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## REGIONAL DISPARITY-HURDLE IN NATION DEVELOPMENT

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### **ABSTRACT**

*While defining region, we actually define a sector, a part or an area of a state or country. A region is attributed with different languages and financial status of people. The type of land, vegetation and water resources, agriculture, technological development are taken into account while defining a region.*

**KEYWORDS:** *sector, vegetation, water resources, agriculture, technological development*

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **What is region?**

While defining region, we actually define a sector, a part or an area of a state or country. A region is attributed with different languages and financial status of people. The type of land, vegetation and water resources, agriculture, technological development are taken into account while defining a region. A REGION IS A NULEUS OF SOCIAL AGGREGATION OF VARIETY OF PURPOSES. Organization of states, in 1956 divided the states on linguistic basis.

The states were divided as follow:

- 1) SOUTH INDIA: Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, AndhraPradesh
- 2) EAST INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal.
- 3) WEST INDIA: Gujarat, Maharashtra
- 4) NORTH CENTRAL: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh

#### **Regionalism:**

Regionalism is an ideology; regional consciousness is based on linguistic religious, ethnic

and cultural identity of people residing in a specific geographical area.

- 1) Suprastate regionalism
- 2) Interstate regionalism
- 3) Intrastate regionalism

#### **What is regional disparity?**

Regional disparity means unbalanced special structures in some regions. Regional disparity is manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential.

Example: Contrast between rural and urban areas.

#### **What is development?**

Development is synonymous with change. It is accompanied with revolution, progress, freedom and modern ideas. Great philosophers and thinkers like Hob House, Botmore, and Himmense have explored and developed the definition of development.

Development is "change in desired direction". Yogendra Singh classified ideas of development into 3 aspects-

1. Planned social change
2. Inner direction

3. Which is considered desirable by members of society

According to the rate of development, the countries are classified as

- under developed
- developing
- developed

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Samuel Huntington put forth the nine major characteristics of development.

1. Development is revolutionary act.
2. Development is a deep and multiactivity incorporating process.
3. Development is a systematic process.
4. Development is a feasible process.
5. It takes a long time to complete
6. Development encompasses several steps.
7. Development encourages equality and fraternity among the citizens.
8. Development leads to progress.
9. Development is also accompanied with human progress and enhanced source availability.
10. Development follows a pattern.

The concept of human development has been introduced in the society. The factors of social development are as mentioned below:

1. Progress in mandate of living.
2. Spread of education and equal chance to all.
3. Increase in employment.

### **CAUSES OF REGIONAL DISPARITY**

#### **1. Geographical factors**

These factors are very important for regional development. Fertile land, ample supply of water, good transportation services are indicators of proper development. Hilly land, low water supply, are barriers of development. Geographical conditions of regions inside a country differs a lot – giving rise to inequalities. For example, Rajasthan and Punjab have different terrain, similarly even east and west Maharashtra are geographically varied. This is a major cause for inequalities.

#### **2. Historical aspects**

The rulers who had set up trade properly in their regions, developed more quickly. For example, Mumbai, Kolkata, Madras, Nagpur etc.

#### **3. Non-uniform development**

It is expected that development will occur uniformly in all regions, however in reality, uniformity of development is often overlooked, and it becomes a cause for regional disparity.

#### **4. Centralization of industrialization**

In places where this is done development is easier. For development various raw materials like seed, water, labor and equipment are required. However in some backward areas they are not available. For example, in places like Gadricholi district, Pune, Mumbai and Thane more industrialization has occurred. Still there are many in Vidharbha district where this is just a dream. In short, due to variations in industrialization, disparities have been created.

#### **5. Ineffective planning**

Planning of development has to be done after taking into consideration the existing factors of the regions inside the state, inequalities also should be taken into consideration. The state authorities should utilize the funds accordingly. However these factors are overlooked.

#### **6. Failure of execution of schemes**

We have adopted democracy. Decentralization of power has also occurred, still, disparities are present. Legislature, Judiciary and Executive are also present. The prime reason for this is unwillingness of politicians to execute effectively.

#### **7. Lack of initiative of politicians**

If politicians had been vigilant from the start about inequalities among states, regional disparities would not have worsened.

#### **8. Lack of awareness of victims**

Businessmen, social workers and politicians of backward regions are indifferent towards this situation. If common people become aware of regional disparity, then the situation will improve.

#### **9. Lack of understanding of the nature of poverty.**

#### **10. Institutions like caste and religion.**

### **EFFECTS OF REGIONAL DISPARITY**

#### **1. NATIONAL INTERGRITY -A BARRIER**

Due to regional disparity a feeling of resentment and dissatisfaction arose. People of some regions think that people from other regions are indulging in those activities that restrict development in their own region. Inequalities in economical development is one of the major problems that inhibit national integration.

## 2. CONFLICTING VIEWS ON REGIONAL DISPARITY, WHICH LEADS TO VIOLENCE.

At times the people are of different views, they majorly get parted in two different groups. One support of the notion that, there is no regional disparity and the other groups put forward various reasons of calling it regional disparity. They try to prove that regional disparity is prevailing in the society. Such conflicting issues leads to violence. They carry out protests.

**3. REGIONAL IMBALANCE-** is the disparity in economic and social development of two regions. One region is stronger than another region. This results in the development of one region as compared to other region.

**4. MIGRATION:** Migration is an effect of regional disparity. People move to better areas to avoid quarrels.

**5. SOCIAL UNREST:** Differences in prosperity and development leads to friction between different sections of the society causing social unrest. For example: Naxalism.

## 6. AGGREGATION OF THE IMBALANCE

Once an area is prosperous and has adequate infrastructure for development, more investment is poured in, neglecting the less developed regions. So an area which is already prosperous develops further. For example –the rate of growth of the four metropolitan cities, as compared to other metro is still higher.

**7. Investments Regions** develop when investments are made to set up industries, service sectors, educational institutions, health care facilities etc.

**8. Liberalization-** In India after liberalization, the role of private sector has increased in investments decisions.

9. Naturally, the investments will flow in regions which are favourable to return maximum return on investments. This rules out the possibility of investments, should have good social infrastructure.

10. Imbalances in percentage of population below poverty line among different states.

## SOLUTION FOR REGIONAL DISPARITY

### i) DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREA :-

To reduce regional disparity development of backward region is important. It is required to analyze how backward these regions are in which aspect these lack behind and have start this change from the very low stage i.e. first from village, then tehsil and whole district for this many schemes and strategies need to apply.

### ii) ECONOMICAL PROVISIONS:-

Regions having backwardness can be developed by applying economical help to them and this step would be satisfactory. Rather than increasing funds for development cities these funds should be used for

underdeveloped region. Many special schemes, policies and strategies are required. For the development for these region it is necessary to invest money on them.

### iii) CENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES:-

The regions having centralized industrialization are very developed and the region which are not are underdeveloped. So there is a need of centralized industrialization in these underdeveloped regions. For these regions there is need of governmental industries and also private industries.

### IV) POLITICAL WILLPOWER:-

Any development regarding any aspect doesn't happen on its own it needs to be planned. That's why political power needs to be implemented but it all depends on the willpower of political leader or the power holder. So all the political power holders should have will to develop their regions. Government sectors and their offices have to be actively present in that area if they want development.

### V) AWAKENING OF RESPONSIBILITY OF DEPRIVED AREAS:-

It is necessary to wake the people of that underdeveloped area if we want development. They need to feel their responsibility and to understand their rights. The region whose citizens were active have developed themselves very well and the people who didn't get aware they got stuck in the backwardness. There is a need of meeting, conference, discussion article from current paper to be done by people and to give petitions in government court for development.

### vi) PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS:-

Citizens are more important for development of region, they should know that they have been left behind in this huge development world and the need to cope. And catch it them only development is possible it is the self-realization by citizen of region.

### vii) PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES:-

Resources should be provided to those areas where development is not reached yet. The transfer of resources from center to state are state to region should be according to the need of that particular region, and then only the development is possible in the underdeveloped regions.

**viii) SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT-** In order to develop hilly areas, tribal areas, drought-prone areas, specific plan schemes have to be designed with full central assistance. Besides, other schemes of rural development should also be formulated for the improvement of specific groups such as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to be implemented in the backward regions.

Different special schemes for particular target group located in the backward areas should be included for block level planning for attaining integrated rural development and considerable employment opportunities.

### **ix) INVITING INVESTMENT IN BACKWARD AREAS:-**

In order to fight the problem of industrial backwardness of some backward regions and also to promote private investment in backward regions, various fiscal and other incentives have to be provided by the Centre, the States and other financial institution under public sector.

### **x) RELAXATION ON SOME TAX AND POLICIES:-**

To promote the industrialization of the backward areas it is required to give some relaxation on the schemes and policies of the government on the private investors and industrialists. They should be given concession on income tax, some subsidy and reduction on various taxes would invite the investors to invest in backward region.

### **CONCLUSION**

Regional disparity is a very serious issue in the overall development of the country, so it needs to be addressed immediately. For a developing country like India, growing through regional disparities it is not an option because if some progress is made in one aspect, it is nullified by the backwardness in other aspects. Further, India also has a very poor status in inclusive development index. The first and foremost way to improve its status is by removing regional disparities which are glaring.

“Unity in Diversity” is a fundamental characteristic of India. The growth pattern of Indian economy has reflected in various dimensions of social, economic, political, geographical, religious cultural and linguistic diversities.

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