-:-   **C O N C L U S I O N**   -:-

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C O N C L U S I O N

Cities are the symbols of human occupance of land, that began with the permanent agriculture. The role city play in shaping human civilization has been a mixed one. On the other hand, the city has freed man from the conservation of the village and enriched his life by imparting urbanity to it, on the other hand the city has bred poverty crimes and social in equality.

The process of urbanization is three dimensional of this process the last phase of metropolitalization is very important. This process is linked with the commercilization and industrial growth of the region.

Cities play important role in the generating income and production. The cities of the developing world are expanding rapidly inspite of low income generation, less development of industries and poor facilities. This rapid growth is the result of large population growth, migration character and rural poverty because people in rural areas free that life in cities is perhaps better than in the village.

Cities are the product of time, every phase of man's life in any country contributes to the existance of cities. Cities are geographical fact of many dimensions. Man has described and analysed them from a variety of perspectives as a moral entities, as product of human history, as a relationship between man and his habitate, as a set up economic inter-relationship, as well as cities are centres of human life. They have affected man's life because

man has changed nature too, so he has created a new relation with all resources available on the earth. In the 20th century many people are attracted towards cities and that's why many serious problems have been created.

The city may also be brougt up functionally as an open ecological system for the urban culture of 'give and take' and the changing quantity of material and energy. The fulfills the above mentioned functions can be supply the two factors like urban environment and urban man are consist in the city, as well as, there are other two factors they are biological needs such as space, energy, air, shelter, waste disposals and cultural needs - such as technology, communication, education, transport, information, economic system political administrative, social activities and defence.

At the beginning of the 19th century particularly in the foreign countries the favourable condition for the production of material and markets attracted the people. The new technological devices altered the structure of urban community and national life. The rapid growth of cities has reflected their increasing importance as commercial and service centres.

The 20th century has been called as an age of urbanization. In 1900 about 8 percent of the world population lived in the urban areas. This percentage will rise up to so and about 3 billion people will be living in the cities of the world.

In the cities more space for housing, more population,

slum and quatters settlement, municipal services, land availa-
bility, migration characters and scale, transport services,
general environment, employment, and current conditions are not
satisfactory.

In the urban system of Maharashtra Ichalkaranji city is
an important urban centre. It is an decent town of the South
Maharashtra, popularly known as 'Manchester of Maharashtra'. Today
it is a leading commercial and powerloom industrial centre of
South Maharashtra. Being an important economic, educational,
industrial centre, it is growing rapidly. It has expanded it's
area and population during the last five decade with expansion
of area and increasing the population, it has developed many
industrial, commercial and service functions. Rapid growth of
population brought heavy pressure on the functions and services
of the city. The comparative growth of functions and services
does not match the accelerated rate of population growth, now
every some of the functions shows satisfactory growth.

The standard urban area of Ichalkaranji city includes
two urban component, namely Ichalkaranji municipal and Kabnur,
and one rural component namely Shahapur. It covers total 38.12
sq.km area out of which 15.59 sq.km area is rural in character.
The rural urban fringe of Ichalkaranji city indicates mix landuse.
It is observed that from 1961 to 1985 there is a remarkable change
in fringe zone of the Ichalkaranji city. It covers an area of
123.71 sq.km and nearly 10 small rural settlement are included

in fringe zone. The rapid growth of fringe zone of Ichalkaranji
city also created many problems in provision functions and ser-
vices.

In order to find out the immediate zone of influence of
Ichalkaranji city field work is carried out. It is observed that
the Ichalkaranji city for various functions and services has a
different area. The city bus transport zone covers 87 sq.km area
and serves 9 rural settlement. In Ichalkarani State Transport
Corporation buses serve nearly two lakh rural population of the
Umland of the city.

The educational zone serves 29 rural settlement covers
an area of 318.89 sq.km and serves nearly 1 lakh 33 thousand
rural population. However, vegetable supply to Ichalkaranji city
comes from 32 rural settlement and covers an area of 285 sq.km.
A State Transport buses operated after 8.30 a.m. in surrounding
area, also give better result of immediate zone of influence, such
operation of buses is essential because the people who closely
connected to the city of Ichalkaranji use these buses.

The study of fringe zone of Ichalkaranji city gives us
a clear cut idea about the expansion of city limit and it's close
linkage with the surrounding area.

The rapid expansion of city and growth in its industrial
and commercial activities has attracted migrants to the city. The
volume of migration is so large that the existing social facilities
services and other functions become inadequate and create problems.

Ichalkaranji city indicate continuous extent in its population size and built up area still the problem of residential space is acute. The implementation of urban selling acts has restricated the transaction of urban land which has further increased the land values. There are several land in the city area, which are under the urban celling act.

The expansion of residential area is taking place on the fringe of the city still the problem of residential space is very serious in this city. In order to solve this problem government agency should take the possession of urban land and construct the residential flats.

In the case of water supply as compared to the other cities of Maharashtra Ichalkaranji city also suffers from shortage of water. The old and new area of Ichalkaranji city are not getting better water supply of water. It is because of old and small pipe lines. These out-dated pipelines should be replaced by new big pipelines to improve the supply. Regarding the quality of water, it is observed that in the month of June the quality of water is not good. In the same way during the month of November also the water is polluted. It happens so because sugar factory waste is dumped into river water. Naturally during the November and June there are several cases of jaundice, gastro and diseases related to digestive system. The city is rapidly growing and developing industries which demand more water. By the end of the 20th century the city will need more than 90 to 100 million litres of water.

It is felt that the growing need of water of Ichalkaranji city can be satisfied if the water scheme is connected to Panchaganga river from Krishna river near from Kurundwad city when two rivers will be joined by big pipeline or if the prohibited on water Upasa Yojana of Mankapur in Karnatak State which is about 10 to 12 km from Ichalkaranji city.

The rapid growth of industries and development of urbanization has brought prosperity to surrounding areas, but it has created many urban problems. The growing population needs extra facilities and services. The industrial workers have a desire to live near the place of work. In the Ichalkaranji city the slum has been regarded major problem of urbanization and they do desire to live near a place of work. It gives rise to the development of slums. In Ichalkaranji city during the last 25 years several slums have developed. If this growth of slums is continued at the same rate the quality of urban life will deteriorate further. Municipal Council of Ichalkaranji is planning for the rehabitation of slum dwellers.

The city of Ichalkaranji has a comparatively better bus transport system. The western and eastern part are more accessible than the north and southern part. The city bus transport of Ichalkaranji city is facing many problems in which the following are important - i) Inadequate number of buses ii) Rising cost of transport iii) Financial problem and iv) Problem of maintenance.

The city size and crime rate have also increasing. In this

Ichalkaranji city the types of crimes and their rate have a close association with the density of population. It is observed that during the last 15 years the crime like house breaking, cheating, gambling and crimes related to prohibition are increasing comparatively.

The powerloom industry of the city faces several problems, the shortage of power, water and problems of skilled labour are increasing. The government policy changes have also affected the industry during the last five years. In order to develop powerloom industry in the city government should give financial credit and protection to small industrial units. It is suggested that state government should start M.I.D.C. units in the city so that people will get more facilities.

Our problems are formidable and our demands are growing comparatively, our resources are inadequate. In order to solve the problem of Ichalkaranji city the civic authority and citizens have to make combined efforts so that the life in the city will be better. It is observed that in the development plan of Ichalkaranji city several changes are made. These changes also hamper the entire ideal plan and the future development of the city. By the end of the 20th century this growing urban centre will demand more space for residence, industry and commercial activities considering this an idea draft plan should be prepared by the Town Planning authorities.

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