CHAPTER - 8

Findings and Conclusion

8.1 Conclusion

The geospatial tools based comprehensive landuse planning analysis of Karnataka was conceived to provide a micro level planning. Until 2000 the regional level planning was the main aim and concern, but after realizing, there are many pockets within the regional level, which has not responded positively for the various development and planning programs, the micro level was found appropriate and inevitable. The main purpose of the research was to provide a comprehensive regional level, as well as, a micro level development plan. To achieve this, the backward taluks of the district and backward villages within the taluks were identified, the developmental programs remain as a dream. Framing four objectives, to propose a new model for micro level developmental planning has been systematically synthesized and derived through geo-base spatial tools.

The geomorphological based physiographic analysis was found meaningful to achieve the above said objective, since there are physiographic regions which are favorable, but not harnessed properly either for agriculture or for nonagricultural activities. In contrast, to this there are physiographical regions which are harsh and unfavorable but harnessed positively to achieve development. This form of a condition do exist at regional level and also at micro level. Based on the various physiographic parameters, such as relief, slope, geomorphology, drainage network, drainage density, soil, vegetation, rainfall, physiographic favorability and un-favorability has been determined. But the amenity wise development does exist in correspondence to the physiographically favorability which also determines the agricultural prosperity was the question and a gap that exist, which has not been researched earlier. Taking the village level amenities into consideration, weightage has been assigned for each amenity and a similar techniques has also been adopted for physiographical parameters. By clubbing the values of physiographic and amenities, a total score has been obtained. On the basis of the total score, highest value taluks and lowest value taluks were categorized.
The taluk possessing 50 to 65 score were Hunsur, H D Kote, Gowribidanur, Chintamani, Mudigere, Sindanur, Manvi, Basavakallyan, Homnbhad, Haveri and Rane bennur. All these taluks are the taluks of pysiographically moderate and to adverse region with agriculturally moderate to backward and amenities wise backward taluks. The location of all these taluks are found in north eastern territorial plains and North, north central undulating low land and the southern, north western undulating uplands of Karnataka. Whereas Honnavara, Karawara and Thirthahalli are the taluks with highest values varying between 66 to 70. The location of these three taluks clearly indicates that, physiographic condition is most determining factor for all forms of development, because, these three taluks come under Malnad and coastal Plains, which are physiographically favorable land.

A similar type of scoring analysis was performed, taking only the lowest scored taluks. When analyzed, again it indicated that the lowest score region between 15 to 30 score were possessed by Hunsur, H D Kote, Gowribidanur, Chintamani, Basavakallyana, Homnbhad, whereas the Honnavara taluk has typical variation, which figured with highest value village of 68 and lowest value village of 17, indicating micro level variation even within the most favorable physiographic landforms. The least score villages of 31 to 45 were falling under the taluks like Karawara, Thirthahalli, Sindanur, Haveri and Ranebennur. This again clearly indicates although the villages of these taluks are placed in a moderately to unfavorable physiographic condition, they do possess better amenities and overall development. From this it is proved that micro level disparities are existing along with regional disparities.

Therefore, the micro level development planning should become the future aim and talk of the day.

From the above said facts and figures and analysis the research work carried out to achieve the framed objectives has satisfactorily come to an end.
8.2 Findings

- SC and ST dominated villages are backward for example chapura village, chinthamani village.

- Villages situated in bad physiographic condition are totally backward.

- Villages situated away from the district roads and state highways are backward in amenities.

- Villages situated over highways though physiographically backward are amenities and economic wise forward.

- Villages with strong political background are developed especially in terms of amenities.

- Villages locate nearer to the metropolitan and semi metropolitan cities are highly developed. Employment opportunity is the main feature of this villages. Dry belt villages are comparatively backward in terms of economic standards.

- Malnad villages are economically developed.

- Forest fringe villages are agriculturally forward but amenities wise backward.