CHAPTER - II

(A) PHYSICAL SETTING

2.1   INTRODUCTION
2.2   LOCATION, SITE AND SITUATION
2.3   PHYSIOGRAPHY
2.4   DRAINAGE
2.5   CLIMATE
2.6   SOILS

(B) CULTURAL SETTING

2.7   LANDUSE PATTERN
2.8   POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
CHAPTER - II

PHYSICAL SETTING

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

Nashik is a district head quarters located on the banks of Godavari and is 185 km away from Mumbai. The climate is moderate and is located at 565 m above mean sea level. The city is sited on the nine peaks or Navashikara and hence its name. The other relates incidents in the Ramayana, where at this place Lakshmana is said to have cut off the nose (nasika) of Shuparnakha.\(^1\) The city has developed on both the banks of Godavari which divides the city into almost equal halves. The History of the city dates back to Ramayana. There are many references of the city in many epics as well as Vedas. Today the city has developed into a metropolis with a population of 15 lakh souls. The city since old days have developed on the banks with basically the design of a religious place, How-ever today it has been a flourishing Industrial Centre as well as an Educational Centre.\(^2\)

2.2 LOCATION, SITE AND SITUATION:
The study of settlement patterns is one of the most important aspects of urban geography. Settlements can range in size from a small village with a few hundred residents to a metropolitan city of over one million people. Geographers often study the reasons behind why such cities develop where they do and what factors lead to their becoming a large city over time or remaining as a small village.

I) LOCATION:

The Nashik city is situated between 19°33’ and 20°53’ North latitude and between 73°16’ and 75°06’ East longitude. The elevation of the city is varying between 300 meters to 500 meters and it is 185 Kms. away from Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and 220 Kms, from Pune. It is an important railway station of Central Railway having a height of 565 meters from mean sea level. (Figure 2.1, 2.2) The area of Nashik city is conveniently divided into 87 wards for administrative purposes. City has a population of the Nashik city as per census. 2001 is 10,77,236. Nashik Municipal Corporation is established on 7th November 1982. And area is 259.10 Sq.kms.

II) SITE:

The site is the actual location of a settlement on the earth and is composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the area. Site factors include things like landforms (i.e. is the area protected by mountains or is there a natural harbor present), climate, vegetation types, availability of water, soil quality, minerals, and even wildlife. Historically, these factors led to the development of major cities worldwide. New York City, for example, is located where it is because of several site factors. As people arrived in North America from Europe, they began to settle in this area because it was a coastal location with a natural harbor. There was also an abundance of fresh water in the nearby Hudson River and small creeks as well as raw materials for building supplies. In addition, the nearby Appalachian and Catskill Mountains provided a barrier to movement inland. The site of an area can also create challenges for its population and the small Himalayan nation of Bhutan is a good example of this. Located within the world's highest mountain range, the terrain of the country is extremely rugged and hard to get around. This, combined with the incredibly harsh climate in many areas of the country has made much of the
population settle along rivers in the highlands just south of the Himalayas. In addition, only 2% of the land in the nation is arable (with much of it located in the highlands) making living in the country highly challenging.

III) SITUATION:

Situation is defined as the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places. Factors included in an area's situation include the accessibility of the location, the extent of a place's connections with another, and how close an area may be to raw materials if they are not located specifically on the site. Though its site has made living in the nation challenging, Bhutan's situation has allowed it to maintain its policies of isolation as well as its own highly separated and traditionally religious culture. Because of its remote location in the Himalayas getting into the country is challenging and historically this has been beneficial because the mountains have been a form of protection. As such, the heartland of the nation has never been invaded. In addition, Bhutan now controls many of the most strategic mountain passes in the Himalayas including the only ones into and out of its territory, leading to its title as the "Mountain Fortress of the Gods." Like an area's site however, its situation can also cause problems. For example Canada's Eastern Provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are some of that country's most economically downtrodden areas due in large part to their situations. These areas are isolated from the rest of Canada making manufacturing and the little agriculture possible too expensive. In addition, there are very few close natural resources (many are off the coast and due to maritime laws the government of Canada itself controls the resources) and many of the traditional fishing economies they did have are now crashing along with the fish populations.

Nashik city is central place of Nashik district. The northern boundary bounded by villages Gangapur, Anadawali, Makhamalabad and Masharul, in the east by the the villages Adgaon, Manur, Eklahra and kotmgaon. On south it is sourrounded by the river Darna and Deolali Cantonment on the west by the villages Chunchale, Pimpalgaon–Bahula and Gangapur. (Figure 2.3)
FIGURE NO. 2.1

NASHIK CITY LOCATION MAP

FIGURE NO. 2.1
FIGURE NO. 2.2

NASHIK CITY STUDY AREA
SATELLITE IMAGE

SCALE
0.0 km  2.5 km  5.0 km
2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The Nashik city ensconced in the Godavari valley in its transition from the upper reaches in the Sahyadris and the plateau flats to the east. The arc of the land in
the north west; West and South-west is hilly; and changes more or less; as a succession on Piedmont flats; lower and lower elevation; in to the wider plateau surface to east, of the several eastward flowing streams emerging from the Sahyadris, The Godavari is the master stream gathering the waters of its tributaries which have a fan like drainage pattern. The low gradient the Godavari develops on a basilicas surface has induced menders and alluvial banks. These banks are depositional and erosional character according to the nature of water erosion on the meandering stretches of the river. No less important it is the erosive process of its tributaries. In reaching the best level of erosion of master streams, the tributaries have carved entrenched courses and gully, living the intermediate portion as remnant mounts. It appears, that the nine takes of Nashik city are such alluvial mounts, the remnants of the level surfaces eroded by the Saraswati and other right bank stream and the Panchavati area is an alluvial platform parched on the high eroded left bank of lathe Godavari and mark off from the rest of the valley expansion by the entranced Aruna and Vaghdí rivers the mounts attracted early settlers of the Nashik city and the Panchavati area became its counterpart of the other bank of river, with Tapovan as the suitable expansion. Another imports ant contributory factor seems to be the position of this part of the valley in relation to its larger physical surroundings. It is natural nodal point with routes to kokan through the Thal Gate, to Malegaon and the Northern India through the Chandor Gap to the Valley plains of the east through the Ankai-Tankai Gap and to hilly plateau of the Maharashtra through the Sinner Gap. It is not surprising, therefore, that the site of Nashik city, as a natural route.⁴ (Figure 2.4).

2.4 **DRAINAGE:**

The river Godavari originates from Trimbakeshwar (25km from Nashik) and flows through various part of the city, flowing from west to east direction from western boundary of Nashik city. The river Godavari rises in the western hills of Bhramhagiri Mountain. The Godavari is a river that runs from western to southern India and is considered to be one of the large river basins in India. (Figure 2.5)
FIGURE NO. 2.4
2.5 CLIMATE:

TABLE II-I
### NASHIK CITY

**MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL DATA (2011)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Rainfall In mm</th>
<th>Temperature oC</th>
<th>Humidity in Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>216.6</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>170.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>223.1</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>110.8</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>128.9</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>76.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>34.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Govt. Meteorological Observatory, Peth Road, Nashik.
The climate of the city is generally dry except in the monsoon period. There are four seasons observed in the study region. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. June to September is the monsoon season and October and November is post-monsoon season.

The average rainfall of the Nashik city during the year 2011 was 76.00 mm. Nearly 76 per cent of the annual rainfall was received during monsoon months of June to September. The monthly maximum rainfall is recorded during the month of August viz. 223.1 mm. The details are given in the Table II-I.

The average maximum temperature during the above period was 34.88°C. The monthly maximum temperature was recorded in month of March 2010 (39.5°C) and average minimum temperature was recorded in month of December 2010 (5.4°C).

The relative humidity was highest i.e. 88 per cent in the month of July and was lowest i.e. 36 per cent in the month of March.\(^5\)

The table II-I and Figure 2.6 and 2.7 gives clear idea about the climatic conditions of the study region.

2.7 \textbf{SOILS:}

The soil of the study region is of Deccan Trap origin and varies in character from place to place, depending upon the diversity in parent material, topography and erosion processes. Generally deep black soil is found in the study region but older alluvium soil with deep cover has observed along the Godavari valley.

\textbf{(B) CULTURAL SETTING}

2.8 \textbf{LANDUSE SPATIAL GROWTH AND PLANNING:}

A development plan was prepared for Nashik City in the 1993. The land use as given in the development plan has been indicative the fact that the large increase in the population will be accommodated in the development plan area. The total development area in 2010 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 the no development zone and 3.57% for water bodies.\(^6\) (Table II-II, Figure 2.8)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Area in Ha.</th>
<th>% of DP</th>
<th>% of total area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1514.92</td>
<td>20.87</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committed residential</td>
<td>1415.07</td>
<td>19.49</td>
<td>5.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2929.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>40.36</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.93</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>61.89</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>1378.39</td>
<td>18.98</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committed industrial</td>
<td>52.27</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1430.66</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.33</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Public and Semi Public</td>
<td>487.21</td>
<td>6.44</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public utility</td>
<td>83.67</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transportation Gardens playgrounds</td>
<td>799.22</td>
<td>11.01</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>145.62</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>943.7</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CIDCO</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Developed Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>7260</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.07</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>14213.82</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Water bodies</td>
<td>955.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vacant land</td>
<td>3823.42</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Forest hill slopes</td>
<td>569.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total area</strong></td>
<td><strong>26822</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - CDP under JNNURM for Nashik Municipal Corporation.
2.9 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS:

According to G. T. Trewarta, man is not only utilizing of physical earth but also the creator of cultural earth. Population is human resource of the country. The development of any area is mainly depending upon the inhabitants. The economic organization of a region has been a significant effect on the spatial distribution and characteristics of human settlements. Thus population is the basic fabrics of economic activities in general.

According to 1991 census, the population of Nashik was 6,56,925 persons, which has increase by 10,77,236 persons in the year 2001. The decadal growth rate in the 1981-91 was 50.33 per cent, which has found increase in the decade 1991-2001, i.e. 63.98 per cent. The density of population was 2,535 persons per sq. km in 1991 which has found increase in the decade 1991-2001, i.e. 4,158 persons per sq. km.

2.10 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:

Transportation lines act as the lifeline for urban development, without which the concentration of population and economic progress of the urban areas are not possible. Transportation and communication plays an important role in the regional development by providing access to the local resources benefited and growing
industrial development. Accessibility and connectivity is an important aspect of economic development. Nashik is well connected by roads, railways and airways with important cities of the country e.g. Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Pune, etc.

Nashik is one of the major road junctions of India. The Mumbai-Agra national highway (NH-03) runs through Nashik. It is a four lane expressway (under construction) and gives fast connectivity to Mumbai. Nashik is also connected to Pune with Nashik-Pune National Highway. (No.-50) Nashik is a major road junction of major state highways. It is connected to Surat by Nashik Surat Highway, Aurangabad, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmednagar, Dhule and many other cities. It has been seeing reasonable grown in terms of road infrastructure in the past few years or so. A privately built and tolled expressway is nearing completion between Mumbai and Nashik. The National Highway No.-03 is being converted into a multi-lane tolled road.

Nashik Road Railway Station is an important railway station on the Mumbai-Kalyan-Manmad-Bhusaval (and further to Delhi or Kolkata) sector of the Central Railway Division of Indian Railways which was the first ever electrified section in India. The railway station is about 11 km away from the city center (and hence called Nashik Road instead of Nashik). Panchavati Express is the important train moves from Nashik to Mumbai daily. About 5000 people make daily up-down by this train. It connects Nashik with Mumbai CST in exactly 3 hours. More than 55 trains pass through this station daily and it is thus connected to Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nanded, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Agra, Gwalior, Delhi, Nagpur, Kolkata, Jamshedpur, Guwahati, Jammu, Madgaon, Mangalore and so on. Although the station connects to most northern and eastern parts of the country, The southern sector still needs consideration. Major passenger traffic is between Mumbai and Nashik. Fast-moving intercity trains like the Panchavati express and the Godavari Express connect this station to Mumbai. These trains originate from Manmad and principally cater the large number of business travelers from Manmad and Nashik to Mumbai and suburban area. Kingfisher Airlines runs a daily flight in the evening at 17:30 to Mumbai from Nashik's Ozar Airport located 24 km from the city center. Deccan Airways also used to operate a flight to Mumbai from Ozar airport a couple of years ago which was later taken off due to lack of passengers. Nashik has another airport at Gandhinagar with a shorter runway and hence unfit for modern-day passenger
aircraft. The government-run Vayudoot used operate a service to Mumbai from this Gandhinagar Airport during the 1980.

FIGURE NO. 2.9

Airport expansion at Ozhar is in progress. Air India is also providing service to Hyderabad and Chennai from Nasik. The Maharashtra Government is developing
the Ozar airport as a fall-back arrangement, in the event of any emergency at the Mumbai airport, and it will use for night halts. Currently, Ahmadabad airport is the alternative landing and fuelling site for Mumbai-bound planes.

Nashik has joined with many towns and cities by Air, railway and roads. Road transport network is more important in this region for quick transportation of goods, agricultural commodities, e.g. grapes, onion, food grains, pulses and industrial product e.g. vehicles, electrical instruments, plastic material are transported to all over India and even abroad from Nashik. 

2.11 ECONOMIC STATUS:

Nashik is an important commercial and trading centre of the Maharashtra State. It is an important marketing place for agricultural produce and industrial product other commodities like cloth, general hardware, medical, chemical, vegetables, milk, grapes, guva, mehrunbor etc. The annual turnover of the agriculture produce Market committee is about 50 cores and deals with marketing of grapes, onion, tomato, pomegranate, guava, wheat, maze, vegetables, along with the cattle’s and cash crops.

Industrial estate NIEC (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 Sector, 7 km form Nashik. Hindustan Aeronautics limited established unit for production of MIG filterers at Ozar, a village 20 km from Nashik City. In 1967 SICOM (State investment Corporation of Maharashtra) adopted Nashik as its growth center. All these events brought Nashik City 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 and Mahindra etc. are other important industrial. 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 7,896 small-scale industries and 174 large and medium industries providing total employment to about 66000 workers. Small-scale industries provided employment to about 32,500 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 (7,800), Currency Note Press (5,000), India Security Press (6,000), 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. All the industrial gave impetus to developed Nashik City as important, marketing, commercial and industrial center.

2.12 OLD HISTORY OF NASHIK CITY:

Throughout human history, cities have played important role in transforming the society. They have been the scene and Setting of major social, economic and political change. The present urban pattern, although largely the creation of the last century, had its origin thousands of years ago in several of the very regions which are currently experiencing explosive urban growth.

2.12.1 OLD NAMES OF NASHIK:

Patanjali Dynasty about 145 B.C called Nashik as Nasikya (According to Professor Goldstucker and Bhandarkar). In Kshatrapas time in 2nd century Nashik was called Govardhan by Ushavadat. In 4th Century there were Ahir and Abir tribes of Anjneri named Nashik as Trishala. In 8th Century Nashik was called as Goparashtra by chalukya. In 16th Century Mughals called it Gulshanabad mean city of rose.

2.12.2 NASHIK BEFORE FIRST CENTURY:
History of Nashik start from king Rama who spent more than decade in Panchavati Area of Nashik. Laxman fought with Ravanaas sister Shurpanakha in the Nashik and cut her Nose Anjneri near Nashik is Birth Place of Lord Hanumana. Famous incident of 'Laxman Rekha' which is the line draw by laxmana for Sita the wife of Rama to protect her from evil of jungles occurred in Nashik. It is also believe that Brahma meditated here. During the time of Mahabharata Pandavas lived in Nashiks at Pandava caves.

2.12.3 NASHIKA 1ST - 3RD CENTURY:

Before 1st century King Andhrabhityas came from Maurya Dynasty ruled Nashik, the Dynasty also known as Saatvahana later. They lost to Kshatrapas in 20-24 AD. Gautamiputra Satkarni (76-106) tries to regain the city from Western Kshatrapas Kings but not completely succeed. Kshatrapas king Nahapana son of great king Bhumaka who build the Pandava leni in the 1st century also the creator for Karla caves in Pune-Lonawala road ruled Nashik and Pune. Though Nahapana is believe to be officer of western world who ruled Indian that time he is serve as King in India. He was foreigner but his wife was Hindu and later he also become Hindu. His Daughter and her husband Ushavadat who was Buddhists called Nashik as Govardhan. That time Nashik was a place of some trade with a large weaving industry in Asia. Gautamiputra ruled over Asik, Ashmak, Mudhak, SauRashtra, Kukur, Aparant, Vidarbla, Anup, Akar, and Avanti, a tract of country stretching from the northwest frontier of India to Berar but not successful to won Nashik and Pune district. Saatvahan king Rudradaman also fought with Nahapana but he was also not succeed. But Yajna Satakarni (170-199) regains the region and bring city to Saatvahana dynasty. The Nashik silk was so famous that so many European historians believe that the style of silk and gold brocade that Marco Polo (1290) found being woven at Baghdad and called as nasich and nac originally came from Nashik. These silks were known in Europe in the fourteenth century as nac, nacquats, nachis, naciz, and nasis. Saatvahan failed in 3rd Century and then various kingdoms of Western Satrapas, Andhra Ishavus, King Abhiras and the Pallavas were ruler of Maharashtra.

2.12.4 NASHIKA 8TH - 12TH CENTURY:
In the start of the 4th Century as saatvahana failed in the Deccan region; Nashik District is ruled by the Abhir and Ahir Tribe, who fought the first independent war known in region for 67 years Anjaneri was their capital near Trimbak. They imported Engineers Oilmen and Guilds of weavers to the city and developed their tribes. Early in the fifth century (A.D. 416) the ruling family in the north Deccan seems to have been of the Abhir or Ahir tribe. During this time Nashik was called as Triashmi by some Sanskrit poets of Tribes. In the end of 5th century in 480 AD powerful chalukya take over the tribes and establish them self in Nashik.

In the 8th century Chalukya King Nagvardhan granted the village of Balgaon, apparently the present Belgaum-Taralha (Near Daarana River) about twelve miles north-east of Igatpuri and was described as district of Goparashtra. The next dynasty which traces in Nasik were Rathods. Baglan, who were rich and strong tract in the north of the district, through which passes the chief line of traffic between Gujarat and the Deccan, seems from very early times to have been held by a family of Rathods. Markinda near Vani in Dindori suggests that Rashtrakuta were connected with the Rathods of Baglan and that the earliest seat of Rashtrakuta power was in north Nashik. Vadner and Varkhede believe to be part of their emperor this time. Besides the Rathods of Baglan, record remains of two dynasties of local rulers the Yadavs of Chandradityapur, probably Chandor in the center, and the Nikumbhavanshas of Patna near Chalisgaon in the east of the present district of Nashik. The King Dhridhaprahar ruled in district and Dridhaprahar was succeeded by his son Seunchandra, who founded a town called Seunpur in Sindiner, perhaps the modern Sinnar. As far as present information goes, Seunchandra had seven successors the last of whom lived about the middle of the eleventh century.

2.12.5 NASHIK 12TH - 18TH CENTURY:

In the 12th Century Nashik came under the regime 'Chalukat' who ruled State of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Part of Gujrat.also known as Basav Kalyan Chalukya. In between it was taken by Rajkut regime for few years. and then again by 'Western Chalukya' i.e. 'Chalukat' regime by King Bhillama V.Yadav of Devgiri who known as Seuna, Sevuna or Yadava
dynasty was ruling State under Chalukya declared independence and
established rule over Maharashtra. Devgiri were their capital city. Yadav rule
reached its peak under Singhana II. Yadava rule the regime from the period of
the end of 12th century to 1312 A.D. For about twenty years after Ala-ud-din Khilji's conquest (1295), most of the present district of Nasik formed part of
the dominions of the tributary Yadavs of Devgiri after 1313 to 1347. Nashik
was ruled by Vijayanagar emporer from Delhi. In 1347 it was taken by
Bahamani Sultan Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah (1347 - 1358 AD) who was
great friend of Alexander the Great known as Sikander, Muhammad I (1358 -
1375 AD), Ala-ud-din Mujahid Shah (1375-1378 AD), Daud Shah I (1378 -
1378 AD), Muhammad II (1378 - 1397 AD).

2.12.6 NIZAM TIME:

From 1490 to mid of 17th Century it was ruled by Nizam of
Ahemednagar. That time two brothers, Malik Wagi and Malik Ashraf, the
governors of Daulatabad are controller of Nashik,Sultanpur, Nandurbar,
Baglan, and Gujarat. That time was peak time for merchants and travellers.
They were passing area without security. Murder of Malik Wagi in 1507 create
disturbance in the Nasik but were reduced to order in 1507 by Ahmad Nizam
Shah. In 16th Century Ahmednagar capture by Mughals and Nashik came
under Raju Mian. Raju Mian was defeated in 1603, and from that time till 1626
ruled by Malik Ambar who died in 1626. Then Nashik was part of Shah Jahan
reign in 1630 who was creator of Taj Mahal. In 16th century Nashik Ruler were
keep changing and the city witness 3-4 Dynasty. In 1660 Portuguese also try
to attack Nashik. After Shah Jahan his Son Aurangajeb ruled the city and
called it 'Gulshanabad'.

2.12.7 MARATHA TIME, 1670-1760:

While returning from Surat in Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj fought with
Daud Khan at Nashik Road area. Daund Khan was with 5000 cavalry .After
few years A few months later Prataprao Gujar exacted the first quarter share,
or chauth, from the villages of north Nashik, and soon after this Moropant
Trimal took the forts of Aundha, Patta, and Salher. Aundha and Patta were
retaken by the Moghals in the same year, and in 1672 Muhabad Khan
besieged Salher. A force sent by Shivaji to raise the siege was attacked by the
Moghals, but after some severe fighting the Moghals were defeated, the siege of Saler was raised, and Aundha and Patta were recovered by the Marathas. And within a month Nashik city become part of swarajya. After Shivaji’s death in 1680 Nashik was under Mughals in 1684 by prince Muhammad Azam who won the Fort Salher. From 1760-1818 Nashik was ruled by Marathas and Mughals.

2.12.8 **PESHWA TIME:**

In 1760, the Marathas attacked Salabat Jang at Udgir and forced him to surrender Sinnar and other forts, and make over to the Marathas, along with other districts, the southern half of Nasik. Raghunathrao Peshwa when angry with Madhavrao left Pune and came to Ananvalli Nashik. Anadibai and his son Chimaji lived in Nashik from April 1784. The sons Bajirav and Chimnaji Appa, with the adopted son Amritrav, remained at Anandveli, until, on the prospect of hostilities with the Nizam in 1795, they were taken to the hill fort of Shivneri in Pune.

2.12.9 **BRITISH TIME 19TH FEBRUARY 1818 -15TH AUGUST 1947:**

This is very well known area of Indian history. 1857 Battle was also very well known in which Tatya Tope was from Yeola. 11

2.13 **AGRICULTURE:**

Agriculture and related activities generally do not form a part of urban economy. It was not considered for growth in case of Nashik. But development and progress have many surprises. Nashik has been lucky to have this. Traditionally Nashik had been famous in India for 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, paper, 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.

2.14 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.

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REFERENCE:
1. Maharashtra State Gazetteer, Nashik District, 1975, P.1
2. Maharashtra State Gazetteer, Nashik District, 1975, P.6
3. Maharashtra State Gazetteer, Nashik District, 1975, P. 19

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