

Morphology And Functional Zones of Osmanabad Town : A Geographical Study**S.B. Ashture**Head Dept. of Geography,
Shri Kumarswami Mahavidyalaya, Ausa Dist. Latur**Abstract:**

Urban geography, as a distinct study, is a recently developed branch of human geography, dealing with the study of compact non-agricultural settlements, mainly towns and cities. Morphology evolved through various ecological processes". The urban activities are expressed in physical forms. Morphological study of towns essentially consists of the study of the pattern, internal functional arrangement and external form of the towns.

Key words: Urban Morphology, functions, Landuse, Patterns etc.

Introduction:

Urban geography, as a distinct study, is a recently developed branch of human geography, dealing with the study of compact non-agricultural settlements, mainly towns and cities. It concerns with the spatial dimensions and relationship with each other within and outside its surrounding areas or zone of influence. "Urban geography studies are made regarding structure, process and stages of urban settlements as the home of man which determine its physical structure, social and economic characteristics along with traditional process of urban development"(R.E. Dickinson).

Urban settlement is a part of the settlement fabric. It is treated as "an organic whole with a distinction in build and structure etc. Morphology evolved through various ecological processes". The urban activities are expressed in physical forms. Thus, the study of form or morphology of urban settlement is very important. Urban centres being the focus of human population perform certain essential functions. These functions are naturally influenced by the site, situation and environmental conditions of urban centres in which they are located. The functional interpretation of towns has become significant aspect of urban study as it provides a good basis for the regional planning.

Morphological study of towns essentially consists of the study of the pattern, internal functional arrangement and external form of the towns. The Morphological set up of the various

functions differs from place to place and time to time.

Objectives: This paper deals with following specific objective:-

1. To findout Morphology and functional zones of osmanabad city of Marathwada.
2. To observe present and proposed landuse for the city.

Database and Methodology:

The present research paper deals with secondary data collected from town planning department of osmanabad. Current position of landuse of the city is not available due to lack of data. Data is processed, converted into percentage and given cartographic dimensions.

Study Area:

Osmanabad is district headquarter and Class II town of the study area. The latitudinal extension of the town is 17° 35' to 18° 40' north and longitudinal extension is 75° 16' to 76° 40' east. The municipal area of the town is 1206.00 hectares and population according to 2001 census is 80,625 persons.

Existing and Proposed Landuse :

The total area within the Osmanabad Municipal limit is 1206.00 hectares. Out of which 55.65 percent is developed area in existing landuse and in proposed landuse it is 88.13 percent. The breakup of existing land use shows that 33.18 percent area is under residential use, 1.49 percent area is under industrial use, 9.90 percent area is under public and semi public amenities use, 1.72 percent area is under commercial use, 1.39 percent area is under open spaces, 7.07 percent area is under

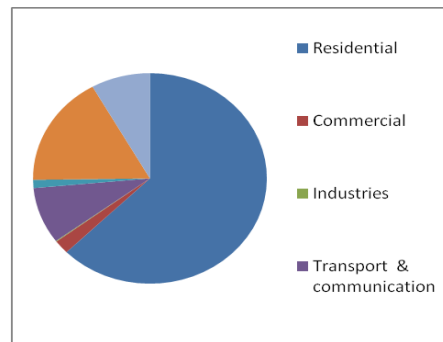
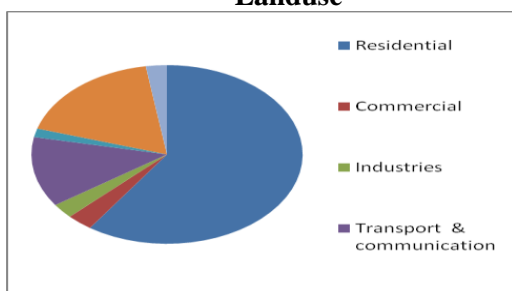
transport and communication use and 0.87 percent area is under public utility use of the total municipal area.

Table No. 1.1 Osmanabad Town : Existing and Proposed Landuse

S r. N o.	Land Use.	Existing Landuse		Proposed Landuse	
		Area in Hectares.	Percent age to total Muni cipal area.	Area in Hectares	Percent age to total Muni cipal area.
1	Residential	400.17	33.18	666.00	55.22
2	Commercial	20.84	1.73	22.34	1.85
3	Industries	18.00	1.49	1.28	0.11
4	Transport & communication	85.33	7.08	91.96	7.62
5	Public Utility	10.55	0.87	13.38	1.11
6	Public & semi public amenities	119.49	9.91	181.18	15.00
7	Open spaces	16.81	1.39	86.77	7.22
Total Developed Area.		671.19	55.65	1062.91	88.13
8	Area under water spread	14.96	1.24	15.89	1.32
9	Area under agricultural & open use.	470.64	39.02	127.20	10.5
10	Vacant and barren land	49.21	4.08	-----	-----
	Total undeveloped area	534.81	44.52	143.09	11.82
Total Municipal Area		1206.00	100.00	1206.00	100.00

Source: District Town Planning office, Osmanabad District.

1.1 Osmanabad Town : Existing & Proposed Landuse



Functional Zones of Osmanabad Town :

❖ Residential Area :

The residential area is existing in all sectors. In the existing landuse, area under residential use in the town is 400.17 hectares i.e. 33.18 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 666.00 hectares area is allocated to residential use which is 55.22 percent to total municipal area.

The slums are in the form of hutments, where there is no proper light, ventilation and other sanitary condition etc. It is generally observed that the land owner converts the plots irregular shape and of substandard area and sale them out to the needy person without having proper planning for their land. This has resulted in unplanned development having no public amenities, no proper roads and sanitation for healthy development of the town. To checkup and improvements of such development a timely control is very necessary. Municipal council, Osmanabad has provided a list and map of notified slums. There are 18 notified slums declared in Osmanabad district, which includes an area in km. about 13.8 kilometers and shows 11474 of the population of Osmanabad city is living.

Commercial Area :

In the existing landuse, area under commercial use is 20.84 hectares i.e. 1.73 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 22.34 hectares area is allocated to commercial use which is 1.85 percent to total municipal area. Kala Maruti is the core area of commercial activity. Market yard is also a big commercial center for agriculture produce commodities. Other than this, shopping centers are developed on the rim of Bus stop, near Govt. Hospital, Shivaji chowk, & along Latur, Tuljapur, Beed and Barshi roads.

Osmanabad city has the famous Bus Stop' as the central place of the city. The main centre of the Bus Stop is a huge two-storied structure. In the middle of the circular structure is the temple of Goddess Maruti. There are 04 roads connecting to this Bus Stop and along these roads are separate markets selling all kinds of traditional local wares such as gold ornaments to footwear and food items from chilli to jaggery. Thus, the 'Bus Stop' has become C.B.D. (Central Business District) area of the town.

Industrial Area :

In the existing landuse, area under industrial use is 18.00 hectares i.e. 1.49 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 1.28 hectares area is allocated to industrial use which is 0.11 percent to total municipal area. A total industrial area about 18.00 hectares is provided in the revised draft development plan of Osmanabad. At present industrial area is MIDC area. There are dal mills, oil mills, hosiery units, building material units, etc. in MIDC area. There are some saw mills existing in the eastern part of the town on Latur road.

Transport and Communication Area :

In the existing landuse, area under transport & communication use is 85.33 hectares i.e. 7.07 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 91.96 hectares area is allocated to Transport & Communication use which is 7.62 percent to total municipal area. The city is connected with trade routes to important commercial centres such as Solapur, Kolhapur, Pune, Beed, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad and Kurudwadi by way of National highways namely the Dhule-Solapur (NH-211) and Mumbai-Hydrabad highways respectively.

The commercial activities of the city are mostly concentrated at the Kala Maruti, the Shivaji Chowk, and the Ambedkar chowk. The Bus stop is the major shopping and trading centre and is located in the heart of the city and also is considered the central part of the city. Heavy congestion of vehicular traffic is generally observed near the ST stand, old Railway station, Samta chowk, Gandhi Nagar, Central Bulding and Barshi naka.

The new broad gauge railway line from Kurudwadi-Osmanabad junction is being converted

to Mumbai- Pune- Osmanabad a broad gauge line, this line further connects Osmanabad road station.

Public Utility Area :

In the existing landuse, area under public utility use is 10.55 hectares i.e. 0.87 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 13.38 hectares area is allocated to public utility use which is 1.11 percent to total municipal area.

Existing burial grounds are situated in old gaothan area. Cremation ground is situated near the Khaja Shamshoddin gazi temple and Chambar leni and Raje Bag near Ambedkar Chowk. The existing cremation grounds are small in area therefore extension to these have been proposed in the revised development plan. There are only one municipal gardens, the Raje Bag. Newly developed Hatla Devi temple is near about 5 km. of Osmanabad District.

Public and Semipublic Area :

In the existing landuse, area under public & semi public use is 119.49 hectares i.e. 9.90 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 181.18 hectares area is allocated to public & semi public use which is 15.00 percent to total municipal area. Osmanabad is a leading educational center in Marathwada region. Osmanabad city has development "Osmanabad pattern" in educational fields. 24 primary schools & 05 high schools, three Arts, commerce and science degree colleges, engineering college, medical college, Boys & Girls Govt. polytechnic, Boys & Girls I.T.I., B.Ed. college, Law college are existing in the city and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University sub centre of Osmanad District.

There is a Govt. civil hospital, Ayurvedic hospital and Veterinary hospital, existing in the city. In addition to this there are 39 private hospitals/maternity homes and numbers of dispensaries are working within the city. There are 3 cinema theaters, one town hall of municipal council, recreational halls like Shubh Mangal Karyalay, Akshata Mangal Karyalaya, Pushpak Mangal Karyalaya, Yeshraj Mangal Karyalaya and Hatlai Mangal Karyalaya etc. are existing within the city. It is observed that most of the primary schools and High schools are located in rental premises, having no sufficient playground. Hence the existing primary

schools and High schools are not sufficient to meet the demands of the educational facilities as per the norms.

At present water is supplied to the city with tap from sai water jack well and through Terna project and also supplied through 712 tube wells. The scheme is designated for population of 1.00 lakhs and the water is supplied at the rate of 80 lit/capita/day. The required rate of water supply as per norms is 135 lit/ capita /day. The power supply to the city is made from Girvali 220 sub-station (Parli thermal grid). The help of 5535 mercury lights, 6596 sodium vapour lamps, Industrial lights 4879, Agriculture lights 49254 and 3385 tube lights illuminates the city. There are 28327 electric consumers of all types consuming electric load of 74.99 Million kilowatt MU's.

Conclusion:

1. Analysis of morphology of towns reveals that the town plans are influenced by natural and cultural factors. Among the natural factors relief and rivers play a very important role. The cultural factors affecting morphology includes, forts, temples, mosques, roads, railway station, administrative and public buildings.
2. The morphological study shows that there is a great variation in landuse pattern from town to town. Maximum land of urban centres of the study area is found either under agriculture or residential use.
3. The external forms of towns of the study area are influenced by physical sites and socio-economic factors. These factors control the layout, functional morphology and external forms of the towns.
4. It is observed that most of the primary schools and High schools are located in rental premises, having no sufficient playground. Hence the existing primary schools and High schools are not sufficient to meet the demands of the educational facilities as per the norms.
5. In the study area all towns show typical types of external forms. i.e. Osmanabad town shows its resemblance with the Rectangular Form, The morphological characteristics of urban centers in the area indicate that with the expansion in size and population of town, their morphological set-up also changes.

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