International Research Journal of Human Resource and Social Sciences
ISSN(O): (2349-4085) ISSN(P): (2394-4218)
Impact Factor 7.924 Volume 11, Issue 10, Oct 2024
Website- www.aarf.asia, Email : editoraarf@gmail.com

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN HARYANA STATE'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Haryana has experienced tremendous growth during the past three decades. The National Capital Region (NCR) has seen a disproportionate amount of expansion. Because it creates job opportunities and encourages urbanization, industrial expansion has been a major driver of economic advancement. However, the process of balanced economic improvement is hampered by uneven regional development. We shall attempt to analyze the aspects of Haryana's economic, educational, and health disparities in this paper. The study's conclusions supported the notion that Haryana had regional differences. It has discovered a high degree of inequity in Haryana that needs immediate correction. The study's recommendations for policy are listed below.

Keywords: Regional Disparities, Haryana State's, Socio-Economic, Development

1. Introduction:

The process that raises people's standard of living is called development. The main goal of any economic development might be seen as the advancement of technology in the social sector in the two main areas of our economy, agriculture and industry. Different resources, including natural and human resources, are not equally distributed throughout the world. As a result, several developmental patterns are produced. Both people and natural resources are crucial to the growth of a region. Natural resources and capital are passive production inputs. Humans are the active agents that create social, economic, and political organizations, exploit natural resources, amass wealth, and advance natural development. It implies that a region's ability to thrive depends on both its natural resources and its highly skilled human resources. Since one of the main goals of India's developmental plans has been to gradually reduce regional

disparities in the rate of growth, economic planning is done to bring out uniform regional development. During the early stages of economic planning, public sector businesses were situated in underdeveloped regions of the nation in an effort to promote regionally balanced development. Significant economic and social gaps exist throughout India's various regions despite laws and programs that support underdeveloped areas; it has been observed that these differences in development levels are not decreasing over time. A nation's regional imbalances can be man-made, such as when certain parts are neglected and others are given preference for investments and infrastructure, or they can be natural, resulting from an uneven distribution of natural resources. In India, regional disparities have been exacerbated by historical circumstances in addition to the unequal distribution of geographic advantages.

1.1 Profiles of the Socioeconomic and Political Development of Selected Regions in India

In light of the fact that an in-depth analysis of the specific region's available resources and a set of inferences about the expected levels of development efficiency continue to be essential components of effective regional development planning, we will now conduct a brief review of the socio-economic development profiles of the various regions of India that were chosen for the study. These states are examples of India's many geographical areas and subcontinents. These states were chosen because of their proximity to one another and because they satisfied the limits placed on the availability of data at the district level.

1.2 Haryana

The majority of the population in Haryana state works in agriculture. There is no indication that these accomplishments have been able to substantially reduce the level of disparities in socioeconomic development among different districts. This is despite the fact that the introduction of the "Green Revolution" and the commendable progress of the industrial front have both contributed to an increase in the total production of the state in the agricultural sector and in the manufactured goods sector. Even if just in relative terms, the feasibility of environmentally sustainable growth in the state may be jeopardised if huge portions of the population are neglected in the process of development. At the moment, the state of Haryana is divided into 21 districts. It is estimated that there are 253,553 people living in the state, with a population density of 573 persons per square kilometre. The population increased by around 19.9% during the years of 2001 and 2011. The current crude death rate in the state is 6.6 for every thousand residents, while the expected yearly birth rate is 22.7 per thousand. The state is

making sluggish but steady progress toward its goals of improving maternal health and lowering the infant mortality rate. For example, the newborn mortality rate increased from 69 per thousand in 1990 to 70 per thousand in 1994 before decreasing slightly to 51 per thousand in 2009–2010. This trend continued until the rate stabilised at 51 per thousand in 2009–2010. The maternal mortality ratio, which measures the number of deaths that occur per 100,000 live births, showed a minor improvement from 108.39 in 1990 to 105 in 1996–1997. However, this ratio has since worsened, increasing to 136 in 1997–1998 and then further increasing to 186 during 2002–2004. During the years 2007–2009, the ratio stabilised somewhat at 153 per short of live births. This might be because the state government made numerous healthcare services available to pregnant women free of charge in an effort to encourage institutional deliveries. The percentage of live births at which the mothers received medical attention at delivery has increased from 55 for urban areas and 24.4 for rural areas in 2004–2005 to 77.1 for urban areas and 44.2 for rural areas in 2009–2010. The percentage of live births at which the mothers received medical attention at delivery was higher in urban areas. In a similar vein, the percentage of births that are seen by trained medical professionals has increased from 31.5% in the years 1992–1993 to 53.2% in the years 2007–2008. The percentage of deliveries that are seen by trained medical professionals has been steadily rising, which has resulted in a decrease in the likelihood that mothers would pass away during childbirth. The proportion of women to men in Haryana has increased from 819 in the year 2001 to 877 in the year 2011, which is a 58-point jump. Despite this, the situation is far worse than the 940 that is considered to be the average for all of India. Urgent action is required to implement a number of gender-sensitive policies that aim to motivate individuals and alter their worldview in order to bring the ratio of men and women in the workforce up to the level of the national average. It is possible that the "Save Girl Child" initiative may benefit from a new impetus if the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act were strictly enforced, and if there was a widespread campaign against the practise of female foeticide. On the other hand, the life expectancy of females, which is now reported at 66.3 years, has surpassed that of males, which is currently reported at 65.9 years. The anticipated number of fatalities caused by AIDS has decreased from 994 in 2006–2007 to 973 in 2009–2010, while the total number of persons living with HIV/AIDS has climbed from 1,594 in 2009–2010 to 2368 in 2011–2012, which represents an increase of 48.56% in only the space of 2 years. As a result, it is of the utmost importance that the current trend be stopped and, if possible, turned around. It is extremely desired to increase people's understanding of HIV/AIDS in a way that is both comprehensive and accurate. The incidence rate of malaria in

the state has decreased from 1.79% in 2006–2007 to 0.81% in 2010–2011, and the death rate that is related with the disease has been completely nonexistent. The elementary education system in Haryana has been quite effective in enrolling students. The literacy rate in the state has increased from 57.2% in 2001 to 76.64% in 2011, which is somewhat higher than the level of 74% that is seen across all of India. At a similar vein, the ratio of students to teachers in high schools, which is projected to be 26, is lower than the average across the country, which is 30. On the other hand, the gross enrollment ratio of children aged 6 to 13 years is only 83.4%, which is much lower than the national average of 99.8%. According to statistics from the 66th round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), the unemployment rates (per 1000) in rural regions of the state are 18 while the rates (per 1000) in urban areas are 25. In rural regions, the Poverty Headcount Ratio (the proportion of the population that is living below the national poverty line) has decreased from 40 and 24.2% in 1993–1994 to 24.8 and 22.4% in 2004–2005, respectively. This is a significant decrease from those numbers. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, often known as MNREGA, and the Indira Awas Yojana are two of the most important social sector development programmes that the state is now implementing (IAY). For instance, during the year of 2010–2011, the percentages of SCs and women who held jobs under MNREGA were 48.93 and 35.62 respectively. IAY accounted for 0.66 percent of the total number of dwellings built between 2010 and 2011. From 1966–1967 to 2009–2010, the total number of hospitals that were operational in the state of Haryana climbed from 785 to 3,214. In a similar vein, throughout the same time period, the number of beds that are now available in hospitals has increased from 4,584 to 10,006. The proportion of households in the state that have access to better sources of drinking water in rural regions was 96.6 in 2008–2009, while the percentage of households in urban areas had access to improved sources of drinking water at a rate of 97.8. Nevertheless, the situation is far worse in terms of the proportion of homes who have access to better sanitation; over the same time period and in the same locations, these figures were 86.8 and 53.7 respectively. The percentage of women holding wage jobs in non-agricultural sectors has increased from 10.3 in 2004–2005 to 13.4 in 2009–2010, however this remains lower than the national average of 18.6 for both time periods. The state's efforts to reduce the number of crimes being committed are not producing sufficient results. After reaching a low point of 20,748 in 1967-1968 and falling to 18,935 in 1970, the number of crimes committed had a sharp increase to 33,239 in 1980. Following a decrease in 1990, the number of reported crimes has steadily climbed, going from 28,481 in 1990 to 38,782 in 2000, 42,690 in 2005, and finally 56,257 in 2009. Gurgaon has the worst crime rate of all

the districts in the state, accounting for 11% of the total number of crimes that occurred in the state during 2009–2010. A variety of anti-crime techniques and activities need to be implemented before crime may be brought under control. The economy of Haryana has experienced a considerable structural transition, and as a result, the contribution of the service sector to Haryana's overall employment and income has increased significantly. For example, in the fiscal year 2011–2012, the sectoral composition of the state gross domestic product (SGDP) was as follows: agriculture and allied sector (16.3%), industry (29.1%), and service (54.6%), whereas the corresponding figures for the fiscal year 1999–2000 were reported to be 31.9, 30, and 38.1% respectively. The agricultural industry continues to have a large place in the state's overall economy. However, the contribution of this industry to the state's gross domestic product has been steadily falling from 1969–1970, when it made up 60.7% of the total, all the way down to 16.3% in 2011–2012. Overall, 87% of Haryana's land area is suitable for agriculture, and 81% of that land area is irrigated. In 2011–2012, around 79 percent of the land that might be farmed was exhibited more than once. The state has a total land area of 6,351,000 hectares that is under diversified cropping (ha). 3.53 percent of the total land surface is covered with trees and other types of vegetation. In comparison to the national average of 1.12 hectares of cultivable land per agricultural worker, the state has around 1.38 hectares of cultivable land per agricultural worker. Wheat, rice, bajra, cotton, sugarcane, and mustard are the primary agricultural products that are produced in the state. Wheat and rice are two crops that have a greater degree of adaptability. Both the wheat yields (4,390 kg/ha) and the rice yields (3008 kg/ha) are higher than the national averages for India in 2008–2009, which were 2,907 kg/ha for wheat and 2,125 kg/ha for rice. The outstanding growth rate of 7.3% that was reported for agricultural and allied activities in 2008–2009 was significantly higher than the growth rate of 2.6% that was recorded for the manufacturing sector. In addition, a decrease in the percentage of the state's gross product that is contributed by the agricultural industry can be attributed to the fast growing proportion of the service sector.

2. Objective

- To find the Regional Disparities in Haryana State's Socioeconomic Development

3. Literature review

The purpose of the review of literature on socio-economic development and regional disparities is to give a background on different approaches to the problem of variations in socio-economic

development among regions. Such review would help us to clarify the present study relative to other theories and empirical findings. There exists a vast amount of literature on regional disparities in its different ramifications at international, national and sub-national levels. We have made a selective review below from these literatures on the basis of their availability and relevance to our study. **Nasim and Chand (2016)** Using Kendall's ranking co-efficient method, the current study compares and evaluates the pattern of disparities in socioeconomic development at the block level in the Malda area. **Ahmed (2016)** conducted research on the disparities in development levels amongst Indian states. The districts in the southern portion of the state are highly developed, according to **Kalyan and Mishra (2016),** whereas the districts in the northern part of the state are underdeveloped. They employed standardised value, Eigen, and Gini vector methods as well as the basic composite index method for data analysis. **Chandra (2016)** came to the conclusion that the socioeconomic circumstances in the research area had an impact on livelihood and reduced quality of life. IIn order to understand the scope and direction of inter-state disparities in banking activities in India and to pinpoint the states that have lagged behind in the development of the country's banking sector, **Sanjeet Singh (2017)** has analysed the extent and direction of regional disparities in commercial banking development in India during the period from 1985 to 2005. **Sharma (2017)** examined spatial variance in the degree of development for Western Rajasthan using multiple factor analysis and the PCA approach. According to **Saha et al. (2018),** the problem of regional imbalances is mainly related to the uneven distribution of social, economic, and demographic components among different blocks in the Cooch Behar district. The analysis of regional disparity by Arup K. **Saha et al. (2018)** reveals that discrepancies exist in a variety of fields, including social development, economic development, and human resource development. The goal of the current study is to determine the socioeconomic status of each Kochbihar District unit. For the Hathras district, **Ahmad et al. (2019)** concentrated on the micro-level investigation of regional heterogeneity in socio-economic conditions. **Rani and Kumar (2019)** the current study uses the social development index to look at regional differences in social development in India (SDI). The study also determines the SDI at the district level and ranks the districts of the chosen states, namely Kerala, Haryana, and Bihar. **Jinnah and Ahmad (2020)** This study project is helpful in formulating a plan for balanced regional development and minimizing various regional disparities as well as in the analysis of various development-related variables and the identification of underdeveloped regions. **Sharma and Srivastava (2020)** this study is based on secondary data that was gathered from the Census of India and several official

websites of the government. Twelve economic variables have been analysed using composite index analysis to determine the amount of economic development in the area. **Raj et al. (2021)** the study solely relies on secondary sources of information gathered from various government bodies that provide data. Z-score and composite standard score have been generated in order to analyse the spatial variations in socio-economic development. **Garima (2022)**this essay is based on the author's MPhil thesis, which was submitted to the M H Suryanarayana-supervised Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research in Mumbai. **Preethi et al. (2022)**study on the district of Ernakulam is well developed in all sectors and low developed districts like Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasargode are more developed in specific sectors like agriculture and animal husbandry, implying that in order to enhance their overall degree of development, these districts must improve in the areas where they lag behind.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Levels of Socio-Economic Development:

Following the execution of the Principal Component Analysis Method, a total of nine components were determined to exist. The total proportion of variance that can be attributed to each of the nine components, taken together, is 92.44 percent.

Table 1: Eigen Values and Variance Explained

Eigen values	Variance Explained	Cumulative Percentage
15.77	31.79	31.79
7.86	16.05	47.84
6.95	14.17	62.02
4.31	8.79	70.81
3.82	7.79	78.61
2.14	4.36	82.97
1.93	3.94	86.91
1.49	3.06	89.96
1.21	2.47	92.44

Table 2: Component Scores

Districts	c,	c2	c3	c4	C5	c6	c7	c8	C9	Overall

										score
Ambala	0.74	1.62	0.01	-0.44	0.95	0.34	0.45	0.33	-0.70	32.73
Panchkula	1.10	1.00	1.15	-1.31	1.44	-0.07	-2.65	-0.82	0.25	31.58
Yamuna Nagar	1.01	0.84	-0.08	0.00	0.18	0.11	1.49	1.28	-2.13	24.56
Kurukshetra	0.13	0.96	-0.62	0.87	1.17	-0.33	0.51	-0.11	0.91	6.97
Kaithal	-0.88	-0.12	-1.22	0,69	-0.25	1.00	-1.32	0.84	0.37	-1.24
Kamal	-0.07	0.41	-1.17	0.97	0.17	0.44	-0.39	-0.01	-0.12	7.67
Panipat	1.03	0.48	-1.37	0.59	-0.02	0.61	0.17	-0.09	0.22	24.88
Sonipat	0.32	0.26	0.19	1.60	-0.90	-0.11	0.35	-1.22	1.25	9.76
Rohtak	0.12	1.39	1.14	-0.98	-2.49	0.23	0.45	0.60	1.63	11.55
Jhajjar	-0.46	-0.09	1.01	1.20	-0.79	-0.32	-0.10	-2.56	-1.76	-4.98
Faridabad	2.46	-1.87	-0.04	0.19	-0.90	-1.99	-0.36	0.64	-0.21	-18.91
Gurgaon	0.81	-2.39	0.21	-0.83	0.55	2.47	0.38	-0.33	0.45	42.84
Rewari	-0.45	-0.47	1.48	0.76	0.95	0.82	1.24	-0.12	0.70	22.74
Mahendragarh	-1.19	-0.62	1.58	0.97	1.22	-1.27	0.01	1.88	0.47	-28.92
Bhiwani	-1.16	-0.19	1.00	-0.97	-0.31	-0.08	-0.17	-0.04	-1.07	-19.55
Jind	-0.95	-0.35	-0.57	0.50	-0.92	0.03	-1.72	0.96	-0.34	-22.11
Hisar	-0.63	-0.05	-0.21	-1.45	-0.98	0.47	0.46	0.34	-0.50	-12.35
Fetehabad	-1.28	-0.52	-1.24	-0.75	0.23	-0.60	0.23	-0.48	-0.69	-47.06
Sirsa	-10.01	-2.38	-8.62	-6.89	2.68	-3.76	-7.26	-10.82	-13.09	-60.15

Table 3: Haryana: Levels of Socio-Economic Development: 2001

Category	No. of Districts	Name of districts
High	6	Gurgoan, Ambala, Panchkula, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari
Moderate	4	Rohtak, Sonipat, Kamal, Kurukshetra
Low	5	Kaithal, Jhajjar, Hisar, Faridabad, Bhiwani
Very Low	4	Jind, Mahendragarh, Fatehabad, Sirsa

Table 4: Dimension-wise Levels of development by Districts

Dimension of Development	Development Level	Name of District/ Districts
Demography, Infrastructure	High	Ambala
Industry	Moderate	
Agriculture	Low	
Infrastructure, Demography	High	Panchkula
Industry	Low	
Agriculture	Very Low	
Demography, Infrastructure	High	Yamuna Nagar
Agriculture, Industry	Moderate	
Agriculture*	High	Kurukshetra
Demography, Infrastructure	Moderate	
Industry	Low	
Agriculture	High	Kamal
Demography	Moderate	
Industry	Low	
Infrastructure	Very Low	
Agriculture	High	Panipat
Industry, Demography	Moderate	
Infrastructure	Low	
Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure, Demography	Moderate	Sonipat
Industry, Infrastructure, Demography	Moderate	Rewari
Agriculture	Low	
Infrastructure	High	Rohtak
Demography	Moderate	
Industry, Agriculture	Low	
Industry, Demography	Moderate	Jhajjar
Agriculture, Infrastructure	Low	
Industry	High	Faridabad
Demography	Moderate	

Infrastructure, Agriculture	Low	
Industry	High	Gurgaon
Demography	Low	
Agriculture, Infrastructure	Very Low	
Agriculture, Demography, Infrastructure	Low	Mahendragarh
Industry	Very Low	
Infrastructure, Demography	Low	Bhiwani
Agriculture, Industry	Very Low	
Agriculture	Moderate	Hisar
Industry, Infrastructure, Demography	Low	
Agriculture	Moderate	Sirsa, Kaithal,
Demography, Industry, Infrastructure	Very Low	Fatehabad, Jind
Industry, Infrastructure, Demography	Moderate	Rewari
Agriculture	Low	

5. Conclusion

In the instance of the state of Haryana, the regional pattern of industrial growth was discovered to be considerably skewed in favour of the national capital region. This was proven to be the case. It has been observed that the growth of the state's industrial sector does not have a substantial impact on the overall socioeconomic development of the state. Low-developed neighbourhoods are lacking not just in terms of agricultural production but also in terms of the infrastructure necessary to support it. Model districts have been located with the goal of achieving consistent development across the region, and prospective objectives for a variety of development indicators have been projected for districts with a low level of development. It is imperative that steps be done to boost agricultural productivity in regions that are comparatively less developed. This may be accomplished by increasing the availability of irrigation systems, chemical fertiliser, and other cutting-edge agricultural practises. To improve the quality of life of the people and to usher in long-term socioeconomic development in underdeveloped districts, it is necessary to first make improvements to fundamental infrastructure facilities such as healthcare, education, power, irrigation, and transportation. This is a prerequisite for making these districts more economically developed. In order to improve the socioeconomic standing of the people living in rural areas, job opportunities should be developed in lagging regions. It is imperative to make these efforts in order to ensure adequate

medical services and further urbanisation. Our research unequivocally has implications for public policy. It is recommended that the attention of the government be concentrated on the districts whose development has trailed considerably behind that of model districts in order for the government to achieve its goal of an equal distribution of development facilities. It has come to our attention that not all aspects of less developed districts are, in fact, less developed; rather, certain aspects of these districts are high or moderate level developed. Concrete and dimension-specific policy interventions are urgently required if we are to meet the challenge of accelerating the process of socio-economic growth that is equitable. This will need coordinated efforts on the side of the central government and the governments of the individual states. It is even more crucial that the government, the governing class, and the general population all have the determination to see this through. The scope of the analysis that is presented in the research can only be so narrow. To successfully conduct out comparisons across many time periods, further work has to be done. It is probable that by doing so, it will be possible to evaluate the development of certain municipalities or villages with more precision. Table 1 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, 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 results for each component, as well as the total scores for all 19 observations, are presented in

Table 2. The direction and magnitude to which an observation is related with a particular component is shown by the scores assigned to that component's distinct subcomponents. The relative position of each of the observations may be determined by looking at the aggregate scores. In some of the scenarios, the final scores turn out to be good, however in the other ones; they turn out to be negative. When compared to other districts with lower ratings, one that receives a high and positive score indicates that it is a better developed area. The entirety of the explanation is condensed into table 4, which also provides a visual representation. In general, as compared to its western equivalent, eastern Haryana is further along in terms of its level of development and continues to make progress.

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