

IMPLICATIONS OF A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO URBAN PLANNING IN RANEBENNUR

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Abstract

Urbanization occurs because people move from rural areas to Urban areas. This usually occurs when a country is still developing. Since 1950 the most rapid growth in urbanization has occurred in Less Economically Developed Countries. Between 1950 & 1990 the Urban population living in LEDCs doubled. In developed countries the increase was less than half. The United Nation predicts that by 2030 60% of the world's population will live in Urban Environment. With this kind of rapid growth in population and expansion of urban areas, It become necessary for the planners to have a systematic approach to urban planning and the Onus of responsibility for such planning rests with us that is Geographers. Now a days Ranebennur is one of the fast developing city in Karnataka State. Therefore the researcher has made a feeble attempt a place before you a reading of Ranebennur Urban Planning for the future that is for 2021 A.D.

Key words: *Urabn planning, Urbanization.*

Introduction

Urbanization occurs because people move from rural areas to Urban areas. This usually occurs when a country is still developing. Since 1950 the most rapid growth in urbanization has occurred in less Economically Developed countries. Between 1950 & 1990 the Urban population living in LEDCs doubled. In developed countries the increase was less than half. The United Nation predicts that by 2030 60% of the worlds population will live in Urban Environment.

Urbanization in India has occurred more slowly than in other developing countries and the proportion of the population in urban areas has been only 28 per cent based on the 2001 census. The pace of urbanization is now set to accelerate as the country sets to a more rapid growth. Economic reform has already unleashed investment and growth offering its citizens rich opportunities. Surging growth and employment 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. This urban expansion will happen at a speed quite unlike anything that India has seen before. It took nearly forty years for India's urban population to rise by 230 million. It could take only half the time to add the next 250 million. If not well managed, this inevitable increase in India's urban population will place enormous stress on the system. With this kind of rapid growth in population and expansion of urban areas, It become necessary for the planners to have a systematic approach to urban planning and the Onus of responsibility for such planning rests with us that is Geographers. Now a days Ranebennur is one of the fast developing city in Karnataka State. Therefore the researcher has made a feeble attempt a place before you a reading of Ranebennur Urban Planning for the future that is for 2021 A.D.

Need and importance of the study

The researcher who hails from Ranebennur the regional background of Karnataka state observed the implementation of numerous developmental programs for the upliftment of the regional people. Both central and state governments are spending huge money on regional development programs through Town planning Institutions. The success of the development programs requires active participation of the regional people who are the main stakeholders. Since the town planning is developing haphazardly without any plans now, Civic Amenities and circulation patterns have suffered. Therefore to provide good Civic Amenities and circulation pattern to the existing and future population, local planning area to Ranebennur town is necessary.

Aims and Objectives of the study

Providing Amenities and circulation pattern to the existing and future population. provides a single framework for the continuing task. Providing useful links between the various parts of the process. Ensuring equity in the matter of distribution of essential Civic Amenities. Improvement in living Standards and its consequences

Methodology

This study is based on empirical survey with a view to understand the implications of Urban Planning on Regional people with special reference to Ranebennur Town Planning.

Brief profile of the study area

Ranebennur is located on North-Western part of Karnataka. The total **Geographical area** is **43.32** Square Kilometers. The population of this town is 106406 according to 2011 census. The bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture and related activities. Cotton and jowar ([sorghum](#)) are very well suited to the semi-arid climate. Coconut, [brinjal](#), maize, betel leaves, and tomatoes are the other crops grown here. Much of the agricultural output is dependent on the [southwest monsoon](#) and hence gets challenging at times. the [Upper Tunga](#) project, if completed, will be a boon for the farmers in this region. [Sericulture](#) (rearing of [silkworms](#)) is growing in popularity among the farmers. [Mulberry](#) plants are grown and silkworm larvae are fed cut-up mulberry leaves. This is a labor-intensive activity and hence well suited to this region. Ranebennur is home to a rich commodity market. Commodities like cotton yarn, cotton seed, oil seeds, red chilli, betel nut, and betel leaf are traded. Ranebennur has a seed multiplication industry. Several seed companies are located and operating in the city. Ranebennur is also known for its wholesale cloth market and all type of wholesale business.

Approach to Analysis

The studying of only a section or group considered as the representative of the whole pollution is called as Sample study. Chambers 20th century dictionary defines a sample “as a specimen or a small portion to show the quality of the whole”. Research involves of gathering of information pertaining to the objectives of the research study from the relevant people as well as institutions. Instead of studying every person or institution, study of only a section or group by considering the representative of the whole population will be made to collect the information on the research topic.

The sampling design is formulated for the purpose of collection of primary data. Primary data has been collected through the questionnaires, formal and informal discussions, and interviews with 1000 people from the different walks of life. In addition the, opinions were also collected from the official and non officials members who are involved in the

developmental institutions. While selecting the clients for the sample study stratified random sampling method has been adopted. Secondary data has been obtained through books, articles and unpublished thesis.

Prior to the construction of the schedule for primary data collection an extensive survey of the study was made by the researcher. During the survey extensive interactions were made with the official and non official members of Municipality. Both organizational approaches have been used for the study. The behavior of the stake holders and the functioning of officials and non officials members of different Municipality organs involved in the rural development administration are covered in the study.

Table 1. Population Growth In Ranebennur

Year	Population	Population Increase	% of Growth
1951	25282	-----	-----
1961	31304	+6022	23.82
1971	40749	+9445	30.17
1981	57982	+17233	42.29
1991	67442	+ 9460	14.30
2001	89618	+ 22152	32.85
2011	106365	+16747	18.68

Depending on the existing population and available facilities, keeping in mind the decadal developments of the town, population has been projected from the year 2021 using the following methods.

1. Incremental Increase Method

Average increase in 10 years :

$$P_{2021} = (22152 + 16747) / 2 = 19450$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{2021} &= \text{popn 2021} + \text{increase} + \text{incremental increase} \\ &= 106365 + 19450 + 0 \\ &= 1,25,815 \end{aligned}$$

2. Arthemetical Progress Method

$$P_t = P_o (1 + rt)$$

P_t = Popn of Propertive year

P_o = Popn of last year

T = time / period

$$P_t = P_o (1 + rt) = P_o + P_o (rt)$$

$$P_{ort} = P_o - p_t$$

$$R_t = (P_o - P_t) / p_t$$

$$R = (P_o - P_t) / p_t \times 1/1$$

$$P - 2001 (P_o) = 89618$$

$$P - 2011 (P_t) = 106365 \quad t = 10$$

$$\text{Therefore } r = (106365 - 89618) / 106365 \times 1 / 10 = 0.0157$$

$$R = 0.0157$$

$$P_{2021} = P_{11} (1 + rt) = 106365 (1 + 0.0157 \times 10)$$

$$P_{2021} = 1,23,064$$

Population Projected by different Methods :

1. Incremental Increase Method = 125815
2. Arithmetical Progress Method = 123064

Existing Land use

Study of existing land use is very important in preparing plan for future. This will indicate that in which direction the developments are taking place, which are the amenities required, which type of industries are there and what are the industries to be proposed and in which place. Whether gardens and playgrounds are sufficient. The existing land use analysis is as follows.

Table 2. Existing Land use - 2005

SI.NO	Land use	Area in Hect	Percentage
1	Residential	425.00	44.65
2	Commercial	53.86	5.58
3	Industrial	78.40	8.12
4	Public & Semi Public	76.65	7.94
5	Park ,Playground, Openspace & Burial ground	44.80	4.64
6	Traffic & Transportation	286.01	29.07
7	Watershed area	2.28	---
	Grand Total	967.00	100.00

Table 3. Gives the classification of proposed land use of Ranebennur at 2021.

SI No	Land Use	Area in Hect	Percentage
1	Residential	898.72	50.35
2	Commercial	92.58	5.19
3	Industrial	103.21	5.78
4	Public & Semi Public	117.23	6.57
5	Play ground, Open space and Burial grounds	218.40	12.24
6	Traffic & Transportation	348.79	19.54
7	Watershed area	5.87	0.33
GRAND TOTAL		1784.80	100

Problem analysis

According to 2001 census there are 13446 dwelling houses, considering this decadal population shortage of dwelling houses works out to 2715, with this shortage for the projected population of 1,25,815 during the year 2021, considering 5 persons per family 25163 more dwelling houses are required. There are 8 slum areas in the town. In the old residential areas that is central part of the town density is more and roads are narrow causing problems with traffic jams. Therefore it is essential according to the projected population of the year 2021 residential areas are to be reserved. The Master plan for Ranebennur town is prepared on the basis of the existing studies with regard to various aspects of planning such as land requirement, land utilization, public amenities, community facilities and circulation pattern etc., The plan is aimed for time target of 2021 and the population on target is 1,25,815 persons.

The density of the town is considered as 92 persons per hectare. According to this totally 1784.80 hectares of land is required. Out of this 45% to 50% of land is required for residential, Gardens, Public and semi-public, service. industries and transport and communication In the remaining 50 to 55 % area, the master plan is prepared for the year 2021, keeping in mind the 1784.80 hectares of land required for the development.

Conclusion

When towns are in the process of re planning or redevelopment it is essential to ensure that services like , civic amenities, schools, clinics, shops and cultural institutions are provided in proper relationship with residential accommodation. Therefore in keeping with the projected population and requirement of dwelling houses the total area of the Ranebennur local planning area is 1784.80 hectares which seem to be fulfilling the aims and objectives of this study that is providing equity and a better standard of living for the people of Ranebennur.

Further Suggestions

- It is also desirable to keep the size of development within reasonable limits because bigness lacks intimacy and social , relationship among people.
- It is to avoid situations like these that the concept of the neighborhood unit has come into existence.

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