

CHAPTER - SIX

Urban Structure and Morphology

The term "Morphology" has been taken from the English Language. Its origin is from a combination of two original words of Greek language; one is "morph", which means form or shape of form and second is "logos", which signifies discourse. The term morphology, first used in biology, at the later stage was adopted by the other sciences, such as geology, geography and number of social sciences. In the beginning the meaning of this term was to study the human settlements or form of earth surface in geography (Bansal, 2010)

Urban Morphology represents the outer appearance of an urban centre and interprets how it looks like. It can also be described in terms of physical forms and arrangements of the spaces and buildings that compose the urban landscape or town scape as it may be called. Differences in either or both these intimately related aspects of urban morphology, function and form provide a basis for the recognition of urban region (Samalies,1962).

In various sciences morphology examines the structural details. In geo-sciences morphological analysis deals with processes and materials within time frame. In this aspect landscape is visualized as the function of processes, stages, and structures.(Sing and Rana, 1978/89). In urban geography morphology deals with physical and cultural layout of a town.Morphology and urban settlement are interrelated. Settlement, which accommodates functions performed by man and can be recognized by his imprints upon nature is the basic unit of man and society. Morphological analysis of the urban settlement refers to the way of identification and classification of structural units as well as other associated components.

Generally geography is the science of earth's surface. It also expresses the areal differentiation found over the surface. The areal differentiation can be visualized by the study of various geo-elements within the regional context in the frame of morphologic system.

Urban settlement, which is the cultural landscape of the earth's surface, is a manmade habitat. When, within any urban area, we recognize industrial belts, shopping areas, residential quarters and others, we are expressing the internal structure of the atown in terms of different uses of urban land. All these features denote the morphology of a town. The urban land is used for various purposes like industrial, commercial residential etc. These activities occupy the vast area

of the town, or to say the land of a town is used for these functions. These zones are known by the name of urban regions of functional zones.

6.1. Urban Land Use

The study of urban land use deals mainly with the surface utilization. It deals with three aspects.

- i. How much land is used in what type of functions?
- ii. What functions the buildings developed on the land used for?
- iii. How many persons of the city are engaged in various functions?

In fact, all three aspects are inter-related and are basically related to the land use. The function, that occupies the most parcel of land in city, and the buildings used in that function are maximum in number and in the same way, it has the dominance of people engaged in that particular function. Thus, all these aspects have difference of view.

Land use is a wide term, because it also includes residences and the land. Although this function or use is not included in any type of occupation, it is an important activity of the city for the people. The maximum parcel of land is used by this activity. It denotes horizontal as well as vertical expansion, so the study of land use has a very important place in urban morphology (Bansal,2010).

6.2. Bhimdatt Municipality

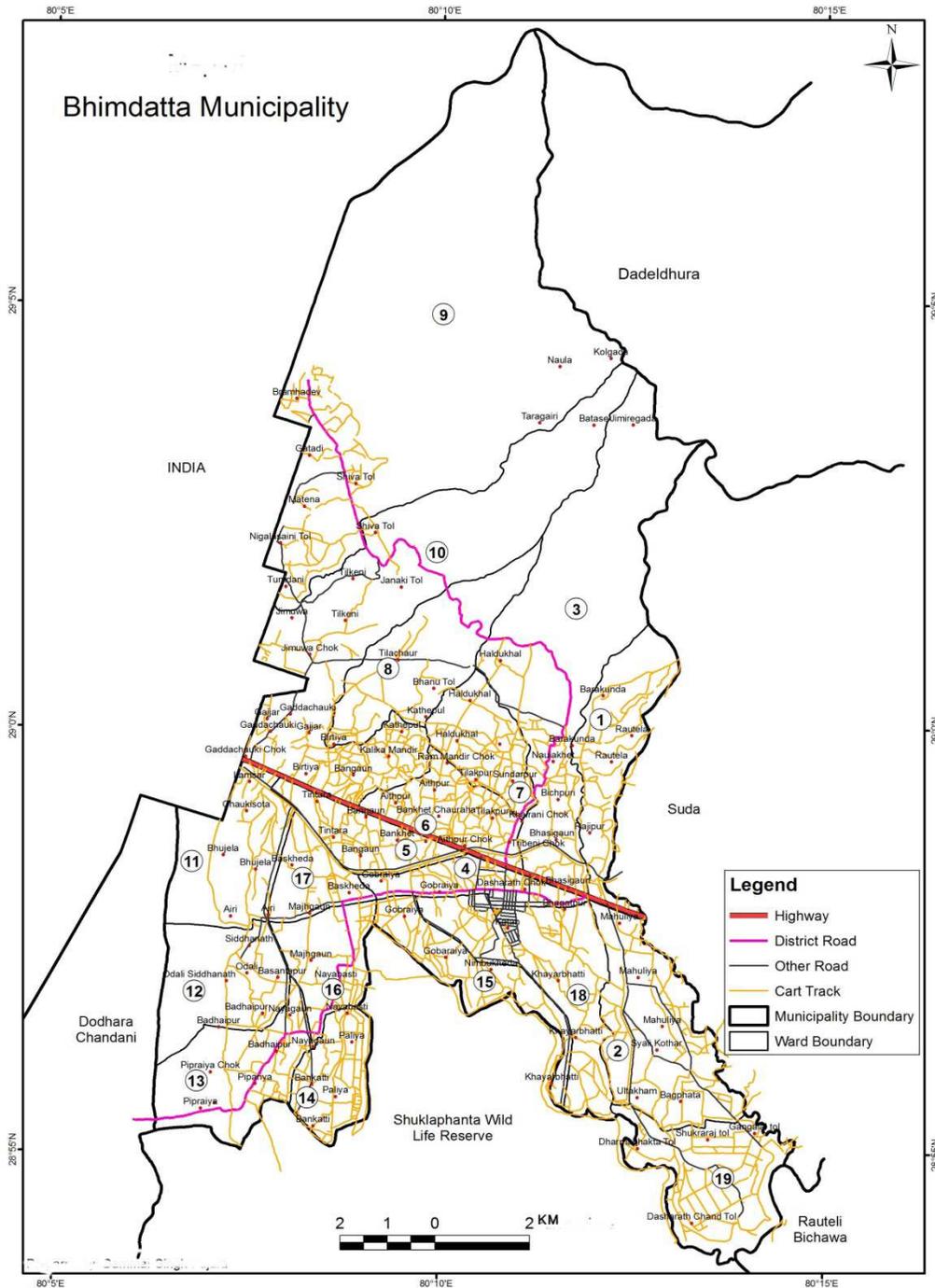
6.2.1. Setting and Origin

Bhimdatt Municipality is the headquarters of Kanchanpur District and is well known as Mahendranagar. On the basis of population, it was ranked the 9th largest urban place among the 130 Municipalities of Nepal in 2011(Population Monograph of Nepal,2014).

Bhimdatt Municipality is one of Nepal's well known cities.It is called the Far-Western gateway of Nepal from India. Bhimdatt Municipality,formerly known as Mahendranagar, was originally established in 1977.It was named Mahendranagar in honour of late king Mahendra of Nepal. At that time this urban area included existing village panchayats (Bhujela, Siddhanath and Adarsh) and some wards of Suda village panchayat. Before the establishment of Mahendranagar, this place was known as Ghusudi Bazar which in 1977 became a Municipality. After Nepal became a republic in 2008, the city's name was changed to Bhimdatt in honor of martyrBhimdatt Pant.

BhimdattMunicipality has become a unique combination of ethnic groups which has different ways of life within a multifarious country Nepal. The indigenous people living in this urban area are RanaTharus. Owing to the prevention of malaria, people from other parts of the country

mostly from the hill districts (Baitadi, Darchula, Dadeldhura, Bajhang, Doti, and Achham) migrated to this place and they find themselves at home, here.



Map no. 6.1

Geographical Location of Bhimdatt Municipality	
Latitudes:	From 28°52' N to 29° 08' N
Longitudes:	From 80° 06' E to 80° 15' E

Development Region:	Far-Western Development Region
Zone:	Mahakali Zone
District:	Kanchanpur
Relative Location:	
East:	Suda VDC
West:	Mahakali River / India
North:	Dadeldhura District
South:	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
Elevations:	100-1000 meter from sea level
Area:	196.6sq.k.m.
Administration Divisions :	19 wards

Bhimdattnagar is located in the plain area of Far-Western terai, but the area of Bhimdatt Municipality is as expands from plain terai to the Shiwalik hill. BhimdattMunicipality, one of the Municipalities of Kanchanpur District, is located in the north-east side of the district. The city area is developing around the road side of east-west highway.

This Municipality is situated at a height of 100-1000 meter from sea level. It has a distance of 750 k.m. from Kathmandu.

Bhimdatt Municipality covers an area of 196.6 sq. km. and shares its boundary with Suda VDC in the east, the Mahakali River and India in the west, Dedaldhura District in the north and Suklaphanta wildlife reserve in the south.

6.2.2. Population Growth and Distribution

Bhimdatt Municipality is the largest population concentrated place of Kanchanpur district. The Municipality has shown high growth in population. The population has increased by more than 3 times during the past 30 years.

Table 6.1: Population Growth of Bhimdatt Municipality

Year	Population	Growth in number	Annual Growth rates
1981	43834	-	-
1991	62050	18216	3.46%
2001	80839	18789	2.64%
2011	104599	23760	2.57%

Source : CBS - 2011

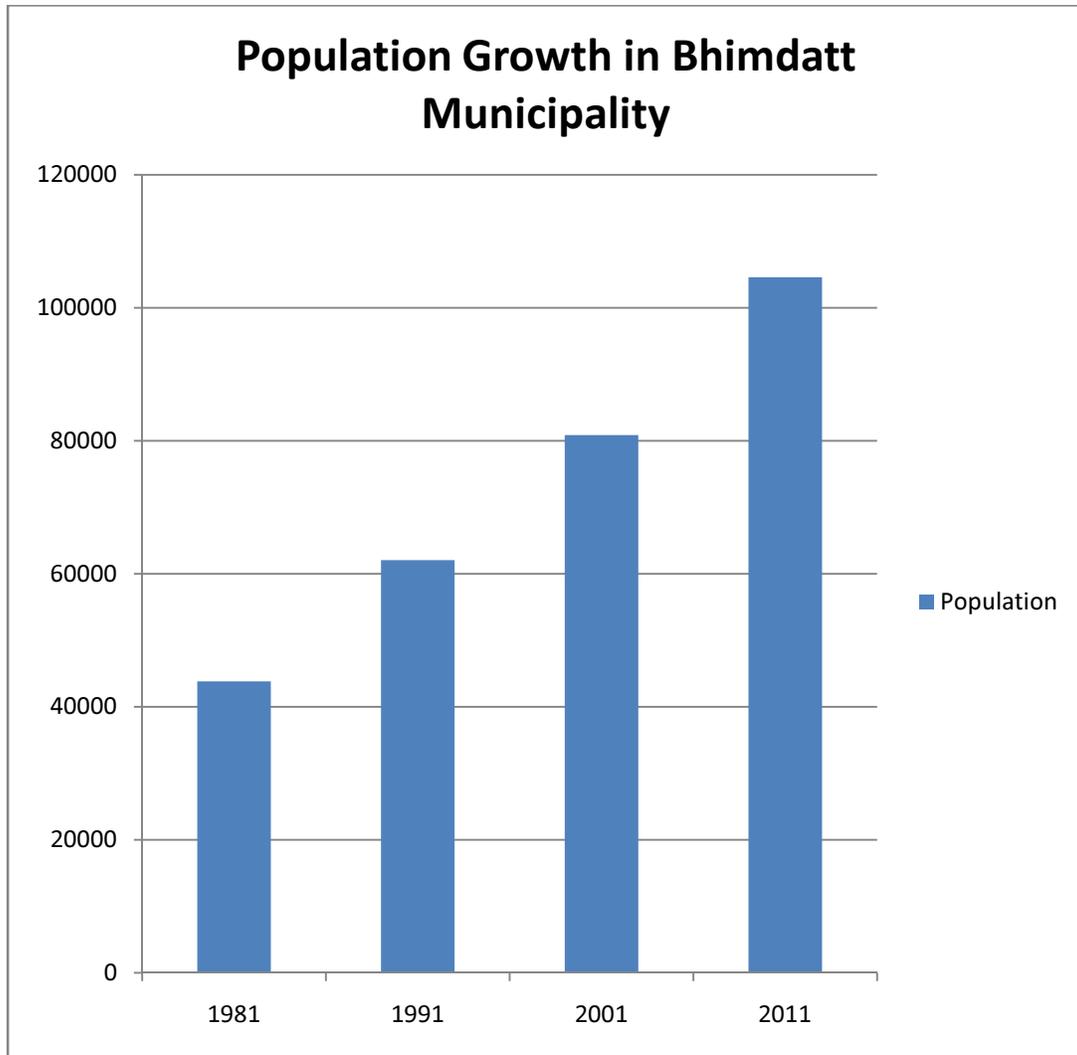
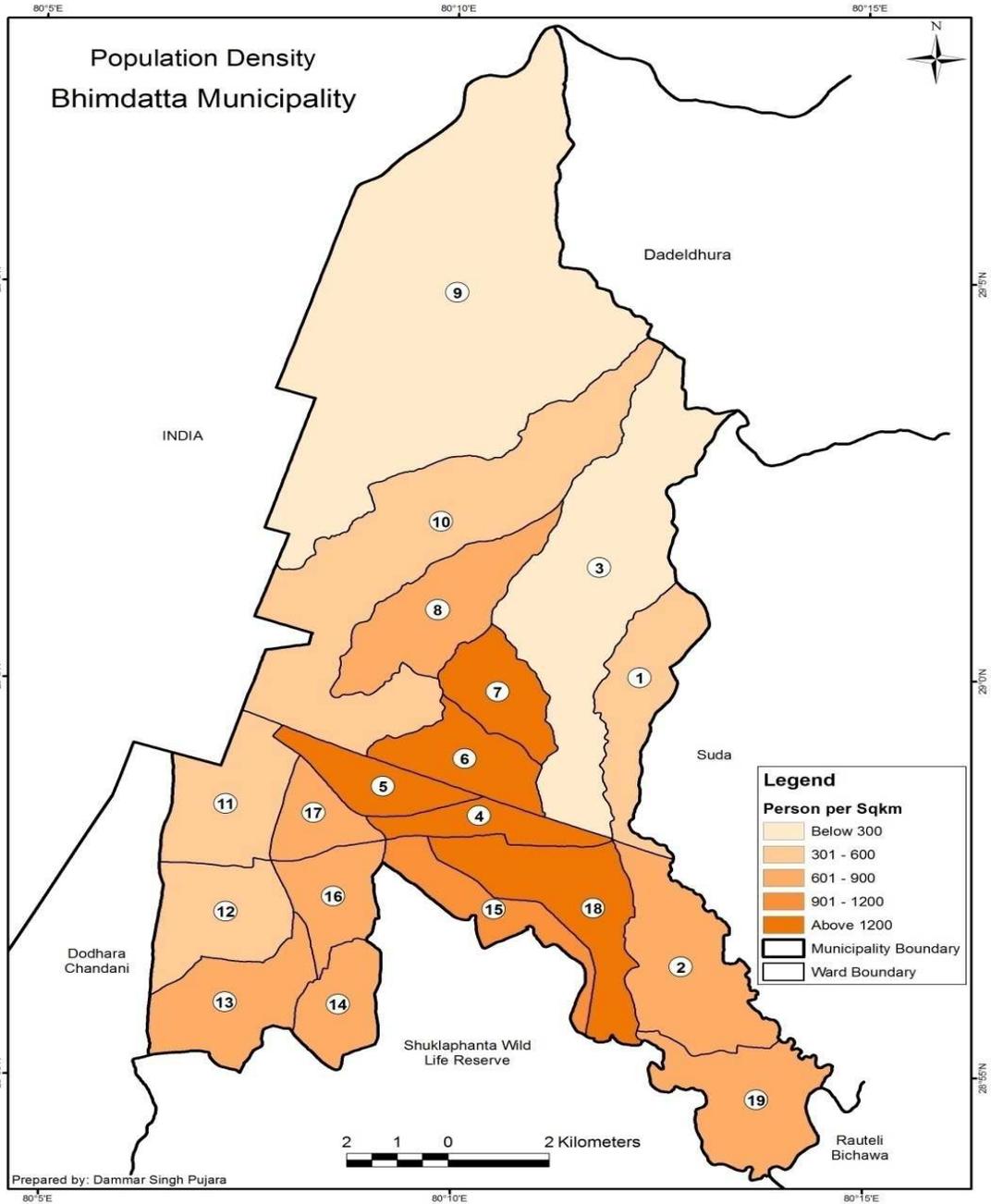


Figure 6.1,

According to the population size of 2011 census, Bhimdatt Municipality is the 9th largest Municipality in Nepal. In 1981, the Municipality's population was 43834. After that population has been increasing steadily. From 1981-2011, the population increased from 43834 to 104599, which is just 2.3 times increase. The decade 2001-2011 has shown the highest population increase compared to other decades. The population density is 532 persons per sq.km. The annual population growth rate is 2.57% in 2011. Bhimdatt Municipality is divided into 19 wards. Three wards lie in the city area and other wards are in the rural area.

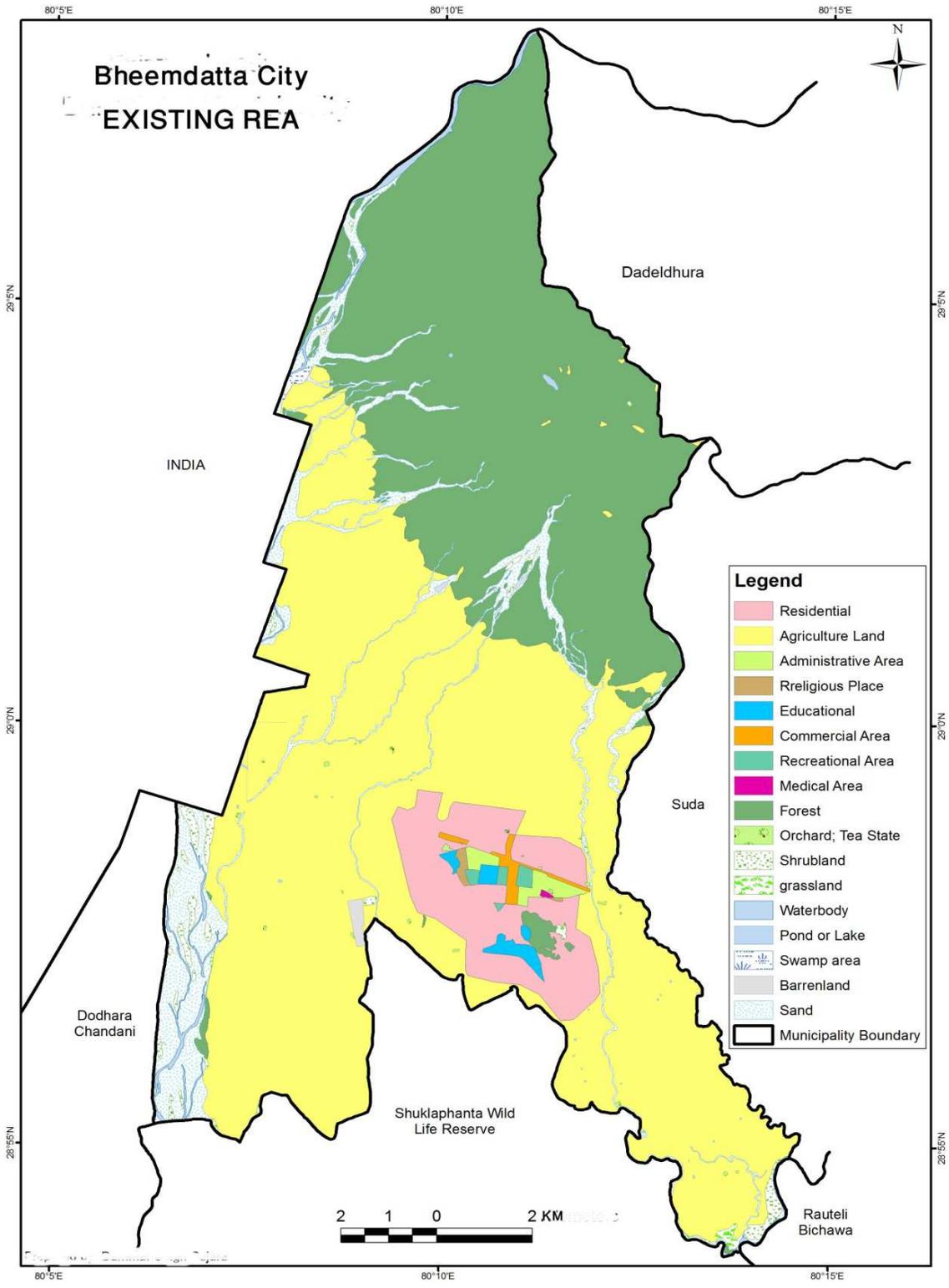


Map no. 6.2

The city area expands in the eastern-western direction towards the east west highway in a linear pattern. It could not make expand towards the south because of the presence of Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve.

6.2.2. Land Use and Morphology of Bhimdatt Municipality

Bhimdatta Municipality is occupied by residential area, commercial area, agricultural area, administrative area, educational area, forest area, and health area along with various use of land. The use of land of this Municipality can be traced out through the following table.



Map no. 6.3

Table 6.2: Land Use of Bhimdatt Municipality

Types of Land Use	Area in Ha	Per cent
Administrative area	71.63	0.42
Agriculture land	8472.52	49.48
Barrenland	37.14	.22
Commercial area	49.44	0.29
Educational	71.20	0.42
Forest	5811.88	33.94
Grassland	35.38	0.21
Medical area	2.91	0.02
Orchard	13.90	0.08
Pond or lake	8.09	0.05
Recreational area	32.39	0.19
Residential	995.78	5.82
Religious place	16.30	0.10
Sand	1195.05	6.98
Shrub land	144.77	0.85
Swamp area	15.89	0.09
Water body	147.89	0.86
Total	17123.14	100

Source :Bhimdatt Municipality - 2011

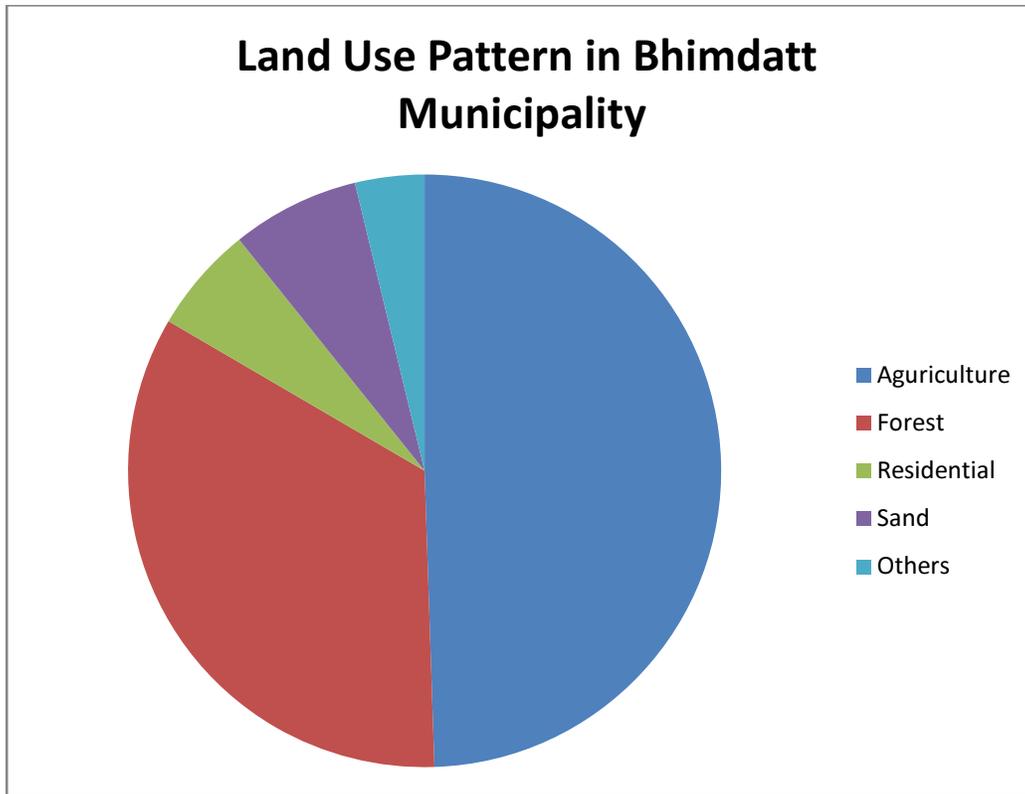
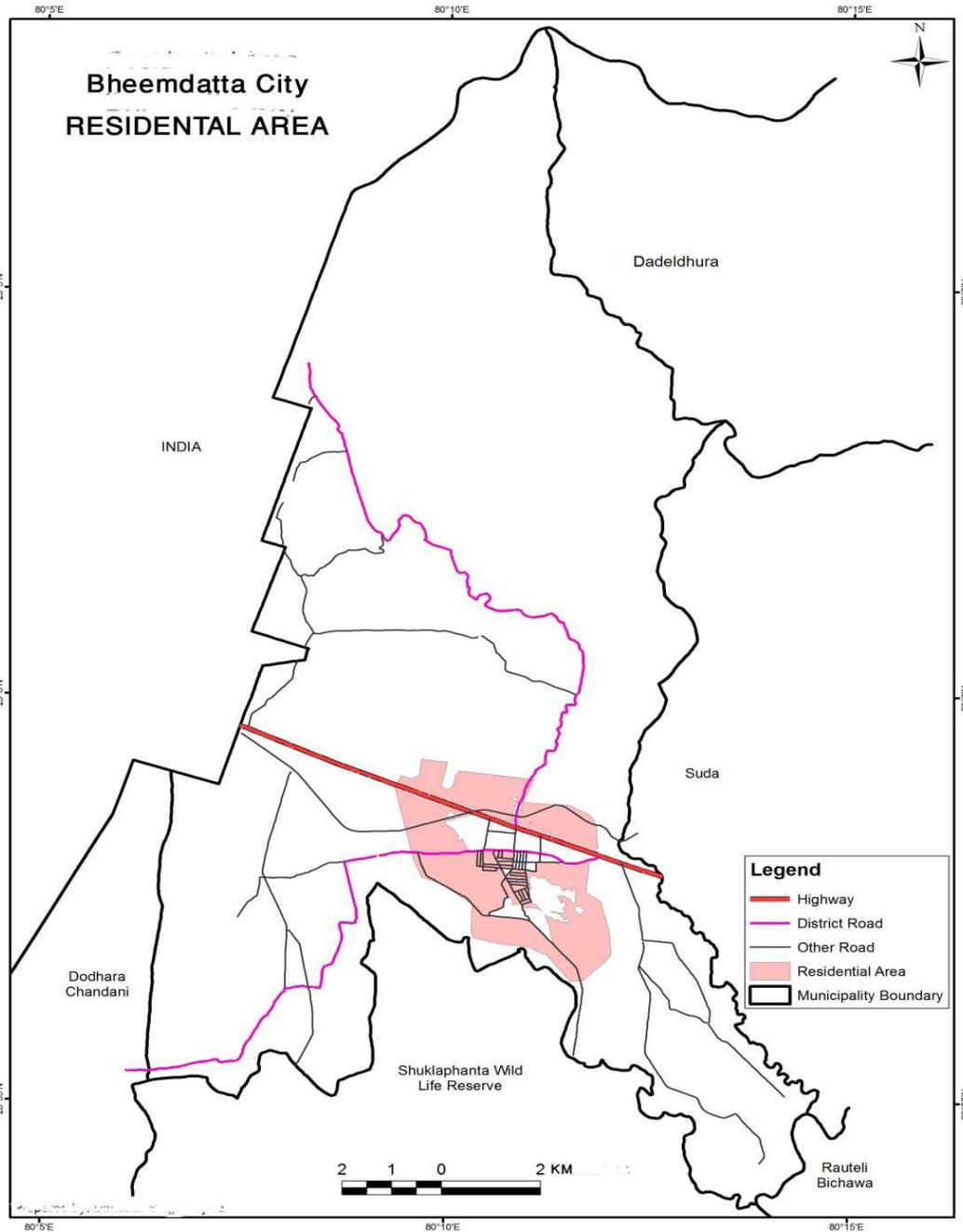


Figure 6.2

1. Residential Area:

Present Municipality, i.e. Bhimdatt Municipality known in the past as Mahendranagar Municipality is known for being a well planned town of this region. During the time of panchayati system, His Majesty's Government of Nepal declared the area as a Municipality with the purpose of managed or well planned city. The city area of this Municipality looks like a systematic and planned town. The inner part of Bhimdatt Nagar has planned residence, market and other purpose of land use and the other part has unplanned residence. The southern part of the city area like Katan, Salghari, Janakitole, Campus road, Bhagatpur and Buspark area have got planned residence as per the criteria of Town Development Committee, whereas the northern part of the highway like Aithpur, Khairani, Bhasi, Haldukhal, Bangaun have newly built up area of residence which are unplanned. Similarly Gobariya, Khairbhatti, Ultakham and other outer areas of the town are also developing as unplanned residence.

In this way some parts of Municipality is covered by well planned residence and other parts are developing as unsystematic residence along with the expansion of urban area.



Map no. 6.4

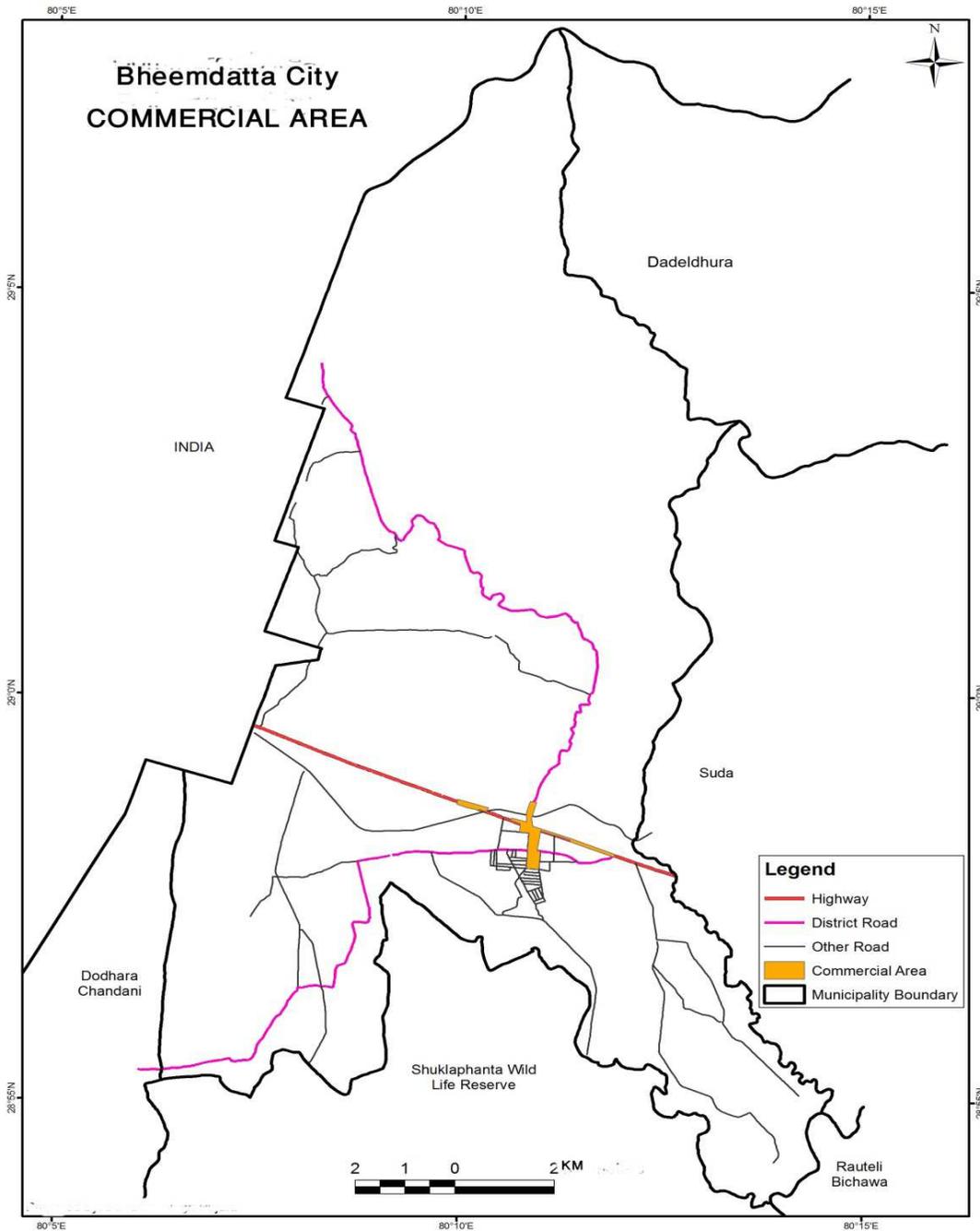
According to the data of land use 2011, it is estimated that 1723.14 hector land is used for residential purpose which is the 5.82% of total land of the Municipality.

In the beginning, Katan area was established as residential area but with the expansion of urbanization the outskirts of the city also developed as residential area. At present both side of the airport road, east west highway and Brahmdev Road are also developing as residential area.

Mostly Katan, Bhagatpur and road side area have become the residence of elite group and rest of the area belong to middle class group.

2. Commercial Area:

The main bazaar of the Bhimdatt Municipality is situated in Ward No. 4, 9 and 18 of the Municipality. 49.44 hector or 0.29% of land out of total area of Municipality is used for the purpose of business or commercial area. The main market area contains five sub-lanes and one main lane which is mostly used for business purpose. Now-a-days the New Bus Park area and both sides of the highway are developing as commercial areas. The city area is used for both commercial and residential purpose.



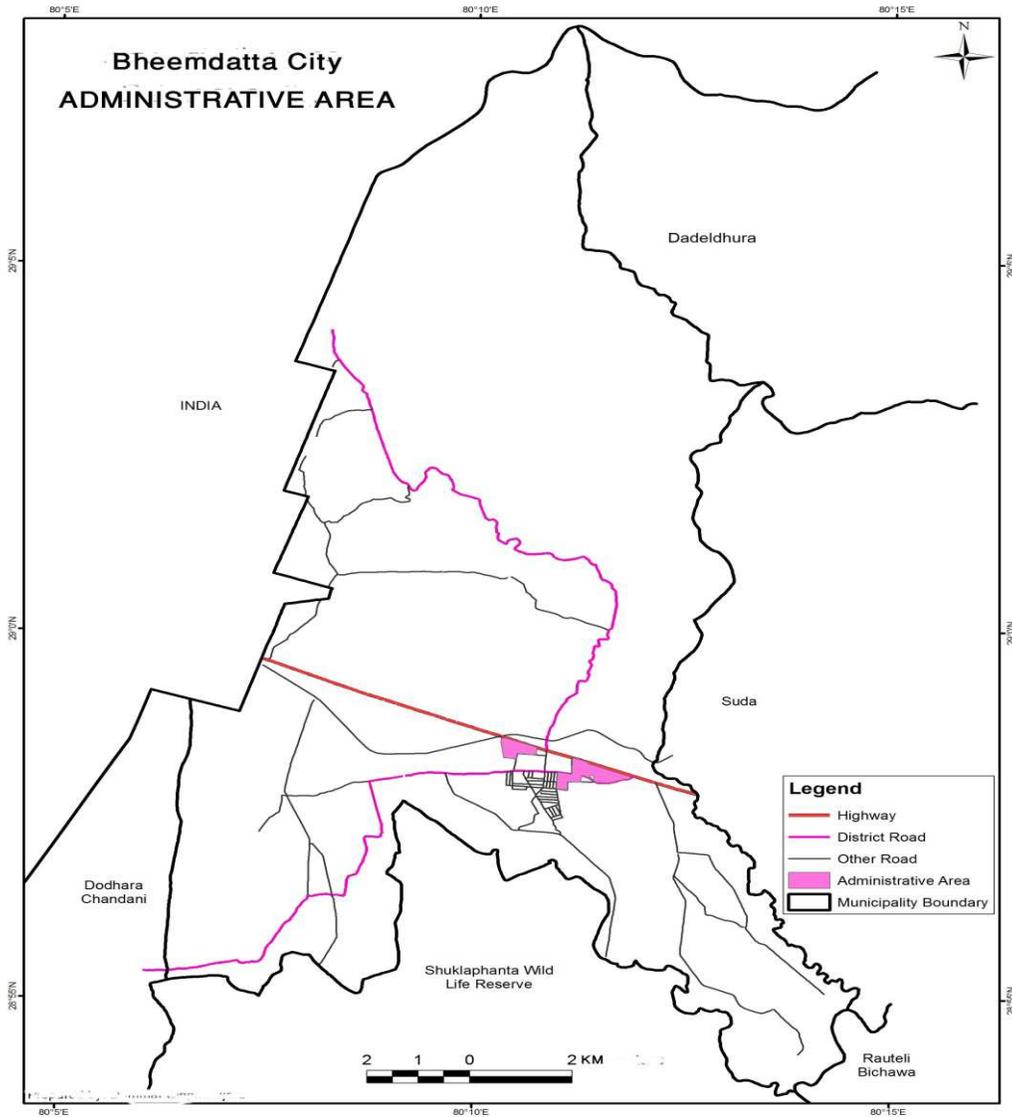
Map no. 6.5

3. Administrative Area:

BhimdattMunicipality is the headquarters of Kanchanpur District as well asMahakali zone. So, this urban area is very important city for the administrative perspective.

Out of the total land of the Municipality, only 0.42% or 71.63 hector land is used for the administrative purpose. Zonal Police Headquarters, District Police Office, District

Administration Office, Tax Office, District Development Committee, Land Survey Office, Land Revenue Office, District Forest Office, Telecom Office and other district level offices of different sectors are situated in this Municipality. Almost all administrative offices are located in one area. Eastern part of the main market, southern part of highway and northern part of Salghari are taken as main administrative area of this Municipality

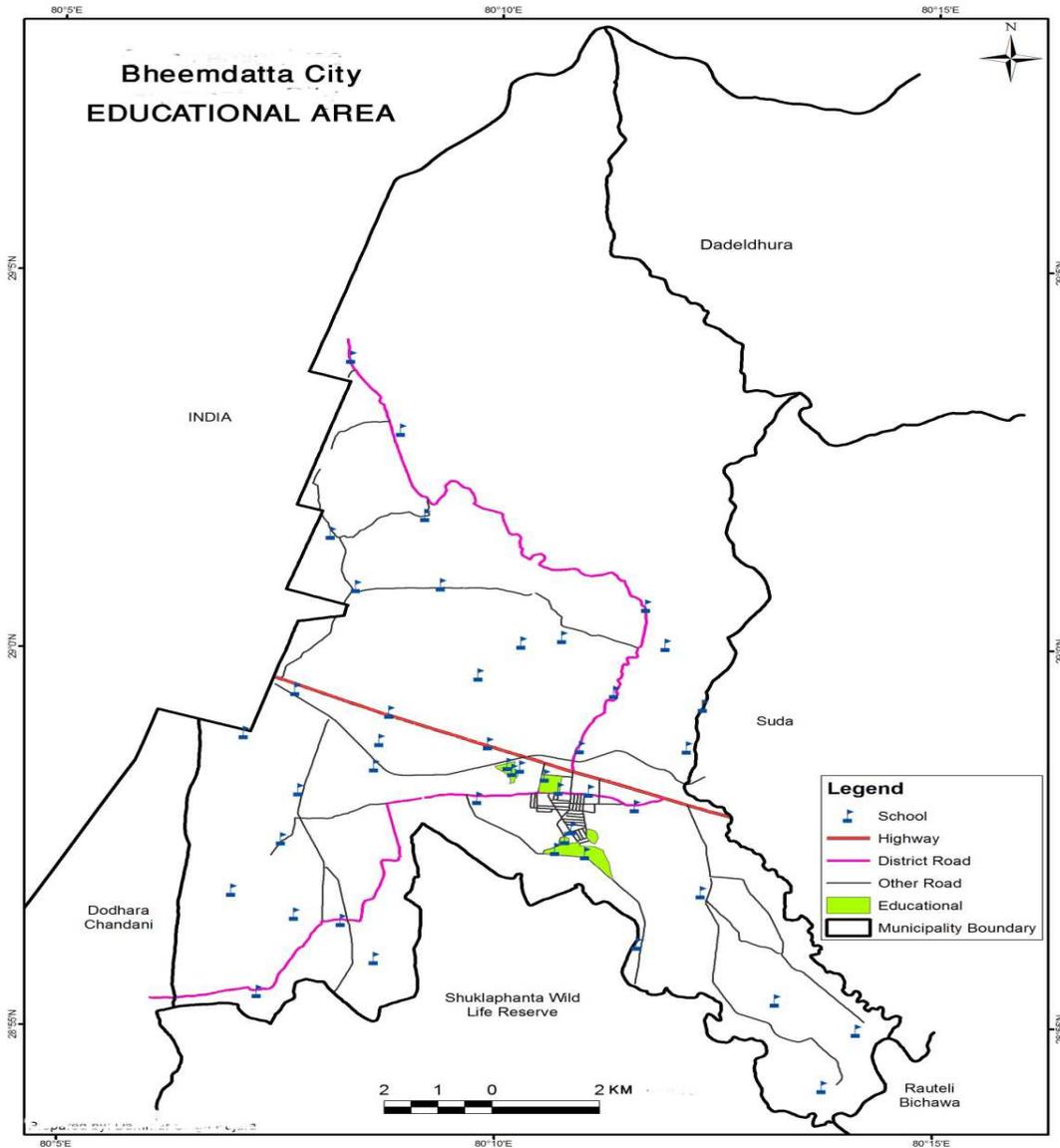


Map no. 6.6

4. Educational Area:

This Municipality is being developed as main centre of education of the Far-Western region. The main educational institution is the Far-Western University in which science and technology, management, humanities and social sciences and education are the main faculties of the

University. There are other educational institutions like, Siddhanath Science Campus (Tribhuwan University), SaradaVidya Pith (Nepal Sanskrit University), JanjyotiCampus, Kanchan Campus, Baljagriti Campus and other technical and non-technical institutions. According to the land covered area of educational institute, there have 0.42% or 72.20 hector of land out of the total area of the Municipality.



Map no. 6.7

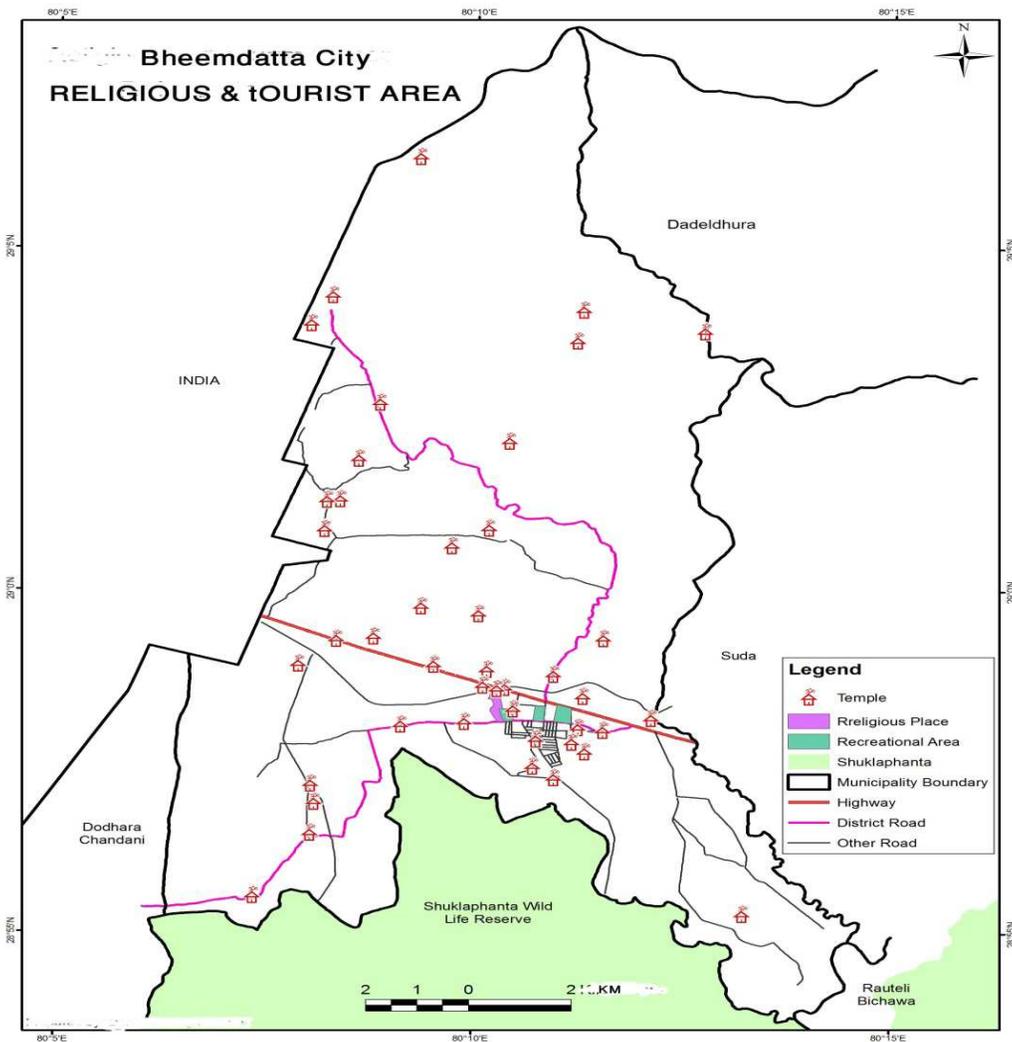
5. Medical Area:

There is one zonal hospital and some other private hospitals in this Municipality. Due to the good medical facilities of neighbouring country India's towns like Khatima and Bareilly, this area has lagged behind in the development of health sector. In the city area, there is one zonal hospital

and a number of medical stores. Almost 0.02% or 2.91 hectore area is covered by medical area of Bhimdatt Municipality.

6. Religious Area:

This Municipality is becoming a major religious centre not only for Nepalese people but also for the Indian nationals. The temple of Siddhanath Baba, and Baijnathare in the heart of the Municipality. Along with these temples, Brahmdev, Ninglashaini, Shivdham etc. are also main religious places of this Municipality. About 16.30 hectore or 0.10% of the total area of the Municipality is occupied by the religious places.



Map no. 6.8

7. Forest / Grass land Area:

Forest plays an important role in environmental conservation. At present about 5811.88 hectares of land comes under the forest area, which is about 33.94% of the land of the Municipality. Also about 35.38 hectares of land are covered by grassland.

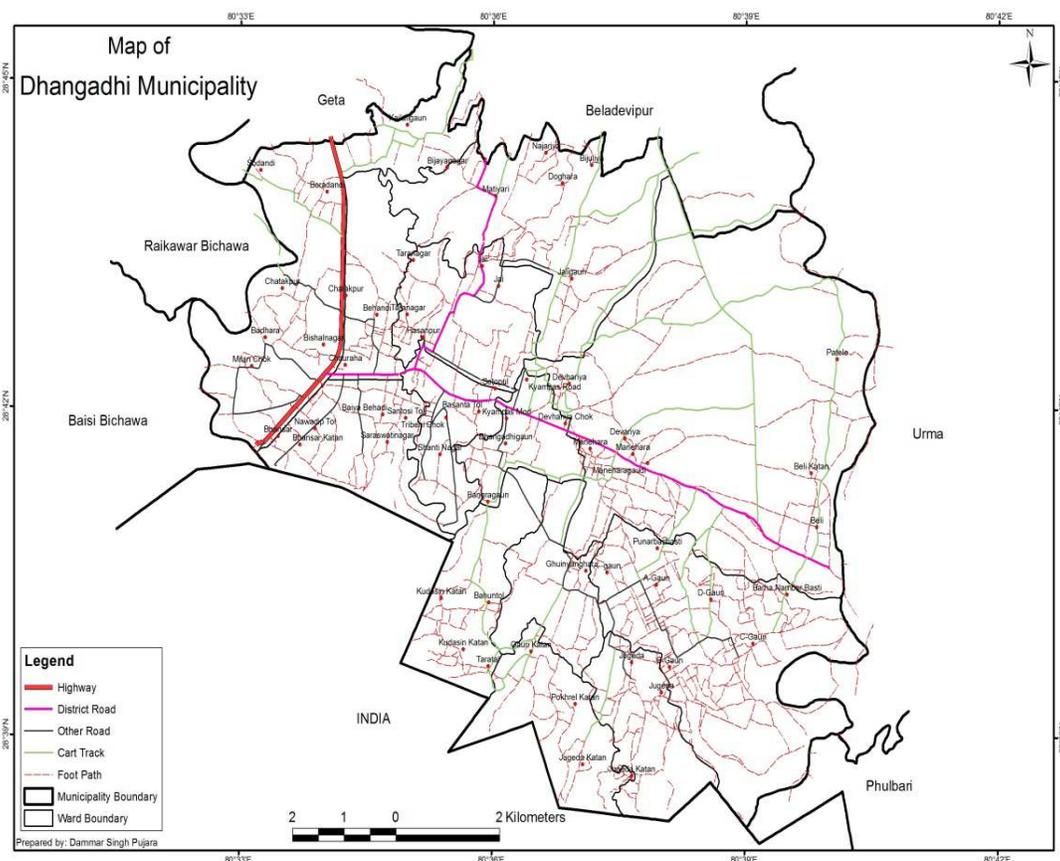
8. Agricultural Area:

Bhimdatt Municipality has 19 wards, out of which four wards are in the urban area. The majority of land is agricultural land in this Municipality. About 8472.52 hectares of land comes under agricultural land, which is about 49.48% of the total area of Bhimdatt Municipality.

6.3. Dhangadi Municipality

6.3.1. Setting and Origin

Dhangadi is a city in the Far-Western Terai of Nepal, bordering India. It is the headquarters of Kailali District. This city is located in the Far-Western Development Region of Nepal on the border of India. It is one of the entry points into the country from India. Dhangadi Municipality was established in 1976 B.S. and is divided into 14 wards.



Map no. 6.9

Dhangadi Municipality is located in a flat plain in the Far-Western terai, on the border of Uttar Pradesh State, India near the village Gauriphanta.

Geographical Location of Dhangadi Municipality	
Latitudes:	From 28°40'60" N to 28°10" N
Longitudes:	From 80°35'60" E to 84° 0' 0" E
Elevation:	Average elevation 109 m from sea level
Area:	231.51 sq.km.
Development Region:	Far-Western Development Region
Zones:	Seti
Relative Location:	
East:	Urma VDC / Khutiya River
West:	Mohana River / Kanchanpur District
North:	Geta VDC and Beldandi VDC
South:	Mohana River / India
Administration Division:	14 wards

According to the census 2011, Dhangadi is the 11th biggest Municipality of Nepal by population. It is the major urban place of Far-Western Region of Nepal which has an area of 90 sq.km. and shares its boundary with Geta VDC in the north and west, Mohana river in the south and Khutiya River in the east. Dhangadi is the main business centre of Far-Western Region. It is the major hub of Nepal and is the provider of education, health and employment opportunities in Western Nepal.

6.3.2. Population Growth and Distribution

Dhangadi is the 10th biggest Municipality of Nepal by population. According to the population census of Nepal 2011, the population size of this Municipality was 104047 and population density was 590 persons per sq.km. Dhangadi city is growing in the eastern and northern direction towards Bhajani Road and Attriaya Road respectively. The pattern of the city is developed in L shape.

Table 6.3: Population Growth of Dhangadi Municipality

Year	Population	Increase	Annual Growth Rates
1981	27274	-	-
1991	44753	+17479	4.95%
2001	67447	+22694	4.10%

2011	101970	+34523	4.13%
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Source : CBS - 1981-2011

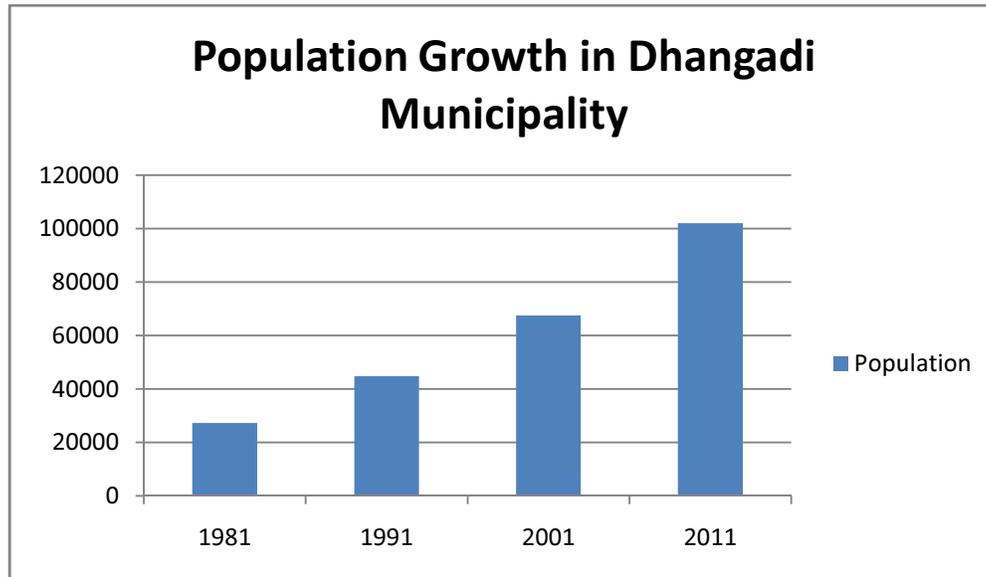
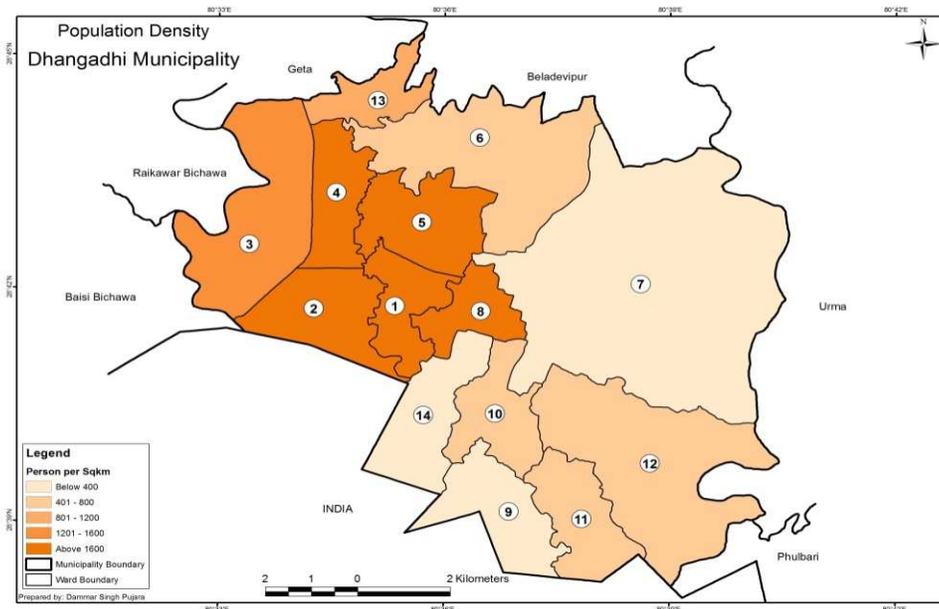


Figure 6.3

Dhangadi is the 11th largest Municipality of Nepal by size of population out of 130 Municipalities including new proposed Municipalities in 2014. This urban area has shown high growth of population from 1981 to 2011. In 1981 Dhangadi Municipality's population was 27274, which increased rapidly over the time and it become 101970 in 2011.

As given table 6.3 after 1981 the size of population has continuously increased over the time and it reached 44753, 67447 and 101970 in the year of 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

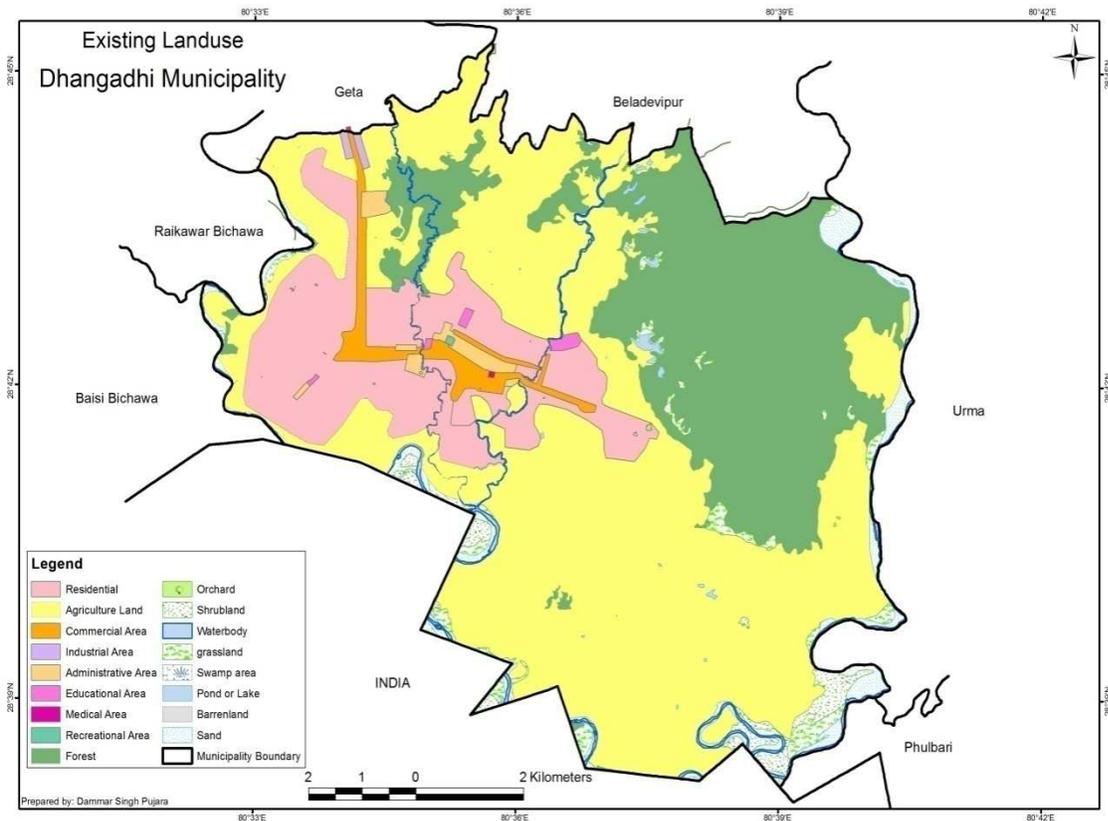


Map no. 6.10

Dhangadi is located near the Indian border 13 km. south of East-West Highway. Dhangadi-Dadeldhura Road starts from here. It serves all the districts of FWDR. It has air services to Kathmandu and is near to Indian road and rail network. The key economic activities are commerce and service, food processing, wood products and chemical like vesin and turpentine. It exports processed cereals to the hills and timber products and goods imported from any third country India. So Dhangadi is the hub centre of economic and commercial activities of FWR. Also the growth rate of population has been continuously increased over the time. Dhangadi has recorded a highest growth rate between 2001 to 2011.

6.3.3.Land Use and Morphology of Dhangadi Municipality

Dhangadi City is making much expansion in road to the north and east direction of market because of major linkage: Dhangadi to Attariya Road in the north side and Dhangadi to Bhajani Road in east side. Land use of Dhangadi Municipality is for various purposes like residential, commercial, agricultural, administrative, forest and educational etc. The land use and morphology of Dhangadi can be shown by the following table.



Map no. 6.11

Table 6.4: Land Use of Dhangadi Municipality 2011

Types of land use	Area in Ha	%
Administrative area	80.16	0.77
Agriculture land	5252.65	50.64
Barrenland	0.07	0.00
Commercial area	197.40	1.90
Educational	22.51	0.22
Forest	2595.05	25.02
Grassland	189.41	1.83
Industrial area	16.17	0.16
Medical area	1.14	0.01
Orchard	1.38	0.01
Pond or lake	25.70	0.25
Recreational area	2.16	0.02
Residential	1414.24	13.63
Sand	271.54	2.62
Shrub land	162.18	1.56
Swamp area	0.45	0.00
Waterbody	140.84	1.36
Total	10373.08	100

Source: Dhangadi Municipality, 2012

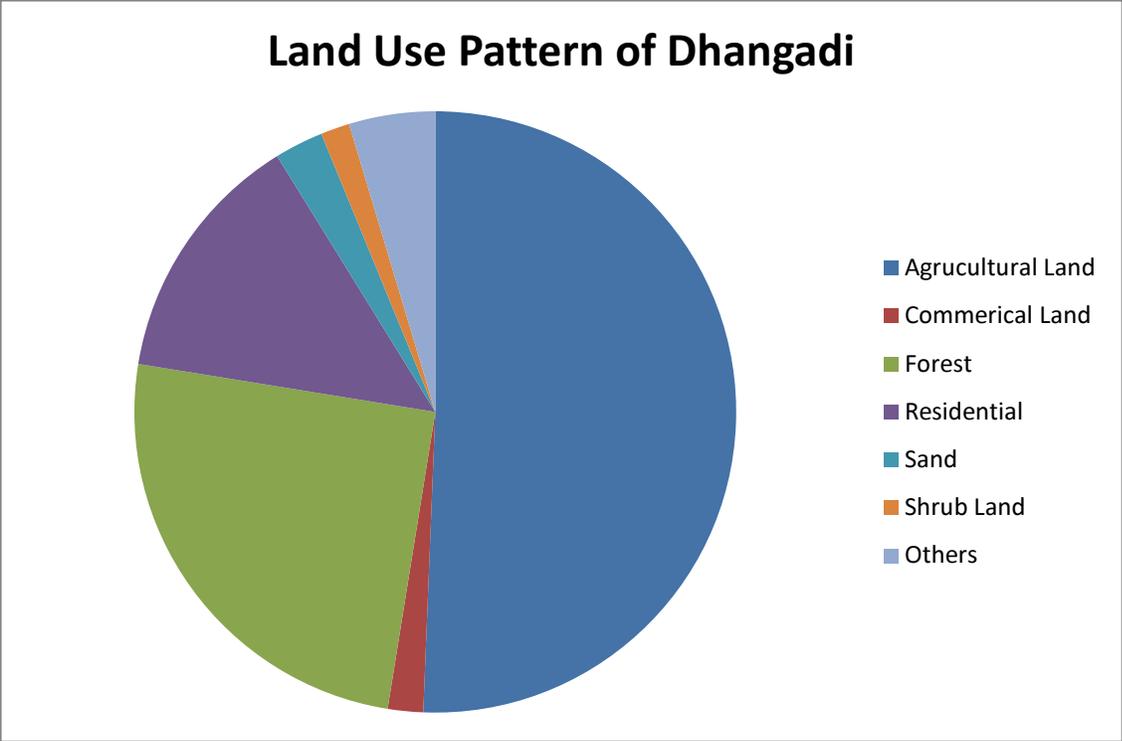
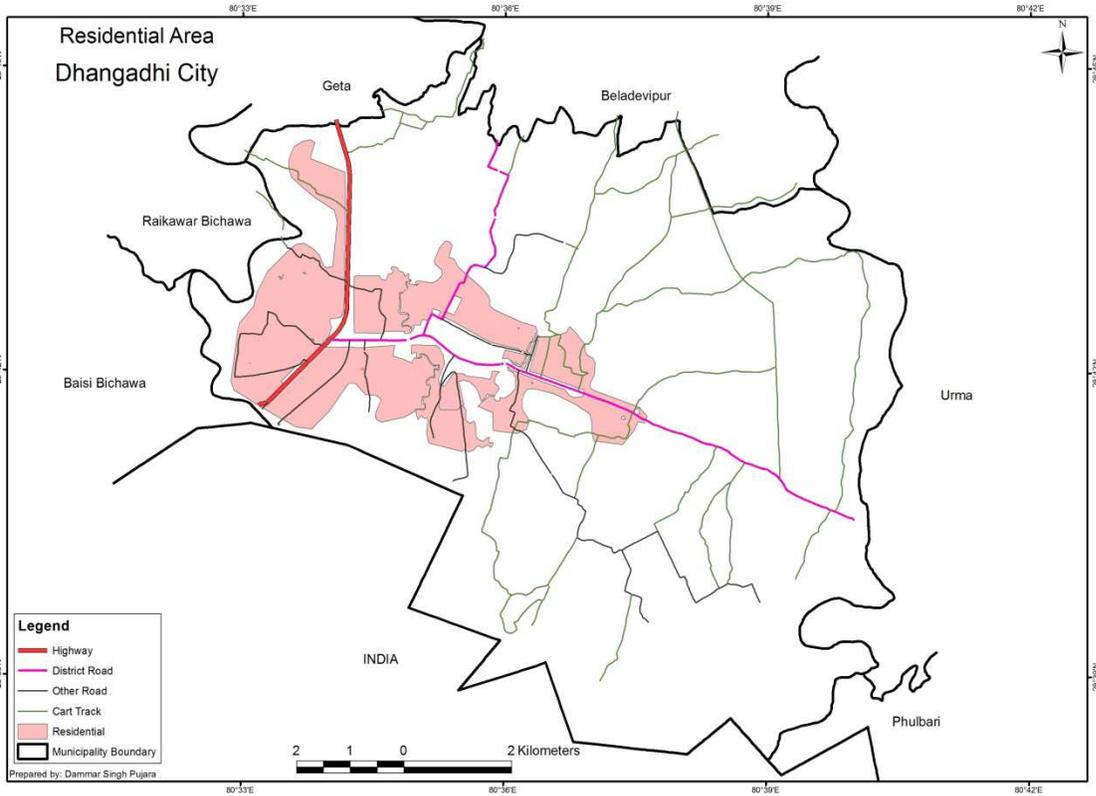


Figure 6.4

1. Residential Area:

Nearly 13.63% of the total area of Dhangadi is used for residential purpose. Residential areas have developed near the administrative and market areas. Dhangadi is the main commercial and business centre of Far-Western Development region. So, the increase of business activities and the development of the residential areas are near and around market area. The residential areas of northern part of Dhangadi are Chatakpur, Taranagar, Bahedi, Hasanpur, Shivnagar, while in the western part of this Municipality are Bhansar Road, Bisalnagar, Boradandi. Also in the southern part of Dhangadi are DhangadiGaun, Santositol, Pasupatitol, Katan, Santipur and in eastern part of this city is the campus road.



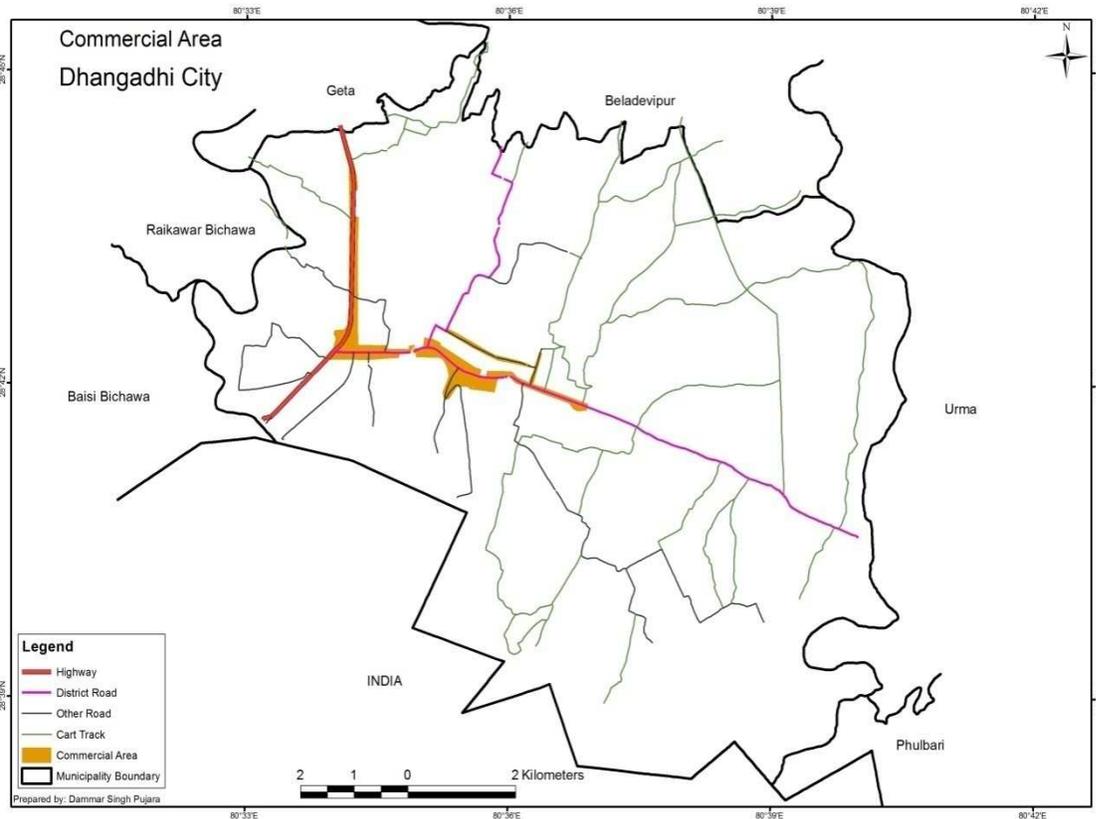
Map no. 6.12

In the beginning PashupatiTole, and DhangadiGaun areas were established as residential areas. But the expansion of commercial activities in Dhangadi, the high concentration of residences area in the other side of the city.

The concentration of high and medium class residences is found in the Bisalnagar, Taranagar, Shivnagar, Chatakpur and Behadi. Mainly in the southern belt of the city like Pasupatitol Tole, Katan, Santipur, near the Mohana River side are the found for the low class residence area.

2. Commercial Area :

Dhangadi Municipality is the main hub of business activities in Far-Western Development Region. The main market of this Municipality is situated ward 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in road side of Attariya to Dhangadi and Dhangadi to Bhajani. Morphology of commercial area of Dhangadi is like linear shape. There is only one main market which is taken in the main road in the linear pattern. Ratopul, Buspark, Millen Chock, LN Chouk and Hospital Road are the main commercial areas. The commercial area is occupied by 197.4 hector which 1.9% of the total area of Dhangadi Municipality.



Map no. 6.13

This city has famous for a number of whole seller and retail business of different types of goods.

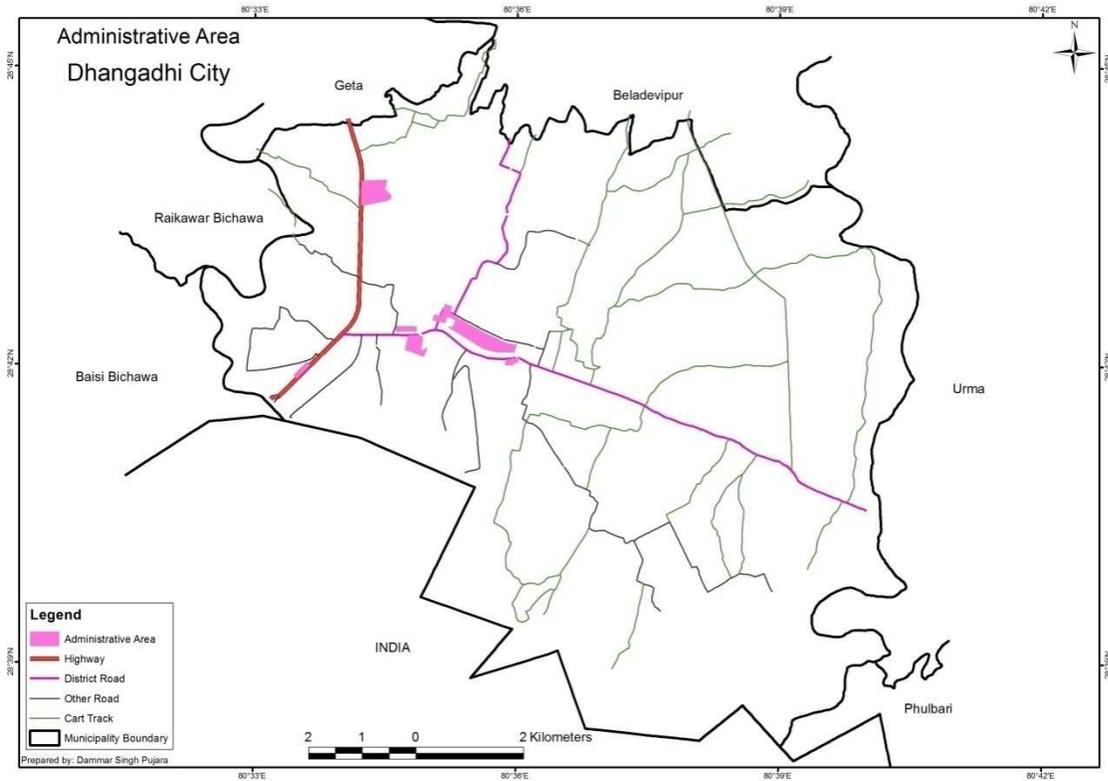
3. Administrative Area :

Dhangadi is predominantly an administrative centre. It is the headquarters of Kailali District and also of Seti Zone. There are a number of district and zonal level government offices in the city. The administrative areas are extended on the land lying between the west of Ratopul area to in the east district police office area of both sides of road.

The administrative areas are grouped into following categories :

- i. Regional level Offices : They are located in the main area of the city. Here, Regional Forest Office, Regional Irrigation Office, Regional Health Training Centre, Regional Medical Store, Regional Forest Training Centre, Regional Road Office, Higher Secondary Education Board, Human Right Office and Veterinary Office, Nepal Telecom etc.
- ii. Zonal level Offices :DhangadiMunicipality is the zonal headquarters of Seti Zone. There are number of zonal offices here.

iii. District Level Offices :Dhangadi is also the headquarters of Kailali District. There are different types of government offices. Here, District Civil Court, District Administration Office, District Education Office, District Forest Office, District Development Committee, District Public Health Office, District Post Office, District Election Office, District Land Reform Office etc.

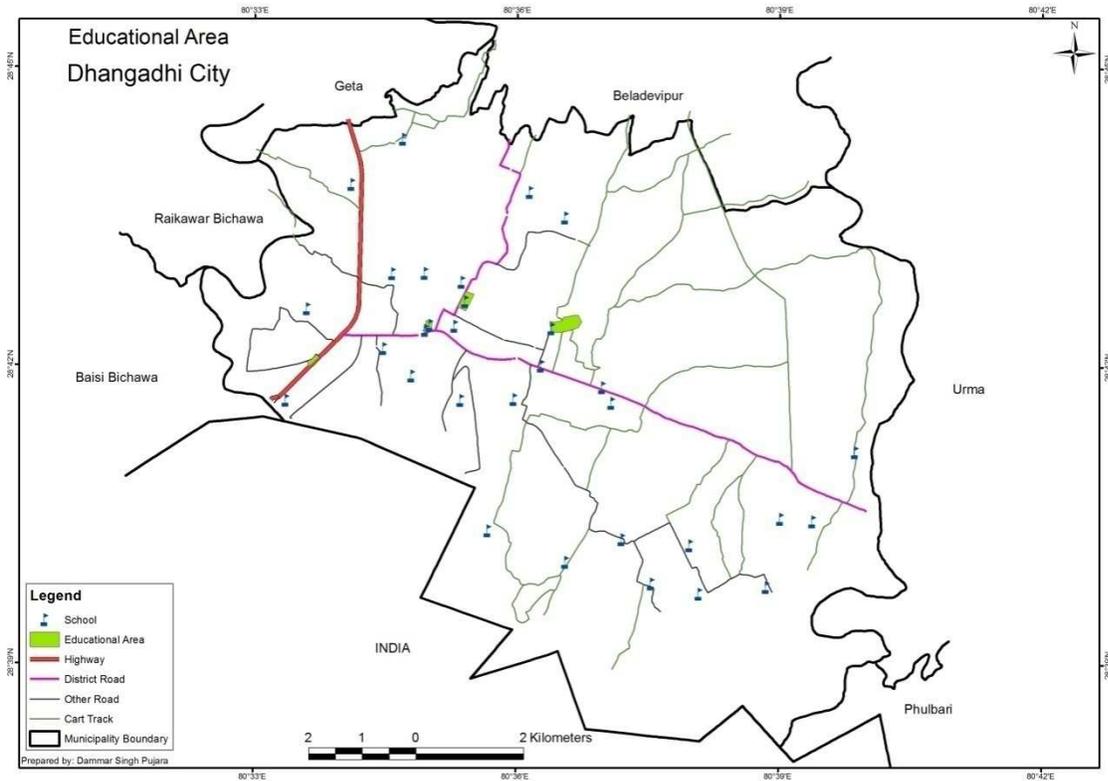


Map no. 6.14

4. Educational Area :

Dhangadi is also being developed as a second main education centre of Far-Western Region. Here, Kailali Multiple Campus, AB Niketan Campus, which are affiliated by Tribhuwan University, NAST and other technical institution are situated in the city area. Kailali Multiple Campus is situated in the eastern part of city. NAST, and ABN are situated near the northern side of the market.

The educational area covered 0.22% or 22.54 hector of out of the total area of Dhangadi Municipality.



Map no. 6.15

5. Medical Area :

Dhangadi city is developed as the medical centre of Far-Western Regions. There is one Zonal Hospital, which is the biggest hospital of this region. Seti Zonal Hospital provides the higher level medical treatment than other hospitals in this area do. Medical area is situated in the main market area. The medical areas have covered 6.01% or 1.14 hectares of area out of the total area.

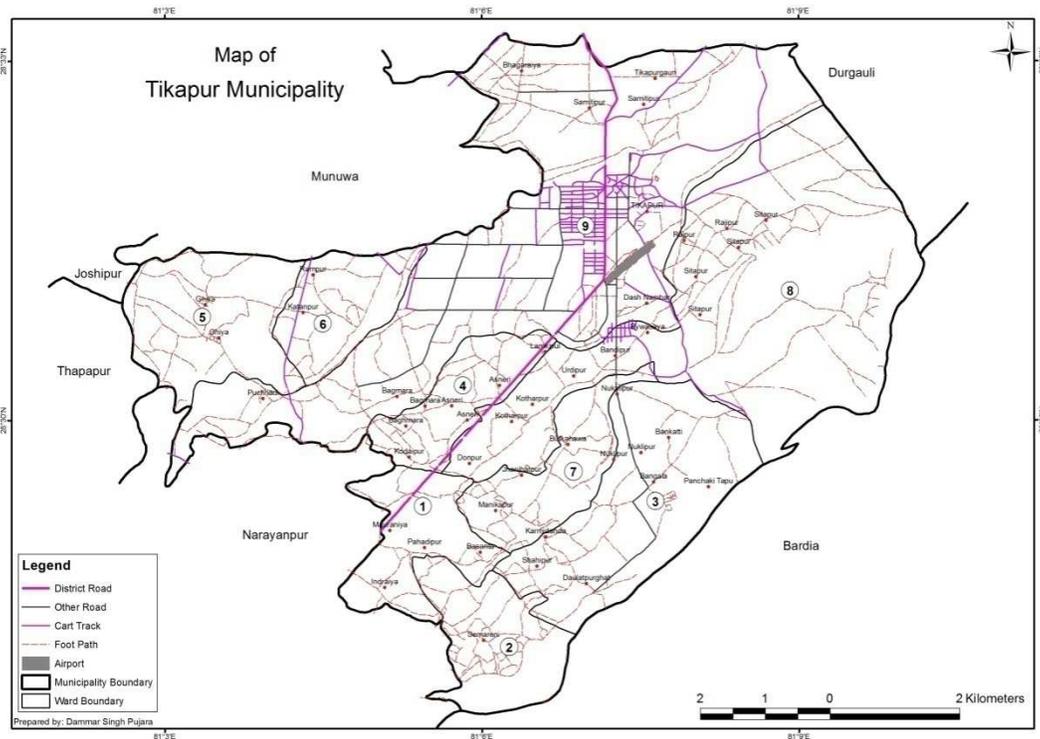
6.4. Tikapur Municipality

6.4.1. Setting and Origin

Tikapur Municipality was established in 1996(2053 B.S). It is located in the eastern part of Kailali District along the Karnali River in Seti Zone of FWDR. During King Mahendra's visit in 1977(2024 B.S), he suddenly suffered from heart disease in Aundaiya Camp (Kanchanpur district on the banks of Mahakali river) and ran the king taking rest in the camp, which lies at the side of Karnali River (in the south part of this Municipality). At present it is known by the name of Tikapur Park. For this reason, Tikapur is one of the better known place than other parts of Nepal.

Tikapur is one of the few planned Municipalities in Nepal. For the development of Tikapur, Tikapur Development Committee has set its goal to start modern mechanical agriculture in 1000 acre area, kept forest in the rest of 1000 acre area settle down the landless peoples providing 4 acre of land per family in 800 acre area and the rest of two hundred acre area was used for a systematic town planning out of its total 3000 acres of the land. Tikapur Development Committee acted on the above mentioned plan.

Over the years, however these plans have not really materialized. Nothing has been done for modern agriculture but the settlement area has developed beyond the allocated 200 bigahs.



Map no. 6.16

In the beginning there was a dense forest, where people started settling down in a circular shape like tika. This explains why the name Tikapur was given to town. According to another saying the cutting down of trees here started from day of Dashain Tika, which again gave its name as Tikapur.

Before the announcement of Municipality Maurniya and Manikapur Village Panchayat were merged into Tikapur Village Panchayat. Its area is 71.04 sq.km.

Tikapur Municipality lies 14 km. south from Lamki Bazar along the east-west highway. Likewise it lies 14 km. north from the border of India and 95km. east from Dhangadi Municipality, the headquarters of Kailai District.

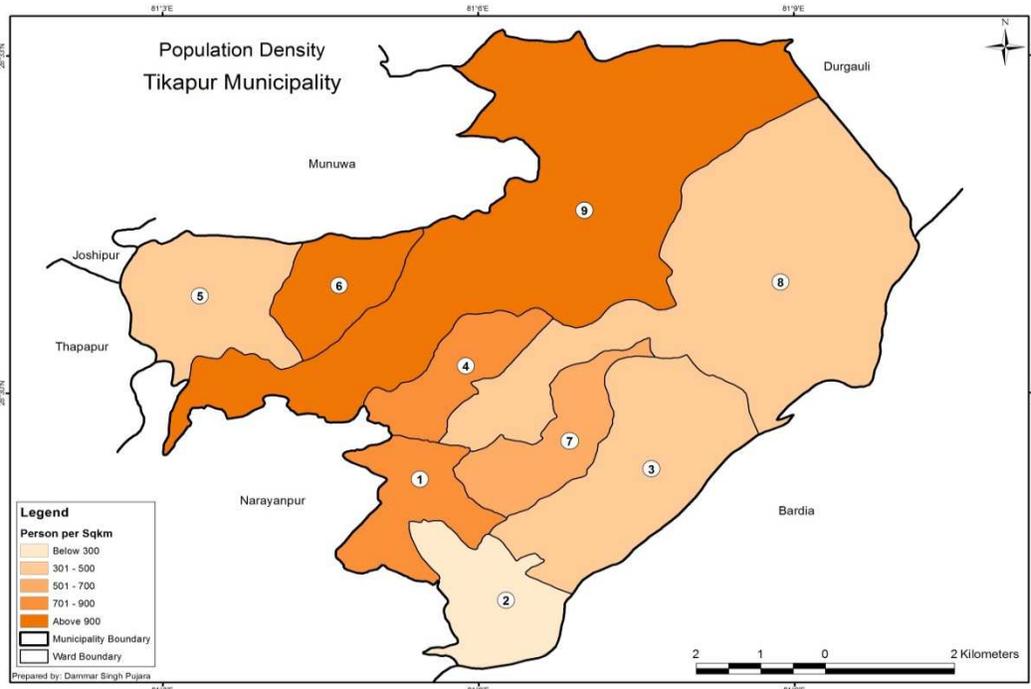
Geographical Location of Tikapur	
Latitudes:	From 28° 27' 30" North to 28° 33' 30" North
Longitudes:	From 81° 02' 30" East to 81° 10' 05" East
Elevation:	From 145-161 meters above the sea level in plain area.
Development Region:	Far-Western Development Region
Zone:	Seti
District:	Kailali
Relative Location :	
East:	Karnali River / Bardiya District
West:	Thapapur VDC / Adarshanagar VDC
North:	Durgauli VDC
South:	Narayanpur VDC
Area:	71.04 sq.km.
Administrative wards:	9 wards

Tikapur Municipality is located in the eastern frontier part of Kailali District. It is located in a flat plain at the bank of Karnali River. Tikapur is extended from Thapapur and Adarshnagar VDC in the west to Karnali River in the east. Also Durgauli VDC lies north and Narayanpur VDC in the South. Latitudinally, it is extended from 28° 27' 30" North to 28° 33' 30" North and longitudinally, from 81° 02' 30" East to 81° 10' 05" East. It is situated between 145 to 161 meter above the sea level in the Far-Western terai.

6.3.2. Population Growth and Distribution

Due to population of 2011, it is 27th largest Municipality of Nepal. The population of Municipality has rapidly increased during 2001 to 2011.

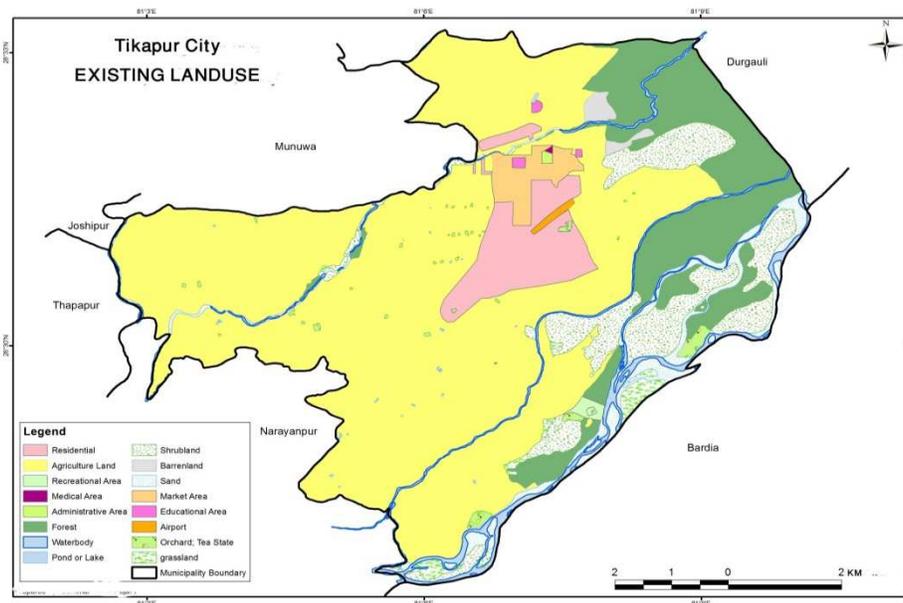
Tikapur is the new and smallest city of Far-Western terai. In 2001, the population was 38722. The population has increased 38722 to 56127. In this period, it has shown an addition of 17405 populations which is 44.9% to the population of 2001. The annual growth rate of this period was 5.84%. The population density was 545 persons per sq.km. in 2001, it become 790 persons per sq.km. in 2011.



Map no. 6.17

6.3.3. Land Use and Morphology of Tikapur Municipality

Tikapur Municipality was established as a systematic town comparison to other cities of Far-Western Region. Tikapur Development Committee has made a Master Plan in order to systematic development of Tikapur. According to the Master Plan, Tikapur Municipality was extended and developed. But because of mass migration from hill area of Nepal, it cannot be developed as a well planned town.



Map no. 6.18

Tikapur city can be classified in following categories in terms of its land use:

Table 6.5: Land Use of Tikapur Municipality

Type	Area in Ha	Percentage
Administrative area	3.98	0.05
Agricultural	4119.98	61.35
Airport	10.86	0.16
Barrenland	37.80	0.56
Educational area	9.61	0.14
Forest	946.60	14.09
grassland	72.08	1.07
Market Area	116.21	1.73
Medical area	1.14	0.01
Orchard	41.83	0.62
Pond or lake	4.29	0.06
Recreational area	17.20	0.25
Residential	359.19	5.34
Sand	222.48	3.31
Shrubland	562.39	8.37
Waterbody	189.19	2.81
Total	6714.89	100

Source: Tikapiur Municipality, 2011.

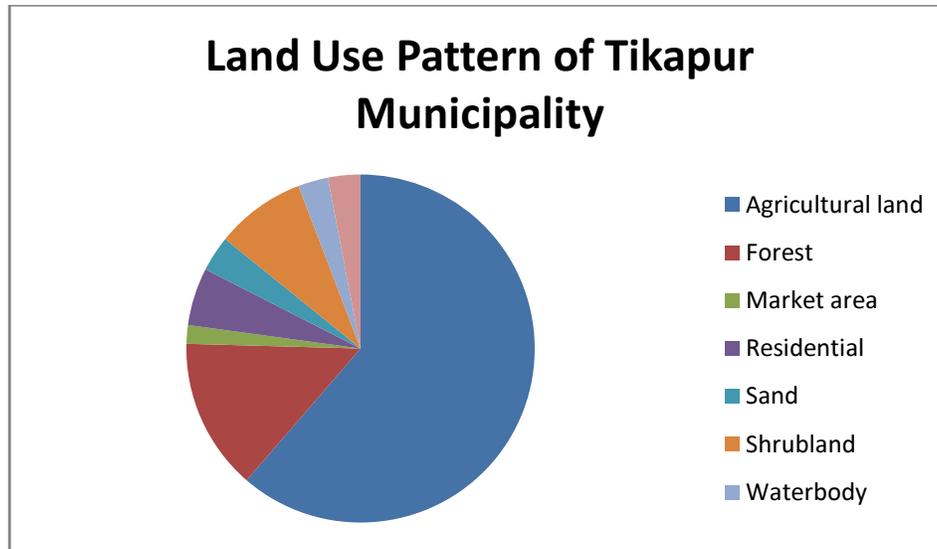
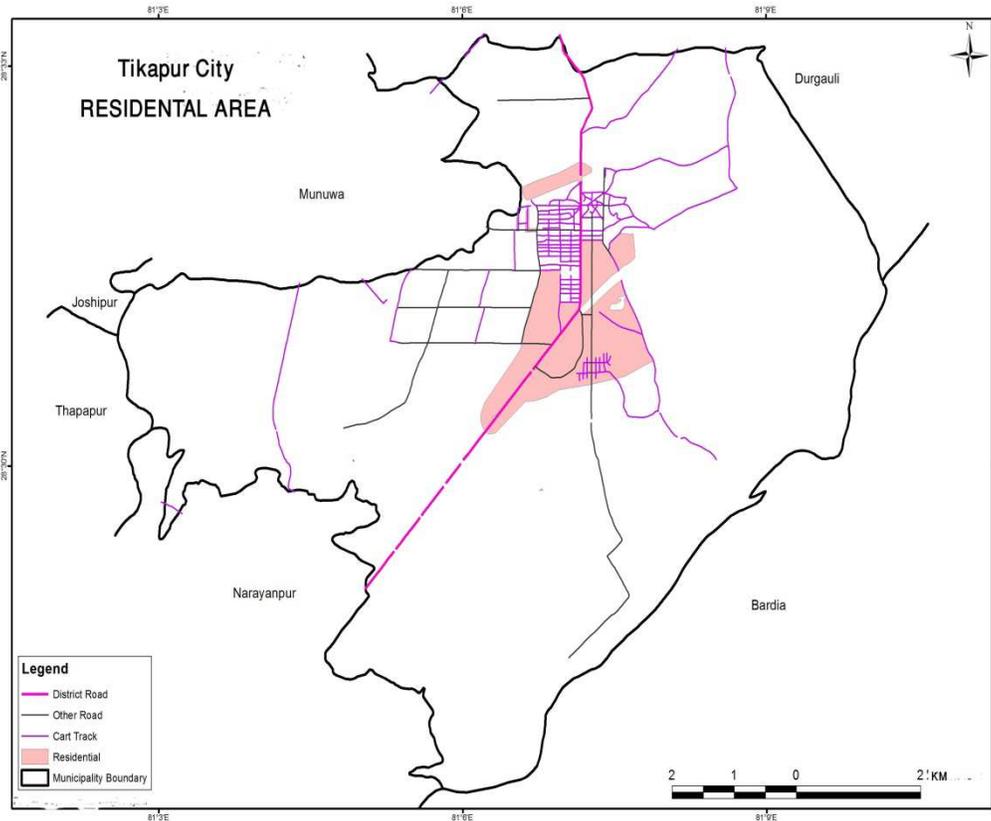


Figure 6.5.

1. Residential Area:

In initial stage of Tikapur, 3 thousands acare(bigas) land was taken over and 800 bigas was distributed from it to the landless family got 4 bigas land. This area was well-planned and systematic, between the colonies, there are roads and streets. This is the main part of Tikapur town which is situated in the south-west part of the main roads it is extended uptoBangaun village. Along with it, in 200bigaahas, there is well-planned and systematic development of the Municipality, which is located in both eastern and western part of the main road. It is the central part of Tikapur Municipality. Because of the uncontrolled migration, the residential area is not limited in these particular areas rather it has been expanded up to other areas too. Now a days residential area is expanded around bus park in southern parts of the town and Badipur and Rakipur in northern part of town. According to the land use data, 359.2 hector or 5.35% land is occupied by residential area.

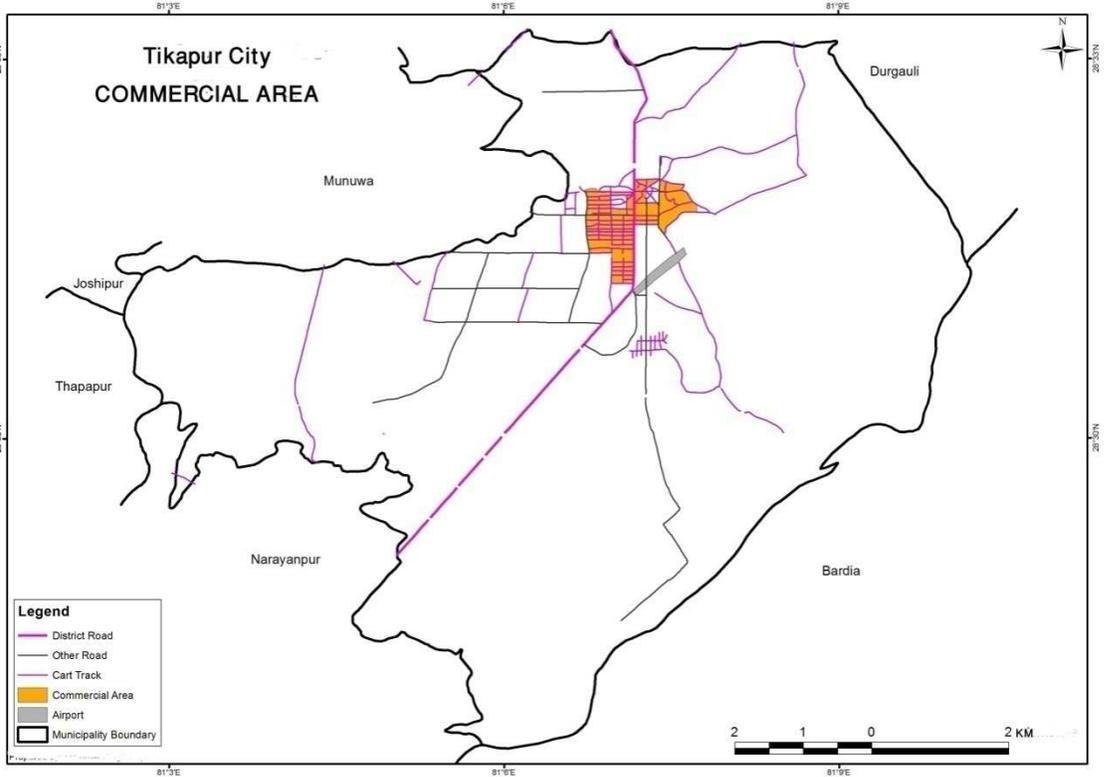


Map no. 6.19

Initially, Tikapur residential area was developed systematically but because of uncontrolled migration, it has become unsystematic. Except ward number 9 other wards of Tikapur are unsystematic.

2. Commercial Area:

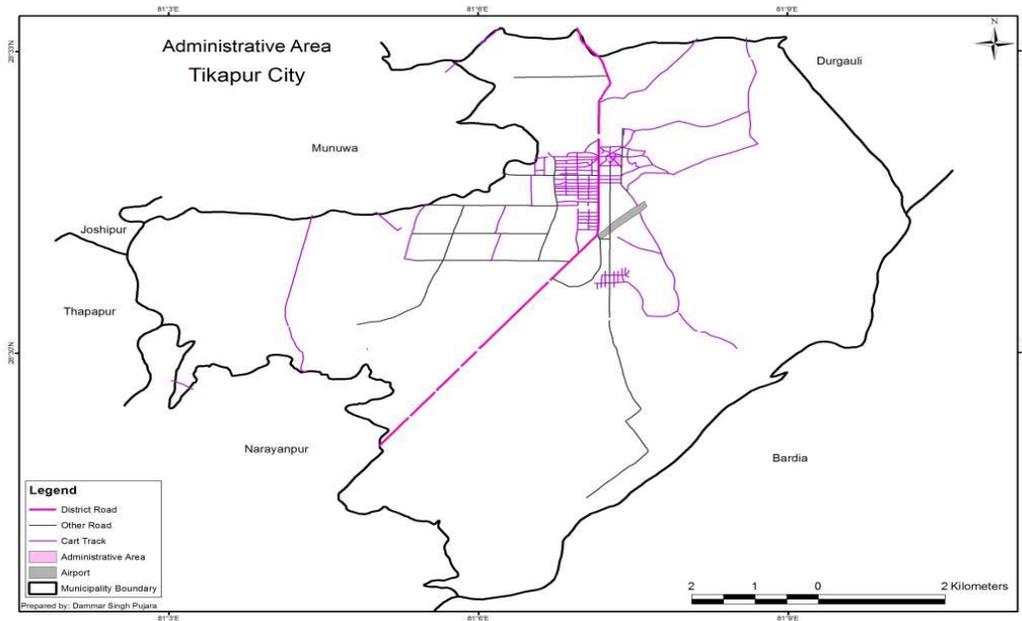
The main commercial area of Tikapur lies in ward no. 9. Specially, southern, northern and western areas of Tikapur Municipality are being developed as a commercial area. Recently around the main street from Lamki to Khakraula is being developed as a commercial area. Business activities are lower in Tikapur in comparison to other cities of Far-Western Region. The market area has occupied 166.2 hector or 1.73% area of Municipality. Similarly the market area is used as not only for commercial purpose but also for the developed as a residential area.



Map no. 6.20

3. Administrative Area:

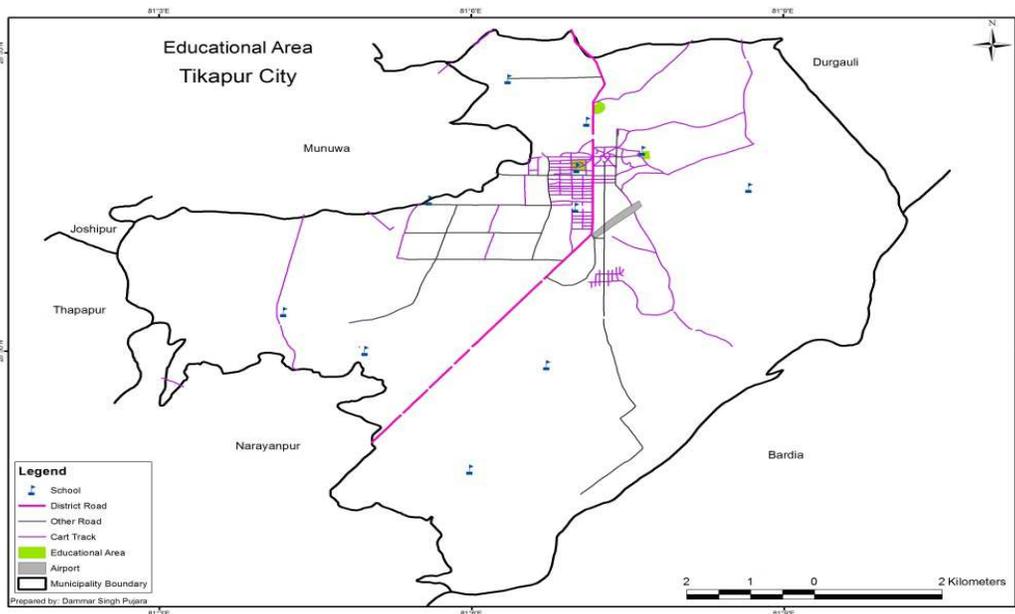
Tikapur Municipality is less important in terms of administrative activities, because it is neither district headquarters nor regional headquarters. 3.98 hector or 0.06% land has been occupied by administrative area. There are following administrative offices: Municipality Office, Land Reform office, Police Office, Telephone Office, Agricultural Development Office.



Map no. 6.21

4. Educational Area:

There are different educational institutions in Tikapur Municipality. There are 64 public and private schools and seven campuses which are affiliated with T.U. Tikapur Multiple Campus is considered as the main institution of this area in terms of number of students, number of faculties and occupied land. Along with it, Birendra Multiple Campus and Vocational Training Centre are also major educational institutions of this area. All educational institutions have occupied 9.6 hector or 0.14% land of this Municipality.



Map no. 6.22

6.5. Factors Affecting to the Land Use Morphology Urban Areas

The urban land use and its morphology of city (Municipality) is influenced by many physical and cultural factors like are followings:

- Location of urban area
- Site of urban area
- Landformof urban area
- Transport Facilities of urban area
- Communication
- Trade and Commerce
- Education facilities
- Industries
- Administrative and other factors etc.