डॉ. अनिल कुमार सिन्हा, वर्तमान में राजीव गाँधी शासकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय अम्बिकापुर (छ.ग.) के भूगोल विभाग में कार्यरत है। स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाओं में 33 वर्षों के अध्यापन अनुभव के साथ संत गहिरा गुरू विश्वविद्यालय सरगुजा में 09 वर्षों तक प्रशासनिक दायित्वों का भी निर्वहन किया है। आपके मार्गदर्शन में 05 छात्रों को पी-एच.डी. शोध उपाधि प्राप्त हुआ है तथा 03 छात्र शोध अध्ययनरत् है। अब तक आपके 35 शोध पत्र राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशन के साथ-साथ "भारत में जल संसाधन-विकास एवं नियोजन" तथा "भारत में कृषि विकास" नामक दो पुस्तकें भी प्रकाशित हुए हैं। आपके द्वारा यू.जी.सी. एवं अन्य संस्थाओं के अनेकानेक शोध परियोजनाओं एवं संगोष्ठियों का संचालन किया गया है।

डॉ. अजीत कुमार यादव का जन्म 15 जुलाई 1979 को ग्राम बुढ़नपुर, पोस्ट-शिशुआपार (सादात) जिला-गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में हुआ। आपकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा ग्राम बुढ़नपुर से हुई है। आपने स्नातक पूर्वांचल विश्वविद्यालय जौनपुर, स्नातकोत्तर एवं पी-एच.डी. की उपाधि दीन दयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय, गोरखपुर उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त की है।

सम्प्रति- आप वर्तमान में सन्त गहिरा गुरू विश्वविद्यालय सरगुजा अम्बिकापुर (छत्तीसगढ़) से सम्बद्ध गुरूकुल कल्प, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पत्थलगांव जिला-जशपुर (छ.ग.) में विभागाध्यक्ष भूगोल एवं प्राचार्य के पद पर कार्यरत हैं।

अध्यक्ष अध्ययन मंडल : भूगोल विभाग, सन्त गहिरा गुरू विश्वविद्यालय सरगुजा अम्बिकापुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

पुस्तक- समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास में सेवा केन्द्रों की भूमिका। ग्रामीण भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं रोजगार के अवसर: छत्तीसगढ़ के विशेष सन्दर्भ में, पर्यावरणीय चिन्तन : वैश्विक एवं भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पर्यावरण अध्ययन, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास- सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक परिदृश्य नामक पुस्तक में अध्याय प्रकाशित है। राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शोध पत्रिकाओं में दो दर्जन से अधिक शोध पत्र एवं राष्ट्रीय व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठियों में शोध पत्र वाचन किया है।

उपविषय : (1) विकास के बदलते प्रतिमान, (2) विकास की स्थानिक रणनीति (3) औद्योगिक विकास एवं नियोजन (4) कृषि विकास एवं नियोजन (5) सामाजिक विकास एवं नियोजन (6) मानव संसाधन विकास एवं नियोजन (7) ग्रामीण विकास एवं नियोजन (8) मानव जीवन की गुणवत्ता (9) पर्यटन विकास एवं रणनीति (10) आधारभूत ढाँचे का विकास (11) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की रणनीति

गंगा प्रकाशन

ब्रांच ऑफिस : ऐल-9ए, गली नं. 42, मादनपुर एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली - 110094

हेड ऑफिस : मकान नं. 43, धर्मदहाँ, संदाघाट, प्रयागराज, उ.प्र. - 221508

मोबाइल : 8750728055, 8368613868 E-mail: gangaprakashan@gmail.com

978-93-5514-096-8

1000

भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास एवं नियोजन

डॉ. अनिल कुमार सिन्हा

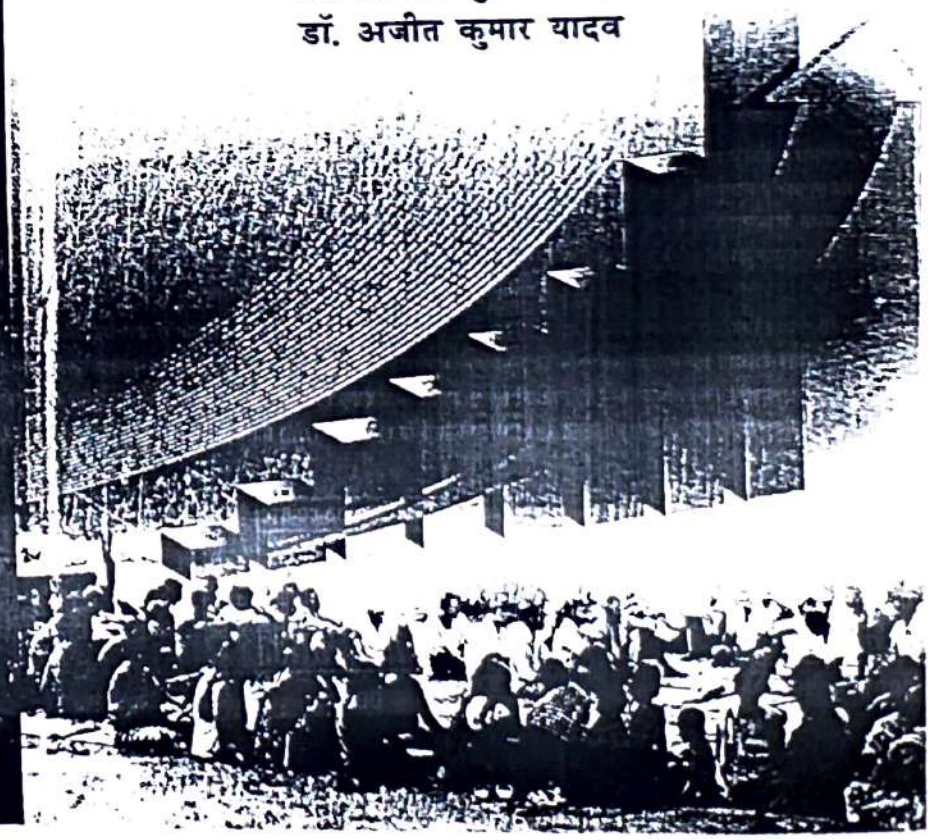
डॉ. अजीत कुमार यादव

भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास एवं नियोजन

Socio-economic Development and Planning in India

डॉ. अनिल कुमार सिन्हा

डॉ. अजीत कुमार यादव



20

Analyzing the Disparities of Socio-economic Development at Block Level: A Case Study of Jashpur, Chhattisgarh

Dr. Sharmila Rudra
Assistant Professor,
Department of Geography,
Likhan Sai govt. College, Tapkara, Jashpur, C.G.

Ms. Sharmistha Rudra
M.A &UGC-JRF,
Department of Geography,
Vidyasagar University, Medinipur, W.B.

Abstract

Unequal development across different regions due to varying socio-cultural, economic and demographic factors leads to regional disparity. India has faced this issue since the planning era, and various efforts have been made to address it through specific programs and policies. Identifying underdeveloped areas is crucial to formulating effective strategies. This study examines the social and economic development levels across different blocks in Jashpur district, Chhattisgarh, to understand the causes of underdevelopment in certain areas. The data collected from the District Statistical Handbook reveals that economic and social growth has not been distributed equally across all blocks, with some areas lagging behind while others have relatively higher levels of development. The study identifies Bagicha, Jashpurnagar and Pathalgaon as underdeveloped blocks, while Kunkuri, Duldula and Pharsabahar have relatively higher levels of development.

Key Words: Disparity, Spatial Distribution, Deprivation Index, Development Index.

Introduction

The study of socio-economic development is most important aspect for any developing nation because it helps us to depict the economic growth as well as social statues or progress and its future trends. Socio-economic development is the progressive reinforcement of a socio-economic organization's quantitative and qualitative dimension towards a higher level of efficiency, well-being, justice and democracy at all level (NurayTezcan, page-229-22). It is measured with various indicators, such as level of economic growth, level of education, level of health service, degree of modernization, status of women, level of nutrition, quality of housing, distribution of goods and services or access to communication.

Even though India has been a developing country since independence, still has been trying to grown up socio-economically and becoming a fifth largest economy in the world. It is worth mentioning that India's socio-economic transformation has been significant since 1951, when national government launched various five-year plan to fulfill different targets for development. Therefore, there is continues shifting of Indian economy from primary to

secondary and tertiary sector. Despite the significance of these changes, India's economy suffers from large and continuous inequality. The enormous size of the country, differential geographical distribution, cultural, ethical and religious diversity and social backwardness also trigger regional disparity (Das, 1999). According to NITI Aayog's SDGs and R.B.I handbook of statistics on Indian economy, the population living below the national poverty line is 21.92% (2021-2022). Most of the people deprived from basic amenities in rural and remote areas.

Numerous studies have been conducted by various individuals and organizations on the differences between regions at different levels, such as the state, district, and block, using various methods and indicators. In nearly all cases, these studies have found that the inequality between states has grown since India gained independence, regardless of the measure of inequality used. This disparity has become even more pronounced since the introduction of economic reforms. (Shaban, 2006; Bhattacharya & Sakthivel, 2004; Singh et al., 2003;Rao et al.,1999; Dholakia, 1994). A wide range of relevant fields of actions, including health and education, are constitutionally defined as 'state subjects', to be handled by the individual states rather than the central government (Sen and Dreze, 1998).

At the district level, researchers and planners in other states have also discovered a gap in development in both the social and economic sectors (Ahuja andNikam, 2015; Kumari, 2015; Pradhan and Kumar, 2015;Raman and Kumari, 2012;Chakrabarty, 2009;Tripathy et al.,2011). Jashpur district, located in the northeastern region of the state of Chhattisgarh, India. While Chhattisgarh is divided into 18 districts, the discussion in this study is specifically centered on Jashpur district, which comprises 8 blocks,

5 towns, and 755 villages. According to the 2011 census, the district has a predominantly rural population, with 91.08% residing in rural areas, while the urban population constitutes only 8.92%. The literacy rate in the district is 67.92%, which is significantly lower compared to the overall literacy rate of the state. It is important to note that despite these challenges at the district level, there has been limited research addressing the socio-economic disparities at the block level. Therefore, this study holds great significance in informing future policy decisions and promoting sustainable socio-economic development in Jashpur district.

Study Area

Jashpur District is situated in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh and covers an area of 6205 square kilometers, which accounts for 4.32 percent of the state's landmass. It is surrounded by Balampur district to the north, Gumla district of Jharkhand to the east, Simdega district of Jharkhand and Sundergarh district of Odisha to the southeast, Raigarh district to the southwest, and Surguja district to the west. The district is divided into two parts - the northern hilly belt known as the upper ghat covered by a dense forest, and the southern part known as Nichghat, which is generally flat with many big mountains. The district has several rivers, including Ib and its tributaries, Baki and Lava Nadi, Geor, and Kanhar. Yellow and red soils developed over granitoids occupy most of the district, while black soils have formed over the Deccan traps in small patches.

Jashpur town was the capital of Jashpur State, one of the princely states of the Eastern States Agency during the British Raj. After independence, Jashpur State merged with independent India in 1948. The district has a population of 851,669, with a density of 146 persons per square kilometer,

ranking it 12th in the state. Approximately 91.1 percent of the population is rural, with the SC and ST populations comprising 5.73 and 62.28 percent, respectively. The Sex Ratio of the district is 1005 females, which is higher than the state's Sex Ratio of 991. The literacy rates are 67.92 percent for males and 77.32 percent for females, with a rate of work participation of 57.22 percent (62.07 percent male and 52.40 percent female), ranking it top in the state. Jashpur is known for its hottest region in Nichghat during the summer and the coldest region in Pandrapat. The district's economy

LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

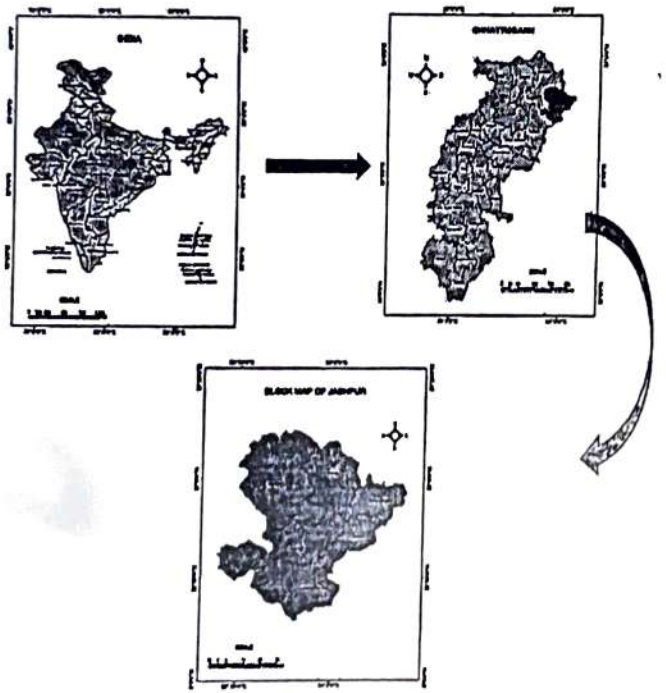


Figure: 1

is primarily agriculture-based, with rice being the major agricultural crop, along with seasonal fruits, vegetables, and other crops. Cultivators make up a large proportion of the population, with 50.27 percent males and 42.17 percent females.

Objectives

Since the beginning of the planning era in India, economists, planners, and politicians have been concerned with the issue of balanced regional development. In order to address the disparities between different regions, specific programs need to be developed based on the unique situations of each area, and policies need to be implemented accordingly. To do this effectively, it is important to identify the regions that are experiencing backwardness and lagging behind others in development. Therefore, the main purpose of the study is:

1. To evaluate the differences in socio-economic development among different blocks; and
2. To identify the causes responsible for disparities in development in Jashpur districts.

Database and Methodology

The current research focuses on analyzing regional disparities in social and economic development by utilizing secondary data obtained primarily from the District Statistical Handbook, 2011, and District Census Handbook, 2011. The study examines 24 indicators from various sectors such as education, health, transport, communication, agriculture, finance, and recreation to evaluate block-level disparities in Jashpur district. The study considers Community Development Blocks (CDBs) as a micro-level unit of analysis. SPSS version 21 and GIS-ArcMap10.2.1

were utilized for statistical calculations and cartographic representation. The study employs three methods to measure development disparities, including deprivation index, average deprivation index, and composite development index, among the CDBs of Jashpur district.

Deprivation Index

The deprivation index formula calculates the level of deprivation (I) for the ivariable at the j unit of study using the maximum and minimum values of the variable. The formula is represented as

I = (Maximum value - X)/(Maximum value - Minimum value)

where X denotes the original value of the ith variable at the jth unit of study. The value of the deprivation index (I) ranges from 0, indicating the absence of deprivation, to 1, indicating the highest level of deprivation.

Average deprivation Index

The average deprivation index is calculated as the average of the deprivation indices (I) for all the variables included in the study. The formula for the average deprivation index is:

Average Deprivation Index = $\sum I / n$

where $\sum I$ denote the sum of all deprivation indices (I) for all variables, and n denotes the total number of variables included in the study.

Development Index

$$DI = 1 - (\sum I / n)$$

The Development Index (DI) is a measure of the level of development in a particular unit of study (j), where a value of 1 represents an absolute state of development, and any deviation from that represents the level of development. To assess the level of development, the study calculated three types of Development Indices, namely the Average Social Development Index (ADI), Average Economic Development Index (ADI), and Composite Development Index (CDI). These indices were then categorized into three levels of development, namely high, medium, and low developed blocks, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the level of development in each unit of study.

Result and Discussion

To account for the multidimensional nature of development and the various ways in which it can impact society, a total of 24 indicators were utilized. The first 11 of these indicators were specifically focused on measuring disparities in social development related to education and health.The most prevalent methods of evaluating economic progress are typically based on measurements of the per capita availability of gross product and its rate of growth(Gatade and Gharge 2011). Due to the absence of an adequate national accounting system, relying solely on monetary value as a measure of economic development can be inadequate in providing a comprehensive understanding of a specific micro-region.To provide a more detailed understanding of a micro-region, the current study has utilized 13 different indicators related to agriculture, rural infrastructure, household amenities, and other factors. Table 1 displays the specifics of these indicators, including their average level and the highest and lowest observations found within the district.The maximum deviations were found in case of Percentage of villages electrified to total villages (X_{12}), Percentage of villages having pucca road to total villages (X_{24}), Percentage of rural habitation under safe drinking

Table 1 Description of Indicators of Social and Economic Development

Group	Symbol	Description	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	S.D.
SOCIAL	X_1	Number of primary school per 10,000 population	23.4	27.9	18.4	3.05
	X_2	Number of middle school per 10,000 population	8.1	10.5	5.6	1.74
	X_3	Number of secondary school per 10,000 population	2.6	3.9	1.7	0.80
	X_4	Number of senior secondary school per 10,000 population	1.5	2.5	0.7	0.66
	X_5	Number of degree colleges per 10,000 population	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.13
	X_6	Percentage of female literacy	25.5	27.9	21.4	2.58
	X_7	Number of primary health centres per 10,000 population	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.15
	X_8	Number of primary health sub centres per 10,000 population	3.2	3.6	2.7	0.29
	X_9	Number of maternity and child welfare centres per 10,000 population	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.77
	X_{10}	Number of hospitals per 10,000 population	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.15
	X_{11}	Number of doctors per 10,000 population	1.4	3.1	0.3	0.82
ECO-NOMIC	X_{12}	Percentage of villages electrified to total villages	84.6	98.4	53.7	15.13
	X_{13}	Percentage of household used for cooking inside house	98.2	98.9	96.6	0.78
	X_{14}	Percentage of households having internet facilities with computer	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.08
	X_{15}	Percentage of households having latrine within premises	11.1	21.3	4.9	6.08
	X_{16}	Percentage of rural habitation under safe drinking water	67.7	80.7	54.5	10.48
	X_{17}	Percentage of household waste water outlet connect to drainage	6.3	10.2	3.3	2.48
	X_{18}	Number of PDS shops per 10,000 population	5.9	6.7	4.9	0.69
	X_{19}	Percentage of worker to total population	57.8	67.4	51.5	4.96
	X_{20}	Number of post office per 10,000 population	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.95
	X_{21}	Number of commercial banks per 10,000 population	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.17
	X_{22}	Number of agricultural cradit society per 10,000 population	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.14
	X_{23}	Number of public reading room per 10,000 population	5.0	6.8	2.5	1.30
	X_{24}	Percentage of villages having pucca road to total villages	54.4	76.6	32.7	14.80

Source: Computed by Author

water (X_{16}), Percentage of households having latrine within premises (X_{15}), Percentage of worker to total population (X_{19}), Number of primary school per 10,000 population (X_1), Percentage of female literacy (X_6), Percentage of household waste water outlet connect to drainage (X_{17})respectively.

Disparities in Social Deprivation

Social factors such as education and health are crucial to the development of any region. Table 2 show the disparities in social development using the Social Deprivation Index (SDPI) to measure relative levels of deprivation. The SDPI ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating the least deprivation and 1 indicating the highest deprivation. Pathalgaonis the most deprived block in terms of social indicators, with the lowest numbers of primary schools, secondary schools, and primary health sub centers per 10,000 people, and the lowest overall facilities for education among all the blocks. Conversely, the least deprived blocks are Jashpur, with the highest number of primary and senior secondaryschools per 10,000 people and female literacy. the lowest female literacy rates and numbers of middle schools and maternity and child health care per 10000 population found in Bagicha Block. The primary health centers in Kunkuri block exhibit the highest level of deprivation compared to other health-related indicators. Conversely, Kunkuri block has the lowest level of deprivation in terms of the number of hospitals available. On the other hand, Kansabel, Jashpur, Manora, and Duldula districts have the lowest number of hospitals among all the districts. In terms of the number of doctors, Pharsabahar block is the least deprived, whereas Manora block experiences the highest level of deprivation.

Table 2: Social Deprivation in Jashpur District in 2011

CD Block Name	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	SDPI
BAGICHA	0.46	1.00	0.99	0.86	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.67	0.72	0.65
KANSABEL	0.79	0.44	0.65	0.63	1.00	0.00	0.33	0.45	0.93	1.00	0.48	0.61
JASHPURNAGAR	0.00	0.19	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.06	0.27	0.24	0.93	1.00	0.75	0.42
MANORA	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.00	0.46	0.15	0.17	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.48
KUNKURI	0.64	0.27	0.55	0.65	0.00	0.02	1.00	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.72	0.44
DULDULA	0.19	0.33	0.53	0.41	1.00	0.16	0.83	0.49	0.00	1.00	0.49	0.49
PHARSABAHAR (TAPKARA)	0.37	0.65	0.95	1.00	0.75	0.44	0.22	0.70	0.16	0.25	0.00	0.50
PATHALGAON	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.95	0.84	0.91	0.33	1.00	0.91	0.52	0.67	0.82

Source: Computed by Authors

Disparities in Economic Deprivation

The economy of Jashpur district heavily relies on agriculture, and the lack of proper infrastructure has hindered the development of the industrial sector. The majority of the workforce in the district is comprised of cultivators and agricultural laborers. The study assesses economic deprivation among the different blocks of the district using the Economic Deprivation Index and Deprivation Index for each indicator. The results show that Jashpur is the most economically deprived blocks, while Kunkuri, Duldula, Phasabahar and Pathalgaonare the least deprived blocks. The study shows that there are significant disparities within the most underprivileged area. Specifically, Jashpurnagar exhibits the lowest proportion of workers in relation to the overall population, the smallest percentage of rural habitations with access to safe drinking water, and the lowest percentage of electrified villages and households utilizing cooking facilities indoors. The primary contributing factor to these deficiencies is the lack of economic development, which is predominantly concentrated in the Jashpurnagar Municipality rather than in rural areas.On the other hand, Pathalgaon and Kunkuri have the highest percentages for these indicators. Furthermore, the study shows that the percentage of households with internet facilities and computers is lowest in Bagicha, Jashpur, Manora, Kunkuri, and Duldula, whereas Kansabel has the highest percentage for these indicators.

Table 3
Economic Deprivation in Jashpur District in 2011

CD Block Name	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	EDPI
BAGICHA	0.39	0.09	1.00	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.85	0.36	0.08	0.68	0.37	0.36	0.44	0.54
KANSABEL	2.20	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.82	0.66	1.00	0.65	0.65	0.19	0.09	0.53
JASHPURNAGAR	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.90	0.05	1.00	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.69	0.80
MANORA	0.53	0.09	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.63	1.00	0.66
KUNKURI	0.09	0.09	1.00	0.79	0.07	1.00	0.16	0.65	0.00	0.06	1.00	0.22	0.59	0.44
DULDULA	0.34	0.00	1.00	0.51	0.76	0.41	0.34	0.51	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.78	0.42
PHARSABAHAR (TAPKARA)	0.10	0.52	0.50	0.76	0.26	0.75	0.56	0.78	0.13	0.06	0.77	0.46	0.46	0.47
PATHALGAON	0.03	0.13	0.50	0.16	0.00	0.17	1.00	0.84	0.89	0.85	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.46

Source: Computed by Authors

Disparity in overall Development

The primary aim of planned economic development is to enhance the quality of life and well-being of people by improving various socio-economic factors. Since the development of a region depends on multiple criteria, the researchers have used a Composite Development Index (CDI) to evaluate overall development disparity. The CDI helps to classify the blocks into three levels of development, which are presented in Table 4 and Figure 2.

High Level of Development

Kunkuri, Duldula and Pharsabahar belong to this category with CDI value of 0.56, 0.55 and 0.51 respectively. These blocks have been provided with various amenities, such as a significant number of schools, post offices, access to drinking water, electricity, high population density, a good road network, and healthcare facilities.Kunkuri is 2nd most developed block in the district in terms social development (0.56) after Jashpurnagar (0.58) and economic development (0.56). Duldula ranks 1st in terms of economic development (0.58) and social development is also high (0.51).

The development of Kunkuri and Duldula block in Jashpur district can be attributed to various factors, including the relatively high levels of female literacy and graduate students, as well as the availability of quality health facilities, and a relatively high number of cooperative banks and post offices. These factors have contributed to the overall socio-economic development of these blocks and have helped to improve the standard of living for the people living in this area. The presence of educated women in the region has not only led to an increase in literacy rates but also empowered them to participate in the economic activities of the region, resulting in a more inclusive and sustainable development. Additionally, the availability of quality health facilities has helped to improve the overall health of the population, leading to a more productive and healthier workforce. The presence of cooperative banks and post offices has facilitated access to financial services for the local population, thus enabling them to undertake various economic activities and improve their standard of living.

Block Pharsabahar where economic development is high(0.51) social development is moderate (0.50) health facilities and basic amenities get high.The Block of Pharsabahar, situated in the district of Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, has shown significant progress in terms of economic development with an index of 0.51. In addition, the block has also made considerable strides in social development with a score of 0.50, indicating that the overall quality of life in the area has improved. The health facilities in Pharsabahar have played a crucial role in this development, providing accessible and affordable medical care to the community. Moreover, the availability of basic amenities such as water, electricity, and sanitation has also contributed significantly to the development of the block. The authorities have implemented policies to ensure that the community has access to these essential amenities, which has enhanced the living standards of the local population. Overall, the concerted efforts of the government, community, and other stakeholders have led to the impressive socio-economic development of Pharsabahar.

Table 4
Levels of Social, Economic and Overall Development, Jashpur

CD Block Name	SDI	Level of Social Development	EDI	Level of Economic Development	CDI	Level of Overall Development	Rank within the District
BAGICHA	0.35	Moderate	0.46	Moderate	0.40	Low	6
KANSABEL	0.39	Moderate	0.47	Moderate	0.43	Moderate	4
JASHPURNAGAR	0.58	High	0.20	Low	0.39	Low	7
MANORA	0.52	High	0.34	Moderate	0.43	Moderate	5
KUNKURI	0.56	High	0.56	High	0.56	High	1
DULDULA	0.51	High	0.58	High	0.55	High	2
PHARSABAHAR (TAPKARA)	0.50	Moderate	0.53	High	0.51	High	3
PATHALGAON	0.18	Low	0.54	High	0.36	Low	8

Source: Computed by Authors

Figure: 2: Development Disparity in Jashpur District

Moderate Level of Development

In the Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh, India, there are several moderately developed blocks, including Kansabel and Monora, which both have a Composite Development Index (CDI) value of 0.43. The development of the Manora block can be attributed to its proximity to Jashpur

Municipality, as well as its thriving household industry and higher total working population. The block also benefits from a higher number of ration shops and improving school and health facilities. Agricultural productivity has also played a role in the development of the block. In Kansabel block, household amenities are good, and female literacy rates are high compared to other blocks in the district. These factors have contributed to the moderate level of development in the block. Overall, while there are still disparities in development among the blocks of Jashpur district, there are examples of progress and success that can be studied and used to inform targeted policies aimed at promoting balanced regional development and improving the socio-economic conditions of the area.

Low Level of Development

Lowest level of development reported from Bagicha (0.40), Jashpurnagar (0.39), Pathalgaon (0.36).The blocks are classified as low in terms of development based on rank scores calculated using various indicators. This classification is primarily due to factors such as inadequate healthcare facilities, insufficient educational infrastructure, a limited number of banks and co-operative societies, and low literacy rates. Several key factors contribute to the relatively lower development in these blocks, including their location in a frontier zone that shares a state boundary with Jharkhand, a low level of urbanization, an underdeveloped agriculture-based society, and a significant rural-to-urban migration. Additionally, these blocks have a higher proportion of scheduled tribe and minority populations, which further exacerbates the challenges. Consequently, low agricultural productivity and social backwardness also contribute to the limited economic development in these areas. Efforts should be directed towards addressing these underlying factors to improve the overall socio-economic development of the blocks and uplift the living conditions of the communities residing in them.

Conclusion

Disparities in socio-economic development in Jashpur, which have predominantly tribal populations. While some blocks in these regions have seen high levels of development, others continue to lag behind. The study highlights the need for targeted policies to address these disparities and improve the overall socio-economic development of the regions. Improving the living standards of tribal communities requires comprehensive planning and implementation of programs that focus on providing basic amenities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, as well as enhancing economic opportunities. The ultimate goal is to ensure that tribal people have equal opportunities for social and economic advancement, which will improve their quality of life.In order to achieve inclusive development and truly improve human development outcomes, it is essential for national and state policies to prioritize resources aimed at addressing the existing disparities. Without targeted efforts to bridge these gaps, the goal of achieving higher level outcomes for all would be unattainable.For this achievement, planners have to give much importance upon decentralized planning process based upon intensive study of micro level region in assessing the gap between planning and implementation and promote balanced regional development (Ray and Rahaman, 2017).

Acknowledgment

My sincere gratitude to Laxman Chandra Jana, M.A.

in Vidyasagar University for invaluable contribution in creating the map for our research Paper. Your expertise in cartography has enabled us to present our data in a clear and comprehensive manner.

REFERENCE

Ahuja, R. S. and Nikam, A. A. (2015) A Study of Regional Disparities in Growth in the State of Maharashtra. ZENITH *International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research*, 5(1), pp. 64-79.

Bhattacharya, B. B. and Sakthivel, S.(2004) Regional Growth and Disparity in India: Comparison of Pre and Post-Reform Decades.*Economic and Political Weekly*, March 6, pp. 1071-1077.

Chakrabarty, P. (2009) Intra-Regional Inequality and The Role of Public Policy: Lessons Learnt from Kerala.*Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIV (26 & 27).

Das, A. (1999) Socio-Economic Development In India: A Regional Analysis. *Development And Society*, 28 (2).

Dholakia, R. H. (2003) Regional Disparity in Economic and Human Development in India.*Economic and Political Weekly*, 38, pp. 4166-4172.

Gatade, D. G. and Gharge, R.R. (2011) Levels of Development in Upper Krishna Basin (Maharashtra).*Golden Research Thoughts*, VI, pp. 1-4.

Kumari , R. (2015) Regional Disparities in Industrial Development : A Geographical Study of Haryana.*International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 2(12), pp 399-402.

NurayTezcan (Helical University), Turkey, Book–Interdisciplinary Perspective on The Threats and Impact of Pandemic.(IGI Global.com).

Pradhan, P.K. and Kumar, S.C. (2015)Disparity in Basic

Infrastructure and Services Development: A District Level Study in Odisha. *International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research* (IJMSSR), 4 (7), pp.34-39.

Raman, R. and Kumari, R. (2012) Regional Disparity in Agricultural Development: A District Level Analysis for Uttar Pradesh.*Journal of Regional Development and Planning*, 1(2), pp. 71-90.

Rao, M.G., Shand, R. T. and Kalirajan (1999)Convergence of Incomes Across Indian States: A Divergent View.*Economic and Political Weekly*, March 27, pp. 769-78.

Ray, M. and Rahaman, M. (2017) Disparity of Socio-economic Development in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal, India: A CD Block Level Appraisal. Indian Journal of Spatial Science, 8(2), pp. 45-51.

Sen, A. and Jean, D. (1998) India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. United Nations. 1963. Population Bulletin of The United Nations. New York: United Nations.

Shaban, A. (2006) Regional Structure, Growth and Convergence of Income in Maharastra.*Economic and Political Weekly*.

Singh, N., Bhandari, L., Chen, A. and Khare,A. (2003) Regional Inequality in India: A Freash Look.*Economic and Political Weekly*.

Tripathy, U., Das, M. and Padhi, P.L. (2011) Regional Variation in Development Profile of Orissa: An Econometric Analysis of Indicator of Development. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(6), pp. 107-130.