

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY OF PARANDA TOWN IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Dr. Shaista Yakub Shaikh

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography

Chistiya Arts, Science & Commerce Collage, Khuldabad

Tq- Khuldabad, Dist-Aurangabad-431101 (Maharashtra)

Email: shaikhshaista906@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

To Study the morphological analysis of Paranda Town is the main objective of this paper. They also contain a tabular and pictorial analysis of the town in Osmanabad district. In order to prepare a plan for the future development of each city, it is necessary to know the current land use scheme, social background, and infrastructure. This kind of survey can draw attention to the current state and also decide on the future course of action. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources.

Keyword: Morphology, Existing and Proposed Land use.

INTRODUCTION:

To develop a plan for each city for its future growth, it is necessary to know the existing land use scheme, functional layout, and state of existing civic amenities, social and infrastructural amenities, as well as the mutual relationships between the above-mentioned components in spatial planning. This kind of study is able to draw attention to the current state and also decide future plans on the future course of action.

OBJECTIVES:

To study the morphological analysis of Paranda Town.

METHODOLOGY:

Data collected from primary and secondary sources. Use Socio-Economic Abstract and District Census Manual in Osmanabad District (1961-2023). Spatial characteristics of city morphology based on available data. Select a random sample of eight city-level locations.

STUDY AREA:

Osmanabad district is located in the state of Maharashtra. This district is spread over eight tehsils with a total geographical extent of 7512.04 sq km. The district lying between 17°35'N to 18°40'N and 75°16'E and 76°40'E. Osmanabad district is 24th in Maharashtra in terms of total geographical area. It is bounded on the southwest by Solapur district, on the northwest by Ahemadnager district, and on the north

by Beed. Latur to the east and northeast and Bidar and Gulbarga districts of Karnataka state to the south.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USE:

The total area within Paranda city limits is 452.72 hectares. Of this, 21.78 percent of the built-up area is in existing land use and 54.45 percent in proposed land use. The distribution of existing land use shows that 13.65 percent of the area is used for housing, 3.00 percent of the area is used for public and semi-public amenities, 0.39 percent of the area is used commercially, 0.16 percent of the area is open space and 3.64 percent of the area is used for transport and communication from the entire territory of the municipality.

Existing and Proposed Land use of Paranda Town

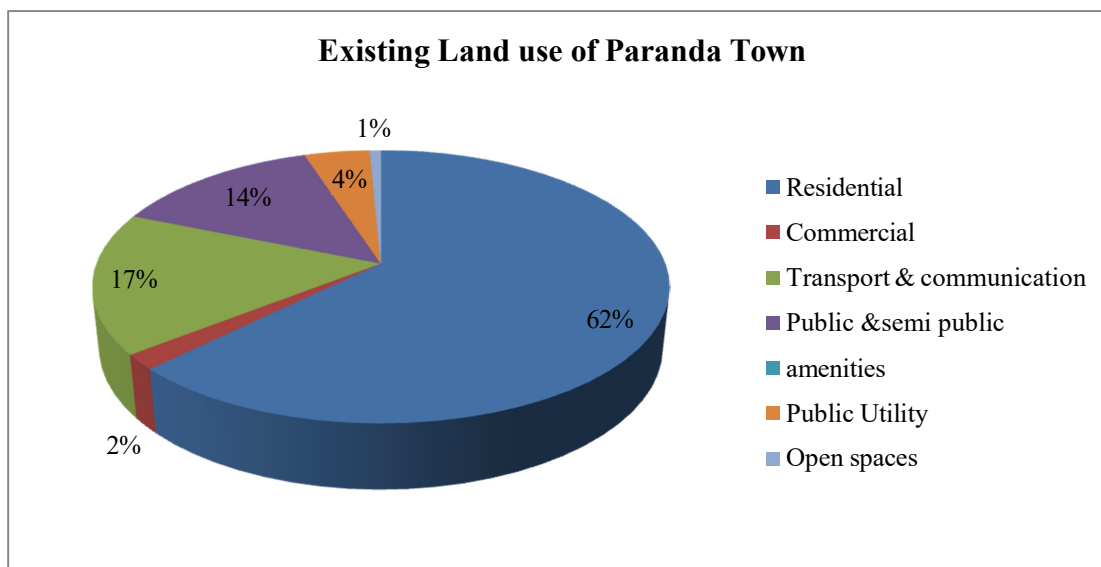
Sr.No.	Land use	Existing Land use		Proposed Land use	
		Area in Hectares	Percentage to total Municipal Area	Area in Hectares	Percentage to total Municipal Area
1	Residential	61.8	13.65	119.56	26.41
2	Commercial	1.76	0.39	8.96	1.98
3	Transport & communication	16.46	3.64	51.39	11.35
4	Public & semi public amenities	13.66	3	38.46	8.5
5	Public Utility	4.28	0.94	9.06	2
6	Open spaces	0.72	0.16	19.04	4.21
Total Developed Area		98.68	21.78	246.47	54.45
7	Area under water spread	2.76	0.64	1.95	0.43
8	Area under agricultural & open use.	322.83	71.31	204.3	45.12
9	Vacant and barren lands	28.45	6.27	-----	-----
10	Total undeveloped area	354.04	78.22	206.25	45.55
Total Municipal Area		452.72	100	452.72	100

MORPHOLOGICAL ZONES OF PARANDA TOWN:

Residential Zones:

In the current land use, the residential area is 61.80 ha, i.e. 13.65 percent of the total area of the municipality. With regard to the future growth of the city, 119.56 hectares of residential area is set aside

in the proposed land use, which is 26.41 percent of the total area of the municipality. As mentioned earlier, the township would absorb 24,000 inhabitants by 2024, so a residential zone with a density of 201 persons per hectare was proposed. There are five existing slums in Paranda town i.e. 1) Samta Nagar, 2) Bhawani Nagar, 3) Kurudwadi Road, 4) Bothara Road and 5) Mukshi Road.



COMMERCIAL ZONES:

In the current land use, the area with commercial use is 1.76 hectares, i.e. 0.39 percent of the total area of the municipality. With regard to the future growth of the city, 8.96 ha of area is set aside for commercial use in the proposed spatial plan, which is 1.98 percent of the total area of the municipality. Mandaichowk is the main (C.B.D.) area of commercial activity. In Paranda, there is an A.P.M.C. the vegetable market and the abattoir in the mutton market. Now various vegetable market malls and weekly bazaar malls are proposed at various important places in the city like Shivaji Chowk, Tipusultan Chowk, Rajapuri Galli, etc.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:

In the current land use, the area used for transport and communication is 16.46 ha, i.e. 3.64 percent of the total area of the municipality. With regard to the future growth of the city, 51.39 ha of land is set aside in the proposed land use for transport and communications, which is 11.35 percent of the total area of the municipality. The transport and communication system in the city as a whole is not satisfactory from the point of view of passengers and tourists. An efficient transport system in the city is essential. There is one bus stand and bus depot in the city which is established by MSRTC. There are buses plying the city from Kurudwadi and Surat. Old Gotham is mostly an overcrowded settlement, from

which the city completely grows. The main population of Paranda City is mainly concentrated in the old Gaothan area and along all but one of the Gaothan roads.

PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC AMENITIES ZONES:

In the existing territory for public and semi-public amenities, 13.66 ha, i.e. 3.00 percent of the total area of the municipality, are used. With regard to the future growth of the city, 38.46 ha of public and semi-public amenities are set aside in the proposed spatial plan, which is 8.50 percent of the total area of the municipality. There are 11 primary schools, 7 middle schools and 6 higher secondary schools and one arts, science and Business College in the city. There is one rural hospital in the city which is run by Zilla Parishad Osmanabad. There are 30 beds available in the health center, and there are also a number of private clinics in the city.

PUBLIC UTILITY ZONES:

In the current use of the territory, the area for public amenities is 4.28 ha, i.e. 0.94 percent of the total area of the municipality. With regard to the future growth of the city, in the proposed land use, an area of 9.06 ha is set aside for public use, which is 2.00 percent of the total area of the municipality. The town of Paranda has a water pipe. The first water supply source scheme is a lift well-constructed on the Khasapuri reservoir and the water from the Seena river is pumped from the ground reservoir to the upper reservoir which is constructed from the high level. The capacity of the tank is 9.40 million liters. The water from the tank is supplied by different distribution lines to different areas. Water is now supplied at the rate of 40 liters per capita per day. Electricity is supplied to the city by MSEB. The main scheme developed in Paranda town is a substation within the town. This station has main feed from all thermal power plants. The power supply is generally sufficient. The village council installed electric poles for public lighting. The municipal council takes care of public lighting.

CONCLUSION:

In the current land use, the area with commercial use is 1.76 hectares, i.e. 0.39 percent of the total area of the municipality. Taking into account the future growth of the city, in the proposed land use, 8.96 ha of land is earmarked for commercial use, which is 1.98 percent of the total area of the municipality. With the current use of the territory, the transport and communication use is 16.46 ha, i.e. 3.64 percent of the total area of the municipality. With regard to the future growth of the city, 51.39 ha of land is set aside in the proposed land use for transport and communications, which is 11.35 percent of the total area of the municipality. With the current use of the territory, the area of public benefit is 4.28 ha, i.e. 0.94 percent of the total area of the municipality. Taking into account the future growth of the city, in the proposed land use, 9.06 ha of area is set aside for public use, which is 2.00 percent of the total area of the municipality. In the current land use, the area of public and semi-public use is 13.66 hectares, i.e. 3.00 percent of the

total area of the municipality. With regard to the future growth of the city, 38.46 hectares of land is set aside for public and semi-public use in the proposed land use, which is 8.50 percent of the total area of the municipality.

REFERENCES:

1. Alice coleman, (1969): "A Geographical model for Land use Analysis," Geography, No.242, Vol.54, part 1, PP. 43-55.
2. Brush J.E. (1968): „ Spatial pattern of population in Indian cities." Geographical Review, vol. 58, pp.362-391.
3. Dutta K.L. (1968): Morphology of Indian cities, Ph.D , Theses Banaras Hindu university Varanasi.
4. Taneja, K. (1971): "Morphology of Indian, Cities", National Geographical Society of India, Varanashi, P. 52
5. District Census handbook of Osmanabad District - 1961 to 2023.
6. Socio – Economic Abstract of Osmanabad District – 1991 to 2023.
7. Census of India (1971-2011) : „Maharashtra" Series II, part II. A. General Population Tables.