CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

While spatial planning calls for a proper organization of natural resources in the spatial contest, ‘integrated development’ dictates a proper coordination and orderly development over space and among sectors. At present, there is a rapid expansion of the tertiary and the quaternary sectors without the necessary base or foundation of strong primary and secondary sectors. Further, both inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral coordinated and integrated development have not been achieved so far. A number of examples can be cited to prove this point. The Government of Karnataka has separate Regional Planning Unit in the Planning Department. It is entrusted with the task of preparing district plans and taluk plans. There is a separate ‘Western Ghats Cell’ for the development of Western Ghats region. There are the ‘Tribal Sub-Plans’ and the Drought Prone Area Development Authorities (CADA) and recently the Government had-Karnataka Development Authority also in the view of the misunderstanding as regards the whole job of spatial planning or regional planning. In the name of area development the government has identified growth centers based on the ceriteria of population, amenities, functions and administrative status without any consideration for distance or dynamics of population behavior. Generally the department schemes and proposals are collected at district and taluk level and incorporated in the State Plan. A District Development Assistant of the rank of a Deputy Commissioner has also been appointed in each district to Coordinate the implementation of these planes; but neither has he got any technical knowhow nor any authority to execute the plans since the plan funds are allotted by the government on the department basis and the jobs are given on tenders and contract system. There is a big gap between the principles and practice of planning. Based on the premises that growth centre policy provides a selective approach which cautions against large scale dispersal of activities but suggests a cautious and providing dispersal, the Government of Karnataka advocated decentralized concentrations so as to achieve economies of scale. It is hoped that ‘these focal points for generating and spreading growth impulses in similar settlements’. But here the entire Boudevillelean concept of growth pole polarizing and spillover or tickle-down effect have failed to work in India. These very growth centers have further aggravated the rural-urban and
industrial and agricultural sectoral disparities. The Bhilai and Rourkela experiments have shown that results. Location of large capital intensive and high energy consuming industries have failed to generate employment and sprout the region’s economy. Development of a district depends upon proper planning based on reliable information about its natural resources, socio-economic conditions and demographic set up.

8.1. CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS

The present study has compressed on seven chapters, first three chapters are dealing with introduction, review of literature and geographical background of the study region. Remaining chapters are objective oriented chapters.

The present study has selected five objectives namely: study the distributional patterns of facilities, study the regional imbalance and to identify the least developed block, development of a query based model for Spatial planning of educational, medical, and other infrastructural facilities in the least developed blocks of the district and assessment of land utilization through Remote Sensing and Development of GIS based approach for land suitability analysis for agriculture. The first chapter explains the introduction of the concept, significant, objective, methodology and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with review of literature related to the spatial planning.

The third chapter explains the geographical background of the study region, like topography, temperature, rainfall, soils, vegetation, population etc. Haveri district is situated in the western sector of the Karnataka state. The district encompasses an area 485156 hectares laying between the latitudinal parallels of 14°19’ North and 15°09’ North and the longitudes of 75°01’ East to 75°50’ East. Its greatest length from north to south is about 111 kms and its great growth from east to west is about 87 km. The district is bounded on the North by the districts of Dharwad and Gadag; on the south by the district of Chitradurga and Shimoga and the west by the district of North Karnataka. Haveri district is a part of Deccan Plateau, one of the most stable land on the surface of the earth, composed of highly metamorphosed crystalline rocks. On the basis of structure and relief the study area has divided in to two major physiographic divisions namely, Semi-Malanad and Maidan region and these divisions are further
supported by the district climatic and terrain conditions that prevails in each of these regions. The relief features are the significant factors for the development of any region. There are extensive areas covered with black soil in the northern part and some central part of the district. This black soil is droveled from various parent materials such as traps, schists, granites and limestone, usually contain lime nodules, have high base states and rather shallow in the ridges. In some cases black soil and red soil occur intermixed. In the southern talukas of Haveri, Ranebennur, Byadagi, Hirekerur and Hanagal the soils are either red sandy loams or black soils. The red sandy loams are derived from granites or schists with predominant content of coarse particles and gravel and babbles, rather shallow in depth and have poor water holding capacity. As the district comes under the Tropical Zone, the temperature conditions affect the climate of the district to the greater extent. The temperature of the district is ranging in between 18° to 41° C. The district enjoys Tropical Mansoon climate with variations in the rainfall conditions. The western part of the district adjacent to Sahyadris, receives maximum rainfall. As we move towards the east, the quantum of rainfall decreases. The rainfall varies in the district from over 903 mm in west (Hangal taluk) to less than 592 mm in east (Ranibennur taluk). The district is drained by two major river systems, namely river Varada in the middle part and river Tungabhadra in the East. The Tungabhadra river system covers about one-third of the total area of the district, which flows through along the eastern borders of talukas of Hirekerur, Ranebennur and Haveri. In the western margin a small track of land is drained westwards towards the Arabian sea by Varada and Dharma river. The population of 15,98,506 as per 2011 Census. As far as the study region is concerned, it has 21st rank in terms of geographical area and 20th rank in terms of population. Apart from this, the study region has seven taluks 19 hobalis, 691 Inhabited settlements and 7 Un inhabited settlements. Besides it comprises 209 Gram panchayats 9 town/ Urban agglomeration and 8 Muncipalities/ Corporation have been functioning in the study region. The study region has a well developed transportation network. The district has 103 kms of national highways, 587.21 kms of state highways, 1843.67 kms of main district roads, 4800.60 kms of rural village roads and only 20.60 kms of other district roads (table 2.16). The national highways NH4 which connected Pune to Bangalore passes through Haveri city. Shiggaon and Ranebennur talukas. The list of crops that being producted in an area and their sequence in time is
known ascripping pattern. A large area in the study region is covered by cereals such as Maize, Jower, Bajra, Paddy, Wheat and Tobacco etc. Gram and Groundnut are important pulses followed by Sunflower and Sunflower.

The fourth chapter deals with distribution of infrastructural facility and education facility in the study region. 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. 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 Byadgi taluk consists of 65 villages and there are 125 primary school, 40 high school, 7 Junior colleges, 2 ITI college and 2 Diploma colleges. There are 155 villages in Hangal taluk for which there 236 primary schools, 64 high school, 12 Junior colleges, 2 ITI and 2 diploma colleges. Compare to Hangal taluk Hirekerur taluk has better facilities of Primary, High schools and education institutions. 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 school, 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 college and 1 ITI and Diploma College. 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. 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. 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. In the drinking water facility, 8 villages having less than 25 percent of water facility, 276 villages having 25 to 50 percent, 350 villages are having 50 to 75 percent and 74 villages are having 75 to 100 percent of drinking water facility.

The Fifth chapter deals with regional disparities in level of development in the study region. In the education class very low level of development is concentrated in Hanagal Taluk, which is in the the western part of Haveri district, which falls in the range between less than 5.49. Haveri and Ranebennr taluk is comes under highly developing taluks. In the medical facility class Haveri (more than 0.97) taluk is comes under highly developed, Hangal and Byadgi (0.65-0.67) taluks fall under low level development. In the infrastucutral facility Hangal taluk is comes under very least devolep class.

In the sixth chapter Various levels of Service/ Growth are identifies. The Growth Centres are the places of growth generation and provide base for planning integrated area development of the District. In nutshell one can say that Central places.
1. Play an important role in reducing spacial variations
2. Are the key centres for integrated area development plan
3. Are the best locates for specific investment in the development of the region.
4. Act as shock absorbers for rural migrants.
5. Act as bottle next for trickling down process of growing focii model.
6. Act as transformers of socio economic change.
7. Act as collecting centres of rural products and defusing centres of urban products.
8. Act as intermitant stations between rural and urban.
9. Are the indicators of the regional development.

Based on population and score values of the Haveri District some of the villages are in the position of upgrading from Lower order central place to Higher order central place. This proposed plan will definitely reduce the spatial disparities and minimize the functional deficiencies. Then the district will be a model in the state deficiencies. Then the district will be a model in the state.

**Proposed Service Centers from second order to First order:**

Based on population and score value Rannibennur ranks first in Central place. It should have all high level functions and services and should provide the facilities to whole part of the district. There are three taluks and one villages in the second order central place among these Haveri (TMC) shows more tendency of upgrading to first order. By this growth it will boostup all its neibouring villages to higher order and making the way for the advance development in the Haveri district.

**Proposed Service Centers from Third order to Second order:**

In the third order central place there are 16 villages among these there are 4 villages and one TMC shows tendency to upgrade to second order based on their score values. They are Guttal, Shiggoan (TMC),Rattihalli, Akki Allur, Ichangi. Guttal village is having more score value compared to Shiggoan (TMC).
Proposed Service Centers from Fourth order to Third order:

Among 50 villages in the fourth order 13 villages shows more tendency for upgrading to third order based on their score values. Kunnur village ranks the highest score values and the Billahalli village shows least score value.

Proposed Service Centers from Fifth order to Fourth order:

There are 137 villages in the fifth order central place, among these only 14 villages shows the sign of upgrading to fourth order central place. Hombardi village shoots highest score value in fifth order whereas Karadagi village shows the least score value.

The last chapter is explain the level of development and least developed block in the study region. According to the variables Hangal taluk is comes under least developed area in the study region. It explain the education facility, health facility and market centers in the Hangal taluk and it conclude the very least developed villages also. It gives intimation about where development is need.

8.2. SUGGESTIONS

SUGGESTIONS

1. Rural development is a continuous process and a dedicated local worker or leader can bring about drastic change in the living conditions of the rural poor.

2. It is possible to reach a large number of rural poor as well as target groups at a moderate cost and with reasonable expectations of acceptable economic returns. Towards this end, stress should be on the rapid development of agriculture and allied activities in the tertiary sector.

3. It is important to balance overall central control with decentralized regional and sectoral project planning. Rural development programmed require a degree of flexibility in design and in responding to the lessons of experience; but the flexibility must be within the limits of minimum national, regional or village standards and financial resources. Though village level, sector wise and target group wise planning is essential, block level planning should be given a good trail by improving the techniques of local planning.
4. It is important to involve the rural poor and particularly the target groups in the planning and implementation of rural programmed. With their active cooperation, various productive and economically viable programmed can be successfully started and implemented in rural areas. This will go a long way in creating tangible assets as well in improving the living conditions of rural people.

5. Increased training is necessary at the local level, particularly for development managers, regional and project planners, branch managers and the staff of bank branches co-operative societies and extension agents. These people should lead the rural people and in particular, the target groups and motivates them for a united effort at rural development.

6. An equitable and adequate provision should be made for the recovery of costs so that funds for additional rural development programmed may flow back into the villages. This will provide the necessary momentum to rural development.

7. If is necessary to improve knowledge of local natural resources and provide an improved flow of information as a basis for a realistic national, regional, district and village planning.

8. An integrated approach to rural development has proved very beneficial in uplifting the rural areas from the existing apathy and at the same time improving the living conditions of the rural poor. In this effort, the cooperation of the rural rich and upper castes is most essential. The target groups should be educated so that they may adhere to the principle of a small family norm and realize the importance of development.