



Population growth and Socio- Economic Condition of people: A study from district of Bankura in West Bengal, India

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Abstract

The study conducted in Bankura district of West Bengal in India and attempts to analyze decadal growth in population and socio economic condition of people in region. The study shown that literacy rate, gender in literacy gap, medical amenities and occupational pattern for consider of socio economic condition of people. The Simpson Index has been used for the occupational diversity in study area. Block level analysis has done for the identification of proper characteristics in the region. Study found that regional disparities among the blocks and most of the blocks are socio-economically underdeveloped from all section.

Keywords: *Population growth, diversification, socio –economic condition.*

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Introduction

The performancePopulation growth is an important determinant of human development. Mainly living status and socio economic condition of people in the region depends on population size. Economic growth and development of the nation as well as region come from the rate of change in resources and rate of change in population. In a worker abundant country, there are a huge number of populations but without industrialization, better agricultural technique, proper innovative idea and policy implementation of government, jobs cannot be created. With less population and more resources in developed countries i.e. capital abundant country, development is hampered due to disparity of resources and distribution of population size in region (Basu et al., 2011). The socio economic condition of people in the region depends on many factors, among them, more income depressing factor is population growth. Population growth has become a major problem in third world countries which affecting many events such as the age structure in the population of the country, migration, inequality and size of the workforce of the country (Wesley et al., 2017).

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The living condition of the people is governed by the minimum requirement such as food, clothing, shelter, education, health, drinking water and sanitation. Those people who are unable to achieve these minimum requirements are considered as poor. Maslow has talked about a lot of basic necessities, important among them food, shelter and warmth. The improvement of a region depends primarily on the completeness of these three elements (Sarkar et al., 2014).

In India many people still live in joint family with an earning member, it becomes difficult to meet the minimum needs of those family. Most of the households in this agricultural country are dependent on agriculture. Although the agricultural condition of this country is not very good, poor farmers have to rely on seasonal wind despite the lack of agricultural credit, lack of capital, lack of high yielding varieties seeds and lack of proper irrigation system. Despite such obstacles, those families do not get the value of proper farming even after completing agricultural work; as a result, food and income problems are exacerbated. This stagnation has come mainly for rapid population growth. According to Malthusian concept, the only population growth, that destroys the socio economic development. Population growth reduces the food supply and per capita income; those are significant factors of economic growth and development. Food shortages and low per capita income make social and economical conditions more stressful than others. In India, most people are not able to get proper diet, proper education and occupation due to rapid growth of population. In most studies it has been noticed that discrimination between male and female. In a country like India, most families focus on male literacy and they regard female education as an additional barrier to the family. Women education in particular improves the socio-economic condition of the family; they often take care of children and the elderly at home, because, most of the time, men have to stay outside to work. It is not for the sake of living. Especially female education is the ingredient factor of social development. When a man is educated in the family, it is limited to him but an educated woman can educate all the people inside the family (Raju, 2014).

Occupation is also an important factor in determining socio economic condition of people. Unemployment rate of India is rising steadily due to rapid population growth. Higher educators are not getting suitable job, so they are taking any job as a profession for a living. Middle and lower educators have taken agriculture as a profession due to meager opportunity of employment. However, the region wise agricultural situation is not gracious in the country. People, especially poor people, move from region to region across the country for the alternative work, because all regions are not developed in all directions due to several constraints namely poor asset, lack of credit, lack of training, lack of rural infrastructure and lack of nonfarm opportunity. Those constraints vary

across the regions, with some constraints being an obstacle to living diversity (Khatun et al., 2012). Another problem of the society is child labour. Greater portion of the people in India live under the below poverty line. Child labour is created for socio economic backwardness and parental poverty (Agarwal et al., 2015). In addition, illiteracy and over population are also responsible for the creation of child labour. Child labour, malnutrition, poverty, inequality, population growth and socio economic backwardness etc these move a country towards more under development. A balanced socio economic situation can be expected only if there is development of people at all levels of the society besides population control.

The present study has been conducted in one of the Indian states on the Bankura district of West Bengal. HDI rank of this district is 11 out of 17 district of West Bengal (WBHDR, 2004). The income index for this district is not satisfactory, which rank 16th out of 17 district of west Bengal (WBHDR, 2004). This district is socio economically backward on the basis of low income index because income is an important variable to measure socio economic status of people (B.G Prasad's classification, 1961). According to census 2011, total area of the district is 6882 sq.kms, number of in habited villages are 3585 out of 3823 villages, there are 9 census towns and 3 municipalities or statutory towns in the district of Bankura. 91.7 people live in rural areas and only 8.3 percent people live in urban areas in the district. Without a handful of industries, there would be no industrialization in the study area. Maximum people depend on agriculture work, although agricultural activity of the district is not so advanced. Irrigation system has not improved despite the Gandeswari, Sali, Dwarakeswar, Kukhra, Kangshawati, Birai, Silabati, Jay panda, Bhairabbanki and Damodar Rivers. There are few tourist destinations in this district namely Mukutmanipur, Susunia and Biharinath hill, Jhilimili, Gangdua dam, Jayrambati, Jaypur banalata resort, Ekteswar temple and Bishnupur. Residents of these areas mainly depend on tourism industry. The alternative occupation of most rural people of the district is animal husbandry, livestock rearing, sericulture, pisciculture, access of common property resource and different type of daily wage labour. In addition maximum people of this district in rural areas, so they are unaware about education and future life. The people of the villages in district have taken agriculture and other labour as a profession since childhood. In order to improve the socio economic condition, the

people of the villages as well as all regions of the district need to be properly aware of all aspects. This study has been explored the population growth and socio economic condition of the people in the district of Bankura.

Study area: Bankura district is located in the north western region of the Indian state of west Bengal, it is situated between $22^{\circ}38'$ & $23^{\circ}38'$ north latitude and between $86^{\circ}36'$ & $87^{\circ}46'$ east latitude. There is a lot of history behind the creation of this district but modern Bankura was born in 1881 as the district head quarters. This district is belonging to the Mednipur division. Burdwan district is located north and north east region in the district of Bankura. The Damodar River divides these two districts into one another. On the south east Bankura district is bounded by Hooghly district, on the south by Paschim Mednipur and on the west by Purulia. Bankura district also known as “connecting link between the plains of Bengal on the east and chota Nagpur plateau on the west”. Most of the area of this district is forested, therefore this district is considered is jungle mahal and also this district popularly known as Rarh region. Bankura district has comprises three subdivisions (namely Bankura sadar, Khatra and Bishnupur), three municipalities (namely Bankura, Sonamukhi and Bishnupur), twenty two community development blocks and 190 gram panchayets.

Table 1:- General information about the Bankura district.

Bankura district			
Subject	Rural	Urban	Total
Area (sq.kms)	6791.53	90.47	6882
Population	3296901	299773	3596674
Male population	1685777	152318	1838095
Female population	1611124	147455	1758579
Sex Ratio	956	968	957
Population density (per sq.kms)	485	3314	523

Source: Prepared by Author based on Census-2011.

In Bankura district, most of the regions are within rural areas and small portions are urban areas. Total population is 3596674 and maximum people lives in rural areas of this district. Rural sex ratio is not satisfactory than the urban Bankura. Population density of urban areas in the district of Bankura is very high i.e. 3314 per sq.kms.

Database methodology: The study based on secondary data. District census handbook, district statistical handbook and district human development report have been used. Objectives of the study are to find out the overall decadal growth rate of population and critically evaluate the socio economic condition of the people of Bankura district. In this study Simpson Index is used for occupational diversification. Simpson Index is very easy. Formula of this Index is given as

$$S.I = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

Where n is the total number of workers and X_i indicates occupational proportion of the i^{th} workers. A value of this Index lies between 0 and 1. When value is zero then there is complete specialization and value one is more diversification.

Population growth of the district

The following formula has been used for the measurement of population growth. Change in population growth (r) = $(P_n / P_{n-1} - 1) * 100$. Where P_n = Current period population. P_{n-1} = Previous period population. Three periods were chosen to analyse the population growth trend.

Pre plan period- First five year plan in India began in April 1951. In this period, the trend of population growth of the district was peculiar character. In 1901, total population of the district was 1,116,411.

Table 2:- Decadal growth rate of population in Bankura district with reference to

West Bengal and India

Year	Bankura district					Population growth of west Bengal	Population growth of India.
	Total population	Absolute variation	Population growth	Rural population growth	Urban population growth		
1901	1116411	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911	1138670	22259	2.00	1.70	7.40	2.70	5.75
1921	1019941	-118729	-10.4	-11.30	6.40	0.97	-0.31
1931	1111721	91780	9.00	8.90	10.40	7.91	11.00
1941	1289640	177919	16.00	14.70	36.80	21.91	14.22
1951	1319259	26619	2.30	2.30	2.90	13.71	13.31

1961	1664513	345254	26.20	25.90	29.10	33.61	21.51
1971	2031039	366526	22.00	21.80	24.20	28.28	24.80
1981	2374815	343776	16.90	16.70	19.40	6.91	24.75
1991	2805065	430250	18.10	17.30	28.30	6.80	23.50
2001	3192695	387630	13.80	15.00	1.20	16.78	21.34
2011	3596674	403979	12.65	11.48	27.43	13.84	17.78

Source: Census of India& WBHDR (2004)

In 1911, absolute variation of total population of the district was 22259; area got positive population growth (+2). In 1921, population came down into 118729, which is the result of famine across the country. The impact of famine fallen in the district also. During the period (1911-1921) experienced a negative growth rate (-10.4) due to country wise famine. In 1931 and 1941, the population increased at a rate of 9 percent and 16 percent respectively. Again, population growth was declined by 2.3 percent in 1951 due to Bengal famine of 1943. The influence of Bengal famine touched also the rural and urban area of the district. This was the lowest population growth in Bankura district after the Indian independence.

Pre reform period- During the period (1951-1961), the population growth was highest in the west Bengal (+33.61) and Bankura district also got higher population growth (+26.20). At that time, urban area of the district was recorded positive growth rate (+29.10). The slightly slow growth rate of population in 1971(+22) with respect to 1961 was (+26.20) due partition and political disturbance in the country, which impacted also in almost the maximum district of India. After 1971 the population growth of the district was also seen decreasing trend, again the population growth revived with an increasing trend (18.10) in 1991.

Post reform period- After the reform, from 1991 to 2011, population growth was decreasing trend but positive. This is the result of public awareness, national population policy in 2000 and socio economic condition of people in the post independence and post reform period. In 2001, the urban population growth of the district was very negligible (+1.20).

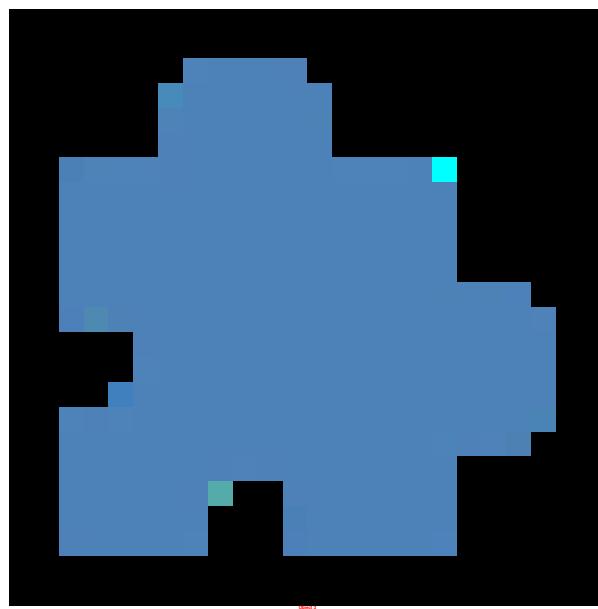


Fig-1 Population growth rate of Bankura district compared to West Bengal and India.

The population growth rate in this district is phenomenal. The figure is clearly shows that, the population growth rate of this district is lower than that of west Bengal and India. Again it is higher than India and less than west Bengal, sometimes the population growth rate of the district is higher than that of west Bengal and less than that of India.

Subdivisions wise population growth: Bankura district is made up of three subdivisions namely Bankura sadar, Bishnupur and Khatra subdivision. Bankura sadar subdivision has eight blocks and a municipality. The Bishnupur subdivision consists of six blocks and two municipalities. There is no municipality in khatra subdivision, and it consists of only eight blocks. Subdivision wise population growth during the period of 2001 to 2011 in the district has considered. Population growth rate of two subdivisions namely Bankura sadar (+12.74) and khatra (+13.67) is higher compared to population growth rate of the district (+12.65). In comparison, the population growth rate is lower in Bishnupur subdivision (+11.60). Blocks of high growth rate population under Bankura sadar subdivision are chhatna (+15.26), onda (+14.69), Bankura II (+14.14), Mejia (13.22) and barjora (+12.87). Blocks of lower growth rates compared to the district's population growth rate are Bankura I (+12.36), saltora (+11.87) and gangajalghati (+11.71).

The population growth rate of kotulpur block (+12.67) under Bishnupur subdivision is almost equal to district's (+12.65) Population growth rate. In this Subdivision, the high population growth rate of the Bishnupur Block (+13.01) is noticed and the population

growth rate of the rest of the Blocks is lower than that of the district. Higher population growth rates are noticed in all blocks within the khatra subdivision. Higher population growth rates are noticed in all blocks within the khatra subdivision, exceptions only in case of sarenga (12.28) and Simlapal (+12.24). The population growth rate of these two blocks is lower than the population growth rate of the district. The population growth rate in the municipalities of the district is slow compared to the blocks.

Most blocks in the district are plagued with high population growth. The rate of population growth in most of the rural and agricultural areas of the district is clearly evident. These areas socio economically backward and people in this region are not aware of the population control. On the other hand socio economic condition of people is much better in the municipal areas due to slow growth rate of population, people of these regions are more conscious about the population growth.

Table: 3 Block and municipality wise population growth rate under the subdivisions of Bankura District

Bankura Sadar			Bishnupur				Khatra				
Blocks & Municipal ity	Population		Populati on growth	Blocks & Municipali ty	Population		Popula tion growth	Blocks & Municipalit y	Population		Populati on growth
	2001	2011			2001	2011			2001	2011	
Bankura I	95840	107685	12.36	Bishnupur	138768	156822	13.01	Khatra	102569	117030	14.10
Bankura II	123415	140864	14.14	kotulpur	167547	188775	12.67	Indpur	137825	156522	13.57
Chhatna	169215	195038	15.26	Jaypur	141497	156920	10.90	Raipur	151293	171377	13.27
Mejia	76123	86188	13.22	Sonamukh i	142328	158697	11.50	Hirbandh	72502	83834	15.63
Gangajalg hati	162007	180974	11.71	Indus	152847	169783	11.08	Ranibandh	104326	119089	14.15
Onda	220572	252984	14.69	patrasayer	164060	184070	12.20	Sarenga	95128	106808	12.28
Saltora	121552	135980	11.87	Bishnupur (M)	61947	67783	9.42	Simlapal	127445	143038	12.24
Barjora	179007	202049	12.87	Sonamukh i (M)	27384	29085	6.33	Taldangra	12874	147893	14.87
Bankura (M)	128781	137386	6.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	127651	143914	12.74	99637	111193	11.60	91983	104559	13.67
	2	8		8	5		5	1	

Source: Census of India, M= Municipality

Analysis of block wise population growth rate shows that two western blocks viz. Hirbandh (+15.63), Chhatna (+15.26), one central region block namely Onda (+14.69) and one south eastern C.D.block, namely Taldangra (+14.87) have extreme population growth compared to other blocks of the districts. Only one block of the district is Jaypur (+10.90) has lowest population growth.

Socio-economic condition of people

Improving socio –economic condition of people plays on vital role in human survival. It is the economic and social position of the people, especially the poorer section of the society that they can collect the minimum and necessary things in daily life. Important factors to judge the socio economic condition of a human being are literacy, women empowerment, occupation, healthcare services and population growth etc.

Literacy rate- Literacy rate is an important factor in determining the socio economic status of people in any region. Region wise literacy rate of the district has been considered. People below the age of (0-6) years were excluded to measure the literacy rate.

Table: 4 Literacy statuses compared to West Bengal

	Bankura	West Bengal
Rural	68.9	72.1
Urban	84.4	84.8
Total	70.3	76.3

Source: Census of India, 2011

The literacy rate of the state is much higher than literacy rate of the district. According to west Bengal human development report (2004), educational index of the Bankura district is 0.62. Rank of the district is 11 on the basis of educational index. The literacy rate in the urban area of this district is almost equal to the literacy rate in the state due to available basic educational amenities of urban region. The literacy rate in the rural area is 68.9; it is very poor compared to urban area of this district. It is the result of high population growth and lack of basic amenities of education in rural areas of this district.

The average literacy rate in Bankura district is 70.26. Based on this standard, literacy classes have been formed namely low, medium and high literacy class. Higher literacy class is considered higher than average value, medium class is rated lower than average value and lower class is formed more lower value compared to average value. Only three blocks of Bankura district namely Saltora, Hirbandh and Patrasayer belong to the lower literacy class. Out of all blocks in the district, the lowest literacy exists in only saltora block. Literacy rate of this block is 61.45. The highest rate of population growth (+15.63) is in Hirbandh block and 64.18 percent people are literate of this block.

Too many blocks are in medium literacy class namely chhatna, Mejia, Bankura I, Gangajalghati, onda, Bishnupur, Sonamukhi, Indpur, Ranibandh and Simlapal. Of these blocks, many have problems with high population pressure. Population growth of chhatna block is (+15.26) and 65.73 percent people are literate of this block.

Table: 5 Categorization of literacy rates

Literacy class	Value (in percentage)	Name of the blocks.
Low	60-65	Saltora, Hirbandh, Patrasayer.
Medium	65-70	Chhatna, Mejia, Bankura-I, Gangajalghati, Onda, Bishnupur, Sonamukhi, Indpur, Ranibandh, Simlapal
High	70-75	Kotulpur, Barjora, Jaypur, Indus, Khatra, Raipur, Sarenga, Taldangra, Bankura II.

Source: Author's calculated from census 2011

The most advanced blocks in terms of literacy rates are kotulpur, Barjora, Jaypur, Indus, Khatra, Raipur, Sarenga, Taldangra, and Bankura II. In kotulpur block, 78.01 percent people are literate and this is the highest literacy rate among the other blocks of the district. The literacy rate in Taldangra block is 70.87 percent although the population growth rate of this block is higher. Because this block is located near the district head quarters and people of this block get all the facilities of education due to nearest town Bankura. Jaypur block is the second most literate 74.57 and its population growth rate is

lowest compared to the rest of the blocks of Bankura district. Sarenga is also a significant block in terms of literacy, 74.25 percent people are literate of this block and rank of this block is third on the basis of literacy rate.

Literacy gap- Literacy gap between male and female is the constraint of socio economic development. Women's education plays an important role in socio economic development because they are the mothers of future generations. So everyone in the society has to be zealous in promoting women education.

Table: 6 scenarios on literacy gap

Literacy gap values (in percent)	Name of the blocks.
10-15	Kotulpur, Indus
15-20	Taldangra, Barjora, Onda, Patrasayer, Bankura II, Bishnupur, Jaypur, Sonamukhi.
20-25	Chhatna, Gangajalghati, Sarenga, Simlapal, Raipur, Khatra, Bankura I, Mejia.
25-30	Hirbandh, Indpur, Saltora, Ranibandh.

Source: Census 2011

Blocks of very high gender in literacy gap are Hirbandh, Indpur, Saltora, and Ranibandh. There is too much gender discrimination due to poverty and socio economically backward of these areas. Highest gender in literacy gap (27.94) block is Hirbandh and lowest (14.30) is kotulpur. Female literacy rate is highest in Kotulpur (70.70) block and lowest is Saltora (48.45) compared to other blocks of the districts. The highest (85.00) and lowest (73.46) male literate blocks are kotulpur and patrasayer respectively. High gender gap in the literacy across the different blocks in the district of Bankura is the problem of socio economic development.

Health- The health status of the people is the crucial for the socio economic development which determines the human well being in the society. With proper medical facilities, people are cured of both acute and chronic diseases, and the socio economic status of the region is strengthened. People in rural areas like the urban area do not get the same treatment facility. Advanced medical care is located in the urban area it is far from the rural area. In the study area, people in rural areas are deprived of advanced medical

facilities due to poverty, lack of education and backward transport system. Medical facilities are the combination of community health care (CHC), Primary health centre (PHC), Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW), Family welfare centre (FWC), Nursing home, Veterinary Hospital(VH), TB clinic, Medical practitioner and medical shop etc. there are 3585 inhabited villages in Bankura district, average 55.40 percent rural people avail medical amenities from 1287 medical facility centers. On the basis of this average (55.40) the blocks of Bankura district have been divided into two sections namely worst and best. Worst blocks considered as below the average value and best block justified by above the average value.

Table: 7 scenarios on people avail medical amenities

Category	People avail medical amenities	Name of the Blocks
Worst	< 55.40	Sarenga, Ranibandh, Raipur, Chhatna, Simlapal, Mejia, Khatra, Onda, Hirbandh, Saltora, Indpur, Bankura II, Gangajalghati.
Best	>55.40	Patrasayer, Taldangra, Bankura I, Jaypur, Barjora, Bishnupur, Sonamukhi, Indus, Kotulpur.

Source: District census handbook 2011.

Block wise data shows that people avail medical facility ranging from 35.06 (Sarenga) to 77.85 (kotulpur). A large number of regional disparities are being noticed from the people avail medical facilities. This regional disparities need to be eliminated for the development of socio economic condition of people. Most of the blocks of the district fell on the worst list due to high population growth, highest gender in literacy gap and poverty. Most of the rural people of the district depend on quack. They are unable for better treatment in urban area due to poverty. Medical infrastructure is not so good in blocks areas. Therefore, people in the village are forced to rely on the drugstore and quack.

Occupation- The income of the people is determined from the various sources of occupational structure. According to West Bengal human development report (2004), income index of Bankura district is 0.26. This standard is the lowest in comparison to

other district in West Bengal. This indicates that the occupational structure is highly underdeveloped in this district. According to district human development report (2007), people in the 41.52 percent belonging to below poverty line category, people in the 42.48 percent below poverty line community live in the block area and 29.48 percent live in municipal area of this district. Highest below poverty line category blocks are Raipur (49.98), Hirbandh and Chhatna (49.95). This is the evident of high population pressure and only 29.3 lives in below poverty line community in Kotulpur block. Bankura district comprises twenty two blocks. For the diversification of the study area have been calculated Simpson diversification Index for rural and urban areas as well as all each blocks of the district. Using census of India (2011) data on classification of workers, which classified all the workers in to four categories namely Cultivators, Agricultural labour, Household Industry and others. Simpson index is used for the measurement of livelihood diversification, higher value of Simpson index, indicates higher diversification.

Table: 7 Occupational pattern of Bankura district

Bankura	Total	cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	Simpson
	worker		labour	industry		index
Rural	1356914	22.69	47.37	4.00	25.94	0.6552
Urban	109396	1.69	4.16	6.49	87.66	0.2253

Source: Census 2011

Table shows that level of diversification is highest for rural areas of the district. It indicates that economy of the district is agricultural based. Most of the people in rural areas depend on agriculture and allied activities. Only 4 percent people in rural and 6.49 percent people are engaged in household industry sector. In urban area of the district majority is pre dominance on other sector. In the study area, block wise Simpson Index has been considered for the occupational diversification. Total numbers of this district are twenty two, here eleven blocks are more diversified on the basis of occupational pattern and others are less diversified. Kotulpur block is more developed from all sides of the district. Gangajalghati and saltora are diversified blocks for occupation but health and literacy status are not so better position. Hirbandh block of the district is underdeveloped due to high population pressure, low level literacy, lack of medical amenities and lowest occupational diversity. Most of the people of this district live in rural areas, block level

analysis is necessary for features of the district livelihood opportunity. Many blocks of the district is suffering population growth, poverty, gender discrimination, low literacy, unemployment etc. regional disparities has been noticed among the blocks of the district on the basis of occupational diversity.

Table: 7 Block wise Simpson Index

Blocks	Level of diversification		Blocks	Level of diversification	
	S.I	Rank		S.I	Rank
Kotulpur	0.6835	I	Patrasayer	0.6218	XII
Gangajalghati	0.6805	II	Indpur	0.6189	XIII
Saltora	0.6768	III	Mejia	0.6186	XIV
Bankura I	0.6754	IV	Simlapal	0.6145	XV
Jaypur	0.6732	V	Indus	0.6112	XVI
Bishnupur	0.6720	VI	Taldangra	0.5986	XVII
Barjora	0.6718	VII	Sarenga	0.5917	XVIII
Chhatna	0.6614	VIII	Ranibandh	0.5851	XIX
Onda	0.6612	IX	Khatra	0.5807	XX
Bankura II	0.6589	X	Raipur	0.5685	XXI
Sonamukhi	0.6223	XI	Hirbandh	0.5462	XXII
Total				0.6552	

Source: Census of India, 2011

Based on Simpson's occupational diversity more diversified blocks are kotulpur, Gangajalghati, Saltora, Bankura I, Jaypur, Bishnupur, Barjora, Chhatna, Onda Bankura II and Sonamukhi on the other hand less diversified blocks are Patrasayer, Indpur, Mejia, Simlapal, Indus, Taldangra, sarenga , Ranibandh, khatra, Raipur, Hirbandh . Total value of Simpson index of Bankura district is 0.6552.This is not enough for diversification, because highest value indicates more diversified. Last five blocks of the table more underdeveloped due to low employment opportunity.

Most of the people of these blocks are schedule tribe, they are depends on agriculture activities but agricultural activity not so better of the district. These regions of the district are more socio economically backward.

Conclusion

The study conducted in Bankura district of west Bengal has concluded that high population growth is the problem of socio-economic development. Main constraints like literacy in gender gap, low literacy, lack of medical amenities and low value of Simpson index of occupation are also dominated poorer socio-economic condition of the people in the district, on the basis of these constraints regional disparities of the district has noticed. Maximum people of the district are live in rural areas they faced by low medical amenities, poverty, illiteracy and growth in population. Very few blocks of the district have developed from all sides, so socio- economic conditions of the people are differed across the district. Few blocks are developed and much more blocks are underdeveloped due to unequal distribution of socio economic factors. So some strategy implications are needful to recover the backward situation to overcome the socio economic situation.

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