Nandgaon, Yeola, Niphad, Sinnar and Igatpuri. Nashik District is a major agricultural center known for grapes, onion, flowers, sugar cane, rice and popular vegetables. Grapes, onions and flowers are exported all over the World. Cultivated area is around 56 per cent of the total land area. Nashik abounds in forest wealth. The forest lies in the western part of the District. Surgana, Kalwan, Peth, Dindori, Nashik and Igatpuri Talukas have a number of forests. Teak and sissoo trees are found in large number in these forests. Besides these trees and shrubs like anjan, agave and bamboo are also found here. The jungles are in habitat by animal such as wolves, hyenas, sambars, foxes and birds like koels, kingfishers and peacocks.
According to 2001 census, the population of Nashik city was 10,77,236 persons. Out of which 53.44 percentage is male and 46.56 percentage is females.

The study has 65 wards in 1991 but it increased in 2001 up to 87 wards. Since the city has old days basically the design of a religious place. However to it has been a flourishing industrial center as well as educational centers. Therefore, I decided to study the Nashik city a study of urban geography.

1.5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The present work intends to study the historical growth, demographic characteristics functional structure or various service facilities, slums and their occupational structure, the main urban problems, planning and suggestions for future development. However the specific objectives of the present study area are as follows:

I. To study the geographical setting and review of growth pattern of Nashik city.
II. To describe the land use pattern of Nashik city.
III. To highlight the demographic characteristics of Nashik City.
IV. To study the functional structure of Nashik city.
V. To study the slums of Nashik city.
VI. To examine the urban problems of Nashik city.
VII. To study for balanced urban development and suggest planning for future development of Nashik city.

1.6 DATA SOURCES:

The secondary data for the present study has been collected from the following sources:

III The Gazetteers of Nashik District.
IV The Reports of Nashik Municipal Corporation office.
V The Reports of Town Planning Department office, Nashik.
VI Various News Papers, periodicals and Journals etc.

Primary data regarding service facilities, shopping centers, transportation, healthcare facilities and occupational structure and income levels of slums have been collected at time of field work face to face inquiry and quetionary are used for the same purpose.

1.7 METHODOLOGY:
For the purpose of the study the whole region is divided into six sectors. The census maps of 1991 and 2001 have been used as a base maps for the study. Six sectors have made on the basis of coinciding the boundaries of wards of 1991 and 2001 census roads, railway lines, physical features and sector divided by Town Planning Department for feature planning of city.

In the present study the information and data regarding the aspects of urban geography upto 2011 has been considered. The primary data has been collected with help of field work. For this purpose a thoughtful and thoroughly questionnaires were prepared for particular aspects. The field work as well as empirical method has been used to depict the various functions service facilities. After collecting primary and secondary data, it has been tabulated and represented with the help of various diagram and graphs have been prepared to show the different types of information and distribution. The analysis and interpretation of data has been done from the geographical point of view. The detailed methodology is illustrated in the respective chapters.

1.8 DESIGN OF RESEARCH WORK:

The present research work is organized into Seven Chapters.

The I\textsuperscript{st} is deals with the appraisal of problem. This chapter is also devoted to review of the relevant literature, aims and objectives, data collection and methodology that have been employed in the present work.

The chapter II\textsuperscript{nd} is devoted to the geographical and cultural setting. The location extent, site and situation, physiographic, climate, drainage, transportation, and economic status, history, agriculture and tourism have been studied.

The III\textsuperscript{rd} chapter sector wise demographic characteristics especially growth, distribution, density of population, population projection, literacy structure and occupation structure of study region are highlighted.

The IV\textsuperscript{th} chapter is devoted to the study of functional structure in which the administrative functions, educational functions, banking functions, health functions, communication and transportation functions, industrial functions, market functions, recreations functional zones of Nashik city have been studied.

The V\textsuperscript{th} deals with location, distribution demographic characteristics occupational structure of slums of the Nashik city.
The chapter VI<sup>th</sup> includes the study of different problems of Nashik city. The study has included housing, city bus transportation water supply pollution and health problems.

The VII<sup>th</sup> chapter includes concluding and devoted to study of city development and planning for future development of city. This chapter has included the planning strategy of Nashik Municipal Corporation and suggestion made by author.

*****

**REFERENCE:**


******