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Abstract:

Regional imbalances or disparities means wide differences in per capital income, literacy rates, health and education services, levels of industrialization, etc. between different regions. Regions may be either States or regions within a State. In India there are enormous imbalances on various accounts. Spectacular growth attained by some regions and in some sectors in India, after independence, is in contrast to low levels of development still prevailing in many parts. Therefore, it was felt that the State had a major role to play in removing disparities. There are many issues that need to be addressed in different infrastructural fields.

Keywords: Regional Imbalances, Disparities, Infrastructure

Introduction:

India is a 1.3 billion person anomaly. As a whole, the country is doing exceptionally well. It is the fastest growing major economy in the world, and is catching up with wealthier nations with impressive speed. Yet over the last several decades, defying economic theory, the Indian states with the strongest development are those that were already best off. According to economic models, low-income regions should grow faster than high-income regions. Poor places can grow more quickly because they can copy the technologies and economic policies of those that are already wealthy. This phenomenon is referred to as "convergence" or the "catch-up effect" by economists.

Policy Making and Implementation Issues:

Former President of India Dr. A. P.J. A's clear vision for India lies at the heart of the famous book 'India-2020'. Book offers a blueprint for India to be counted among the world's top five economic powers by the year 2020. (A P J Abdul Kalam, 2020) The state governments of aren't parts of the country at different times made policies keeping their state at the center. But the formulation of a unified policy for the entire region could not be done for long. Despite all the resources and possibilities, due to the lack of long-term and visionary policy these areas continued to lag in development at the national level. The complete relinquishment of the responsibility of policymaking and implementation to the states, instead of autonomy of most areas, became a curse. For example, there is no relevant policy the states to stop the massive population explosion, and even if it is its implementation and effective monitoring is not being done. The formation of the North East Council for the North-Eastern States is a positive step in this direction. (NEC Act