PREFACE

Correcting the regional imbalance between rural and urban areas is an urgent need before our planners, politicians and people at large. In this regard like any other social scientists Geographers are also interested and have role to play by way of identifying the regional imbalances and levels of urbanization in the state of Karnataka.

In the present thesis “Urbanization and Regional Development in Maidan region of Karnataka,” an humble attempt is made to reveal the existing facts and figures of the study region. The study purports a spatial analysis of urbanization and regional development in Karnataka as designed in chapter III to chapter VIII.

The thesis is divided into the following 9 chapters.

Chapter - I An over view of Literature
Chapter - II Study Area
Chapter - III Urbanization in Maidan Region of Karnataka
Chapter - IV Impact of Demographic Development on Urbanization
Chapter - V Impact of Agricultural Development on Urbanization
Chapter - VI Impact of Infrastructural Development on Urbanization
Chapter - VII Impact of Industrial Development on Urbanization
Chapter - VIII Regional Development
Chapter - IX Summary and Findings
DATE BASE:

The secondary data related to population aspects is obtained from the census volume of different decades. The data related to socio-economic aspects is collected from the various offices of the government of Karnataka located at Bangalore.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE THESIS:

1. To identify the growth pattern of urban population in the Maidan region of Karnataka and compare it with other two regions of Karnataka i.e. Coastal region and Malnad region of Karnataka. Here this study is made in spatio-temporal context.

2. To identify the distributional pattern of all the six class of urban centres of Maidan region of Karnataka as well as Karnataka as whole.

3. To identify the degree of urbanization by considering percentage of urban population of each taluka.

4. To identify levels of urbanization by considering six indicators that support urbanization in Maidan region of Karnataka.

5. To identify Inter-correlations among the six indicators of levels of urbanization.

6. To know the hierarchy of urban centres and interpret the same with reference to geographical dimensions of the study area.

7. To know the role of demographic indicators in the making of development of urbanization, through application of inter-correlation matrix.

8. To know the levels of demographic development by considering 8 relevant indicators.
9. To identify the levels of agricultural development by considering 12 indicators and find out their impact on urbanization.

10. To identify the levels of infrastructural development and their impact on urbanization.

11. To identify the levels of industrial development and to examine their impact on urbanization.

12. To identify the levels of regional development based on composite scores consisting of 46 indicators.

13. To find out the impact of all the above said objectives on the regional development of Maidan region of Karnataka in the form of Intercorrelation matrix.

METHODOLOGY:

The study is carried out essentially on quantitative approach where spatio temporal analysis is made together whereover is possible, otherwise only the spatial analysis of 125 talukas of Maidan region of Karnataka. The methods like nearest neighbor analysis, Rank size, rule, Triangular graph, Lorenz curve and percentage variations, the standard score (Z scores) and correlation matrix of Karl Person’s are used in relevant chapters. The thesis includes about 40 maps, about 60 tables and several graphs, and pie diagrams to depict relevant data in a cartographic in relevant chapters of this thesis.