CHAPTER VII
REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND PLANNING

A) REGIONAL DISPARITIES:

Identification of Regional Disparities
Methodology
Regions of Developmental Groups
Nature of Relationship between Social, Economic
and Demographic Factors.

B) PLANNING:

Process of Regional Development
Urgency for Rural Planning
Integrated Area Development
Micro-Level Planning
District Level Planning
Setting of Local Standards
Recommendations for the total Regional Upliftment
Planning the Rural Central places: The Agents of
Rural Change.

Conclusion

...
The focal theme of the recent research and planning in the third world is directed towards the socio-economic upliftment of the rural sector. The applications of socio-economic upliftment is highly noted in regional planning and regionalization. A plan is a conscious effort on the part of the people to galvanize all forces working in the society so as to foster social as well as individual economic welfare. Planning in a large country like India is carried out through a hierarchic frame of developmental, administration, partly for reasons of administrative, political necessities and partly for sound socio-economic grounds. The planning strategy operates at macro, meso and micro levels, nesting into each other. National level planning aims at national goals mainly through sectoral planning and regional policies working within a time resource frame; it takes into consideration the national resource endowment and its accessibility and ready availability for mobilization and inducing growth. The national priorities of development ignore the social
imperatives of locations of placement of the development inputs. Thus readily accessible resources in already developed areas, urban sector and large metropolitan cities, by virtue of their initial advantages attract development inputs, leading often to a widening gap and increasing disparities. This is precisely what has happened in India, as a result of planned input over two decades. Therefore, regional planning is widely recognised as the most effective means of economic development. From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1951), various schemes have been drafted for a sound economic development of the rural areas of the country. But even on this behalf the country has not achieved its goal, this does not mean that there is no development at all, but instead it can be said that the scale of development is quite slow which actually has to be intensified for a rapid economic development of the country. For sound economic planning of the micro regions it is necessary to study the regional disparities that is actually prevailing in the areas and further to plan for the regions which are less developed when compared to other regions.

Noting the impact of the regional disparities in matters of socio-economic planning, attempt has been made here to identify the disparities with the help of combined rank order score method.
Identification of Regional Disparities:

The variations in the existence of the physical, economic, social and demographic factors are some of the main reasons for the regional disparities. Impact of such disparities affect the development of the regions. In minimizing such disparities, the aspect of identification is the first step. Already some attempts have been made towards this direction at different levels in different countries. Before 1937 Benett, made an attempt towards this direction. He developed the indices of development. The same was followed and developed by the social welfare department of United Nations, which used indicators as a counter-weight to per capita income. Professor Jan Dresnowski attempted the same method and formed the unitary of the level of living. Puttaswamaiah has attempted to identify the regional imbalances in Karnataka, on the basis of social, economic and cultural factors. He has adopted this at the state level. With due consideration to the above statements, the present analysis has been worked out on coastal Karnataka, a micro geographical region.

Methodology:

In this study an attempt is made towards the measurement of the spatial development, with the help of some selected factors. The taluka wise data for such selection of factors was


63 & 64. Puttaswamaiah, K.(1930); "Economic Development of Karnataka", A treatise in continuity and Change, Vol. II.
mainly complied from the district at a glance (1982) of North and South Kanara districts. To know the spatial development the method adopted in this analysis is called as "Combined Rank Score Method". The selection of factors is purely arbitrary, mainly because various authors view development through various angles. For this study 16 critical factors have been taken into consideration. These 16 factors have been divided into 3 broad groups like: 1) Social factors, 2) Economic factors and 3) Demographic factors as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Factors</th>
<th>Economic Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Educational facilities</td>
<td>7. Net Area Sown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Medical facilities</td>
<td>8. Net area Irrigated</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Length of roads</td>
<td>10. Co-operative Societies and Agricultural credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Post and Telegraph offices</td>
<td>Co-operative societies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Veterinary Institutions</td>
<td>11. Commercial Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Co-operative Banks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percapita income is not accounted due to paucity of data.
Demographic Factors:

14. Urban population
15. Working population
16. Literates.

Thus with the help of the above mentioned factors the index of regional development is worked out. The way of selection of the services is based on a set of variables, which are related to each of the factors. To select the social factors the number of settlements having the respective services have been considered in their percentage form. For selection of the economic factors, the percentage of area under cultivation, area irrigated and number of small and medium industries, commercial banks, co-operative banks, P.L.D. banks, co-operative societies and agricultural credit co-operative societies are considered in their percentage form. Whereas the demographic factors include the urban population, working population and total number of literates in each taluk in their percentage form (table 28). By keeping in view of the all the above factors, according to their percentage, ranks are awarded to the respective talukas. In the next step the ranks of all the talukas were added. The total rank score is (table 30) inversely proportional to the level of development i.e., higher the score value, lower is the scale of development and higher the scale of development, lower is the score value. The indices including the ranks of all the selected services and the total rank order score have been shown in table 28. Further the quartiles
have been used to categorise the developmental groups among the social, economic and demographic factors. The standard deviation and coefficient of co-variation are also worked out for the social, economic and demographic factors to know their spatial distribution in the coastal region. Correlation matrix is also applied to all 16 critical factors to find out correlation amongst them.

Developmental Groups:

To know the levels of development in the region, developmental groups (table 29) were made with the help of the rank scores awarded to 16 services as mentioned in table 28. Total ranks are grouped into four developmental groups by using the quartiles (table 29). (Fig. 36 & 37).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Rank Order Score (By Quartile method)</th>
<th>No. of Talukas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.  Highly developed</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. High Medium developed</td>
<td>43 to 90</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Low Medium developed</td>
<td>91 to 101</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Low developed</td>
<td>above 102</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regions of Developmental Groups:

I: Highly Developed Group: This group covers two talukas namely Udupi and Mangalore. In social factors a higher development is observed mainly because of availability of the facilities like, education, medical, electric, postal etc. Average percentage
### TABLE NO. 30

Disparity of Individual factors (Based on Combined Ranks)

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Karwar</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ankola</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kunta</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>34.5</td>
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<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Honavar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>91.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bhatkal</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>126.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Coondapur</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Udipi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mangalore</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bantwal</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of these factors is in the range of 15% to 27% among the talukas in the region. Same situation is found in economic factors (10% to 60%) and also in demographic factors (12% to 55%). It is specially noted that Mangalore taluk has highest percentage of small and medium industries (59.70%), Commercial banks (39.50%) and Urban population (54.23%) than rest of the talukas in the coastal Karnataka (table 23). Here an interesting point is to be noted that, some of the villages which are located in the western and southern parts of Mangalore taluka are linked by railway line. With this it can be said that these two talukas appear as highly developed.

II. High Medium Group: In this group, Karwar, Coondapur and Buntwal are included. These talukas are neither very high nor low on the developmental scale. But these are in between two categories. It shows that there is an average growth in these talukas. Average percentage of distribution of social factors is from 5% to 20%, economic factors 6% to 26% and demographic factors 5% to 16% (table 28). These factors are more uniform in Coondapur and Buntwal talukas than Karwar taluk. It is also noted that, in Buntwal taluk more area is (26.26%) under irrigation (than rest of the talukas). But on an average it can be clearly observed that these talukas are heeding towards further development.

III. Low Medium Group: This group covers two talukas, like Kusmera and Konavar. These two talukas belong to the North Kanara district. In all the three factors the low developmental scale
prevails mainly because of less number of facilities like medical, banking and veterinary institutes. Besides these, the working population, urban population and literate population is also less. Average percentage of social factors is 3% to 10%, economic factors 3% to 15% and demographic factors 2% to 5% (table 23).

IV. Low Developed Group

Remaining two talukas (Ankola and Bhatkal) are in this group. These also belong to North Kanara District. In these two talukas the developmental scale is very low in all the three factors. In social factors percentage variation is from 2% to 6%, economic factors 1% to 9% and demographic factors 1% to 5% (table 28). Thus the study reveals that the socio-economic growth of Ankola and Bhatkal talukas is hindered. One interesting point is noted that P.I.D. banks are very less (each taluka has one P.I.D. bank). These should be developed because P.I.D. banks are directly connected to the primary activities. By providing these banks people will have chance to get loan for the development of their economic activities.

On the whole it can be viewed that almost equal number of talukas are found in all the 4 developmental groups. Thus socio-economic development of coastal Karnataka is in moderate uniformity of regional development. To find out more clear pattern of relationship among each factor the coefficient of standard Deviation and co-variation to the said factors is calculated. Their results reveal that, Economic factors are
COASTAL KARNATAKA
Regional Disparities
(Based on Combined rank scores)

Groups
- Highly Developed
- High Medium Developed 43-90
- Low Medium Developed 91-101
- Low Developed

Rank Order Scores
0-42
43-90
91-101
102 and above

0 20Kms.

Fig. 36
COASTAL KARNATAKA
Regional Disparities

Social Factors

Economic Factors

Demographic Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Score</th>
<th>I* 0-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II* 15-35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III* 36-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV* 43 and above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Score</th>
<th>I* 0-20 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II* 21.5-31 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III* 32.5-40.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV* 41.5 and above</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Rank Score</th>
<th>I* 0-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II* 11-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III* 17-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV* 23 and above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I* Highly Developed Group
II* High Medium Group
III* Low Group
IV* Low Developed Group

Fig. 37
more uniform and followed by social and demographic factors.

Nature of Relationship Between Social, Economic and
Demographic Factors:

As shown in the table 3, an attempt is made to find out
nature of relationship between social-economic and demographic
factors in the coastal Karnataka. For this, a correlation
matrix is designed using Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient
technique (using taluk wise data). There is a positive associa-
tion between most of the sixteen selected socio-economic and
demographic factors, mutually between themselves. Positive
correlation varies from 0.65 to 0.93. But very few factors
have somewhat weak positive correlation which is enumerated
between education and net area irrigated (0.53), between
net area irrigated and number of small and medium industries
(0.43). There is a negative correlation between co-operative
banks, P.L.D. banks and urban population. Therefore these
facilities should be raised to a better extent according to
the needs of people. This negative correlation variation is
0.36 to 0.70. It is noted that every taluk has one P.L.D. bank
whereas between co-operative banks, P.L.D. banks, urban popu-
lation, working population and literates correlation is very
weak i.e. 0.25 to 0.36. An uniform correlation (1.00) is
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<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
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<td>0.60</td>
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<td>15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Correlation matrix of selected Socio-economic and demographic factors in Coastal Karnataka**

1. Educational Institutions
2. Medical Centres
3. Electrified Settlements
4. Settlements connected with roads
5. Postal
6. Veterinary Institutions (Hospitals)
7. Net area sown
8. Net area irrigated
9. Small and medium Industries
10. Co-operative Societies, Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies
11. Commercial Banks
12. Co-operative banks
13. F.L.D. Banks
14. Urban population
15. Working population
16. Literates
noticed i.e. between medical facilities, postal facilities and co-operative banks in the coastal Karnataka. In case of medical facilities the centres like family welfare and child welfare are also included in this analysis. But such centres serve specific set of people like mothers and children. Therefore, despite of the positive correlation it is necessary to have further more medical centres like primary health centres, sub health centres etc. to meet out the medical needs of the people at smaller distance of radius. Hence suggestion is made to provide new medical centres on the need base/distance base.

(B) **PLANNING**

Regional development has different connotations; one is economic in which the difference in growth is measured between two points of time in terms of the volume and structure of production, income (both per capita and regional income), employment etc. This procedure is employed both for national as well as sub-national areas. The sub-national areas are generally political-administrative units. A frame work of these units in a national context is accepted in most cases as the multi regional framework. The 'regional dimension' is provided in the national plan by adopting the political administrative units as 'regions'. The process of disaggregation of the national sectoral plan and aggregation of plans on the basis of different levels of the political administrative units and sectors of development would however require the
spatial and locational dimensions of activities appropriate to each level of the political administrative framework.

Underlying this approach is the concept of regional development which states that the regional economy is organised around a system of settlements called nodes and the latter exhibits a hierarchy. The tributary areas of the nodal centres constitute the hierarchical framework of regions; and the regions and nodes are compliments in their involvement in the planning process.

Nodal centres range from a service centre or a market town serving a group of villages to major industrial centres and/or metropolitan cities. From these considerations it would be possible to identify two broad dimensions of the regional development process. Both are complimentary and yet they can be treated separately (Fig.38, table 32). First one is related to regional economic planning and second one to regional physical planning. The regional physical plan (or the framework of the physical plan) portrays the manner in which economic development is organised in space. Therefore, in order to understand and evaluate the regional development process and the regional economy the framework of a regional physical plan becomes an important tool. Because of the interdependence of region and locations studies to understand the spatial organisations of the economy can and should be carried out of different regional levels ranging from the micro to macro levels. In the Indian context a relatively homogeneous tract irrespective of land-quality, landuse pattern or functional organisation could be
### Table 32: Regional and Locational Dimensions in National Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Regional Planning in National Context</th>
<th>Order of Functions (Types of Amenities)</th>
<th>Steps of the Hierarchy of Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Village</td>
<td>Market Town of Lowest Order and its Hinterland comprising Groups of Villages</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (e.g., Primary School)</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (e.g., Middle School)</td>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (e.g., Higher Sec School)</td>
<td></td>
<td>IV*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 College/Technical Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 University</td>
<td></td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Research Institutes/Technological Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 National Laboratories, National Universities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The order of functions should be decided by listing all functions and ranking them according to social and economic objectives and also according to the regional levels at which they exist or have to be provided.

** Regional physical planning and regional economic planning overlap at this level.
SPATIAL AND LOCATIONAL DIMENSIONS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL LEVEL

STATE LEVEL

DISTRICT AND LOWER AREA LEVELS

FIG-38
an ideal unit an operational point of view the development
block, planning district and regions comprising group of
districts within a state could be the different area levels
at which such studies could be attempted.

**Process of regional development:**

Regional development is a continuous process whether
planned or unplanned and takes place in the manner stated
above. The spatial dimension comprises the agricultural land,
natural resources and associated features and the locational
dimensions include human settlements rural and urban, and
their attributes. The attributes would include population
and salient demographic characteristics, secondary and
tertiary activities. Social services and facilities such as
education, health, water supply and sanitation, power supply,
retail and wholesale services, communication, market and
credit facilities would fall under the tertiary group while
the secondary activities would include mainly industries.
Both the social services and facilities and specialised
functions such as industries have different categories within
them and they are of different levels of importance. For
instance, the educational facilities range from primary
school to colleges and other institutes of specialised
training. The accompanying table brings out the relation­
ship between settlements and selected social services and
facilities.
Inter relationship among settlements and the land use is the essence of the process of integrated development of the lower area levels of functional organisation. Relative uniformity in land productivity and cropping pattern is reflected in regularity in the spatial arrangement of a settlements with different levels of services and functions as mentioned above. Increase in income from the land is reflected in greater demand for various items of consumption, mobility, surplus commodities flowing into the market and the growth of agro-based, secondary and tertiary activities. As a consequence of it a large number of smaller settlements hitherto not having any facilities tend to acquire centrality by having those facilities for which people from still smaller settlements move. This means a reduction in the distances over which people move from one place to another to avail of certain services and facilities which are essential for most people, e.g. commodities of daily use, education, medical and postal facilities etc. At the other end of the scale the larger settlements would have more functions and greater specialisation and the distance travelled by the people could either be large or small depending upon the conditions occurring in different areas. It is noteworthy that with improvement in the means of transport people would tend to move over long distances, time and cost remaining the same or even less. Such a development brings about changes in settlement
structure and levels of specialisation. Often people would tend to by-pass smaller settlements with limited range of functions and facilities. Thus the process of regional development starting as a simpler one becomes increasingly complex as the areas get functionally organised around nodal centres of different ranks. This sets the stage for spatial differentiation in the pattern of development leading often to disparities in levels of development.

Urgency for Rural Planning:

Rural and urban population though have different functional structure in their settlements, yet they are to be seen as a wholesome, for regional planning. Because villages and towns cannot live separately instead they all interdependant in nature. However, while making spatial planning more emphasis may not be given to the urban areas and more developed rural areas. The top priority must be given to rural backward areas, so that the inequality gap in the region can be minimised to certain extent. Considering this view when we look at coastal Karnataka, 71% of rural population inhabiting in 827 villages should get our attention for their economic development. The term 'Rural Development' has almost become a universal slogan mainly because of its impact on the economic structure of any country. The chief means of achieving the broad goal of rural development is through effective and wide applicable planning
process which in other words is a process and tool to organise the factors and resources to serve an end and also to maximise or optimise their usefulness with the utilisation of modern technology and scientific knowledge for the betterment of the life of the people. Today the term 'rural development', generally associated with the adjective 'integrated' is currently in vague. As such the recent trend is towards an integrated rural development.  

The need for rural planning can be very exclusively noted from the structure of the rural settlements, as has been explained in the previous chapters. But planning being a process or a systematic way, through which the goals of rural development have to be achieved. Mainly because of these the various measures of planning have been floated and among these three chief ones are:

1) Integrated area Development
2) Micro-level planning
3) District level Planning

1) Integrated Area Development:

The concept of integrated area development refers to two types of integration-functional and spatial which are themselves inter-related. Functional integration refers to the integration

of all the economic and social activities which influence the life of the people. Thus, health, education, agriculture, industries and several other aspects of our day to day living overlap. A change in one sector almost invariably brings about a change in another. The interrelationships among various socio-economic activities depend to a great extent on their location. The actual location of a specific function in relation to other functions depends on various factors like the general level of development, demand for specific functions and their supply, accessibility of these functions (in terms of roads and transportation), distance of travel, level of income of the people, cost of obtaining these functions and so on. Large portion of rural areas are deprived of such functions due to one or the other of such factors. As such integrated area development refers to the appropriate location of social and economic activities over a physical space for a balanced development of a region. The integrated area development is also concerned with the development of the backward areas by means of selective locations and decentralisation of functions, leading towards rural development. The concept of integrated areas development suggests a framework for decentralising economic and social activities by locating specific functions in appropriate places. The network thus created provides a meaningful infrastructure which can attract and sustain a diversified but a growing economy.65

2) Micro-level Planning:

Unlike, 'Integrated area planning' which forms a method for a rapid economic development, micro-level planning forms a means to an effective planning by providing the actual 'level of planning'. At the lowest level, each village provides the raw material for planning. However, the village with its small population base and meagre resources is too small a unit for development. As such planning at the village level becomes irrational. Thus a clear definition of the level of planning becomes quite necessary. This aspect is clearly expressed in the "Micro-level Planning". The term "micro-level planning" refers to the preparation of development plans for smaller areas such as the district, development block and the villages. The effective execution of this theme of planning is mainly worked out on the two broad approaches. The concept of central villages as postulated by the national planning commission of India and secondly the concept of the cluster of villages which was formerly provided by F.S. Fliegel and others. Both these concepts provide means to attain the common goal of rural development. Micro-level planning is not limited to particular level settlement. It takes a whole hierarchy of central places and its hinterland as its focus. The emphasis in micro-level planning is

planning from the lowest level to upward level, where a clearly defined region can be perceived. As such it starts at the national level and is broken down into segments suitable for regions. Thus the concept of micro-level planning provides a suitable base or level at which planning can be effectively carried out.

**District level planning:**

District, on the other hand provides a large enough area for planning although it may not necessarily be identical with a region. In most cases, a district will form a sub-region or a combination of a few sub-regions belonging to different regions. Yet the practical advantages of selecting a district as a unit of micro-level planning will definitely outweigh its drawbacks. The district provides a sufficiently large area as well as population, wherein the various inputs can be efficiently poured in and their outputs can be made to reach the lowest strata of the population. As such the district forms the most optimum level of planning. Thus, these constitute the major types of rural planning existing in the present decades.

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The Chief goal of all the above given methods is to attain the maximum rural development and consequently rationalise the country's economic structure.

In this study an attempt has been made to prepare an integrated area development plan for the coastal Karnataka. The complete analysis has been brought out under the following broad sub-heads.

I. Setting of local standards
II. Recommendations for the total Regional upliftment
III. Planning the rural central places the agents of rural change.

Considering the above heads an attempt has been made to provide a total regional upliftment of the coastal Karnataka. The Planning process has also given due considerations to various recent changes that have taken place in the coastal region of Karnataka i.e. in relation to landuse, fishing, industrial growth, population projection and the social facilities etc.

I) SETTING OF LOCAL STANDARDS:

Development is a continuous process. Every region needs a development plan. Regions which have been in the process of development showed further development when assistance was extended to them. This resulted in an imbalance in the development of our rural areas. Another factor which contributed
largely to the imbalanced development was sectoral planning. While attempts were made to strengthen one sector of the economy it resulted in a short-fall in not devoting adequate attention for the development of the other sectors of economy. This has resulted in the failure of achieving the anticipated improvement and growth in the areas of our investments. Therefore in order to have a balanced development it has become necessary to have integrated development of the region.

The very idea of planning is based on the concept of selectivity mainly because we do not have enough resources to provide all services and all development programmes to all settlements at a time. Further we need quick returns for all our investments to build up capital supply for further investments. Selectivity, should therefore be our guiding principle in any future investment. As such we need certain basic norms or considerations, based on which we may formulate the sound and effective plans for Indian rural development. Therefore in the present study attempts have been made to form certain norms which will be the basis for the present planning process of the coastal Karnataka.

Norms

1) Future population growth
2) Changing landuse and economy
3) Spatial distribution of the proposed community amenities (distance factor.)
1. **Future Population Growth**

Population is the most vital and dynamic aspect of a region which needs immediate attention by the planners. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the future population growth as one of the ingredients of planning processes. In the present analysis the future population growth of all the Coastal Karnataka is worked out for three decades i.e. 1991, 2001 and 2011, on the basis of incremental method. The details of which are shown in the appendix. As per 1981 census the total population of the study region was 21,92,824. This expected to rise-up to 34,09,409 by 1991, 36,67,552 by 2001 and 39,67,946 by 2011.

2. **Changing Land-use and Economy**

The study on landuse, cropping pattern and dynamics of population and its activities reveal that coastal Karnataka is quite mediocre in the regional development. In order to make the region economically flourishing, it is necessary to bring certain changes in the landuse and industrial scene of the study area. The land at present used for rice cultivation and for other crops has to be put into more rigorous use. So that it may be possible to get more yield by intensive cultivation and thereby agricultural activity can feed and provide jobs to certain more percent of population of the region. The fish resource in the region seems to be quite under utilised. Therefore, this situation calls for immediate attention for the fishery development programmes. Out of 846
settlements of the region nearly 500 settlements are either exactly located on the sea coast or a little (about 1 to 3 kms.) away from the coast. The economic situations of the people of most of the such settlements are very poor. Therefore considering the locational advantages of such settlements the fishing on the coast should be developed on mechanisation level, without any further delay. When the intensive landuse and mechanised fishing operations take place, the region will automatically give scope for the establishments of either small or medium industries that can thrive on the resources and economy of agriculture and fishing.

3. Spatial distribution of the proposed community amenities (distance factor)

Any plan aiming towards social and economic development should consider the fact that either a high concentrated or highly diversified distributional pattern of the proposed community amenities will not serve the best purpose of the ideal plan. As such the location aspect also has a significant impact on the nature of the planning processes and it must be duly considered. Keeping this in view the due consideration has been provided for the distance factor in the present context. It is based on the recommendations of the Bshore Committee and Mudalia Committee and so attempt

69. Sen Lalit K. and Others (1975); "Growth Centres in Raichur", p. 151.
has been made to specify the actual distances where these community amenities have to be located. According to these committees there should be one primary health centre for every 80,000 to 1,00,000 population, and located within an average distance of 18 kms. One sub-health centre for every 10,000 population located within an average distance of 8 kms. In regard to educational facilities there should be one primary school within 1.5 Kms. from the village and one middle school within 5 Kms. whereas no norms have been suggested for location of high schools and colleges. Based on these basic norms of location of the community amenities an attempt has been made by the researcher to provide such norms for community amenities in the following manner.

I. Education:

1. All the villages irrespective of their population size should have at least one primary school or within a distance of 1 Km. from the students home.

2. One middle school for a radius of 5 Kms. with 5,000 population.

3. One secondary school for a radius of 10 Kms. with 10,000 population.

* The field work carried out by the researcher throughout the coastal Karnataka reveals that the norms laid by Bhole and Madalir Committee do not seem to be completely correct in practical sense. Therefore based on the discussions carried out with concerned authorities like district health officers, education officers, welfare officers, town and country planning authorities and considering the work done by several geographers, this researcher suggests the pattern of planning aspects. 

+ It is revealed while discussion with district health officers that the State Govt. puts a condition that in order to establish a primary health centre a contribution to the extent of rupees 25,000 and a land of 4 acres are to be donated by the villages who wish to get the location of government primary health centre.
II. Health:

1. One Primary health centre for every 38,000 population located within a radius of 15 Kms.
2. One sub-health centre for every 8,000 population within a radius of 6 Kms.

III. Transport:

1. Every village should be connected with at least one all weather road.
2. The main-road should be linked within 6 kms. of the rough road.
3. All the higher order settlements must be connected with more number of road connectivities.
4. All the good roads should have the maximum inter-links.
5. The coastal villages must have mechanised all weather passenger boats to link one another.

IV. Recreation:

1. One mediocre cinema theatre to recreate every 5,000 rural population. It can be even sedentary type.
2. Development of the existing picnic spots, beaches and fairs.
3. Encouraging the rural sports through annual and bi-annual competitions.
4. Organising the rural youth associations for staging of a drama etc.
V. Market

1. Establishing new market centres at convenient sites (nodal points).
2. Synchronization of rural weekly market days.
3. Special attention for the development of scientific storage, transport and marketing of fish in all the fishing villages.

VI. Banks:

1) Establishing the new banks to mobilise the rural resources.
2) One primary land development bank for a population of 50,000.
3) One Commercial bank for every 25,000 population.

VII. Veterinary Institutions:

1) One Veterinary hospital for a cluster of 10 villages, without exceeding the animal travel distance of 10 Kms.
2) Introduction of moving veterinary van.

VIII. Rural Electrifications:

1) Increase in allotment of the supply of electricity.
2) Increase in the use of electricity for agriculture and fish and agro-based industries.

IX. Post and Telegraphs and Telephone link:

1) One sub-post office with telephone links for every village having 500 population.
2) One post office for every village having 500 to 800 population (it also includes telephone facility).

3) One post and telegraph office for every village having more than 1,000 persons (including telephone facility).

Thus based on these considerations an attempt has been made in the present context to provide an integrated area development plan for each taluka of the coastal Karnataka. While considering the above referred norms for implementation, due stress has been laid on the topographical situations of the region and also thought is given on the existing economic situation of the area. Therefore, these norms have just formed the basic features over which a clear-cut planning model has been worked out as presented in the following paragraphs.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TOTAL REGIONAL UP-LIFTMENT.

Taking into consideration the population projection, changing landuse and economy and the physiography of the region an attempt has been made here to provide some suitable recommendations for the regional development of the coastal Karnataka. While doing this exercise it is presumed that the urban centres are self dependent and they do not need much consideration while making the allocation in spatial planning.

I. Education: The present education system in the region resembles that of the Karnataka State. The Coastal region has 50% literacy as per 1981 which itself speaks about better position of the educational institutes responsible for educating the mass.
Primary Schools: At present there are 1135 primary schools and 741 middle schools. This data reveals that on an average primary schools and middle schools are available in each village of the Coastal Karnataka. Therefore, it can be said that there is no need to provide additional primary schools or middle schools in the region. However, the field observation indicates that there are good many number of schools without proper buildings and number of rooms, equipments, furniture, teachers etc. Therefore this study calls for strengthening of such facilities in the existing schools.

High Schools: In the entire region there are 241 high schools. Theoretically the region needs nearly 219 high schools, on the basis of 1 high school per 10,000 population. Therefore the region has 39 high schools more than the theoretical need. Thus Coastal Karnataka has adequate educational facilities compared to its population and number of settlements.

II. Health: The region possesses 29 primary health centres and 77 sub-health centres considering the theoretical norm of 1 primary health centre for 35,000 population and 1 sub-health centre for 8,000 population, the region needs 65 primary health centres and 275 sub-health centres. Thus it is clear that coastal Karnataka is very much lacking in public medical facilities. The below given table reveals the existing and proposed health centre.
TABLE - 33.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk.</th>
<th>Primary Health Centre</th>
<th>Sub-Health Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karwar</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
<td>6 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankola</td>
<td>2 -</td>
<td>1 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumta</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>4 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honnavar</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
<td>5 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhatkal</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>1 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coondapur</td>
<td>2 (7)</td>
<td>22 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udipi</td>
<td>4 (9)</td>
<td>21 (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangalore</td>
<td>15 (2)</td>
<td>10 (63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buntwal</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
<td>7 (29)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in bracket are proposed)

III. Transport:

Since the transportation constitutes the linking service between the rural settlements as well as rural and urban centres, the net-work should be developed, so as to gain high economic development. It is noticed in the coastal Karnataka that nearly 10% to 15% villages that are located in the ghats or river valleys are not linked by any type of vehicular roads. The rest of the villages have been linked with one or the other type of roads. A national highway-17 is the most important road with several diagonal road intersections. This road links up the entire region from north to south even beyond the Karnataka State boundary. In case of
linkage towards the eastern side of the region i.e. towards the ghats and beyond the ghats the region needs still efficient road linkage as well as railway linkage. In this regard the linking of whole west coast of India by railway line through coastal Karnataka will certainly enrich the growth of regional economy of the Karnataka coast and its surroundings. Similarly Karwar port is in dire need of railway linkage from the Hambli Centre of the Maidan region.

IV. Recreation:

The recreation facilities include cinema talkies and drama theatres. These are located only in urban centres. Mangalore city alone possess 15 cinema talkies and Karwar possess 3 cinema talkies, the remaining 31 cinema talkies are distributed among 17 small towns. Considering the need for cinema house, atleast of medicon type for every 5,000 population, the region needs another 388 point locations of cinema facility, which can be located in the 90 rural central places and in the 200 big villages. The indigenous drama theatres are also to be encouraged and expanded in the region.

The beaches at Gokarn, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Ullal and Sarathkal are to be provided with tourist huts and hotels, so that such centres can provide certain recreation facility to the people of the region and far of region. The tourist facilities in pilgrimage centres like Gokarn and Udipi, should be strengthened in order to retain cultural
heritage of the region. The rural youths must be brought into the organisational folds, so that they can be entertained and encouraged by way of participating in the sports, cultural programmes and youth festivals etc.

V. Markets:

Rural markets constitute one of the significant aspects of rural change. It is the rural market that the village microcosm touches the greater external world, it is also at the rural market and the local fair that the rural milieu represents a cross-section of the country gentry of various social grades and starts. The development of rural market centres has quite a significant impact on the economic development of the region, as such these should be developed with maximum efficiency. The major sources of development are the establishment of new market centres at convenient sites with a view to improve the village market ratio and also to fill the market settlement gaps and to provide easy accessibility among markets and villages. The new markets should be developed at places like the road intersected villages, and at important villages that are located on the national and state highways. The improvement of the existing markets is quite essential to serve a larger rural web. The synchronization of market days provides an easy accessibility. As such the market days of the market centres should be so arranged as to facilitate easy movement of traders and consumers as well as to avoid
competition among them. The spatio temporal synchronisation and establishment of new market centres could be strengthened through market regulations. The market regulations should be designed in such a way as to (i) keep a check on fraudulent practices in weights and measures and in other dealings, (ii) to provide sites for display and storage so as to encourage the bargaining power of the farmers (producers), sellers and consumers (iii) to provide a centralised location for marketing where a large number of traders would compete to sell or buy the produce brought to the market so that institutionalised credit facilities would develop and the farmers' sellers would be less dependent on villages money lenders and itinerant trades. In Coastal Karnataka there are 44 weekly market centres, out of which Ankola, Kumta and Honavar do not have rural weekly markets at all. Whereas Karwar and Bhatkal have one each rural weekly market. Udipi taluk has 18 rural settlements having weekly market facility whereas Coondapur, Buntwal and Mangalore have 13, 8 and 3 settlements having weekly markets respectively. Considering the spatial size, number of settlements and total population of the Karnataka the existing rural weekly markets are too inadequate as well as haphazardly located and no synchronisation of market days. Therefore, this study strongly recommends all the rural central places to be brought into the fold of rural weekly market system with proper synchronisation of market days.

VI. Banks:

The P.L.D. banks and commercial banks play a greater role in mobilising the economic development of the Coastal Karnataka by way of providing loan facilities to the needy people. The other types of financial institutes such as co-operative societies and co-operative banks can provide financial loans only to its members. Therefore in this analysis only commercial banks and P.L.D. banks are considered for their expansion. In the region there are 9 P.L.D. banks and 357 commercial banks, on theoretical norms, for every 50,000 population there should be one P.L.D. bank and for every 25,000 population one commercial bank. Therefore the region needs the location of another 35 P.L.D. banks. Incase, of commercial bank the region has already more than sufficient number of required banks. However, they are more concentrated in Mangalore, Udipi, Buntwal and Coondapur taluks. The commercial banks being controlled by reserve bank of India and under the direct control of central government, there is a rational to bring these banks in the unserved areas. Therefore such banks are still to be provided in Ankola, taluk, Bhatkal taluk, Honavar taluk, Rasta and Karwar taluks. The commercial banks have greater role to develop fishing and allied industries in the Coastal region for which they have to chalk-out adequate programmes to mobilise the financial resources to the fishing folk and other activities in the region.
VII. Veterinary Institutions:

In India Cattle population plays a dominant role in the agricultural sector and for other minor works. The maintenance of the health and number of these cattle folk exerts a high binding impact on the development of the rural economic structure. In this direction the role of the veterinary institutions have high prominence. At present coastal region has 75 veterinary institutions serving a total cattle population of 4,78,239 and 1,24,575 Buffaloes. Considering the total population of the animals and number of veterinary institutions, the ratio seems to be 1:8038. However, the talukwise figures of cattle population and veterinary institutions reveals that north Kanara taluks need further consideration in getting new veterinary institutions. In order to provide better deal to the health of animals a moving health care van should be made available for the rural people to get treated their animals. Such moving van can visit at least twice in a week to all the villages within a distance of 10 to 15 Kms.

VIII. Rural Electrifications: Out of 827 villages of coastal Karnataka 704 are electrified (85%). It is hoped that within a short period the all villages of the coast will get electricity and thereby further scope for the development of village industries, fish storage etc. in the region.

IX. Post and Telegraphs: The region has 572 post offices and 272 telephone offices. There are still 255 villages which
are awaiting for the postal service. In this regard the villages having less than 100 population should get postal service in a cluster village considering their nearest neighbour location.

III. PLANNING THE RURAL CENTRAL PLACES THE AGENTS OF RURAL CHANGE:

In the coastal Karnataka apart from 17 urban centres there are 90 rural central places which act as the agents of rural change. They are located in the midst of the rural environment providing the basic services to the internal as well as the surrounding population. Because of such a unique position of the rural central places it is needless to say that they would act as the centres of modernization. Various authors have stressed the development of such centres for an effective rural change to name some of them; Kapp and Mathus, preferred to establish the service co-operatives as nuclei of a mechanization and rural modernization, Johnson advocated for the establishment of market towns for modernization of the rural economy in view of the 'archaic' structure of the rural economy.


V. Nath\(^73\) would like the growth of the larger villages and small towns into rural service centres with a progressive agriculturization of the small and medium villages and the concentration of rural artisans and other non-agriculturists in those centres and lastly K. N. Singh\(^74\) proposed the growth points which have traditionally enjoyed historic-cultural significance in the origin, evolution and intensification of the settlement in the given areas while remaining ones have grown as servicing points along the newly constructed roads on railway stations and their junction points.

The prime objectives of strengthening the structure of rural central places are:

i) to generate development process in rural areas to move the large agricultural inputs into the farm, to facilitate the movement of larger marketable surplus of agriculture production, horticulture production and pisci culture production through regulated markets.

ii) to stimulate higher productivity in agriculture and fishing and better marketing facilities.

iii) to set off a catalytic development process in the region which will lead to larger employment, more income, higher consumption of goods, services and better housing.

\(^73\) Nath, V. (1962); "India's Urban Future", P. 144.

iv) to provide rural employment and
v) to ease the pressure of the rural employed in the cities.

Of the 827 villages in Coastal Karnataka there are only 90 rural central places (as selected on the basis of the existing functions in chapter-VI), distributed mostly all along the roads. Some welfare institutions like banks, co-operative societies, post office, education facilities, medical etc. are also existing in these centres. On an average each rural central place serves about nine villages surrounding it. Nearly 28% of these rural central places are located closer to the coast whereas the remaining 6.72% are found towards the east of the region. Our field observation and data analysis reveals that all the 90 rural central places need stronger development of their functional structure. Therefore inorder to make the economic and functional viability and efficiency in the region of each rural central place, it is necessary to provide more inputs to each rural central place. The small towns which posses most of the central functions are also acting as agents of rural change. Therefore, such towns also need the attention of area planners. The settlements that are not easily linked with rural central place need a rural central place. For such a group of settlements a proposal has been made to develop certain settlements as R.C.P. by way of providing central functions in them so that unserved villagers can have the benefit of R.C.P.
Conclusions:

The foregoing study of the Coastal Karnataka in a geographical perspectives on the landuse and settlement pattern brings to pin point that the whole region is of moderately developed in its functions, economic growth and spatial linkage. Coastal Karnataka is a natural micro-region unlike an administrative unit. Therefore, planning of the region is very much linked with administrative unit. In this connection the area planners of North Kasara district and South Kanara district should give due attention to their counter parts of the districts i.e. coastal talukas. Considering the fish resource in the Arabian sea of the coast and forest and mineral wealth in the eastern border of the coast the region would have been fostered a lot. But situations reveal that the resources are under utilised. Data records show that the people from small villages have migrated to the urban centres which itself speaks of the concentration of development of urban centres and a great void of development in the countryside of the coast. Hence, the study calls for bringing about the spatial uniformity of regional development. Thus the Coastal development can take place on the strength of the findings suggested in the preceding chapters. No region can survive completely independent, they may have to depend on certain resources or commodities or movement of men, material and ideas. In this context the Western ghats that are adjoining to the coastal region are of great concern. Therefore the
development of the coastal Karnataka can also depend on the situation that how far the developmental projects can function in the western ghats. Plans are being envisaged by government of India and Government of Karnataka to harness the potential resources of the ghat region, therefore it is hoped that such a development can certainly impact, diffuse and spread on the neighbouring coastal region. The harnessing and development of the resources in the coast as well as in the Western ghats will call for the situation of rail linking from the eastern parts of Karnataka like Hubli, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur etc. The proposed railway linkage on the whole of west-coast of India will further contribute to the growth of regional economy in the Karnataka coast. Thus on the assumed situations it is hoped that the functional structure of the coastal settlements and landuse pattern can change to a better economic prosperity. The lesser developed coastal talukas can get the benefits of development and thereby regional imbalances will be reduced to greater extent. The port towns like Karwar, Mangalore, Malpe, Bhatkal etc. will have polarisation of economic development which in return will impact on their surrounding country-sides for development. Thus a possible conclusion is that unless drastic planned measures with heavy inputs are provided to the regions of coastal Karnataka and western ghats, the study area will remain stagnant and possibly deteriorate, and no piece meal remedy is likely to be avail. Thus this study on "Some aspects of landuse and settlement geography of Coastal Karnataka" contributes to our knowledge the varied geographical