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A Study on Project Management of Nanded City

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Abstract: Project management of nanded city encompasses the preparation of plans for and the regulation and management of towns, cities, and metropolitan regions. it is concerned with the social, economic, and environmental consequences of delineating spatial boundaries and influencing spatial distributions of resources.
Small towns are faced with the challenges of decaying infrastructure and declining economic activities with more and more people making a living in towns it becomes a challenging to plan for their housing transport, water and other essential services. This high level training program is gathering of professionalize in both private and public sectors and other key personal in small town regeneration projects.
Keywords: Urbanization, Organization, Infrastructure Facilities,

I. INTRODUCTION

It is art and science of organizing land use and siting of buildings and communication routes to provide best possible degree of economy, beauty and convenience in terms of the available resources and time. convenience is understood in the form of various economic, social and recreational amenities to be given to public. Provision of jobs, provision of places for social gathering, provisions of the basic infrastructure facilities such as electricity, water, sewerage system, roads. Beauty means to preserve the aesthetic in the design of all elements of the town

Or city plan. Beauty is achieved by taking the best possible advantages of the natural conditions. Town planning is the process of managing land resources. It involves the control of existing and new developments, as well asstrategy preparation to ensure manage future requirements. It is a dynamic process that changes in response to policy, development proposal sand local needs. Town planners must try and balance the demands of landowners and developers, with the needs and concerns of the community and the policy frame work. If planning is successful, it can provide protection for the environment, can promote and facilitate regeneration, can help create and sustain communities, and can create new and exciting place. Urbanization was the driving force for the faster economic growth that India experienced during the 1990s. Estimates of urban areas' contribution to the gross domestic product are on the order of 50 to 60 percent, well above the level of urbanization itself (28 percent in 2001). India's overall demographic figures of rural-urban divide do not reveal that a sizeable part of the country has reached much higher levels of urbanization than the national average. Economic growth is thus highly dependent on the fortunes of urban areas and their ability to attract investment and increase productivity. However, rapid urbanization and under-investment in urban infrastructure have resulted in serious environmental and health problems in India's cities. Urban households across India, particularly the poor and disenfranchised, continue to have limited access to potable water, sanitation, drainage, and solid waste disposal facilities.



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II. LITERATURE REVIW

(Dr. Amanullah Faqiri and Dr. Adil Rasool. 2018) This research deals with the study of construction projects risk management practices in Afghanistan building construction projects. The purpose of this research project was to evaluate the effects of risk in construction projects in Afghanistan in consideration of different phase in project life cycle. Risk management is recognized as an important exercise in order to achieve better performance of construction projects. It is concluded that clients, builders and government bodies must work cooperatively from the feasibility stage onwards to address potential risk in time, and contractors and subcontractors with robust construction and management knowledge must be employed early to make sound preparation for delivery out efficient and quality construction program

Roberto Natella (10 OCT 2018): As projects have become more and more complex, there has been an increasing concern about the concept of project complexity. An understanding of project complexity and how it might be managed is of significant importance for project managers because of the differences associated with decision-making and goal attainment that are related to complexity. Complexity influences project planning and control; it can hinder the clear identification of goals and objectives, it can affect the selection of an appropriate project organization form, or it can even affect project outcomes. Identifying the different concepts associated to project complexity, its main factors and characteristics, the different types of project complexity, and the main project complexity models, can be of great support in assisting the global project management community

Shirly Ballany And Bimal patel (2014): TPS process is powerful and Well coordinate statutory

Tool, which involves not only land appropriation, land readjustment, and infrastructure development Plan but also a mechanism for financing implementation the plan.

Mario Vanhouke (22 SEPT 2013): The basic concepts of project network analysis are outlined and the Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) is discussed as an easy yet effective scheduling tool for projects with variability in the activity duration estimates.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Area Selection

Nanded - Waghala is a city in Maharashtra state, India. It is the eighth largest urban agglomeration of the state and the eighty-first most populous city in India. It is the second largest city in Marathwada subdivision. Nanded-Waghala is the centre of governance of Nanded-Waghala district. Nanded is located at 19.15°N 7.330°E. It has an average elevation of 362 metres (1188 feet). It has an average rain fall of 949.8 mm. It has maximum temperature of 44.4°C and a minimum temperature of 7.7°C

B. Survey

Population as per Census of India, population of Nanded-Waghala in 2011 was 550439 of which male and female were 285433 and 265006 respectively. The sex ratio of Nanded Waghala city is 928. In education, Literacy rate of Nanded-Waghala city is 85.93 %. In Nanded-Waghala, Male literacy is around 90.58 % while female literacy rate is 80.95 %

C. Data Collection

Number of Households

1) Shops, Commercial Establishments and Institutions The city has 116683 households and it has 8561 commercial shops, 550 schools and colleges. There would be 5.3 family members approximately per house (2017)
2) Number of Hotels, Restaurants, Banquet Halls There are 210 hotels, 2 guest houses and 48 marriage halls in the city.
3) Number of Large Markets (Vegetables, Meat and Fish)

There is one vegetable market and fruit market, 1 meat market and Fish Market, which is one of the major commercial markets of the city, consists of 8 markets. There is one Krishi Uttapan Bazar Samiti

Physical Infrastructure

a) Roads The Road length in the city is 399.4 km.
b) Storm Water Management Storm water generated in the city flows through the open drains. Storm water network seems to be unplanned.
c) Sewage Management There is open drainage system in the city.

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D. Data Analysis

Administrative Setup of ULB Nanded -Waghala Municipal Corporation has total administration over 116683 houses (as per 2017) to which it supplies basic amenities like water. It is also authorize to build roads within Municipal Corporation limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction

IV. RESULT

A. Industrial base in the city has almost died out with the closure of the textile mills and lackluster entrepreneurial response to the industrial estates in and around Nanded.

B. Education which was a key economic driver seems to have lost its primacy despite having established institutions of higher learning – there is a tremendous potential for revival of the sector around the already well established institutions in the city, including the SRTM University.

C. The cluster of Gurudwaras in the region is already attracting over 1 million pilgrim tourists per annum however, their activities are confined to pilgrim related activities and do not contribute significantly to the economy of the city, probably due to lack of other tourist & leisure facilities that may be of interest to tourists

D. The city has a rich natural heritage in the River Godavari. The river has been an integral functional element of the city for generations, but has lost its grace and utility over the years due to gross neglect on part of the city administration and citizens. The river offers substantial tourism potential, which is further enhanced by the presence of the Vishnupuri Barrage on the edge of the city. This dam holds large quantity of water all the year round and could be used as a major source for river rejuvenation and tourism attraction

V. CONCLUSION

1) Riverfront development is done in nanded city

2) Nanded city gives sufficient water supply to all people living in the city

3) Storm water drainage is constructed in the city so that flood water is easily drain out.

4) Transportation infrastructure is developed so that nanded city is connect to all near by city

5) Nanded has a very vibrant education sector. There are institutions, which cater to students in various faculties of technical and non-technical sectors. There are institutions, which offers courses in Engineering, Medicine, Law, Management and Agriculture Sciences etc. This has resulted in Nanded having a large population of students from nearby cities studying in these Colleges

Some of the departments of the University include

a) School of Earth Sciences

b) School of Astro physics

c) School of Life Sciences

d) School of Industrial Chemistry

e) School of Mathematics & Computational Sciences

f) School of Social Sciences

g) School of Management Sciences

6) Nanded has a reasonable presence of health care centers, however the same is highly inadequate considering the population size. Specialized medical centers are virtually non existent. Most of the health care centers and hospitals are privately owned and are located in the old Nanded city.

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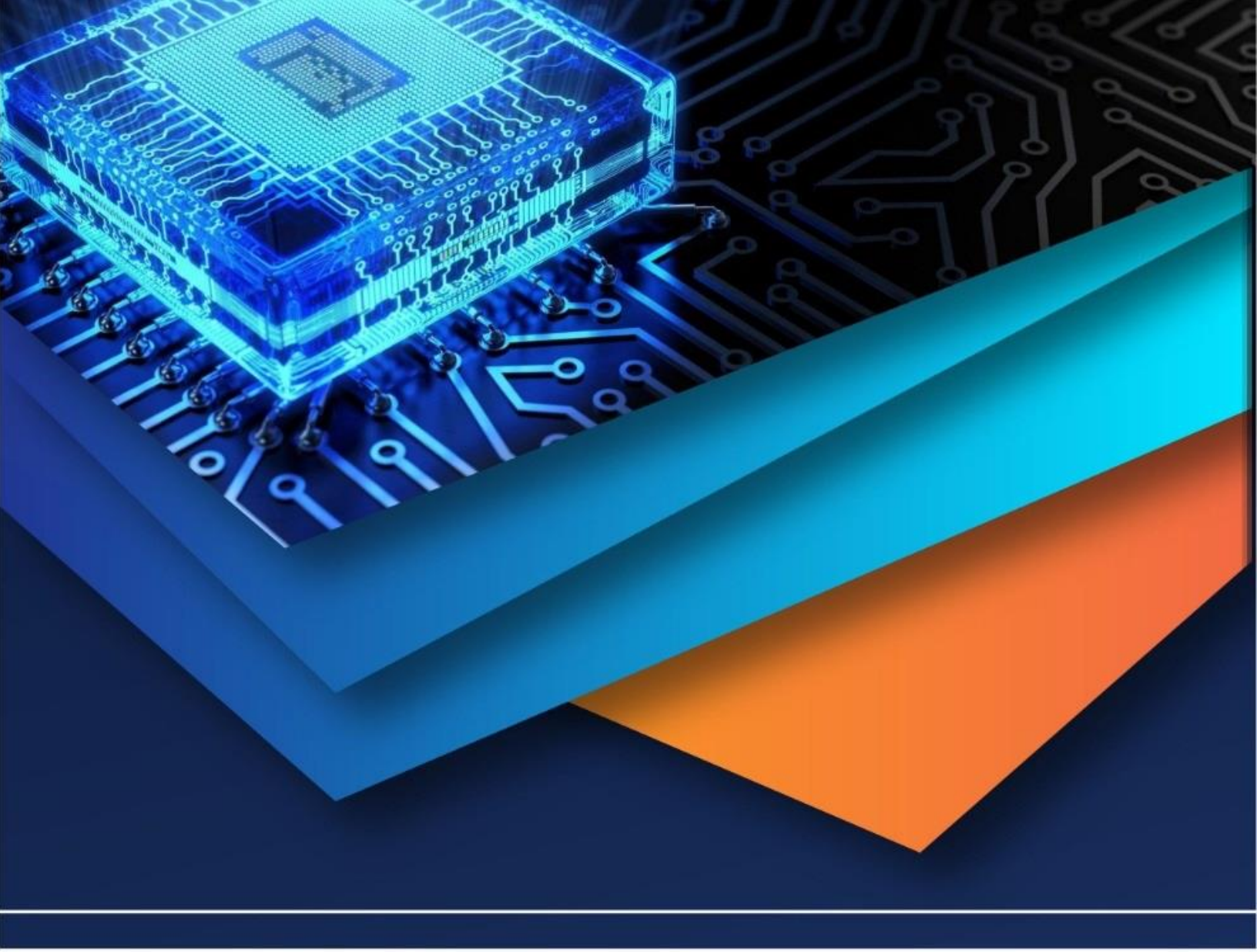
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