Nowadays, the central theme of research and planning relates to the socio-economic upliftment of the rural sector. Regional disparities in the levels of development have become a major concern for any type of spatial planning. Development is a multidimensional phenomenon which is governed by several factors of an area. The modes of development like planned industrialisation, rapid development of transport and communications, development of banking facilities (with branches in most villages, towns and cities) and establishment of different types of educational institutions, health facilities, technological and institutional innovations in agriculture are the major factors contributing to regional development. However, in actual practice, these infrastructural facilities may not obtain in a uniform distributional pattern in a region. As a result the regional disparities do occur in a given time and space. In order to reduce or eliminate such regional disparities it is essential to pay attention to the regions of low development. Population and society are dynamic factors of a region.
The overall development of a region is based on an equitable distribution and sustained growth of the relevant factors. Agricultural development is also co-related with a healthy development of a region. The talukas that are highly developed in terms of social, economic and demographic factors can also show significant growth and development in terms of optimum land use and agricultural efficiency. The reverse may be the case in those talukas in which the regional infrastructure is poor.

It is believed that the regional disparities based on 31 factors can also have indirect influence on the levels of agricultural development. Therefore it is necessary to develop the Bellary district in terms of the 31 factors. Hence an identification of regional disparities is given below:

Identification of Regional Disparities:

The regional disparities are due to the variations in the nature of physical, economic, social and demographic factors. To minimise such disparities their identification is the first step. There are a number of factors to measure regional disparities. But, based on the availability of data, the following 31
indicators are employed to find out the regional disparities in the levels of development. In this study only the latest-year (1985-86) data are taken into account.

With the help of Kendall's rank order correlation method the identification of regional disparities is made. These indicators are broadly divided into social, economic and demographic ones. Because of the different views of the various authors regarding the development from various angles, the selection of these indicators is purely arbitrary. The indicators are as follows:

**Social Indicators:**

1. Educational Institutions (including secondary, primary and Kindergarten).
2. Colleges of all types.
3. Adult Education Centres.
5. Villages with drinking water facilities.
6. Primary health centres (including family planning units).
7. Veterinary hospitals.
8. Family welfare centres.
9. Film Theatres (including touring talkies).
10. Percentage of electrified villages to the total (including hamlets).
Economic Indicators:

1. Number of Commercial Banks (including Tungabhadra Grameen Banks).
2. Percentage of Net Sown Area.
3. Percentage of Net Irrigated area to the net sown area.
4. Percentage of area under high-yielding varieties of crops to the net sown area.
5. Percentage of area sown more than once to the net sown area.
6. Agricultural implements (including I.P. sets and tractors).
7. Number of industries (including large-scale, medium, small-scale, handloom, etc.).
8. Number of weekly markets.
9. Length of road in Km/per Km²
10. Length of railway in Km.
11. Number of agricultural co-operative societies.
12. Percentage of agricultural workers to the total workers.
13. Total livestock.
14. Fertiliser consumption (in tonnes).
15. Number of regulated markets.
16. Total electric power consumption in '000 MW.
Demographic Indicator:

1. Density of agricultural workers per $\text{Km}^2$.
2. Number of Urban Centres.
3. Percentage of working population to the total population.
4. Percentage of literacy to the total population.
5. Percentage of urban population to the total population.

The results of social indicators, economic indicators, demographic indicators and the results of combined factors are shown in Fig. No. 26. In the foregoing analysis the combined results are explained. In the Bellary district there is no taluka under the category "very high". Under "high category" the Bellary and Hospet talukas are prominent because of impact of irrigation and because Bellary is the district's headquarter. In the medium group we notice two talukas viz., Sirguppa and Kudligi. Under low development group, there are three talukas, Hadagalli, H.B.Halli and Harpanahalli, whereas under the very low developed category, there is the Sandur taluka.