A REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract: Development of a region includes: distribution of goods, level of status of women, quality of housing, degree of modernization, health services, level of education, level of nutrition and services etc. The progress of socio-economic development among states varies a lot. The study lays stress on identifying the indicators responsible for diversity in development. A combined index has been developed using four main components:-(a) Communication.  
(b) Health services.  
(c) Economic production and economic condition level of development.  
(d) Common minimum needs.  

The states in India are full of disparity in their socio-economic developments. The factors, which are mainly responsible for overall development, health care, education, food availability, power and facility of safe drinking water etc. Therefore it is of great importance that govt. should provide all the above said basic needs to its citizens. All the above said indicators of development are for the expansion of human capabilities.

Key words: Regional, development, economic, factor, progress

Introduction:  
India has been doing marvelously well towards its progress since its freedom in 1947. The five year plans have also given importance to the economic progress of the country. Progress of industrialization has played a vital role in country's economic progress. Agriculture has its contribution of 50 percent in country's G.D.P. in 1950-51 which reduced to present.

However, country drastically failed in checking poverty, ignorance and inequality due to explosion of population, which reached 1.20 billion in 2016 from 350 million in 1952 increasing population remained the main factor for slow economic progress of our country. At the same time, the enormous size of country, its ethnic diversity, social backwardness traditions, lack of communication, variety of climate make it difficult to devise and implement any plan uniformly. The economy suffers from many types inequalities. The majority of poor people live in villages and
belong to the category of scheduled castes. The variation among states in the livelihood of people is due to these factors such as: public distribution system, income distribution, infant mortality, nutritional standards, female education and the level of literacy etc.

Data and selection of variables:

The study of economic development of economically backward countries took place with their economic issues and needs. Studies, on this subject and the area of human development and physical quality of life in context of India are numerous. Many authors prepared composite index of development. The main focus of this study is to know the socio-economic differences and related behaviour in developmental progress.

Some variables and factors that affect the quality of life but in fact, the socio-economic disparity is better understood at regional level. The country of ours divided into majorly five different regions and into states.

- Northern region (Himachal, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab)
- Eastern region (Bihar, Orrisa, Assam, West Bengal)
- Western region (Gujarat, Maharasta)
- Southern region (Karnataka, Tamilnadu Kerala and Andhra Pradesh)
- Central region (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh)

The main parameters of developmental progress of a region are considered the quality level of nutrition, status of women, level of education, quality of housing etc.

Main factor relating of economical development:

The main indicators which are considered as the stipulator of economic development progress are given below.

- Employment rate
- People Above BPL
- Per Capita Consumption
- GDP

The statistics have been taken from the directorate of economics and statistics of the related state governments. To know about the income standard of a state it is most important to keep record of its income and expenditure capacity of its citizens.

Main factors for common minimum needs:

In order to stipulate CMN, some certain variables are needed:

- Percentage of households living in pucca house.
- Percentage of households having electricity facility.
- Literacy.
- Percentage of households having safe drinking water.

Even after 69 years of independence, most of the population do not have safe drinking water. This tells the disparity among states. A village having drinking water facility does not mean that all the households have safe drinking water. The village having safe drinking water is the symbol of better life. Electricity is also a basic need for a household.

Factors relating to health:

Easily access to health facilities and availability of primary health services is an important indicator of human development. Some indicators are given below to measure standard of living in a state.

- Hospitals per lakh population.
- Children survival rate per thousand birth.
- Expectancy of life.
- Doctors per lakh population.
- Hospital bed per lakh population.

Reduction in infant mortality is directly linked to good health. Expectancy of life at birth is also an indicator of the health of the country. Hospital beds available per lakh population are an indicator of health service facility. Hospitals per lakh population tells the accessibility of health facilities. The number of doctors per lakh population is taken as another indicators of national health. Child survival rate is directly linked to the health care accessibility.

Methodology of the study:

An appropriate method depends upon the problem, nature of the data, and aim of the study. There are different techniques available. The main motive of a study in always simplification and summarization of its contents. There are two techniques like ranking and indexing methods.

In this study, the main objective is to develop a composite index of development than to analyse disparity among states.

Empirical Analysis of the study:

Some variables have been chosen for making the index of economic development.

- Per capita state domestic product.
- Employment rate.
- Percentage of people above poverty line.
- Per capita consumption expenditure.
Majority of the population various states of India have been living a life of misery and deprivation. They do not get even needed calories. These poor people are from the category of landless labourers, scheduled castes scheduled tribes. They do not possess any assets. Poverty of these people cant’ be eradicated unless they are given full opportunities of employment. Various governments have tried for common minimum needs of the people in five year plans. Four main factors, enrollment ratio, villages electrified, safe drinking water and pucca house, are the minimum common needs for people.

Table – 1: Indian States ranking by literacy Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State/ Union Territory</th>
<th>Literary Rate (%) 2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>93.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>92.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mijoram</td>
<td>91.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>87.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>87.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 1 Kerala has the number one in the field of literacy rate in India. Lakshadweep, Mijoram, Tripura and Goa on the number, Second, Third, Fourth, and fifth respectively.

Table – 2: Indian States ranking by Households having electricity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State/ Union Territory</th>
<th>Households Having electricity (%) Census 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Punducherry</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>92.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>93.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 2 Goa has the number one in the field of electricity in India. Punducherry, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on the second, third, fourth, and fifth number respectively.
In table 3 Punjab has the number first in the field of safe drinking water Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on the number second, third, fourth and fifth respectively.

Conclusion:

Development is seen as multi dimensional phenomenon. Mainly four factors contribute in the making of a composite index of development i.e. (1) common minimum needs, (2) communication, (3) health and health related services, (4) level of economic development. The main factors which influence the development process are basic needs like health care facilities, safe drinking water, education, power facility and availability of food etc. There is great disparity in economic development of the states. Some states are well to do in sense of economic gains and some are socially developed: Literacy emerges as the most important factor for overall development.

Availability of basic commodities and services play important role in improving the overall living standard of the public. The disparity in entitlement of basic necessities among states comes up due to quality of public services like Public Distribution System, health and schooling. Public Distribution System some states are at the top of the list of the developed states due to provision of basic necessities and services. For the overall development of a state economic reforms and political will should go hand in hand. Elementary education contributes to the development of a state so improvement in elementary education is must for the faster development.

References:


