Abstract

The continually changing face of the city all over the world is focus of the study in urban geography. Urban areas grow in term of area and population everyday. Urban areas change in its structure and morphology in varied manner, owning to natural growth as well as the socio economic aspiration of the cities. Environmental structure of cities generally related to education, medical facilities, drinking water, power supply, housing conditions etc. and availabilities of these facilities determines the well-being of the people.

Geographically, the city of Barabanki is located on latitude 26°51' N and longitude 81°13' E, at a distance of 29 Kms north –east of Lucknow the capital city of the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It shares its physical characteristics with central part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. Barabanki city contains a population of 75271 according to census report of 2001. The city is divided into 25 municipal wards. The city as demarcated by Barabanki Municipal Board was selected for the study.

The present research work is an attempt to examine the urban physical structure in association with social well- being of Barabanki city. This is in spite of its certain limitations has succeeded in disclosing many specific features of urban structure of small towns in India. It has shown that urban structure varies not only
in their morphological pattern but its patterns of land use and also in social economic patterns.

Objectives: The present research work has certain objectives:

1. To assess the demographic and economic characteristics.

2. How to spatial structure of land use functions of the study area correlated with the geographical facts governing and modifying it.

3. To assess the factors which govern the well-being of sample households in the different wards of the city.

4. To find out the relationship between spatial structure of land use and well-being in the city.

Hypothesis: The following hypotheses have to be tested:

1) Socio-economic status partly relates to well-being or social environments of the study area.

2) Lower the socio-economic status higher the well being measured in terms of different dimensions. Higher the socio-economic status poor will be the well being or quality of life measured in terms of different dimensions.

The present study is based on primary and secondary sources of data. The survey has covered 1200 households which make up 10 per cent of total households
reported in 2001 census. Random stratified sampling has been used. The secondary sources include the Census report, District Gazetteer, District Census Hand Books, Municipal Board office, and Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

To pursue of objectives of the study different statistical techniques have been adopted. It is a part of an extensive research work examining all aspects of well-being of Barabanki city using factor analysis method in which 23 variables of 25 wards were processed.

The present work is organized into the five main chapters.

**Chapter first** deals with the geographical and historical background of the city. **Chapter Second** of this study explains the demographic profile in term of population growth, population density, literacy rate, sex ratio, age composition, religion, and occupational structure while second part of same chapter discusses about the economic strengths of the city. **Third chapter** traces literature review urban land and well-being by Indian as well as non Indian scholars. **Chapter four** is divided into two parts, first one concern with concept of urban structure and also morphological study of the city with detail account of internal layout in term of street pattern, density of houses, and build up land. The city has been divided into four morphological zones on the basis of functions performed by different parts. External shape of the city is also discussed here. Second part of this chapter deals
with an existing landscape and land use pattern of Barabanki city. Chapter five is the core of this research work deals with the environmental structure of the city which is divided into three parts. Part one is concerned with conceptual and theoretical part of well-being. Second part of this chapter explains general environmental characteristic of the city and third part deals with the inevitable need of factor analysis technique which is applied for environmental structure of the city. In this part of this chapter concerns with dimensions of environmental structure are described. This part highlights the comprehensive description of well-being through out the city. Using factor analysis technique the variables are correlated and three factors are extracted from the rotated factor matrix which explains more than 73 per cent of the total variance. Amenities and infrastructure contributes fifty seven per cent of the total variance (41.91 per cent), material possessions contributes twenty six per cent of the variance (19.67 per cent) and health and education factor contributes about seventeen per cent of the total variance (14.45 per cent). Amenities and infrastructure and material which are dynamic one of the entire three factors give a clear picture of the city in terms of its well-being.

The present research work reveals some outstanding characteristics on the basis of which certain conclusion were drawn.
The spatial pattern of quality of living presents a complex situation. Barabanki city exhibits impact of the cultural, historical and economic factors. However, this general deterioration of the living condition is not spatially homogeneous. The city reveals heterogeneity of the environment or disparity over the city space which is observed to correspond with the socio-economic status of the population.

The morphology of Barabanki is shaped up by building structure in proportion to built up land and the density of houses and population which determine the congestion of the urban settlement. The central part of the city has very high density of population and built up land. The density decreases outward although at varying ranks. This area is also marked by two and three story buildings and narrow and winding lanes. The outer part on the other hand, is very sparsely built and has the scope for future expansion of residential purpose.

The distribution pattern of different functions shows that certain functions occupy particular area of the city. Commercial areas cover the central and oldest part of the city. Commercial activities have also formed ribbons on Station road, Rajkamal road, Dewa Road etc. Nagar Palika Market, Indira Market, Janpath Bazar and Mina Market are the commercial hub of the city. Administrative function is situated in the western part of the city. There are
many notes worthy schools and colleges in the city, but they are also scattered. Industrial function also does not make separate zone.

- The spatial pattern of well being reveals certain interesting findings. The areas that show a high level of well being are newly developed southern and western parts of the city. Most of wards in the core areas have a moderate level of well-being. The wards which have poor well-being are north-east part of the city where income group people are residing low.

- The spatial pattern of well – being in Barabanki relate with geographical zones. These zones well brought about the nature and magnitude of the well being. Its spatial pattern on ward wise basis on city landscape can be traced. There seems a positive relationship between land use functional pattern and well being.

At the end certain limitations with remedial measures have been suggested.