

A Geographical Study of Drainage System in Tuljapur taluka

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Abstract :

Tuljapur taluka is located in the south of Osmanabad district. The Balaghat Range, an important mountain range passing through Tuljapur taluka, separates the Bori river valley and the Terna river valley due to the range running from north to southeast. A network of streams is a system of streams which flows in a particular order of flow of all major and minor rivers in a region, its tributaries, tributaries and Small tributaries. Observing the rivers, streams and their length in Tuljapur taluka, the mountain range of Balaghat extends from northwest to southeast in the north of Tuljapur taluka. Many rivers and streams have sprung up from this and many places and plains have been created in the area. The slope of the study area is from north to south. There is lack of big rivers in and around this taluka. But many small and big streams have developed the water system here. The mountain range of Balaghat is an important watershed separating the river Godavari and the river Bhima.

Keyword: Sahyadri Mountains, Balaghat, Drainage system, topography, Odha, River.

Preface:

To the east of the Sahyadri Mountains lies a vast plateau called the Maharashtra Plateau or the Deccan Plateau or Country. On this plateau, the Sahyadri mountain range runs east-southeast of Maharashtra. This means that the mountain ranges extending up to Andhra Pradesh are called Balaghat mountain ranges. Tuljapur taluka in Osmanabad district is situated in the hills of Balaghat. This taluka is found separating Godavari river and Bhima river basin. The Balaghat hills are covered by a flat plateau. About four to eight million years ago, volcanic eruptions caused 29 long eruptions on the earth's surface, forming horizontal layers of basalt rock. Most of the land in Osmanabad district is composed of igneous rock. Osmanabad district, which is part of the Deccan Plateau, has a variety of topography. Tuljapur taluka has an average elevation of 515.85 meters above sea level. Tuljapur taluka rivers, Bori river and Harani and Palash rivers develop and flow in this area. There is lack of big rivers in this region because this part is situated in Balaghat mountain range.

Considering the Physical structure of Tuljapur taluka, this region falls into the high plateau region of the Deccan plateau. From a Physical Structure of view, the taluka in the study area can be divided into two groups. Water system is a very important factor of natural factor and will affect agriculture business. (Chouhan1987) Water system plays an important role in determining the location of a colony.

Study area:

Tuljapur taluka is located in the south of Osmanabad district. The Latitude extension of Tuljapur taluka is 17⁰38'27" north to 18⁰05'44" north Latitude. If so, the Longitude extension is an extension from 75⁰48'19" east Longitude to 76⁰24'26" east Longitude. The rural area of Tuljapur taluka is 1568.85 sq. Km. Tuljapur taluka is bounded on the south by Aland taluka of Karnataka state and Akkalkot taluka in Solapur district, on the west by North Solapur taluka, on the northwest by Barshi taluka, on the north by Osmanabad taluka, on the northeast and east by Lohara taluka. Tuljapur taluka has an average elevation of 515.85 meters above sea level. Tuljapur taluka is known as the watershed of Godavari river valley and Bhima river valley (Krishna River).

Objectives:

The research paper has been prepared keeping in view the following objectives in this research paper.

- 1) To study the Drainage system of the taluka by studying the geographical structure of Tuljapur taluka.

Data collection sources and research methods:

The research paper has been prepared on the basis of primary information and secondary information in the present research paper. This is based on Indian Topographical Map No. 56B/4, 56B/8, 56B/12, 56C/1, 56C/2, 56C/9, 56C/10. Google Earth has also been used to measure the length of river channels.

Physiography of Tuljapur tahsil:

The Balaghat Range, an important mountain range passing through Tuljapur taluka, separates the Bori river valley and the Terna river valley due to the range running from north to southeast. This means that the highlands of Tuljapur taluka are found separating the Godavari river valley and the Krishna river valley. According to The slope of the land in this taluka is south. The highest point of Tuljapur taluka is in the north. After that the height of this mountain range decreases towards southeast direction. From Tuljapur taluka Morda (680 m above sea level), Kakrambawadi (680 m), Kakramba (640 m), Bori (665 m), Tadwala (642 m), Kamtha (670 m), Shivkarwadi (636 m .), Wadgaon Lakh (633 m.), Tirtha Khu. (632 m.), Gandhora (620 m.), Vadacha Tanda (632 m.), Manmodi (614 m.), Jalkotwadi Nal (632 min.), This mountain range passes through this area. To the south are the flat hills of Maharashtra or the Deccan Plateau. To the south of Tuljapur taluka, Siddhappa's hill can be seen in Jalkot Revenue Circle. Bhatobra mountain shrine Bu. And is found near Kathachiwadi. Mahadev Dongar is found in the revenue circle near Taylor Nagar. Considering Tuljapur taluka as a whole, the topography of the area can be seen in the north-southeast direction. The southern part is the high / low plateau of the plateau. While observing the topography of Tuljapur taluka in the study area, the taluka covers a large area of flat tops in the Balaghat mountain range. This region has 689.78 sq. Km. area is occupied. Tuljapur taluka has 43.96 percent geographical area. Among the streams flowing to the north-west of Tuljapur taluka are Dhekari Odha, Sindphal Odha, Sangvi Mardi Odha, Masala Khurd Odha, Shiradhon Odha.

Drainage system / River system:

A network of streams is a system of streams which flows in a particular order of flow of all major and minor rivers in a region, its tributaries, tributaries and tributaries.

Observing the rivers, streams and their length in Tuljapur taluka, the mountain range of Balaghata extends from northwest to southeast in the north of Tuljapur taluka. Many rivers and streams have sprung up from this and many places and plains have been created in the area. The slope of the study area is from north to south. The Drainage system of this region can be described as follows.

Tuljapur Taluka Rivers, streams and their length

Sr. No.	Name of River/ Odha	Length (K.M.)	Origin to	Until
1	Tuljapur Odha	10.00	Tuljapur Surrounding Area	Aljapur (Barshi)
2	Sangvi Mardi Odha	10.96	Bhatmbri Mountain	Aljapur (Barshi)
3	Kati Odha	11.93	Dahiwadi Surrounding area	Shelgaon (Barshi)
4	Malumbra Odha	16.07	Malumbra Surrounding area	Tamalwadi
5	Mangrul Odha	16.40	Mangrul Surrounding area	Near Kolegaon Harani River
6	Arali Bru. Odha	13.10	Tirth Bru.	Kolegaon Storage Harani River
7	Harani River	9.73	Confluence of Mangrul Odha & Aarli Odha	Tandulwadi
8	Khanapur Odha	6.59	Tylor Nagar Mountain	Harani River
9	Babhalgaon Odha/ Palas River	23.05	Chivari Mountain	Near Aarali Akkalkot
10	Bori River	62.78	Bori	Dahitana Akkalkot

Source: The Researcher has compiled on the basis of official information.

The Bori River is a major river in the Tuljapur taluka and originates at Bori in the north of the Tuljapur Revenue cercal. There is another Mountain line in Lohara taluka towards Bori and Morda and in Tuljapur taluka the river Bori flows through these two parallel ranges in northwest southeast direction. The length of Bori River is 62.78 km from its source to the border of Akkalkot taluka in the south. From the source of this river to the border of Dahitana in Akkalkot taluka, many streams flow. There are many waterfalls on this river like Barul stream, Borandivad stream, Salgara stream, Masoba stream, Horti stream, Murta stream, Khandala stream. Ramalinga's waterfall is special and the male and female waterfalls are built in the world famous Naldurg fort. You can see many forms of this river in our character. Bori is the lifeblood of Tuljapur taluka.

Tuljapur Odha is the western channel. It originates from the hillsides west of Tuljapur city, flows west, and enters Aljapur in Barshi taluka through Shiradhon. Tuljapur stream is an important stream of Sina river. The length of this stream is 10 km in Tuljapur taluka.

Sangvi Mardi stream is an important stream of Sina river which originates from Bhatambri hill and joins Ajlapur (Barshi taluka) storage lake. Its length is 10.96 km in Tuljapur taluka.

Kathi Odha is a very important tributary of the river Sina and originates on the plateau of Tuljapur. The source of this stream is in Dahivadi area and to the west it flows to Selgaon stream in Barshi taluka. The length of this stream is 11.03 km. In this area, this river has created plain ground near the western side of Tuljapur taluka.

Malumbra is a tributary of the river Sina. There is a very important current flowing in a north-south direction. The source of this stream is around the rural settlement of Malumbra. Its length is 16.07 km in Tuljapur taluka. That's it. This stream enters North Solapur taluka west of Tamalwadi.

The Mangrul Stream is a very important tributary of the Bori River. This stream is also called Harani river. The Mangrul stream originates in the Mangrul area. It flows in north-south direction and reaches 16.4 km to Kolegaon storage lake.

Aarali Bru. The streams of Bori and Harani rivers are very important. This stream flows in a northeastern direction and joins the Kolegaon storage lake. From here, the stream from this storage lake is called Mangrul stream and the confluence of Aarali Bru or the stream is called Harani river. Aarali Bru. Origin of Odha Arli Bru. Occurs in the area. The length of this stream is 13.10 km from its source to Kolegaon storage lake.

The Harani River is a very important and major tributary of the Bori River. Mangrul Odha and Arli Bru. Odha come together at Kolegaon. The confluence of these two streams is called Harani river. The length of this Harani river is only 9.73 km from Kolegaon storage lake in Tuljapur taluka to the border of Tandulwadi. That's the length.

Khanapur Stream is a very important stream of Harani River. The source of this stream is in this area of Siddhappa hill near Taylor town. It flows further and meets the Harani river. Length is 6.59 km in Tuljapur taluka.

The river which forms the most fertile plain in the center of Tuljapur taluka is called Babhalgaon river or this river is also called Palas river. The river originates in the hills north of Chivari. It flows further to Babhalgaon Lake or Osmanabad Lake and flows further to Akkalkot taluka near Aarali and then to Bori river. The total length of this river in Tuljapur taluka is 23.05 km.

Conclusion:

Tuljapur taluka is situated on the border of Marathwada and Western Maharashtra. There is lack of big rivers in and around this taluka. But many small and big streams have developed the Drainage system here. The mountain range of Balaghat is an important watershed separating the river Godavari and the river Bhima. As this taluka is close to rain shadow region, rainfall is less. Therefore, there is a dearth of large rivers in the region.

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