INTRODUCTION

India is the second largest nation in the world with a population of 1.31 billion, but it does not have enough resources or adequate systems. Now a day India is facing a large problem of its increasing urban population and slums area in the cities and available resources. Rising population, technical advancement economical, industrial revolution and changing lifestyles had lead to various types of environmental problem. India plans to develop hundred “smart” cities, creating modern satellite towns around existing cities. The aim to create urban spaces where green, high tech initiatives bring more efficient management of resources, including water, energy and better services to citizens.

The Nashik municipal corporation area is lying between 19°15’ & 20°05’ Northern Latitude & 73°55’ & 73°55’ East Longitude, is bounded on the north by Northern boundary of Villages Gangapur, Anandwalli, Mahmalabad, Mhasrul & Adgoan, in the east by eastern boundary of Villages Adgaon, Manur, Eklahara & Kotamgaon, on South by the northern boundary of river Darna & Deolali Cantonment, on the West by the western boundary of villages Chanchula, Pimpalgoan-Bahula & Gangapur. The functional components of the area the Nashik city (the nucleus), Satpur, Ambad Industrial area & Anandwalli, Gangaapur, Chunchala, Makhmalabad, Mhasrul predominantly residential area, all geared together from one unit. The second component is Nashik Road area supported by the industrial activities around the Nashik Road railway station and the predominantly residential areas of the Deolali, Dasak, Chehdi etc. Though these two are separate units they themselves have a strong inter relationship. The civic infrastructure however needs to be suitably coordinated to ensure compact & orderly development of entire area in future.

On the eastern slopes of the north-south Sahyadri ranges ranges. The town Nashik lies on both sides of the river Godavari. Panchavati laying both across on the left bank with Tapovan on the side of it and Nashik on the right bank. Nashik Road, situated about 10km. South-west of Nashik is the busy railway station of Central Railway. It is fast developing area and has tremendous developing potential in view of its advantageous situation which has made it an ideal place for location of new industrial and commercial establishments.
Settlement pattern of this new area development was based on the British planning principles. Road connecting Nashik to Mumbai became the new focal point of city with its new imposing stone structures constructed in neo gothic style, set back from roads and providing tree lined avenues in the administrative area. The British residential quarters were large bungalows set in landscaped gardens, located away from office areas. Buildings for District Court, Collector Officers, Police headquarters and large building housing war offices and town hall were part of administrative complex. Indian professionals like lawyers, doctors, administrators and neo rich, planned their residential area this administrative complex. Smart residences in art deco style, which were popular in Europe appeared in the city. British rule introduced formal education and many schools are constructed. Closely packed buildings, narrow streets and multiple dwelling dominated the traditional settlement. Bungalows with gardens, set back from the streets became popular in the new residential developments. Residents of new settlement were influenced by british education They were conscious of modern city development .This new class of people was active and influential in political & social movements of the period. They had close contacts with cities like Mumbai, Pune & the outside world. This area later became the center of political movement & independence struggle. Direction of growth of city in this direction continued even after independence.

Nashik, the headquarter of the Nashik administrative division (comprising of Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon & Ahmednagar districts) is situated about 200kms. From Mumbai. The national highway no. 03, i.e. Mumbai-Agra road passes through the developed part of the city, while National highway No.50 i.e. Pune-Nashik road enters the city from Nashik Road side & meet the Agra road near Deolalinaka (Dwarka point).

The Nashik Municipal Corporation covers an area about 259.13 sq.kms. and includes within it the area of three erstwhile Municipal council viz. Nashik (about 58 sq.kms) Nashik Road-deolali (about 21 sq.km) & Satpur (about 12 sq.kms). The surrounding 23 villages includes within the limits have an aggregate area of about 160 sq.Kms. Satpur (about 12 sq.kms) The surrounding 23 villages includes within the limits have an aggregate area of about 160 sq.Kms.
Nashik is an important Municipal Corporation city of Maharashtra. Godavari river plays important role for development of Nashik city. In Western Maharashtra, Pune Nashik are most developed cities of past two decades. Nashik is known as traditional pilgrim centre. In past two decades it have completely transformed this traditional pilgrimage centre into a vibrate modern city poised to become a metropolis with global link. In Nashik city having near about 20 tourist place most of places having pilgrimage important because lord Rama & Sita stay of live here. The other hands Nashik city made various caves as like Chamar caves, Pandavleni caves introduced jain and Buddhist Culture. Old Nashik city totally stayed near Godavari riverbank, but recently Nashik city developed outer side of old Nashik city like Cidco, Ambad, Mhasrul, NashikRoad, Deolali, Pathardi etc small areas in Nashik city recently. Now Nashik city is not only pilgrim centre but it is known as industrial town, educational Centre & is important city of golden triangle Mumbai-Pune-Nashik. Nashik Municipal Corporation submitted the proposal to government of India for including the name in Smart cities.

In Nashik city most of people get attracted due to suitable climate for settlement & Industrialization. The people staying near industries or where job opportunities are maximum People lives in very small areas. With raised industrialization. New educational facilities, well connectivity with Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, and Gujarat State. During past few years many Hutments/ colonies have come up in the corporation area and from the last two decades Hutments/ colonies of urban development are leading to slums information. Caused industrialization and urbanization. It estimated that 17 percents of the area has been occupied by slums and 14.8 percent of total population of corporation. In the Nashik city there are 175 slums area with its populations is 221680. It is 168 of city.

The problem of accommodation of urban population has been challenging since last forty years of time span. The city has become more crowded as M.I.D.C. caused Industrialization and according to urbanization.
Day by day there are many problems of slums in city. The main approach of special research is find out the problem, prospects and solution of increasing slums in Nashik city. The problems of accommodation of urban population has been challenging since last forty Years of time span. The city has become more crowded in M.I.D.C. area and surrounding area.

Since the ancient population study has been carried for different reason not only for Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Economics, Social Science but also Biological and Medical Science.