

"The Study of Industrial Nashik"



Prof. Khairnar Kailas Karbhari

Arts, College Saundane,
Tal- Malegaon,
Distt.- Nashik

Nashik City is situated on the bank of Godavari River which is originated at Sahyadri range. It's height from sea level is about 565 Km. It is about 188 K.m. away from Mumbai which is capital of Maharashtra state. Nashik is famous religious place from ancient times. Every twle years the city celebrates Kumbmela. It is also known as Padmnagar, Trikantak, Janstan from ancient times. There are found so many proofs relating to Roman culture.

This City is developing in different various priod. It was ruledby Yadav, Bahamani, Nijamshahi and peshwai. In 1901 First Work Shop of Railway was started in British period.In 1904 the "Swastik Ayarn" Company was established. Also "Jinig Factory"Started in 1921. From 1958 the editor of Gavakari newspaper Dadasaheb Potnis was tried to make Industrial plan of this city. He gave the Information to Shesharao Wankheede, who was industrial minister of Maharashtra state of Maharashtra state of that period.

Industry is the soul of Business and a great source of wealth. Maharashtra State come into existence on 1 May 1960. Industrial development began with the establishment of Maharashtra industrial Development Corporation Ltd. On 1st August 1962. The central theme of the industrial policy of Maharashtra is dispersal of units policy of achieving decentralization and

balanced growth. In the past three decades or so M.I.D.C. has proposed or set – up 255 Industrial areas. throughout the entire state.

The Development of Industrial Nashik dates back to the late Nineteenth century. When Tambats from Neighbouring Gujrat Migrated to Nashik. They started making copper and brass utensil in good old days. Yeola and Malegaon regions were already famous for weaving and spinning yarn. It is understood that Peshwas had started a cannon making factory Near Trambakeshwar, at a place called Anjeneri. The overall development of Nashik started during the British Rule after 1818. Deolali camp was Developed as a cantonment in 1861. It happened to be a rest camp. The Railway tracks of Great, Indian penninsular Railway were also laid around that time.

The first really big and organized industry around Nashik comes to in 1924 in the shape of India security press. Production of currency Note started in 1928. Earlier a distillery was set up in Nashik road in 1922 for the benefit of British soldiers. The police training school was started in 1910. The Artillery Center was shifted to Nashik Road in 1941. An air strip was built by the Army for its convenience and air surveillance. It is interesting to know that Dr. David Livingston stayed in sharanpur area in Nashik around 1964. The famous church in area has just completed century of its faithful existence. The 65th Annual session of Indian National Congress was held at Nashik in the year 1952 under the president ship of Purushottamdas Tandan.

Nashik happiness to be an Ancient holy city. It is estimated that the old city might be three to four thousand year old. It is revered by Hindus since the Lord Rama stayed here during his exile. There are 200 numbers of temples scattered all over Panchavati. A dip in the holy river Godavari is must for a devout Hindu. Ram-Kund is just the place for this purpose. The ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were emerged in the Ram-Kund and Gandhi movement was arected near this place.

The source of River Godavari lies at Trimbakeshwar. Located at 30 km to the west of Nashik. It is famous for its jyotirlinga. It is one of the twelve jyotirlingas a holy place for the warship of Lord Shiva. From a sheepish town. with rich cultural and religious past. Nashik emerged as a

fast Industrial town within a span of three decades. The transformation is worth seeing than believing. The biggest public sector undertaking in this region came up in 1963-64 when Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (H.A.L.) decided to set up its aircraft Manufacturing complex near Ozar with soviet and collaboration. The establishment of mig factory happened to be the turning point in industrial history of Nashik.

M.I.D.C. Nashik (Satpur) industrial Area was promoted by SICOM as its growth centre along with Aurangabad. 637 hectares of land has been utilized for industrial development since 1964.-65 prior to that the Nashik Industrial Co-Operative Estate Ltd. had been functioning as nucleus of Industrial activity with the advent of M/s Motor Industries Co. Ltd. in 1969 the entire Industrial scenario changed for good, many large and medium scale units made Satpur their home. One thing led to another and Ideal Industrial Township to shape. Today M.I.D.C. Nashik Satpur Industrial area is regarded of the state more than seven hundred industrial units creating wealth for nation.

The beauty of Satpur lies in its excellent infrastructure. The internal roads running in to about 30 km are well laid out there are five main roads crossing Trimbek road and many streets bisecting these five roads. Besides a number of workers credit co-operative societies. There is a five station by the side of police station Regional office of Maharashtra. State small industries development co-operation Ltd. Nashik industries welfare center constructed near M.I.D.C. water filtration plant is meant for the recreation of industrial list.

After the success of Satpur development of yet another industrial area was logical as well as complimentary for the overall growth of industries A link road running into 6 km was constructed in 1977 Satpur was linked to new area. Additional Nashik industrial area was located along Bombay Agra Road National Highway No.3 at the foot of the Famous Pandav caves supposed to have been built 2500 to 3000 years back 520 hectares land was developed by M.I.D.C. within a span of just twenty years. A unit of various types operating in the area it has got a sound infrastructure. Close on the hills of Ambad Area. M.I.D.C. Malegaon (Sinnar).

Industrial area spread over 631 hectares has been recently developed. It is hardly 5km away from Sinnar town. Sinnar city has been located on National Highway No. 50 Nashik Pune Road. Thermal Power station is located at Eklahare 13 km. from Nashik plan mini industrial area at Dindori, Vinchur and sayane in malegaon taluka had been indentified as Growth center by M.I.D.C. plus. There are industrial co-operative estates in Manmad, Nandagaon, Pimpalgaon, Kalwan, Yeola, Dindori, Gonde(Igtpuri) and Malegaon. The credit to a large extent goes to people of this city which has all characteristics of a megha city.

REFERENCE :-

Gazetter of India, (1975). "Maharashtra State, Nashik District, Bombay-1975."

Kamod Kailas (2007). "Maaza Nashik, Rajhans Publication, Sadashiv Peth, Pune-30 Eddition-first, 2007."

Maharashtra Government, Social & Economics Statistical Samalochan in Nashik District, Statistical office, Nashik District, 2008.

Potnis Vandan, Shnehyatra, Gavkari Priniting Press Ltd. Gavkari Bhavan, Tilak Peth, Nashik.

Shirvadkar V.V. Jivanganga, (1964). "Nashik Muncipal Coporation. Shetkottar Mahotsav Smarnika.

Saharabudhhe P.G. (1977). "Maharashtra Sanskruti, continental publication, Vijaynagar, Pune-30 Eddition- first, 1977.

Shidiki Iliyas (2008). "Naroshankar Rajebahaddur Ani malegavcha Itihas, Chairman shitijan wefare society, Khushamtpura, Malegaon, eddition- First, July 2008.

Daily newspaper (2009). "Sakal" Nashk Districti Eddition.

Weekaly newspaper "Dhadpad" Malegaon Eddition Interview- a) Fridam Faiter Shri. Hudalika
Vasant b) Shri. Rupvate Ganesh