

# Socio-Economic Regional Disparities in National Development

MAYANK PANDEY<sup>1</sup>, Dr. ANJALI S. PATIL<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PG Student, MUP, Dept. of Architecture, M.I.T.S, Gwalior (M.P)

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Dept. of Architecture, M.I.T.S, Gwalior (M.P)

\*\*\*

**Abstract** - Local differences in India has been a standout amongst the most basic advancement issue which has pulled in worries from all quarters, be it approach producers, strategy implementers, academicians or the general public on the loose. It has by and by touched off the discussion on the current disparities between the created and immature nations when all is said in done and between various areas inside these nations specifically. The bury and intra-territorial imbalances of the nation are being watched not just as far as their differential macroeconomic parameters like GDP, GNP and so on yet in addition in connection to different statistic and social advancement markers, for example, wellbeing, instruction, business and so on. India being a creating nation, it turns into even more critical to examine these inconsistencies as the new financial strategies have additionally augmented the hole between the rich and the poor states. The present investigation plans to break down the examples of the local variations in the dimensions of improvement in India. Thinking about this, four pointers have been chosen to recognize the spatial examples of regional disparities in India.

**Key Words:** Regional Disparities, Socio Economic Development.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Today we have entered the 21st century. On this occasion, when we look towards our past, the inclusive returns of success and failure are shown on our national overseas regional and local level. The development-oriented successes give satisfaction on one hand; the other failures and other failures make our psychoanalyst grieve. At the national level, we have also made some progress which we certainly should not have done. This unwanted development has created many social and economic inequalities, apart from the actual structure of development, has made the problem of providing employment, education, accommodation balanced food along with basic facilities to make the problem more complex.

### 1.1 Need of the Study

The immature zones because of the condition of undermining of their conventional financial and loss of confidence, have an incredible test to the organizers. Because of the administration approaches and projects of spatio-monetary advancement a noteworthy piece of venture goes to those region which are as of now created or have some potential for improvement regarding agribusiness, enterprises or foundation. This procedure produces awkward nature between the areas. The accompanying theme is been taken, as it is a significant remarkable subject and rather being a noteworthy issue there is no legitimate feature to the point. Along these lines, for the improvement of the entire nation, there is a noteworthy worry to be centered around the limit territorial aberrations. Developing the urban and local regions parallel can prompt a quick pace in the improvement of the entire nation. The ideal utilization of accessible assets is the need of great importance. Consistently expanding populace has limited the assets and their utilization. As the provincial region have somewhat unexpected necessities in comparison to the urban communities.

### 1.2 Aim and Objective of the Study

Given this specific situation, the proposed theory tries to address the topic of territorial incongruities in study region - how these emerge, proceed to persevere and what should be possible to resolve them. The explicit targets of the examination that will be tended to through this proposition include:

#### Aim

To develop strategies to minimize regional disparities through socio-economic development of three identified districts.

#### Objectives

- To find out the indicators of regional disparities and socio-economic development.

- To analyze the regional disparities in performance of key socio-economic indicators (Population, Population Density, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio, SC/ST Sex Ratio, Rural Urban Sex ratio, Literacy Rate, Gender Gap in Literacy, Work Participation Ratio, No. of Industries, No. of Electrified villages, No. of Post Offices/ One Lakh Population, No. of Banks, No. of Primary Health Centers, and Total Road Length/100 sq.km of land area).
- To develop strategies to minimize the regional disparities with respect to socio-economic development.

## 2. Methodology

The present research is primarily based on the analysis of secondary data sources. Since regional development is a multivariate concept, tracing its trajectory over time requires analysis of time series data of certain key socio-economic variables that are integral to an understanding of the development dynamics. At the same time, a historical evaluative approach has also been adopted to delve deep into the causes of the rise and perpetuation of inequalities given the varied districts specific historical legacies, government policies, geographical setting and contextual socio-spatial relations. Given The purpose of the research, the following Indicators measures of Regional disparities in Socio-Economic development have been taken up for comparison: (1) Population; (2) Rural Urban Population; (3) Population Density; (4) Decadal Growth Rate; (5) Sex Ratio; (6) SC/ST Sex Ratio; (7) Rural Urban Sex Ratio; (8) Literacy Rate; (9) Gender Gap in Literacy; (10) Work Participation Ratio; (11) No. of Industries; (12) No. of Electrified Villages; (13) No. of Post Offices per 1 Lakh Population; (14) No. of Banks per 1 Lakh Population; (15) No. of Primary Health Centers per 1 Lakh Population; (16) Total Road Length per 100 sq.km of Land area.

The methodology followed for preparing a ‘Minimize Strategy for a Regional disparities is given . it consist of the following broad stages.

- Review of literature and conceptualization.
- Formulation of aim and objectives.
- Data identification, collection.

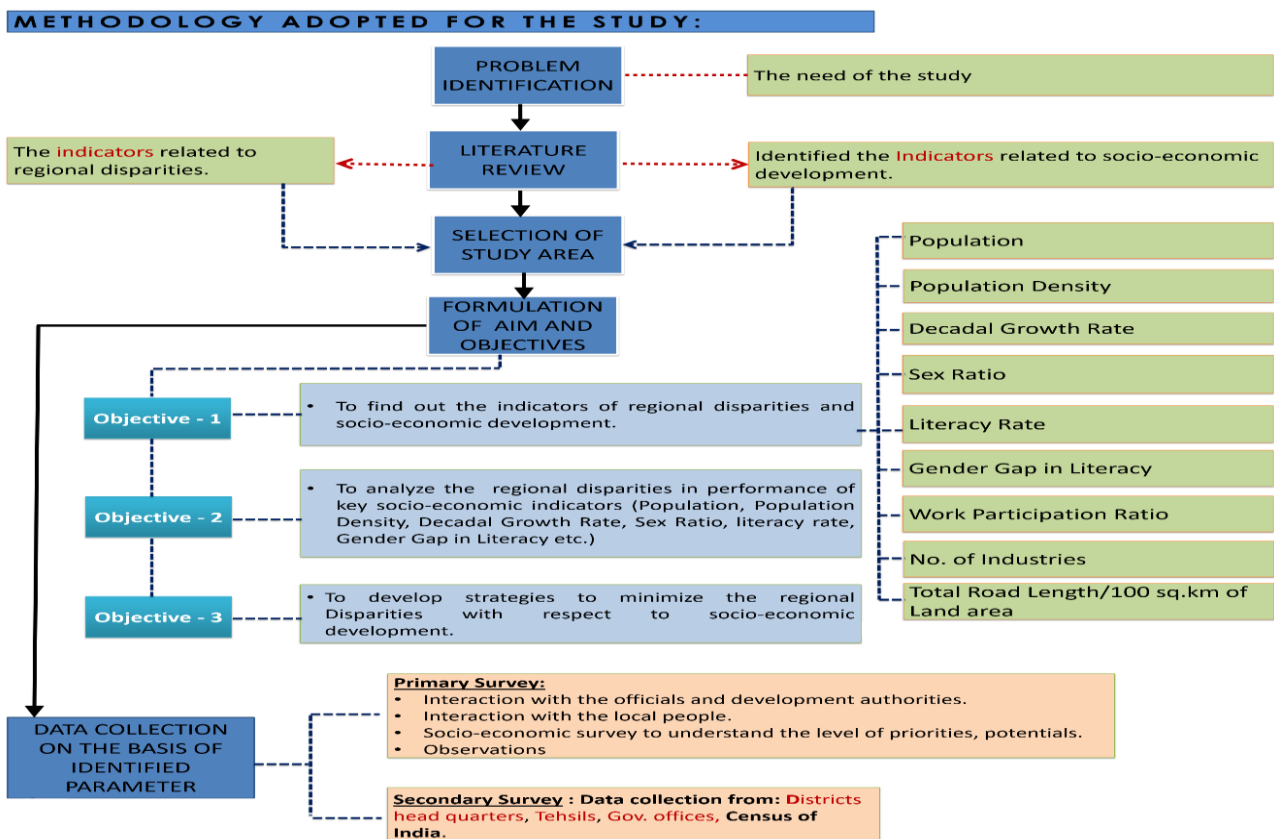


Chart -1: methodology.

### 3. Literature Study

For estimating the extent and nature of regional disparities works of researchers have been examined. This chapter reviews important and recent studies which highlight the problem of regional disparities in Socio economic development. The issue of convergence has also been examined in some of the research works that were reviewed for the study. The review of these studies also helped in framing suitable methodology for the present study.

### 4. Terminology

**Socio-economic development:** Socio-economic development is the relationship among monetary pastime and social existence. Socio-monetary improvement is the continuous improvement inside the well-being and inside the general of residing of the human beings. Socio financial improvement is measured with signs including GDP, life expectancy, literacy and tiers of employment (Nayyar, 2008).

**Disparity:** The condition or fact of being unequal, as in age, rank, or degree; difference: "narrow the economic disparities among regions and industries" (Slater, 1995).

**Regional disparities** – differences between economic performance and welfare between countries or regions (Development, 2002).

**"Economic Backwardness"** of a region indicated by symptoms like high population pressure on land, excessive dependence on agriculture, absence of large-scale urbanization, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industries, etc. (Kumar, 2005).

### 5. Regional disparities

Regional disparity means the difference between the rural areas and urban areas. For example, in urban areas roads are developed while in rural areas roads are not developed thus it will be treated as a difference between the regions. (Shafeeq, 2017).

In standard, local disparities or imbalances, we supposed wide variations in line with capita profits, literacy rates, availability of health and training services, levels of industrialization, infrastructural centres etc. among distinct areas. As already mentioned, those areas can be either states or regions within a State (Bhatnagar, 2004).

Other definitions are those given by OECD, according to which regional (spatial) disparities express the scope of difference of intensity manifestation of economic phenomena under investigation observed within regions of given country (OECD, 2002).

Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. these are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas (Ostrava, 2010).

### 6. Causes of Regional Imbalances in India

Disparities between urban and rural areas and between regions are the result of five sets of factors:

**Natural factors:** Most vital motive for nearby disparity is that India's different areas are endowed with specific natural and human-primarily based sources. Some states including West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh etc, are endowed with better mineral sources whilst others such as Punjab and Haryana have higher irrigation centers. The variations in agro-climatic conditions, endowments of herbal assets or geographic place together with distance to a seaport or centers of trade decide the capacity for the economic development of an area or an area (Kumar, 2005).

**Socio-economic-cultural factors:** values and traditions either encourage or discourage innovation, entrepreneurship, and social and economic mobility (Anon., 2010).

**Infrastructure:** India's tier one towns i.e. Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad are at breaking point areas bootlicks in fundamental infrastructure which includes electricity, water, roads and airport exist. The focused mushrooming of out sourcing companies in these towns lead in addition higher growth, at the same time as different regions do no longer poses the same situation winning in those metropolitan cities (Singha, 2011).

**Political factor:** Because the politics of defections, the debacles or falls of governments and vote politics the (central and state) governments became politically weak. Therefore, the priority of the government became to please the rich minority so that it may run. To mitigate resentment and dissatisfaction among the general mass it had to play pseudo role of and on to remedy the poor mass through various unsuccessful employment and poor welfare programmes. Therefore, the rich minority and the areas or regions relating to the rich minority became rather developed by getting larger portion of the total fruits of development move of the country. Moreover, the regions or communities relating to educated and politically aware people also got greater share in economic development because their greater political pressure on the government. differences in political power between regions can result in intended or unintended biases in government policies (Dholakia, 2003).

**Predominance of Agriculture:** The occupational shape of India from the start is agriculture. In 1921, it changed into 76.0% and round 72% in 2001 census. This indicated degeneration financial conditions, deindustrialization and consciousness of the financial system. According to census 2011, yet 58.02% populace is engaged with agriculture and stays terrible compared to industrialized civilization (Bhatia, 1999).

## 7. Type of Regional Disparity/ Imbalances

- **Global Disparity:** The time period global disparity describes the disparities that exist among the nations. Each of us is at an exceptional level of improvement, which reasons disparity between nations. Some countries have been endowed with resources in abundance, while there are nations which are extraordinarily poor in assets (K.Rajlakshmi, 2013).
- **Natural** – geographical (Climate, Topography, Terrain, Location Etc.)
- **Man-Made** (Social, Political, Economic)
- **Inter - State Disparity (Disparity between States):** Inter – state disparities there are also exist disparities among the states in India. Inter –kingdom disparities or nearby disparities or local imbalances refers to a state of affairs where an according to capita income, preferred of living, consumption scenario, business and agriculture improvement are not uniform in exceptional parts of a given area. Backwardness of kingdom might be the result of either the nearby diversity or disparity (Chaubey, 1998).
- **Intra-State Disparity (Disparity within States):** Intrastate inequality refers to inequality in the country. Intra-local disparities in development is thought via macro indicators of development, allocation of assets, best of governance, farming shape, financial advantage and consumption patterns and estimates of monetary circumstance. (K.Rajlakshmi, 2013).
- **Rural-Urban disparity:** Rural-city disparity has been generic in India for a while. Rural regions are taken into consideration backward areas in phrases of availability of basic infrastructure - roads, electricity, water and sanitation centers, schools and hospitals, and so forth. In assessment, those facilities are primarily to be had in urban areas. It is due to the absence of such facilities that rural areas lag behind urban regions in terms of the primary indicators of development - poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, etc. (K.Rajlakshmi, 2013).

## 8. Literature Review

To estimate the range and nature of regional inequality functions Researchers have been investigated. This chapter makes important and recent reviews Studies that highlight the problem of regional inequalities financially the issue of development convergence has also been examined in India Some research works reviewed for the study. review of These studies also helped in preparing the proper method for the current study.

## 9. Criteria of selection of study area

The study area selected based on the fact that the development effort should be carried out based on priority to the regional disparities which has got resource base and potential for the same. Comparing the certain critical indicators of development of the Gwalior, Shivpuri and Guna districts. These indicators are: Population, Population Density, Per Capita GDP, Literacy Rate, Urban Rural Population etc.

- Demographic Indicators
- Population Density

- GDP
- Literacy Rate
- Rural Urban population

## 10. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

### Socio-Economic overview

- Population
- Decadal Growth Rate
- Sex Ratio
- Literacy Rate
- Gender Gap in Literacy
- Rural urban Population

### Infrastructure

Infrastructure services are basic service without which primary, secondary, and tertiary activities may not be improved.

- Banking
- Electricity
- Health Centres
- Post offices

### Economy

- Gross Domestic Product
- Per Capita Income
- Per Capita Income growth

Primary sector is sub divided into five major sectors as mentioned below:

- Crops
- Livestock
- Forestry and Logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining and quarrying

Secondary sector is sub divided into three main sub-sectors as mentioned below:

- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water supply and other utilities
- Construction

Tertiary sector is sub divided into seven major sectors as mentioned below:

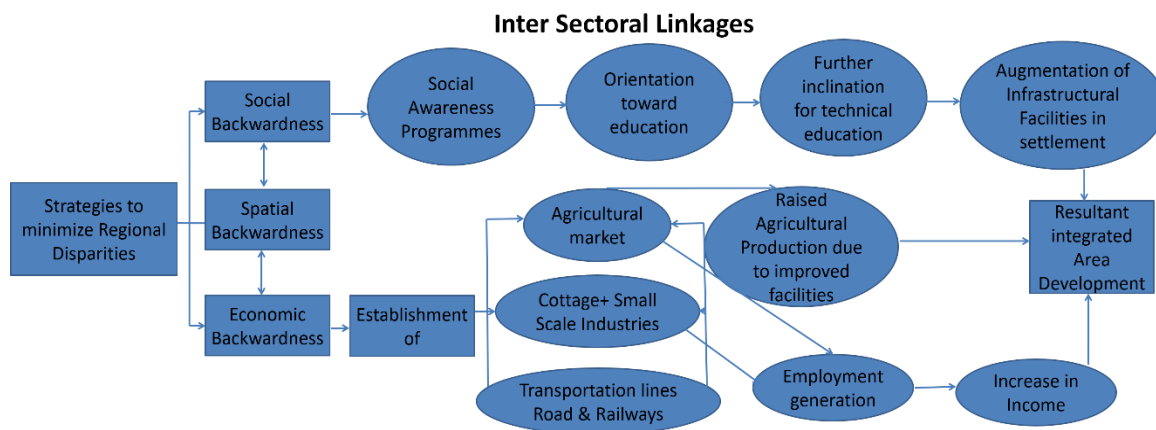
- Trade, repair, hotels, and restaurants
- Transport by other means and storage

- iii. Railways
- iv. Communication & services related to broadcasting
- v. Financial Services
- vi. Real Estate ownership of dwelling and professional services
- vii. Public Administration

**Human Development Index:**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

**11. Proposal and Strategies**



**12. Conclusion**

The main objective or purpose of this study has been to investigate the disparities in the Socio-economic development by a set of indicators such as Population, Population Density, Sex ratio, Rural Urban Sex ratio, Literacy Rate, Gender Gap in Literacy, Work Participation Ratio, Rural Urban Population, sector wise GDDP, GDDP growth rate, per capita income, Post Offices access, No. of Banks per one lakh Population, No. of Primary Health Centers per one lakh Population, No. of Electrified Villages, Total Road Length/100 square kilometer of Land area.

**REFERENCES**

1. Ahluwalia, M. S., 2013. Regional Balance in Indian planning.
2. Anon., 2010. webpage/ social Issues/ Economic/ Socioeconomic development. [Online] Available at: <http://www.personal.psu.edu> [Accessed 2018].
3. Bhatia, M., 1999. Rural Infrastructure and Growth in Agriculture. Economic and Political Weekly, pp. 43-48.
4. Bhat, L., 1994. Geographical Perspectives and the Problem of. IASSI Quarterly, p. 4.
5. Census of India, 2011.
6. Chaubey, V., 1998. Interstate Variation in India, Rural-Urban Disparity. Indian Journal of Regional Science.
7. CMIE, C. f. M. I. E., 1991. Development Status of Infrastructure in India.
8. Dholakia, R., 2003. Regional Disparity in Economic and Human. Economic and Political Weekly.

9. India, G. o., 2015. Niti Aayog. [Online] Available at: <https://data.gov.in/catalog/major-socio-economic-indicators-states-india> [Accessed April 2018].
10. K.Rajlakshmi, 2013. Growing Regional Disparities in India's Development. International Journal of Educational Research and Technology , Volume 4.
11. Kumar, D. S. V., 2016. Regional Imbalances in India. september.
12. Kumar, S., 2005. Regional Imbalance.
13. Kumar, S. V., 2016. Regional Imbalance in India.