A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF KYAGGNE DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT

Emphasis and government actions are put on 'lagging areas' on assumption that the 'relatively developed areas' can sustain their levels of development without integrated planning. But it has been argued that the system can never reach a state of equilibrium.

The study of the southern counties of Kyaggwe District, which is a relatively developed region as compared to other regions of Uganda has revealed some serious problems which need planning action. The problems revealed include over-population resulting from in-migration. This problem is likely to lead to a situation where the land carrying capacity will not sustain the overspill. Other problems are deficiency of social services and infrastructure, lack of good quality goods especially in the areas away from the developed corridor; and lack of lower level centres.

The analysis of the situation in the study area, therefore, has confirmed that even the relatively developed areas have disparities within them which need to be rectified.

It is proposed that the study area needs spatial re-organization so that more lewer level centres be established, and that all centres should be provided with services and infrastructure expected of their levels so that there is a fair and even distribution of services and infrastructure. It is also proposed that in order that the regions sustain their levels of development, each province should have planning office with trained staff to plan and co-ordinate with the national planning agency.

It is also proposed that the Department of Town - Regional Planning be represented on the District Team/Planning Committees so that these committees have a qualified member. It is also proposed that the quality of roads be improved so that the remote rural areas be opened up; and it is further proposed that market gardening be encouraged so as to exploit the neighbouring major urban markets of Kampala and Jinja.

Finally, it is suggested that further research into the problems of the relatively developed areas be carried out in detail so that situations of uncontrolled development, in such areas can be arrested.