

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT IN HAVERI DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

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Abstract

In this study different weights are assigned to the selected variables depending upon the its importance , for assessment of regional disparities in Educational, Medical, Infrastructural and combined of all the three sectors i.e, regional development (combined of social, economic and industrial) is measured by assigning weights to the service based on it is present in the settlements and level of service served by the particular institution . Later all the weights of the individual settlements are summed and total score of the individual sectors are divided by the total number of villages in the taluks least scored taluk is treated as least development taluk in the district.

Key words: Disparity,

Introduction

The rapid growth of population as well as expectation for better quality of life deserve better provision and management of urban utilities, infra-structural facilities and healthy environment. Proper planning, based upon an assessment of the existing level of development, is essential for mitigating these problems and for overall development of a district.

The actual location of a specific facility in relationship to other facilities depends on the general level of development of that region, its demand, accessibility, etc. Many rural areas may be deprived of some basic facilities of life due to one or a combination of such factors, whereas in some areas there may be a concentration of these facilities. Thus, in the overall context of development, the proper location of various facilities is an important aspect, which needs to be considered. If spatial relationships among existing facilities are observed, it may be seen that there is a definite pattern in the dispersal or concentrations of activities in space (Sen et al., 1979). The spatial interrelationship goes a long way toward the development of the area because an appropriate location of a new function may start a chain reaction of development with far-reaching effects.

Objectives of the study

To assess the regional disparities in the levels of development in education, medical and infrastructure in the study area. To measure the disparities in overall development in the study area.

Database and Methodology

The data related infrastructure is obtained from the district statistical office Haveri. The village wise information related to various infrastructures like education, health, industries, drinking water road network, market etc are collected from the respective departments in the Haveri district.

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economic and industrial) is measured by assigning weights to the service based on it is present in the settlements and level of service served by the particular institution. Later all the weights of the individual settlements are summed and total score of the individual sectors are divided by the total number of villages in the taluks least scored taluk is treated as least development taluk in the district.

Table 1. Variables selected for the Study at village levels

Variables related to education development(7)	Variables related to Medical development(5)	Variables related to Infrastructure development(5)
1.Percentage of literates to total population	1.Health sub centre	1.Co-operative societies
2.Primary schools	2. Primary health centre (PHC)	2.Drinking Water Supply
3 .High Schools	3.Family planning Centre	3.Industries
4. PU College	4.Comunity health centre (CHC)	4. Market
5.ITI college	5.Genaral Hospital	5.Road Connectivity
6. Diploma College		
7. Technical college		

Levels of Education Development

Table 2. Haveri district: Level of Development oin Education Facility (Based on 07 variables)

Classes	Range	Name of the Taluk
Very High	6.48 to 6.83	Haveri and Ranebennur
High	6.05 to 6.47	Byadgi
Medium	5.89 to 6.04	Shiggaon and Savanur
Low	5.0 to 5.88	Hirekerur
Very Low	Less than 5.49	Hangal

The levels of Education facilities in Haveri district are grouped into five categories as very high developed, high developed, medium developed, low developed and very low developed taluks based on 7 variables of High school, PUC, Diploma College, Technical College, and Co-operative College. The same as shown through the map, The level of development in Education facilities in Haveri district, is distributed unevenly. The development assesment of education facilities is based on these seven variables. 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 and further low level, of development is focussed in the Southern part of the district in Hirekerur taluk where as the range between 5 to 5.88 falls under the category of low development. Finally the trend shows low development in Education facilities in south and eastern part of the Haveri district.

In case of Medium developed group development of education facilities is focused in the Northern part of the district in Shiggaon and Savanur taluk and the range falls between 5.89 to 6.04 followed by high level of education facilities is seen in the central part of the district i.e in Byadgi taluk where as the range falls between 6.05 to 6.47. The most important point in the map there is an increasing trend of Education facilities Which has been drastically

high in two taluks of Haveri district namely Haveri and Ranibennur taluk having the range between 6.48 to 6.83 which falls under the category of very high development.

All the high developed taluks are concentrated in region where the education facilities and accessibility is good. Medium developed taluks are concentrated where facilities are available in moderate way where as low developed taluks are concentrated where the education facilities and accessibility is very poor in the region.

Finally the two taluks namely Haveri and Ranibennur is having all the mentioned seven variables of education facilities and the Hangal taluk possesses very less education facilities compared to all other taluks of Haveri district.

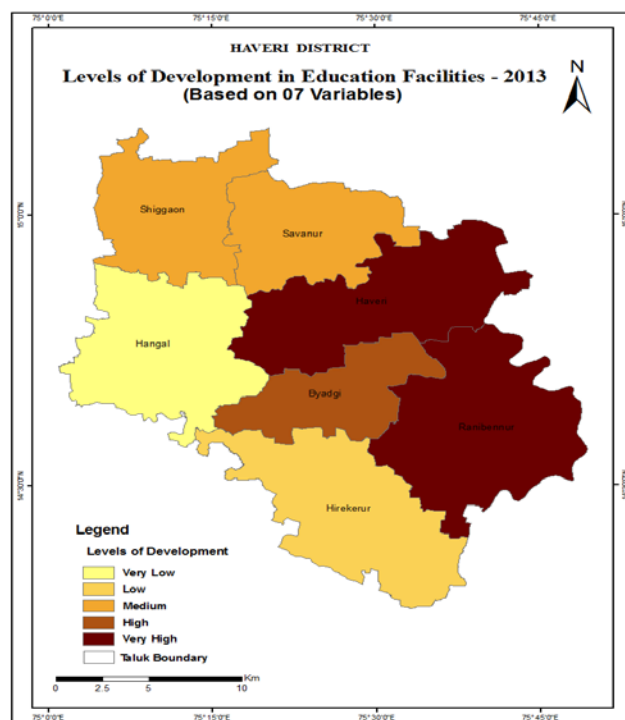


Figure 1. Haveri District: Level of Development in Education Facilities 2013.

Levels of Medical Development

Table 3. Haveri District: Levels of Development in Medical Facilities (Based on 05 variables)

Classes	Range	Name of the Taluk
Very High	More than 0.97	Haveri
High	0.79 to 0.96	Ranebennur
Medium	0.73 to 0.78	Hirekerur, Savanur
Low	0.68 to 0.72	Shiggaon
Very Low	0.65 to 0.67	Hangal, Byadgi

The levels of Medical development of Haveri district measured on the basis of Sub centers, PHC, CHC and General hospital. Based on these 4 variables the levels of medical development is categorized in to very high developed, high developed, medium developed, low developed and verylow developed taluks.

The very high level of medical development is noticed in Haveri taluk because the Haveri it self is district head quarter and having relating more number of health institutions. The high development is noticed in Ranebennur taluk , Ranebennur is commercial centre and neighring settlements are also having medical institutions. The medium medical development is observed in Hirekerur and Savanur taluks. The low and very low medical development is noticed in Shiggaon , Byadgi and Hanagal taluks.

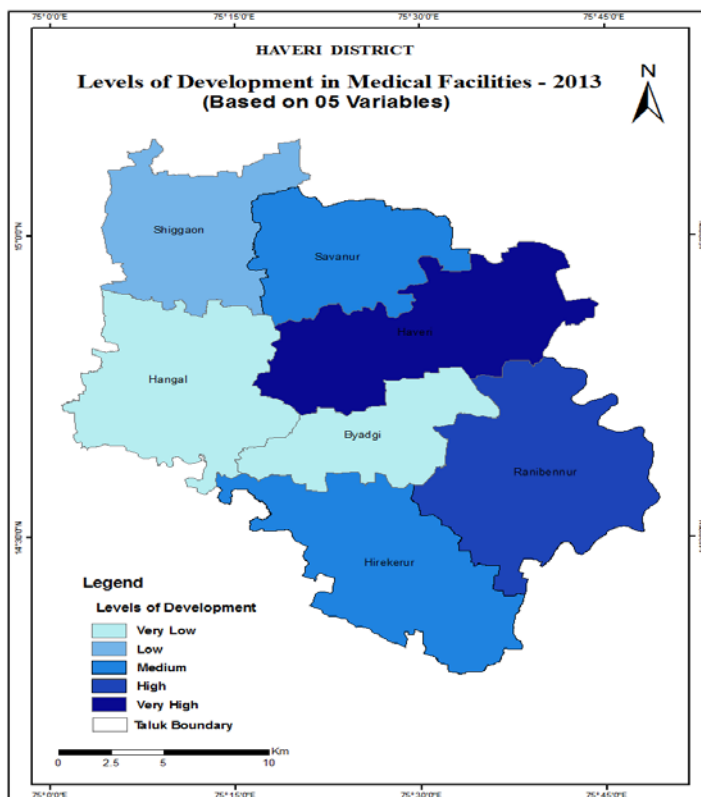


Figure 2. Haveri District: Levels of Development in Medical Facilities (Based on 05 variables)

Levels of Infrastructure Development

Table 4. Haveri district: Levels of Development in Infrastructural Facility (Based on 05 variables)

Classes	Range	Name of the Taluk
Very High	15.87 to 17.72	Savanur
High	15.13 to 15.86	Haveri, Byadgi
Medium	11.22 to 15.12	Ranebennur, Shiggaon
Low	10.66 to 11.21	Hirekerur
Very Low	Less than 10.65	Hangal

The level of Infrastructural facilities is based on five variables of drinking water, small large and medium scale industries and market. The infrastructural development is measured on the basis of these variables. The development of Infrastructural facilities in Haveri district are grouped into five categories as very high developed, high developed, medium developed, low developed and very low developed taluks.

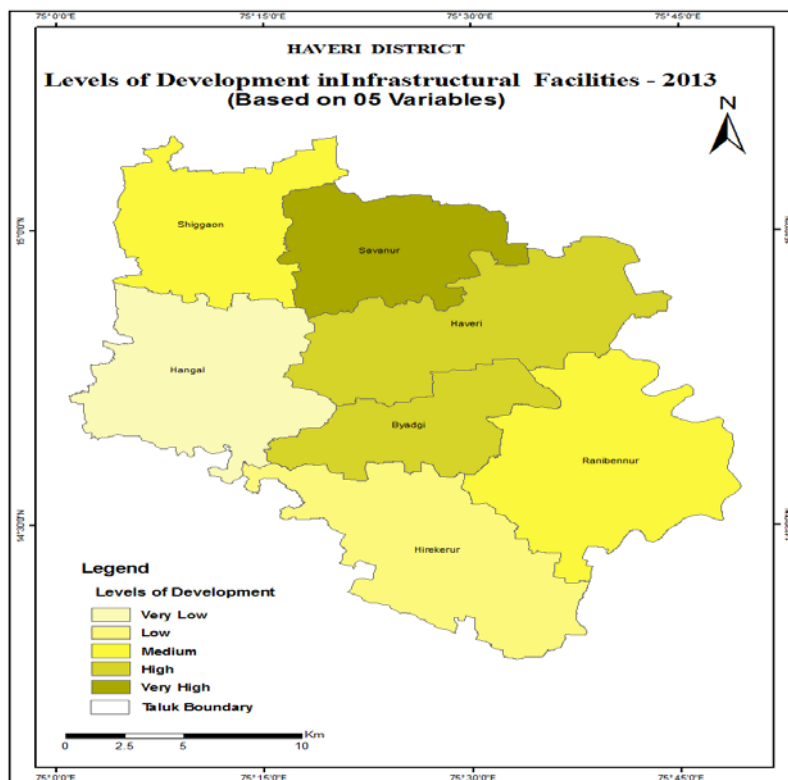


Figure 3. Haveri district: Levels of Development in Infrastructural Facility (Based on 05 variables)

It is an attempt to identify the overall level of Infrastructural facilities in Haveri district. The level of Infrastructural facilities are not uniformly distributed. One can notice from the map that very low developed infrastructural facilities are concentrated in the western region in Haveri district, of Hangal taluk with a range less than 10.65 and further low development is concentrated in the southern tip of the district of Hirekerur taluk having the range between 10.66 to 11.21 which falls in the category of low level of infrastructural facilities.

Further medium developed infrastructural facilities are sparsely distributed mainly which falls under the range between 11.22 to 15.12. More concentration is seen in the northern portion of district of Shiggaon taluk and also in the eastern portion of district in Ranibennur taluk.

The pattern and trend of very high development infrastructural facilities are concentrated in the central portion of the district of Byadgi and Haveri taluk, having the range of 15.13 to 15.86 which falls under the category of high level of infrastructural development followed by

very high development are concentrated in the Savannur taluk of Haveri district showing the range between 15.87 to 17.72 which indicates priority of very high infrastructural development.

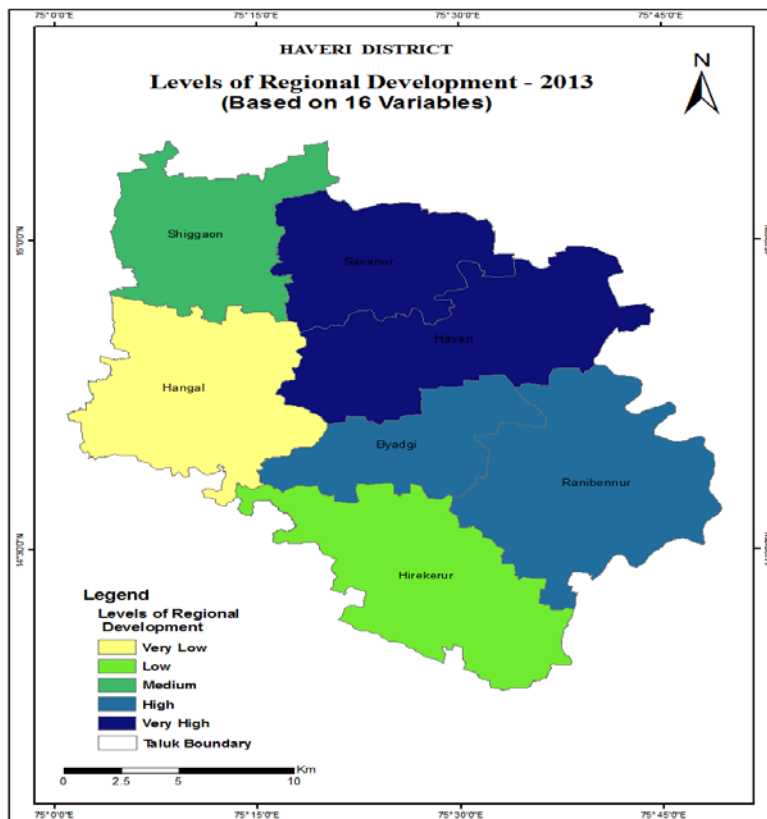
This map reveals that all the high developed and medium developed taluks are concentrated in central portion of district further shows the drastic increasing trend towards northern portion of the district where these taluks seeks the good potential to develop its infrastructural facilities. Savannur taluk of Haveri district satisfy all the 5 variables of Infrastructural development where as the Hanagal taluk shows the poor level of infrastructural development compared to all other taluks.

Levels of Rional Development in Haveri District.

Table No.5. Haveri district: Level of Regional Development (Based on 16 variables)

Classes	Range	Name of the Taluk
Very High	23.02 to 26	Haveri, Savanur
High	21.55 to 23.01	Byadgi, Ranibennur
Medium	17.88 to 21.54	Shiggaon
Low	16.79 to 17.87	Hirekerur
Very Low	Less than 16.78	Hanagal

Figure 4. Haveri district: Level of Regional Development (Based on 16 variables)



This map is an attempt to identify the overall level of Regional development in Haveri district. Based on 16 variables levels of regional development are categorised into very high, high, medium, low, very low developed taluks in Haveri district. According to this level Savanur and Haveri taluks ranks first in regional development of Haveri district.

These 16 variables comprises of Education (5 Variables), Medical (5 Variables) Infrastructural (6) variables of development.

One can notice from map that, very low regional development is concentrated in western region of Hanagal Taluk of Haveri district which falls under the range less than 16.78 and means that this particular taluk shows poor growth of regional development in the case of medical, education and infrastructural facilities. and further low level of regional development is concentrated in the southern region of Hirekerur taluk which falls under the range between 16.79 to 17.87. The trend and pattern shows very slow growth of regional development is mainly concentrated in western and southern region of Haveri district.

Regional development in case of medium level of development are ranged between 17.88 to 21.54 which falls under the level of medium development concentrated in the northern region of the district in shiggaon taluk. Further the increasing trend of regional development is focussed in the central region of the district in Bydagi and Ranibennur taluk having the range between 21.55 to 23.01 shows the level of high development. Followed by this very high level of regional development are distributed in the central and north eastern region of the district in Savanur and Haveri taluk which falls under the range between 23.02 to 26 showing the peak of regional development.

All above the higher level of regional development is more concentrated in the central and north eastern region of the district where some essential variables are really very strong in this region. But the medium and low levels of the development are unevenly distributed in the district are concentrated mainly in the North, western and southern region of the district where these variables for the regional development is very weak in this region. Here the level of regional development of Haveri district is measured on the basis of the 16 variables. This will help to make a proposed planning for the regional development.

Conclusion

The present study is explain the taluk wise disparities in the different classes, these are infrastructure, education level and medical facilities. In the total regional development Haveri and Savanur taluks is well developed taluks in the Haveri district. Hangal taluk is the least develop block in the study region.

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