

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.

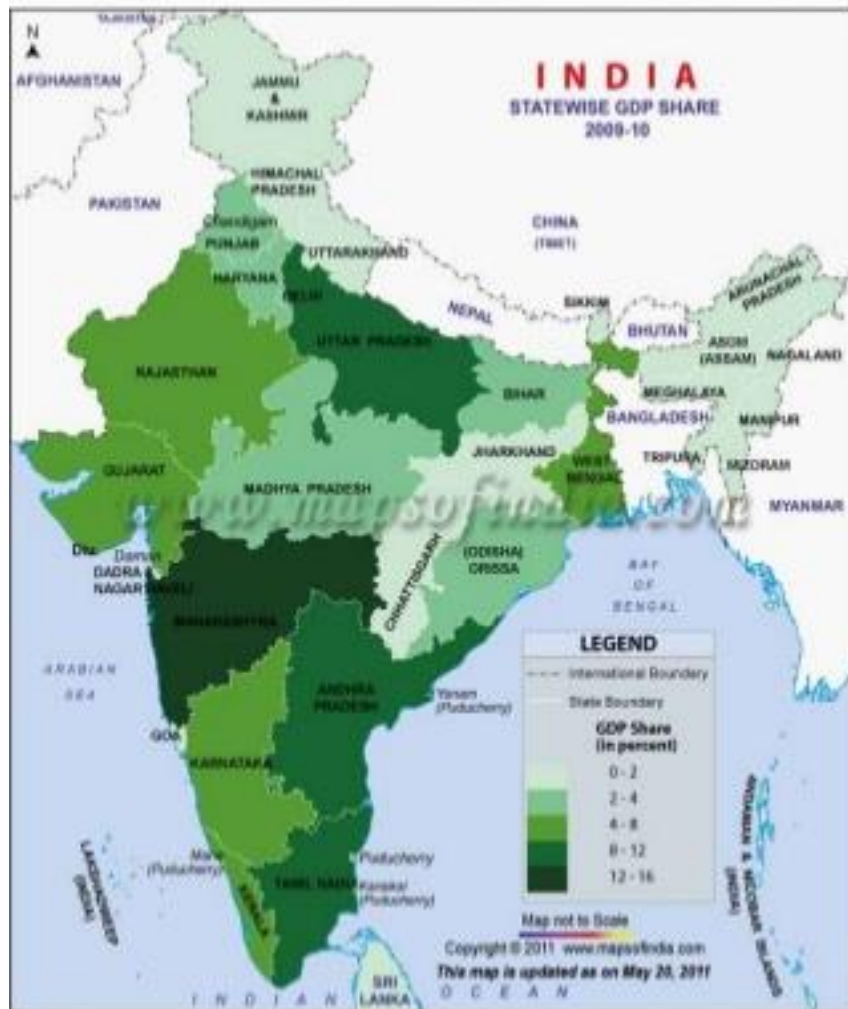
Indicators & Measures of Regional Disparity

- **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%

- Economic - Gross State Domestic Product & Per capita Income. Among the top GSDP states UP, Andhra Pradesh have low per capita which indicates the disparity in distribution of income among people.

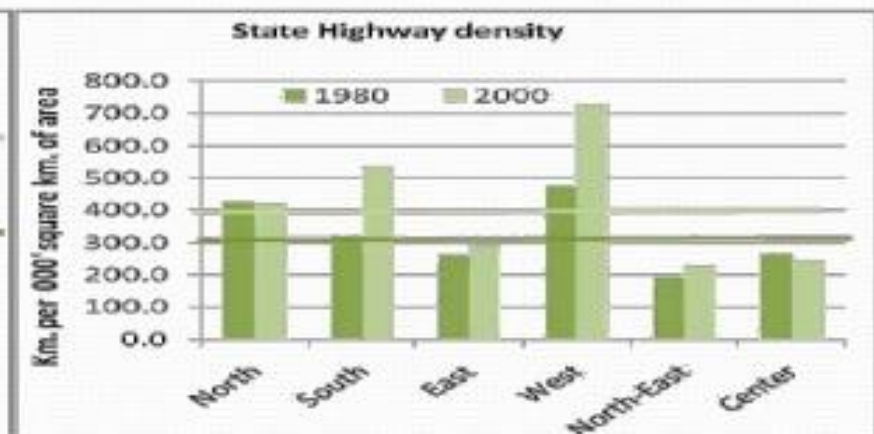
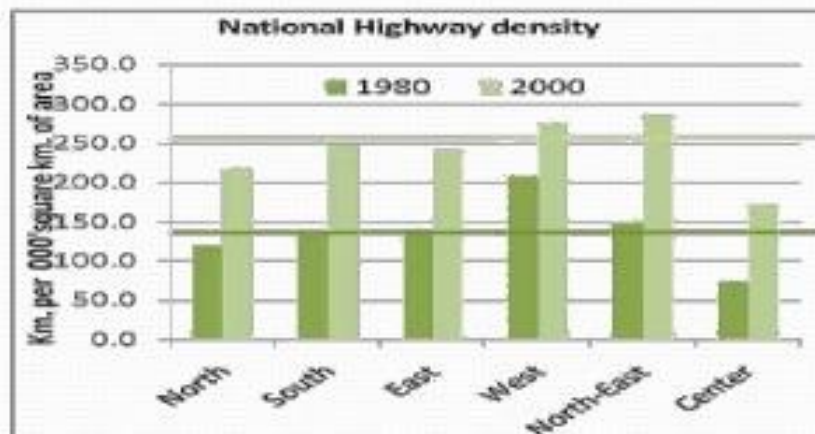
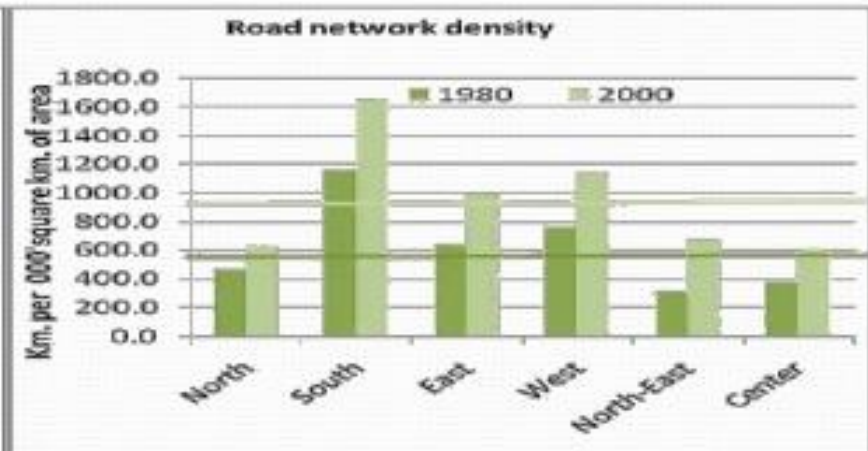
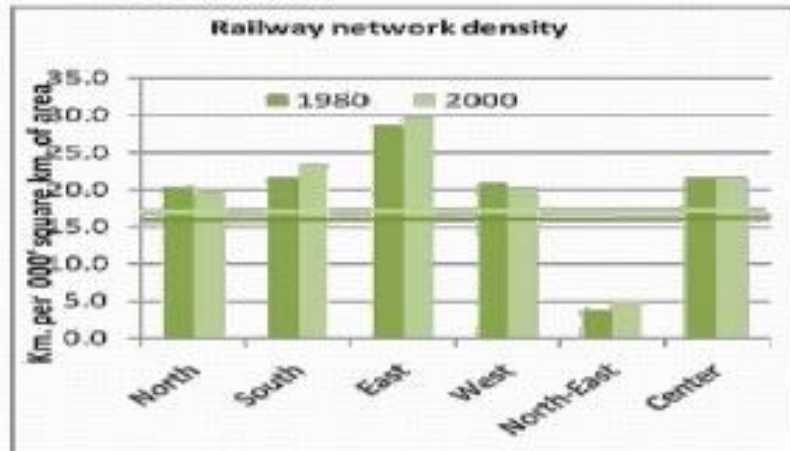



Continue - Where as the states like Kerala , Haryana , Uttarakhand have low GSDP but, their distribution of income among people is quite even. In bottom five GSDP states, the income distribution is much more uniform than in top GSDP States , it can be because of many reason like efficient administration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

- 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	State	HDI	State	HDI
Kerala	.790	Chattisgarh	.358	Odisha	.362
Delhi	.750	Bihar	.367	Madhya Pradesh	.375
Himachal Pradesh	.652	Jharkhand	.376		
Goa	.617				
Punjab	.602				

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 1.

Historical Factor:

- Historically, regional imbalances in India started from its British regime. The British rulers as well as industrialists started to develop only those earmarked regions of the country which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities.
- British industrialists mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like West Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to three metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain backward.
- The land policy followed by the British frustrated the farmers to the maximum extent and also led to the growth of privileged class like zamindars and money lenders for the exploitation of the poor farmers. In the absence of proper land reform measures and proper industrial policy, the country could not attain economic growth to a satisfactory level.
- The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 2.

Geographical Factors:

- Geographical factors play an important role in the developmental activities of a developing economy. The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilisation of resources particularly difficult.
- Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh, Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties.
- Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialisation. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 3.

Locational Advantages:

- Locational advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some locational advantages, some regions are getting special favour in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the locational advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such locational advantages attached to some regions and the locational disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 4.

Inadequacy of Economic Overheads:

- Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, power, technology, banking and insurance etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region.
- Due to adequacy of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects whereas due to inadequacy of such economic overheads, some regions of the country, viz., North-Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. remained much backward as compared to other developed regions of the country.
- Moreover, new investment in the private sector has a general tendency to concentrate much on those regions having basic infrastructural facilities.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 5.

Failure of Planning Mechanism:

- Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, since the Second Plan onwards but it did not make much headway in achieving this object. Rather, in real sense, planning mechanisms has enlarged the disparity between the developed states and less developed states of the country.
- In respect of allocating plan outlay relatively developed states get much favour than less developed states.
- From First Plan to the Seventh Plan, Punjab and Haryana have received the highest per capita plan outlay, all along. The other three states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also received larger allocation of plan outlays in almost all the five year plans.
- On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans.
- Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening, inspite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 6.

Marginalisation of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions:

- In India, the green revolution has improved the agricultural sector to a considerable extent through the adoption of new agricultural strategy. But unfortunately the benefit of such new agricultural strategy has been marginalised to certain definite regions keeping the other regions totally untouched.
- The Government has concentrated this new strategy to the heavily irrigated areas with the idea to use the scarce resources in the most productive manner and to maximise the production of foodgrains so as to solve the problem of food crisis.
- Thus the benefit of green revolution is very much restricted to the states like Punjab, Haryana and plain districts of Uttar Pradesh leaving the other states totally in the dark about the adoption of new agricultural strategy.
- This has made the well-off farmers much better off, whereas the dry land farmers and non-farming rural population remained totally untouched. Thus in this way new agricultural strategy has aggravated regional imbalances due to its lack of all-embracing approach.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 7.

Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States:

- The Government of India has been following a decentralised approach for the development of backward regions through its investment programmes on public sector industrial enterprises located in backward areas like Rourkela, Barauni, Bhilai, Bongaigaon etc. But due to lack of growth of ancillary industries in these areas, all these areas remained backward in spite of huge investment made by the Centre.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 8.

Lack of Motivation on the part of

Backward States:

- Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

Regional Imbalances: Cause # 9.

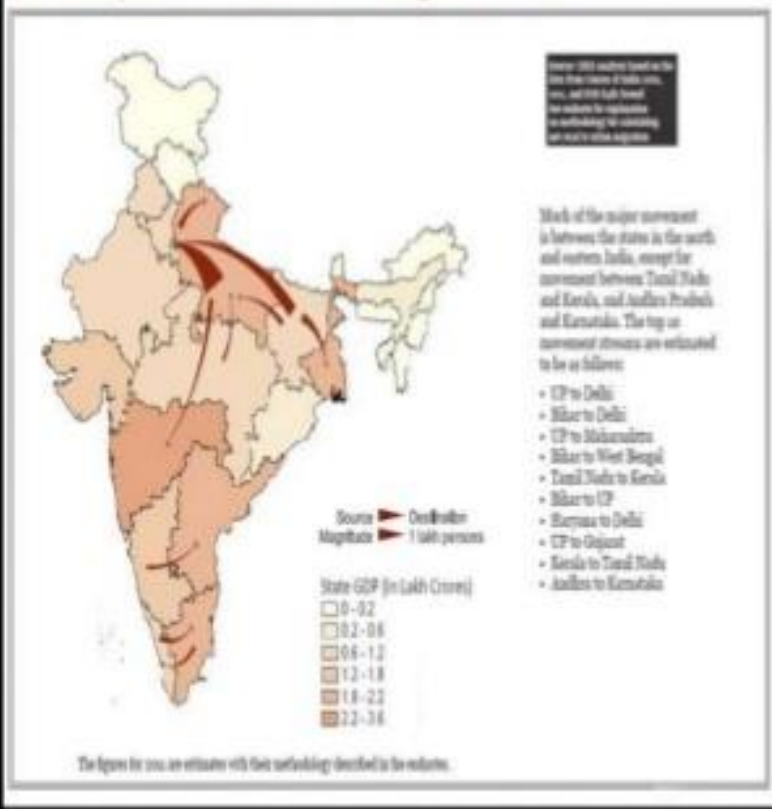
Political Instability:

- Another important factor responsible for regional imbalance is the political instability prevailing in the backward regions of the country. Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problem etc. have been obstructing the flow of investments into these backward regions besides making flight of capital from these backward states.
- Thus this political instability prevailing in same backward regions of the country are standing as a hurdle in the path of economic development of these regions.

CONSEQUENCES:

- MIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Estimated Major Net Rural to Urban Inter-State Migration: 2001-2011



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- REGIONAL DISPUTE – STATE-HOOD
 - SOCIAL EXCLUSION

POLICIES ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

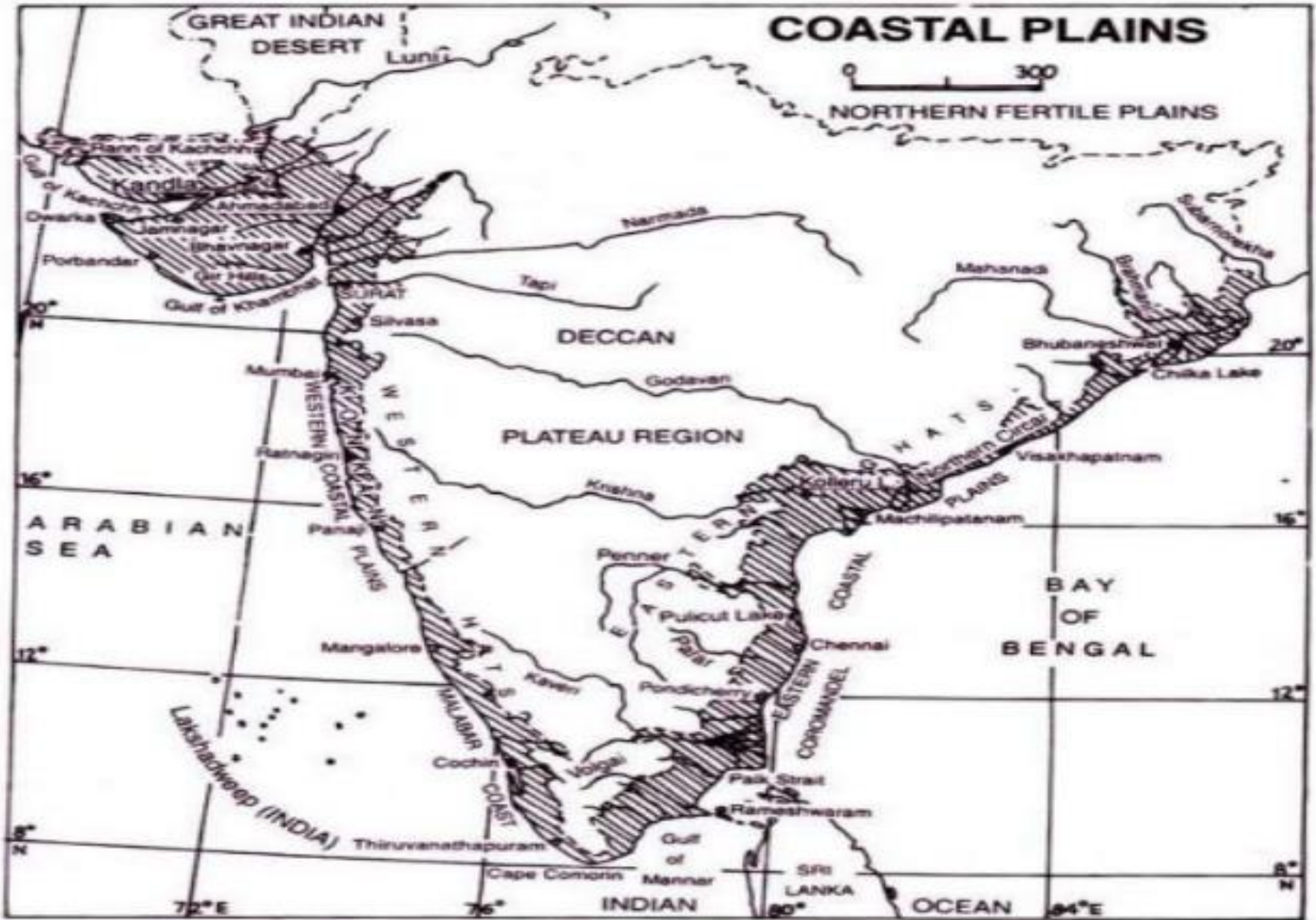
- The **Western Ghats** or **Sahyadri** are a mountain range that runs almost parallel to the western coast of the India peninsula, located entirely in India. It is UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE and is one of the eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity in the world
- Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (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

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

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.

