CHAPTER VII
AREAL FUNCTIONAL GAPS
AND PROPOSAL FOR INTEGRATED
AREA DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Introduction
7.2 Methodology
  7.2.1 Population Threshold
  7.2.2 Functional Gaps
7.3 Analysis of Existing Functions (2008-09)
  7.3.1 Educational Facilities
  7.3.2 Health Facilities
  7.3.3 Transportation and Communication Facilities
  7.3.4 Market Facilities
7.4 Provision of Functions For 2011
  7.4.1 Provision For Educational Facilities
  7.4.2 Provision for Health Facilities
  7.4.3 Provision of Transportation and Communication
  7.4.4 Provision of Market Facility
7.5 Provision of Growth Centres

References
CHAPTER VII
AREAL FUNCTIONAL GAPS AND PROPOSAL FOR INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The spatial distribution of settlements, socio-economic conditions and hierarchy of settlements through available services have been studied in the previous chapters. In regional planning an attempt is made to find out the functional gaps existing settlements systems and to suggest ways and means to rationalise— the— same for a balanced regional growth (Tiwari. 1984). The identification of growth centres is an important not only their individual development but also areal development. The growth centres generates their own ideas or innovations or they are taken form higher order centres. They can diffuse these ideas or new innovations to their hinterland more effectively and maintain regional balance development. The considering these things for study area, the identified growth centres itself have limited number of functions beside this the distribution of these growth centres are uneven as well as they are distantly distributed. Therefore, the available growth centres are unable to fulfil the requirement of there complementary area, due to the available functions to present population. The functional gap is a major constraint of rural development of the study area. The settlement order clearly indicate the available centres are not adequate for maintaining the areal development and due to that base, rural hilly area of Kolhapur district do not got balanced areal development. It clears from the levels of development and areal imbalances of development. The study area always shows that it has heterogeneity in development from tahsil to tahsil. Thus, there is prime need of micro level planning for homogenous development. Then it reflects real prospective development tahsil level as well as at the level of study area.
An attempt has been made with considering the above features. The study is conducted at the tahsil level rather than the settlement level because this approach may help to better in identifying the adequate or inadequate services within each tahsil. This process can helpful to indicate functions and areas that need for socio-economic development. As per this work is deal with proposal for the planning of the study area. The planning proposal concern with a plan, functional gaps are identified on the basis of population thresholds of functions. Thereafter, attempt is also made to identify the prospective growth centres providing services in the study area.

7.2 METHODOLOGY

The proposal for integrated areal development has been prepared with considering both method (i) analysis of threshold population (ii) identification of functional gap.

7.2.1 POPULATION THRESHOLD

The range of functional and its thresholds (Christaller, 1966). The range of population is a fundamental component for avail the each function. Therefore the settlement has higher range of population, it possess different functions but the settlement with lower range of population remain lack of functions. Though the aim of researcher is to find out the settlements from study area, they can have required population threshold for particular function and along with how many of them do not have the function. If settlement have higher range of population than the required population threshold to particular function and these settlement yet not avail that function. Simple logically, these settlements should have that particular function. On behalf of that researcher intended to propose that function in these settlements.
Table 7.1
Population Threshold of Central Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Population Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>i. Primary School</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Sr. Secondary School</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Junior College</td>
<td>11800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>i. Primary Health Centre</td>
<td>15500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Sub Primary Health Centre</td>
<td>2600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Dispensary</td>
<td>21700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. No. of Beds</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. Veterinary Hospitals</td>
<td>7550 (animal population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Transport and Communication</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>i. Bus Stop</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Post Office</td>
<td>2490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Market</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>i. Weekly Market</td>
<td>9550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

In a modified form, the concept can be applied also in a situation where no single settlement may have required threshold population but group of settlements considered together may have it. If that group of settlements also satisfies the distance qualification (range of good). The function in question can be located in a suitable settlement from among the group (Sen, Wanmali, Bose, Mistra and Ramesh, 1971). The group of settlement and population threshold, then the researcher can recommend of those function to that group of settlements.

The population threshold of functions in the hilly area of Kolhapur district. The population thresholds of socio-economic facilities in the study area are calculated with help of Reed-Muench Method (Hagget and Gunewardena,
1964). These are median population thresholds. The advantage which they have over ‘entry points’ as thresholds of functions is that the ‘freak’ cases are also taken care of in this method. The data for calculation is taken from Census of India (Kolhapur District, CD, 2001), socio-economic review of Kolhapur district (2008-09). Due to the non-availability of data limited functions are taken into consideration for this calculation. The table 7.1 shows the threshold population of considered functions for the study area.

7.2.2 FUNCTIONAL GAPS

Integrated area development, it is necessary to first of all to determine the functional gaps. The functional gap of different functions can provide guide line for the provision of functions or services. The functional gaps are generally determined by the population of the area and range of service. For the present study only population as a unit is considered for the identification of functional gaps of the area. Therefore, location of required functions choose from settlement or area. A settlement or area must have required population threshold or yet not have then group of settlement may have it, in such cases group of settlements could be considered for locating functions.

The projected population of 2011 (Appendix – VI) has been used for the calculation of functional gaps for the study area and here attempt has made to prepare a proposal for the year 2011 (Appendix – IV).

7.3 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FUNCTIONS (2008-09)

An analysis of the existing functions i.e. education, health, market, transport and communication are considered. An analysis of these existing functions are as –
7.3.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The socio-cultural status of the area is based educational facilities, quality education always provides concrete platform for regional development. Now here attempt has been made to know the deficiencies of educational facilities on the basis of present educational functions. Though, the study area had 1120 units of primary schools, 293 units of sr. secondary schools and only 55 units of junior colleges. The present educational services can serve an average nearly 1160 population for a primary school, an about 4450 population for sr. secondary school and nearly 23600 for junior college in the study area.

Hence, the threshold population of the educational facilities reveals a unit of primary school should be serve an about 600 population, sr. secondary school should be serve 2200 and 11800 population for junior college. The considered threshold population and present educational functions shows gaps. It is observed in the study area there is need of additional educational facilities. An additional requirement is 1186 primary schools, 311 sr. secondary schools and 67 junior colleges.

7.3.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

The study of prevailing health facilities in the study area shows there are 42 primary health centres, 250 sub primary health centres, 30 dispensaries, 730 no. of hospital beds and 90 veterinary hospitals. The number of such health facilities can served on an average population 30,900 for primary health centre, 5200 population served by sub primary health centres, 43300 population served by the dispensary, one bed served to nearly 1800 population and veterinary hospital served nearly 15150 animal population. The available health facilities are less than the time need. The over all distribution of health services in the study area are uneven the only Bavada tahsil may be show the fulfilment in the
respect of primary health centres and nearly 32 surplus hospitals beds. The other tahsils of the study area has shows less or moderate performance of medical facilities.

7.3.3 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Road is only major facility of transportation in the study area. The distribution of roads are mostly influenced by the mountain and hilly physiography. The chapter four clearly shows that the agglomeration of settlements are at foot hilly area and more low land area. Most of the settlements are located at river side and road side. But the western part of the study area has very few and dispersed settlements. As well in these 8 tahsils of study area has 9 sugar industries are located. These sugar industries become one chief cause of development of roads in the study area. In the respect of communication, in recent time mobile service is common and it reached at door to door. Tar and phone services are replaced by the mobile services. Therefore, for the present study, bus stop and post office are considered under the head of transportation and communication.

The study area reveals only 688 bus stops and communication service like post office has in 261 centres. Thus, present bus stop can serve and average 1890 population. The post office facilities can served nearly 4970 population. The population threshold shows that a bus stop should be served 940 peoples and as a post office should be served 2490 population. These figures of existing facilities and threshold population reveals there are inadequate facilities of post office and bus stop are present and distributed. The functional gap of such facilities observed there should be need of some more additional facilities of transportation and communication.
7.3.4 MARKET FACILITIES

The market facility is not only complete the needs of it complimentary areas population but also it helps the diffusion of new ideas and socio-cultural integrity, which pull the socio-economic growth of area. The study area has an about 68 market centres and out of these 4 are urban centres which have daily market but remaining all centres are rural. These 64 rural market centres shows weekly market facilities. Each market centre of the study area served an average population nearly 19100. The threshold population reveals 9550 population should have market centre. So, present market centres and threshold population shows inadequately distribution of market centres in the study area.

7.4 PROVISION OF FUNCTIONS FOR 2011

Socio-economic environment of an area strongly based on the platform of manpower. So, manpower is more significant than the other resources, because manpower utilised natural resources by various ways and by utilising these resources it develops its socio-economic and cultural environment, in short man is resource creating factor. Considering this theme, socio-economic facilities are most important for the integrated development of area, due to that healthy manpower support, return the human in his development. Therefore, here attempt has been made to prepare a proposal of planning with considering two major heads, first head is socio-economic aspects and second head is some other resource utilisation, which is based on resource potentiality of the study area.

7.4.1 PROVISION FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The educational facilities of the study area reveal from the levels of development i.e. human resource utilisation and socio-industrial facilities as well as relative educational institutional units avails the area. It is clearly shows
that the distribution of these facilities are inadequate in the study area. Therefore, the removing illiteracy (major constraint of development) through better educational facilities of area. The present educational units are not sufficient. Though provision of additional educational units are suggested with their locations.

As considering the primary school, the both state and central government were implemented policy of ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’. Though the only 7 settlements out of the total settlements of the study area has no primary school due to very less population (less than 75 people). Overall settlements have primary school facilities. The population threshold for projected population and existing primary school units have more gap and these are inadequately distributed. So, here attempt is made for recommendation to new primary school units, as per the population threshold new primary school units should be establish in same settlement. The tahsil-wise new provision primary school units are as Shahuwadi needs 87, Panhala needs 285, Bavada needs 13, Radhanagari needs 166, Bhudargad needs 120, Ajara needs 106, Gadhinglaj needs 266 and Chandgad requires 143.

The population threshold for sr. secondary school is 2200 persons. As per this estimation study area needed more 311 sr. secondary school units. On the basis of area served and convenient to easy assess (distance qualification), here we provision 248 sr. secondary school units in the study are. The tahsil-wise provisional such units are as Shahuwadi should have more 43 unit, Panhala should have 49 units, Bavada need 7 more units, Radhanagari need 35 units, 26 units for Bhudargad, 23 major units for Ajara, 31 for Gadhinglaj and Chandgad should have more 34 units of sr. secondary schools.
PROVISIONAL CENTRAL FUNCTIONS
OF EDUCATION

INDEX
- Primary School
- Sr. Secondary School
- Junior College

Fig. 7.1
Considering the existing distribution of junior college in area and function requires population threshold, it needed additional 67 units of junior college. Threshold population shows various requirement of junior college units from tahsil to tahsil. Maximum need of this function is reveals from Shahuwadi 12 units, followed that Gadhighlaj should have 11 units, Panhala 9 units, Ajara and Bhudargad should have more 10 and 9 units. But the distance qualification and population threshold here we are suggested more 8 units each of junior college for Ajara and Bhudargad tahsil. Radhanagari needs more 7 units and Bavada requires more only 2 units of junior college. Suggested location and relative junior college units may be fulfil the requirement of such facilities in the study area.

An education facilities of the study area and its proposal for 2011 has shows various levels functional gaps. It is common observed in primary school. Followed by sr. secondary school. As consideration of functional gap – I reveals 178 settlements, functional gap – II have been seen in 76 settlements, functional gap – III have observed in 44 settlements and 143 settlements reveals more than four functional gaps of primary school. The highest functional gap of primary school has 30 at Kodoli (Panhala tahsil). As per total estimation study area requires 1186 primary schools. The considering the fact of overlap, distance and threshold population study area should have more 248 sr. secondary schools and 64 units of junior colleges.

7.4.2 PROVISION FOR HEALTH FACILITIES

The primary health centre, sub-primary health centre, dispensaries, number of beds and veterinary hospitals, etc. aspects are consider for provision of health facilities. Considering all these health facilities studied through functional gaps. But in the respect of veterinary hospitals, data of animal
Fig. 7.2
population at village level is not available. Therefore, tahsil level data is considered and its provisional centres are empirically suggested here. As per the populating threshold, the requirement of health facilities in the study area is as 49 primary health centres, 304 sub primary health centres, 40 dispensaries, 871 hospital beds, and 121 veterinary hospitals. The norms of health department of ZP, the ratio of primary health centre and hospital beds is 1:20. Therefore, hospital beds are divided into that proportion to each primary health centre.

The tahsil-wise requirement of primary health centres should have 4 in Shahuwadi, 7 each in Radhanagari and Chandgad, 5 each in Bhudargad and Ajara, Panhala and Gadhinglaj should need 11 each. Bavada tahsil is fulfill about this facilities. Sub primary health centre has shown about 2600 population threshold.

As a base of population threshold study area should have more 304 units sub primary health centres. But area covered and distance qualification some settlements or group of settlements are not qualify for location of sub primary health centres. Therefore, here we are suggested 279 new more sub primary health centres for study area. The tahsil-wise requirement of such facility like as 38 units for Shahuwadi, Panhala 58, Bavada 4, Radhanagari 41, Bhudargad 32, Ajara 25, Gadhinglaj 44 and Chandgad should have more 37. The proposal of health facilities particularly concern with hospital beds here we have suggested 871 beds for study area. Maximum requirement shows from Panhala (179 beds), followed this 154 beds for Chandgad, 141 for Shahuwadi, 103 for Gadhinglaj, 99 beds for Ajara, 98 beds for Radhanagari and 97 beds for Bhudargad. Bavada tahsil reveals 32 surplus hospital beds.
What ever we concern to dispensaries, the tahsil level need of dispensaries are as 2 for Shahuwadi, 9 for Panhala, 1 for Bavada, 5 for Radhanagari, 4 in Bhudargad, 3 in Ajara, 8 each in Gadhinglaj and Chandgad. Tahsil-wise requirement of dispensaries reveals study area should have more 40 dispensaries. Animal health is an important as a health of men. So, here we have suggested total 121 new units of veterinary hospitals in study area, due to uneven and inadequate distribution of this facilities. The tahsil-wise requirement of veterinary hospitals are as 14 in Shahuwadi, 24 in Panhala, 17 in Radhanagari, 14 in Bhudargad, 10 in Ajara, 26 in Gadhinglaj and 16 in Chandgad.

7.4.3 PROVISION OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Study area shows more than 95 per cent settlements are connected with each other by roads. It includes more pucca roads than the kaccha roads. The settlements which are located in mountain or hilly area and having less than 500 population that only settlements are with out roads. Such settlements are very rare in the study area. Therefore, it is not economical to suggest to construct new roads in such area. So, only bus stops are considered for proposal. The tahsil-wise requirement of bus stops are as Shahuwadi should have more 113 bus stops, Panhala needs more 175, Bavada have more 5, 118 bus stops requires for Radhanagari , Bhudargad should have 103, 85 bus stops in Ajara, 173 in Gadhinglaj and 137 new bus stops recommended for Chandgad. It clearly reveals study area should have more 909 bus stops. In the respect of communication particularly in the rural area, postal service has vital importance than other means of communication because today phone and tar services are replaced by the mobile service and mobile service reached at door to door. Due to this it become common in rural and urban area. But still post office has no alternative.
Therefore, for communication purpose, proposal of post office is recommended. The study area is in need of more 314 post offices to fulfil the need of their people. The tahsil-wise provision of post services are as Shahuwadi should requires more 36 post offices, Panhala needs more 64, Bavada should have additional 3 post offices, new 83 post offices required in Radhanagari, 26 post offices in Bhudargad, 23 in Ajara, 43 in Gadhinglaj and 36 more post offices suggested in Chandgad tahsil.

7.4.4 PROVISION OF MARKET FACILITY

The market facility played vital role in areal development. It is already discussed earlier. The market centres are the core of diffusion of new ideas and innovations. This fact concern to study area and its economy shows dominance of rural agrarian economy. The classification of settlements on the basis of rural or urban criterion, study area reveals only 4 urban settlements and beside this sugarcane industries centres have daily market facilities as well as tahsil headquarters centres also have same facility considering this only weekly market centres are suggested for rural development in the proposal of 2011.

As per the threshold population (9550), study area required new more 83 weekly market centres. The present weekly market centres are inadequate to complete the requirement of their population and also they are unevenly distributed. The tahsil-wise requirement of weekly market centres should be as Panhala need more 17, 16 centres in Gadhinglaj, 13 centres in Bhudargad, 10 centres in Shahuwadi, Radhanagari and Ajara tahsil have need of 9 weekly market centres each, 8 centres in Chandgad and Bavada tahsil shows only 1 weekly market should have.
PROVISION FOR CENTRAL FUNCTION
(WEEKLY MARKET)

INDEX

- Weekly Market

Fig. 7.4
7.5 PROVISION OF GROWTH CENTRES

The chapter VI deals with the identification of growth centres and their hierarchy. It reveals that eleven growth centres are identified in the study area. Out of these 4 centres of urban and 7 centres are rural. The services, which they have provided to their hinterland are differ from one another. The services which they avails, on that basis centrality score has been calculated and with the help of centrality score these service centres are categorised into three groups. The first order category includes 3 growth centres, out of these one is rural and remaining 2 are urban. The second order category has 4 centres and these all are rural. In the third order category have 4 centres, out of these 2 are urban and 2 are rural growth centres. The Bavada tahsil of the study area do not show any growth centre. On the other hand, Panhala tahsil hold individual 5 growth centres. Gadhinglaj, Ajara, Chandgad, Radhanagari and Malkapur have each one growth centre. The present growth centre and served settlements are observed that an about 80 settlements are served by one growth centre. It shows deficiency of growth centres in the study area. This one growth centre cannot complete the requirement of 80 settlements. Therefore, attempt has made to fulfil the requirement of settlement as well as areal development, the centres which having centrality score in the range of 5 to 8 only those centres are selected for the proposed new growth centres for the study area. The suggested growth centres are relatively avails more functions and if suggested functions should be added in it then potential for grooming as better service centres.
Table 7.2: Provisional Growth Centres for 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Name and Centrality Score of Growth Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shahuwadi</td>
<td>Sarud (6.55), Bambavade (6.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Panhala</td>
<td>Male (5.63), Waghava (5.61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Radhanagari</td>
<td>Tikpurli (6.48), Kasaba Walwe (6.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhudargad</td>
<td>Kadgaon (5.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ajara</td>
<td>Uttur (5.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gadhinglaj</td>
<td>Kadgaon (5.17), Kasaba Nool (5.94), Halkarni (5.10), Bhadgaon (5.33), Mahagaon (6.87), Nesari (7.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chandgad</td>
<td>Mangaon (5.33), Kowad (5.17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Researcher

The table 7.2 and figure 7.5 shows the geographical distribution of proposed growth centres. It reveals that Gadhinglaj tahsil shows more growth centres and these are six in number, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Radhanagari and Chandgad tahsils have 2 growth centres each, Bhudargad and Ajara may come up one growth centre each. Not a single settlement from Bavada tahsil qualifying the considered centrality score for proposed growth centre. So, Bavada tahsil has no any proposed growth centre suggested here.
PROVISION OF GROWTH CENTERS

INDEX

- Growth Centres

Fig. 7.5
Table 7.3
Existing and Provisional Functions at the Growth Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Growth Centre</th>
<th>Existing Functions</th>
<th>Recommended Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sarud</td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Junior and Senior College, Primary Health Centre, Post and Tar Office, Bank, Credit Society, Bus Stop, Weekly market</td>
<td>Technical College, Dispensary, Regular Bus Stop, Sub Post Office, Daily Market, Veterinary Sub Hospital, Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres, Commercial Bank, Sub Police Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bambavade</td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Primary Health Centre, Dispensary, Post and Tar Office, Bus Stop, Daily Market, Bank, Credit Society</td>
<td>Junior College, Sub Post Office, Family Planning Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Police Station, Agricultural Production Market, Regular Bus Stop, Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Hospital, Post Office, Bus Stop, Credit Society</td>
<td>Junior College, Primary Health Centre, Regular Bus Stop, Commercial Bank, Weekly Market, Sub Post Office, Sub Police Station, Veterinary Hospital, Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Waghave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Medical Check-up Centre, Post Office, Bus Stop, Credit Society</td>
<td>Junior College, Primary Health Centre, Regular Bus Stop, Commercial Bank, Weekly Market, Sub Post Office, Sub Veterinary Hospital, Police Station, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tikpurli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Post Office, Weekly Market, Bus Stop, Credit Society, Sub Primary Health Centre</td>
<td>Junior College, Primary Health Centre, Dispensary, Sub Post Office, Daily Market, Regular Bus Stop, Commercial Bank, Weekly Market, Sub Veterinary Hospital, Sub Police Station, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kasaba Walwe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Primary Health Centre, Post Office, Credit Society, Weekly Market</td>
<td>Junior and Senior College, Family Planning Centre, Sub Post Office, Commercial Bank, Regular Bus Stop, Daily Market, Sub Veterinary Hospital, Sub Police Station, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
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246
<p>| | | |</p>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7 | Kadgaon | Table 7.3 continued...
|   |   | Jr. Secondary College, Primary Health Centre, Sub Post Office, Regular School, Post and Tar Office, Weekly Bus Stop, Daily Market, Market, Bus Stop, Hospital, Seeds, Pesticides, Credit Society Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres |
| 8 | Uttur | Sr. Secondary College, Jr. and Sr. College, Technical College, Dispensary, Sub School, Primary Health Centre, Post Office, Daily Market, Regular Tar Office, Weekly Bus Stop, Commercial Bank, Sub Veterinary Hospital, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements District Centres |
Table 7.3 continued...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kasaba Nool</td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Primary Health Centre, Post and Tar Office, Weekly Market, Credit Society</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Junior College, Dispensary, Daily Market, Regular Bus Stop, Commercial Bank, Police Station, Sub Veterinary Hospital, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Halkarni</td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Junior and Senior College, Primary Health Centre, Post and Tar Office, Daily Market, Bus Stop, Credit Society, Bank</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Technical College, Dispensary, Family Planning Centre, Sub Post Office, Sub Police Station, Regular Bus Stop, Commercial Bank, Sub Veterinary Hospital, Agricultural Production Market, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bhadgaon</td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School, Post Office, Bus Stop, Credit Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Junior College, Primary Health Centre, Sub Post Office, Commercial Bank, Weekly Market, Regular Bus Stop, Veterinary Hospital, Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements Distribution Centres</td>
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### Table 7.3 continued...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mahagaon</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School,</td>
<td>Technical College, Dispensary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Junior and Senior College,</td>
<td>Daily Market, Police Station,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Health Centre, Family</td>
<td>Sub Post Office, Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Centre, Post Office,</td>
<td>Bank, Regular Bus Stop, Sub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weekly Market, Bus Stop, Bank,</td>
<td>Veterinary Hospital, Seeds,</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Credit Society</td>
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<td>Distribution Centres</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sr. Secondary School,</td>
<td>Technical College, Dispensary,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Junior and Senior College,</td>
<td>Daily Market, Police Station,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Primary Health Centre, Family</td>
<td>Sub Post Office, Sub Police</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Centre, Post and Tar</td>
<td>Station, Commercial Bank,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office, Bus Stop, Credit Society,</td>
<td>Daily Market, Agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Production Market, Regular Bus</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fertilizers and Agricultural</td>
<td>Stop, Sub Veterinary Hospital</td>
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<td>Implements Distribution Centres</td>
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<td>Junior College, Family Planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Primary Health Centre,</td>
<td>Centre, Daily Market, Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post Office, Weekly Market,</td>
<td>Bus Stop, Commercial Bank,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bus Stop, Credit Society</td>
<td>Police Station, Veterinary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital, Seeds, Pesticides,</td>
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Table 7.3 continued...

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<td>16</td>
<td>Kowad</td>
<td>Dispensary, Family Planning Centre, Sub Post Office, Sub Police Station, Commercial Bank, Daily Market, Regular Bus Stop, Sub Veterinary Office, Weekly Market, Hospital, Seeds, Pesticides, Bus Stop, Bank, Credit Fertilizers and Agricultural Society Implements Distribution Centres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1. Zilla Parishad, Central Post Office and Police Headquarter, Kolhapur District, 2. Complied by Researcher

The present growth centres and these proposed growth centres with their additional functions become 27 growth centres in the study area. Which served nearly 33 settlements by each growth centre. It can help to reduce the functional gap as well as gap between under developed and developed portions of the study area and also they will minimize the polarized areal socio-economic development. Balanced development can be generate due to the availability of various functions and maximum service will be given to their surrounding area with higher quality and it may be reflects through balanced development.

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