The Areal Functional Gaps: Case Study Of City Block Mirzapur U.P.

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Abstract

Functional gap analysis characterizes the differences between what a system can do and what it is supposed to do centres have been indicated.the problem *to* be dealt is to judge the adequacy and inadequacy of these services within the city block mirzapur u.p.this will help in identifying the areal functional gaps.

Introduction

The adequacy and inadequacy of a particular function in a subregion depends on the 'standards' of the service as determined in the regional context. Thus, the entire range of functions performed in a sub-region has been taken into consideration   for evaluating the standard of functions. For this purpose, the functions have been taken into their broad categories, e.g., education, health, communication, etc. However, these broad categories include primary schools, junior high schools, inter colleges, degree colleges and so on.

Methodology

The quality of services depends on two factors, namely, population served and area served by the service centre.' the importance of these two factors differ from function to function and region to region. The standard of services on the basis of population is of prime importance, but only when well developed transportation facilities are available in all directions. Where the transport network is poor and inadequate, the area served by the service centre becomes of prime importance. Thus, it becomes necessary to judge the standard of functions in relation to both these factors.it is seen that all the sub-regions are not equal in population or area. As the standard of function is to be judged in their regional context, the service centre, serving the lowest population and smallest service area, may be taken as unit of measurement. Thus, the population and area served by samogera sub-region, i.e., 35676 people and 153.26 km2, which is the lowest, out of all the service areas of the service centres within the study area, were taken as unit of measurement. On the basis of the above units of measurement, the point

scored by each sub-region in respect of each of the function and their total of the subregion were reduced to unit population and unit area level. The sub-regional scores were, then, converted into rations of regional total. These results have been tabulated in table no. 1.1 to 1.5. These ratios present a clear picture of adequacy or inadequacy of various facilities, because a value of higher than one show a better and lower than one, a worse pattern than the regional pattern.

Functional Standard By Unit Population

Samogera is the only sub-region, which shows better standard in comparison to the regional context, when all the functions are taken together (table 1.4). But this sub-region also records lower values, when some functions are considered independently. Devari sub-region shows 'deficiency in marketing only, whereas, samogera shows deficiency in all the functions, except marketing (fig. 1.1 a)

Functional Standard By Unit Area

Massari and samogera sub-region record higher values (.75 -.99) whereas devari sub-region records lower values (table 1.5) the individual functions show varying results per unit area. Total sub-region shows deficiency in all functions, whereas massari sub-region represent a better pattern in education, health, transport, village industries and marketing(fig 1.1 b).

Conclusion

The Functional Gaps And Problem

In case function records a higher value of more than one on both counts of unit population and unit area, it means that the function is adequately provided in the sub-region. On the other hand, if it records a value of less than one by unit population as well as by unit area, the sub-region is deficient in that function, and that has to be provided at proper locations to fill up the functional gaps.

An analysis of the tables 1.4 and 1.5 shows that samogera region is deficient in health and marketing.it is also clear from the above tables that some of the functions record a value higher than one by unit population and a value lower than one by unit area. For example, standard of marketing facilities is .91 by unit population and .79 by unit area in samogera. It means that in its present form, it is capable of serving the population of the service area of samogera, but facility is located in such a manner over the service area that it is not easily accessible to the entire service population. Thus, it is necessary to see that such facilities are made more accessible to the service population. This can be done, either by building proper approach roads, or by locating the functions at proper places in the service area. Thus the main problem, is to provide appropriate services in proper locations to remove these areal functional gaps .

Table 1.1 : Functional Points Scored By Sub-regions

S.N.	Sub – region	Education	Health	Communication	Transport	Finance	Extension	Village industries	Marketing	Total
1.	Massari	22	45	3	15	7	40	101	50	283
2.	Devari	20	41	2	20	5	35	80	44	247
3.	Samogara	17	39	1	10	3	25	50	31	176
	Total	69	125	6	45	15	100	141	125	706

Table 1.2 : Functional Score as Ratio to Unit Population

1.	Massari	18.48	12.31	1.81	8.17	5.31	15.91	39.31	25.13	126.36
2.	Devari	17.13	11.10	1.01	18.78	3.15	13.71	26.78	28.21	119.87
3.	Samogara	11.21	10.91	0.97	15.41	2.21	10.21	24.12	26.98	102.02
	Total	46.75	34.32	3.79	41.36	10.67	49.83	90.21	80.32	348.25

Table 1.3 : Functional Score as Ratio to Unit Area

1.	Massari	17.13	12.11	1.51	8.01	5.84	16.30	38.79	23.12	122.81
2.	Devari	15.21	11.21	0.97	17.91	2.91	13.51	25.18	26.41	113.11
3.	Samogara	11.01	10.82	0.91	15.31	2.41	10.11	20.11	25.13	95.81
	Total	43.35	34.14	3.39	31.23	10.16	39.92	84.08	74.66	331.73

Table 1.4 : Population As Unit : Ratio of each Function to Total

S.N.	Sub – region	Education	Health	Communication	Transport	Finance	Extension	Village industries	Marketing	Total
1.	Massari	0.91	0.97	0.72	1.01	0.81	0.91	0.87	0.81	0.27
2.	Devari	0.71	0.81	0.43	1.51	0.41	0.65	0.71	0.79	0.63
3.	Samogara	0.42	0.53	0.39	0.91	0.35	0.51	0.65	0.67	0.93

Table 1.5 : Area as Unit : Ratio of Each Function to Total

1.	Massari	0.94	0.91	0.75	1.15	1.23	0.97	0.93	0.76	0.91
2.	Devari	0.63	0.73	0.39	1.23	0.98	0.73	0.67	0.79	0.53
3.	Samogara	0.53	0.55	0.43	0.92	0.89	0.59	0.72	0.73	0.89

CITY BLOCK (MIRZAPUR)
STANDARD OF FUNCTION

(A) BY UNIT POPULATION

DEFICIENCY IN HEALTH
EDUCATION & MARKET

DEFICIENCY IN
COM. FIN. EXTEN

DEFICIENCY IN ALL
EXEEPT MARKETING

(B) BY UNIT AREA

DEFICIENCY IN ALL

DEFICIENCY IN NIL

DEFICIENCY
COMMUNICATION
FINANCE & EXTENSION

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M.C.=M.ZP. CITY

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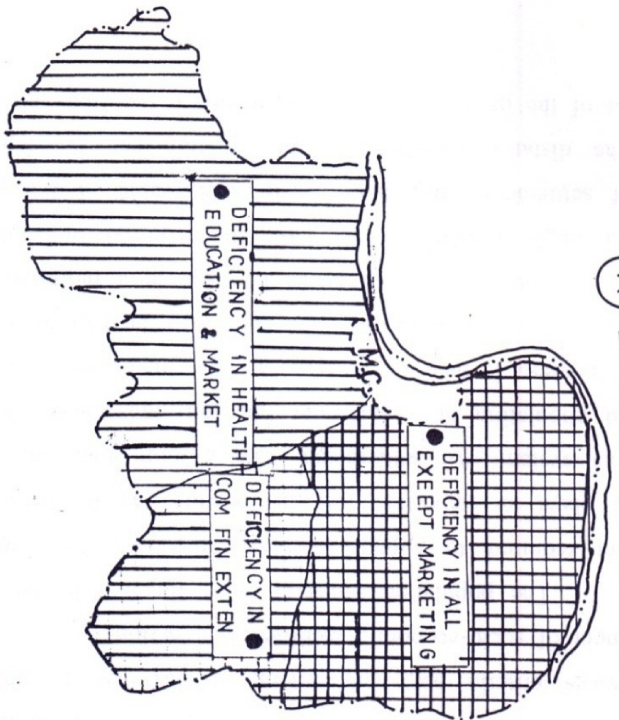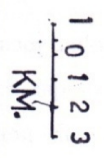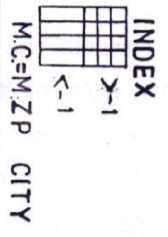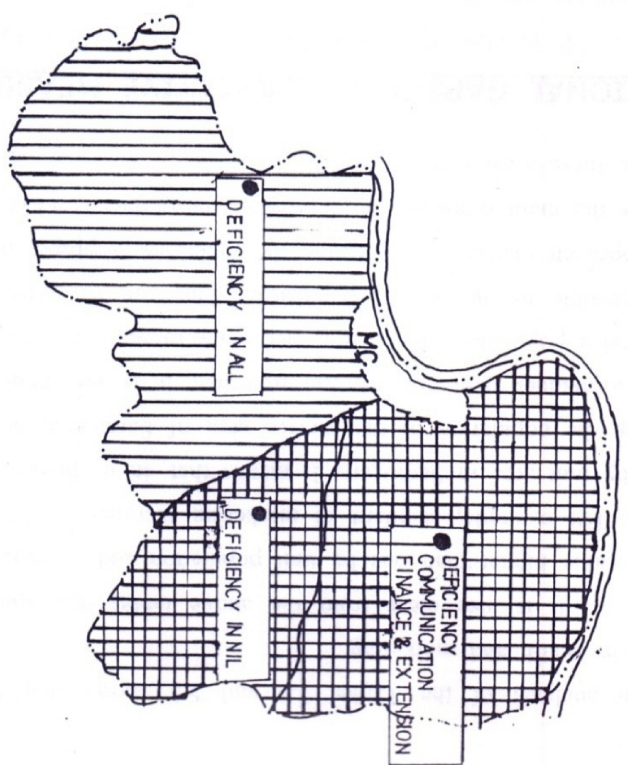
Functional Gaps And Corrective Measure

It is clear that there are some areal functional gaps iii respect of various facilities and therefore, it is essential to identify these gaps on the basis of population thresholds of functions. The population threshold and range of goods and services criteria help in arriving at the best possible locations for the development of socio-economic facilities in a region. The population threshold of a function is the minimum number of consumers required to support a given function. This concept of population threshold plays an important role in locating the functional gap iii a regional settlements system. All settlements, having more than the minimum population (threshold population of a particular function) must have' that function and if it does not possess it then there exists a functional gap such gaps are named in this study as "functional gaps i" and can easily be identified . The above concept can be used in a modified form also. In some cases, no single settlement may have the required threshold population, but a group of settlements may have it. In such cases, if the group of settlements satisfy the distance qualification, the function can be deployed iii a suitable settlement of the group. Such gaps are named in the study as "functional gaps ii". Seventy nine settlements in gap i and 26 settlements in gap ii have been identified during this study. The deployment of relevant functions in these gaps can be a corrective measure and will help in achieving a better functional integration pattern in the study area.

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