

Golden Horizon School
Presents

History of Nashik

A Comprehensive Project



INTRODUCTION



This project was conceptualised by the students of std VIII & IX of GHS, so that students can know their native place better and deeper.

Disclaimer - This e-version of the Coffee Table Book 'History of Nashik 1.0' is representation of Nashik as seen through the lens of time. While every effort has been made to accurately present the facts, spirit, culture and landmarks of the city, please note that this e- book cannot be considered a comprehensive and definitive guide on the city. The team cannot be in any way held responsible for any inaccuracies or imperfections.



Project Team: From left: Gargi Baviskar, Pavitra Chitale, Avani Chaudhari, Ayesha Sayyed, Srushti Jadhav, Muskan Hussain, Shreya Bhirud, Aaroh Patole, Arjun Suryawanshi, Bhumesht Jagtap & Ishant Sarda

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Mythological Significance

Ramayana Period



It is stated that Nashik had gained significance when Lord Rama along with his wife Sita and Brother Laxman visited Nashik at the time of their Vanvasa (exile).

During that time they stayed at Tapovan . The legend goes that Laxmana fought with “Shurpanakha” and cut her nose (“Nasika” in Sanskrit) because she was behaving rudely with Sita and hence the city got its first name Nashik.

Ramshej Fort

is a small fort located 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) north-west of Nashik. The fort is located on the Nashik-Vapi route. It is believed that during his exile, Lord Rama had made this spot his dwelling place for a while. The construction of the Fort has been traced to between the ninth and eleventh centuries. The main purpose of the Fort was the collection of taxes on the way to Khandesh in north western Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Fort gained its importance because of its location, as it marks the route for dispatching goods from and arriving to Nashik.



Anjaneri

Anjaneri -According to Hindu mythology, Anjaneri was believed to be the birthplace of Lord Hanuman, so the place is named after Hanuman's mother 'Anjani'. Here we can find a temple dedicated to Anjani Mata. Situated at 4,264 ft above the sea level it lies near Trimbakeshwar. The presence of a number of Jain caves also prove that the area was once under the influence of Jainism.



Sita Gufa

is an important location associated with the Lord Rama's stay in Nashik during the exile. It is located near the five sacred Banyan trees (Panchavati). Its believed that Goddess Sita used to worship Lord Shiva. This is also believed to be the place from where the Demon king Ravana abducted Sita.



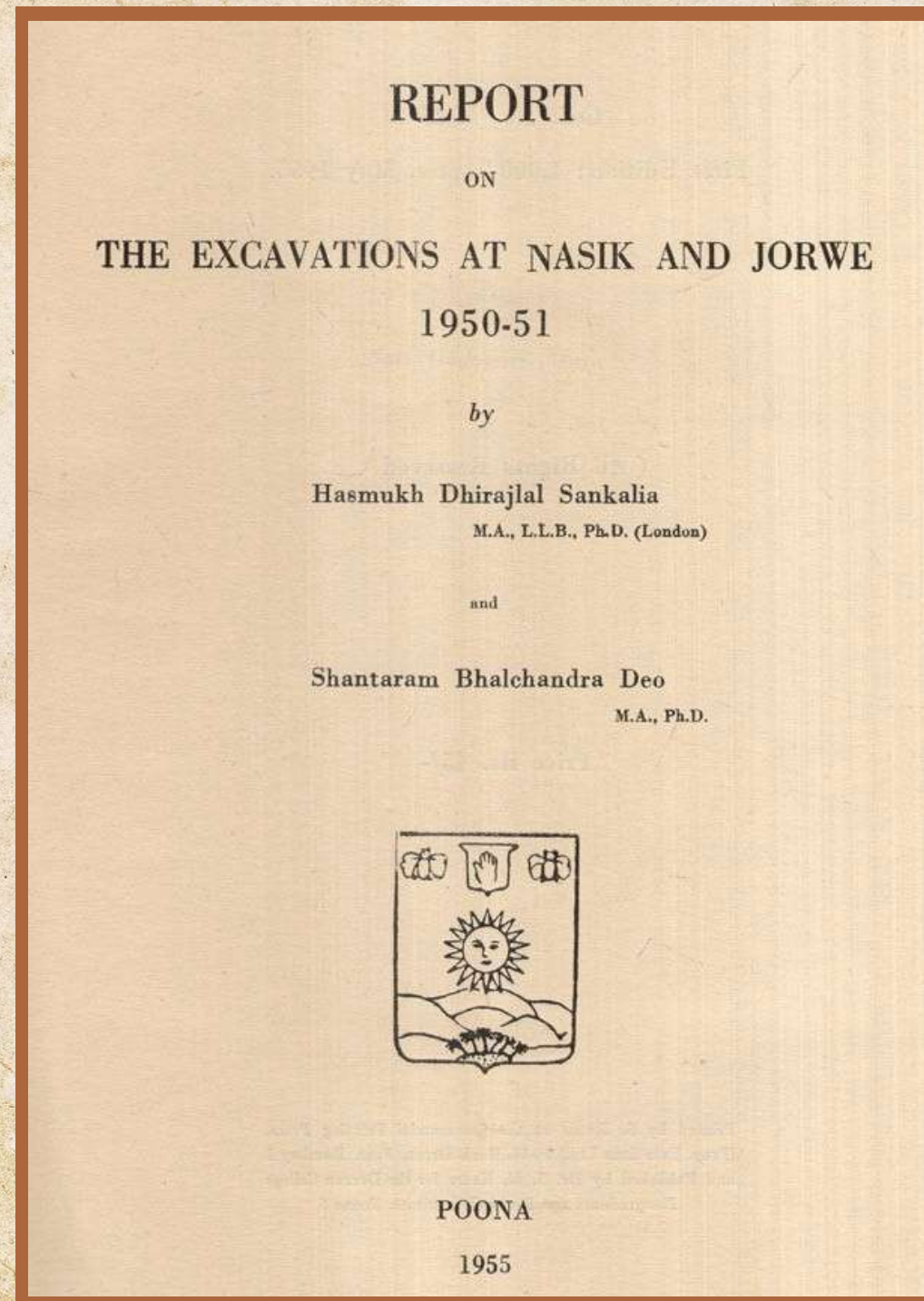
The background of the image is a textured, reddish-brown surface, likely a rock face, covered in ancient carvings. A large, central figure of a Buddha is depicted in a meditative pose, with a serene expression and a shaved head. To the left and right of this central figure are smaller, more stylized figures, possibly deities or attendants, also in various poses. The overall scene is set against a backdrop of intricate, swirling patterns and other smaller carvings, creating a rich, historical atmosphere.

Ancient Period

Different Names of Nashik

- **Trikantak**- Tretayug. There is a belief that lord Vishnu had defeated 3 demons, hence the name.
- **Janasthan** - Dwaparyug.
- **Navshikh**- Ancient period. As it was situated in the laps of Nine Hills.
(Durga,Ganesh,Chitraghanta,Pandav,Dingerali,Mhasrul,Jogwada,Pathanpura and Konkani)
- **Panchvati**- Since Lord Rama's stay during exile, it had gained holy importance
- **Gulshanabad** -First Muslim and great Saint "Hazrat Peer Sayad Sadique Shah Hussaini Sarmast Madni Naqwi Chisti" changed the name of Nashik to "Gulshanabad" means the city of Rose Gardens.(source - NashikOnline.in)
- **Nasik** - Name retained by the Peshwas in 1725 during their reign.
- **Nashik** - Before 1982, both the city and district were called by the name Nasik. On November 7, 1982, the population of Nasik city exceeded to 1.2 million. So as per Corporation rules, Nasik City became a Corporation. Since then the city name has been changed to Nashik city.

Early Stone Age Accounts



FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS CARRIED ON BY THE DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA, under the auspices of the University of Poona in 1950-51. It appears that the territory around Nasik, the headquarters of the Nasik District, was occupied in the Early Stone Age. Though statographical evidence is still lacking, tools of trap rock characteristic of that age, such as deavers, scrapers and hand-axes, have been found from the buried river bed at Gangavadi, 10 miles north-west of Nasik. The above gleanings are from the excavations at such places as Nasik, Jorve and Nevasa in the Deccan. The duration of this Early Bronze Age is surmised by archaeologists to be from 1500-1000 B.C. to 500 B.C.

Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha

A Hindu religious mela held every 12 years on the banks of sacred Godavari and in the Kushavarta Kund. The name of the festival is also transliterated as Sinhastha or Singhastha. It is one of the four fairs traditionally recognized as Kumbha Melas, and is also known as Nashik-Trimbak Kumbha Mela or Nashik Kumbha Mela.



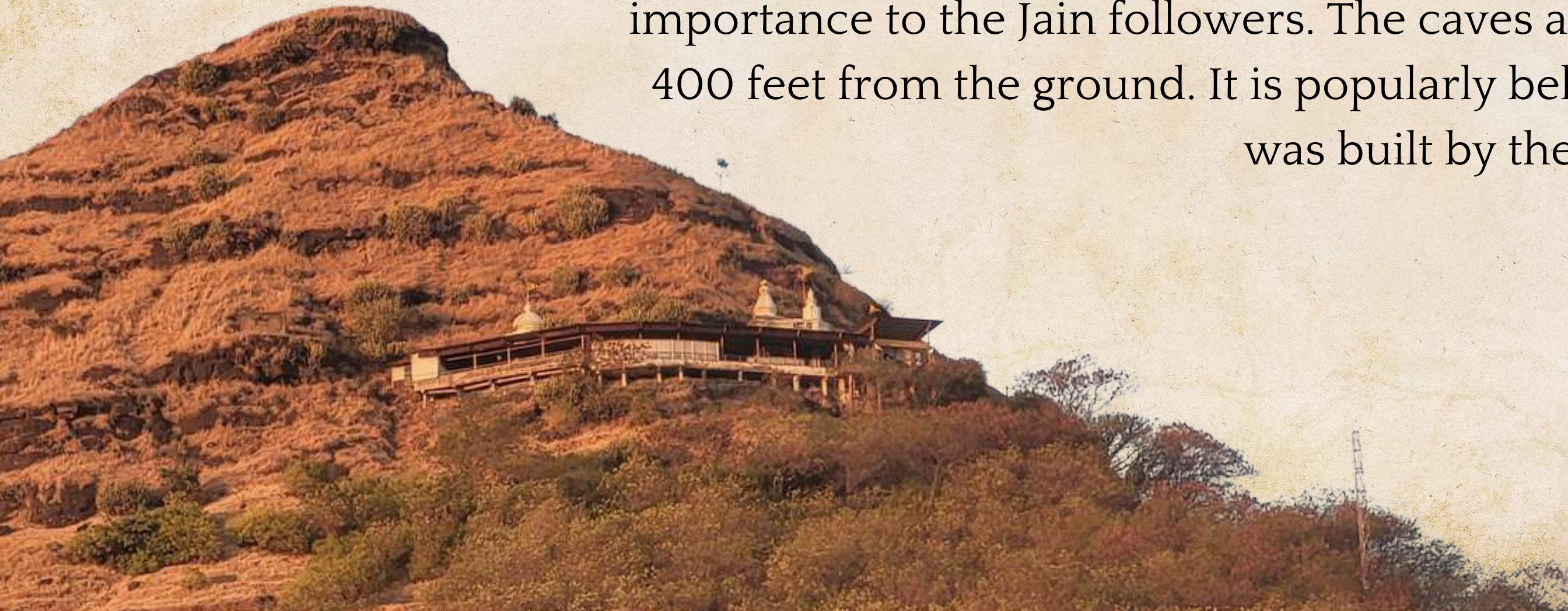
Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha



According to Hindu mythology, during the Samudra manthan, Lord Vishnu dropped drops of amrita (the drink of immortality) at four places (Allahabad, Haridwar, Ujjain & Nashik), while transporting it in a kumbha (pot). Kumbh Mela is celebrated with great pomp and show. The festival is one of the largest peaceful gatherings in the world, and considered as the "world's largest congregation of religious pilgrims". Bathing, or a dip in the river waters, with a prayer, is the central ritual of the Kumbh Melas for all pilgrims. It is believed that the holy dip rids them of their sins.

6th Century B.C -The Chamar / Chambhar Leni / Teertharaj Gajapantha

Located at Mhasrul, on the Nashik-Gujarat road. It is just 9km from the center of the city and 16km from the Nashik railway station. The caves at Chambhar Leni are the Jain caves of the 4th century and also one of the sacred spots for the Jain religion. This place is of great religious importance to the Jain followers. The caves are at an elevation of about 400 feet from the ground. It is popularly believed that Chambhar Leni was built by the King of Mysore, Chamraj.





Trirashmi Caves (Pandav Leni)

These caves are located on a hill at the outskirts of Nashik city on Nashik Mumbai road (NH3). These caves are built on the Trirashmi hill about 3004 feet above the sea. The caves are popularly known as Pandava caves. These caves are the group of old Buddhist caves (B.C.250- A.D.600). Their northern frontage saves them from the sun and the south-west rains hence much of the carved work and many long and most valuable inscriptions have passed fresh and unharmed through 1500-2000 years..

Trirashmi Caves (Pandav Leni) (Contd.)

All the caves are great examples of intricate carving and craftsmanship but the 3, 10, 18 caves are a must see for their outstanding sculptures.

150. B.C.- Nashik was believed to be the Country's **Largest Market Place.**



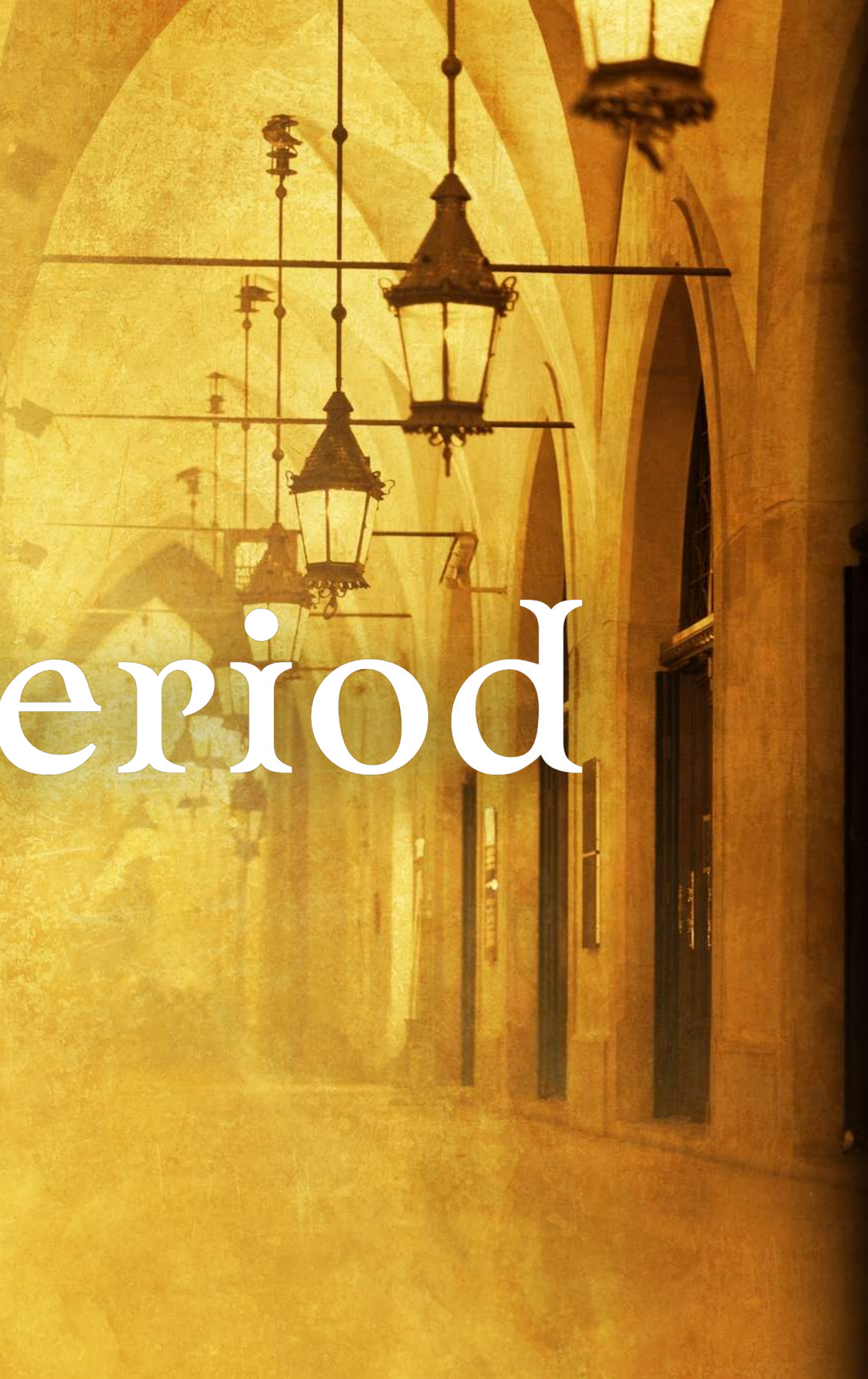
A large, detailed bronze statue of a warrior on horseback. The warrior is depicted in profile, facing right, wearing ornate armor and a helmet. He holds a long spear high in his right hand. The horse is also in profile, facing right, with its tail flowing. The statue is set against a backdrop of dense green foliage and a cloudy sky. The text "Powerful Dynasties" is overlaid in a large, white, serif font across the center of the image.

Powerful Dynasties

Powerful Dynasties that ruled Nashik

1. After being a part of the empire under Samrat Ashoka of the Gupta Dynasty, Satavahanas (207 B.C), Abhira (220 A.D), Traikutakas (490 A.D), Vakatakas, Vishnukudinis (500 A.D), Kalachuris (550 A.D) reigned Nasik.
2. These dynasties were followed by powerful dynasties of **Chalukyas (543 A.D)** and **Rashtrakutas (754 A.D)**.
3. A minor branch of the **Yadava Dynasty (1318 A.D)** ruled Nasik after Rashtrakutas.
4. On the overthrow of the **Nizamshahi dynasty** , Nasik was included in the Mughal province of Aurangabad.
5. Nasik District subsequently went under the power of **Marathas (1707 A.D)** and **Peshwas (1761 A.D)** in Pre-Independence Era.
6. **British (1818 A.D)** ruled Nasik till India gained independence.

Medieval Period



1. **1200 to 1300**- The style of Silk and Gold Brocade was so famous among Europeans that the style came to be known as **Nasich or Nac**.
2. **1300 to 1400**- In the year 1347 Nashik was under the rule of **Yadava dynasty**.
3. **1400 to 1500** - In the year 1490 Nashik stayed under the dominion of **the Bahamani dynasty** , the name Nashik prevailed then .
4. **1615**: The city was captured by the Mughals from Nizam Shah Sultan & named as "Gulshanabad". (City of Rose Garden)
5. **1634**: The city was recaptured by Shahaji Raje for his new state of Nizam Shah Headquartered in Pemingiri (Near Sangamner)
6. **1636**: Shahaji Raje made a pact with Mughals, Nashik again moved under the Mughal rule.

1. **1636**- **Nizam shah of Ahmed nagar** took over Nashik and ruled.
2. **1663**: **Netaji Palkar** recovered “Chauthai” from Nashik for Shivaji Maharaj of Pune.
3. **1673**: Jadhavrao and Siddhi Halal left job of Mughal and joined army of Shivaji Maharaj on **Trimbak Fort** thus Nashik became a part of Maratha rule.
4. **1685**: Aurangzeb Captured Nashik City during **Sambhaji's rule**.
5. **1695**: City was raided by **Santaji** followed by Temporary Maratha Rule

1724 - Sarkarwada

Located in the heart of the city in Saraf Bazar, Old Nashik, Sarkarwada is a historical monument that served as the administrative headquarters for the Peshwas during their reign in the 18th century. The construction of Sarkarwada was built in 1724 supervised by the Peshwa chief, Sardar Rangarao Odhekar, and hence it is sometimes also referred as “Oedhekarcha Wada”.



1724 - Sarkarwada (Cont.)

It was also called “Pulawarcha Wada” i.e, “wada built upon a bridge,” due to its proximity to Ram Setu, a bridge connecting Nashik and Panchavati on river Godavari. Gopikabai Peshwe during her reign controlled the administration of the Maratha Empire from Sarkarwada and hence this place came to be known as “Sarkarwada or Sadar”. It now houses a museum that displays the memoirs from that period.



1740: Trimbakeshwar Mandir.

Trimbakeshwar enshrines one of the twelve jyotirlinga dedicated to shiva and is one of the famous pilgrim places. It is also the origin of river Godavari. The temple is very attractive and nearly hundred feet high. It was built in the 18th century by The Maratha ruler, Peshwa Nana Saheb, the temple is a perfect epitome of classic architecture.

Trimbakeshwar is situated in the town of Trimbak and is 28 km from the city of Nashik and 40 km from Nashik road.



Nassak Diamond

The Nassak Diamond (also known as the Eye of the Idol) an 89 carat diamond was found in the Kollur mines. The Nassak Diamond had then adorned the Shivlinga in the Trimbakeshwar Shiva Temple, near Nashik (nassak), in the state of Maharashtra, India on the upper Godavari River. The diamond eventually acquired its name from its long-term proximity to Nashik. Hence, the name Nassak Diamond. The British acquired the diamond during the Third Anglo-Maratha War and sent it to Britain in 1818.



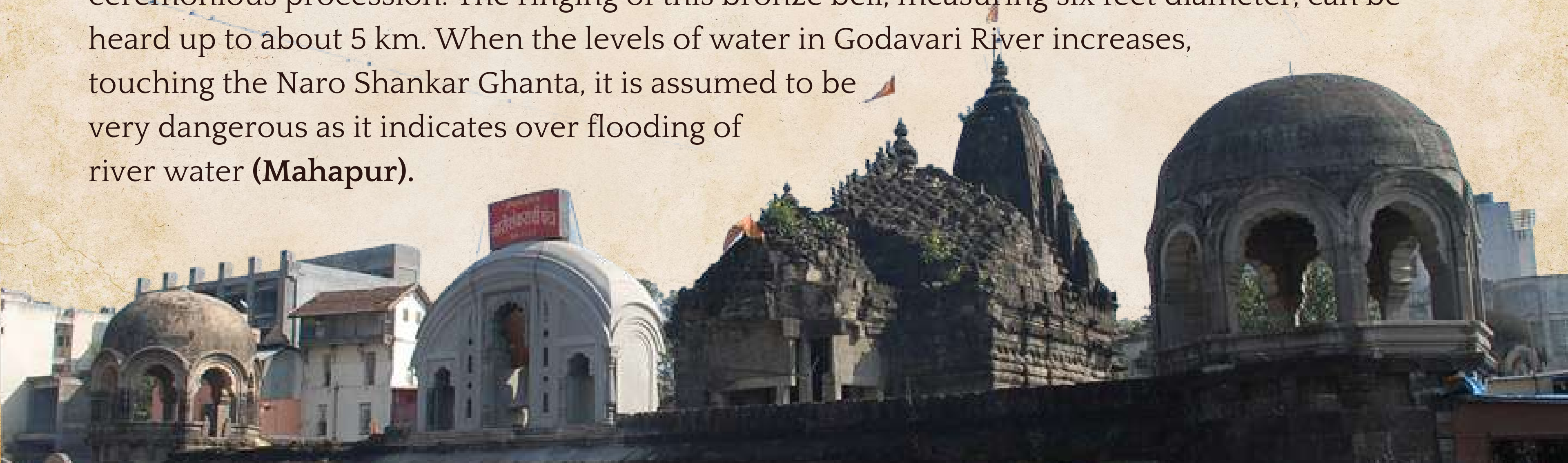
Kushavarta Teerth



There is a tale that Gautam rishi took a dip in this place to wash off his sins, after killing a cow. So this kund has become sacred. At the bottom of this kund there are water springs. It is 21 feet deep. The structure around the Kushavarta Teerth was built in the 18th century by Raoji Abaji Parnekar of the Holkars, the Maratha rulers of Indore. There is a tradition to take bath in this kund before going to Trimbakeshwar temple. Legends say, taking a holy dip in the Kushavarta kund can wipe off sin. Kushavarta is the place from where the Godavari River takes its course.

Naroshankar Temple of Rameshwar - 1747

Situated on Ganga Ghat, Naroshankar Temple of Rameshwar by Naroshankar Rajebahaddur Sardar of Bajirao Peshwa. It is one of the most beautiful piece of architecture of 18th century. The famous bell, called “Naroshankar Ghanta (Bell)” is fitted in the surrounding fortification. Chimaji Appa, Bajirao Peshwa’s younger brother had won the fort of Vasai against the Portuguese. Sardar Rajebahaddur mounted this bell from the fort as a victory memorial and brought it to Nashik in a ceremonious procession. The ringing of this bronze bell, measuring six feet diameter, can be heard up to about 5 km. When the levels of water in Godavari River increases, touching the Naro Shankar Ghanta, it is assumed to be very dangerous as it indicates over flooding of river water (**Mahapur**).



Navasha Ganpati Temple - 1751

Raghobadada and Anandibai the Peshwas had lived in Nashik. The place came to be called Anandvali. It is so named after Anandibai Peshwa. The fortress was called Anandi gadhi. The temple Navasha Ganpati was built during the time. The history goes thus-Anandibai gave birth to a son, named Vinayak. As she was an ardent devotee of Lord Ganesha, This ganesha temple was built in the honour of birth of her son. The temple is famous as Jagrut Devasthan.



Sundarnarayan Temple - 1756

is one of the oldest temples situated near Ganga ghat. Chieftain Gangadhar Yashwant Chandrachud built it in 1756. The main deity are lord Vishnu alias Narayana along with Mata Laxmi and Mata Saraswati. The main reason the temple is called “Sundar Narayan (Lord Vishnu)” is that, once Lord Vishnu became ugly because of the curse given by Jalandar’s (wicked demon) wife Vrinda. Due to the curse, Lord Vishnu turned black and ugly.

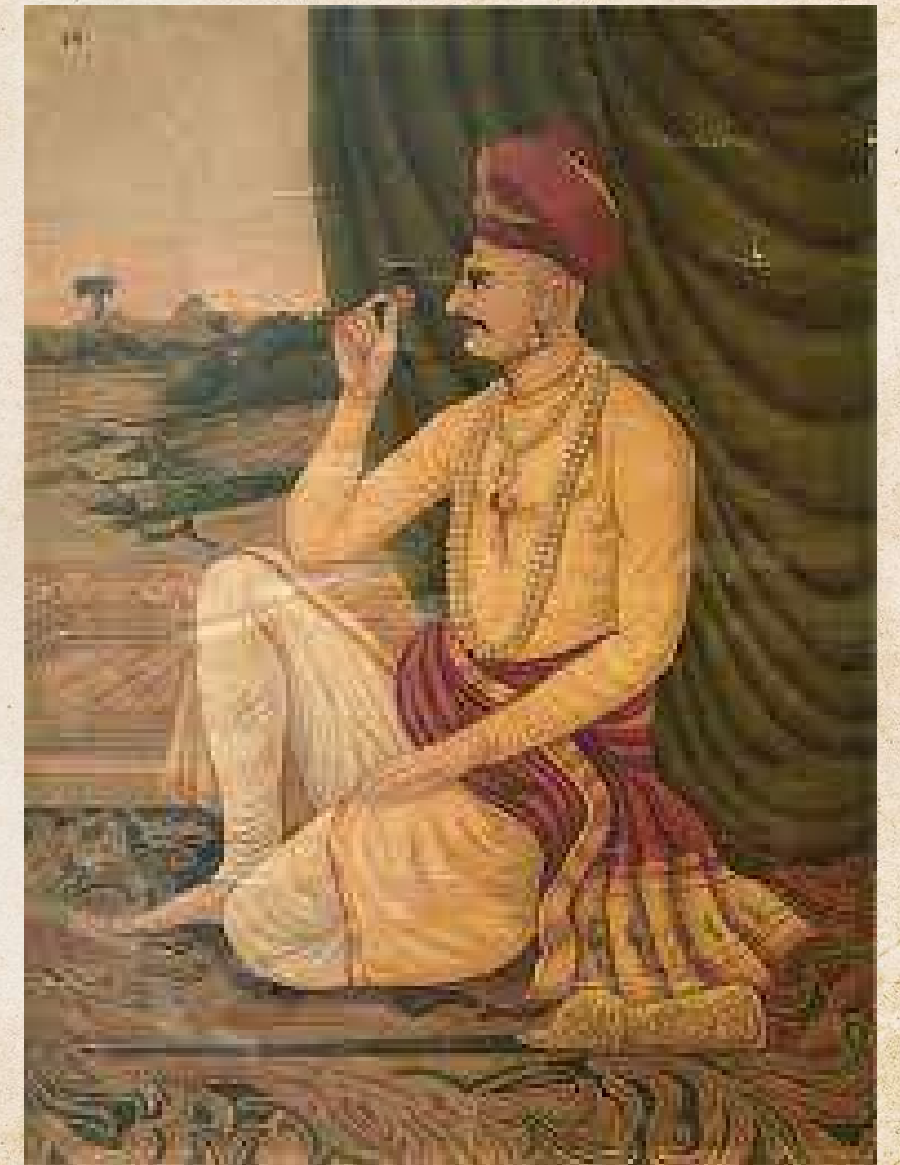


Sundarnarayan Temple - 1756 (Cont.)

Upon taking bath in Godavari Lord Vishnu was relieved from the curse. Hence Lord Vishnu is called as Shri Sundar Narayan here. There are fine design carved on the stones of the temple. The Sundar Narayan Temple is a marvelous example of architecture with the impressions of the Mughal sculpture. The temple is built with such architectural acumen as both the temples are built exactly at 180 degree angle from each other, that on every 21st March the sun rays at sunrise fall exactly at the feet of Sundarnarayan idol . This miracle can be viewed from the other side of the bank from the 'Kapaleshwar Temple'. Also the Diya lit in the sanctum of the temple at Diwali, can be viewed from the Kapaleshwar temple.

1761 – After Nijam's defeat the Peshwas took over the control of Nashik

1763 – Peshwas appointed Balaji Sakharam as Governor of Nashik and Provinces around Nashik.



Kapaleshwar Mandir - 1769

is a prominent old temple in Nashik near Ganga Ghat, built by Jajivanram Pawar. It is a peaceful and fabulously built shrine. It is said that once Lord Shiva mistakenly killed a cow. So, to clean his sin, Nandi advised him to take a dip in the holy Ramkund. So Lord Shiva came to Nashik, took a dip in the Ramkund and meditated for some time. The temple is located at the place where Lord Shiva meditated. It is surprising to see that in this temple there is no Nandi in front of the main deity of Lord Shiva.



Shri Kalaram Mandir - 1780

is situated in the Panchavati area of Nashik, and is one of the major attractions of Nashik city. The temple dates back to the year 1780 and was constructed by Sardar Odhekar of Peshwa. It was said that Odhekar had a dream that the statue of Rama in black color was in the Godavari River. So Odhekar took the statue from the river and built the temple in 12 years (1780-1792) with 23 lakh rupees at that time. The statue of Lord Rama is black in color, hence the name of the temple is Kalaram (meaning black Rama in Hindi). The sanctum also has statues of goddess Sita and god Lakshmana both in black.



1782- Raghunathrao was under the protection of British but after the treaty of Salbai the protection by the British was withdrawn. Then he retired with his family to kopargaon in Ahmadnagar district.

1783 – After Raghunathrao's death his widow Anandibai with son Chimaji appa lived in Kopargaon till 1793 and later they were moved to Anandvalli in Nashik.

1802- Bajirao was made Peshwa and because of continued infighting Bajirao fled from Poona. As the British troops marched towards Poona, Amritrao defeated the troops of Raje Bahadur of Malegaon, and ransacked Nashik.

1817- The Peshwa declared war against the British but British troops emerged victorious and took over the power in Maharashtra led by Sir John Malcolm and Sir Thomas Hislop.

Sarvajanik Vaachnalaya - 1840

Sarvajanik Vachanalaya Nashik is a very famous (public) library in Nashik. Although it started as a library, now it has become an inseparable part of the social and cultural life of the city, with its manifold programmes and schemes for the society – right from children to elders, from layman to scholars – in short for all cross sections of the society.

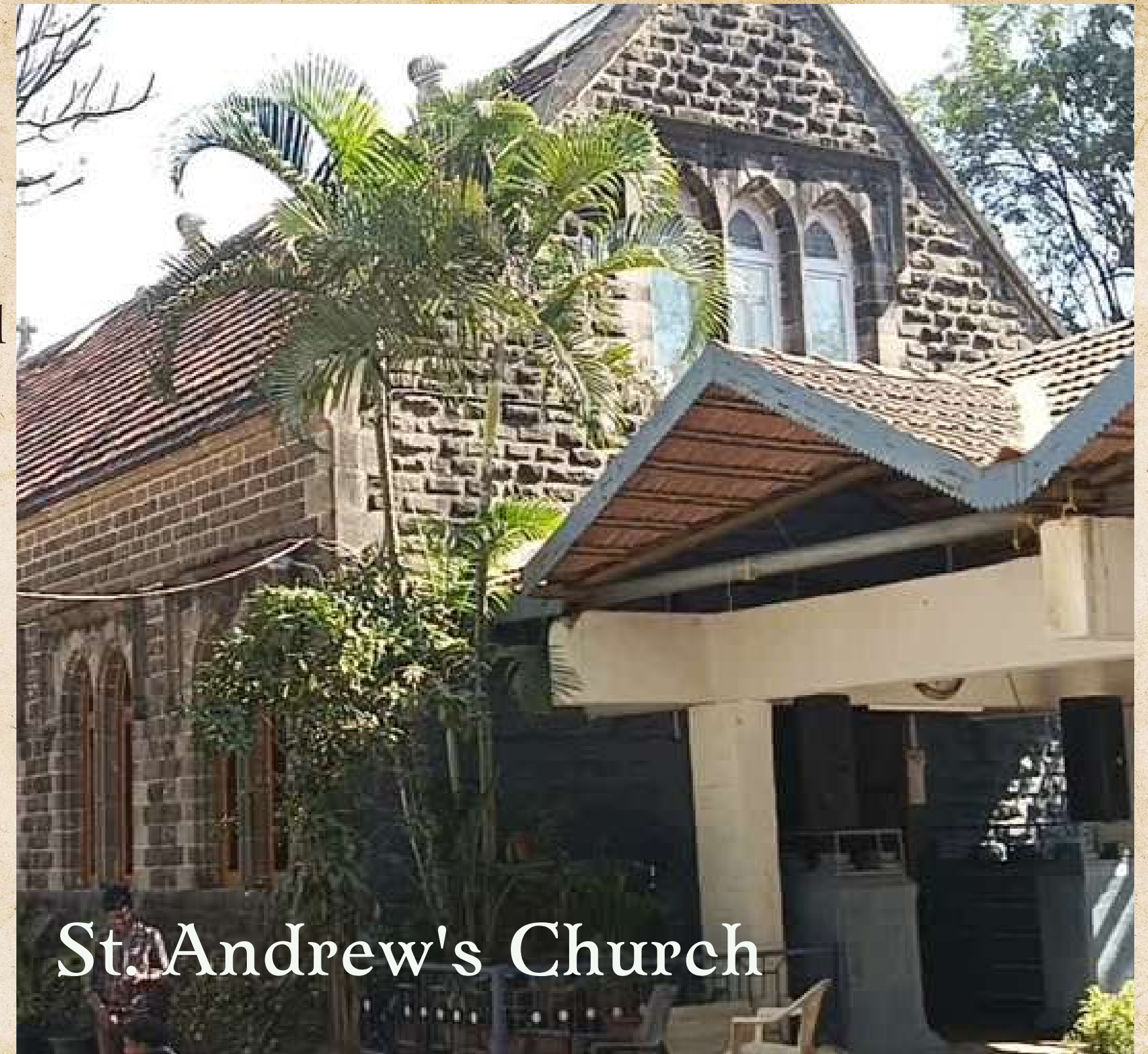
The library was founded in 1840. One of the pioneer libraries of Maharashtra, Sarvajanik Vachanalaya Nashik (SVN) has proliferated many libraries in Maharashtra. However the first reliable record viz. “Nashik Gazetteer”, which was published in 1883, throws light on the history of SVN. The British ruled India, when this library was opened. The guess is that this library was started by the Government Officers and missionaries then.



1844 – Koli rebellion was an important movement of unrest in Nashik.

1854– Sharanpur Colony raised for rehabilitating the refugees who were displaced from their towns and cities for converting to Christianity.

1855–St. Andrew's Church is the oldest church, built in black stones on Sharanpur Road. The structure is built in such a way that if watched from the sky it looks like a cross. It can accommodate about 500 worshippers at a time.



1861- Anglo-vernacular school was started.

1861 -Deolali has an important army base, Deolali Camp, one of the oldest Indian military centres in the country, started the Air Force Station, the School of Artillery of the Indian Army, and other establishments in this region. Deolali also has plenty of temples and tourist destinations.



1862- Nashik road station: The city's railway station, Nashik Road station was built by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the Outskirts of Nashik. Initially it was planned to lay the tracks from within the city but the Conservative Brahmin Community of Nashik protested against it. The British Administration on many occasions had to bow to their demands. The Brahmins opposed the installation of railway tracks through the city on mere religious grounds. Finally, giving into their demands. The Britishers laid the railway lines realigned to a distance of 10 kms from the city and thus the station was named Nashik Road Station.



1864 – Nashik first got the status of a Municipal council

1865–First newspaper in Nashik area started in this period which was called as ‘Nashik news’.

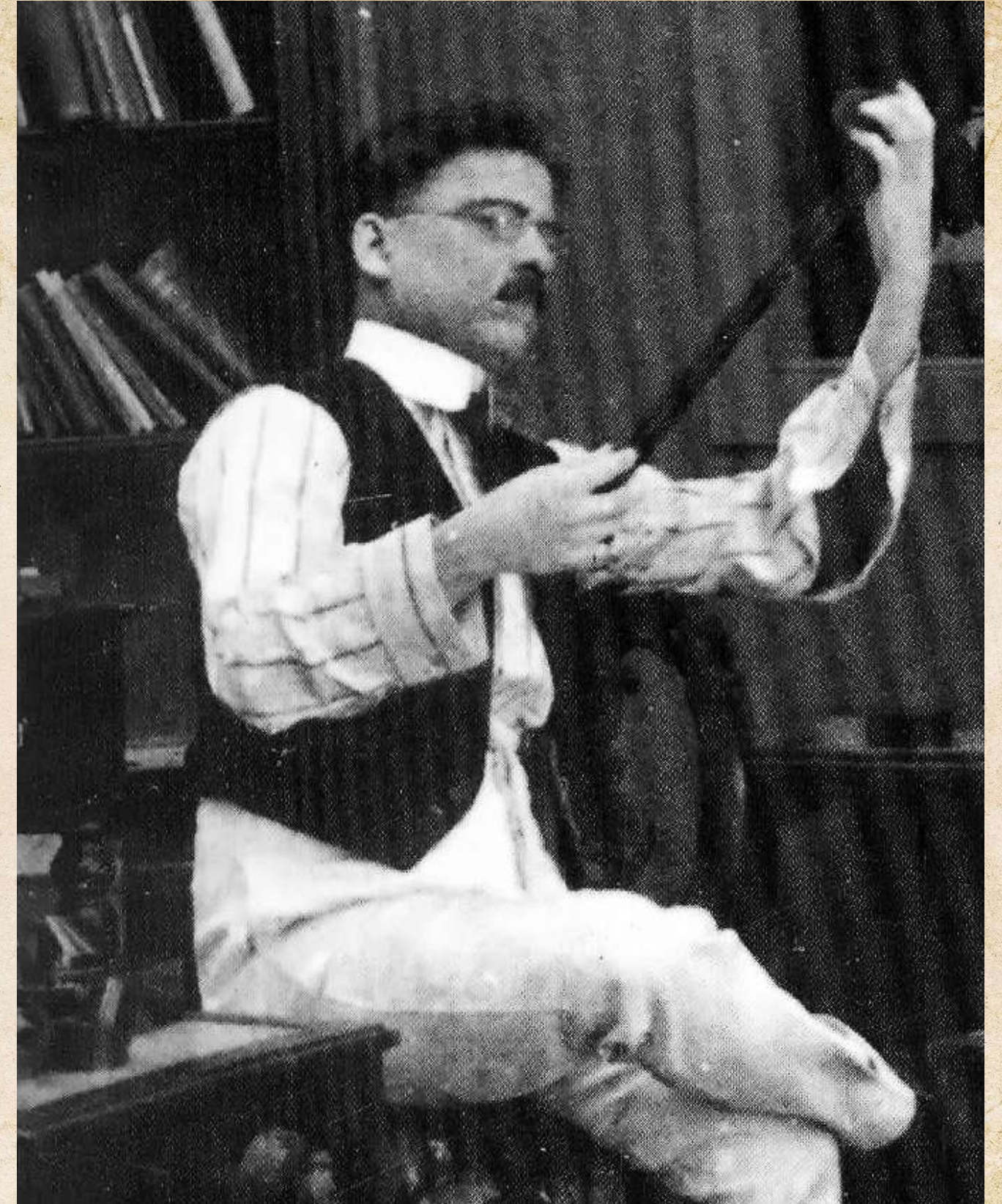
1869– Nashik acquired the status as District.

The territory of khandesh, parts of Ahmendnagar, Yeola became a part of nashik. Nashik then came under the jurisdiction of District Collector. Mr. Kothawala (ICS) was the first Collector of Nashik. He was the first Indian to hold the post of Collector.

1869– “Nasik Vritta” a weekly was started.



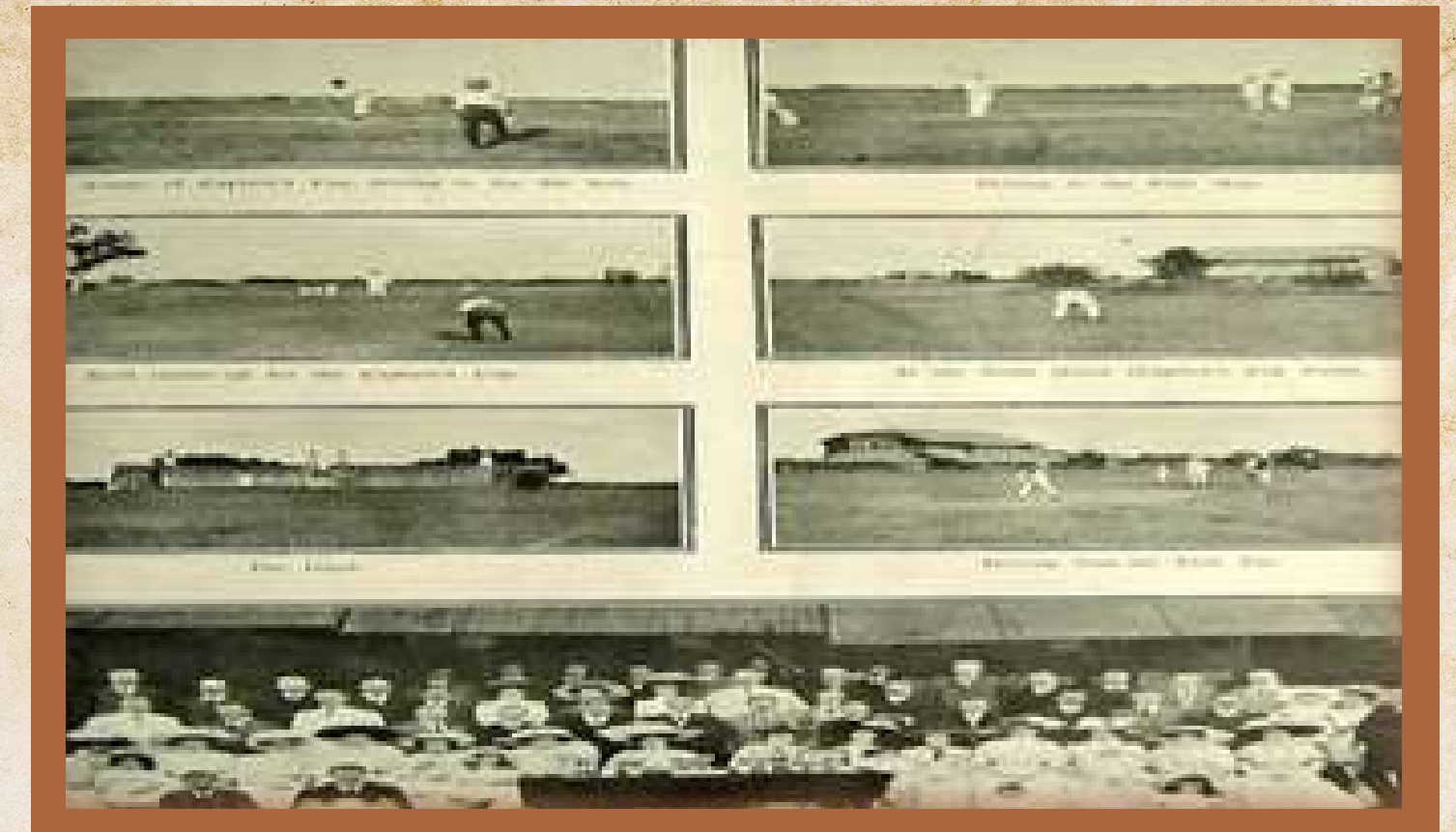
1870 -popularly known as Dadasaheb Phalke (30 April 1870 – 16 February 1944), was an Indian producer-director-screenwriter, known as "the Father of Indian cinema". His debut film, Raja Harishchandra, was the first Indian movie released in 1913, and is now known as India's first full-length feature film. He made 95 feature-length films and 27 short films in his career, spanning 19 years, until 1937, including his most noted works: Mohini Bhasmasur (1913), Satyavan Savitri (1914), Lanka Dahan (1917), Shri Krishna Janma (1918) and Kaliya Mardan (1919). He was born at Trimbak, Nashik. So Dadasaheb Phalke smarak and a Museum on Indian Cinema is built at Nashik in his honour



1877- Gopal Hari Deshmukh and Nyaymurthi Mahadev Ranade entered in social life of Nashik City.

1878 – Peth Taluka became a part of Nashik District

1871 -One of the best developments done by the Britishers in Nashik was the Golf Club ground which was then called as the 'Royal Western India Club' and was one of the largest in Asia. Golf club, Nasik is a 2 mile (4,500-step) route located on Trimbak Rd, Nashik. Nashik people were for the first time introduced to the elite game called Golf. The Western India Championship, Western India Club, President Club, Golf Week were some of the prominent tournaments that made Nashik worldwide popular.



G. I. P. RAILWAY,
NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

For the Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament at Nasik, from the 9th to the 13th September 1913, the G. I. P. Railway ran convenient trains, and offer the following concessions:-

TIME TABLE.	
Bombay ..Dep. 9-40	Nasik ..Arr. 10-53
" .." 14-25	" .." 18-03
" .." 16-0	" .." 22-19
" .." 22-45	" .." 9-32
Nasik ..Dep. 14-20	Bombay ..Arr. 20-55
" .." 21-2	" .." 4-40
" .." 5-51	" .." 12-20
" .." 7-6	" .." 11-30

CONCESSIONS.

Competitors, on production of a certificate signed by the Honorary Secretary, R. W. L. G. C., or from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, will be granted concession tickets at reduced fares.

A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1913.



1879- Imperial road

A majestic, first of its kind of road was built to connect Nashik city to Nashik road station (8km) and further connecting Deolali (16km). It was one of the First Tar road in India. Made of tar, wide, strong and smooth were the remarkable features of this majestic road. Hence the name Imperial. During that time, as Surat was the main trading centre this road served as the link road from Pune to Surat. Due to which, Nasik-Pune connectivity improved thereby also improving Nasik-Surat connectivity. It also facilitated transport of military goods from Mumbai to Deolali. Now the same road is known as National Highway-50 or Nashik Pune Highway.



1882- Nashik was appointed with a Local self government by the enactment of Municipal Law by the British rule.

1884- The District Court was established in Nashik in the year 1884 and started functioning in 1885. The old District Court Building is built in black Stone. The First District Judge was Mr. M. B. Bekar who presided over for that period 1885-1891



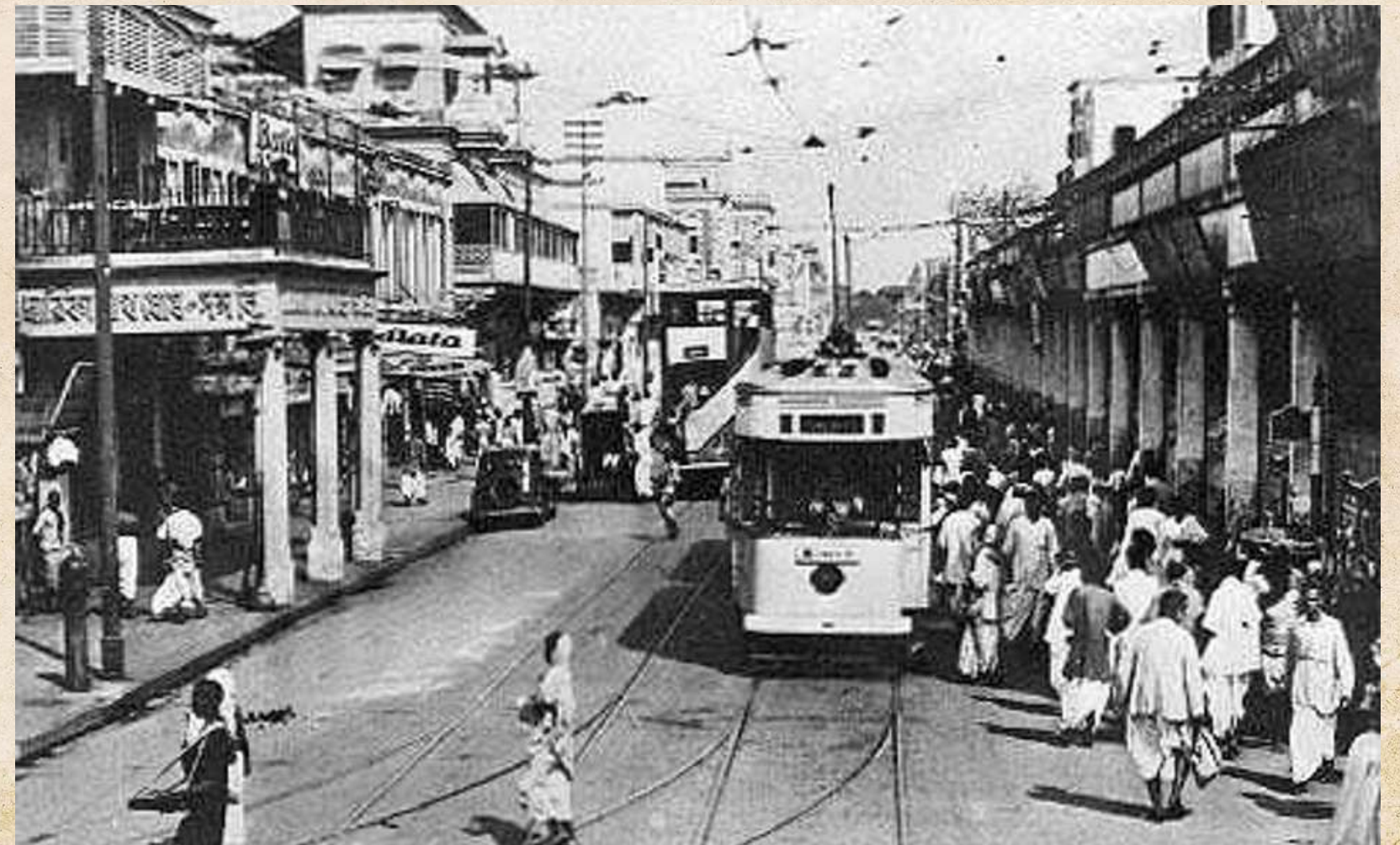
1885-Jairambhai Dayabhai Chauhan

Bytco better known by name J. D. C. Bytco (1885–1978) was a railway and civil contractor, industrialist and philanthropist based at Nasik, India. He founded J. D. Bytco Limited, an oral health-care and herbal product manufacturing company, that produces gripe water, tooth powder and other oral and baby care products. He also donated land and money to start Jairambhai High School, D. D. Bytco Higher Secondary School, Smt R. J. Chauhan High School, J. D. Bytco Commerce & Science College & J.D.C. Bytco Institute of Management & Higher Studies in Nashik. He also donated money to start a hospital, which is now named Jairam Hospital & Research Centre.



1888: The title of Mahatma was conferred to the great social reformer Jyotiba Phule on the recommendation of Maharaj Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda (Who had originally hailed from Malegaon and then adopted as the heir) and social reformers like Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (He was the catalyst whose ardent efforts resulted in making Sunday a weekly holiday in India) and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar from Nashik. The title was conferred upon Phule by Shri Vitthal Vandekar in a ceremonious gathering in Bombay.. It was given a few years before his death at the age of 63 in recognition of his struggle to fight the evils plaguing Indian society at the time and promoting education for girls and downtroddens.

1889: The Nashik Tramway opened in 1889 as a horse drawn tramway in Nashik connecting the town center with the Nashik Road railway station, a distance of 5 miles (8km). The Imperial Gazetteer of India 1908, remarks 'the Nashik Tramway, owned by a private company, with a capital of one lakh, ran between Nashik Road station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR) and Nashik town. It conveyed on an average 150,000 passengers a year over a length of 5 miles. The tramway closed in 1933



1892: Anant Laxman Kanhere (7 January 1892, Aayani, India – 19 April 1910) was an Indian independence fighter. On 21 December 1909, he shot Arthur Mason Tippetts Jackson, Who was the district collector of Nashik in British India. The murder was an important event in the history of Nashik and the Indian revolutionary movement in Maharashtra.



1895:Victoria or Ahilyabai Holkar Bridge

The historical identity of Nashik city is the British era Victoria Bridge i.e. the current Ahilya Devi Holkar Bridge. This bridge has completed 128 years this year and it is still standing in the same splendor. The foundation stone was laid on 14 January 1895 by the Governor of Bombay. Even today this bridge is working continuously to connect Nashik and Panchvati



Modern Period

(1900 Onwards)





1906: The oldest theatre of Nashik completes 100 years. Its none other than Vijayanand theatre in Nashik. The theatre was established by late Shankarsheth Chumble in 1906 and gained popularity when British officer and magistrate of Nashik, Arthur Jackson, was assassinated by Anant Kanhere in 1909 here during a show.

It is also the first theatre of Nashik to showcase the first Indian film 'Raja Harishchandra' made by Dadasaheb Phalke.

1906– Veer Savarkar before departing for England to become barrister, gave a Fiery speech in Nashik.

1907– Lokmanya Tilak conducted a protest march against the Ristay Circular in Nashik on 31st May, 1907

1908– Police Training Academy was first started as Police Training School, a pioneer institute in the country with all the modern training facilities to impart proper training to different ranks of Police officers. The PTA has been honoured by the Indian Post by issuing a commemorative stamp in 2007. for its remarkable contribution in Nation – building. Its been also awarded with ISO 9001-200 Certification for its Quality Management Services.



1909 – Mr. Anant Laxman Kanhere with the help of his friends shot dead the collector of Nashik Mr. Jackson.

1911– The British founded the King Edward club, which is now popular know as the Nashik Gymkhana. It served as the entertainment hub for the british during that time

1914– The Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj was founded by Raosaheb Thorat in Nashik, which played a major role in the education sector of Nashik.

1916 – Seventeenth Bombay Provincial Conference was held in Nashik under the presidentship of Shrinivas Shastri.

1920– Govt Girls School established



1922- Distillery was set up at the banks of Nasardi in Nashik for the facilitation of Army and Police Officials of Nashik. The place is commonly called as Darubhatti.

1924- Gokhale Education Society started HPT College followed by RYK Science College

1925- Barnes School at Deolali, is an Anglican boarding school, established in 1925, under the auspices of Bombay Education Society.



Modern Period

1925- The India Security Press a government press is a subsidiary of the Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), a public undertaking of the Indian government. The company is charged with the task of printing passports, visas, postage stamps, post cards, inland letters, envelopes, non-postal adhesives, court fees, fiscal, and Hundi stamps in the country.



1927- The city gained its popularity with the construction of Central Jail.

1928- Currency Note Press, was established in the year 1928. It was the first printing press for bank notes in India. By 1932, this press was printing the entire spectrum of Indian Currency Designs, prints and Supplies around 300 varieties of bank notes for Govt of India and 14 foreign countries. Forgery detection Lab for examination of suspected forged notes CNP receives suspected notes from various investigation agencies like N/A, State CID, CBI, Banks courts etc.

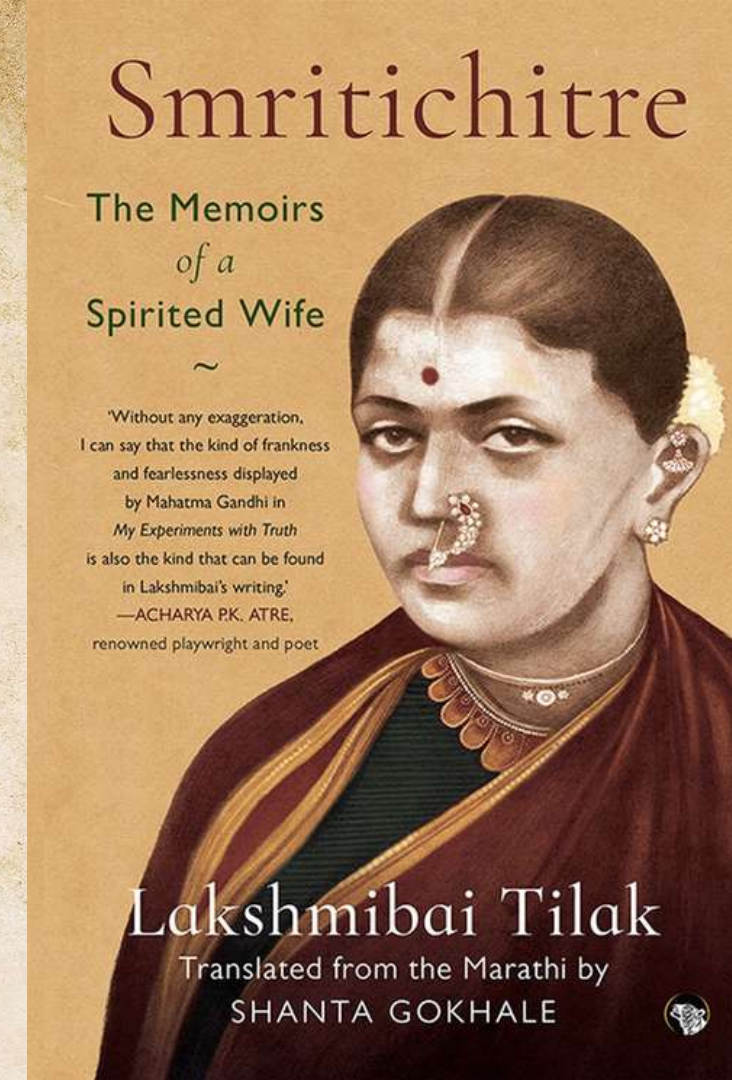


1929- Electricity installed in Nashik.

1930- Nashik Satyagraha was launched under the leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for the entry of Dalits in Kalaram Temple.

1931- The First Autobiography written by a woman in Marathi 'Smritichitre' by Lakshmibai Tilak, Wife of Reverend Tilak

1932- Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement carried out through forest satyagrahas and Underground Activities in Nashik.



1937-The old Municipal bldg was built by Contractor Shri Kakasaheb Wagh. The time taken for its construction had exceeded the stipulated time. So the authorities had from time to time levied fine on the Contractor. The fine charges had almost surpassed the amount sanctioned for the construction, resulting into heavy loss incurred by Kakasaheb Wagh. So he insisted that the plaque on the Municipal Bldg should have it engraved that the cost of construction of this building was Re 1. Thus the mention on this plaque. The building, built in stones and limestone was an example of architectural marvel. The Bldg was inaugurated on 14 October 1937 by the then Prime Minister to Government of Bombay Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher.



1937- Bhonsala Military School: is a premier educational institute offering preparatory military education along with the regular university curriculum. The school was founded by Dr. B.S.Moonje in 1937 as the Central Hindu Military Education Society.

Establishment of Bhonsala military school was like a feather in the crown in Nashik. It has come to be rated as the Pioneer institute in military training in India. The name Bhonsala was inspired by the Great & mighty ruler Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

It was inaugurated on 26 March 1938 by Maharaj Jeevajirao Scindia of the Gwalior dynasty



1944- Boys' Town School was established in the year 1944 and is located on 15 acres of land in the centre of Nashik City. It runs under the name P.N,Mehta Charitable Trust

1947-The biggest Artillery Centre in Asia, located just behind the Pandav caves in Nashik. During the India-Pakistan division, the artillery center has been relocated to India, since then the center is under military surveillance. This place served as an important training center for the officers and soldiers of Indian Army. At this center, the soldiers can get the training for one of the most advanced artillery weapons, Bofors gun. This center is acting as one of the greatest contributors of skilled manpower to Indian Army. Artillery Centre in Nashik has produced more than 2,70,000 trained armed force personnel so far and helped the country in defending itself from enemies.



1948 -Gandhi Lake or Talab is a memorial monument of white marble dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi. Part of the ashes of this great political leader were immersed in the Ramkund after his assassination in 1948

1950- India National Congress session started in Nashik. Purushottamdas Tandon was the president of the session.

1959 – The Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute (Meri) was established

1964- Diesel Injector Plant started in Nashik.

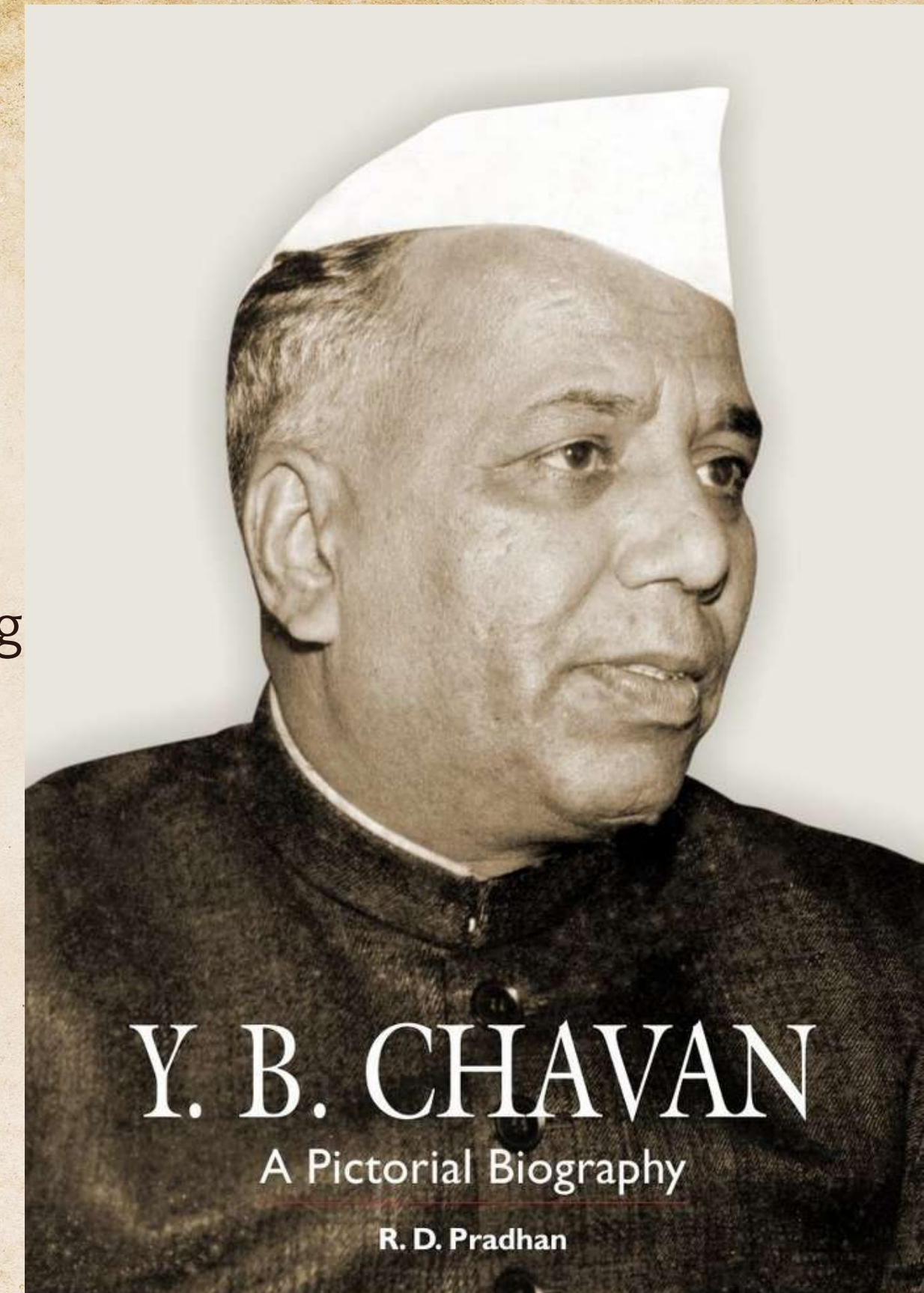


1964 – Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) was established for license manufacture of MiG-21 FL aircraft & K-13 Missiles, is located at Ozar, 24 kilometers from Nashik and approximately 200 kilometers from Mumbai in the state of Maharashtra.

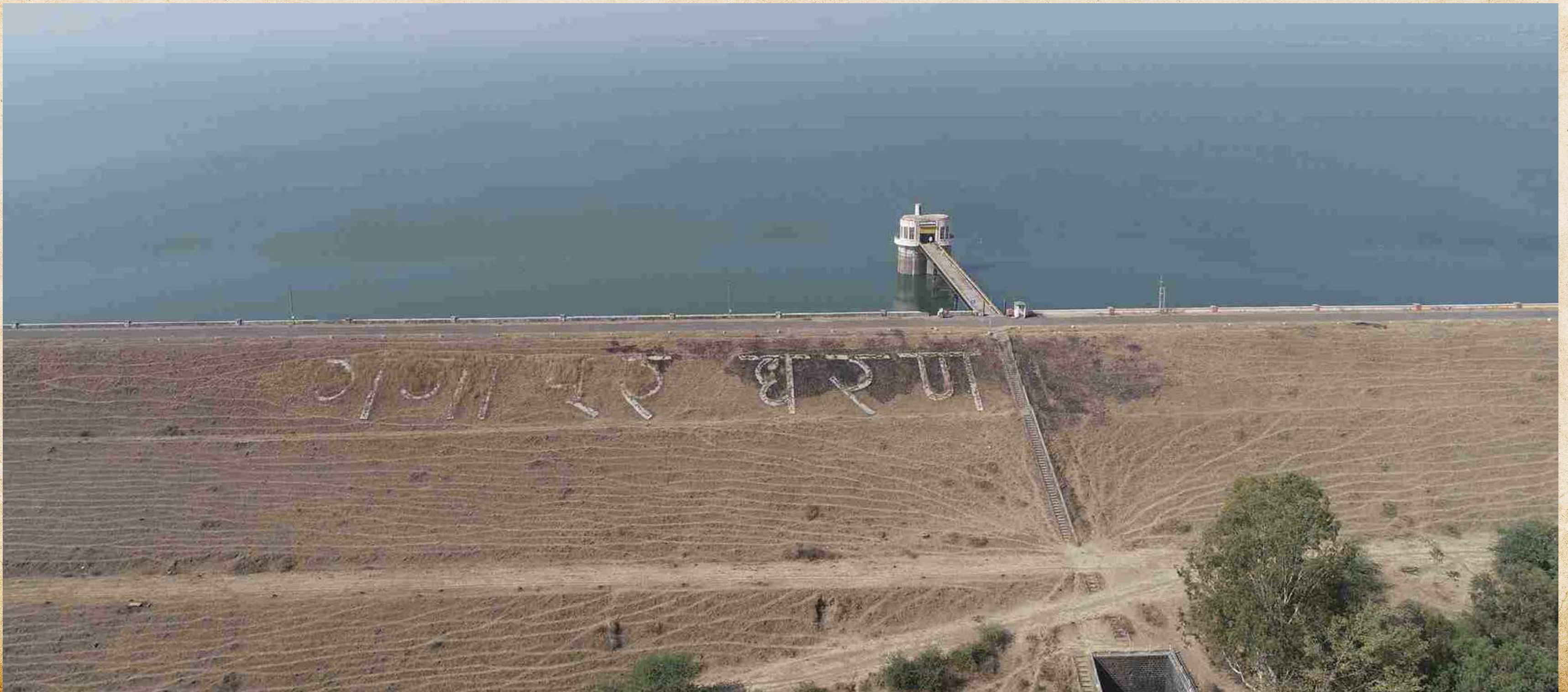
Since then the division has manufactured and overhauled various MiG variants; MiG-21 E7FL, MiG-21M, MiG-21BIS, MiG-27M & Su-30 MKI aircraft. Along with this, the division also caters for repair and design support for other Russian origin aircrafts.



Interesting account on the history of HAL: In 1962, India was defeated in war against China. Mr. Krishnan Menon was the Defence Minister then, but as he resigned then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to appoint Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan the Defence Minister. But Mr. Chavan was not a Member of Parliament and it was mandatory for the minister to have served as the Member of Parliament before being appointed on such an important portfolio. So, Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan solicited getting elected from the Constituency of Nashik. The people of Nashik welcomed his decision and Mr. Chavan was elected unopposed. Gratiified Mr. Chavan wanted to thank Nashik people for their wholesome support and trust. So, after becoming the Defence Minister, Yashwantrao Chavan proposed Ozar, Nashik as the site for HAL. This was the gift as token of gratitude for the people of Nashik as it created massive employment and also serves as a feather in the crown of Nashik.



1965 -The Gangapur dam has been a game-changer for Nashik. This is the state's first earthen dam and it was designed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA. The dam was Britain's parting gift to Nashik. It took 18 years to complete the dam.



1969- K.R.T. Arts, B.H. Commerce and A.M. Science College, Nashik (popularly known as KTHM College) established in 1969. The college is spread majestically over 37 acres and is situated on the bank of river Godavari in a serene atmosphere which is ideally suited for the pursuit of Higher Education and Research



1969 – Ram Kund is a holy place on Godavari River. It is believed that lord Rama and Sita used to bath here during their exile hence the name Ram Kund. This holy kund, was built in 1969 by Chitrarao Khatarkar. Ram Kund is located in the vicinity of Ganga ghat. It is also said that the Lord Rama had performed his father's funeral rites in this Kund and hence Ram Kund is also known as Asthi Vilaya Tirtha (Bone Immersion Tank). Ashes of prominent personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad were immersed in Ram Kund. Adjacent to the Ramkund, there is a Gandhi Talav (lake) having a white marbled monument, built in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

1970 - The Shrine of Infant Jesus dates back to February 1970. With the pioneering efforts of the Shrine founder Fr. Peter Lewis and support of the donors the Infant Jesus Shrine was built in the late 60s. The Shrine houses idol of infant Jesus clothed realistically in a little dress. The idol beams with grace, majesty and clemency. The annual feast of the shrine is celebrated every year in the month of February.



1971-Mukhtidham This famous temple is located near Nashik Road railway station. The entire temple is built in white marbles. It has replicas of 12 jyotirlingas, which have been built as per the dimensions of the original deities. The unique aspect of the temple is 18 chapters of Gita are written on the walls of the temple.



1980 - Coin Museum at Anjaneri is located on the Nashik Trimbakeshwar Road about 20 km from Nashik City. The Museum has a fine collection of research and well documented history of Indian Currencies. The Coin Museum was established in 1980 under the Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies. This museum is the only museum of its kind in Asia. The environment around the museum is picturesque.



1982- Nashik Municipal Corporation On November 7, 1982, The population of Nasik city exceeded to 1.2 million, So as per, Corporation rules, Nasik City became a Corporation. Since then the city name has changed to Nashik city.



1986- Mahakavi Kalidas Kalamandir, an undertaking of Nashik Municipal Corporation has proudly stood as an iconic structure in the calm and peaceful city of Nashik for over four decades. Often regarded as one of the few genuine venues for audiences to enjoy authentic Marathi theatre and dramas, the auditorium has served as a beacon of excellence when it comes to stage performances .The venue now stands as a completely overhauled acoustically designed theatre with a seating capacity of over 1250 heads in an exclusive circular tiered type seating arrangement that affords it the look and feel of a majestic concert hall.



1989 – The first open university ‘Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University’ was established on 1st July 1989 under the act of 1989 of the Maharashtra State legislature.



Sobriquets of Nashik

Nashik - Wine Capital of India

Nashik is also popularly called as the California of Maharashtra for the proliferative grape production. There are 22 wineries in Nashik, out of 46 wineries throughout India total. Nashik is home to several wine festivals, such as Sulafest in the harvest season

1999- Sula Vineyards was the first company to set up a winery. Sula Vineyards was the first company to set up a winery in Nashik in 1999. Sula pioneered many classic grape varieties including Sauvignon Blanc and Chenin Blanc in 2000, Zinfandel in 2003, and Riesling in 2008.



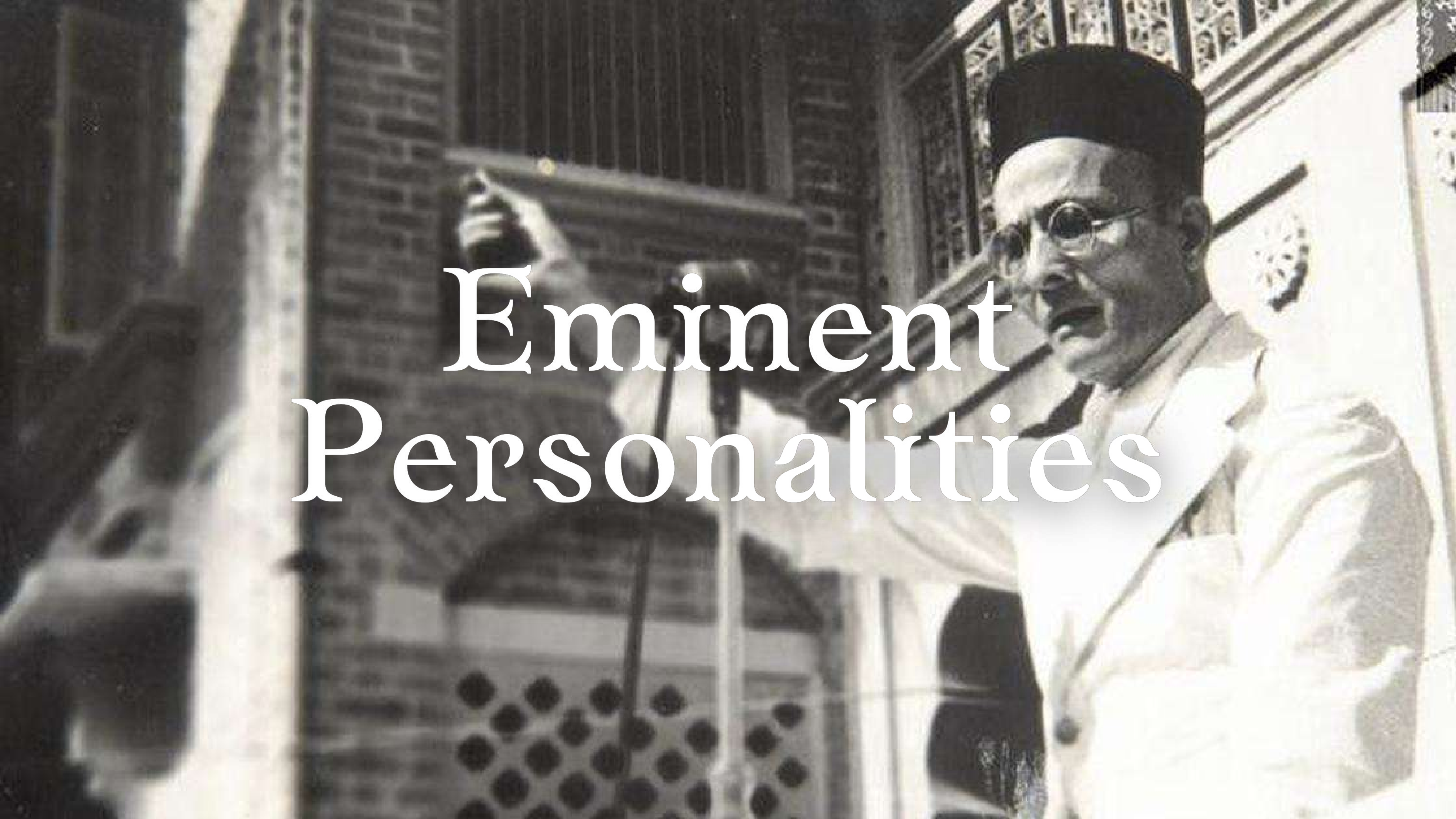
Onion Capital of India – Nashik's Lasalgaon (Niphad Taluka) is famous for the biggest onion market not only in India but in Asia. The onions are exported to many countries in the world



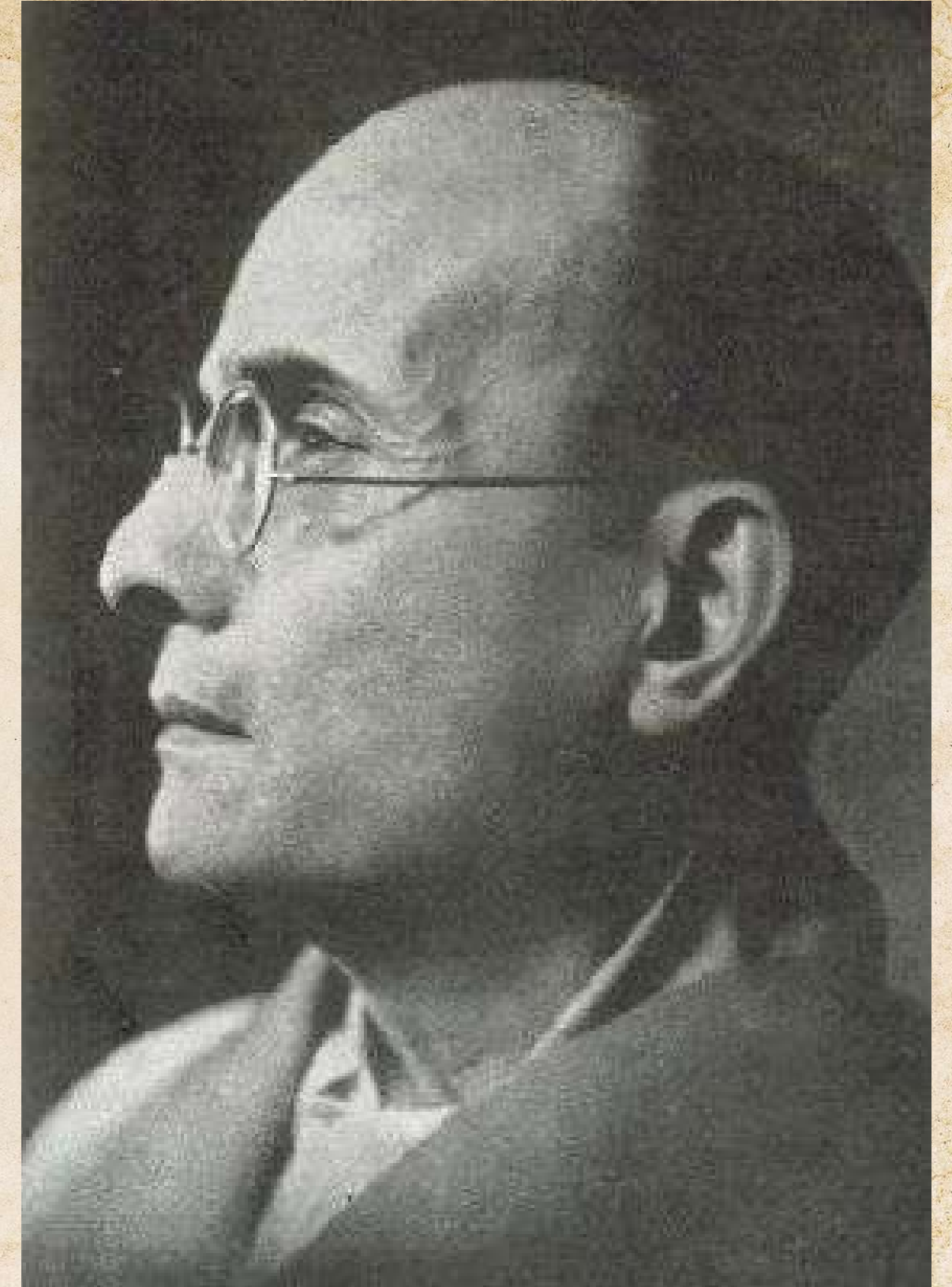
2001 -The Gargoti Museum is a museum in the town Sinnar near Nashik that houses a collection of natural mineral & gem specimens collected by K.C.Pandey over 40 years. The word "goti" refers to a Marathi word meaning stone or pebble. This is India's 1st & only Gem, Mineral & Fossil Museum. It is the world's biggest "Private" Gem & Mineral Museum. It also houses the largest & the finest collection of Indian Zeolite Minerals & Crystals in the world.



Eminent Personalities



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar also commonly known as Veer Savarkar (28 May 1883 – 26 February 1966), was an Indian politician, activist, and writer. Savarkar was born in a small village Bhagur in Nashik. Being the birthplace of a legendary freedom fighter, the house of Savarkar known as “Savarkar Waada” is a subject of pride for the Nashikites. Savarkar began his political activities as a high school student. He and his brother founded a secret society called Abhinav Bharat Society. He also published books advocating complete Indian independence by revolutionary means. One of the books he published called The Indian War of Independence about the Indian Rebellion of 1857 was banned by the British colonial authorities. He was convicted of his alleged complicity in the assassination of a British district magistrate in India,



and, after sentencing, he was transported to the Andaman Islands for detention “for life.” He was brought back to India in 1921 and released from detention in 1924. While imprisoned he wrote Hindutva: Who Is a Hindu? (1923), coining the term Hindutva (“Hinduness”), which sought to define Indian culture as a manifestation of Hindu values; this concept grew to become a major tenet of Hindu nationalist ideology. He served as president of the Mahasabha for seven years. In 1943 he retired to Bombay.

Shri Samarth Ramdas Swami Takli is a small village in Nashik, which is famous as the birthplace of Saint Samarth Ramdas. Born in 1608, he was a noticeable Marathi saint and religious artist. He is remembered as the spiritual teacher of Shivaji Maharaj. He was a famous devotee of the Lord Rama and Hanuman.



Kavita Tungar born in tribal region Harsul, Nashik is an Indian long-distance runner from Nashik, Maharashtra. She holds the current national record for 10 km road running with a timing of 34:32 as well as the current national record in the half marathon with a timing of 1:12:50. She won the bronze medal in 10,000 metres race at the 2010 Commonwealth Games, the first individual track medal by an Indian woman athlete at the Commonwealth Games.



Kusumagraj: The popular Marathi artist and author who has helped for the development of the Marathi writing. Kusumagraj or Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar is a poet, a cultural and social identity born in Nashik. His writings were initially published through Balbodhmewa magazine when he was barely 17 years. His work reflected the changing social milieu, from being the reflection of national uprising during Indian freedom struggle and in the post-independence era it got steeped into rising social-consciousness amongst Marathi writers, which marked the advent of modern Dalit literature.



Kusumagraj (Cont.) He has been acclaimed with several glorious awards like the Padmabhushan, Dnyanpeeth, Sahitya Akademy, Ram Ganesh Gadkari Award etc He even has a star named 'Kusumagraj' after him. Some of the well acclaimed poem and plays collections: Marathi Mati, Vishakha, Swagat, Yayati Ani Devayani, Himraesha, and Veej Mhanali Dhartila , Natasamrat etc. To honour his work in Marathi Literature, every year the birthday of Kusumagraj, 27 February, is celebrated as "Marathi Bhasha Din"

ओढखलंत का सर मला, पावसान आला कोणी
कपडे होते कटमळेले, केसांवरती पाणी
क्षणभर बसला, नंतर हसला, बोलला वरती पाहून
गंगामाई पाहुणी आली, गेली घरच्यात राहून
मोहरबाशीण पोरीसारखी, चार भिंतीत नाचली
मोकळ्या हाती जाईल कशी, बायको मात्र वाचली
भित खचली, चूल विसली, होते नवते गेले
प्रसाद म्हणून पापण्यांमध्ये पाणी थोडे ठेवले
कारभारणीला घेऊन संगे, सर आता लढतो आहे
निखळगाढ काढतो आहे, पडकी भित बांधतो आहे
खिशाकडे हान जाताच, हसन हसन उठला
पैसे नकोत सर, जरा एकटेपणा वाटला
मोडून पडला संसार, तरी मोडला नाही कणा
पाठीवरती हान ठेवून, फक्त



- कुसुमाग्रज

Bhaurao Krishnaji Gaikwad (15 October 1902 – 29 December 1971), also known as Dadasaheb Gaikwad, was an Indian politician and social worker from Nashik. He was founder member of the Republican Party of India and was a member of parliament in both the Lok Sabha (1957 – 1962) and Rajya Sabha (1962 – 1968). He was a close colleague and follower of human rights leader B. R. Ambedkar. The people of Maharashtra honoured him with the sobriquet Karmaveer (King of actions) and the Government of India awarded him with Padma Shri in 1968 for his dedicated service to society.



Tatya Tope was born in Yeola in Nashik district in 1814. Tatya Tope was in the service of the former peshwa (ruler) Baji Rao of the Maratha confederacy. He was a powerful and efficient leader of the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58



Shri. Vasant Kanetkar The Marathi Natya (Drama) Samrat Shri. Vasant Kanetkar is a prominent dramatist and writer who has made huge contribution to the Marathi theater. Vasant Shankar Kanetkar was a writer who contributed much for the growth of Marathi language. He was born on March 20th, 1920 in the town of Rahimatpur in Nashik.





Important Places

Someshwar Waterfall Located at a panoramic place, Dudhsagar Waterfalls in Someshwar is regarded as one among the best in the entire world itself. This cascading falls is a favourite picnic spot in the city, which offers picturesque scenery. The waterfalls reach its zenith during monsoon season when the cascade displays plenty of water in it. The 10-meter stretch of this cascade is often crowded with people. Another remarkable fact about this lovely falls is its creamy white water that got its name Dudhsagar.



Panchavati: Outside Sitagufa is a large grove of 5 very old Banyan trees, after which the area is named, Panchavati means 'a garden of five banyan trees'. These trees are said to have been there during the exile of Lord Rama. The entire Aranya Kanda of Ramayana is set in Panchavati.



Tapovan. Tapovan is popular for its prominence in the epic Ramayan. It is believed that Rama, Lakshmana and Sita lived here during their exile. Lakshman had cut Surpanakha's nose at this place which is how the city got its name Nasik (Nashik). It is also believed that Tapovan was the place from where Sita was abducted by Ravan. This sacred place has many famous temples of Ram Purnakuti, Laxman and Kund.



Someshwar Mandir Someshwar is one of the famous and oldest temples in Nashik dedicated to lord Shiva and situated on the banks of river Godavari in Gangapur. Amidst lush greenery the temple is very popular religious & pleasing tourist place. There is a boating facility in Godavari river. The place is refreshing and worth going with family and friends. The beautiful. cascading Dudhsagar waterfall lies very close.



Dhammagiri: It is located in Igatpuri town of Nashik District. Igatpuri is also taluka headquarter. Dhamma Giri, meaning 'Hill of Dhamma', is one of the world's largest meditation centres and the main centre of a rapidly growing global Vipassana organization. It is dedicated to the teaching of Vipassana Meditation as taught by S.N. Goenka in the tradition of Sayagyi U Ba Khin.



Jain Mandir is located at Vilhouli, Nasik. This three-storied shrine presents a different architectural grandeur than that of the other temples. Shree Dharmachakra Prabhav Tirth, which is popularly called as Jain Mandir is constructed with white marble and pink sand.



SHIRDI SAI BABA Shirdi is located about 90 kms from Nashik. Sai Baba preached his principle of love and faith in humanity to all his disciples. Sai baba strongly believed in uniformity of religion and he never distinguished anyone on the basis of caste, creed or religion. Nashik Pune highway is the road facilitating connectivity between Mumbai to Shirdi.



THE BACKWATERS: A very serene and calm place with just tranquility around, the Backwaters behind Gangapur Dam is just perfect for any day and every day! It can be made the most of this place by going in groups. Backwaters is a wonderful place with a natural lake and a gradual slope. It offers Boating Sports for that added fun.



Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary

Locted in Niphad Tehsil of Nashik, it is an important Wetland with 23 lakes and several tiny ponds. The sanctuary is known for the local and migratory avian population and is also referred to as Maharashtra's Bharatpur. The International Ramsar Convention on Wetlands has declared Nandur Madhmeshwar as the first Wetland in Maharashtra.



Saptashrungi Devi Temple: This is one of the Shakti Peeth of Devi which is around 70 kms from Nashik at Vani via Dindori Road. As you approach the temple a large rocky hill greets you. This is Saptashrungi Hill. The goddess is known to have possessed 18 weapons in 18 hands and is positioned ready to fight the demons. The Goddess is also called Mahishasur Mardini. A story in this connection is that Demon Mahishasura was creating problems for Markendeya Rishi. Markendeya had made a Holy Fire to eliminate him. The Goddess emerged with 9 pairs of arms holding different weapons from the holy Fire and eliminated the Demon. Hence Mahishasur Mardini, meaning the one who slayed Mahishasur





Royal/Historical Families

The ancestors of the Surgana deshmukh appear to have been Kolis who lived in the fastnesses round Hatgad. During Muham-madan rule a nominal allegiance was claimed from them, and they were entrusted with the charge of preventing the wild Bhils and Kolis of the Dangs passing above the Sahyadris, of rendering military service when required, and of keeping open the roads that ran through their territory. The fort of Hatgad, eight miles east of Surgana, was once of great importance ; and one of its gateways was placed in permanent charge of the chief. Afterwards the chief, having shown considerable activity and loyalty, was entrusted with the charge of the line of the Sahyadris from Ravla to Shribhuvan. Several villages in Surgana were granted to him in reward for his service and for the support of his irregular troops. The lineagr goes thue Deshmukh MALHAR RAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1818/1819, executed in 1819. Deshmukh BHIKAJI RAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1819/1820 Deshmukh YESHWANT RAO I BHIKAJIRAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1820/1854 Deshmukh RAVI RAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1854/1867 Deshmukh SHANKAR RAO RAVI RAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1867/1898, born 1849.

Deshmukh PRATAP RAO SHANKAR RAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1898/1930, born 8th August 1880, succeeded 17th June 1899. Deshmukh YESHWANT RAO II PRATAPRAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1930 Deshmukh Shri DHAIRYASHILRAO YESHWANTRAO, Deshmukh of Surgana 1936/2003, born 22nd November 1922, Member of the Rajya Sabha 1952/1968 and 1972/1978, married Shrimati Rani Udayani Devi, and had issue, two sons and one daughter. He died on 23rd November 2003. Surgana which was princely state merged with independent India in 1949.



Vinchurkars: The Vinchurkar family rose to importance in the middle of the eighteenth century when Sardar Vitthal Shivdev Vinchurkar was at its head, he distinguished himself at the siege of Ahmadabad in 1755, and accompanied the Maratha army in the fatal expedition which ended in the defeat of Panipat. The Vinchurkars hail from Vinchur village of (now part of Maharashtra). However Nasik district was the home of the well-known Sardar Vinchurkar family. The Vinchurkars held forty five villages in Nasik as well as elsewhere in Maratha Empire of which Yeola was one. The Vinchurkar family also played a crucial role in the third battle of Panipat which took place on 14 January 1761, where the army of Marathas fought Afghan invader. Vitthal Narsingh Vinchurkar was the Sardar of Peshwa and one of the grandees of Maratha Empire who continued to be loyal to Peshwa almost to the bitter end. The Vinchurkars have their land of inams and watans in Khandesh.

First generation •

Vitthal Shivdev – founder of Vinchurkar family

Second generation

- Shivaji Vitthal
- Narsingh Rao
- Malhar Rao
- Bajirao
- Khanderao

Third generation

- Narsing Khanderao – son of Khanderao

Fourth generation

Vitthal Rao – Son of Narsing Khanderao

Fifth generation

- Raghunath Rao
- Krishnarao
- Madhav Rao

A large, empty lecture hall with rows of wooden desks and chairs. The desks are light-colored wood with a green felt top. The chairs are also wooden with light-colored upholstery. The text "Administrative Heads" is overlaid in a large, white, serif font. The hall is curved, and the rows of desks and chairs recede into the distance.

Administrative Heads

Who's Who of Nashik (The Current Incumbents)



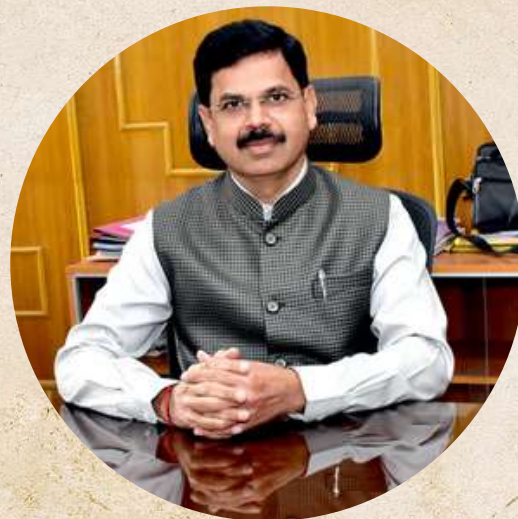
District Collector
Gangatharan D. (I.A.S)



Police Commissioner
Ankush Shinde



Municipal commissioner
Chandrakant Pulkundwar



Divisional Commissioner
Radhekrishna Game



Spl. Inspector General of Police
Mr. B.G. Shekhar



CEO Zilla Parishad
Miss Ashima Mittal

Industries



Government companies

After Pune and Mumbai, Nashik is the third industrial hub of the Maharashtra state, for the highly industrial development in Maharashtra. Nashik city is located about 200 km far from the main industrial city Mumbai and Pune. Nashik has many government companies as well as undertakings. Such as-

- Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Defense Ministry) at Ozar-Mig.(1964)
- Security press of India, Nashik Street (1925)
- Press of currency Note, Nashik Street.(1928)
- Thermal P. Plant at Eklahare (1970)
- Artillery center at Nasik street camp.
- Artillery school, Deolali
- Maharashtra Engineering R. institute (MERI)
- Health university of Maharashtra state, (MUHS) (1998)
- Y.C. Maharashtra O. University, (YCMOU)(1989)
- Police Academy of Maharashtra (MPA)
- IRIEEN at Nasik road
- Cantonment B. of Deolali, Nasik / Combat A.A. center.

Private companies

Large-scale industries present in Nashik district are Atlas Copco, Robert Bosch GmbH, CEAT Limited, Crompton Greaves, Graphite India, Schneider Electric, ThyssenKrupp, Epcos, Everest Industries, Gabriel India, GlaxoSmithKline, Hindustan Coca-cola, Hindustan Unilever Limited, Jindal Polyster, Jyoti Structures, Kirlosker Oil Engines, KSB Pumps, Larsen & Toubro, Mahindra and Mahindra, Mahindra Sona, United Spirits Limited, Perfect Circle Industries, Mahindra UGINE Steel, Samsonite, Shalimar Paints, Siemens, VIP Industries, Indian Oil Corporation, XLO India Limited and Jindal Saw. Apart from manufacturing, Nashik is an emerging investment destination for Information Technology companies. Tata Consultancy Services has invested in Nashik under the Government of India BPO promotion scheme (IBPS). TCS has set up Digital Impact Square, or DISQ, which is a social innovation center.

A vibrant garden scene featuring rows of flowers. In the foreground, there is a dense field of bright yellow daisy-like flowers. Behind them, a row of tall green plants with white and light pink bell-shaped flowers stands out. The background is filled with a vast field of pink flowers, creating a colorful gradient from yellow to pink. The text "Latest Attractions" is overlaid in a large, white, serif font in the center of the image.

Latest Attractions

Zonkers Adventure Park

- Is an ultimate fun adventure park situated in Nashik.
- It offers a plethora of adventure activities and fun sports for both the adults and the kids.
- From the several games and activities available at the park, the most popular ones include artificial rock climbing, go karting, zip lining, rappelling etc.



Flower Park

Experience the beauty and serenity of nature at its finest as you visit Nashik flower park, where the vibrant colours of the flowers and the sweet fragrance of blooms come together to create an opportunity to take a stroll and lose yourself in the picturesque beauty of the Park.



Swaminarayan Mandir

B.A.P.S. Swami Narayan Mandir in Panchavati is a grand stone-carved shikhar-baddh temple on the banks of the river Godavari. It has walkways around the central shrine to allow worshipers to circumambulate the shrine.



Baswant Honey bee Park

is situated at Pimpalgaon (Baswant) near to Nashik city. Baswant Honey Bee Training Center is developed for the purpose of spreading pollination by providing beekeeping training to the farmers, students and for generating additional information and provide recreation for all.



City Centre Mall

City Centre, the idea and the Malls, is now an accepted way of life for people who aspire to live better, and live well. Harshavardhan Neotia, Chairman, Ambuja Neotia imagined the change and made it happen.



Gateway Hotel

The Gateway Hotel at Ambad Nashik is conveniently located within touching distance to prominent tourist attractions in and around Nashik. This hotel in Nashik is also the perfect destination for a blissful getaway from Mumbai. Enjoy the warm hospitality, panoramic settings, grand ambience and prompt service that makes the experience heavenly.



Oldest Food Joints



Sayantara



Kondaji Chiwda



Bhagwantrao



Budha Halwai



Pandey Mithai



Shaukeen bhel





Foodies Bonanza

Samarth Juice



Vijus Dabeli



Sadhana Misal



Krishna Vadapav



Bappas Pav Bhaji



Roadside Wraps



SPECIAL THANKS



Valuable inputs in this project
by Dr. Kailash Kamod, Social
activist and Author of books
like Discovery of Nashik and
Maze Nashik etc



Visited Dr. Narayan
Vinchurkar for getting in-
depth knowledge of the Sardar
Vinchurkar Family of Nashik.

SPECIAL THANKS



Visited Mr. Atish Pawar the
descendant of The Royal Family
of the Surgana Province.



Visited Sarvajanic Vachnalaya and
got insightful information from
Secretary Mr. Dharmaji Bodke