Chapter-VIII

Summary of Major Findings and Conclusions
CHAPTER - VIII
SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The study has revealed some significant findings and conclusions. A summary of the same is produced here.

8.2.1 Urbanisation is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. The three stages of the process of urbanisation related to (i) traditional society with predominance in agriculture and dispersed pattern of settlements (ii) acceleration stage where basic restructuring of the economy and investments in social overhead capital takes place and dependence on primary sector gradually declines, and (iii) the terminal stage where urban population exceeds 70 percent or more. At this stage level of urbanisation remains more or less the same or constant.

The conclusion from the above process is that urbanisation is the finite process, a cycle through which nations go in their transition from agrarian to industrial societies.

8.2.2 Pattern of urbanisation has two distinct features – (i) industry led urbanisation and (ii) tertiary sector led urbanisation.

Conclusion:

Industry led urbanisation involves high concentration of workforce in manufacturing sector with technical specifications. This is followed by small scale sector as ancillary to feed large units. Labour is more organised and demand for better land use planning for organised location of labour.
Tertiary sector led urbanisation involved concentration of unorganised labour, heterogeneous educational attainment of population and high income disparity and more chances of slum development.

8.2.3. The socio-economic consequences of urbanisation have been significant as many of the problems in major urban centres are caused by urbanisation viz., migration from rural to urban areas, higher urban areas, problems of housing, water supply, sanitation, transport, power, etc.

Conclusion:

Positive consequences of urbanisation amenities like educational facilities, industrial employment, development of arts, cultural activities, scientific by the adverse impact of urbanisation. The civic authorities have to plan the civic amenities and town planning in view of the increasing trend of urbanisation.

8.2.4 Urban population at global level was estimated by UN at 2.96 billion in 2000 and 3.77 billion in 2010. The share of urban population rose from 39 percent in 1980 to 48 percent in 2000 and 52 percent in 2010. Developed countries have higher urbanisation level (76%) in 2000 and (79%) in 2010, compared to developing countries (40%) in 2000 and (46.8%) in 2010. UN projections indicate that by 2025 more than three-fifth of the world population will live in urban areas.

Conclusion:

Global trend of urbanisation indicate higher rate of growth of urban population in developed countries compared to the developing countries.

8.2.5 Urbanisation in India indicates largely the characteristic features of urbanisation in developing countries. Census figures indicate that total number of urban agglomerations in India rose from 1827 in 1901 to 5161 in 2001. The total
population of the country rose from 23.84 crore in 1901 to 102.7 crore in 2001. Urban population rose from 2.58 crore in 1901 to 28.53 crore in 2001. Conclusion:

There is a gradual increasing trend of organisation in India. The Census reports indicate that urbanisation in India has been relatively slow compared to many developing countries. However the rate of urbanisation in India grew at a faster face from the decade 1921-31 till 1551. Thereafter there is a sharp decline during 1951-61. The decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 showed a significant improvement in the growth. There is decline in rural population during 1981-91 and 1991-2001.

8.2.6 The 2001 census indicates that Tamil Nadu surpassed both Maharashtra and Gujarat and became the most urbanised state. The Western and Southern states have always remained more urbanised than the Northern, Central and Eastern states. All the four Southern states – Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and the two Western states – Maharashtra and Gujarat generally had the level of urbanisation higher than the national average whereas the Northern states only Punjab and in the Eastern states only West Bengal have this distinction.

Conclusion:

Over the years there has been a continuous concentration of population in medium and small towns either fluctuated or declined. In the Indian context urbanisation is a product of demographic explosion and poverty inducted rural-urban migration. Urbanisation in India is occurring not due to urban pull but due to rural push. Globalisation, urbanisation, privatisation are addressing negative process for urbanisation in India.
8.2.7 Karnataka accounts for almost 6.3 percent of national urban population and 5.4 percent of total number of towns in the country. By share of urban population Karnataka stood much above the national average of 2001.

Conclusion:

In terms of decadal growth during pre-independence period and just after the independence high thrust on industrialisation and urbanisation has revealed an increasing growth of urban population with a crest culminating in the reorganisation of the state of Karnataka in 1956.

8.2.8 Regionally Southern Maiden region is the highest urbanised region (50.6%), followed by Malnad region (21.4%), Northern Maiden (20.6%) and Coastal region (7.4%).

8.2.9 The pace of urbanisation is now set to accelerate as the country sets to a more rapid growth. Surging growth and employment opportunities in cities will prove a powerful magnet. 300 million Indians currently live in towns and cities. Within 20-25 years another 300 million people will get added to Indian towns and cities.

Conclusion:

Measures to manage India’s urbanisation include inclusive cities urban governance, financing, planning capacity building and low income housing. Urban planning becomes necessary to address the problems of slums, poverty, unemployment, inequalities, degradation of quality of life. Urban planning includes, town planning, regulation of land use, construction of building, planning for economic development, planning for social development, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, water supply schemes, public health care, sanitation, fire services, protection of environment, ecological balance, safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, organised slum improvement, increased public amenities like street lighting, parking lots, bus stops, etc.
8.3.1 Sanitation facilities are as important as that of adequate quantity and quality of drinking water in the maintenance of health and hygiene. National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) has stressed the need for ensuring sustained public health and environmental outcomes for all cities by transforming urban India into community driven totally sanitised, healthy and liveable cities and towns. This includes; (a) Awareness generation and behaviour change, (b) Open defecation free cities, (c) Integrated town-wide sanitation, (d) Sanitary and safe disposal and (e) Proper operation and maintenance of all sanitary installations.

8.3.2 The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in Karnataka has the responsibility of providing water supply and sanitation services. Panchayat Raj Institutions like Zilla Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat implement and maintain the water supply and sanitation in rural areas. In urban areas the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board along with Urban Local Bodies have the responsibility in this direction.

8.3.3 The integrated low cost sanitation programme envisages construction of new sanitary latrines in households. The scheme is implemented with 63 percent HUDCO loan, 32 percent Govt. of India subsidy and 5 percent contribution from the beneficiary.

Conclusion:

Water supply and sanitation programmes in Karnataka have covered 84 percent of households with safe drinking water. Sanitation programme has covered only 38 percent of households with latrine facility.

8.3.4 In the area of sanitation Urban Local Bodies have not achieved impressive results as only 36 out of 226 ULB have Under Ground Drainage (UGD) system. None of the 5 Municipal Corporations in the state had full coverage of UGD system.
Most of the ULBs do not have Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) to treat the waste water. Majority of ULBs do not have latrine/toilet facilities in common places like bus stand, markets, etc. In urban areas in Karnataka there are 2428 slums indicating the magnitude of the problems. Bangalore has the maximum number of slums (366) followed by Gulbarga (179), Shimoga (153) and Bellary (136).

Conclusion:

Urban sanitation position is very poor and needs greater facilities and improvement water supply position is largely satisfactory. The share of expenditure on water supply is more compared to that of sanitation.

8.3.5 Gulbarga city is a growing urban conglomerate in Gulbarga division. Its decadal growth rate is higher at 38.38 percent in 2001 compared to 25.75 percent in 1961. The highest decadal growth of population was 52.02 percent in 1981. The future population projection of Gulbarga city is expected to go up from 563065 in 2010 to 1773655 in 2045.

Population density of Gulbarga city rose from 5823.52 per sq. km. in 1971 to 6619.46 per sq. km. in 2001. Sex ratio in Gulbarga at 920 is lower than the state urban average of 940. Literacy rate in Gulbarga city is 66.7 percent. Male and female literacy rate are 73 percent and 59.7 percent respectively. The city literacy rate at 66.7 percent is lower than the state urban average of 71.4 percent and national urban average of 70.1 percent.

8.3.6 Sanitation profile of Gulbarga city indicates an unsatisfactory situation as only 7 percent of the households have pit latrines and 17 percent of households have latrines with water closets. Public toilets are used by only 2.6 percent of households. Total household with latrines is 83 percent. Open defecation is found among
17 percent of the households. In slum areas open defecation is found among 47 percent of households.

Conclusion:

High growth of population in Gulbarga city is not proportionately accompanies with literacy rate. Further sanitation position is very unsatisfactory as open defecation is high in the slum areas. Sanitation in schools in Gulbarga city is also poor as 25 percent of schools for girls and 45 percent of schools for boys do not have toilets. Further solid waste management is also not satisfactory. Overall sanitation level in Gulbarga city is not satisfactory.

8.4.1 The study based on data obtained from respondents belonging to different independent variables like age, education, sex, category and income about the water and sanitation problems have revealed significant findings.

The findings based on the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the district headquarters in Gulbarga Division with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility and its components i.e. house facilities in urban areas and general facilities in urban areas have led to the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

i) The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted as the problems of water and sanitation facilities in urban areas are different in different district headquarters.

ii) The problem of house facilities in urban areas are different in different district headquarters.

iii) The problem of general facilities in urban areas are different in different district headquarters.
iv) The Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedure and results indicate that the problem of sanitation, water and sanitation and house facilities and general facilities in Koppal is higher and in Yadgiri the problem is minimum compared to other district headquarters.

8.4.2 In the light of the hypothesis, there is no significant difference between age groups of respondents with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility and its components i.e. house facilities and general facilities in urban areas. The following conclusions have been arrived at by using one way ANOVA test.

Conclusion:

i) Significant difference is observed between age groups with respect to problems of water and sanitation and house facility. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that the problems of water sanitation and housing in urban areas are different in different age groups.

ii) Significant difference is not observed between age groups with respect to general facilities in urban areas. It means that problems of general facilities in urban areas are similar in different age groups. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

8.4.3 The study based on the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between educated and uneducated respondents with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility in urban area and its constituents i.e., house facilities and general facilities has revealed that educated and uneducated respondents different significantly in respect of the above.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Uneducated respondents have higher problems of water, sanitation, house facility and general facility.
8.4.4 The data obtained from the respondents regarding the water, sanitation facility and its components viz., house facility and general facilities were verified with one way ANOVA test. The hypothesis, there is no significant difference between occupations with respect to problems of water sanitation house and general facilities has been verified. The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion:

The uneducated respondents have higher problems of water, sanitation, housing and general facilities as compared to educated respondents.

8.4.5 The study using one way ANOVA test has rejected the null hypothesis, there is no significant difference between occupations with respect to problems of water, sanitation, house facility and general facilities.

Conclusion:

The problems of water and sanitation facility in urban areas are different in different occupations. The problems of house facility in urban areas are different in different occupations. The problems of general facilities in urban areas are different in different occupations.

8.4.6 Research findings have been used to derive conclusions based on the hypothesis, there is no significant difference between respondents living in different family size with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility, and its components – ‘t’ test was applied leading to the following conclusions.

Conclusions:

i) The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected which means that respondents living in different family size have similar problems of water and sanitation.
ii) The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that respondents living in 1-5 members family size have higher problems of house facilities in urban areas as compared to respondents living in 6+ members family size.

iii) The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected which means that respondents living in different family size have similar problems of general facilities in urban area.

8.4.7 In the light of the research findings the following hypothesis was verified with ‘t’ test, there is no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility and its components i.e., house facilities in urban area and general facilities in urban areas. This null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusions:

i) The male respondents have higher problems of water and sanitation facility as compared to female respondents.

ii) The male respondents have higher problems of house facilities in urban areas as compared to female respondents.

iii) The male respondents have higher problems of general facilities in urban areas as compared to female respondents.

8.4.8 The data obtained from the respondents has been verified through the following hypothesis. There is no significant difference between religions with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility and its components i.e., house facilities in urban areas and general facilities in urban areas. The verification has revealed different implications.
Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected which means that the problems of water and sanitation facility are similar for different religious groups of respondents. Further the null hypothesis is accepted which indicates that the problems of house facilities in urban areas are similar for different religious groups of respondents.

The null hypothesis is rejected which indicated that the problems of general facilities in urban areas are different for different religious groups of respondents.

8.4.9. Urban facilities for different category groups has indicated significant trends in the study area. The data obtained has been verified with the following hypothesis. There is no significant difference among respondents of different category groups with respect to problems of water and sanitation facility and its components i.e., house facilities in urban areas and general facilities in urban areas. The hypothesis is verified with one way ANOVA test.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, which means that the problems of water and sanitation facility are different for different category groups and the problems of house facilities in urban areas are different for different category groups.

The null hypothesis is accepted which means that problems of general facilities in urban areas are not different in similar cases.

8.4.10 Data about the problems of water, sanitation, house and general facilities were obtained from respondents in urban areas of Gulbarga district. The results through the verification of a hypothesis have been significant in relation to the respondents of different income groups.
Conclusion:

The hypothesis that there is no significant difference between income groups with respect to problems of water sanitation facility and their components i.e., house facilities and general facilities in urban areas has been rejected which means that problems of water sanitation and housing in urban areas are different for different income groups.

The hypothesis is accepted which means that the problems of general facilities in urban areas are similar for different income groups.

8.4.11 The results of the hypothesis regarding the urban facilities like water, sanitation, housing and general facilities have significant implications. The hypothesis that there is significant relationship between house facilities in urban areas and general facilities in urban areas of respondents of district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region has been verified by using Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient technique.

Conclusion:

The hypothesis verification as per the Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient technique has revealed that the problems of house facilities and problem of general facilities in urban areas are dependent on each other in entire region of Hyderabad-Karnataka viz. Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Yadgiri except in Koppal where the problems of house and general facilities in urban areas are independent on each other.

8.5.1 The analysis of problems of transport services and health in urban areas of the district headquarters of Gulbarga Division of Karnataka has revealed significant trends. The verification of the hypothesis, “There is no significant difference between six district headquarters (Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and
Yadgir) with respect to problems of transport services in urban areas” with one way ANOVA test has revealed the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is rejected which means that the problems of transport services in urban areas are different in different district headquarters.

8.5.2 The relationship between transport services with respondents of age groups has been studied and the result indicates different perceptions of transport problems in urban areas. The hypothesis that there is no significant difference between age groups of respondents with respect to problems of transport services in urban areas has been accepted with the following conclusion.

Conclusion:

The respondents belonging to 60+ years of age group have higher problems of transport services in urban areas and minimum in the respondents belonging to 40-59 years of age group.

8.5.3 The problem of transport services among educated and uneducated respondents is studied with the hypothesis that “there is no significant difference between educated and uneducated respondents with respect to problems of transport services in urban areas”. The following conclusion has emerged.

Conclusion:

The hypothesis is rejected. The uneducated respondents have higher problems of transport services in urban areas as compared to educated respondents.

8.5.4 Transport problems of respondents of different occupations in urban areas were studied. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between respondents of different occupations with respect to problems of transport services
in urban areas” was verified by one way ANOVA. The null hypothesis was rejected with the following conclusion.

Conclusion:

The problems of transport services in urban areas are different in different occupations of respondents.

8.5.5 Problems of transport services of respondents living in different family size were studied. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between respondents living with 1-5 members and more than 6 members in a family with respect to problems of transport services in urban areas” was verified with ‘t’ test. The null hypothesis was accepted with the following conclusion.

Conclusion:

The respondents living with 1-5 family members and more than 6 members in a family have similar problems of transport services in urban areas.

8.5.6 Transport services in urban areas with respect to male and female respondents were studied. The hypothesis that there is no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to problems of transport services in urban areas was verified. The conclusion derived has been provided here.

Conclusion:

The hypothesis is rejected which means that male and female respondents have similar problems of transport services in urban areas.

8.5.7 The problem of transport services in respect of respondents of different religious groups was studied in the selected urban areas. The hypothesis that there is no significant difference between respondents of different religions with respect to transport services in urban areas was verified and was rejected. The following conclusion was derived.
Conclusion:

The problems of transport services in urban areas are different for different religious groups of respondents.

8.5.8 Problems of transport services for different category groups of respondents have been studied with a hypothesis “There is no significant difference between category of respondents with respect to problems of transport services in urban area”. The one way ANOVA test has resulted in accepting the hypothesis.

Conclusion:

The problems of transport services in urban areas are similar among different category groups of respondents.

8.5.9 The problem of transport services for respondents of different income groups has been studied with the hypothesis. “There is no significant difference between income groups of respondents of transport services in urban area”. The application of one way ANOVA test has resulted in rejection of the hypothesis.

Conclusion:

The problems of transport services in urban areas are different for respondents of different income groups.

8.5.10 Health problems in urban areas relating to different respondent groups have been analysed. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between six district headquarters (Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri) with respect to health problems in urban areas” has been verified with one way ANOVA test. The hypothesis is rejected and the conclusion is stated here.

Conclusion:

The health problems in urban area are different in different district headquarters.
8.5.11 Health problems of respondents belonging to different age groups have been analysed. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between age groups of respondents with respect to health problems in urban areas” has been tested by one way ANOVA and the hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion:

The respondent’s health problems in urban areas are different in different district headquarters.

8.5.12 Health problems of educated and uneducated respondents in the study areas have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between educated and uneducated respondents with respect to health problems in urban areas”. The hypothesis was analysed through ‘t’ test and the hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion:

The uneducated respondent’s have higher health problems in urban area as compared to educated respondents.

8.5.13 Respondents belonging to different occupations were covered by the study to understand their perceptions of health problems. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between occupations of respondents (government employee, private employee, social workers and others) with respect to health problems in urban areas” was verified using one way ANOVA test and the hypothesis was rejected.

Conclusion:

The health problems in urban areas are different in different occupations of respondents.

8.5.14 The size of the respondent family and the health problems have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between
respondents living with 1-5 members and more than 6 members in a family with respect to health problems in urban areas”. In the light of the ‘t’ test the hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion:

The respondent’s living with 1-5 family members and more than 6 members in a family have similar health problems in urban areas.

8.5.15 Health problems of male and female respondents were studied with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to health problems in urban areas”. The ‘t’ test was applied and the hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion:

The male and female respondent’s have similar health problems in urban areas.

8.5.16 Health problems of respondents of different religious groups was studied in urban areas with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between religions of respondents (Hindu, Muslim and Others) with respect to health problems in urban areas”. The hypothesis is verified by using one way ANOVA and the hypothesis was rejected.

Conclusion:

The health problems in urban areas are different in different religions of respondents.

8.5.17 Respondents category groups and health problems have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between category of respondents (OBC, GM and SC/ST) with respect to health problems in urban areas”. The hypothesis is verified using one way ANOVA test and the hypothesis is accepted.
Conclusion:

The health problems in urban areas are similar in different category of respondents.

8.5.18 Health problems in urban areas of respondent income groups have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between income groups (<5,000, 5,000-10,000, 10,001-15,000, 15,001-20,000, 20,001+) of respondents with respect to health problems in urban areas”. A one way ANOVA test was applied and the hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion:

The health problems in urban areas are different in different income group of respondents.

8.5.19 Correlation coefficient technique has been used to investigate the relationship among the problems of transport services and health of respondents in urban areas of district headquarters with the following hypothesis. “There is no significant relationship between problems of transport services and health problems of respondents in urban areas”. The new hypothesis is rejected with the following conclusion.

Conclusion:

The problems of transport services and health problems of respondent in urban areas are dependent on each other.

Significant positive correlation is observed between problems of transport services and health problems in urban areas of respondents of headquarters of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri.

8.6.1 The study has probed the problems of employment in six district headquarters with reference to components like (i) reasons for being unemployed,
(ii) difficulties faced in getting employment, and (iii) other employment related difficulties. The verification of the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between six district headquarters (Bellar y, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri) with respect to employment problems of urbanisation and its components”. The hypothesis was verified with one way ANOVA and the hypothesis is rejected with the following conclusions.

Conclusions:

The null hypothesis is rejected. The employment problems of urbanisation are different in different districts headquarters viz.,

- The reasons for being unemployed are different in different district headquarters.
- The difficulties faced in getting employment are different in different district headquarters.
- Other employment related difficulties are different in different district headquarters.

It is found from the study that respondents belonging to Bellary headquarters have higher employment problems of urbanisation while respondents in Gulbarga headquarters have minimum employment problems of urbanisation.

8.6.2 The study analysed the employment problems of respondents belonging to different age groups. The hypothesis in this context was analysed “There is no significant difference between age groups (20-39 years, 40-59 years and 60+ years) with respect to employment problems of urbanisation and its components. The null hypothesis is accepted leading to the conclusions.
Conclusion:

The employment problems of urbanisation are different in different age groups.

i) The null hypothesis is rejected in relation to reasons for unemployment. Hence the reasons for unemployment are different in different age groups.

ii) The null hypothesis is rejected in relation to difficulties faced in getting employment. The difficulties faced in getting employment are different in different age groups.

8.6.3 Problems of employment of urbanisation in the study areas was probed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between educated and uneducated respondents with respect to employment problems of urbanisation and its components”. The hypothesis was verified with ‘t’ test with the following results.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is accepted which means that the educated and uneducated respondents have similar employment problems of urbanisation.

The null hypothesis is rejected in relation to difficulties faced in getting employment. Uneducated respondents have higher difficulties in getting employment as compared to educated respondents.

8.6.4 The study probed the problems of employment due to urbanisation in relation to respondents of different occupations. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between occupations (government employees, private employees, social workers and others) with respect to employment problems of urbanisation”. The hypothesis was verified with one way ANOVA.
Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is accepted indicating that the employment problems of urbanisation are similar in different occupations.

The null hypothesis is rejected in relation to reasons for unemployment it means that the reasons for being unemployed are different in different occupations.

The null hypothesis is rejected in relation to difficulties faced in getting employment which indicates that the difficulties faced in getting employment are different in different occupations.

8.6.5 Employment problems of urbanisation faced by respondents with different family size have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between respondents living in different family size with respect to employment problems of urbanisation and its components”. The hypothesis was verified by using ‘t’ test. The results have led to the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is rejected which means that the respondents living in six and more member families have higher employment problems of urbanisation as compared to respondents living in 1-5 member families.

The hypothesis is accepted in relation to reasons unemployment. It includes that the respondents living in different family size have similar reason for being unemployed.

The hypothesis is accepted in relation to difficulties faced in getting employment. It implies that respondents living in different family size have similar difficulties faced in getting employment.

8.6.6 Employment problems of male and female respondents in the wake of the urbanisation have revealed significant trends. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to
employment problems of urbanisation and its components”. The ‘t’ test verification of the hypothesis has led to the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is accepted which implies that the male and female respondents have similar employment problems of urbanisation.

The null hypothesis is accepted which implies that male and female respondents have similar reasons for being unemployed.

The null hypothesis is rejected which implies that the female respondents have higher difficulties faced in getting employment as compared to male respondents.

8.6.7 Employment problems of respondents belonging to different religious groups and urbanisation have revealed some trends. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between religions (Hindu, Muslim and Others) with respect to employment problems of urbanisation and its components” has been verified by one way ANOVA test.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is rejected which implies that the employment problems of urbanisation are different in different religious groups.

The null hypothesis is rejected which means that the reasons for being unemployed are different for different religious groups of respondents.

The null hypothesis is rejected which implies that difficulties faced in getting employment are different in different religions.

8.6.8 Employment problems of respondents belonging to different category groups and urbanisation have been probed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between category (OBC, GM, SC/ST) with respect to employment
problems of urbanisation and its components”. The results have led to the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

The hypothesis is tested with one way ANOVA. The hypothesis is accepted implying that the employment problems of urbanisation are different in similar category.

The hypothesis is accepted which means that the reasons for being unemployed are different in similar category of group.

The hypothesis is accepted implying that the difficulties faced in getting employment are different in similar category of groups.

8.6.9 Employment difficulties of respondents in the wake of urbanisation have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between income groups with respect to employment problems of urbanisation and its components” is reasons for unemployment, difficulties of getting employment. A one way ANOVA test was used for verifying the hypothesis.

Conclusion:

The null hypothesis is rejected leading to the conclusion that the employment problems of urbanisation are different for different income groups.

The null hypothesis is accepted which means that the reasons for being unemployed are similar for different income groups.

The null hypothesis rejected meaning that difficulties faced in getting employed are different for different income groups.

8.6.10 Correlation coefficient technique is applied for investigating the relations among dimensions of employment problems of urbanisations. The verification of the hypothesis “There is significant relationship between reasons being unemployed,
difficulties faced in getting employment and other difficulties related to employment of respondents of district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The following conclusion has been derived from the above.

Conclusion:

The reasons for being unemployed, difficulties faced in getting employment and other difficulties related to employment in all district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka are dependent on each other. The conclusion is equally applicable in case of respondents of all the six district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka viz. Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri.

8.7.1 Social Problems of urbanisation have been analysed on the basis of the respondents of the urban residents of the six district headquarters of the Hyderabad Karnataka viz., Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri. The social problems indicated by the respondents have been analysed by using ‘t’ test, ANOVA test or ‘F’ test followed by Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedures.

The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between six district headquarters (Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri) with respect to social problems of urbanisation and its components viz.

i) Kind of social problems faced by urban residents.

ii) Personal problems in urban environment.

iii) Perceptions of urban residents about needs.

iv) Impact of unemployment on family life.

v) Suitability of urban jobs.

vi) Steps needed to enhance jobs chances in urban areas.

vii) Expectations from family in fulfilment of aspiration in urban life.

viii) Observation on expectations and aspirations of urban residents.
One way ANOVA test has been used to verify the hypothesis. The results have led to the following conclusions.

Conclusions:

- Social problems of urbanisation are different in different district headquarters.
- Social problems faced by urban resident are different in different district headquarters.
- Personal problems in urban environment are different in different headquarters.
- Perceptions of urban residents about needs are different in different headquarters.
- The impact of unemployment on family life is different in different headquarters.
- Suitability of urban jobs is different in different district headquarters.
- Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are different in different district headquarters.
- The expectations from family in fulfilment of aspirations in urban life are different in different district headquarters.
- The observations on expectations and aspirations of urban resident are different in different district headquarters.

8.7.2 The pairwise comparison of district headquarters with respect to problems of urbanisation and its components by applying Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedures has led to the following conclusions.
Conclusion:

- Respondents belonging to Koppal headquarters have higher social problems or urbanisation and minimum in case of respondents belonging to Yadgiri.
- Respondents belonging to Bellary headquarters have higher personal problems in urban environment and minimum for respondents belonging to Yadgiri headquarters.
- Respondents belonging to Bellary headquarters have higher perception of urban residents about needs and minimum for respondents of Gulbarga.
- Respondents belonging to Bellary headquarters have higher impact of unemployment on family life and minimum on the respondents of Gulbarga.
- Respondents belonging to Bidar headquarters have higher social problems of suitability of urban jobs and minimum for respondents of Gulbarga.
- Respondents belonging to Koppal headquarters have higher problem of steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas and minimum for those belonging to Yadgiri.
- Respondents belonging to Koppal have higher social problems of expectations from family in fulfilment of aspirations in urban life and minimum for those in Yadgiri.

8.7.3 Urbanisation and its impact on social problems of respondents has been analysed with a hypothesis and its verification through one way ANOVA test. The following conclusion has emerged from the same.

Conclusion:

- Urban residents belonging to different age groups have similar social problems of urbanisation.
• The kind of social problems faced by urban resident’s are different in different age groups.

• Urban residents belonging to different age groups have similar personal problems in urban environment.

• Urban resident’s belonging to different age groups have similar impact of unemployment on family life.

• Urban resident’s belonging to different age groups have similar problems of job suitability.

• Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are different for different age groups.

• Urban residents belonging to different age groups have similar expectations from family in fulfilment of aspirations in urban life.

• Residents belonging to different age groups have similar observation about expectations and aspirations of urban life.

8.7.4 Pairwise comparisons of age groups applying Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedures have led to the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

• Kind of social problems faced by urban resident’s are higher for residents belonging to 20-39 years of age group compared to those of 60+ years age group.

• The steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are higher in urban residents of 60+ years group compared to 20-39 years age groups.

• Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are higher for those belonging to 60+ years age group compared to 40-59 years age group.
8.7.5 Educated and uneducated urban residents and the social problems has been analysed with the verification of the hypothesis. “There is no significant difference between educated and uneducated urban respondents with respect to social problems of urbanisation and its components.

Conclusion:

- Educated and uneducated urban respondents have similar social problems of urbanisation.
- Educated and uneducated respondents had different personal problems in urban environment.
- Educated and uneducated urban respondents had similar perceptions about urban needs.
- Educated and uneducated urban respondents had different impact of unemployment on family life.
- Educated and uneducated urban respondents had different suitability for urban jobs.
- Educated and uneducated respondents needed similar steps to enhance job chances.
- Educated and uneducated respondents had similar expectations from family in fulfilment of aspirations in urban life.

8.7.6 Occupational differences of respondents and social problems due to urbanisation. The study covered selected urban respondents in the six urban centres for obtaining their perceptions. The hypothesis “There is no significant difference between occupations of urban respondents (government employees, private employees, social workers, etc.) with respect to social problems and their
components”. A one way ANOVA test was applied leading to the following conclusions.

Conclusion:

- Urban residents belonging to different occupations have similar social problems of urbanisation and the kind of social problems are similar.
- Personal problems in urban environment are different in different occupations.
- Perceptions about urban needs are different for respondents in different occupations.
- Impact of unemployment on family life for respondents of different occupations are similar.
- The suitability of urban jobs are different for respondents in different occupations.
- Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are different for respondents in different occupations.
- The expectations of respondents’ families for fulfilment of aspirations in urban life are similar for respondents in different occupations.

8.7.7 Pairwise comparisons of respondents in different occupations with respect to components of employment problems or urbanisations have been made through the application of Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedures.

Conclusion:

- Personal problems in urban environment are higher in social workers and others as compared to government employees.
- Personal problems in urban environment are higher in social workers and others as compared to private employees.
• Perceptions of urban residents about needs are higher for private employees as compared to other employees.
• The suitability of jobs are higher for government and private employees as compared to other employees.
• Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are higher for government and other employees compared to private employees.
• Observation on expectations and aspirations of urban residents are higher for government and other employees than for private employees.

8.7.8 Family sizes and social problems in urban environment have been analysed with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between family sizes (1-5, >6) with respect to social problems and its components”. The verification of the hypothesis is done by using ‘t’ test. The conclusions derived are mentioned here.

Conclusion:
• Respondents living in different family sizes (1-5, >6) have different social problems due to urbanisation.
• Respondents living in different family sizes (1-5, >6) have different perceptions of needs in urban environment.
• Respondents living in different family sizes (1-5, >6) have different impact of employment on family life.
• Respondents living in different family sizes (1-5, >6) have similar urban job suitability.
• Respondents living in different family sizes (1-5, >6) have different steps for enhancing job chances in urban areas.
• Respondents living in different family sizes have different expectations fulfilling family aspirations in urban life.
8.7.9 Social problems of male and female respondents of urbanised environment have been analysed with a hypothesis “There is no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to social problems and its components”. The hypothesis was verified by ‘t’ test and the following conclusions have emerged.

Conclusion:

- Male and female respondents have similar social problems of urbanisation.
- Male and female respondents have similar personal problems in urban environment.
- Male and female respondents have similar perceptions of needs in urban environment.
- Male and female respondents have similar impact of unemployment on family life in urban environment.
- Suitability of urban job was a similar problem for male and female respondents.
- Male and female respondents have similar steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas.
- Male and female respondents have similar aspirations for fulfilment in urban life.

8.7.10 Social problems of urban life of respondents of different religions has been studied with the hypothesis “There is no significant difference between religions of respondents with respect to social problems and its components”. A one way ANOVA test has been applied for verification of the hypothesis with the following conclusions.
Conclusion:

- Urban residents belonging to different religions (Hindu, Muslim and Others) have different social problems of urbanisation.
- The personal problems in urban environment are different for different religious groups of respondents.
- Needs of respondents of different religions are different in urban environment.
- Impact of unemployment on family life of respondents of different religions is different.
- Suitability of urban jobs for respondents of different religions are different.
- Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are different for different religious groups of respondents.
- Expectation of families of respondents in fulfilment of their aspirations in urban life is different for different religious groups.

8.7.11 Pairwise comparison of religious groups of respondents regarding the social problems of urbanisation is made by using Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedures. The conclusions are provided here.

Conclusion:

- Hindu urban residents have higher social problems of urbanisation compared to other religious groups.
- Other urban residents have higher social problems of urbanisation as compared to Muslim respondents.
- Hindu urban residents have higher kind of social problems faced by as compared to other religious groups.
• Hindu urban residents have higher personal problems in urban environment as compared to other religious groups.
• Other urban residents have higher personal problems as compared to Muslims.
• Hindu urban residents have higher perceptions of needs compared to others.
• Other urban residents have higher perceptions of needs compared to Muslims.
• Hindu urban residents have higher impact of unemployment on family life compared to others.
• Other urban residents have higher impact of unemployment on family life as compared to Muslims.
• Hindu urban residents have higher suitability of urban jobs as compared to others.
• Other urban residents have higher suitability of urban jobs compared to Muslims.
• Hindu urban residents have higher steps needed to enhance job chances than others.
• Other urban residents have higher steps to enhance job chances compared to Muslims.
• Hindu urban residents have higher expectations from family fulfilment aspirations in urban life compared to others.
• Other urban residents have higher expectations from family fulfilment of aspirations in urban life compared to Muslims.
8.7.12 Social problems of urban residents of different category of groups have been analysed with a hypothesis. “There is no significant difference between category of groups (GM, OBC, SC/ST) with respect to social problems and its components”.

Conclusion:
- Urban residents belonging to different category (GM, OBC, SC/ST) have similar social problems of urbanisation.
- Urban residents belonging to different category have similar personal problems in urban environment.
- Urban residents belonging to different category have similar impact of unemployment on family life.
- Urban residents belonging to different category have similar suitability for jobs.
- Urban residents belonging to different category needed similar steps to enhance their job chances.
- Urban residents belonging to different category have similar steps for family expectations to fulfilment of aspirations.

8.7.13 Social problems of urban residents with different income ranges have been analysed with a hypothesis. “There is no significant difference between income groups (>5,000, 5,001-10,000, 10,001-15,000, 15,001-20,000 and 20,001+) of urban respondents with respect to social problems and its components”. The following conclusions are derived by applying one way ANOVA test.

Conclusion:
- Urban residents belonging to different income groups have different social problems of urbanisation.
- Personal problems of respondents with different income ranges are different.
• Perceptions of urban residents about their needs are different for different income groups.

• Impact of unemployment on family life is different for respondents with different income ranges.

• Suitability of urban jobs for respondents with different income ranges is different.

• Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas are different for different income groups.

• Observations on expectations and aspirations for family fulfilment are different for different income groups.

8.7.14 Pairwise comparisons of income groups on social problems are studied applying the Tukey’s multiple post hoc procedures.

Conclusion:

• Urban residents belonging to Rs. 5,001-10,000 income group have higher social problems of urbanisation compared to those with Rs. <5,000 income group.

• Urban residents with Rs. 15,001-20,000 income group have higher social problems of urbanisation compared to those with Rs. <5,000 income group.

• Urban residents with Rs. 5,001-10,000 income have higher perception of needs compared to those with Rs. <5,000 income.

• Urban residents with Rs. 5,001-10,000 income have higher impact of unemployment on family life compared to those with Rs. 20,001+ income.

• Urban residents with Rs. 5,001-10,000 income have higher suitability for jobs compared to those with Rs. <5,000 income.
• Urban residents with Rs. 5,001-10,000 income have higher steps needed to enhance job chances compared to those with Rs. <5,000 income.

• Urban residents with Rs. 5,001-10,000 income have higher expectations of family fulfilment aspiration in urban life compared to those with Rs. <5,000 income.

8.7.15 Correlation coefficient techniques of Karl Pearson has been applied to investigate the relations among the dimensions of social problems of urbanisation. An appropriate ‘t’ test was used to test the significance of obtained ‘r’s. The hypothesis verified was “There is significant relationship between kind of social problems faced, personal problems in urban environment, perception of urban residents about needs impact of unemployment on family life, suitability of urban jobs, steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas, expectations from family fulfilment of aspirations and aspirations of urban residents of district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

Conclusion:

• The kinds of social problems faced by the respondent urban residents in the 6 district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region are dependent on each other.

• The personal problems in urban environment perception of urban residents about needs and impact of unemployment on family life of urban residents are dependent on each other.

• Personal problems in urban environment with steps to enhance job chances in urban areas and observations on expectations and aspirations of urban residents are dependent on each other.

• The perception of urban residents about needs impact of unemployment on family life, suitability of urban jobs, steps needed to enhance job chances in
urban areas, expectations from family in fulfilment of aspirations in urban life and observations on expectations and aspirations of urban residents in all district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region are dependent on each other.

- The suitability of urban jobs, steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas and expectations from family in fulfilment of aspirations in urban life are dependent on each other.

- Impact of unemployment on family life and suitability of urban jobs of urban residents are dependent on each other.

- Steps needed to enhance job chances in urban areas, expectations from family in fulfilment of aspiration in urban life and observation on expectations of urban residents in all district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region are dependent on each other.

- The expectations from family in fulfilment of aspiration in urban life and observation on expectations and aspirations of urban residents in all district headquarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region depend on each other.
Suggestions:

Based on the analysis of the research problem the following suggestions have been offered for overcoming the drawbacks associated with urbanisation in India and the study area.

India’s urbanisation in general is often termed as over urbanisation, pseudo-urbanisation. The big cities attained inordinately large population size leading to virtual collapse in the urban services. This has led to problems of housing, slums, water, infrastructure, quality of life, etc. Hence, the following measures are required to prevent or overcome the problems of urbanisation.

1. Reduction of migration flows is required.

2. There is need for avoiding overcrowding into the over congested slums of mega cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc.

3. Growth efforts and investments should be directed towards small cities. This would help in redirection of migration to these desirable destinations.

4. Proper policies should be devised for urban planning where city planning will consist of operational, developmental and restorative planning viz.,
   a) Operational planning should take care of improvement of urban infrastructure i.e., roads, traffic, transport, etc.
   b) Developmental planning should emphasise on development of newly annexed urban areas. Urban renewed process should be initiated.
   c) Restorative planning should aim to restore original status of old building monuments which have historic value.

5. There is need for a balanced development between large, medium and small sized industries. This broad objective should form part of urbanisation policy. There is also need for balanced development of rural and urban areas.
6. Urban poor depend on the market not merely for healthcare but for all aspects of daily life including employment and survival needs. The state must protect the poor against the vagaries of the market.

7. Housing scenario in the study area is deplorable and its shortage is multifaceted. There is need for providing low cost housing facilities to the urban poor.

8. Variations of wide range have been identified in the 6 district headquarters of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgiri in the level of urban facilities like water supply, transport, health care and housing. There is need for removing the disparities in the urban areas in these infrastructures in the wake or urbanisation of these cities.

9. Slum areas in the study centres lack Underground Drainage. This has led to poor sanitation in these urban centres. There is need for providing these facilities to overcome the problem of sanitation.

10. Urban sanitation mainly consists of Under Ground Drainage (UGD) system, waste water treatment plant, garbage collection and disposal, public sanitation like toilet/latrine, etc. These sanitation facilities need to be extended to all the urban centres in the study area.