

# A CASE STUDY OF GODAVARI RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, NANDED CITY

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**Abstract** - A river attracts people; hence riverfronts have emerged as lively Urban Cores of cities - their sociocultural, intellectual and economic centers. Nanded is also trying to pull its waterfront back from marginal use and neglect into the mainstream of public activity and investment. The banks of the river are captured by the slum areas the river as well as river banks is littered. It creates a very bad impression about the area. people who can afford, migrate to a well-developed area to avail the luxurious facilities like clean roads, landscape gardens, open space for playground for their children, jogging tracks, spacious parking, security in the society etc. all these facilities are not present in the core of the city at this moment. Land on each sides of the river isn't always being utilized nicely and illegal career is on the rise.

**Key Words:** Waterfront; River Godavari; Nashik; River Pollution, Nanded.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The water has a capability to make cities as a cultural and heritage hub. Every vacationer that came to the metropolis will bypass the river, so through growing the river in a beautiful manner that attracts the greater humans to go to the area and that boom the revenue.

The rise and fall of many towns were related to transportation and buying and selling. Villages located on waterfronts became fishing villages and trading ports. Industrial companies, areas and districts moved their activities to edges of cities and in most case outside cities borders. The river waterfront become an important a part of urban life in the XIX century (via the economic revolution) for the utilitarian functions associated extra to economy, not but the general public realm. Cities were revitalizing city waterfronts for during the last 30 years (Souers & Otto, 2005). Today the function of the river waterfront inside the urbanization of the town is being determined. It is also recounted the function of the riverfront in reflecting the photo of the metropolis. Many troubles face the river area today – the modern-day development is haphazard & the threshold is neglected; there are slums which are liable to flooding & lack basic infrastructure services; inflow of domestic waste as nicely commercial waste into the river and tidal flooding as the metropolis may be very close to the mouth of river.

The water has a potential to make cities as a cultural and background hub. Due to boom in urbanization and

industrialization, many cities/towns face minimum avenue for pastime and open spaces. Rivers make huge contribution to human welfare and appear like infinite sources of food, transportation, exercise, social and economic benefits.

## Waterfront

Waterfront is an area in which urban development and water interact, and described as a completely unique and irreplaceable resources where land, water, air, solar and productive vegetation interface with each other. The land alongside a frame of water, be it an ocean, lake, river or stream. It ought to no longer be virtually taken into consideration as line, however a network of places, function, additions and hinges, between the coast of cities, among the port and concrete activities. Any constructing on the waterfront ought to improve activity within the public spaces around it.

Waterfronts were perceived as land fronting onto water. Further versions of the definition were explored and widely utilized by many researches to encompass metropolis port, harbor front, riverside and river edge. A waterfront has been characterized as an area integrating land with water and having natural attraction to people.

Waterfront development can include any combination of different land uses, and waterfront initiatives may be new initiatives or re-traits of present waterfronts into new places. Some waterfront tasks cognizance on business uses, consisting of business ports, and others attention on more recreational and tourism-oriented uses.

## 2. ABOUT GODAVARI RIVER

Godavari is the second longest river in India after the river Ganges. It is popularly known as "Dakshin Ganga". It originates at Bramhagiri hills in Tryambakeshwar of Nashik District in Maharashtra. 13 KM stretch of the river flows through Nashik City. About 1.25 KM of this stretch is of religious significance. Kumbh Mela is a mass Hindu pilgrimage in which millions of pilgrims gather on banks of Godavari in Nashik city to bathe in a sacred river. It is one of the world's largest religious gatherings which happens every 12 years. Next Kumbh Mela is scheduled in July September 2015. About 1 crore pilgrims are expected to arrive.

The river originates from Trimbak and then flows in the east across the Deccan Plateau traversing through the Trimbakeshwar, Nashik, Kopargaon, Paithan, Nanded, Rajahmundry, Adilabad and Bhadrachalam. Just after

Rajahmundry, the river splits into two streams that widen into a large river delta, which provides an extensive navigable irrigation. In Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh, there is a multipurpose project on the Godavari, which is called the Sriramsagar Project. Godavari empties into the Bay of Bengal near Narasapuram in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.



Fig -1: Godavari river

### ABOUT NANDED CITY

Nanded city is home to a living community and has a history that dates back to over 7 centuries. With a population of 4.3 lakh (2001 census) it is the second largest city in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The city and its immediate region, famed for its socio-cultural uniqueness and endowed with the river Godavari and several places of religious monuments / significance, is most popular for the Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib Gurudwara (Sachkhand Gurudwara), one of the five Takhats of the Sikh religion. It is in Nanded that Shri Guru Gobind Singh, the last living Sikh Guru consecrated the Holy Granth Sahib as the eternal Guru of Sikhism on October 28, 1708, before departing for his heavenly abode (parlok gaman) on October 30, 1708. The event and location where the consecration took place is referred to as the Gur ta Gaddi (Throne of the Guru). The city will host Gur ta Gaddi Tercentenary Celebrations in October 2008, to commemorate the 300th year of the holy events of Sikhism, which are expected to be attended by millions of devotees from all over the country and the world.

### GODAVARI RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

The primary objective of the riverfront development was to connect the city to the river, make it more accessible and usable by the residents.

The master plan divided the 5 kms on north and south bank into five zones each. These zones identified the assets

and constraints for each zone to generate a proposed set of components, which were unique and yet tied in the complete waterfront together. The first component to achieve a unified waterfront was the riverfront road for the complete 5 km stretch, along with parking and public amenities. Parallel to this was provided the promenade at the river edge, a pedestrian connects allowing access to water. Other components included relocation of cremation activity along the north bank, and switch to electric or solar crematoriums, treatment of polluted drain channels flowing into the river, community spaces, sports centres, fair grounds, urban ghats, commercial development, jetty to connect the north and south banks and create opportunities for water sports.

The south bank was planned as a dense natural ecosystem, acting as a central lung for the overall footprint on Nanded city, with the river Godavari at its centre. This countered the existing dense development at North Nanded, achieving a balance between the two banks with two very unique views across the river.

GODAVARI RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT AT NANDED MASTER PLAN

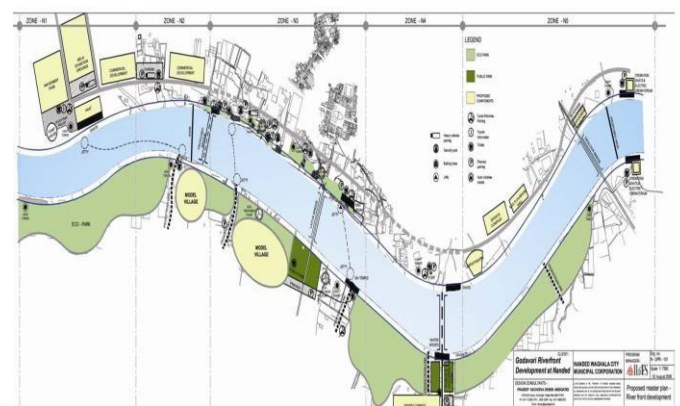


Fig -2: Master plan of Godavari riverfront

The Master Plan focuses on regeneration of the river. The North Bank will be integrated with the existing urban fabric while the less developed South Bank is proposed as an eco-park.

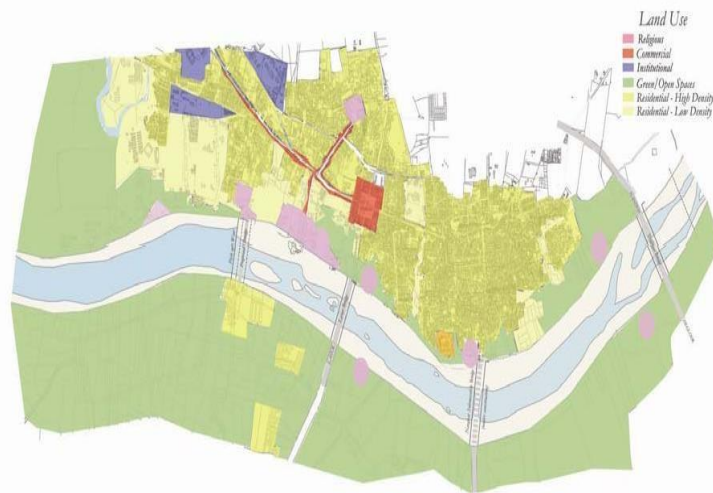
#### Amenities

- 1) Parking areas
- 2) Organized market area
- 3) Jogging track/ Walkway along river
- 4) Gardens, parks
- 5) Amphitheatre
- 6) Ambient lighting and Laser fountains
- 7) Oxidation pond for treating the wastewater
- 8) Making the surrounding clean and hygienic

#### Land use Analysis

A large volume of high-density residential zone with open / sparse green and cultivation land spread along the river front. Religious structures like the Gurudwaras, temples and mosques are built along the water front. Old Mondha is the main commercial connected to the water front

through the Latur Bridge road going across the river to South of Nanded.



### Activity Pattern Analysis

- The Godavari River is a defining element of Nanded's Cityscape.
- The north river bank has important places of worship for all religious communities.
- Nagina Ghat is linked to Sachkhand Gurudwara, one of the Takhts of Sikhism
- Ghats with Temples & Gurudwaras are used for Ritual Bathing.
- Ghats are also used for Cremation.
- Ghats are used for bathing & washing by daily users in the absence of infrastructure.
- Older Part of the City with Fort is on River Bank.

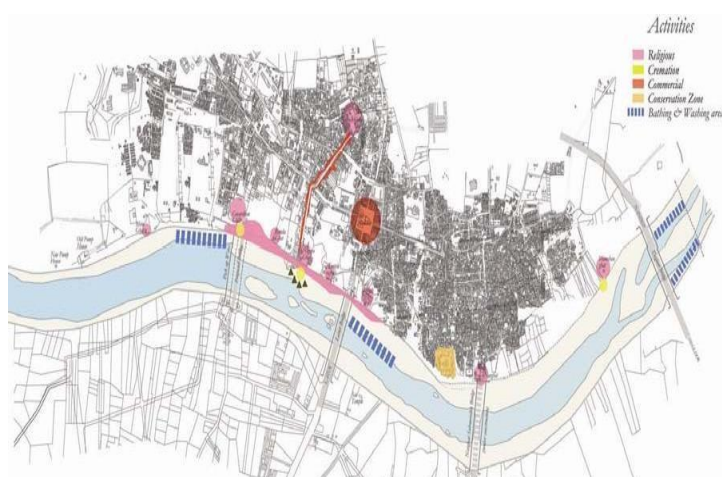


Fig -3: Godavari riverfront

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The abused river can be brought again to making use of the assets of the river itself and convert the abandoned land of riverbed and nuisances on the center of the metropolis into people's attraction, visitor's attraction, advent of infrastructure and recreational facilities and

rework the city greater livable in phrases of environmental improvement and inclusive development.

Key components of the project include:

- Ghats, walking paths and promenades
- Buildings for social infrastructure
- Revival of natural drainage systems
- Revenue generation systems
- Parks, gardens, street planting and eco systems
- Lighting
- Street furniture, art, sculptures
- Reorganizing cremation activity
- Solid waste management

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