



## I N T R O D U C T I O N

National economic development will have to be endowed with spatial dimensions to the effective realisation of the equity and efficiency components of the growth objective. The method of national development through regional system as a set of delimited spatial entities, is being increasingly accepted. A balanced development of such regions is realised as the comprehensive answer to the efficiency and equity conditions of welfare oriented growth - whether planned or merely controlled and regulated. Consequently regional and inter-regional studies are a necessary part of the broader growth economics.

Of late regional studies have assumed great importance the world over. In Indian planning, the preliminary conflicts between the expedients of rapid take-off and the egalitarian objectives, with which the regional balance concept is partially loaded, are being slowly dissolved. Perhaps before long the objectives of regional balance, adequately recognised in the Second and the Third Plans, but pushed back somewhat reluctantly on the dynamic schedule of conflicting priorities, may be pursued more vigorously. Even in the advanced countries, the problem of transmitting the growth momentum evenly over the entire face of the nation has been engaging the best of thoughts. National take-off is now

supposed to remain incomplete until it is completely nationalised by transmitting over the whole territory the self-sustaining sectoral momentum through a judicious combination of sectoral proportions and densities. While addressing the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, W. W. Rostow recently declared, 'and as a matter of prediction I would say that this problem in its broadest sense is going to turn out to be the greatest operational problem of development economics in the coming decade.

However, theories of regional growth and inter-regional balance are still in their infancy. The first instance of a regional study in India may be traced to 'Regional Development in India' by Dr. Balakrishna in the year 1948. It lent a new dimension to the economic literature and thinking of the country. But it was not until after a long span of about 15 years that any thinking on the follow-up of any kind could be noticed. The National Council of Applied Economic Research conducted a series of techno-economic surveys for several states since 1960. A more appropriate regional study was conducted by Prof. A. T. A. Learmonth for Mysore State quite recently. By nature these latter studies resembled expert studies of certain potentialities rather than a synthesis of the comprehensive problem of balanced development through regional planning.

In the planned economy of India, Mysore State constitutes a partial regional system in the complete economic system of the nation. Several of our regions could be

scientifically delineated for planning purpose. Regions are what they are for the simple reason that they differ from one another. Their problems, their potentiality and their appropriate schemes of development substantially vary. Their development, consistent with their distinct identity, but with the intra- and inter-regional implications of balanced growth is an integral part of the orderly growth process of the country. Therefore a specialised study of Mysore State is undertaken with a view that in addition to being useful for the evolution of short and long run planning policies of the State, it is likely to be of didactic value to the studies of other States of the country faced as they are with the common ultimate objectives and several identical problems.

Since industrialisation is considered to be the panacea for many a socio-economic ill special emphasis is naturally placed on location and development of Industries. In so far as it foresees and strengthens the perspective operational conditions, the location behaviour is a dominant characteristic of the micro-entities that bears on the problem of regional development.

So it is ultimately the attributes of natural and derived locational factors of a region that largely determine the scope of its industrial, and consequently its general development in a region. Therefore, in addition to the locational behaviour of individual units, the character of the governing locational and developmental factors, is more fundamental to the regional development studies. In this context it is found essential and useful to evolve the concept of region-

ality' of these factors to explain their impact on the origin and growth of the industrial units in an inter-regional setting of competitive locations. Through that it is ultimately possible to synthesise the location behaviour of individual units, location influence of the governing developmental factors and the regional growth theories.

The Thesis is divided into three parts. Part I is mainly introductory. Comprised of only one chapter, it sets the tone for the ensuing analyses and fabricates a frame of reference by establishing and clarifying the vital concepts like region, regionality and inter-regional balance. It further explains the method by which the planning regions could be demarcated and the problem of their balanced development could be analysed by the integration of the location and growth theories.

In the light of the deductions made in Part I, Part II seems to establish an empirical foundation to the delineation made in Part III. It may be added that the field of observation in Part II and Part III is the same.

Comprising Chapters II-VI Part II deals with the empirical data collected through a survey of a sample of large industrial establishments in Mysore State. The regionality of the location factors and their relative influence on the location behaviour of the industrial units are examined so that they may provide a background to the policies for manipulating the potentiality and the location pattern of the regional economy, and the prospects of its growth in the past experience of the surveyed units in relation to the

dynamism of the major location factors is also examined to study their long run impact. Current problems of supplies, marketing, expansion and other related fields of operation are also covered. Entrepreneurial mobility among sectors and regions is also examined as conditions of mobility bear decisively on regional integration and balance.

Chapter II with which Part II opens sets out the statistical design of the survey. Chapter III deals with the location causes and Chapter IV with the subsequent experience of the individual units. Chapters V and VI study the behaviour of individual material and human location factors respectively. Though these two factorial groups are closely related to one another, to sharpen the general focus of the enquiry each is fixed in turn.

Part III, comprising Chapters VII-XII draws on the findings of the two earlier Parts for the analysis of the location behaviour of the industries and the local bearing of the development factors, in the Mysore State. It relies further on the basic regional statistics to assess the current situation, the problems, the potentialities and the possible lines of approach to the development of each region leading ultimately to the balanced development of the state regional system mainly through industrialisation.

Of these, Chapter VII undertakes the regional analysis of the Coastal and the adjacent Malnad Regions after setting the tone of the general analysis by delineating the major features and the problems of development of the state. The three remaining regions all are of the plains namely

the Transition Region, the Northern Plains and the Outer-Maidan, are taken up in Chapter VIII. The sections on all these regions follow a uniform pattern. They delineate the region, delineate their characteristics pertaining to developmental requirements, turn to the course and condition of past development, assess the overall resource situation and strategies, unearth specific problems and finally draw up schemes of development capable of leading to sustained growth and inter-regional balance. Important historical features of the economic, particularly the industrial past of the State, that have important bearing on the future development are recapitulated in Chapter IX. Though it also examines the pattern of growth and dispersion in the past, it does not draw a clear blueprint for the future as it anticipates the two succeeding Chapters to accomplish this task more meaningfully.

Chapter X makes an assessment of the various productive resources of the State in the light of their industrial potentialities and lays the pattern of industries that could be founded in them. The scope of augmenting their supplies and improving the conditions of their exploitation is also examined.

Chapter XI surveys the important utilities and overheads of the State viz., road, railways, ports and power, supplemented by a regional assessment of the institutional and other requirements of growth. Their volume, structure and mode of regional dispersion are subjected to critical review, and possible lines of advancement needed in each of them for the successful execution of the perspective plans are laid down. At the end of this Chapter, the volume and the rate of

investment required in the state for a period of about twenty years to lead it to the level of national average in terms of per capita income are established.

Chapter VII concludes the study. It relates the plan with which the study started, surveys and conclusions, the major findings, assesses the use, in and to which the objectives of the study have been fulfilled, finally, points to the fields where the study opens up for further research.