

Regional Analysis of Socio-Economic Condition in Different States of India.

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UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR, JHARKHAND, NAGALAND AND ASSAM

OBJECTIVE: To analyse the socio-economic and demographic aspects of the following States of India : Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Assam.

DATABASE: The data has been taken from the IHDS-II. The India Human Development Survey-II (IHDS-II) is a multi-topic survey of 42,152 households in 1,503 rural and 971 urban areas across India conducted in 2011-12. These are largely re-interviews of households who were questioned in 2004-05 for the IHDS-I (ICPSR 22626).

METHODOLOGY : All the calculations are done in regard to Rural and Urban : the Monthly per capita In addition to that population, mean household size, share of social groups, share of religious groups, share of male & female population, mean HH income, mean land owned size, mean consumption expenditure, mean Adult Education level, mean number of assets, Principle source of Income for household, principle source of income for hh, main source of income for household are calculated at state level Poverty head count ratios, Poverty Gap Index, Squared Poverty Gap, Gini coefficient.

All the Calculations are done in STATA M.P 16.0 .

The whole paper is divided into **three parts** : the first part deals with economic aspects ,second part deals with demographic aspects and the third part deals with social aspects of the States under study.

INTRODUCTION : Since the early 1980s, rapid economic expansion appears to have exacerbated regional inequities. The ongoing economic changes, which have centred on stabilisation and deregulation policies since 1991, appear to have exacerbated regional differences even more. The gravity of the rising acute regional imbalances has not yet gotten the attention it deserves .

The states selected in the study are Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar ,Nagaland ,Assam and Jharkhand .The state of Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar and Jharkhand are economically backward region whereas the Nagaland and Assam are the North Eastern state . which is characterized by major geographical variation .Of these Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were part of BIMARU States .

Policymakers should reconsider the assertion that if rapid growth continues, some of the benefits will naturally 'trickle down' to the poor (Kohli, 2007). Education, the public sector, and the labour market can all contribute to high growth (Kumar, Palit, & Singh, 2007).

The disparities between urban and rural areas are mostly due to the varying rates of change in towns and villages. Literacy, like other advances, begins in the city and spreads to the countryside; the process of literacy begins in the city and spreads to the villages. The rate of the process is determined by how intensely the two interact. The degree of urban influence and the intensity of urban-rural interaction are clearly two significant elements in the decrease of gaps in literacy rates between urban and rural areas. The state selected for the study are : Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand ,Nagaland and Assam .The state of Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous and heavily populated. The state is home to around 16% of the country's population and covers 7.3% of the country's land area (GoI, 2001). Bihar and Jharkhand are among the backward states of India .The states selected from the North Eastern India are Assam and Nagaland .

LITERATURE REVIEW :

ECONOMIC : “Development of UP Tasks for the New Government” Kripa Shankar 2002 : He demonstrates how Uttar Pradesh has slid down the development ladder in past half century . Only a few states were ahead of Uttar Pradesh in terms of development at the time of independence.

Except for Bihar, UP now has the lowest per capita income among the states. It takes the historical account of the state and its gradual slip into indebtedness offering a glimpse of the performance of State .

We are brought to the mountains of Assam and Nagaland in Dolly Kikon's masterfully constructed book *Living with Oil & Coal: Resource Politics & Militarization in Northeast India* (2020). North East India, as well as the state borders that divide the region, are all post-independence constructs. The carbon landscape is also a place of dreams and illusions about unexpected wealth; a lucky break that results in a full life change. Kikon demonstrates how diverse fancies are triggered by oil and coal.

Based on field data obtained from 13 Bhojpuri-speaking villages in Bihar, an examination of the agricultural structure in terms of caste and class finds that the villages had a high level of landlessness and agrarian inequality but no landlordism. While all landholding households engage in manual agricultural work, they also make use of unpaid labour. These shifting agrarian dynamics necessitate a closer investigation of how caste and class function in the modern rural economy of Bihar's communities. (Guarang R Sahay 2020).

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS ; Regional Aspects of Urban-Rural Differential in Literacy in India: 1971 Gopal Krishan and Madhav Shyam In recent years, researchers have accumulated a large body of empirical evidence demonstrating how education can promote greater capabilities, such as the freedom to participate in political and economic processes, to use new technologies, to protect oneself from exploitation (legal, economic, and sexual), to exercise personal mobility, to achieve higher social status, and to improve child and maternal well-being. (King and Hill 1993). The fact that many of the benefits of female education are societal - a more productive workforce, lower fertility, lower infant mortality - while the costs are private [King and Hill 1993] lies at the heart of the gender divide.

SOCIAL ASPECTS : According to Stuart Corbridge et al. (2004), the Jharkhand struggle for independence from Bihar was based on the misidentification of scheduled tribes (STs) with adivasi socio-cultural homogeneity. In other words, their research supported the idea that the Jharkhand movement was a misunderstood ethno-political conflict. Alpa Shah (2010) discusses rural Jharkhand's participatory development techniques. The author recounts in detail how rural elites and politicians paid special attention to programmes for women, children, and the rural poor, and how the material benefits of development programmes were traded amongst these groups in exchange for electoral support

The communities analysed had a high level of land-based inequality but no landlordism, formally free contract-based sharecropping with increasing reverse tenancy, and a developing non-farm sector in their economies. Castes, with their own distinct and conflicting ideas, did not appear to support caste hierarchy on a continuous and all-encompassing vertical scale. (Sahay 2020)

Women have always held a high social standing in Naga society, which is classless and casteless, and have played an important part in both household and community affairs. Naga women's organisations have taken the lead in building social movements for peace and revitalising traditional rules in the 'modern' context, with the insidious impact of drugs and violence. (Shimray 2002)

Ethnicity, Religion, and Identity Politics among Tribes in Jharkhand Anant Kumar, Pramil K Panda: They examine the whole issue of conflicts within tribe from ethnic, socio-economic, political, and religious perspectives, particularly after the passing of the Jharkhand Religious Freedom Bill in 2017, popularly dubbed as the “anti-conversion bill

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE STATES CALCULATED :

CALCULATION OF THE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ACROSS STATES ;

It has been calculated that the monthly per capita expenditure in RURAL AREA is minimum in Bihar (1333.07) and

Jharkhand (1171.961) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1512.37) and its maximum in case of Nagaland(4906.53) followed by Assam(1577.089).In Urban Areas the MPCE is minimum in Bihar(1885.83) ,followed by Jharkhand (2220.62) and then Uttar Pradesh (2371.67) and maximum in urban areas of Nagaland(4343.84) and Assam(3328.47)(All the figures are in Rupees)

The difference between the rural areas and the urban areas in MPCE is found to be maximum for Assam and minimum for Nagaland. The MPCE is maximum in Nagaland and minimum in the rural Jharkhand. The rural- urban divide is well manifested in the States of India. The urban MPCE is nearly double than that of rural areas. After the mid-2000s, the Bihar economy began to grow significantly, attracting the attention of Indian academics and policymakers. However, because the gap between Bihar and the rest of India is so wide, the immediate impact of such rapid development has been little, even if the rapid growth continues for one or two decades, the implications will be considerable.(Fujita 2014).MPCE is lowest in case of Bihar and Jharkhand. The economic condition is better in North Eastern states of Assam and Nagaland compared to other states under study. Oil-based plants abound in the forests of the North East Region. Agarwood oil, turpentine oil, cinnamon leaf oil, citronil oil, lemon grass oil, and other fundamentally oil-based industries have potential.

Perfumes, other cosmetics, varnishes, soaps and detergents, paints, rubber, medicines, and confectioneries all employ these oils.(**Rakesh Mohan 2003**) Thus the rich natural resources and low population favours the economic growth in the region .

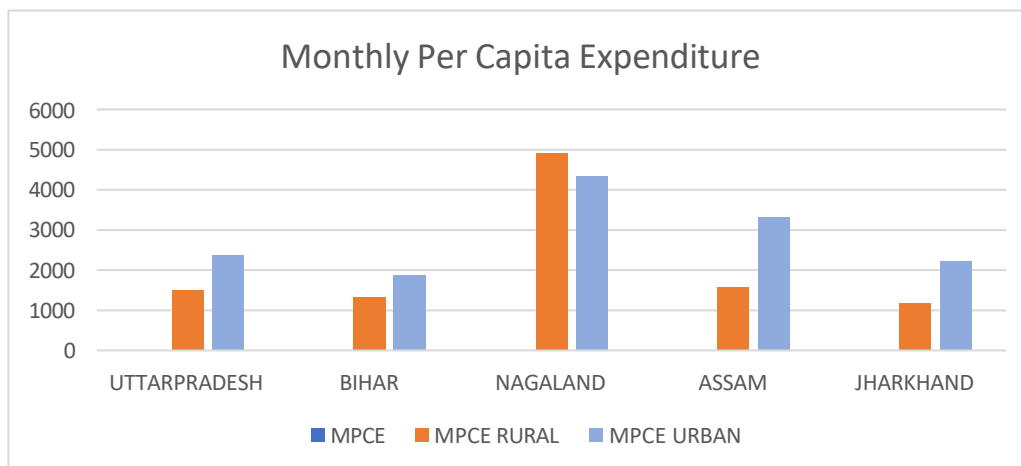


FIG 1. MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ; Rural and Urban

MAIN INCOME SOURCES :Income source refers to the various avenues which are offered to an individual in order to sustain ,survive and earn livelihood.The principle source of Income in a particular region depends upon its availability of resources and the preferences of the individual.

FOR RURAL:

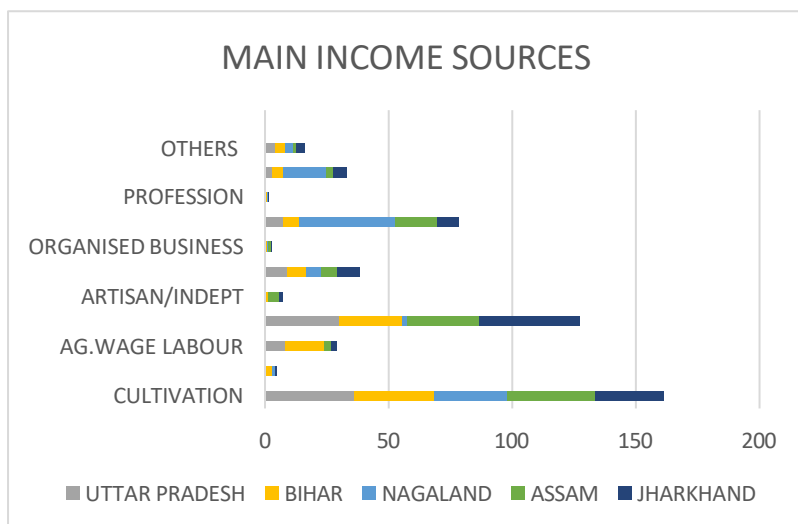


Fig 2: Main Income Sources -Rural

In rural areas the main source of income is Cultivation and the allied agriculture and the Organised Business is minimum. In Rural UTTAR PRADESH the main source of income is Cultivation whereas in Nagaland the main source of income is salaried job in rural areas as well. In Bihar and Jharkhand the cultivation and Non Agricultural Wage labour are the main income sources. The reason for Jharkhand and Bihar to have non agricultural labour is due to the region being mineral rich where the mining of minerals turns out to be the main source of Income in rural area. The agro-climatic conditions in Nagaland make floriculture and horticulture commercially viable. There are medicinal and aromatic plant species native to the state. Thus it leads to the main source of income in the small businesses as well organic farming.

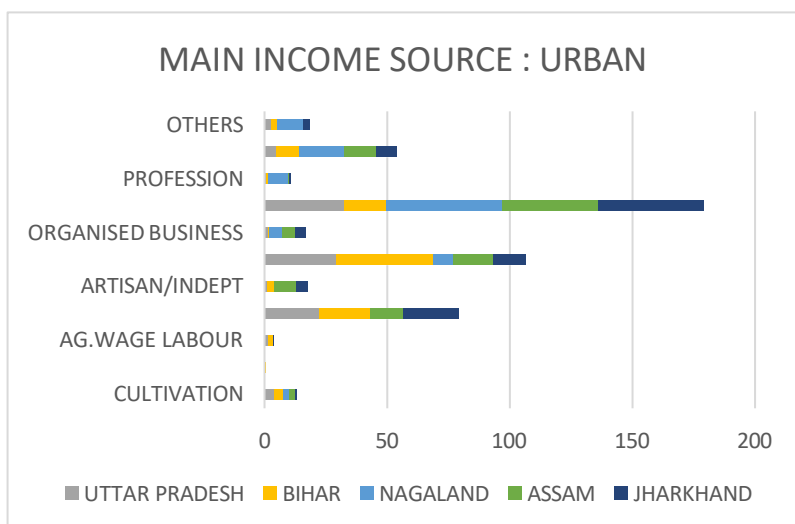


Fig 3; Main Income Sources: Urban

In urban areas the main income source is the salaried jobs followed by the petty shops. Where the salaried job is maximum in Nagaland and minimum in the state of Bihar. Cultivation in Urban areas is minimum in Jharkhand. Agricultural wage labour and Cultivation is maximum in Bihar. In Urban Areas the salaried jobs are the main source of income for people denoting an organised structure.

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME : Mean Household Income represents the average earning of the households in the state. However the mean Household Income can not determine that the income is distributed equally among all the members of the household .It takes all the income sources of household in consideration .

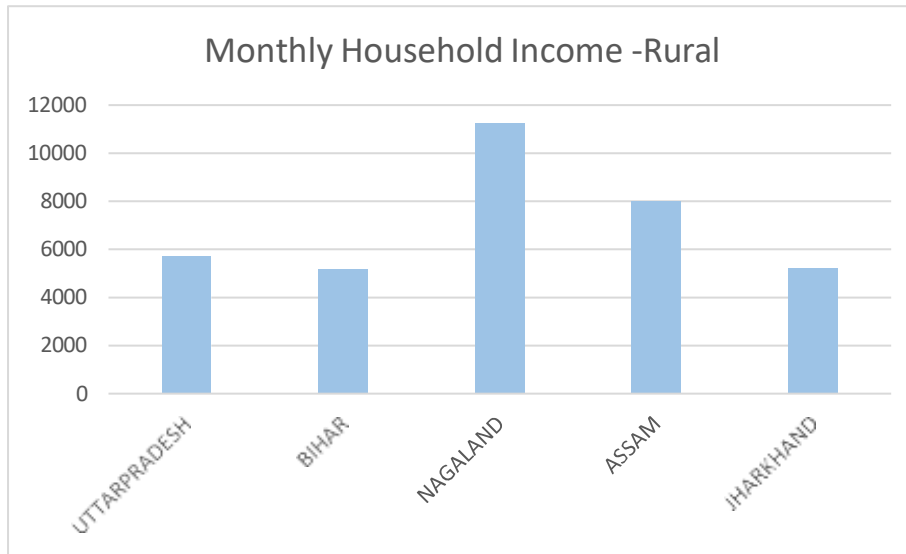


FIG 4: Monthly Household Income : Rural

The monthly Household Income is calculated minimum in Bihar which is 5187 Rupees in rural areas followed by Uttar Pradesh .Monthly Household income in Nagaland records 11,249 nearly twice that of Bihar and then Assam records Monthly Household income of 7998 .

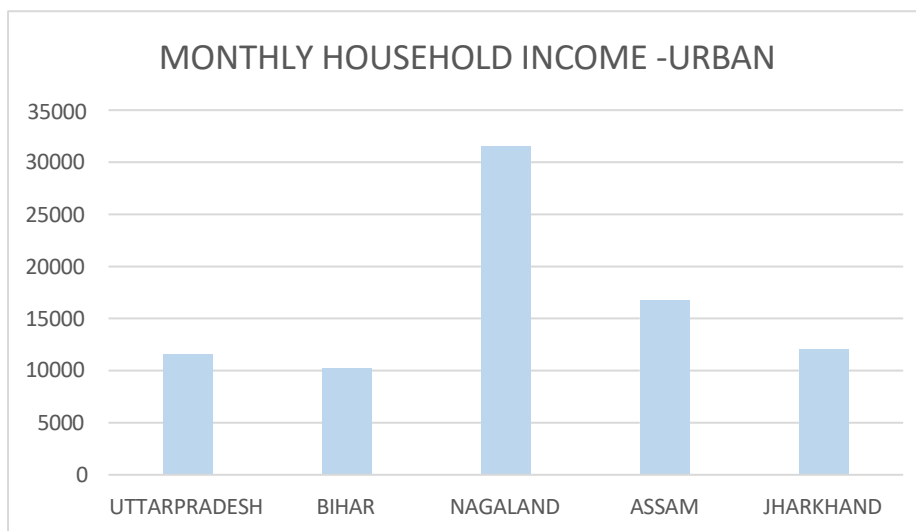


Fig 5: Monthly Household Income : Urban

The monthly household income is calculated to be maximum for Nagaland and minimum in Bihar and Jharkhand.Monthly income in Urban areas are found to be twice that of monthly household income in rural areas.Assams growth which is highly driven by services remains lowest in the state.The mean household income between the rural and urban Assam is highest.The higher monthly income in Urban areas can be attributed to to the diverse economic opportunities available in cities compared to villages.

MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE : Household Consumption

expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident household on goods and services that are used for the satisfaction of basic needs or desires .Monthly household expenditure is calculated by dividing the total expenditure by 12 .

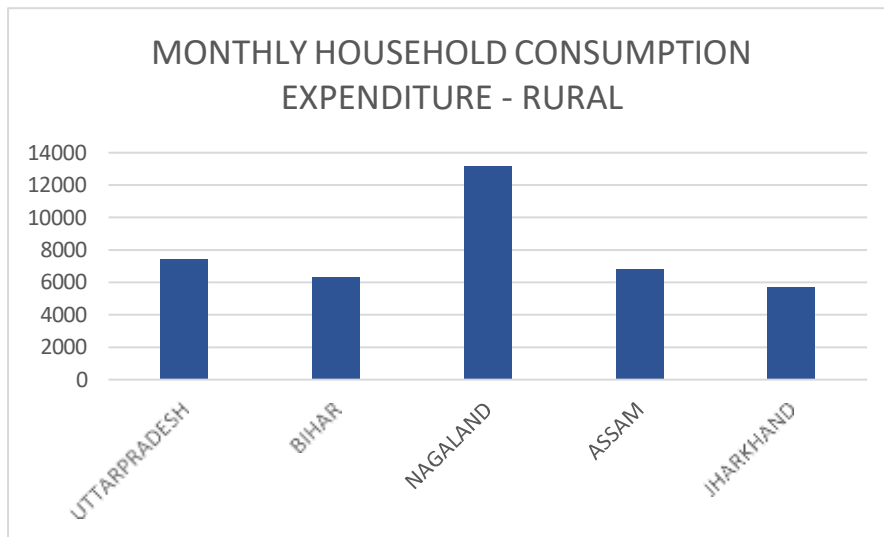


FIG 6:Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure: Rural

Maximum mean household consumption expenditure is recorded in Nagaland and minimum in Jharkhand .This low monthly household consumption expenditure denotes that the income is low in some states that it becomes unfeasible to spend on consumption and in some states where income is more expenditure corresponds to that.

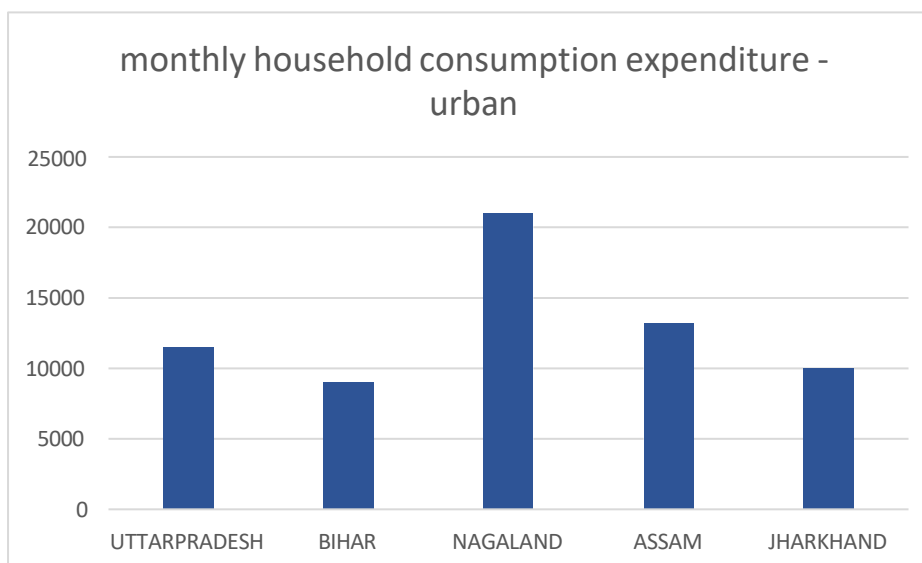


Fig7: Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure : Urban

In Urban Areas maximum household consumption expenditure is maximum in Nagaland and minimum in Bihar.In urban areas of Nagaland it exceeds 2000 Rs and In Bihar its less than 1000 Rs Thus the Northern States such as Bihar and Jharkhand their consumption is nearly half that of North-Eastern states of Assam and Nagaland.

In order to establish a relation between the Income and expenditure a relationship has been worked out .Correlation Coefficient has been calculated between Income and Expenditure.**The Correlation coefficient** between Income and Expenditure is calculated to **be 0.90** indicating a high positive association between income and expenditure .Thus in those States where the income is higher the expenditure is bound to be higher.

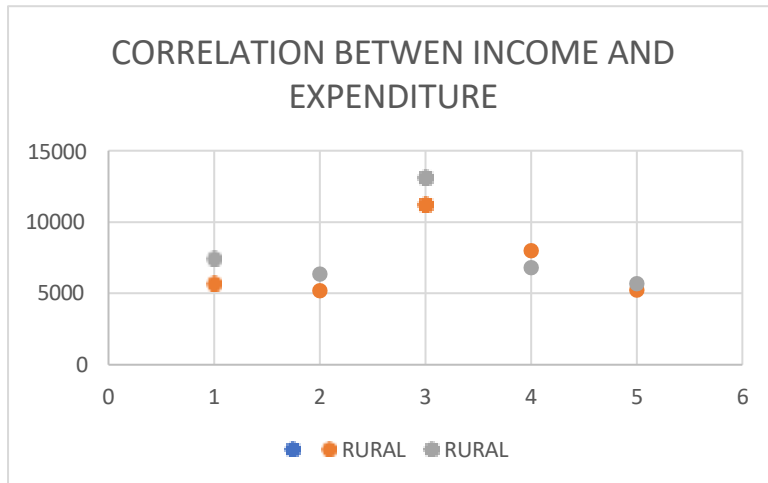


Fig 8: Scatter plot between the Income and Expenditure

ASSETS ; An asset is a resource that a household owns or controls and that will benefit the household in the short and long term. The assets represent the goods possessed and IHDS asked series of questions about what goods the household owned : which included house owning vehicle, motor vehicle , T.V , electric fan ,fridge etc .The summary score of HH assets represents one of the three principle variables measuring a household's economic status .Generally higher asset corresponds to higher Economic Status of that household.

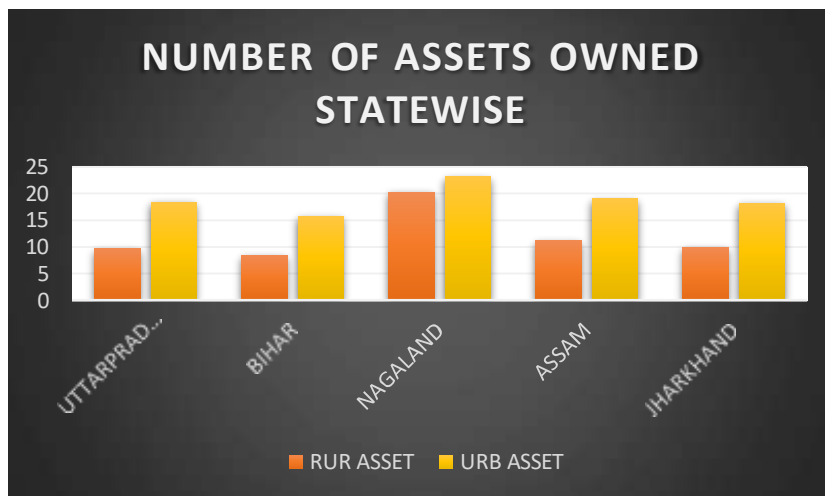


Fig 9: Assets owned by the households : Rural and Urban

In rural area the assets are highest in Nagaland (20.3), Assam (11.2), Jharkhand (9.9), Uttar Pradesh (9.7) and Bihar (8.4). In Urban areas of the state highest recorded in Nagaland is 23.2, Assam 19, Uttar Pradesh 18.4, Jharkhand 18.2, Bihar 15.8. When compared the assets in rural areas are less than the Urban Areas denoting the concentration of resources in Urban areas.

LAND HOLDINGS IN THE STATES : Size of landholding denotes the economic status of the farmers in that State. Millions of marginal and small farmers make up the backbone of Indian agriculture, and they face a variety of challenges, including landlessness, tiny land holdings, problems with high-risk farming, and diminishing agricultural production. Due to low yields from tiny holdings, small and marginal farmers are often poor (Mavi and Kaur, 2014). Land holding was found to be minimum in Bihar and Maximum in Jharkhand. The size of land holding was found to be minimum for Bihar followed by Assam and Uttar Pradesh and maximum land holding was found for Nagaland and Jharkhand.

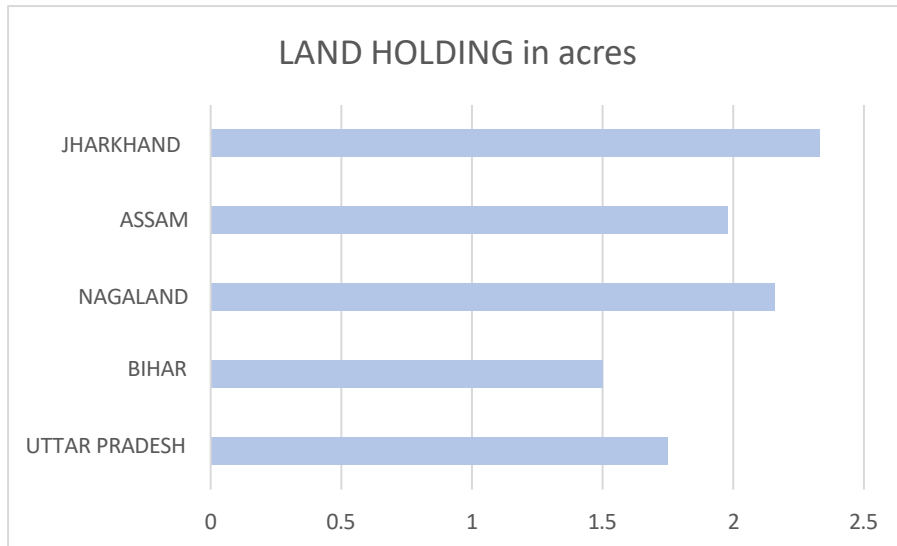


Fig 10: Average Size of Land holding in acre ; Rural

Land Holdings in Rural Areas: In Uttar Pradesh(1.75 acre), Bihar(1.5 acre), Nagaland(2.16 acre), Assam(1.98 acre), Jharkhand(2.33 acre). Land holdings are very small in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar comparatively better in Jharkhand, Nagaland and Assam.

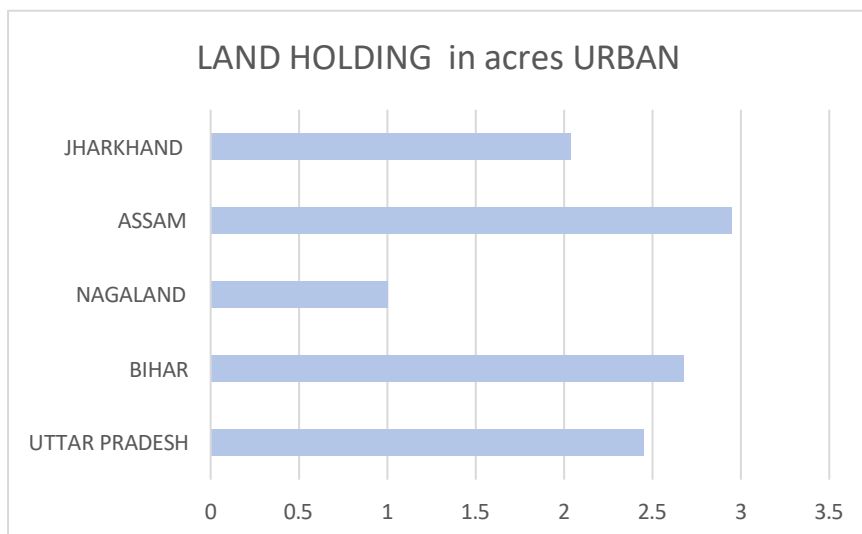


Fig 11: Average size of land holding in acre : Urban

Land Holding in Urban areas : The land holding in Urban areas was found to be minimum for Nagaland(1 acre) and maximum in Assam.(2.95 acre), Uttar Pradesh(2.45 acre), Bihar(2.68 acre), Jharkhand(2.04 acre).

INDICATORS USED FOR POVERTY MEASUREMENT :

POVERTY : Poverty is a widely respected indicator of well-being, which is used to make comparisons of poverty over time and between spatial and social groups for the purposes of policy analysis.

Poverty is a state of deprivation that can be characterised as a social phenomena in which a segment of society is unable to fulfil even the most basic needs (Singhal & Gil).

HEAD COUNT RATIO: Poverty Headcount Ratio denotes the percentage of population living below poverty line. One of the drawbacks of the head count ratio is that it ignores the depth of poverty; as the poor get poorer, the head count

index stays the same.

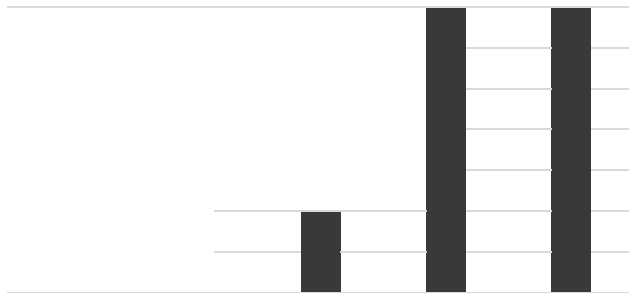


Fig 12: Head Count Ratio: Rural

In rural areas the head count ratio is maximum for Jharkhand(34%) ,Assam(33%) ,Bihar(32%) ,Uttar Pradesh (26%) ,Nagaland(9%).The Head Count Ratio in rural Areas shows maximum poverty in Jharkhand ,Bihar ,Assam and lowest in Nagaland.

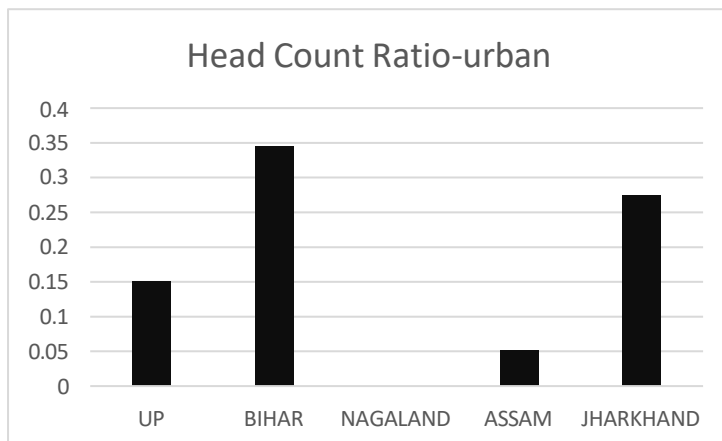


Fig 13 : Head Count Ratio : URBAN

In Urban areas Maximum poverty according to Head Count Ratio is in State of Bihar(34%) ,Jharkhand(27%), Uttar Pradesh(15%), Assam (5%) and Nagaland 0,Thus Urban Nagaland do not have anyone below Poverty Line.

POVERTY GAP RATIO: The poverty gap is a ratio that depicts the average population's distance from the poverty line—the minimum level of income required to meet basic survival needs.

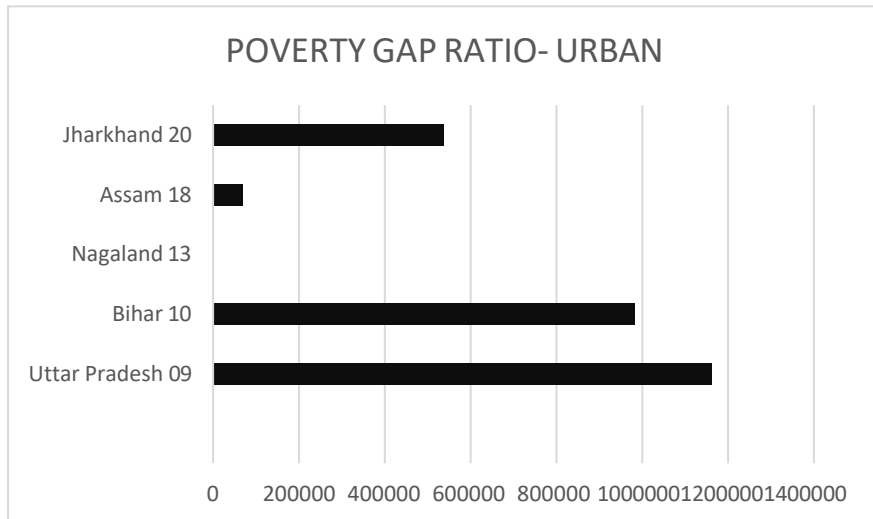


Fig 14: Poverty Gap Ratio: Urban

In Urban areas maximum **poverty gap Ratio** is obtained for Uttar Pradesh(1161560) and nearly zero for Urban Area in Nagaland,Bihar(983030.1),Jharkhand(536669.9), Assam(69190).

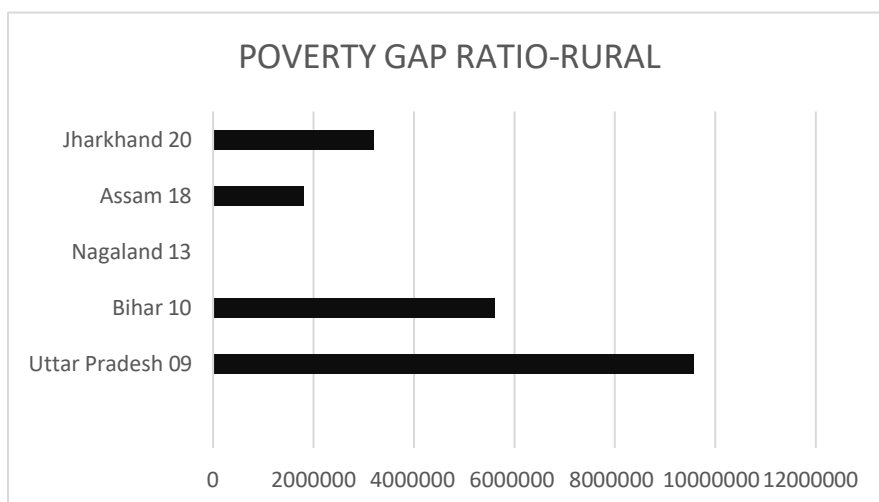


Fig 15: Poverty Gap Ratio: Rural

In Rural Areas maximum Poverty Gap Ratio is obtained for the Uttar Pradesh(9565609) and minimum for Nagaland(9581.039) and Assam(1793346),Bihar (56044850 ,Jharkhand(3190700),

All the figures given are in Rupees.

POVERTY SQUARE RATIO Or Squared Poverty Gap Index

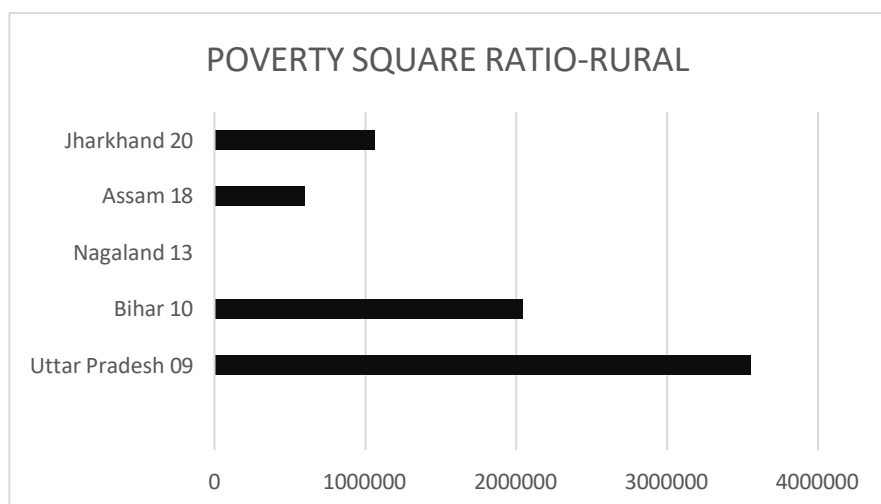


Fig 16 : Poverty Square Ratio : Rural

The poverty gap index is connected to the **squared poverty gap index**, commonly known as the poverty severity index or P2. It's calculated by taking the square of the poverty gap ratio and averaging it. The measure gives more weight to a poor person's observed income as it goes below the poverty line by squaring each poverty gap statistic. **Poverty Square Ratio** in Rural Area is maximum for Uttar Pradesh(3557196) and minimum for Rural Nagaland(1005.391)

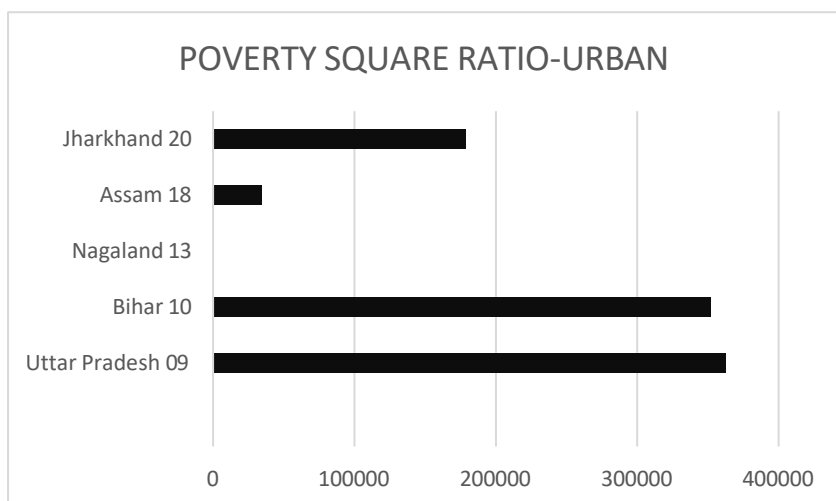


Fig 17: Poverty Square Ratio: Urban

Poverty Square in Urban area is maximum for Uttar Pradesh(362226.1) and minimum for Nagaland(0).In Assam its less than the 50000 and in Jharkhand its nearly 200000.

Despite the fact that Jharkhand is endowed with immense natural and mineral resources, as well as a joyful and hardworking human population, primarily comprised of tribal families with a rich cultural past, knowledge from the past. Poor infrastructure, tough terrains, high population pressure on arable land, insufficient irrigation coverage, restricted in-situ employment options, social conventions and traditions, and natural calamities like as drought are all factors that contribute to the state's poverty. In terms of food security, Bihar and Jharkhand are ranked first and second, respectively in security of nutrition. In Assam a long history of insurgency movement has dampened the growth and the incessant flood in the region also adds to the miseries. In the last half-century, Uttar Pradesh has plummeted quickly down the development ladder. The state now spends the majority of its resources on servicing its massive debt, with the remainder going to sustain the establishment, leaving little money for development. UP desperately has to raise additional finances and, more crucially, put those resources to work in job-creating areas to reduce unemployment. (Shankar 2002).

Income Inequality measurement using Gini Coefficient : The Gini coefficient (also known as the Gini index or Gini ratio) is a statistical measure of a population's economic inequality. The coefficient quantifies the dispersion of income or wealth distribution among a population's members.

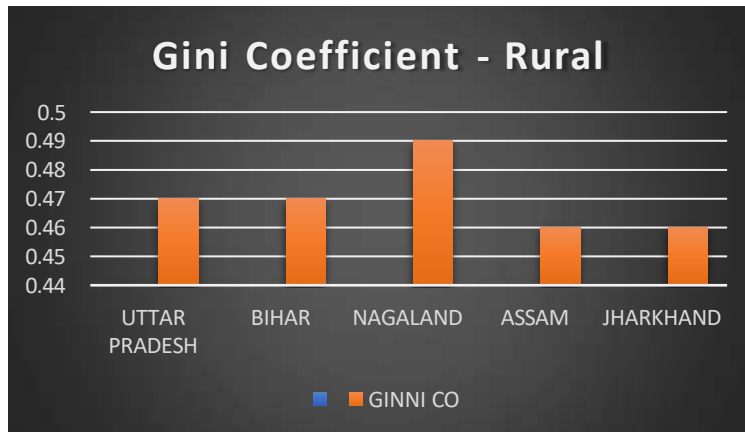


Fig 18: Gini Coefficient : Rural

In rural areas maximum inequality is captured in Nagaland (0.49), Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar(0.47) ,Assam,Jharkhand(0.46).

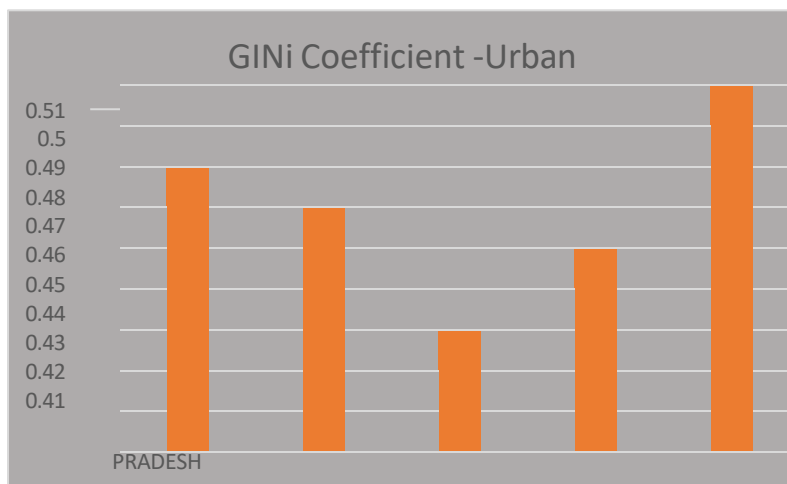


Fig 19; Gini Coefficient Urban

whereas in Urban Areas maximum inequality is captured in Jharkhand(0.5), Uttar Pradesh (0.48),Bihar(0.47),Assam(0.46), Nagaland(0.44)Jharkhand is one of the poorest states in the country, with a stark divide between rural and urban poverty, according to the World Bank.

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE STATES UNDER STUDY :

Total population of Uttar Pradesh as per 2011 census is 199,812,341 of which male and female are 104,480,510 and 95,331,831 respectively. In 2001, total population was 166,197,921 in which males were 87,565,369 while females were 78,632,552. Population of Bihar as per 2011 census is

104,099,452 of which male and female are 54,278,157 and 49,821,295 respectively. In 2001, total population was 82,998,509 in which males were 43,243,795 while females were 39,754,714. Population of Jharkhand as per 2011 census is 32,988,134 of which male and female are 16,930,315 and 16,057,819 respectively. Nagaland has population of 19.79 Lakhs, an decrease from figure of 19.90 Lakh in 2001 census. Total population of Nagaland as per 2011 census is 1,978,502 of which male and female are 1,024,649 and 953,853 respectively. Total population of Assam as per 2011 census is 31,205,576 of which male and female are 15,939,443 and 15,266,133 respectively.

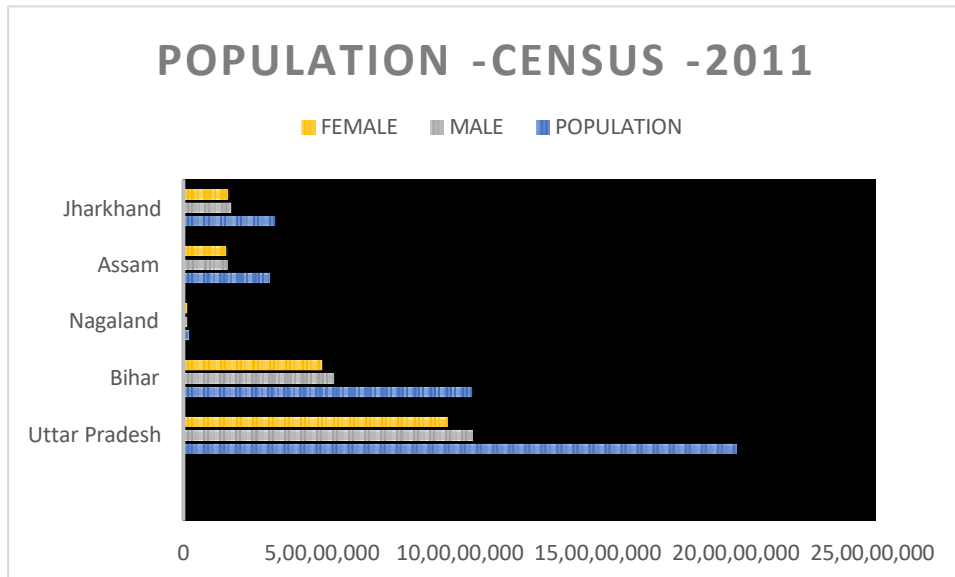


Fig 20; Population of States

POPULATION COMPOSITION ;

Number of person per household denotes the average family size .It also denotes the level of crowding in a single dwelling unit.If number of person perhousehold are more then there is more congestion and crowding in the house.The mean number of person of household is maximum in Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar and Jharkhand and is minimum in Nagaland

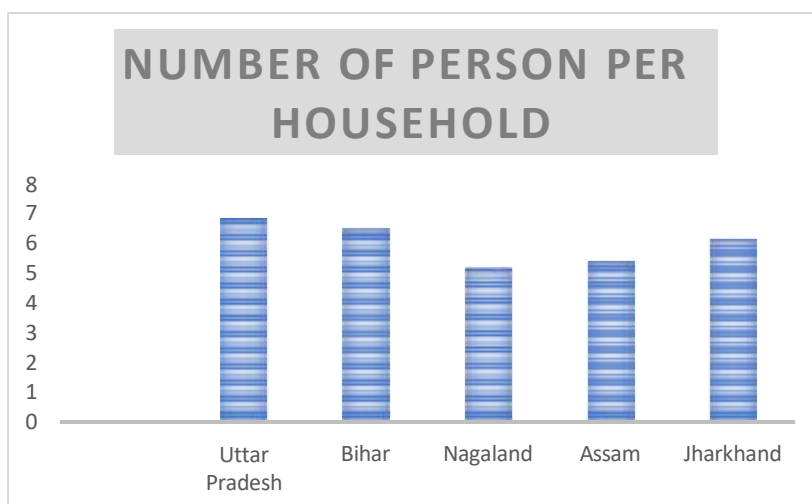


Fig 21: Number of person per household.

The mean of number of person in household is calculated to be maximum for Uttar Pradesh(6.83) followed by Bihar (6.49) then Jharkhand (6.13) and minimum in North Eastern States where population is low Nagaland(5.16) and Assam(5.37).When the number of people in household are more the risks of diseases also increases.

ADULT EDUCATION LEVEL : Literacy refers to a person's capacity to read, write, and comprehend information in

order to successfully communicate. Literacy is the sole instrument that allows you to make sense of your surroundings, from reading the newspaper to deciphering traffic signs. It is empowering and promotes social and human growth. Increase in female literacy rate is found to be linked with better social indicators :

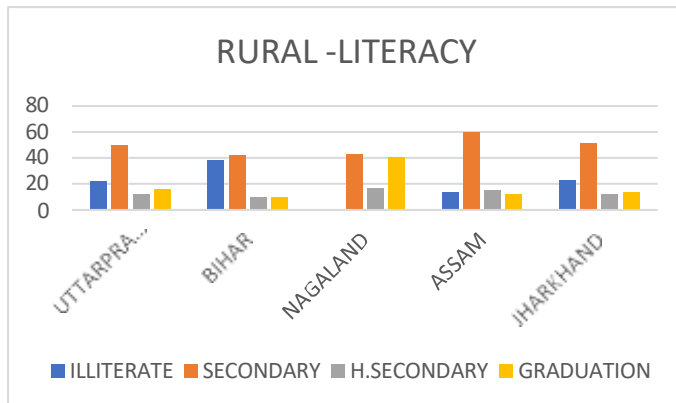


Fig 22: Adult Education Level: Rural

Graduate literates in Uttar Pradesh are 15.4%, Bihar(9.2%) , Jharkhand(13.66%), Assam (11.61%), Nagaland(40%). Thus graduates are highest in Nagaland and lowest in Bihar

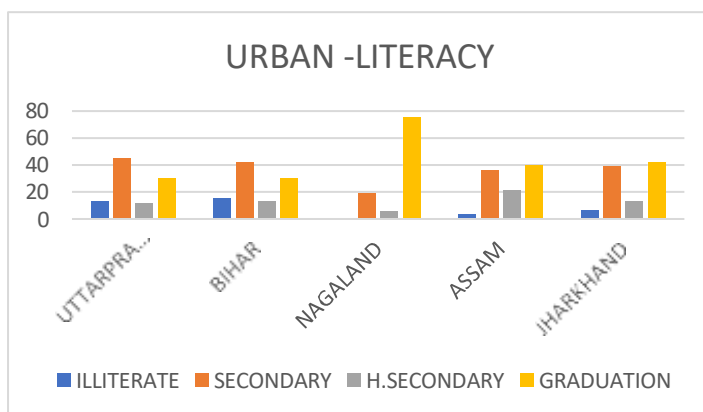


Fig 23: Adult Education Level : Urban

As a result, places with a relatively high degree of urbanisation, commercialization of agriculture, a dense network of highways, and exposure to foreign influences had a low urban-rural literacy disparity.

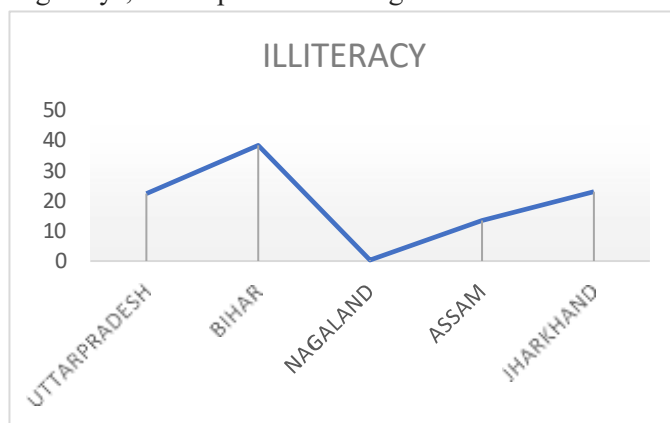


Fig 24: Illiteracy

Illiteracy is calculated to be maximum in State of Bihar (38%) ,Uttar Pradesh(22.4%),Jharkhand (23.6) ,Assam(13%) and negligible illiteracy in Nagaland(0.33%). High illiteracy can be attributed to the economic

backwardness and lack of educational infrastructure in these States .

GENDER GAP IN LITERACY OF THE STATES :In order to determine the status of women it becomes important to analyse the literacy rate of women.Its also important to analyse the gap between the male and female literacy rate.

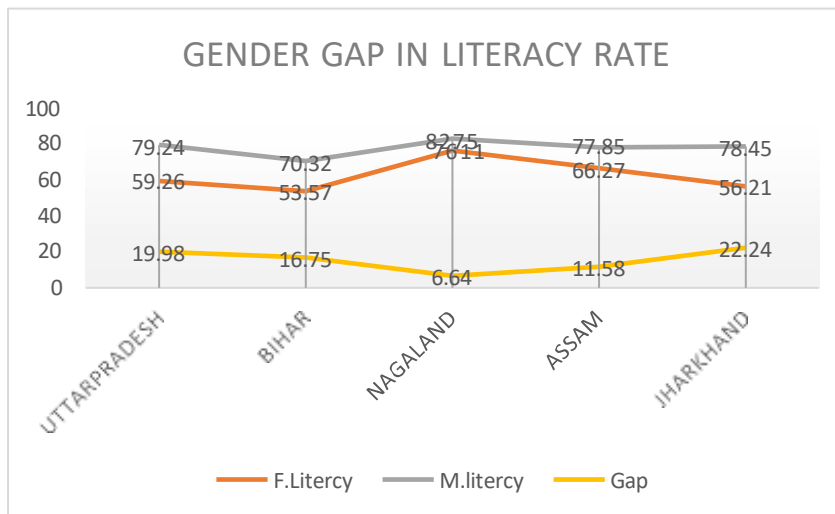
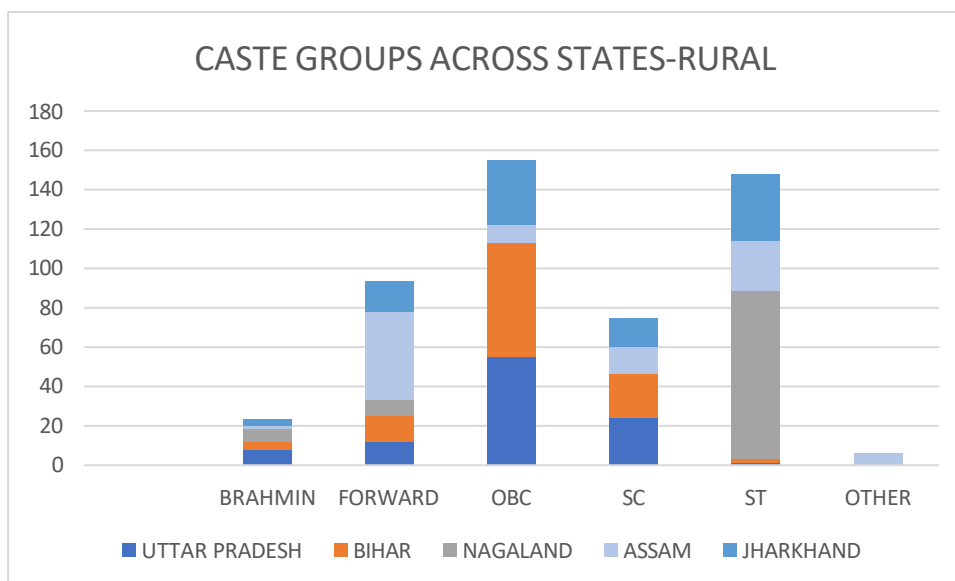


Fig 25: Gender Gap in literacy Rate

It has been observed that maximum gap exists between the literacy of male and female in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand whereas its minimum in case of Nagaland.Thus the picture denotes the status of women in these States .It becomes important to analyse the wide gender gap in literacy in these states :Social norms that require early marriage for girls and discourage female employment may likewise stifle opportunities for a reasonable return on household education investments.Many of the poorest families, for example, may not be able to afford the social and economic costs of educating females. Allowing girls to go to school unsupervised, in the opinion of many parents, introduces an unneeded risk that may subsequently harm the marriage-bargaining process, possibly necessitating bigger dowries to compensate for the loss.Aside from the potential loss of social status, parents are often concerned that a girl's education will cause her to be less attentive to home responsibilities and less inclined to obey her parents and husband. These doubts are institutionalized in North Indian hypergamous marriage practises, in which parents of educated girls must pay large dowry costs in order to attract a better-educated man.

SOCIAL DIMENSION :CASTEISM IN STATES



The state's socioeconomic and political institutions have also deteriorated significantly. Academic institutions have mostly disintegrated, and the administrative apparatus, which was once regarded as one of the strongest in the country in the 1950s, is now in shambles. Casteism has infiltrated not only politics and the bureaucracy, but has also spread across society. The reforms that are required to advance economic progress while also establishing a fair and equitable social structure. This can be traced back to the nature of Bihar's power system. Land and other asset ownership, caste supremacy, political power structure, and the oligarchies that govern the state machinery and its resources all intersect in a way that is by no means unrelated. Caste system is very dominant in the States of Northern India Uttar Pradesh and Bihar maintaining a sort of hierarchy.

Fig 26: Cate Groups Across States ; Rural

In Rural Uttar Pradesh the percentage of Brahmin is maximum among all the states under study(7.98%) followed by Other Backward Castes(54.7%). The Tribal population percentage is highest in Nagaland(85.06%) followed by Jharkhand(33.85%) and then Assam(25.27%). Scheduled Castes are highest in Uttar Pradesh(24.11%) ,followed by Bihar (22.18%) .The Forwards are maximum in Assam(44.18%) and minimum in Uttar Pradesh(11.86%)

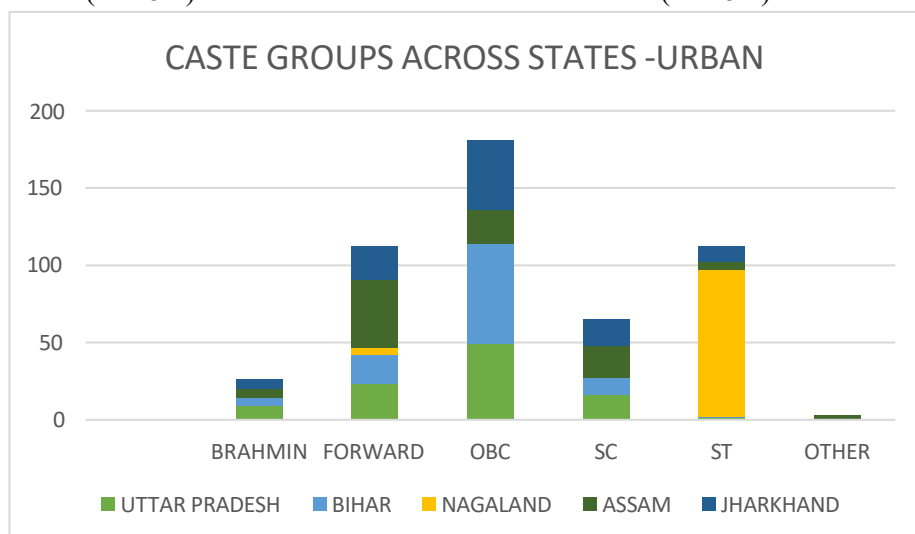


Fig 27; Caste Groups Across states: URBAN

In Urban Uttar Pradesh the percentage of Brahmin is more than in Rural Uttar Pradesh(9.45%),reduction in percentage of OBCs in Urban Uttar Pradesh(49.25%). The tribal population in Nagaland(95.5%) followed by a decrease in Tribal Population in Rural area of Jharkhand(9.85% nearly half of rural area). The percentage of Scheduled Caste is more in Urban Assam(20.51%). The forwards in Urban area are maximum in Assam(44.56%) and minimum in Nagaland(0)

RELIGION : Religious Composition of any state is very important as it determines the religious harmony and the future possible interethnic conflicts.

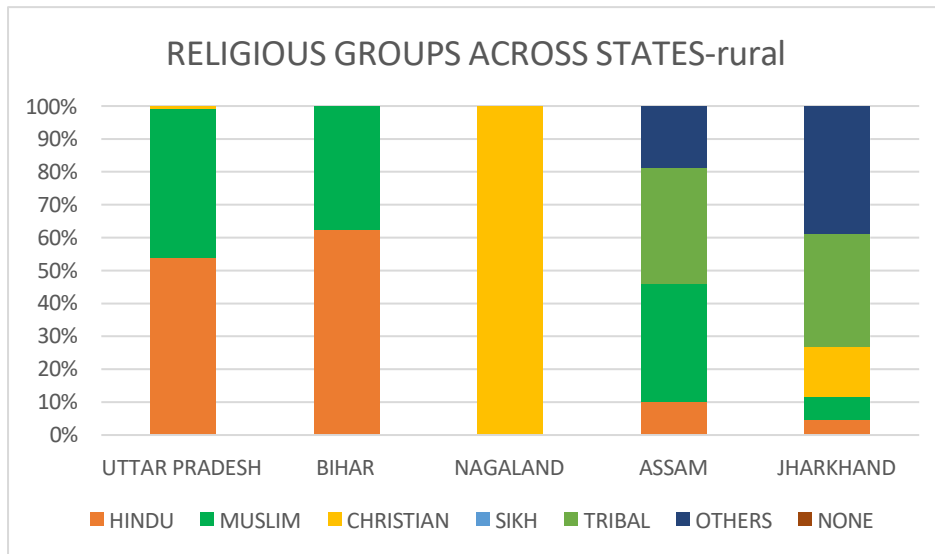


Fig 27: Religious Groups across different states : Rural

:In Rural Uttar Pradesh the percentage share of Hindu (53.85%) and Muslim(45.19%) are almost equal .There is no Tribal population .In Bihar as well the percentage of Hindus (29.22%) and Muslims(17.51%) are almost equal.In Ngaland maximum percentage is of Christians(63.95%) .In Assam maximum percentage of Muslims(21.53%) and Tribal (21.06%).In Jharkhand maximum percentage of Tribal population(78.94%).

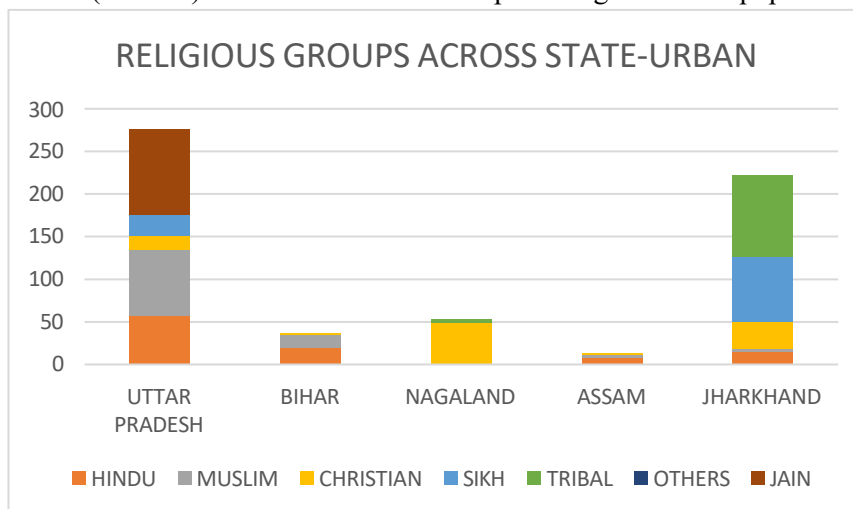


Fig 28: Religious Group Across Different States : Urban

In URBAN areas of State the religious diversity has increased .For instance in Uttar Pradesh it can be witnessed that the Christians and Sikhs are also included who were almost absent in Rural Areas.

Many researches point to the fundamental causes of ethnic, religious, and political divisions among Jharkhand's tribals have been investigated. Tribal leaders have failed to unite Jharkhand's tribal society, resulting in divided and fractured politics. Today's tribal leaders must recognise and accept that any further division would erode their collective voice and identity.(Ananat et al 2018).Thus there are conflicts within the groups also.

SOME KEY OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY:

Though the assumption is made that North Eastern states are secluded from the mainstream development thus development indicators are bound to be poor in these States but the calculations show a completely different picture. The economic condition , social status , gender parity is better when compared with States of North India (Uttar Pradesh

,Bihar ,Jharkhand).Jharkhand though endowed with mineral resources records high poverty and development is low when compared to other states such as Uttar Pradesh Bihar .Though the geography of North Eastern Regions offers barrier in Development yet the demographic factors of Northern States dominate and the North Eastern States propose a better picture across cross comparisons in different states.

NEED TO ADDRESS THE RURAL URBAN DIVIDE IN STATES ;

In rural areas it has been observed that the development indicators such as literacy rate, assets ,land owner ,monthly per capita consumption expenditure etc are quiet poor. Indicators related to poverty are quiet high in Rural areas .Literacy Rate is low in Rural areas and poverty rate is high

.Thus creating a vicious cycle of poverty and misery.The distressing condition in Rural areas is well manifested by the differences in the Rural and Urban Development Indicators .In some States the Rural Urban divide is more pronounced such as Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh.Thus an integrated approach need to be adopted.

NEED To Address the Disparity across states :

There is regional imbalances when development indicators are compared across the states. Some states rank too high whereas some rank too low .Thus there is a need to address the difference across states.Some social indicators denoting position of women in society are quiet good in North Eastern States .Thus there is a need for the economically and Socially backward states of North India to emulate the status of women in North Eastern States.

CONCLUSION :

As stated by Hirschman and Rothschild :

“In the early stages of rapid economic development, when inequalities in the distribution of income among different classes, sectors and regions are apt to increase sharply, it can happen that society’s tolerance for such disparities will be substantial. To the extent that such tolerance comes into being, it accommodates, as it were, the increasing in- equalities in an almost providential fashion. But this tolerance is like a credit that falls due at a certain date. It is extended in the expectation that eventually the disparities will narrow again. If this,does not oc- cur, there is bound to be trouble and, perhaps, disaster “ (Hirschman and Rothschild, 1973, P 545).

The benefits of growth were cornered by a small influential section of society with patronage from the polity as India progressed from an underdeveloped to a developing nation, and the challenge of disseminating the benefits of growth with distributive justice grew amidst widening horizontal and vertical distribution. Thus for achieving inclusive growth and development in India its important to develop the backward states of India such as Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar and Jharkhand where the economic growth is very less.There is a need for planning at localized level for literacy.There can be witnessed a link between economic ,demographic and social aspects of the States . The states of North East have the best development indicators the traditions have shown to bridge the Gender Gap in Nagaland as well as Assam.Thus first priorities should be fulfilment of basic physiological needs such as food water etc as in all these three states Uttar Pradesh,Bihar and Jharkhand poverty indicators show extreme poverty in these states .Social indicators are poor too in these states.A comprehensive approach needs to be adopted which can taken into account these geographical differences across the regions.This can be achieved by acknowledging the differences across the regions and states and providing region specific measures for improvement in Development Indicators.

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