PREFACE

Purpose of the Study

The present study is concerned with a geographical analysis of the industrial aspects of Davangere and Harihar region with reference to the impact of industries over the region. Industrialization only can bring about the reorganization of the rest of all branches in economic, social and cultural life of the people. The industrial units cannot maintain themselves without interdependence on the surrounding rural area. The hinterland supplies the necessary raw materials and in return takes goods and services from the industrial towns. This type of spatial interaction is unavoidable and to a considerable extent it depends on the size of the population of the region. The combined idea of the 'sphere of influence' has given rise to the concept of the basic and nonbasic activities which of significant value in analysing the economic base of a settlement. Growth of settlement can be identified with the result of the industrial development. Industries leave indelible impact stamped on its surrounding region in respect of habitat economy and society.

This study however is concerned with the establishment of broad regional industrial patterns by taking the
twin towns as a statistical unit to test the validity of industrial impact on the region.

Selection of the Region and Topic

The choice of the area and the topic under investigation has been influenced by several considerations. The twin towns of Davangere and Harihar claim a prosperous industrial, commercial, cultural and administrative heritage because of their location in the transitional zone between the four districts. In view of this the Karnataka Government has considered this region as one of the growth areas among the eleven areas.

Davangere and Harihar region occupy a place of pride in the economy of the state. Spectacular industrialization of Karnataka is attributed to booming industrial activity in and around Davangere and Harihar. Davangere and Harihar region has rightly been called the Manchester of Karnataka.

The composite circumstances that contribute to the existing problems facing agricultural activities to have a time and space perspective that may be appreciated in respect of its economy. It is observed that the study of agricultural productions and industrial establishments offer
a helpful approach in obtaining a more complete picture of the problem of industries in the region.

The passage of time has brought the basic changes in all that constitute life in this picturesque region of many sided interests. The development of this region is so fast that the urban landscape of settlement undergoes a revolutionary change and within a short time urban construction shadows the old pattern, in such a way that even its last remnants are eclipsed in the twin towns and many of the old villages in the fringe area have changed fully in many ways from the day-to-day activities of the people. Thus the process of industrialization is not only a concomitant of urbanization, but it is also intimately connected with the process of economic growth and social change in the region.

All these considerations motivated the researcher to turn his attention to this scenic region and its industrial geography. The approach of this kind of study is basically geographical; however some of its materials and arguments are no doubt, marginal to geography because study of such a subject should not be a limited preface to a particular discipline.
Methodology Applied

It is a truism that no research results are any better than the methods by which they are obtained. This study has been completed with an emphasis mainly on regional geography. The extent of industrialization on the basis of resources of the region and impact of the industries on the study area has been fixed for the study purpose. The regional fixation is made mainly on the functional criterion so it can be called functional region. The functions of the twin towns have been considered to delimit the region. The zones have been called area of Dominance, area of predominance, and area of Association. The main concentration of study is concerned with 'area of dominance'.

A distinct approach has been adopted to arrive at a clear and detailed composition of industrial patterns. For this purpose the industrial survey has been conducted personal enquiries and industrial data have been collected to study the impact on morphology, commerce, transportation and social life on the twins and surrounding villages. To this end on the basis of random sampling, some of the villages have been selected. The present geographical control on this industrial community has been highlighted. On the basis of the analysis of the present condition, the future-friends have been indicated. An effort also been
made in solving the present problems and future prosperity of the region.

Source of Data

The major source of extensive data on regional delimitation, industrial patterns, migration and occupation, trade and transport, social activities, the researcher had to depend on his personal enquiries through questionnaires and observations. At the same time he used the published data from the government and other entrepreneurs. However, the primary and secondary data have been used to ascertain the impact of industries.

For obvious reasons, it is not possible to include in the study all aspects of the vast field of industrial geography and here the study has to be restricted only to a few selected aspects and in such a selection that there can always be a difference of opinion.

The dissertation consists of eight chapters in all. The first chapter is designed to bring out the geographical significance of the region and delimitation of the study region.

The second chapter deals with the industrial, development: Introduction, Locational factors, potentialities
for industries, sources of raw materials, Location quotient, Intensity Rating, Growth of Industries, Industrial Structures and case studies.

The third chapter deals with the impact of Morphology: Introduction, Evolution and growth of Davangere city, Evolution and growth of Harihar town, Testing the relationship between labour force and number of houses, Urban land use dynamics, land values, and villages within the study region.

The fourth chapter deals with the impact of population: Introduction, Growth of population, Village population within the study region, comparative rate of change and status, comparative study of population growth with other urban centres, labour force and growth of population, migration journey to work. Time space activity of the workers, occupational structures, population and projection. Time space activity of the workers, Occupational Structures, population and projects.

The fifth chapter deals with the Impact on Trade and Commerce: Introduction, population engaged in commercial activities, change in the volume of commodities, general impact on the sales, Impact on financial societies, Trade Unions, Income of Municipal offices.

The sixth chapter deals with Impact on Transport and Communication Introduction, Population engaged in
Transport, Means of transport Volume of transport by Railway and Road, Traffic flow at important points, Newspapers, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The seventh chapter deals with Impact on Social Morphology: An urban amenities, Education, Housing accommodation, Electricity, Water, Sanitation, Recreational facilities, slums, pollution. B. Life styles in twin towns. C. Life styles in the villages of study region.

The last chapter deals with the Planning and Improvement: based on the trend of development of the region. After studying the existing conditions a number of proposals has been made with regard to industrial development, Morphological, Commerce and other urban amenities for future development.

I am fully aware that the non-availability of certain data has made this study rather sketchy in certain aspects.