

Regional Imbalance in Karnataka is as much a political apathy as Historical!

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Development is the process of increase in the living condition of people interests of social, economical, political and others aspect of society

Balanced regional development is the development of particular region with full utilization of its capacities. It not mean that equal development with other region] and resources for the wellbeing of that people.

→ In sense of providing employment opportunities, education, good nutrition, law and order and overall improving of living condition of people.

Karnataka pioneer state in planning and decentralization policies and process and one of largest state of India, and still it

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faces regional imbalance interests of  
development.

→ regional imbalance is an problem  
of entire nation, specifically in the  
context of karnataka is culmination  
of various factors responsible for its  
disparities

Karnataka has different history  
of beginning of civilization, and  
rich history of ancient dynasties.  
Kadambas, Chalukyas and  
Hoysala ~~kingdoms~~ kingdoms in their period  
the northern karnataka and entire karnataka  
richly developed.

→ After the disintegration of  
vijayanagara empire (1565) and fall of  
tippusultan reign the development  
disparities came into existence.

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The regions comes under Nizam's  
get majors setback, due to their  
improper and unplanned Administration.  
it given major underdeveloped of Northern  
Karnataka region

The region which comes under  
Mysore kingdom had experienced progressive  
developments because of their policies  
and programmes.

The Karnataka-maharashtra region also  
didn't developed much, but it is better  
compared to northern Karnataka  
regions.

and the regions which are  
sharing borders with neighbouring  
states like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and  
Tamil Nadu, also have some underdeveloped  
conditions because of some political  
constraints regarding disputes

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Apart from these factors, after state reorganization and unification of Karnataka state had taken number of initiatives for development of these regions

still some factors determines backwardness / imbalance of development includes,

(1) Geographical factors! - geographical nature of regions, like terrain area, forest area, hilly regions, also influence development. Eg! - difficulty in building infrastructures, high cost.

(2) Locational Factors! - Availability of raw materials, soils and rainfall also matters. Eg! Northern Karnataka comes under dry regions, and extreme climate.

(3) Historical Factors! - British developed only the regions which have contributed for their advantages.

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These are good  
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health

(4) Infrastructure Factors! - ease of creating transportation and navigational facilities provides for development of particular region, as it also effect employment creation

(5) First - initiative approach! - the regions which comes under 1st development agenda able to grab opportunities eg: PSU etc established regions.

(6) Green revolution -> It also created imbalances in water development only selected area development.

(7) Lack of proper planning! - Improper planning and proper allocation and utilization of resources.

(8) Lack of political will! - Lack of action from state specific MLA's for developmental initiatives.

(9) Lack of demand and people participation!

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→ Still prevalence of PRI's [7<sup>th</sup> <sup>amendment</sup> ~~amendment~~]  
lack of participation and involvement  
nature, demand driven absence behaviour  
lead to imbalanced developed.

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→ Improved educational and awareness  
and increased governance of present  
world we cannot say it's an political  
apathy, because, government taking  
numbers of measures for development  
but at same time we cannot ignore the  
some of the findings regarding apathy,

Eg:- Finding from centre of monitoring  
of development sharnad. Report says,

lack of implementation and allocation  
of fund for the special development  
programs.

→ and only few chief ministers  
are from underdeveloped regions

→ Indian Institute of society research  
reports says greater allocation of

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funds for the developed regions in case of education and research sectors.

from these points we can say it's also contributed for imbalanced development

Effects of Imbalanced development:-

Social Effects:- Improper allocation of resources for the people (or) regions, creates skewed infrastructure development.

Eg:- different in social indicators.

	Overall Karnataka	North Karnataka
literacy	75.36%	64.35%
IMR	35	51
Population growth rate	15%	17.17%
disposable income per capita	2.36	5.7%
per capita	35.356	11.735

↳ It creates huge disparities in terms of social indicators.

political Effects:- creates separatist tendencies, internal conflicts

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Increased separatist movements and demand  
for separate states.

Eg:- Coorg demanding for separate state

Economic effects:- different regional  
incomes, contributors to different output  
it leads to decreased employment, infrastructure  
and anti-egalitarian development

→ it opposes our principle of  
DSP's of inclusive development

Increased migration:- imbalances acts as  
push factor for migration. it made  
urbanization - unplanned → growth of  
slums, increased crime rate and lack  
of water, health, educational facilities

To address all these issues  
government of Karnataka taking  
number of policies and programs from  
the independence to present days

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\*) In 1954 → organization of committees for addressing regional disparities. In line with national efforts eg:- Wanchoo committee, Pandey Committee and implementing their suggestions.

\*) In 1971 → In planning goals contain the provisions of balanced regional developments

\*) In 1990's → development of specific regions according to their needs,

(a) 1990 → establishment of hyderabad command area development boards for H-C region.

(b) 1992 → malnad area development board.

(c) 1992 → Bayaluseeme development board.

(d) 1993 → border area development boards

\*) establishments of panchayat raj institutions giving powers to governing institutions like zila panchayat, taluk panchayat, gram panchayat

(Article 243-243ZG)

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(\*) establishment of Finance Commission (1996)  
↳ Revolution of fund for their  
development.

(\*) In 2002 - M.D. Nanyundappa committee  
(involving m.c.a's, municipal committees charmed  
experts) for regional specific development

According to the recommendation  
of Nanyundappa Committee, talukas  
are classified into (a) most backward (0.29-0.51)  
(b) more backward (0.51-0.76)  
(c) backward (0.76-0.89)  
(d) medium development (0.89-~~1.0~~)

(\*) 114 indicators and 145 talukas  
are developing under 10th and  
11th five year plans

And other measures, according to  
Nanyundappa Committee, for,

- (1) Education Development! - establishment of  
women university at Uda Yapura.  
\* state central university at balakugi.

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(\*) Infrastructure development for school underdeveloped areas. (WB support projects)

(\*) women specific programs - scholarships.  
incentives. etc.

(2) Economic development - (public-private projects)

(\*) credit facilities for msme, sheri's.

(\*) Establishment of Exclusive economic zones.

(3) Infrastructure - \* Airports

(\*) Road developments \* Culbarga Airports.

(\*) software park at Culbarga.

(\*) 'Suvarna Vidhana Sadha' Belagavi

(\*) High speed Bemhal at Culbarga

(\*) Railway line - Nashik - to - Haveri.

(4) Agriculture - Trigatta Infrastructure

-> Upper-Krishna projects.

(\*) Agricultural universities at Bagal Kot.

(\*) Horticultural universities Bidar

(\*) Rice & maize technology park  
Banebennur & Karalage.

(\*) TOPCONS. \* concessions for knowledge

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(5) Port development: — 'mulbi' village — all  
weather port.  
→ development port infrastructure & port  
led employment. under sagar mala.  
→ 'kulayi' Fishing Harbour. etc.

(6) Tourism: — To create employment  
and economic opportunities in the  
emerging sector.

- development of tourism in backward  
regions
  - ↳ AHIL stay homes
- Boating & lodging facilities
- Food ways etc.

(7) Health: — mental-treatment hospital  
in model of Nimhans in sharnada.

- \* b-rare projects.
- \* 11 medical colleges in backward regions.
- \* PHC units
- \* Anemia removal programs.

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→ and more significant effort of  
~~addressing~~ regional imbalance in state  
~~removing~~ constitutional status for Hyderabad -  
Karnataka regional development Board

371-J of Indian Constitution

Lyft provides → separate development bond

→ Reservation in employment opportunities  
of states

→ Reservation in educational and  
research institutions

→ and recent naming of Hyderabad -  
Karnataka region as balakana-karnataka

→ All these are the efforts  
of government towards balanced  
regional development

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∴, Along with government efforts  
Implementation monitoring and regular  
checks and social monitoring ~~also~~  
like social audits and public involvement  
is necessary for the successful achievement  
of objects.

→ Instead of making the ~~role over~~  
reasons for underdevelopment for  
specific issues, Government, civil  
society and people should come  
forward to ~~repeat~~ utilize their  
benefits.

role of panchayats and people,  
plays role more for demand driven  
development, instead of taking  
migration measures and ~~staring~~  
blame-games,

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should utilize existing opportunities through available channels make use of development for themselves and nation for state and to nation.

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Balanced regional development is one of the goal of our constitution, it mentioned Inclusive, equitable society as its goal, to ensure that

providing affirmative and people friendly, region specific policies, and people should make use of this and take part in process of

Inclusive socio-economic development

→ This will address the problem of regional imbalance, even minute efforts of each one <sup>bring</sup> balanced <sup>also better</sup> development as 'drop & drop make ocean'.

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