



**SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN
RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF BIDAR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA****Dr. Chaya B. Phadke****Teaching Assistant, Department of Geography
Karnatak University, Dharwad.****ABSTRACT**

Settlements are considered as points of population on the surface of the earth. From the beginning of human civilization, it is observable that man has been pursuing to develop and concentrate the settlements in the most favourable locations in order to obtain maximum facilities for his well being. Thus, man's life style is the result of social interaction, organization and the socio-economic facilities available in the region. Social infrastructures plays an important role in both the economic development of a region and the development of societies quality of life. Social infrastructure enhances social well being and economic growth by providing basic services and facilities which allow businesses to develop and flourish. In this paper the researches have made an attempt to analyse the infrastructural amenities available in rural settlements of Bidar District considering the data pertaining to 2011. The main objective of this work is to shed light on the social infrastructure available in the rural areas of Bidar District. Geographically the Bidar District extends an area of 5448 Sq.km. with a total population as per 2011 consisting 17,03,300 and 620 rural settlements of 5 urban centers.

**KEYWORDS –** Social infrastructure, Rural Development.**INTRODUCTION –**

From the very beginning of human civilization man has tended to concentrate settlements in the most of favourable location so as to obtain maximum facilities for his wellbeing. This tendency has determined man's life style in terms of social interaction and organization through the ages on the one hand and the socio-economic and demographic characteristics specify the pattern of infrastructural facilities and other amenities, on the other hand. The available social facilities and status of a region but also meet its welfare needs and play an important role in the process of integrated development.

SELECTION OF THE PROBLEM

In India most of the urban settlements in sharp contrast to the rural settlements enjoy almost all the social amenities this has accelerated migration from rural to urban areas. Since there is a threshold level in terms of minimum population for each specific social amenity each and every amenity cannot be provided in every rural settlements. But this argument would deprive small settlements of the minimum social amenities. Therefore, in this paper the researchers have dealt with the temporal and spatial distribution pattern of social facilities in different taluks of Bidar district and their variability.

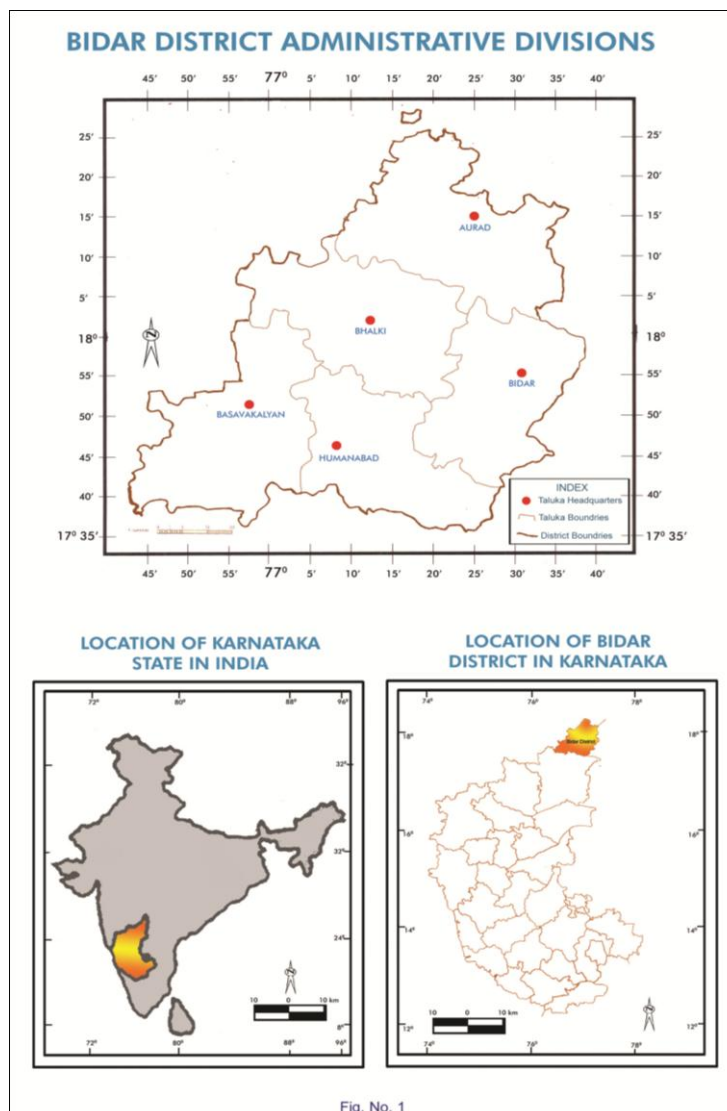
DATA BASE

The present study is based on secondary source of data . The secondary data are collected from various offices of Bidar district. The necessary data has been drawn from District Census hand book, District at a glance and other sources.

THE AREA UNDER STUDY:

In the present work the Bidar district of Karnataka state has been selected for an in depth study of its rural conditions and for possible measures to be taken up to develop the district in all directions.

The Bidar district of Karnataka state is situated in the northern most portion and forms the tip of the state. The district spreads over an area of 5458 Sq.km. The district consists of five taluks and includes a total of 604 settlements, out of which 620 are rural settlements and remaining 5 are urban centers. The total population of the districts is as per the 2011 census is 173300. The district predominantly exhibits rural conditions and there has been a wide range of variations in developmental stages in terms of socio-economic aspects among the rural settlements. There are spatial and functional gaps in the distribution of infrastructure facilities. Hence in order to identify such spatial and functional gaps and to suggest an effective spatial plan for the integrated development of the district, the researcher has chosen the Bidar district as study area.



INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

The following Table – 1 represents the main group of basic facilities considered for analysis. They are further classified into sub-categories as shown below.

Table 1 Infrastructural facilities

Sl. No.	Social facilities main categories	Sub-categories	
1	Educational	a)	Pre primary school
		b)	Primary school
		c)	Middle school
		d)	Secondary school
		e)	Senior secondary school
		f)	Degree college
2	Health	a)	Primary health centre
		b)	Primary health sub centre
		c)	Maternity and child welfare centre
		d)	Family welfare centre
3	Communication	a)	Post office
		b)	Post and telegraph
		c)	Mobile phone coverage
4	Transport	a)	Kachcha Road
		b)	Pakka Road
		c)	Railway Station
5	Drinking water	a)	Tap water
		b)	Well water
		c)	Hand pump
		d)	Tube well/Borewell
		e)	Spring
		f)	River canal
		g)	Tank/pond tank
6	Electricity	a)	Electricity

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT:

Amarty Sen (1959) expressed that literacy is instrumental as well as intrinsic significant factor in the dynamic process of development education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and in creating social order found on the values of freedom social justice and equal opportunity. Hence the need for education cannot be ignored as far as planning at various levels is concerned.

The distribution of Education facilities in all 5 taluks of Bidar District are gives in the following table No.2.

Table - 2
DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION FACILITIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT

Name of Taluka	Pre primary school	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior secondary school	Degree college
Basavakalyan	14	107	99	34	6	2
Bhalki	44	128	104	42	10	0
Aurad	27	143	108	35	9	1
Bidar	62	120	91	30	4	0
Homanabad	40	82	78	28	10	2
Total	187	580	480	169	39	5

Source: 2011 census report

In rural settlements of Bidar District there are education facilities of various levels such as Pre-primary schools, Primary schools, Middle schools, Secondary schools, Senior Secondary schools, Degree colleges.

There are 187 pre-primary schools in the district and distributed among 5 talukas. The maximum number of pre primary school are found in Bidar taluka with 62 Pre-primary schools and minimum number 44 Pre-primary schools are found in Bhalki taluka has 44 Pre-primary schools followed by Homanabad 40, Aurad 27, Basavakalyan 14. The total number of Primary schools in the district is 580 out of which 143 are located in Aurad taluka, 128 in Bhalki taluka, 120 in Bidar taluka, 107 Basavakalyan taluka, 82 in Humanabada taluka. In the entire district 480 Middle schools are found (2011). The highest number of Middle schools 108 are distributed in Aurad taluka, followed by 104 in Bhalki taluka 99 in Basavakalyan taluka, 91 in Bidar taluka, 78 in Homanabad taluka. Similarly there are 169 schools in the district catering the Secondary schools and are distributed in the district in the following manner, 42 in Bhalki, 35 in Aurad, 34 in Basavakalyan, 30 in Bidar, 28 in Homanabad taluka. In the entire district 39 Senior Secondary schools are found. The highest number of Senior Secondary Schools are found in Bhalki and Homanabad taluka, followed by 9 in Aurad taluka, 6 in Basavakalyan taluka, 4 in Bidar taluka. The total number of Degree colleges in the district is 5, 2 in Basavakalyan taluka, 2 in Homanabad taluka, 1 in Aurad taluka.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT.

The World Health Organization (W.H.O. 1946) has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of diseases and infirmity several analysis of health service have defined the status of the health as a condition of absence of decreases, joyful living with creativity. Thus health services are preventive curative and have a crucial role to play in human resource development and also human development. The care systems and there facilities to keep the people in sound condition physically and mentally.

The talukawise distribution of health facilities in Bidar District are as given in the following Table 3.

Table - 3
DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT .

Name of Taluka	Primary health centre	Primary health sub centre	Maternity and child welfare centre	Family Welfare Centre
Basavakalyan	14	43	14	43
Bhalki	12	45	12	45
Aurad	8	48	8	48
Bidar	9	45	9	45
Homanabad	12	33	12	33
Total	55	214	55	214

Source: 2011 census report

The distribution of health facilities in the rural areas of all five taluka of Bidar district shows a low level provision of health facilities. The Aurad Taluk which consist 151 villages with 278400 populations has only 8 Primary Health Centre, 48 Primary Health Sub centre, 8 Maternity and child Welfare Centres, 48 Family Welfare Centres Basavakalyan taluka with 115 villages and population 345247 possesses 14 Primary Health Centres, 43 Primary Health Sub Centres, 14 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. In Bhalki taluk there are 133 villages representing 277350 of total rural population has 12 Primary Health Centre, 45 Primary Health Sub Centres 12 Primary Health Centres, 12 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 45 Family Welfare Centres. Similarly the same situation can be seen in Bidar taluka and also in Homanabad taluk. The Bidar taluka has 134 villages and a population of 459941 represents only 12 Primary Health Centres, 45 Primary Health Sub Centres, 9 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 45 Family Welfare Centres. In Homanabad taluk 87 villages are found with a population of 332362 have 12 Primary Health Centres, 33 Primary Health Sub Centres, 12 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 33 Family Welfare Centres.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT

There are various factors, which determine choice of settlements such as the problem of water supply provisions of food, the nature and character of occupation, the nature of relief of the land and defence etc. But among others water is the prime choice for the development of any settlement without water facilities there would be no existence of settlements. Hence Drinking water supply facility is one of the important infrastructural facility which must be provided is one or the other form to all the villages. The distribution pattern of drinking water facilities in all 5 taluks of Bidar District is being given in the Table No. _4_

Table - 4
DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT

Taluk	Tap water	Well water	Hand pump	Tube well/ Borewell	Spring	River Canal	Tank/Pond lake	Others
Basavakalyan	108	111	112	107	0	8	10	1
Bhalki	126	130	129	127	1	70	18	2
Aurad	143	144	147	136	10	45	36	5
Bidar	114	119	121	117	1	24	22	6
Homanabad	80	79	82	38	8	6	21	0
Total	571	583	591	525	20	153	107	14

Source: 2011 census report

The villages in all 5 taluks of Bidar District have been provided with drinking water facilities of different sources such as tap, well, handpump, tube well, spring, river, pond lake. In Aurad taluk out of

151 villages taps are provided for 143 villages. In 144 villages the main source of drinking water is wells, hand pumps are common drinking water sources in 147 villages. There are 45 villages, which depend water on Manjara River for drinking water. In Basavakalyan taluk taps facilities are 108 villages, hand pumps in 112 villages, 8 villages depend for river canal water. In Bhalki taluk taps have been provided to 126 villages, wells 130 and hand pumps have been provided in 129 villages, tube wells facilities or source of water is being provided in 127 villages, 70 villages are depending on Karnja River. 130 villages have facilities of wells 129 villages have hand pumps water facility. Tube wells water facility is found in 127 villages. In the Homanabad takuk 80 villages have taps water facilities, 79 villages have wells water facilities. There are 38 villages having tube well water facilities. It is observables that most of the villages depend on wells and hand pumps water sources for drinking purpose.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Transport is an index of development. The development of means of transportation and communication shows the prosperity of any region. In fact transportation is a necessary ingredient of nearly every aspect of economic and social mobility. It plays a key role in getting land into production in marketing primary and secondary commodities and also in making resources available. The nature of topography and the density and distribution of population have a profound influence on the development of transportation network. A transportation network has its own impact on distribution of settlements providing educational and medical facilities industrial development, utilisation of the resources etc.

Road Transport

The distribution of villages connected by pakka and kaccha roads 2147-77 k.m. length of pakka roads, 1207.14 k.m. length of kaccha roads having villages among different taluks.

Railway Transport

A new Railway line for a distance of 72.4 k.m. between Humanabad-Gulbarga, part of Bidar-Gulbarga project is completed. Work sanctioned for construction of New Railway line for a distance of 155 k.m. between Nanded-Bidar.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

One of the basic needs of development in any region is communication. In other words the essence of population is communication of ideas, views, easy and quick movement of people, the communication facilities include post office, telegraph, mobile etc. Distribution of communication facilities out of total of 620 villages are 79 post offices, 291 sub post offices, post and telegraph office 50, mobile phone coverage 497. Thus 50% post and telegraph offices, 80% mobile phone services of the village are served by these facilities. The communication facilities concentrated all over the district in the dense population settlements.

ELECTRICITY AND POWER

Karnataka has a place of pride in the history of power generation in the country. KPTCL Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (erst while KEB) is mainly vested with the functions of transmission and distribution of power in the entire state. The corporation has been attaching great importance to electrification of villages in Bider district schemes called Bhagya Jyoti / Kutir Jyoti have been introduced. There are 613 village provided with electricity.

CONCLUSION

Social infrastructural facilities are essential to promote better utilization of physical and human resources, thereby leading to higher economic growth and improving quality of life. According to population range and availability of certain amenities Irrespective of the villages distributed under

different population ranges amenities like drinking water, telephone and power supply is available to all the villages. Medical facility is available to all the villages having population 1000 and above.

More than 90 percent of villages have education facility, transport and communication, approach by pakka road power supply post office facility is available for 52.27% of villages. These basic facilities are necessary for human development, since the overall development of villages depends upon the social infrastructure, every village in the Bidar district be provided with these basic facilities.