Understanding the Impact of Encroachment on Developing Historical Cities: The Case of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad)

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Article Information	ABSTRACT

Each city in India has a distinct historical character and a rich cultural legacy. Historic cities are instances of thematic construction processes; they were created through long-term, progressive growth that accepted and managed change and development.

One of Maharashtra's emerging cities is Aurangabad. It has a rich history in addition to serving as the Marathwada region's industrial township and centre for education. Aurangabad was a dream destination of the emperor Aurangzeb. The city is home to numerous historic buildings, including the 52 gates, Bibi ka Maqbara, Panchakki, and the fortified wall. It has been observed that this city is experiencing extreme growth pressure and haphazard, uncontrolled expansion as a result of urbanisation, which is pushing the historic city closer to encroachment. The study's goal is to understand the impact of encroachment on the development of a historic city.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is a land where Temples, Monuments and historical places remind us about its rich traditions and cultural diversity. Most of the cities are identified by their heritage resources. These heritage resources be it a building or site, may be defined and based on specific concepts. it can therefore be conceived as a whole , formed of an assembly of component parts, the potential unity of each part being described and defined with reference to a unified whole. Older buildings form cultural and anthropological resources of aesthetic, artistic, architectural and historic merit that gives a distinctive value to their environment. Heritage monuments are associated with an image which is the product of immediate sensation and past memories. This vision cannot be understood in isolation; it must be understood in the context of its surroundings, the circumstances that led up to it, and memories of earlier encounters.The historical landscape, with associated human activities and constructions, impart a cultural and traditional identity to that particular locality. It is character of the area

rather than mere individual buildings that is sought to be preserved or enhanced by conservation. These heritage precincts are important places bearing witness to the various times of the history of the city. Comprehensive integrated heritage conservation has been undertaken in many heritage cities globally to conserve the heritage monuments and their precincts. But our age is one of progress, and one effect of this is that many cities' urban patterns are altering. This has the sad effect of causing the loss of some historic sites. or are in dilapidated condition In India, efforts are being taken for the conservation and preservation of the historic monuments, however their precincts have been left neglected. They are in the state of neglect, dilapidation, encroached and addition which are caused by unstructured developments. Historic structures not only preserve or conserve but also should be integrated with its precinct.

Otherwise incongruous image formed in the mind of the people (localities or tourists) as the approach the monument. The term "heritage travel" refers to

engaging in activities that faithfully represent historical and contemporary events and people.

1.1. ABOUT AURANGABAD

Aurangabad occupies a central location in Maharashtra, a state along western coast of India. The city is rich in archaeological and historical landmarks. The city has two state highways and other important roads running through it. It is a primate city in Marathwada region. As time went on, the city's significance grew due to establishment of Marathwada University and rapid industrialization. The growth of the city resulted in appreciable demand for housing stock. CIDCO was established as special planning authority. City has number of growth centres around it.

Aurangabad, like many other Indian cities, is rapidly becoming more urbanised. The walled city is under a great deal of stress as a result of this exceptional growth. Aurangabad has sustained numerous wounds to both the city's historic district and overall over time. If the incursion is permitted to continue, this fast growth rate will probably cause more harm to the city. A blow to the city's historic integrity was dealt by the destruction of its fortified wall. Before the city is sacrificed on the altar of its rapid growth and out-of-congruent projects become the norm, it is crucial that we as professionals think through how we may develop a strategy to intervene in the urban fabric of Aurangabad in order to establish a feeling of continuity in the built environment. Instead of considering the fortifications of the walled city (fortified wall, gates, etc.) as a monument, the objective is to accept the dynamics of change within the city's existence.In actuality, as the city has been described, unlike Bombay and Calcutta, Aurangabad was not a creation of the British, but rather a metropolis that effectively adapted to the industrial period while keeping loyal to itself, preserving economic and traditional social organisation patterns. In Aurangabad, it is easy to observe how the past and present are interconnected. Any additional urban intervention must maintain the urban fabric's continuity as a quality.

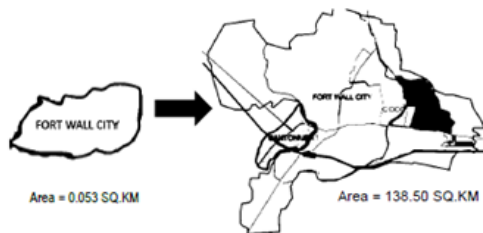## 2. UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENT

Fig.1 :- Growth of from old core the city

The area with heritage value is Begumpura and old city. The old city of Aurangabad is in the centre of the Aurangabad . The old city was walled off with gates in between, but in its current state, the fortification wall and gates are in dilapidated condition. The old city has

jama Masjid, town hall, and many other old structures, many of them are in dilapidated condition. The heritage zone lies in north-west side of the city. Soneri Mahal and Bibi ka Maqbara are located in begumpura. Though these areas are having heritage value the settlements in these areas are haphazard, and development has no control.

In the present day context,the city is developed ouside the fortified wall as a shown in pic.1 ,but then also the walled city plays a central role in the daily functioning of Aurangabad. It continues to be a humming commercial hub and symbolises the "living culture" of the city, a durable continuance and evolution of a much older way of life. The activities of the walled city encompass all facets of urban life, including residential, retail, educational, and religious activities, as the city has many diverse physical characteristics. Due to fast growth and urbanization the fortified city specially devlopment around gates and wall faces a threat of loss of identity. Presently Fortification wall is around Old city area like Begampura, navkhanda palace, Kile Ark , Bijipura but because of encroachments by both private and government very small portion is left also it is in very bad condition. Same condition is for all presently remaining Gates like Mohammad Darwaza at Panchakki which acts entrance to city, its suffering from heavy traffic and the encroachments. Also all the historical Nahars
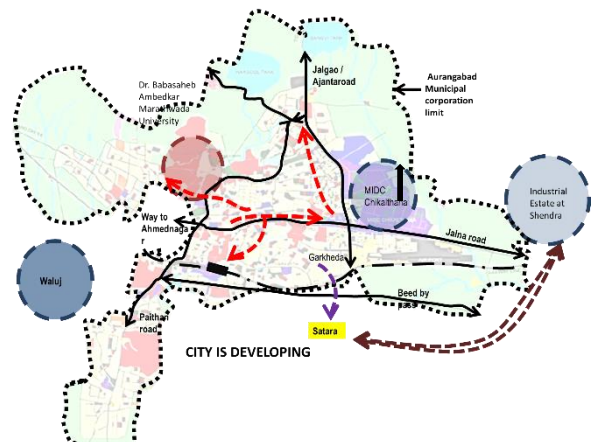

Fig. 2:- City Development

We can understand from Fig. 2 The city is growing in three main directions: southwest, beyond Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, and south of the railway station, along the Jalana Road heading east, north along Jalagaon Road, and northwest.

The city is currently expanding south of Beed Bypass Road, beyond Garkheda and towards Satara. This region is outside the boundaries of the Aurangabad Municipal corporation. The city is anticipated to grow in that direction also as a result of the construction of the new Five Star Industrial Estate in Shendra.Tremendous growth in residential, public, public and semi-public, and transportation land use was observed; this may be because the city is

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developing as a regional centre for education, industry, and tourism.

3. METHDOLOGY

The approach has been used in three significant steps to understand the encroachment

Firstly, the historical research is done to understand and define the importance of heritage structures within the framework of the thesis.

The second step is to conduct a site study and site analysis to establish the research's parameters, which results in the identification of the site's potentials, constraints, and problems.The analysis is done from whole to apart. The area level study gives issuesconcerning the existing land use, movement,activity structure and visual entity.

The street and building where the detail level study is conducted building level. This has been studied through the understanding of the built character, its relation to the street's personality, its architecture, and its association with people.

4. OBSERVATIONS & DISCUSSION

Our study of Aurangabad led us to learn about a variety of heritages, which can be classified as follows
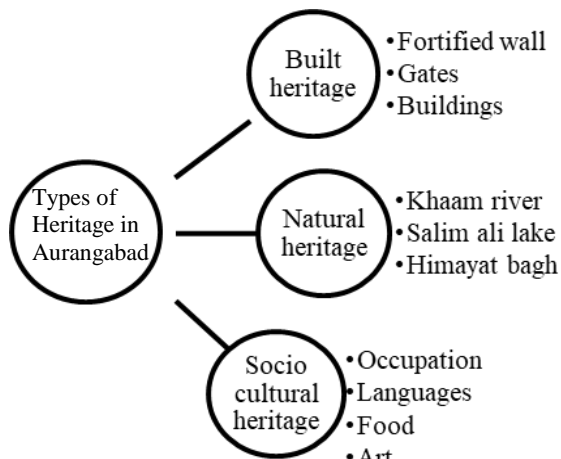

Figure 3:- Types of Heritage in Aurangabad

in Fig. 3.

If we consider the one of the case of Fortified wall we can see following condition :-

Very few residents and even outsiders call the place the "walled city", even as the wall is no longer recognisable .
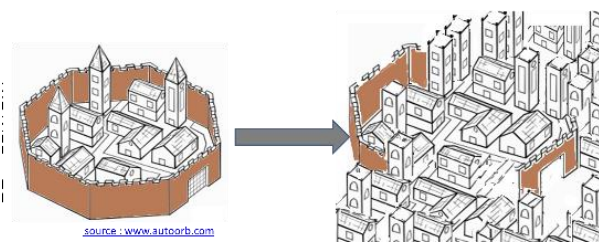
At present wall is deteriorated as seen in Fig.4.

Fig. 4 :- Wall disappearing from 'walled city'

Many parts of the wall have crumbled, and in other areas, individuals have built illegal businesses next to it so that it is hardly noticeable from the outside., Now seeing present condition we can say Wall disappearing from 'walled city' as seen in Following figures (Fig.4 to Fig.6)

Fig 5:- Condition of Fortified wall

Fig 6:- Condition of Fortified wall

Fig 7:- Development around and on Fortified wall

Fig.8:- Vegeation around and on Fortified wall

As the wall is the only element which physically demarcates the form physical evidence of the city wall is still found at few places were the pressure of growth was less. Another factor that is spoiling the form of city is the type of development allowed both within and outside the walled city Fig. 4 ,

When the walled city was planned the structure of the city was also conceived to go with the overall form.

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There was certain access and cross access, highlighting important areas and institutions within the city. one finds that the original hierarchy of the street pattern no more exists today or it is changed. There are two factors responsible for this –Demolition of the city Gates and Location of Railway station, Bus Depot, Airport.

Demographic growth (migration from rural areas towards urban centers.)

Increasing use of private motor transport with penetration of area never meant to be used by motor vehicles and consequential parking problems Individuals benefit from publically funded development that results in high-rise buildings that exacerbate traffic and parking issues, alter the historic district's microclimate, and emit distracting vibrations and environmental pollution.But also the important factor" Sense of belonging" at some level is affecting.

What the local populace thinks about historical sites and monuments is that they are unique or extraordinary.

For those who are not native to the area, you can: - Make them proud of where they live - Give them a sense of attachment.

- Experience less sense of place

Are less likely to have visited historical sites on a school trip with their school and are less likely to be proud.Alternately, it might be the other way around..- Lack of accessibility and legibility Fig. 9.
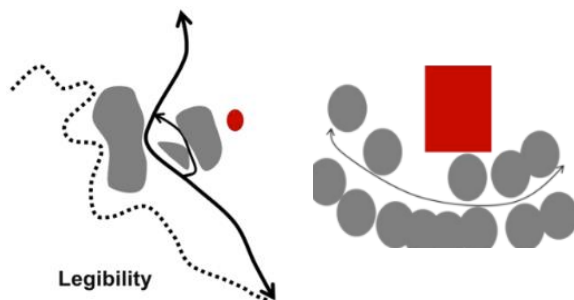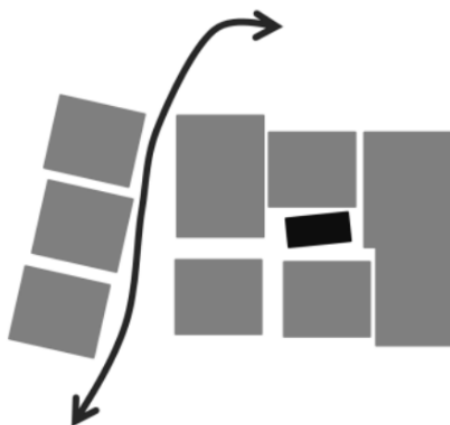

Fig 9 :- Legibility and Isolated or standalone

Fig. 10:- Hidden Fortified wall

Surroundings are encroached adversely affecting the beauty, mobility and major access Fig.10 & 11

Poor signage and tourist

Fig. 11:- Encroachment, Forgotten or Ignored or Lost Aesthetics

conveniences. Civic amenities like public toilets and drinking water facilities are inadequate to meet the increasing needs of tourist

This study demonstrates that, despite encroachment's relatively recent evolution in Aurangabad, there is no single accepted definition of it. The results of this study also identified several additional factors in addition to those that are known to explain different types of encroachments based on the literature review. The intra vs. international development factor draws attention to the impact of global dynamics on local processes of land use change. It demonstrated how the larger project, which received full support from the Indian government, had an impact on the land use shift known as encroachment in the study area. Additionally, the unique historical institutional background of Aurangabad played a role in the speculation regarding the land grant as the root of land use changes.

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