CHAPTER IV

DISTRIBUTION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN HAVERI DISTRICT

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Amarty Sen (1959) expressed that literacy is instrumental as well as intrinsic significant factor in the dynamic process of development education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and in creating social order found on the values of freedom social justice and equal opportunity. Thus the facilities of education in any given region play an important role in human resource development.

The distribution of education facilities in all 7 taluks of Haveri District are given in the following table 4.1

Table No.4.1: Distribution of Educational Facilities in Haveri District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Taluka</th>
<th>No of Villages</th>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Junior Colleges</th>
<th>ITI Colleges</th>
<th>Diploma College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byadgi</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hanagal</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hirekerur</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ranebennur</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Savanur</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shiggaon</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2011 Census Report

Note: No. of Settlements in each taluks are excluding uninhabitated in Haveri Taluka excluding the villages merged into the Haveri District.

The villages in various taluks of Haveri district which have different level education facilities. In general the Byadgi and Savanur taluk represent less number of rural settlements among the 7 taluks but fairly good number of educational facilities of all orders. However, the sufficiency or the insufficiency of educational facilities of
different levels in different villages of all taluks are being dealt with in detail in the Maps no.4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

In rural settlements of Haveri district there are educational facilities of various levels such as Primary schools (up to 7th standard), High schools, Pre-University or Junior colleges, ITI colleges, Diploma College. The Byadagi taluk consists of 65 villages and there are 125 primary school, 40 high schools, 7 Junior colleges, 2 ITI colleges and 2 Diploma colleges. There are 155 villages in Hangal taluk for which there 236 primary schools, 64 high schools, 12 Junior colleges, 2 ITI and 2 diploma colleges. Compare to Hangal taluk Hirekerur taluk has better facilities of Primary, High schools and education insitutions. In Hanagal taluk the number of villages is 127. The number of villages in ranebennur is 107. In this taluk 243 primary schools, 68 High schools, 24 Junior colleges 1 ITI and 1 diploma college respectively. The shiggaon taluk consists of 93 villages and there are 188 primary schools, 44 high schools, 8 Degree colleges and 1 ITI and Diploma College.
Map No 4.1.

Distribution of Education Facilities in Byadgi Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Technical
- Diploma
- Byadgi Town
- Village Boundary
Map No. 4.3.

HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Education Facilities in Haveri Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Technical
- Diploma
- Haveri Town
- Village Boundary

0  2.5  5  10 Km
Map No 4.4

HAVERI DISTRICT

Distribution of Education Facilities in Hirekerur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Diploma
- Hirekerur Town
- Village Boundary

Scale: 0 2.5 5 10 km
HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Education Facilities in Ranebennur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Diploma
- Technical
- Ranebennur Town
- Village Boundary

0 2.5 5 10 Km

Map No 4.5
Map No 4.6

HAVERI DISTRICT

Distribution of Educational Facilities in Savanur Taluk - 2013

Legend

- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Diploma
- Savanur Town
- Village Boundary

Scale: 0 - 2.5 - 5 - 10 Kms
Map No 4.7

HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Education Facilities in Shiggaon Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Diploma
- Shiggaon Town
- Village Boundary

Legend
- Primary School
- High School
- PUC
- ITI
- Diploma
- Shiggaon Town
- Village Boundary
Table No.4.2: Distribution of Medical Facilities in Haveri District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Taluka</th>
<th>No of Villages</th>
<th>Sub Centres</th>
<th>PHC</th>
<th>CHC</th>
<th>GH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byadgi</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hanagal</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hirekerur</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ranebennur</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Savanur</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shiggaon</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>703</strong></td>
<td><strong>297</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2011 Census Report

The World Health Organization (W.H.O. 1946) has defined health as a state of complete physical, Mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of diseases and infirmity. Several analysis of health service have defined the status of the health as a condition of absence of decreases, joyful living with creativity. Thus health services are preventive curative and have a crucial role to play in human resource development and also human development. The care systems and there facilities in any society are most essential to keep the people in sound condition physically and mentally. The health care systems facilities in the study area include western allopathic sector and indigenous ayurvedic and unani system of medicine distribution in rural settlements of Haveri District. The talukawise distribution of health facilities in haveri district are as given in the following table 4.2.

The distribution of health facilities in the rural areas of all seven taluks of haveri district shows a low-level provision of health facilities. The uneven distribution of health centers are observed even at micro level not only between the regions but within the region also depending upon the demand for the health care institutions and the supply of the patients. So far as the public health institutions of Haveri district is concerned, it comprises 7 General hospitals, 6 Community health centers, 69 Primary health centers and 297 sub centers. Among them the Hangal taluk which consists 155 villages with 2,61,920 population has only 13 primary health centers, 53 sub centers only 1 General and 1 Community health centers. In Hirekerur taluk there are 127 villages representing 2,31,005 of total rural population has 1 General Hospital, 1 Community Health Centre, 13 Primary Health Centers, 50 Sub Centers. Similarly, the same situation can be seen in Ranebennur taluk has 107
villages and a population of 3, 35,084 represents only 13 Primary Health Centers, 55 Sub Centers are there. In Haveri taluk, which consists of 91 villages with 2,80,090 has having 14 Primary health center, 48 Sub centers. In Savanur populations 1, 60,966, are found and Byadgi taluk with a total population of 1, 41,040 represents only 5 Primary Health Centers, 27 Sub centers are there one General Hospital and in Byadgi taluk they are no Community health center available. In shiggaon taluk population 1, 88,401 with 93 villages have 7 Primary health center and 37 sub center. The number of villages having various order medical facilities in all 7 talukis have been depicted in the Maps no.4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12,4.13,4.14.

Map No.4.8.
Map No.4.9.

Haveri District

Distribution of Medical Facilities in Hanagal Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- CHC
- General Hospital
- Hanagal Town
- Village Boundary

Scale: 0 - 10 km
Map No.4.10.

HAVERI DISTRICT

Distribution of Medical Facilities in Haveri Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- General Hospital
- Haveri Town
- Village Boundary

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- General Hospital
- Haveri Town
- Village Boundary

54
Map No.4.11.

HAVERI DISTRICT

Distribution of Medical Facilities in Hirekerur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- CHC
- General Hospital
- Hirekerur Town
- Village Boundary

0 2.5 5 10 km
HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Medical Facilities in Ranebennur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- CHC
- General Hospital
- Ranebennur Town
- Village Boundary

Map No. 4.12.
Map No.4.13

Haveri District
Distribution of Medical Facilities in Savanur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- CHC
- General Hospital
- Savanur Town
- Village Boundary
Map No.4.14

Distribution of Medical Facilities in Shiggaon Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Sub Center
- PHC
- CHC
- General Hospital
- Shiggaon Town
- Village Boundary

0 2.5 5 10 Km
4.2. DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES IN HAVERI DISTRICT

Industry is the production of a good or service within an economy. Manufacturing industry became a key sector of production and labor in European and North American countries during the Industrial Revolution, upsetting previous mercantile and feudal economies. This occurred through many successive rapid advances in technology, such as the production of steel and coal.

Following the Industrial Revolution, perhaps a third of the world's economic output is derived from manufacturing industries. Many developed countries and many developing/semi-developed countries (People's Republic of China, India etc.) depend significantly on manufacturing industry. Industries, the countries they reside in, and the economies of those countries are interlinked in a complex web of interdependence.

In Haveri District the distribution of industries are at various scales Small scale, Medium Scale and large scale Industries. The distributions of industries in all 7 taluks of Haveri district are given in the following table no 4.3

Table No.4.3: Distribution of Industries in Haveri District - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Taluka</th>
<th>Small Scale Industries</th>
<th>Medium Scale Industries</th>
<th>Large Scale Industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byadgi</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>090</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hanagal</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>091</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hirekerur</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ranebennur</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>094</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Savanur</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shiggaon</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>093</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2622</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2011 Census Report

In Haveri district there are industries of various scales such as small scale industries (2622), Medium Scale Industries (715) and Large scale Industries (17). The Ranebennur taluk consists of 107 villages and they consists highest industries with 591 small scale industries, 94 medium scale and 7 Large scale industries. Followed, by the Haveri taluk with 438 small scale industries, 112 medium scale and
3 large scale industries. Whereas, the Shiggaon taluk consists of 350 small scale industries, 93 Medium scale and 1 large scale industries. The Hanagal taluk consists of 339 small scale industries, 91 Medium scale and 1 large scale industries. Whereas, Byadgi taluk consists of 309 small scale, 90 medium and 1 large scale industries. And lastly the remaining taluk such as savanur and Hirekerur consists of 298 to 297 small scale industries, 131 and 104 medium scale industries and 2 large scale industries. However, the the various scale of industries of 7 talukis have been depicted in the Map no.4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21.
Map No. 4.16

Haveri District

Distribution of Industries in Hanagal Taluk - 2013

Legend

- Small
- Medium
- Large
- Hanagal Town
- Village Boundary

Km

0 2.5 5 10
4.3. DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET FACILITIES IN HAVERI DISTRICT

The word Market is derived from the latin word “mercatus” which means the place or method of contact between buyers and sellers. William Applebaum is widely regarded as the chief architect of marketing geography as a distinct field of study in the United States. Applebaum (1954), defined marketing geography as “It concerned with the delimitation and measurement of markets and with the channels of distribution through which goods move from producer to consumer”.

Geographically, market is a well-defined area varying from a small village market to a Metropolitan centre. Markets are interrelated with different geographical aspects which perform its functions deeply involved with the behavioral approach of different market mechanisms, growth and its process depending upon the nature and extent of the region and their link in terms of transportation and communication system. The functions of marketing are an integral part and playing a vital role in the modern capitalist system. It is a major factor in the differential growth of cities and in the changing economic aspect of rural areas. Some markets are performing with specific goods and services and are highly specialized with a relatively small number of users, whereas for other goods and services the demand is widespread. The market and market functions have become so effective with the efficient channels of distribution when the surplus and deficit areas have been linked by the market. Channels of distribution are the various economic organizations that perform functions in the transfer of goods and services form producer to consumer.

In developing countries like India periodic markets are the characteristic features and considered as strong spatial components these markets are held periodically on some specific day or days of the week or month at some fixed sites and thus provide goods and services to the rural masses (Saxena 1970). Such periodic markets have emerged out of the need of producers to fulfill the demands of consumers in a society were permanent markets are absent or the geo-economic conditions of that region are such that daily marketing is possible. In India these period markets are still flourishing and have formed an integral system of internal marketing activities. The number of existing periodic markets with weekly market day and co-operative societies has been given in table no 4.4.
### Table No.4.4: Distribution of Market Facilities in Haveri District -2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Taluka</th>
<th>No of Villages</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Co-operative Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byadgi</td>
<td>065</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hanagal</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>091</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hirekerur</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ranebennur</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Savanur</td>
<td>065</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shiggaon</td>
<td>093</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>703</strong></td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>223</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2011 Census Report

The total number of villages having weekly market day facilities in Haveri District is 84 only on the other hand for every 12 to 13 rural settlements there is one rural settlement with weekly market among 7 taluks. Haveri taluk has 91 villages with 19 market facilities, Ranebennur taluk with 15 market facilities followed by Hanagal taluk with 12 market facilities. Whereas, Byadgi and Hirekerur both taluk consists with 11 market facilities. Whereas, remaining taluk such as Savanur and Shiggaon taluk having less than 10 market facilities. The distribution of market facilities in haveri district of each taluk have been given in Map no. 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27.
HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Byadgi Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Market
- Cooperative Societies
- Byadgi Town
- Village Boundary

Map No.4.22
Map No.4.23

HAVERI DISTRICT

Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Hanagal Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Market
- Cooperative Societies
- Hanagal Town
- Village Boundary
Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Haveri Taluk - 2013
Map No.4.25

HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Hirekerur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Market
- Cooperative Societies
- Hirekerur Town
- Village Boundary

0 2.5 5 10 km
Map No.4.26

HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Ranebennur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Market
- Cooperative Societies
- Ranebennur Town
- Village Boundary

Legend

0 2.6 5 10 km
Map No. 4.27

Haveri District
Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Savanur Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Market
- Cooperative Societies
- Savanur Town
- Village Boundary

Legend

Map showing distribution of market facilities and cooperative societies in Savanur Taluk, Haveri District.
Map No.4.28

HAVERI DISTRICT
Distribution of Market Facilities and Cooperative Societies in Shiggaon Taluk - 2013

Legend
- Market
- Cooperative Societies
- Shiggaon Town
- Village Boundary
4.4. DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN HAVERI DISTRICT

There are various factors, which determine choice of settlements such as the problem of water supply provisions of food, the nature and character of occupation, the nature of relief of the land and defense etc. But among others water is the prime choice for the development of any settlement without water facilities there would be no existence of settlements. Hence drinking water supply facility is one of the important infrastructural facilities which must be provided in one or the other form to all the villages. The distribution of drinking water facilities in all 7 taluks of Haveri District is being given in the table No. 4.5.

Table No.4.5: Distribution of Drinking Water Facilities in Haveri District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Taluka</th>
<th>0to 25</th>
<th>26to 50</th>
<th>51 to 75</th>
<th>76 to 100</th>
<th>Total settlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byadgi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hanagal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hirekerur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ranebennur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Savanur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shiggaon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chief engineers office Haveri

The villages in all 7 taluks of Haveri district have been provided with drinking water facilities of difference sources such as taps, wells, and hand pumps tube well, rivers. The distribution of drinking water facilities has been explained by taking the percentage of water supplied out of total demand. Byadgi taluk it consists of 64 settlements, among them 25 villages are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 75 percentage of the demand. Whereas, 22 settlements are getting of drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentages in these villages people are facing drinking water. Remaining 17 settlements getting water supply between 75 to 100 percentages. The Highest i.e., 159 settlements found in Hanagal taluk in Haveri
district, among them 83 villages are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 75 percentage of the demand.

Whereas 62 settlements are getting of drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentage. Remaining 6 settlements are getting water supply between below 25 percentages this taluk is located in Malnad region although these settlements are having drinking water problem. Only 8 settlements are getting of drinking water between 75 to 100 percentage of the demand. Haveri taluk consists of 92 settlements, among them 43 villages are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 75 percentage of the demand. Whereas, 36 settlements are getting drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentage. Remaining 13 settlements getting water supply between 75 to 100 percentages. Hirekerur taluk consists of 131 settlements, among them 83 villages are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 75 percentage of the demand. Whereas, 29 settlements are getting of drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentage. Remaining, 18 settlements getting water supply between 75 to 100 percentages. Ranebennur taluk consists of 108 settlements, among them 86 villages are getting of drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentage of the demand. Whereas, 22 settlements are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 100 percentage of the demand. Savanur taluk consists of 64 settlements, among them 52 villages are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 75 percentage of the demand. Whereas, 11 settlements are getting of drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentage. Remaining only one settlement getting drinking water supply between 75 to 100 percentages. And lastly, the shiggaon taluk consists of 90 settlements, among them 53 percentage of villages are getting of drinking water supply between 50 to 75 percentage of the demand. Whereas, 30 settlements are getting of drinking water supply between 25 to 50 percentage. Remaining 6 settlements getting water supply between 75 to 100 percentages. The distribution of drinking water facilities of various forms in all 7 taluks of the study area have been depicted in Map no. 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 4.31, 4.32, 4.33.
Map No. 4.30

Haveri District

Distribution of Drinking Water Facilities in Hanagal Taluk - 2013

Legend

Drinking water Supplied (In percentage)

- Less than 25
- 25 to 50
- 50 to 75
- More than 75
- Village Boundary

Hanagal Town

0 2.5 5 10 Km
HAVERI DISTRICT

distribution of drinking water facilities in Haveri Taluk - 2013

Legend
drinking water supplied (in percentage)
- 26 to 50
- 50 to 75
- more than 75
- Haveri Town
- village boundary

Map No.4.31
4.5. CONCLUSION

The present chapter is explain the infrastructure and education facilities in the Haveri district. The total primary school is 1301, Higher school is 377, junior colleges are 87, ITI and Diploma colleges are 16. In the health facility, study region have 297 sub center, 69 PHC, 6 CHC and 7 general hospital. The total industries are 3354, out of this 2622 is small scale, 715 is medium and 17 is large industries. In the drinking water out of 708 villages, 74 villages are getting 75 to 100 percent of drinking water facility.