

BALANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JHARKHAND

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ABSTRACT

Jharkhand states are compared in terms of literacy, health, and economic development in this research. For many decades, economic theorists throughout the globe have been concerned by the uneven development of different regions. However, Jharkhand's economic, political, social, and regional differences remain wide-ranging despite the state's goal of achieving a more equitable economic growth. A study by researchers concluded that regional development factors are an essential aspect of economics. Jharkhand's GSDP, GDP, and PCI are all compared in this research; the health of Jharkhand and its projected health outcomes are also examined; and the state's health infrastructure is examined. A survey report from Jharkhand and books were used to get the information. In order to promote economic development in Jharkhand, this report advises maximising resource potential and enhancing human resource capacity via the use of technology and changes in community culture.

Keywords: *economic development, GDP, PCI, Economic Growth, GSDP.*

Introduction

This means that the well-being of a country or region or state is directly linked to how quickly it grows its economy. There have been two different ways to measure development: growth over time and per-capita production. Growth and development were thought to be one and the same, so they were called the same thing. It means that more goods and services are available to the people of the country. This definition doesn't do what it says it should because it doesn't take into account how long, how much energy, and how much money it will take to get the goods and services in question. Villard (1963) said that more money means more time to read, more time to work out, and more time to think about what a good life would be. The rate at which a country's income grows has been used for a long time as a sign of economic progress and as a way to measure how well a country is doing economically. Over a long time, Meier (1973) said that development was the process by which an economy's real national income went up. People are getting more and more people, but this definition doesn't take this into account. Economic progress will be slowed down rather than pushed forward if there isn't a rise in real national income and a rise in the number of people. A rise in the amount of money that each person makes is used by some economists to show progress. During the 1950s and 1960s, many emerging countries reached their economic goals, but the quality of life of their people didn't change. However, the poor, illiterate, and sick kept on living in the new countries. When the term "economic progress" was being used, there was a problem with how it was being used That's what Todaro (1977) said: People thought about economic growth by how well they lived. People's well-being isn't just about how much money each person makes. It also depends on social and welfare services, contentment, self-reliance, self-

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esteem, and economic freedom. This is the main goal of economic development. Todaro says that people and countries should be free from slavery and dependency not only to other people and countries, but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery, so that people and countries can move on from them. This is what the World Bank called a better standard of living in its 1991 World Development Report: higher education, better health, cleaner air, more equal opportunities, more individual freedom, and a richer cultural life.

Sustainability has changed the way we think about economic development. This means that economic growth that doesn't harm the environment is now what we think of as economic development. As the economy grows, so does the well-being of each person. People in different countries don't get the same amount of benefits from development. This causes economic inequalities and imbalances. Different parts of the country have different levels of wealth or growth. This is called "regional disparity." Regional disparity is when there are socially and economically advanced areas in different countries or different states in the same country, as well as areas that are both economically advanced and economically backward. As a condition or fact, disparity can also be said to be different in terms of age, rank, or level. Inequality, unlikeness, disproportion, and difference are all words that mean "difference." State-to-state differences in geography and resources are to blame for the widening gap between countries' economic progress.

The Five-year plans in India have put a lot of emphasis on industrial development in the backward areas because most of the industry is in cities and ports. Second and third five-year plans tried to encourage balanced regional development by giving tax breaks, cheap land, cheap freight, and so on. In the third five-year period, an entire chapter in the plan papers was devoted to this topic. In later programmes for the development of less developed and backward areas, there were a lot of different ideas used. They have tried for a long time to make sure that all parts of the country grow at the same rate.

Review of Literature

Sharma & Sethi (2007) economic and social development in different parts of the country was talked about, and an effort was made to look at how different parts of the country were in terms of per-capita income, poverty rates, private investment, and infrastructure development. State groups were made based on this analysis. Then it looked at the differences between the states.

Chauhan et al. (2008) if the differences between regions have been getting worse or better, we looked at how the rate of growth of per capita NSDP (net state domestic product) changed over time. It also looked into the social and demographic factors that caused the states' per capita NSDP (net state domestic product) to be the same or not be the same for each person. It was one way to make sure there were no big, backward states left. There were other ways to do this, too, like increasing social and economic infrastructure in backward states, making women more powerful, and encouraging good governance in the backward regions.

Rajkumar & Chennakrishna (2008) studied how the major growing states of India differed from each other, how economic planning works in India, and how efforts to improve the region led to growth. They also talked about how to tell if a state is moving forward or backward, and they split the states into two groups. In the study, forward and backward states grew at very different rates.

Dev (2011) this study examined the economic performance of states and found out why there were differences in important economic indicators in different parts of the country after reform. This study talks about how there is a positive correlation between the growth rate of average per capita consumption expenditure, infrastructural facilities, and investment level. This analysis found that there was a rise in regional disparity in terms of per capita income, poverty ratios, infrastructural facilities, and growth in average per capita consumption expenditure in the post-reform period. At the end, the study came up with some multi-pronged strategies, like more investment, better fiscal management of states, and more money for health, physical infrastructure, and education in less developed states. This would help them grow faster and reduce poverty.

Conceptual Framework for Economic Growth

Regional products will be more competitive and help the area become more economically competitive if natural resources are used properly and sustainably. For the company's future, it's important to invest in a new mine level and greater pellet capacity as well as to stay up with new product development. The principle of long-term economic development necessitates that competitiveness be supported by a defined strategy. An understanding of both the economics and society is essential to

becoming competitive. Macroeconomic success is determined by the number of jobs created and the amount of money earned by the residents of a region. The economic success of a nation is directly related to the productivity of its workforce. Many people believe that production is the most significant long-term component in improving circumstances for everyone in regions like East Singhbhum.

East Singhbhum's industrial sector needs a strategy like this: An effective regional development strategy balances the needs of local residents, companies, and government agencies. For example, we may increase the quality of regional development plans while simultaneously considering how difficult it is to forecast the future of local municipalities. The economy and the industry's competitiveness are influenced by both internal and external variables. There are both internal and external influences on the long-term economic growth of a region. Any policy regime or road to development will be ineffective or short-lived without a grasp of the region's inter-local dynamics, no matter which one is selected. As a result, regional expansion has a direct impact on global supply chain competitiveness. The ability of an area to produce is due in large part on its policy framework. Implementing policies at the operational and service levels also needs cooperation across different groups, even if they haven't worked together before. This has the potential to be beneficial or detrimental to the quality of service. More individuals may choose to invest in a given sector if there is high competition. With increased output and demand for inputs, as well as an increase in employment possibilities and public welfare as a result of increased revenue, investment is an essential indicator of economic development.

Objective of the Study

- To study the comparison among GSDP, GDP and PCI of Jharkhand.
- To confined the literacy rate of Jharkhand.
- To study the health condition of Jharkhand and its future outcomes in health sector.
- To confined the health infrastructure status of Jharkhand.

Methodology

This study researcher work is purely based on secondary data collected from different books, journals and economic survey report of Jharkhand state.

In order to make the data useful for analysis and interpretation, it has been organised and arranged in a way that is easy to read and understand. Charts and graphs have also been made to show the information in a more effective way. It has been easier to make sense of the data because it has been presented in an effective way.

Economic Overview

Table 1: GSDP of Jharkhand in comparison with GDP and Per Capita Income(PCI) of India(₹Crore)

Year	GDP of India		GSDP of Jharkhand as a % of GDP of India		Growth-rate of GDP of India		PCI of India		PCI of Jharkhand as a % of PCI of India	
	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Percentage	Current Percentage	Constant Percentage	Current Percentage	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Percentage	Current Percentage
2011-12	8736329	8736329	1.73	1.73			63462	63462	65.01	65.01
2012-13	9213017	9944012	1.77	1.76	5.5	13.8	65538	70983	67.41	66.72
2013-14	9801371	11233522	1.69	1.68	6.4	13.0	68572	79119	63.84	63.20
2014-15	10527674	12467959	1.77	1.75	7.4	11.0	72805	86647	67.00	66.13
2015-16	11369493	13771874	1.54	1.50	8.0	10.5	77659	94797	57.33	55.65
2016-17	12308193	15391669	1.57	1.53	8.3	11.8	83003	103870	58.82	57.78
2017-18 (2nd RE)	13175160	17098304	1.60	1.58	7.0	11.1	87829	115293	59.52	58.53
2018-19 (1st RE)	13981426	18971237	1.61	1.57	6.1	11.0	92085	126521	59.71	57.82
2019-20 (PE)	14565951	20339849	1.65	1.62	4.2	7.2	94954	134226	60.94	59.51
CAGR between 2011-12 and 2014-15	6.4	12.6					4.7	10.9		
CAGR between 2014-15 and 2018-19	7.4	11.1					6.0	9.9		

Courtesy: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Jharkhand's GSDP at constant prices (also known as "real GSDP") was Rs. 150918 crores in 2011-12. In the fiscal year 2014-15, it grew at a 7.3 percent annual pace to reach Rs. 186534 crores. Between 2014-15 and 2018-19, the state's real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a yearly rate of 4.8 percent, reaching an all-time high of Rs. 224986 crores (P). It was expected to grow to Rs. 240036 crores in the financial year 2019-20. The NSDP per capita in Jharkhand was Rs. 41254 in 2011-12. It increased at an average yearly rate of 11.6 percent at current prices and 5.7 percent at constant prices between 2011-12 and 2014-15. In 2014-15, it was Rs. 57301 at current prices and Rs. 48781 at constant prices for the state's residents. The state's per capita income climbed by 3% at constant prices and 5.9% at today's prices from 2014-15 to 2018-19. As a consequence, the state's per capita income was Rs. 54982 in constant prices and Rs. 73155 in current prices in 2018-19. For 2019-20 at constant prices and 2019-20 at current prices, respectively, a 5.2 percent and 9.2 percent growth over the previous year was expected.

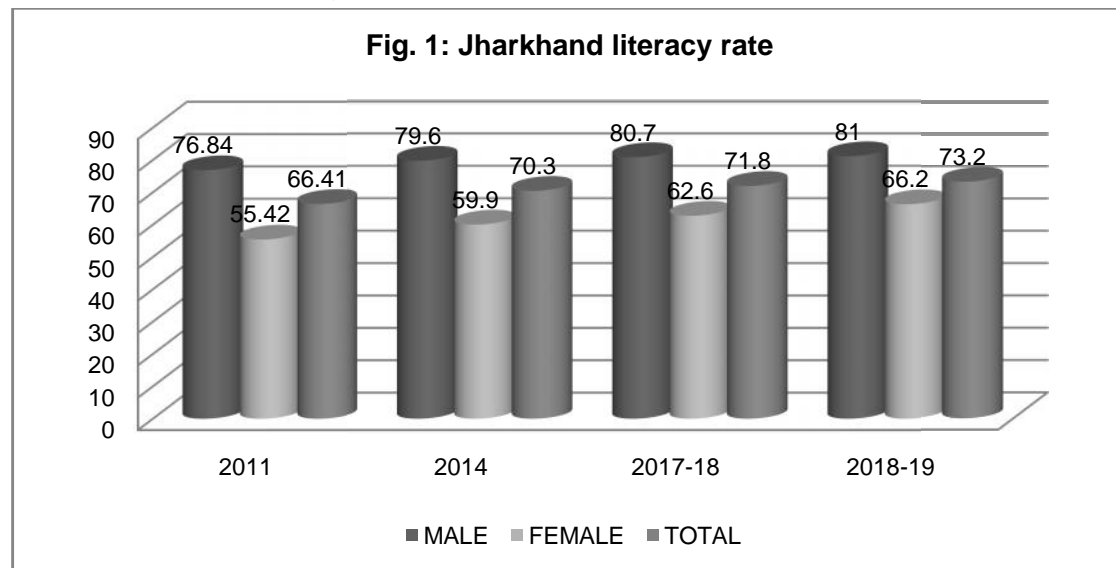
Education Infrastructure of Jharkhand

For a long time, the government has paid a lot of attention to education. When you spend money on education, you're putting money into people who can help your business grow and make more money, which helps the economy. People in India have tried to make sure that everyone can get an education, no matter what their gender, class, or income level is.

Table 2: The Literacy Rate of Jharkhand and All India over the years

	2001			2011			2014			2017-18			2018-19		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jharkhand	67.3	38.87	53.56	76.84	55.42	66.41	79.6	59.9	70.3	80.7	62.6	71.8	81.0	66.2	73.2
All India	75.26	53.67	64.83	82.14	65.46	74.04	83.2	67.1	75.4	83.9	69.6	76.9	85	70.9	78.1
Average annual growth	Jharkhand			1.3	3.6	2.2	1.2	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	5.8	1.9
	All India			0.9	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
Gap in the literacy-rate of Jharkhand and India in (per cent)	10.6	27.6	17.4	6.5	15.3	10.3	4.3	10.7	6.8	3.8	10.1	6.6	4.7	6.6	6.3

Courtesy: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



Courtesy: Computed data

When I lived in Jharkhand in 2001, it was very hard for people to read or write. About 53% of people who were over 7 years old could read and write. Most men could read and write back then. People in the state have become more educated over time. Both men and women have become more educated in the state. This means that there was a 2.2% rise in literacy between 2001 and 2011. As of 2011 to 2014, it rose 1.9% per year. Before and after 2014, it went up 0.7% per year. Before and after 2017-18, it went up 1.9%. Males have always been better at reading and writing than women. It has been

easier for women to learn how to read and write than it has been for men. This is how the literacy rate for males has changed over time: Between 2001 and 2011, the rate of male literacy rose by 1.3% each year. It rose by 1.2% from 2011 to 2014, 0.5% from 2014 until 2017, and 0.4% from 2017 to 2018. This means that the number of females who are literate has gone up by 3.6 percent between 2001 and 2011. Between 2011 and 2014, the number of females who are literate went up by 1.5 percent, then by 5.8 percent between 2017-18 and 2018-19. In the years from 2011-12 to 2018-19, the gender gap has been getting smaller.

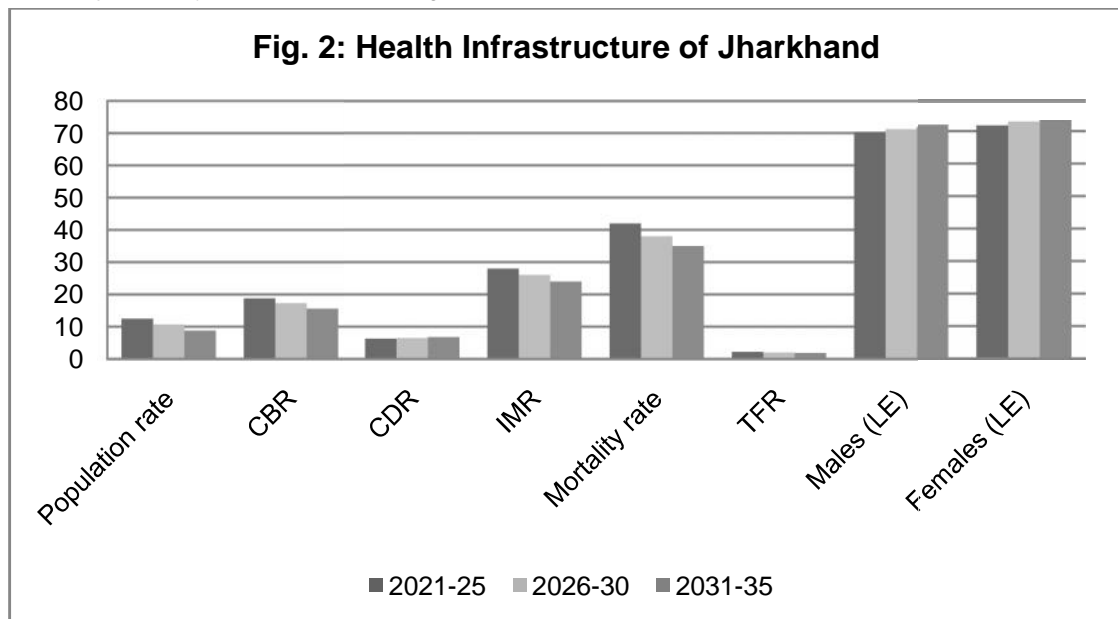
Health Infrastructure

In this part, researcher look at how each state is doing when it comes to public health. This is why the health of a population, which tells us about the health of the country as a whole, can be affected by a lot of different things. If individuals live in a poor country, you might not have enough food, housing or sanitation. Individual might not have enough water or health care. Education and income are also important for people's well-being, but they also help people get better health and live longer. There are some broad ways to measure health, like how long people expect to live at birth, how many babies die, and how well children are fed. Taking a look at how the indicators have changed over time is another way to figure out how healthy someone is. This is also something that we pay attention to. Researcher look at how the health situation changes from place to place.

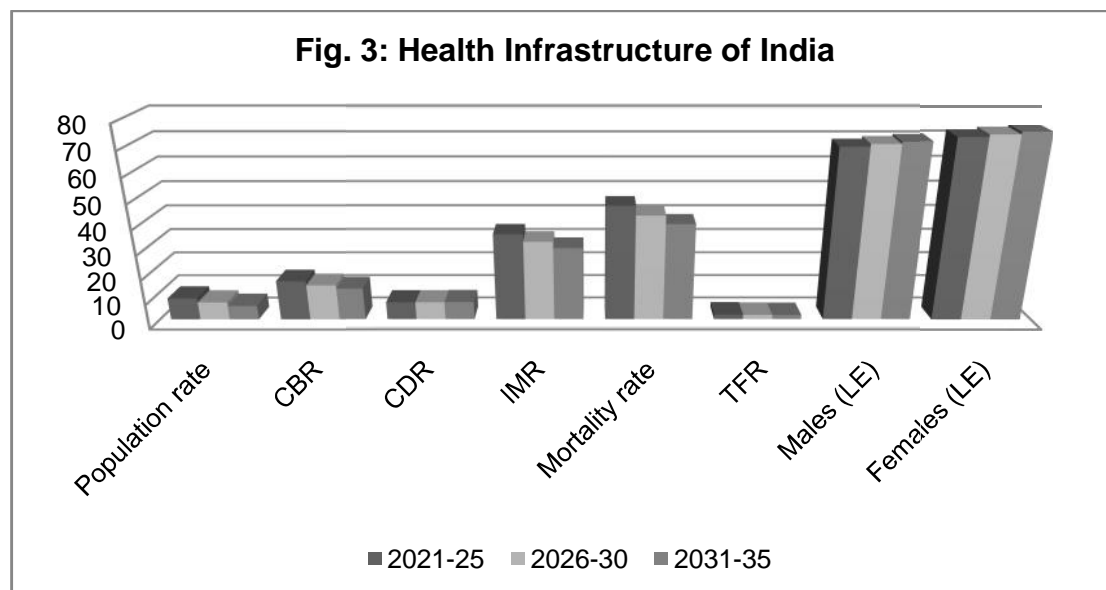
Table 3: Demographic Indicators

Indicators	Jharkhand					India				
	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-35	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-35
Population growth rate	16.4	14.4	12.5	10.7	8.8	12.7	10.7	8.9	7.2	5.7
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	22.1	20.5	18.8	17.3	15.6	19.6	17.9	16.1	14.4	13
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	34	31	28	26	24	42.9	38.5	35.3	32.3	29.7
Under-5 mortality rate (q5)	49	45	42	38	35	56.7	50.9	46.7	42.8	39.4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.78	2.46	2.17	1.98	1.87	2.34	2.13	1.93	1.8	1.72
Life expectancy of males	68.4	69.4	70.4	71.2	72	66.87	68.37	69.37	70.37	71.17
Life expectancy of females	69.06	70.56	71.76	72.96	73.96	69.96	71.46	72.66	73.66	74.66

Courtesy: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



Courtesy: Computed data



Courtesy: Computed data

There will be 3.7 million people in the state by 2020, with 1.9 million men and women. Compared to India, the state's demographic indicators have been getting better over time, which is good news for the people living there. IMR per 1000 live births has dropped from 34 to 31 over the last three years, and it is expected to fall to 24 by 2031-35 in the state. There has been a big change in the number of people who die before the age of five per 1000 live births. It went from 49 to 45. It should be even less by 2031-35. It's still more than the country wants to reach by 2030, though.

Table 4: District-wise Health-Infrastructure in Jharkhand

District	DH	SDH	CHC		PHC		HSC	U-CHC	U-PHC	Medical College	RIN-PAS
	No.	No.	6 Beds	30 Beds	2 Beds	6 Beds	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bokaro	1	3	3	5	1	15	115		4		
Chatra	1	0	3	3	9	2	93		1		
Deoghar	1	1	0	7	0	7	180		3		
Dhanbad	0	0	4	4	19	9	140	2	8	1	
Dumka	1	0	5	5	22	13	248		1		
Garhwa	1	1	4	3	7	5	117		1		
Giridih	1	0	8	4	8	7	179		2		
Godda	1	0	4	3	5	5	181		1		
Gumla	1	0	7	4	9	4	243		1		
Hazaribagh	1	1	7	3	8	6	140		3		
Jamtara	1	0	1	2	10	5	129		0		
Khunti	1	0	5	1	3	1	108		1		
Koderma	1	0	2	2	1	5	65		2		
Latehar	1	0	6	1	7	3	97		0		
Lohardaga	1	0	2	3	7	3	74		1		
Pakaur	1	1	0	6	0	9	121		1		
Palamu	1	1	6	2	16	5	171		2		
Pashchimi Singhbhum	1	1	0	10	13	5	343		2		
Purbi Singhbhum	1	1	9	6	8	7	243	2	9	1	
Ramgarh	1	0	3	1	4	1	54		3		
Ranchi	1	1	5	8	19	8	324	2	8	1	1
Sahebganj	1	1	1	5	5	5	136		2		
Saraikela	1	1	4	4	5	7	192		3		
Simdega	1	0	4	3	4	3	155		1		
Jharkhand	23	13	93	95	190	140	3848	6	60	3	1

Courtesy: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Public health groups spread across 24 districts in the state work together to help people in each one. Hospitals in the area have 3493 beds. There are 23 district hospitals in the area. There are also 13 smaller hospitals with 630 beds each, and each one is in a different part of the city.

People who work in the state are CHCs and PHCs. People can sleep in six CHCs, 30 CHCs, or two PHCs. They can also sleep in two PHCs. The state has 188 CHCs, 330 PHCs, and 3848 HSCs. All three medical colleges in Dhanbad, one in Ranchi, and one in Ranchi also have medical schools. Ranchi has one, as well. The state also has a medical school in Ranchi, which is in the same state as the city.

Conclusion

A regional development platform is a concept for assessing the possibilities for regional growth. As a result, regional development platforms have been defined as regional resource configurations that build on prior development routes while also demonstrating a future ability to create competitive advantages in the specified resource configurations, respectively. One of the highest in India, Jharkhand's PCI (Per Capita Income) is constantly increasing.

Development of a healthcare system in Jharkhand has made great progress. The country's healthcare infrastructure has been bolstered by the creation of a number of governmental and private hospitals. Jharkhand's health system has fought back and forth during the COVID-19 era like a fighter.

Planners in Jharkhand have been pleased with the state's educational progress. India and Jharkhand have seen a significant increase in the number of children attending school despite both countries having literacy rates of 70.9 and 66.2 percent for females, respectively.

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