



Regional disparities in the levels of Socio-Economic development in Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT

The development process of its four components i.e. agricultural, industrial, infrastructural and demographic development has been examined singular in the preceding chapters. This analytical study will be incomplete without the comparative position of included components in the context of aggregate levels of socio-economic development. The aggregate visualization of development along with insular process of development of each component will help in formulation of effective strategy for comprehensive and rapid development of the state. All the four dimensions of development as discussed above have been analyzed collectively in terms of a variety of indicators in each case.

Key Words : Agricultural, infrastructural and comprehensive .

Introduction –

Regarding regional disparities in agricultural dimension only two indicators i.e. percentage of gross area sown under commercial crops to total cultivated area (72.28%) and regulated markets per lakh hectare of net area sown (57.97%) show highest disparity. This percentage ranges between 20-40 percent in case of agricultural product produce per hectare of net area sown in rupees (at current prices), rural per capita agricultural produce in rupees (a current prices), net irrigated area as percentage to net area sown, tubewells and pumping sets per thousand hectares of net area sown and tractors per thousand hectare of net area sown. In case of cropping intensity and irrigation intensity regional disparities are below 20 percent. Regional disparities are more pronounced (very high) in case of industrial dimension of



development. Three indicators i.e. net value added by registered manufacturing sector in rupees (at current prices), workers employed in registered working factories per thousand sq. kms. of area, large and medium scale industries per thousand sq. kms. of area have regional disparities above 140 percent

Objectives of the study –

This present study has certain research objective. The are-

1. To identify the level of socio development of Chhattisgarh state.
2. To identify the level of economic development of Chhattisgarh.

Research Methodology –

The study is mainly based on secondary sources of data. Such data is collected from

- (i) Census of India (2011), Primary Census Abstract, Series Chhattisgarh.
- (ii) Statistical Abstract of Chhattisgarh, various issues by Economic and Statistical Adviser, Planning Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh

Analysis-

After application of Principal Component Analysis Method, nine components have been extracted. The cumulative percentage of variance explained by all the nine components is 92.44 percent.

Table 5.2 presents the loadings of each of the nine components on the selected variables in original data sets. It has been observed that component -1 is highly positively correlated with rural male non-agricultural workers as percent of total male workers, rural non-agricultural workers as percent of total workers, population in 20,000 + towns as percent of total population, urban population as percent of total population, medical institutions per thousand sq. kms. of area, workers employed in registered working factories per thousand sq. kms. of area, workers employed in registered working factories per lakh of population, small scale industries per thousand sq. kms. of area, number of registered working factories per thousand sq. kms. of



area, number of registered working factories per lakh of population, number of registered working factories as percent of total, rural female non-agricultural workers as percent of total female population, female literates as percent of total female population, percent households having telephone facility, number of colleges per thousand sq. kms. of area, number of primary schools per thousand sq. kms. of area, per capita value added by registered manufacturing sector in rupees (at current prices), workers employed in registered working factories per thousand sq. kms. of area, small scale industries per lakh of population, large and medium scale industries per thousand sq. kms. of area and large and medium scale industries per lakh of population. On the whole, the first components represents that diversification of rural economy, urbanization, health facilities, large number of small scale and large scale industries, larger number of registered factories, female literacy rate, communication, educational facilities, per capital value added by registered manufacturing sector are the leading indicators affecting socio-economic development. The remaining indicators have a feeble correlation or negatively correlated with the first component.

The second component has significant positive loadings with agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown in rupees (at current prices), percent households having telephone facility, percent household using electricity as source of lighting, percent households having connectivity to waste water drainage facility, female literacy rate and literacy rate. In case of female literacy rate and percent households having telephone facility, the loadings are significantly correlated with component one also showing commonality. Percent households having connectivity to wastewater drainage facility has a feeble correlation with component one. On the whole, the second component represents the importance of education, communication, electrification, drainage facility and rural literacy. The third component has significant positive loadings with number of high/sr. sec. school per thousand sq. kms. of area, medical institutions per lakh of population, percent households having bank account, literacy rate and rural literacy rate. Thus, it is representative of health, education & banking facilities and literacy particularly in rural areas. The fourth component has high positive loadings with only two variables i.e. numbers of high/sr. sec. school per thousand sq. kms. of area and



availability of tube-wells and pumping sets per thousand hectare of net area sown. This component shows importance of education and irrigation facility. The fifth components show importance of regional markets, educational facilities at lower level and tap water facility. Rests of the components do not have any significant loading. The scores of each component with overall scores for the 19 observations. The scores of individual components indicate the direction and extent to which an observation is associated with the respective components. The aggregate scores indicate the relative position of each of the observation. In some cases, the scores work out to be positive, while in the remaining others they are negative.

Accordingly Chhattisgarh has been regionalized into four following regions:

1. Areas having high level of development
2. Areas having moderate level of development
3. Areas having low level of development
4. Areas having very low level of development

(1) Areas having high level of development (Above 22)

Six districts are included this category. The final overall score in all these districts is above 22. District having overall score value 42.84 and is at the bottom (22.74).

(2) Areas having moderate level of development (0 to 22)

Moderately developed regions comprised of four districts . The overall score values of socio- economic development under this category varies between 11.55 to 7.67 .

(3) Areas having low level of development (-22 to 0)

This category is comprised of five districts . The overall score values of these districts are lying between -1.24 to -19.55 .

(4) Areas having very low level of development (Below -22)

CONCLUSION

Forty-nine indicators have been selected to analyse the levels of socio-economic development. Principal Component Analysis Method has been adopted for this purpose. The technique involves transformation of the original data set into a new set consisting of general



components, the number of which equals to the number of variables in the original data set. The eigen values corresponding to each of the components indicates the explanatory power of the respective components. It is generally seen that the first few components explain a greater part of the total variance in the original data set. Further, the correlation coefficient of each of the component with the variables in the original data set - i.e., the component loadings can be meaningful interpreted only in the case of first few components. Generally, the components having eigen value less than 1 are usually skipped over in the analysis. In this case, nine

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