Chapter-I
Preface
PREFACE

Aurangabad is a historical city and though it has its own attraction and charms, tourists value it mainly as the center from where the world famous ‘Ajanta’ & Ellora caves can be easily approached.

The city was found in 1610 A.D. by Malik Amber, the Prime minister of Murruza Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar on the sight of village called khirki Malik Amber was succeeded by his son Fateh khan, who changed the capture of Daulatabad by the empirical troops in 1633, the Nizam Shahi dominions including fatehnagar came under the possession of the Moghals. In 1653 when Aurangzeb was appointed the viceroy of the Deccan, he made fatehnagar his capital and called it Aurangabad – the historians of his region also occasionally style the city as khujlsta Bunyad. Since then the city came to be known as Aurangabad.

In shaping the socioeconomic pattern of the district, certain parts, a few old temples and picnic points also play an important role. Aurangabad – there is a gift and Shrythm to the name invoking memories of a splendid heritage, for this city was founded as a visceral capital in the Deccan by the Moghal emperor Aurangzeb. The fort wall surrounding the city is poignant
reminder of its ancient history. Though the splendour of the 16th and 17th centuries found its expression on the royal movements of Delhi and Agra, there is enough in Aurangabad to reward the curious visitors.

Bibi ka maqbara is a beautiful mausoleum dedicated by the prince Azam shah in the memory of begum Rabia Durrani, the wife of Aurangzeb. Although the Bibi ka maqbara should be considered a very beautiful building, it is in every respect inferior to its celebrated rival, the Taj Mahal of Agra.

Pan Chakk is an intriguing water mill dating to the 17th century. Ingenious engineers challenged and brought down water from a spring on a hill some distance away to generate energy to turn the large grinding stones, which served as a flourmill in times gone by.

Aurangabad Caves, just outside the city a cluster of caves probably excavated in the early sixth century are hidden in the hills. There are ‘gantric’ influences evident in the iconography and architectural design of the caves; some of the charity halls here are constructed on a manual plan for the circumambulation of the Buddha who is depicted here seated on an intricately carved throne.

Ajanta caves are located about 99kms North of Aurangabad. Second century BC when the first of these caves was followed out from the side of the cliff.
The caves are cut in a shallow horizontal stratum of hard trap, damages by intrusions of greenstones, bedded in a softer rock which weathering badly, has causes many of the callous to crumble away with the little more than hammer and chisel and with a deep faith inspiring them, these simple mobs excavated charity’s, chapels for prayer and rehears, monastries where they lived and thought and carried out refuel performances. The making and adorning of these caves is supposed to have lasted for about 1000 years and contain numerous images of Buddha. There are in all 29 caves.

Ellora caves are located about 30kms from Aurangabad. There are about 34 caves, all are impressive in firms of architectural splendor. 16 of them are Hindu, 5 are Buddhist, and 5 of them are Jain faith. These rock temples and monastries were constructed between the fifth bands eight centuries A.D.

Khultabad is situated about 32kms North’s west of Aurangabad. It is famous for the tomb of Aurangzeb, his son Azam Shah, and his wife.

Daulatabad fort with an amazing history started as an old Hindu stronghold that was captured and plundered in the 13th century. Made the second capital of the Delhi sultanate a hundred years later, Daulatabad was held as a fine fortress by successive dynastic in the Deccan. Dominated by a
great conical hill Daulatabad commanded a natural pass, artificial scarping made it impregnable. The chandmīnār, a 30 meters high minaret with three circulation galleries, down over the approaches from the north and east and had a defensive as religious role in this fortress.

Aurangabad district, situated in the central part of the Maharashtra state, is an elevated land, which has been incised by the Godavari river and its tributaries in the southern part. Except for a small portion in the north and northwest, which belongs to the Tapi drainage, the entire district falls in the Godavari basin. Aurangabad district lies between 19°18' and 20°40' north latitudes and 74°34' and 76°4' east longitudes.

Aurangabad district comes an area of 10,107.00 km² and has a population of 2,213,779 as per the censuses in terms of area and population it account for 3.24% and 2.80% of Maharashtra state respectively. 16th in terms of area and 14th in terms of populations.

According to 1991 centuries growth rate of district which works out 39.60% is comparatively higher than growth rate (25.73%) the average growth rates for areas of district is about 83.87% the overall density of population in Aurangabad district is 219 persons per square kilometer generally urban areas show a high density. Aurangabad district While there are 3184 persons per kilometer of urban area.
AURANGABAD STANDARD URBAN AREA

a) Areas lying within the SUA boundary

Urban components

i) Aurangabad (Municipal Corporation)

ii) Aurangabad cantonment

b) Spill – over urban Area

i) Kanchanwadi and Nakshatrawadi villages’ annexed to Aurangabad municipal corporation but lying outside the SUA boundary

ii) Another five villages (all uninhabited) have annexed to Aurangabad municipal corporation but lying outside the SUA boundary

i) Hasanpur

ii) Shikandarpur

iii) Etabarpur

iv) Mahadeopur

v) Rasulpur

The industrial policy of the Maharashtra state is based on decision to encourage industries in developing and under developing areas of the district and to disperse industries from heavily congested areas of Mumbai, Thane
and Pune. This has helped Aurangabad tremendously. Nowadays, Aurangabad attracts many industrialists and many large-scale industries have been started in the recent past. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has developed industrial estates at Aurangabad, Chikhalthana, Waluj, Paithan, and Shendra.

**Climatic Condition**

A hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except characterize the Climate of the district during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from December to February and is followed by the hot season from March to May. The Southwest monsoon season is from June to September while October and November constitute the post monsoon season.

The average annual rainfall of Aurangabad is 725.8 mm. In general, the amount of rainfall increases as one proceeds from West to East. About 83% of the total annual rainfall is received during the Southwest monsoon season. Some rainfall occurs during the southwest monsoon seasons. Some rainfall occurs during May, October, and November and is mainly in the form of thundershowers. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large.
The summer seasons from March to May is a period of rapid and continuous increases in both day and night temperature. May is generally the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40°C, the head is often intensive and on individual days the temperature sometimes raises to 45°C or 46°C with the onset south west monsoon by about the second week of June there is an appreciable drop in temperature and the weather becomes pleasant. With the withdrawal of the southwest monsoons day temperature again increases and a secondary maximum is recorded in October. By about the end of November temperature falls rapidly and December is the coldest month of the year with the mean daily minimum temperatures at about 13°C in the cold seasons the district is sometimes affected by the cold waves over north India and minimum temperature may drop to about 2°C to 4°C.

The air is generally dry except during the south-west season when the relative humidity is high. Skies are heavily clouded to overcast during the monsoons but there is a rapid decrease of cloudiness in the past monsoon months. During the rest of the year the skies are generally clear and lightly clouded.
The Aurangabad Municipal council was established in 1936, with its area measuring about 54.5 sq kms. It was elevated to the status of the Municipal Corporation from 8th December 1982 and simultaneously including 18 peripheral villages, making the total area under its jurisdiction to 138.5 sq kms, extended its limits.

The city is divided into 82 electoral wards. There are two committees i.e., General Body and Standing Committee headed by Mayor and Chairman respectively working under the provisions of Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act 1949.

As per 1931 census the population of city was 29,000 souls, which was 5,73272 as per 1991 census. As per the estimate the present population is about 1.2 million to 1.3 million.

There are two main sources of water supply to the city, one is dam at Harsul and other is “Nathsagar”, Jayakwadi Dam at Paithan. The water is pumped from Nakshtrawadi and then taken by gravity to the GSR at Kranti Chowk and supplied to other ESRs. Two 100mm & 14 mm dia. pipelines have been laid from Paithan up to Aurangabad.
The city has underground sewerage system for most of its part, only recently developed areas and newly added areas have not been covered by underground drainage system so far.

The corporation has sewage treatment plant at Kanchanwadi about 5 km from the city. The effluent from sewage treatment plan is then used for agricultural purpose.

**CURRENT PROBLEMS**

i) **DUE TO RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION**

Large number of people gets attracted to the city. Since these people cannot afford to buy lands in open market for construction of houses, they opt for illegal plotting and encroach upon Govt and Municipal lands and constructs unauthorized. Such developments are basically slum type devoid of required open spaces, adequate wide roads, independents toilets and drainage facilities even no space for providing common dustbins. This creates unhygienic conditions in and around such localities creating environmental problems.

Since all these migrated persons cannot get regular employment, they start their business by encroaching on the roads by putting up unauthorized taparies, which creates traffic and related environmental problems. Due to financial problems it is not possible to provide underground drainage to all the slums and other unauthorized localities. Therefore, it becomes
difficult to dispose sludge properly giving rise to mosquitoes, which in turn is bound to spread various epidemics.

In absence of independent toilet in such localities, people are forced to use open lands and roads contributing to environmental degradation.

**SOLID WASTE**

The habits of most of the people are to throw garbage at any place or everywhere during all hours of the day. Due to insufficient manpower and vehicles, the garbage is collected only once or twice in a day. Thus garbage is seen to be lying everywhere throughout the day. In slums and such type of areas, since there is no space even for keeping common storage dustbins the clearance of garbage in these areas is very difficult to manage.