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CONCLUDING REMARKS

With just under half of its population living in cities, the world is already urbanized. When measured in knowledge, attitude aspiration, commercial sense, technology, travel and access to information, even the most rural societies on earth are to one extent or another, woven into global network of cities. (U.N.C.H.S: The state of the world's cities, 2001).

The urban population in India has increased from 25,385,873 in 1901 to 285,354,954 in 2001, while in Karnataka it has increased from 1,642,994 in 1901 to 17,919,858 in 2001. The population of twin cities of Hubli and Dharwad has increased from 80,143 in 1901 to 786,018 in 2001.

The above statistics show the tremendous growth of population particularly it is the case with urban areas. The local governments of the urban areas are unable to provide sufficient basic amenities including water supply sanitation and housing and infrastructure facilities.

Considering the trends in urbanization the following measures may be taken.
1) Urban development itself must be recognized as a major factor of economic growth in national development plans and adequate provisions be made for development that would be sustainable.

2) Urban development authorities must be provided with sufficient power and an adequate budget for purchase of land for urban growth as also basic infrastructure facilities.

3) Just as training programmes are arranged for entrepreneurs to set up industries, training may be arranged for effective planning and management of cities.

4) Building industry, especially for housing should be given impetus and necessary support.

5) All the above are possible only if urban studies and research are given adequate facilities and encouragement.

6) Development should be towards sustainable urbanization... cities without slums and adequate basic amenities.