



Magadh Mahila College

Patna University, Patna

DR. PUSHPA SINHA

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Regional Imbalance



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REGIONAL DISPARITY

- The co-existence of relatively developed & economically depressed states and even regions within each state is known as regional Disparity or regional imbalance.

or

- In general regional disparities or imbalances we meant wide differences in per capita income, literacy rates, availability of health and education services, levels of industrialisation, infrastructural facilities etc. between different regions. As already mentioned, these regions may be either states or regions within a State.

Type of Regional Disparity

- Natural – geographical (Climate, Topography, Terrain, Location..etc)
- Man-Made (Social , Political , Economical)
- Inter-State or Intra-State
- Total or Sectoral

CAUSES OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES:

- NATURAL
 - GEOGRAPHICAL
 - CULTURAL
- MAN MADE
 - POLITICAL
 - ECONOMICAL
 - AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL
 - OTHERS LIKE TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Indicators & Measures of Regional Disparity

- **Population growth** - Population growth is an important indicator of Regional Disparity as in table we have top five populous states and bottom five states with their % contribution in countries total population , it shows that major portion of our human resources potential is concentrated in northern belt of country .

State	Population (in crore)	% of total Population
UP	19.98	16.9%
Maharashtra	11.24	9.28%
Bihar	10.4	8.08%
West Bengal	9.13	7.55%
Madhya Pradesh	8.46	6.00%

State	Population (in crore)	% of total population
Mizoram	.067	0.09%
Sikkim	1.19	0.05%
Delhi	1.67	1.38%
Puducherry	.12	0.10%
Chandigarh	.10	0.09%

Continue - Where as the states like Kerala , Haryana , Uttarakhand have low GSDP but, their distribution of income among people is quite even. In bottom five GSDP states, the income distribution is much more uniform than in top GSDP States , it can be because of many reason like efficient administration , small population, resource management etc.

States	GSDP (in crore)	Per Capita Income (in Rs)
Maharashtra	1029621	57458
UP	595055	16374
Andhra Pradesh	588963	37061
Tamil Nadu	547267	46692
Gujarat	513173	48511

State	GSDP (in crore)	Per Capita Income (in Rs)
Sikkim	5652	44186
Mizoram	6038	34456
Arunachal Pradesh	8233	37061
Manipur Nagaland	9198 11121	22359 40057

GROWTH CENTRES

Large parts of India are untouched by downturn.

Share of state income originating from manufacturing activity, 2007-08 (%)



Share of manufacturing in state domestic product (%)

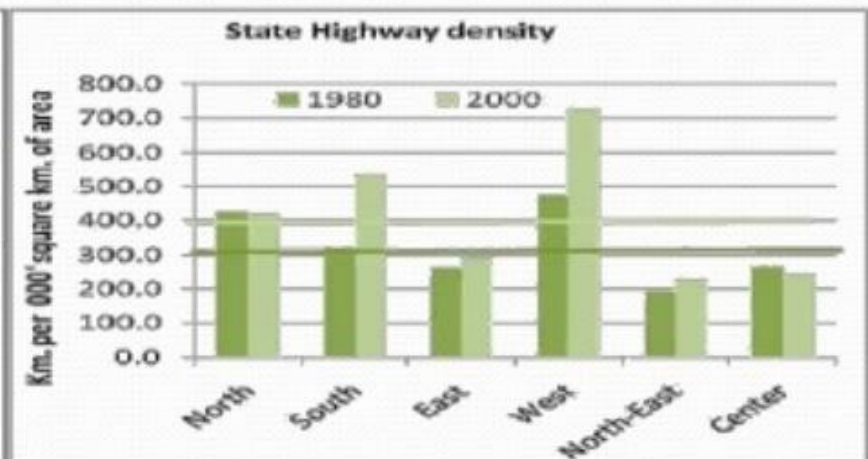
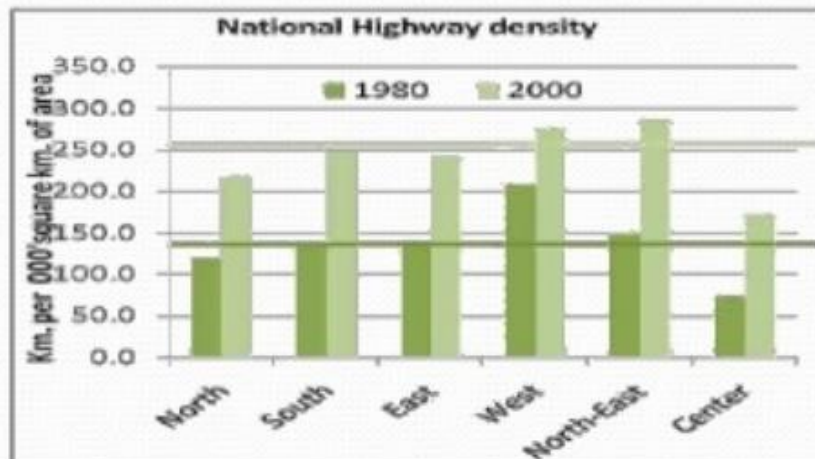
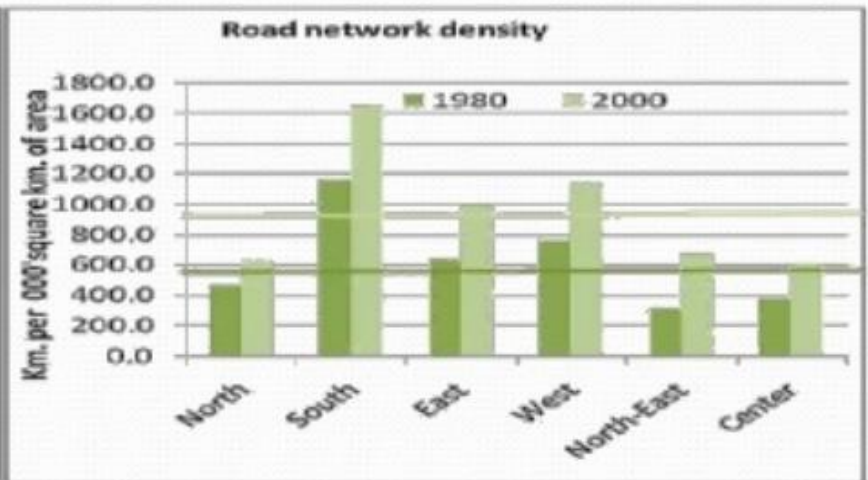
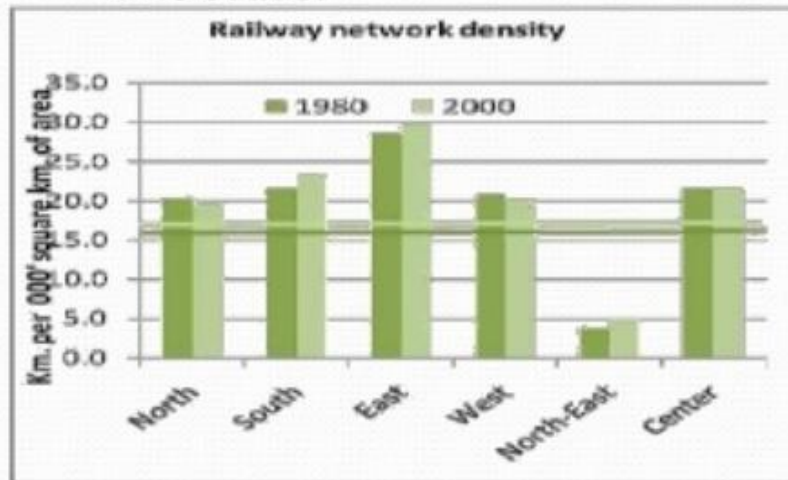



Share in India's manufacturing output 2007-08 (%)



Source: District GDP, Indicus Analytics

- Infrastructural** – Transportation, power infrastructure , energy distribution etc. Indicators of transport infrastructure availability across regions in India are railway network density, Road network density, length of national and state highways in the state.



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- It is clearly shown in above fig. that South and Western regions have the highest road density in India, and railway density is the highest in the eastern region. On the other hand, national highway density has increased significantly over the years. More important is the observation that national highway density is almost equal among regions, in spite of the fact that eastern and northern states have a difficult terrain. State highway density has achieved high growth in South and West regions. State highway density, among all indicators, shows the efforts by respective state governments in augmenting transport infrastructure. Southern states have achieved high economic growth, especially Tamil nadu and Karnataka. Similarly, western states of Gujarat and Goa have been high growth states.

- Socio- Economic Disparity** – we can measure socio economic disparity among states through Human Development Index HDI. HDI includes per capita income , life expectancy rate , mean year of schooling and school life expectancy are the basic indicators of socio economic status of any state or region .In the table given below the HDI , other than Kerala and Delhi the per capita income is low in the top ranking HDI states and the distribution of health and education facilities in bottom ranking states is poor due to many political, geographical , administrative reasons .

States

Bottom Ranking States

Top HDI Ranking

State	HDI
Kerala	.790
Delhi	.750
Himachal Pradesh	.652
Goa	.617
Punjab	.602

State	HDI
Chattisgarh	.358
Odisha	.362
Bihar	.367
Madhya Pradesh	.375
Jharkhand	.376

POLICIES ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- HILLY AREA DEVELOPMENT
- TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT
- METRO POLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT
- DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPEMENT

- The **Western Ghats** or **Sahyadri** are a mountain range that runs almost parallel to the western coast of the India peninsula, located entirely in India. It is UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE and is one of the eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity in the world
- Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP). The mandate of WGEEP was to demarcate ecologically sensitive zones and suggest measures to conserve, protect and rejuvenate the ecology of Western Ghats region

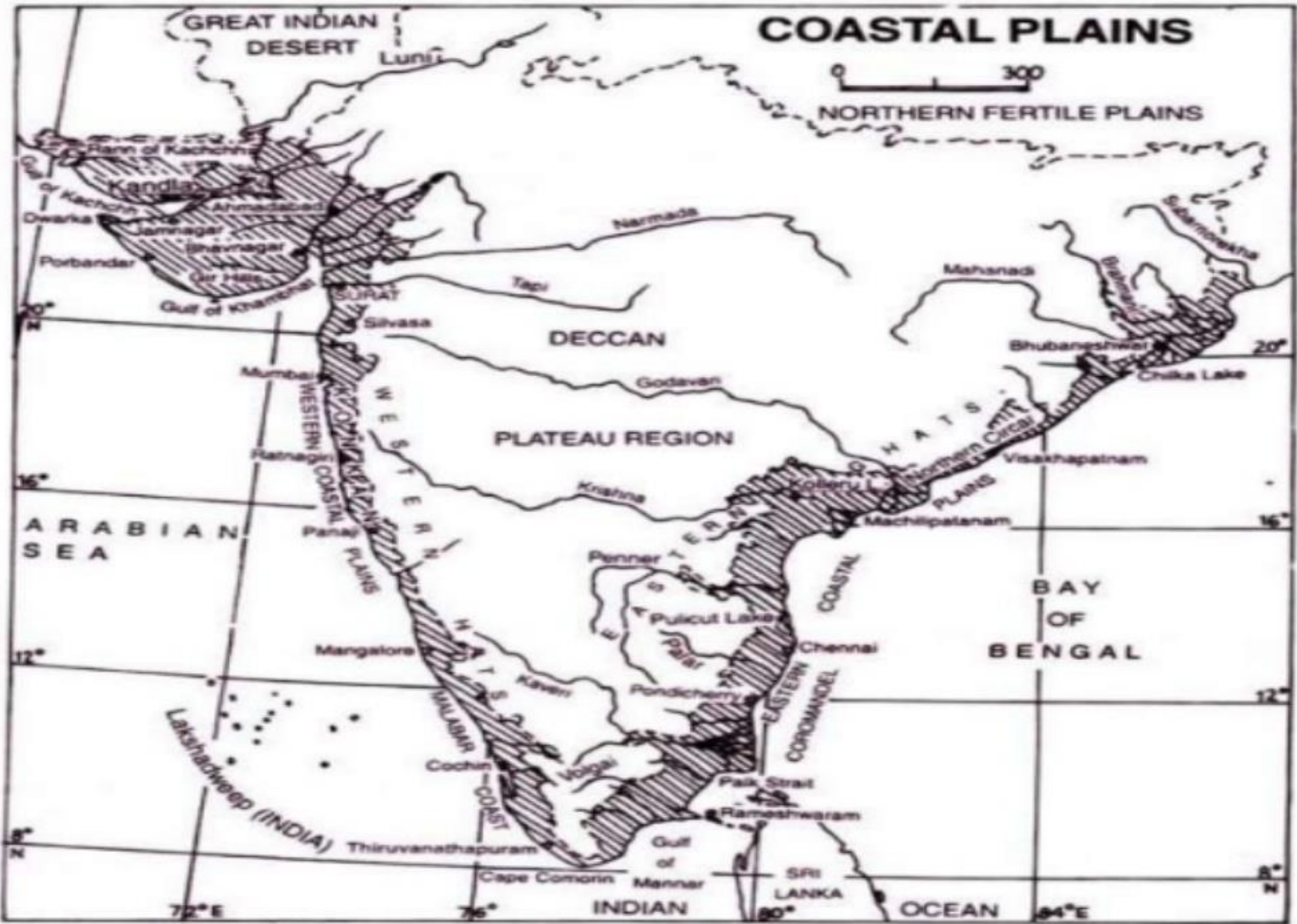
Integrated development plan

macro/micro watershed covering all relevant activities, such as, soil-conservation, agriculture, afforestation, fuel and fodder development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry

Eastern Ghats

- Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Eastern Ghats extends in the States of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Karnataka Environment and Forests.

COASTAL PLAINS



Coastal Plains

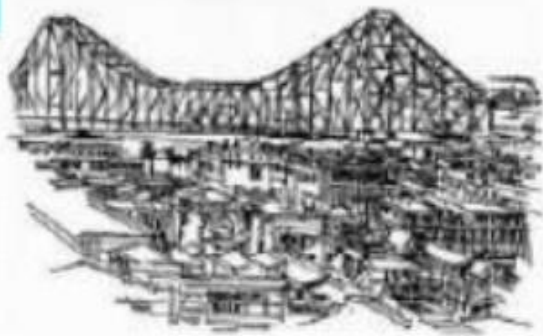
INTEGRATED TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

- Livelihood opportunities: Livelihood opportunities will be enhanced through training, skills and design development, provision of market linkage agriculture and horticulture production.
- Integrated development programme
- north eastern region arunachal pradesh
- And sikkim WORLD BANK funded by 191.36 crore for annual plan like tribal hydro electric power mizoram and medical facilities etc.
- Agartala- akhura rail link tripura 55 crore for tribal area development

Scheduled Tribes (In millions) by residence: 1961-2011

India





KMDA



MMRDA



DDA



CMDA



BDA



HUDA

METROPOLITAN REGION

- DDA total area is 1483sq km 62%of the population urban area most of the area SEZ 9 district north west north east new Delhi central west south west . KMDA 1887sq km Kolkata & Hawara corp. their are 3 municipal corp. 39 municipalities 75 town BMA area is 1306 sq km 43% urban area 7 city 387 village CMDA area is 1189 sq km 16 municipalities 20 town 212 village MMRDA area 4355 sq km 27% of urban population 7 municipalities 1000 village.

DEMOGRAPHY AFFECTING FACTORS

- Population growth
- Population density
- Rural and urban composition of population
- Percentage of migrants
- Percentage of slum population

CONCLUSION

The data presented in earlier section and the analysis so far clearly est. that there are considerable disparities in socioeconomic development across the Indian states and regions. Improvement in basic infrastructural facilities like power, irrigation, transport & telecommunication in the backward region is a precondition to improve the quality of life of the people .

There is a greater need for higher levels of investment in social services and infrastructure in backward regions as compared to forward regions. The government of backward states are fiscally weak and as such they are unable to find enough resources to meet these investment requirements .

Disparities among region cannot be abolished but it can be balanced through better implementation of policies and administration .