

Regional Development through important Indicators

With special reference to Uttarakhand

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Abstract

Regional development had a significant impact on the economy of the nation. Regional development related to the development of the economy by enhancing the gross development product, per capita income, population, literacy ratio, mortality ratio small scale industries etc. This paper is based on the regional development of the different districts of the uttarakhand. I have been taken three factors i.e, district domestic product (DDP), population and per capita income of all the 13 districts of the Uttarakhand. This data related to the five years i.e from 2017-18 to 2021-21. The data has been collected as a secondary data from the Economic and development department of the Uttarakhand and for review of literature various journals, books, website, research papers and magazine had been read. This paper state the regional development of different districts through these three factor by calculating the average of the all these factors among all the selected districts of the uttarakhand districts.

Key Words:: - Regional development, District Development Product, Per Capita Income

Introduction

The regional disparities are a universal phenomena and each and every country facing the threats of this concepts. India after independence has been divided among different areas where having more development and some have less development and other having only a meager amount of development. From than till now some areas still remain in same underdeveloped conditions. There economic, social and political conditions even turn bad to worse.

Regional disparities refer to the difference in the situation of economic development of different regions. It may include the inter-state or intra-state difference in the development areas.

Regional imbalances caused either by natural factors and some of the man-made factors. The natural resource includes the natural materials, water, flora and fauna etc. The man-made factors includes the resources such as grants, subsidies, investment in particular areas, special status given to the specific area etc. make a substantial difference among all the regions.

There found number of determinants for regional development such as size of populations, growth rate, geographical factors, per capita income, literacy ratio and mortality rate, poverty level etc. Similarly, there arise the situation of large discrimination in the level of economic development and growth of a nation and hence give a boost to the situation of regional disparity.

For the purpose of regional disparities, economists have used the factor per capita income as a good measure and indicator in order to determine the level of development. And on the basis of this factor the wide inter-district disparities are found.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr.Surbhi Sahu, Sanjib Sau and Nayan Hazra (2020) the article “Measurement of regional imbalances in agricultural development with special emphasis on agricultural crop productivity: A regional level study of Purba Medinipur district, West Bangal, India” states about the situation of regional imbalances among the different region on the basis of the agriculture productivity. The data in this paper is analyses through the F-test. The findings of the study states that there is sufficient difference in the agricultural productivity of different region and number of geographical and physical factor were the cause of this difference. Mainly the irrigation situations affect their agricultural productivity.

Ripudaman Singh (2015) the paper titled “Regional disparities in the post reform India” exhibit the information of the spatial regional development due to four factors i.e population above the level poverty line, literacy rate among female strata, population of rural workers in the non-agricultural activities, and lastly the degree of urbanization. For the analysis of the four selected indicators, the Human Development Report has been used to find the composite index of the four indicators. Findings of this study state that there is a need of more efforts performed by the central government.

Dr. Jitender Saroha (2017), the paper titled “Regional Disparities in Development in India: An Inter-State Perspective” state about the magnitude among inter-state disparities over the 1960-1999 period of time. In this study indicator includes GDP, Per Capita Income, and Industrial growth, agricultural development, poverty, and infant mortality rate, index of industrial development and human development index. It has been found from the study that there were inter-state disparities among them from the very beginning.

OBJECTIVES

Following objectives are framed for this study:-

1. To understand the District Domestic Product and its percentage change of the all the districts on temporal period of five years from 2017-18 to 2021-22.
2. To understand the Per Capita Income and its percentage change of the all the districts on temporal period of five years from 2017-18 to 2021-22.
3. To understand the Population status and its percentage change of the all the districts on temporal period of five years from 2017-18 to 2021-22.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is the descriptive paper in which all the data has been collected from the secondary sources. The data mainly collected from the Directorate of Economic and Statistics of Uttarakhand. This is a temporal study of five years since 2017-18 to 2021-22 of all the 13 districts of the Uttarakhand.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF STUDY

The important part of the research is analysis of the study. In this paper I analysed the data through the tabulation and bar graph. For the purpose of analysis I have selected three major indicators concerning the regional balances i.e District Domestic Product, Per Capita Income and Population.

Population

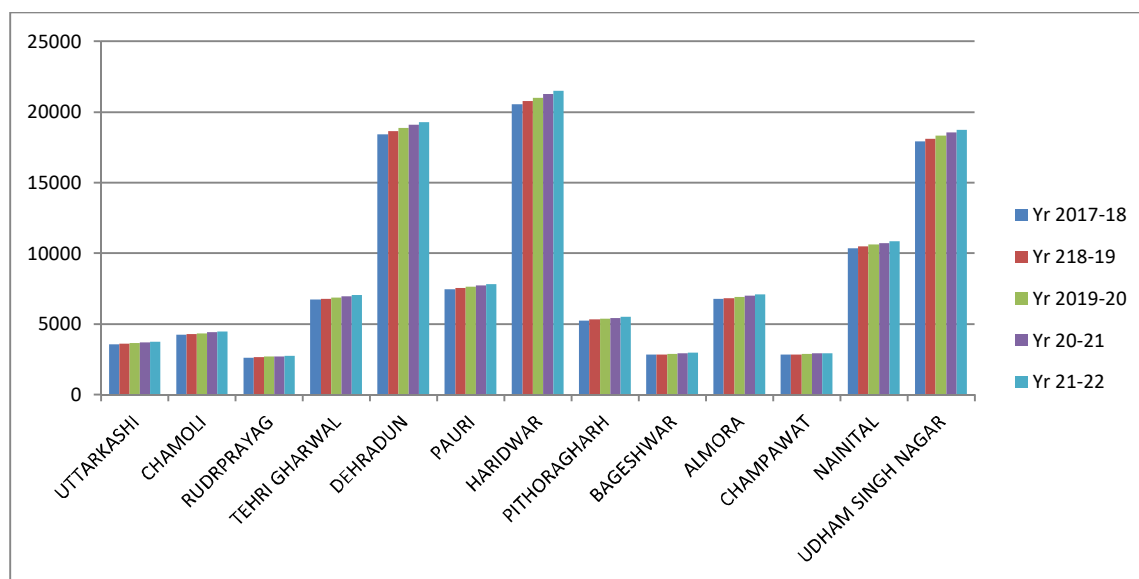
Population means total number of person living there. The population is the main indicator to know the regional differences among the different region of the particular area. The population of the area includes the population of all the 13 districts of the Uttarakhand. For the better understanding the difference in these regions of the area includes for five years since 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Table-1 Population of Five years (2017-2022) In Crores

District	2017-18	2018-19	% change	2019-20	% Change	2020-21	% change	2021-22	% change
UTTARKASHI	3586	3629	1.19	3671	1.16	3713	1.14	3753	1.08
CHAMOLI	4255	4305	1.17	4355	1.16	4405	1.15	4453	1.09
RUDRPRAYAG	2632	2663	1.17	2694	1.16	2725	1.15	2755	1.10
TEHRI GHARWAL	6725	6804	1.17	6883	1.16	6962	1.15	7037	1.08
DEHRADUN	18435	18652	1.17	18869	1.16	19086	1.15	19291	1.07
PAURI	7467	7555	1.17	7643	1.16	7731	1.15	7814	1.07
HARIDWAR	20540	20782	1.17	21023	1.16	21265	1.15	21494	1.08
PITHORAGHARH	5253	5315	1.18	5376	1.15	5438	1.15	5497	1.08
BAGESHWAR	2824	2857	1.17	2890	1.16	2924	1.14	2955	1.06
ALMORA	6764	6843	1.17	6923	1.17	7003	1.15	7078	1.07
CHAMPAWAT	2821	2854	1.17	2888	1.19	2921	1.14	2952	1.06
NAINITAL	10372	10494	1.18	10616	1.16	10738	1.15	10854	1.08
UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	17916	18127	1.17	18337	1.16	18548	1.15	18748	1.08
TOTAL	109590	110880		112168		113459			
Average	8430	8529.23		8628.31		8727.62			

Source :- Directorate of Economics and Statistics Department of Planning Government of Uttarakhand

The Table -1 state about the number of population in crores among all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand. The maximum number of population is in haridwar district in gharwal region and Udham Singh Nagar districts in kumauon region. The least number of population in gharwal region is in Rudrprayag district. The percentage change is almost showing same in all the districts of that particular year. As there are 1.17 % , 1.16%, 1.15% and 1.08% change has been found respectively in the year 2017-2022.



District Domestic Product

The one of the major macro economic indicator for the inter districts disparities in the development is District development product. The district development product of the state tells about the economic growth among the different districts of the Uttarakhand state.

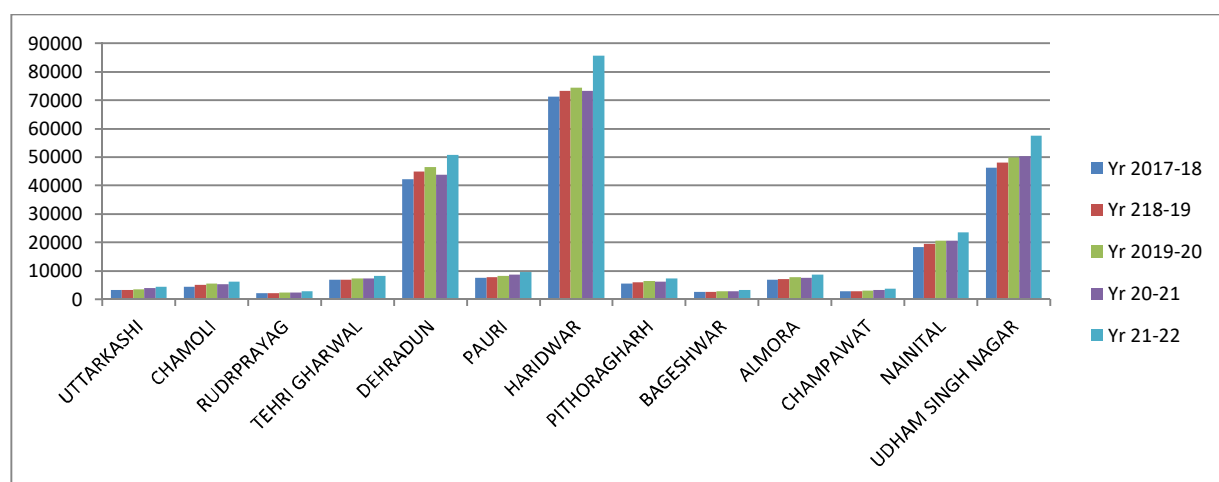
Table 2 - SGDDP at current price

Rs. In Crore

Source :- Directorate of Economics and Statistics Department of Planning Government of Uttarakhand

SGDDP at current price	17-18	18-19	(%) Change	19-20	(%) Change	20-21	(%) Change	21-22	(%) Change
UTTARKASHI	3221	3304	2.57	3632	9.93	4016	10.57	4488	11.75
CHAMOLI	4431	5154	16.32	5648	9.58	5367	-4.97	6270	16.82
RUDRPRAYAG	2110	2264	7.29	2381	5.17	2499	4.95	2839	13.61
TEHRI GHARWAL	6894	6944	0.73	7250	4.41	7314	0.88	8245	12.73
DEHRADUN	42202	45044	6.73	46421	3.06	43921	-5.38	50687	15.40
PAURI	7478	7762	3.80	8210	5.77	8604	4.79	9680	12.51
HARIDWAR	71236	73314	2.92	74457	1.56	73366	-1.46	85636	16.72
PITHORAGHARH	5570	5938	6.61	6353	6.99	6328	-0.39	7272	14.92
BAGESHWAR	2513	2648	5.37	2859	7.97	2887	0.98	3226	11.74
ALMORA	6865	7230	5.32	7692	6.39	7658	-0.44	8606	12.38
CHAMPAWAT	2862	2943	2.83	3142	6.76	3290	4.71	3805	15.65
NAINITAL	18313	19533	6.66	20580	5.36	20606	0.13	23464	13.87
UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	46380	48011	3.52	49856	3.84	50387	1.06	57579	14.27
Total	220075	230089		238481		236243		271797	
Average	16928.84	17699.15		18344.69		18172.54		20907.46	

It has been depicted from the above given table that DDP is showing increasing trend. The maximum amount of DDP among Gharwal region was of Haridwar and among kumaun region was to Udham Singh Nagar. The least amount of DDP was of Rudrprayag among gharwal and Bageshwars among the Kumaun region.



The position of DDP is also shown through bar graph. It has shown the maximum DDP of Haridwar district in all the selected 5 years. At 2nd number Udham singh nagar has high DDP. The 3rd high position of DDP belongs to Dehradun districts.

Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income is the income of the per person income from the total income of that area. It is calculated as the Total income divided by the total population of that region. The Per Capita Income is considered as important factor to know the regional development of the region.

Table 3 - Per Capita Income

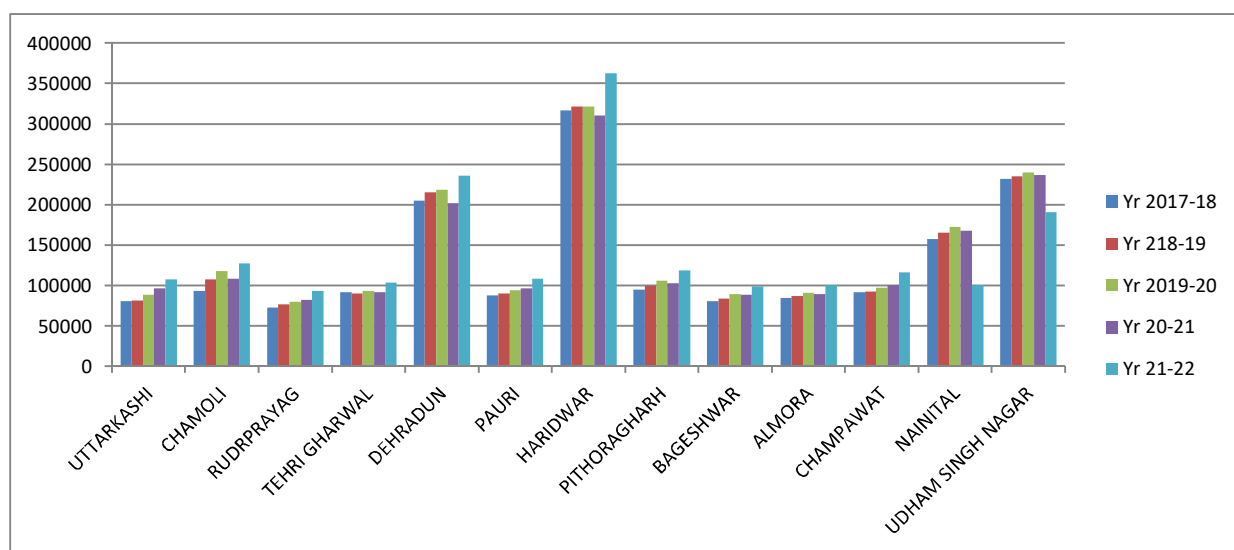
in Rs.

Districts / Years	2017-18	2018-19	(%) Change	2019-20	(%) Change	2020-21	(%) Change	2021-22	(%) Change
UTTARKASHI	80629	81095	0.58	88409	9.02	96166	8.77	107281	11.56
CHAMOLI	93255	107924	15.73	117537	8.91	108619	-7.58	127330	17.23
RUDRPRAYAG	72563	76579	5.53	79572	3.91	82189	3.28	93160	13.35
TEHRI GHARWAL	91556	90201	-1.48	92992	3.09	91580	-1.52	103345	12.85
DEHRADUN	204893	215545	5.19	218869	1.54	202185	-7.62	235707	16.58
PAURI	87995	89919	2.19	94058	4.60	96476	2.57	108640	12.61
HARIDWAR	316979	321830	1.53	321750	-0.02	310296	-3.56	362688	16.88
PITHORAGHARH	94842	99652	5.07	105800	6.17	103112	-2.54	118678	15.09
BAGESHWAR	81019	84060	3.75	89782	6.81	88724	-1.18	98755	11.31
ALMORA	84412	87147	3.24	91224	4.68	89767	-1.59	100844	12.34
CHAMPAWAT	91411	92184	0.85	97596	5.87	100338	2.81	116136	15.74
NAINITAL	157828	165688	4.98	172338	4.01	167762	-2.65	100338	-40.19
UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	231579	235212	1.57	239831	1.96	236384	-1.44	190627	-19.36
Average	129920	134387.38		139212.15		136430.62		143348.38	

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics Department of Planning Government of Uttarakhand

The table – 3 states about the data of Per Capita Income of all the districts of both gharwal and kumaun region. The maximum Per Capita Income among the gharwal region was of Haridwar and among kumaun region Udham Singh Nagar show the maximum per capita income. The least

per capita income among districts of gharwal region is Rudraprayag district and among kumoun district it is to the Pithoraghar district. It states the increasing amount of per capita income among all the districts of the Uttarakhand in the table given above. The percentage change in Uttarkashi, Rudrprayag, Pauri and Champawat is showing continuous increase in all the selected 5 years. Remaining 9 districts are somewhere showing the decrease in their Per Capita Income and the Nainital and Udhan Singh Nagar districts are showing the significant decrease in their PCY in 2021-22.



This is the bar graph of all the 13 district's Per Capita Income. This graph show that the per capita income of Uttarkashi, Rudrprayag, Tehri Gharwal, Pauri, Almora and Champawat showing the increasing trend in all the five years. The other remaining districts of Uttarakhand showing both increasing as well as decreasing pattern in their per capita income in the selected five years.

CONCLUSION

The study is mainly concerned with three main indicators for the regional imbalances among the different districts of the Uttarakhand state. These three main indicators are population, per capita income, and District domestic products. It has been concluded from the study that there is wide regional imbalances among the different districts of the Uttarakhand. The plain areas districts of Uttarakhand have shown the better performance as compared to the hilly districts of Uttarakhand. There three indicators showing the performance of all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand. In all the indicators mainly Haridwar is showing the highest performance in all the districts and then mainly Rudraprayag is showing next highest performance in Kumauon region of Uttarakhand.

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