

CHAPTER VI

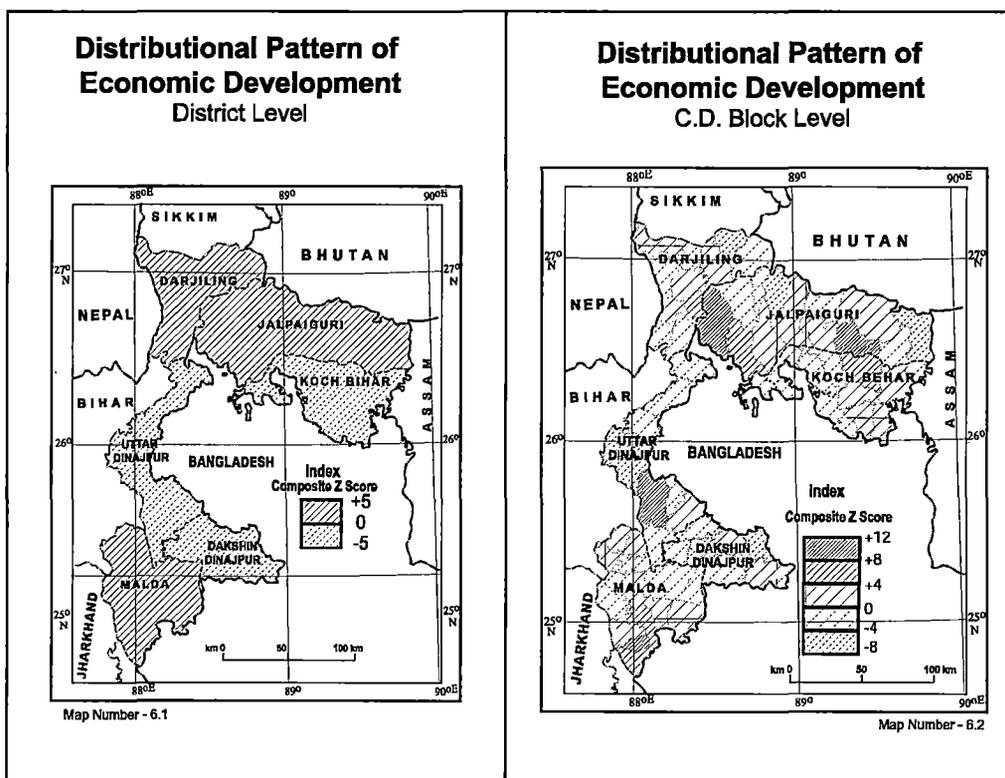
DISTRIBUTIONAL PATTEN OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

'Economic Development' refers to all the changes in the economy including social, political and institutional changes that accompany changes in output whereas the economic growth merely refers to the growth of output. Following a great number of economist 'Economic Growth' and 'Economic Development' has been referred here as identical. The definition of 'Economic Growth' offered by Simon Kuznets, the Nobel Prize- winning economist: 'Growth is sustained increase in per-capita or per-worker product'. (Ref- Simon Kuznets [1996], 'Modern Economic Growth' New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press) There can be no sustained economic growth without extensive changes throughout the economy and society, and it is difficult to see how there could be any substantial development without any increase in economy's ability to produce welfare-enhancing goods and services. Kuznet's definition is similar to that suggested by Douglass North and Robert Paul Thomas: 'Economic Growth' occurs if output grows faster than population (Ref.- Douglass C. North and Robert Paul Thomas [1973], 'The Rise of Western World, A New Economic History', Cambridge: Cambridge University Press). Of course, 'Output' includes all goods and services enjoyed by people whether or not they are normally recorded in formal measures of national product. Considering the above stated underlying principles the author of this study have selected the available socio-economic indicators (*Chapter V*) to gauge the 'Economic Development' at different level of North Bengal region i.e. district, C.D.Block, selected villages and selected towns.

6.1: Economic Development at District Level:

The level of '*Economic Development*' of different *districts* of North Bengal has been determined on the basis of 'Estimated Net District Domestic Product in Industry', 'Per Capita Income', 'Fertilizer Consumption (kg/acre)', 'Road Density (per ten sq. km.)', 'Rail Density (per ten sq. km.)', 'Percentage of Irrigated Area to Cultivated Area', 'Per Capita Consumption of Electricity', 'Percentages of Electrified Villages to Total

Villages', 'Number of Registered Small Scale Industrial Units Per Lakh Population', 'Number of Commercial Bank Per One Lakh Population', 'Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population', 'Work Participation Rate in Secondary Activities', 'Work Participation Rate in Tertiary Activities' using standard score. The level of 'Economic Development' as determined by the standard score ranges from the minimum of -4.58 in Uttar Dinajpur district to the maximum of +4.84 in Darjiling district. Jalpaiguri district also have positive z-scores, whereas Koch Bihar have negative z-scores. Thus it appears that the number of districts having positive and negative z-scores is evenly balanced. Its pattern of distribution increases both northward and southward (Map Number-6.1) from the central part of North Bengal.



6.2: Economic Development at C.D. Block Level:

The level of 'Economic Development' of different C.D.Blocks of North Bengal for 2001 has been determined on the basis of 'Work Participation Rate', 'Work Participation Rate

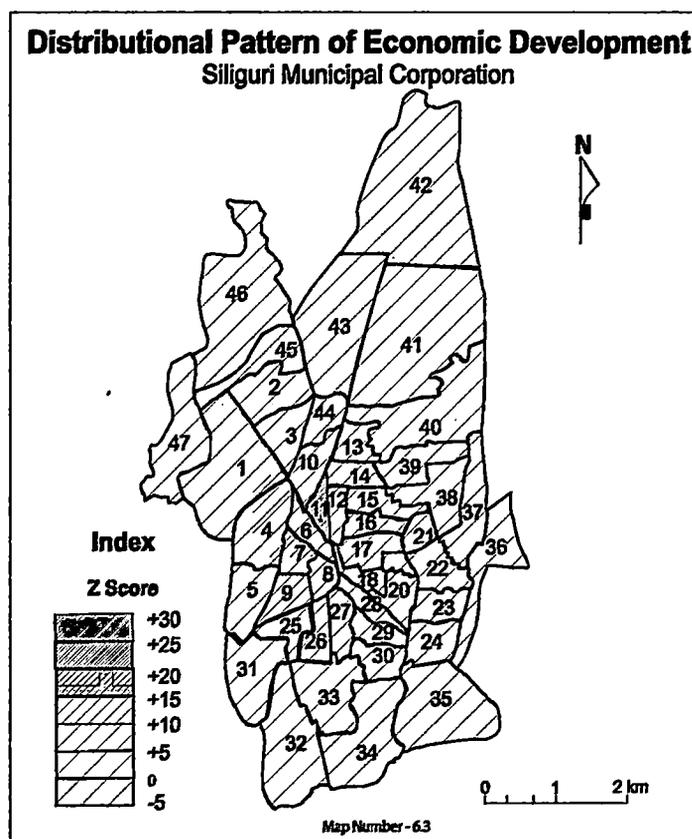
in Secondary Activities', 'Work Participation Rate in Tertiary Activities', 'Percentage of Urban Population', 'Road Density Per 10 Square Kilometers', 'Number of Bus Routes', 'Distance from Nearest Railway Station', 'Percentage of Electrified Villages', 'Percentage of Irrigated Area to Cultivated Area', 'Percentage of Villages having Drinking Water Facility' using composite standard scores.

The level of 'Economic Development' as determined by the standard score ranges from the minimum of -6.54 in Kalimpong-II of Darjiling district to the maximum of +11.53 in Alipurduar-I of Jalpaiguri district. Taking into account this range of 18.07 as well as their positive and negative signs five classes, namely, very high (+12 - +8), high (+8 - +4), medium (+4 - 0), low (0 - -4), and very low (-4 - -8) have been prepared and a choropleth map (Map Number-6.2) has been formed accordingly to show the distributional pattern of the 'Economic Development'. It is noted that thirty two C.D.Blocks out of sixty nine have positive z-scores. Only four C.D.Blocks represent very high z-scores distributed in scattered pattern over the region, those are Raiganj, Alipurduar-I, Raiganj and Kaliachak-I. Another five C.D.Blocks show high positive z-scores and it is noted here that all of them are attached with the C.D.Blocks of very high z-scores, namely, Matigara of Darjiling district, Jalpaiguri of Jalpaiguri district, Koch Bihar-II of Koch Bihar district, English Bazar and Kaliachak-III of Maldah district. Medium z-scores, again a positive one, are observed in twenty two C.D.Blocks. Out of which four are from each of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar district; one i.e. Kaliaganj from Uttar Dinajpur district; two, namely, Gangarampur and Balurghat from Dakshin Dinajpur district and seven, namely, Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-I, Ratua-II, Maldah (Old) and Habibpur from Maldah district. It is noted here that maximum number of C.D.Blocks that is thirty two belong to low Z score group which is a negative one whereas, six C.D.Blocks, one from each of Darjiling and Dakshin Dinajpur district and two from each of Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur district, namely, Kalimpong-I, Kumarganj, Nagrakata, Kumarganj, Goalpokhar-II and Karandighi respectively.

6.3: Economic Development in Selected Towns:

The level of '*Economic Development*' of different wards of *five selected towns* of North Bengal for 2005-2010 has been figured on the basis of 'Work Participation Rate in Secondary Activities', 'Work Participation Rate in Tertiary Activities', 'Monthly Per capita Income', 'Monthly Expenditure on Education Per Student', 'Land Owned Per Household', 'Number of Rooms Per Household', 'Consumption of Electricity Per Household' and 'Telephone Used Per Household' by means of composite standard score.

The level of '*Economic Development*' in *Siliguri Municipal Corporation* as resolute by the standard score varies from the minimum of 4.54 in Ward Number 28 to the maximum of +25.63 in Ward Number 11. Taking in consideration this range of 30.17 as well as their positive and negative symbols, four categories, namely, very high (+15 - +30), high (+10 - +15), moderate (+5 - +10), low (0 - + 5) and very low (-5 - 0) have been



out lined and a corresponding choropleth map (*Map Number-6.3*) has also been illustrated simultaneously to show the spatial pattern of 'Economic Development' in Siliguri Municipal Corporation. As of the utmost positive and negative z-scores, the ascendancy of positive z-score turns into comprehensible. Nevertheless, the map reveals that there is an incomparability of positive z-scores over the vicinity as about sixty two percent i.e. twenty-nine out of forty seven wards depict positive z-scores. However, the sole Ward Number 11 and Ward Number 9 of the core area of Municipal Corporation transmit very high ($> +15$) and high ($+10 - +15$) Economic Development. There are eleven wards, specifically; Ward Numbers 10, 13, 14, 12, 15, 16, 17, 6, 8, 26 & 27 producing a large elongated patch in the inner segment of Siliguri Municipal Corporation convey a moderate 'Economic Development'. Moreover, the adjacent fifteen wards, that is to say, Ward Numbers 41, 40, 2, 3, 38, 21, 22, 19, 7, 25, 29, 30, 33, 31 & 32 exhibit low 'Economic Development' occupying the adjoining north, north-west, east, south and south-west part of the area mainly. It should be worth mentioning here that maximum number of wards i.e. nineteen wards primarily, the marginal wards exhibit very low ($0 - -5$), that is to say, negative 'Economic Development' in Siliguri Municipal Corporation.

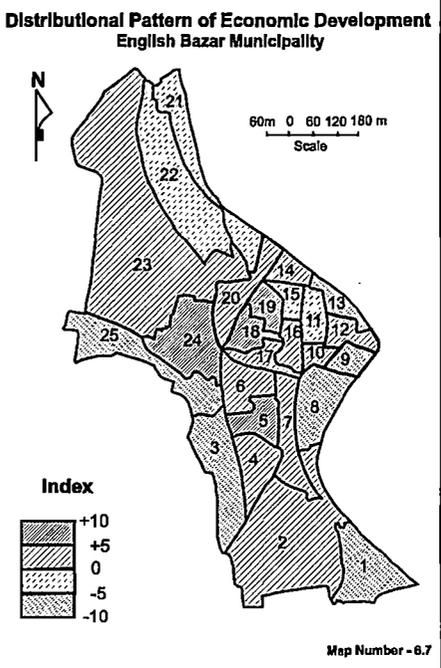
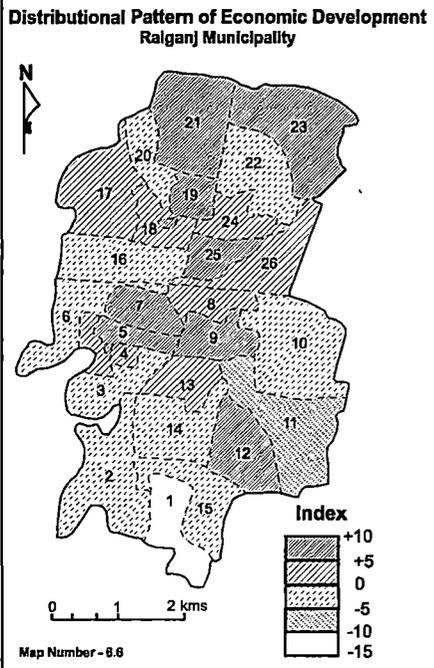
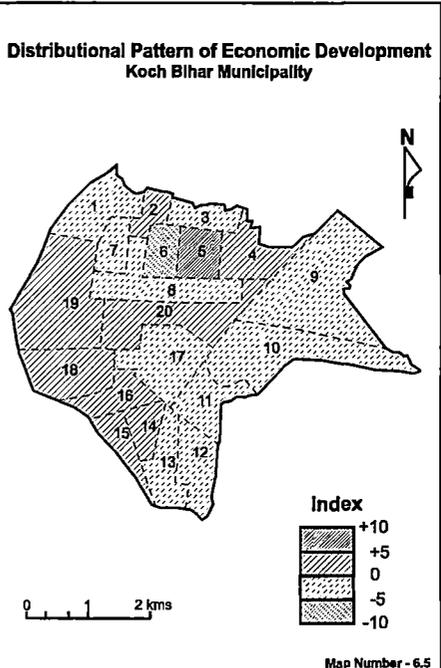
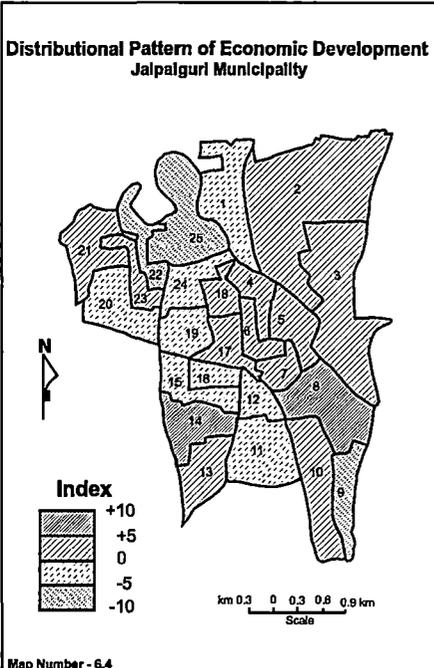
The level of '*Economic Development*' in *Jalpaiguri municipality* as dogged by the standard score ranges from the least amount of -10.69 in Ward Number 9 to the upper limit $+6.55$ in Ward Number 8. Bearing in mind this range of 17.24 , as well as the positive and negative symbols, four categories - to be exact, high ($+5 - +10$), moderate ($0 - +5$), low ($0 - -5$) and very low ($-5 - -10$) have been equipped and a choropleth map (*Map Number 6.4*) has been produced consequently to give an idea about distributional pattern of the 'Economic Development'. Nine out of twenty five wards having negative z-score established the superiority of positive z-score over the region. However, the wards, specifically, south western Ward Number 14 and south-eastern Ward Number 8 display high ($+5 - +10$) z-score i.e. high 'Economic Development' whereas moderate z-scores ($0 - +5$) are concentrated in thirteen wards, explicitly, Ward Numbers 13, 10, 17, 7, 6, 18, 4, 5, 3, 2, 25, 23 & 21 covering some parts of south-west, south, central, east, north-east and north-west of the Jalpaiguri municipality. On the other hand, eight wards, namely, Ward Numbers 1, 24, 20, 19, 16, 15, 12 & 11 covering a few parts of north, west and southern municipality described low z-scores. Consequently, the two wards left behind i.e. Ward

Number 22 of north-west and Ward Number 9 of south-east part of the municipality display very low (-5 - -10) z-scores i.e. very low 'Economic Development' in Jalpaiguri municipality.

The level of '*Economic Development*' in *Koch Bihar municipality* as worked out by the standard score diverges from the smallest amount of -6.46 in Ward Number 6 to the greatest + 6.90 in Ward Number 15. In view of the range 13.36 as well as their symbol, four quantitative classes to be exact, high (+5 - +10), moderate (0 - +5), low (-5 - +0) and very low (-10 - -5) have been outlined and an associating choropleth map has been illustrated properly to display the distributional model of 'Economic Development' in Koch Bihar municipality. Though, score wise there is a superiority of negative z-score over the municipality, spatially, further out of twenty six wards having positive z-score display the dominance of positive z-scores over the municipality.

The map (*Map Number 6.5*) demonstrates that the sole ward i.e. Ward Number 5 contain high (+5 - +10) z-score and other eight wards, namely, Ward Numbers 2, 4, 14, 15, 16, 8, 19 & 20 covering mainly western half of the municipality depict moderate (0 - +5) z-score. Apart from these, ten wards, specifically, Ward Number 3 from north, Ward Numbers 1, 7, 8, creating a medium patch from the north-west to center and Ward Numbers 9, 10, 17, 18, 12, & 13 constructing a large patch exhibit low (-5 - 0) z-scores. Concurrently, another ward, namely, Ward Number 6 presents very low z-scores.

The level of '*Economic Development*' in *Raiganj municipality* as same as worked out by the standard score denotes from the minimum of (-12.62) in most southern Ward Number 1 to the topmost of (+7.50) in Ward Number 9. Making an allowance for this deviation at once the signs of them, five quantitative classes, to be precise, very high (+10 - +15), high (0 - +5), moderate (-5 - 10), low (-10 - -5) and very low (-15 - -10) have been generated to show the spatial pattern of 'Economic Development' of Raiganj municipality. Though, there is a steadiness between the positive and negative z-scores; twelve, out of twenty wards comprising negative z-scores exhibits the dominance of negative z-scores i.e. the low level of over the region.



The adjoining map (*Map Number 6.6*) reveals that very high (+5 - +10) z-scores are concentrated in Ward Numbers 19 & 25, form north-center, Ward number 7, 9, & 5 form center and Ward number 12 form the south- east of Raiganj municipality. Whereas the high (0 - +5) z-scores i.e. high 'Economic Development' is occurred mainly in northern half of the municipality. Since, Ward Numbers 23, 24, 17, 18, 21 and 26 of the northern half and Ward Numbers 8, 4, and 13 of the southern half of the municipality depict high z-scores. At the same time moderate (0 - 5) z-scores are concentrated principally, in western half of the municipality. As six wards, specifically, Ward Numbers 20, 16, 6, 3, 14, & 2 from north to south direction of the western half and three wards, explicitly, Ward Numbers 22, 10 & 15 form north to south of the eastern half of the municipality exhibit moderate 'Economic Development'. Beside these, Ward Number 11 of the east boundary and Ward Number 1 of the south margin separately exhibit low (-5 - 10) and very low (-15 - -10) z-scores i.e. 'Economic Development' in Raiganj municipality respectively.

The level of '*Economic Development*' in *English Bazar municipality* as delineated by the composite standard score, deviates from the bare minimum of (- 8.87) in Ward Number 9 of eastern margin to the maximum (+7.17) in Ward Number 5 in English Bazar municipality. Taking into consideration the range of 16.04, all together the signs of them, four quantitative classes, to be precise, very high (+5 - 10), high (0- +5), low (-5 - 0) and very low (-10 - -5) have been produced and a choropleth map has been prepared accordingly to describe the spatial pattern of the 'Economic Development'. It is noted here that though the utmost negative z-score is slightly higher than that of positive z-score, spatially, there is a primacy of positive z scores as fifteen out of twenty five wards of the English Bazar municipality encompass positive z-scores.

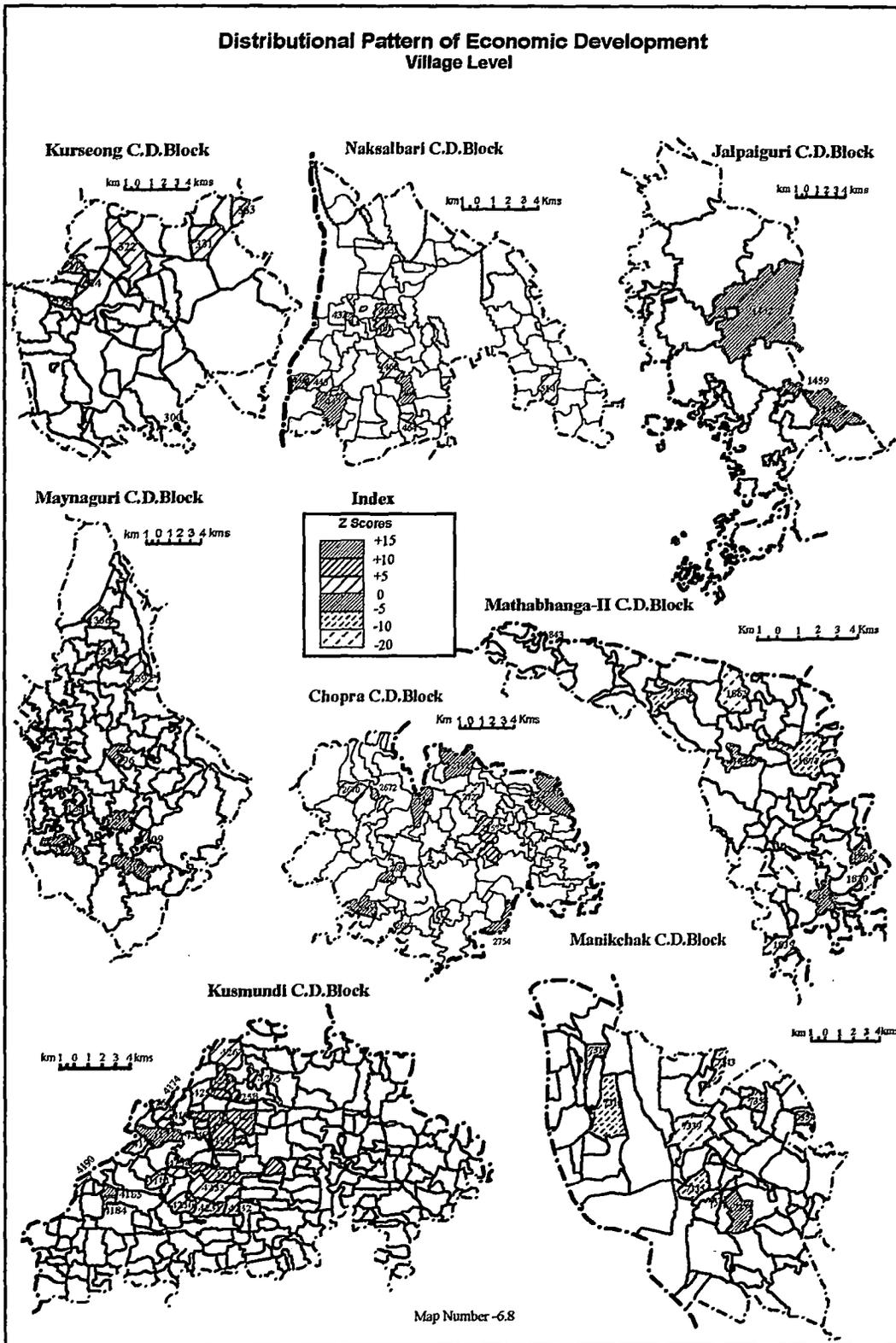
The adjacent map (*Map Number 6.7*) exhibits that four wards, specifically, Ward Numbers 19, 18, 24 and 5 mainly form the center of the municipality demonstrate very high (+5 - +10) z-score i.e. 'Economic Development'. Additionally, eleven other wards covering a intense part of the high z-scores. Specifically, the wards are Ward Numbers 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20 & 23. On the other hand, four wards namely, Ward Numbers 11, 15, 21 & 25 of the north-east and east-center part of the municipality

display low (-5 – 0) ‘Economic Development’. Finally, six marginal wards, that is to say, Ward Numbers 25 and 3 form the west margin and Ward Number 13, 9, 8 & 1 from the east margin in north to south direction depict very low (-10 - -5) z-score that is to say, very low ‘Economic Development’ in English Bazar municipality.

6.4: Economic Development at Village Level:

The ‘*Economic Development*’ of *eighty three villages* of eight selected C.D.Blocks of six districts of North Bengal have been ascertained on the basis of ten selected economic indicators using standard score. At village level, it has ranged from the minimum of -12.79 in Talim Nagar village of Manikchak C.D.Block of Maldah district to the maximum of +11.63 in Ghugumari village of Matha Bhanga-II C.D.Block of Koch Bihar district. Considering the range of 24.42 as well as their symbols six quantitative classes, specifically, very high (+10 - +15), high (+5 - +10), moderately high (0 – +5), moderately low (-5 - 0), low (-10 - -5) and very low (-15 - -10) have been categorised to show the distributional pattern of ‘Economic Development’ of eighty three villages for village level analysis. However, from the map (*Map Number-6.8*) it appears that out of eighty three villages, one, twelve, thirty three, twenty three, ten and four villages belong to the very high, high, moderately high, moderately low, low and very low class of ‘Economic Development’ respectively. To state in detail, the villages of Kurseong C.D.Block reveals its distinct participation in moderately high class of ‘Economic Development’ as out of selected seven villages of Kurseong C.D.Block one and six villages belong to the high class of ‘Economic Development’. The villages of Naxal Bari C.D.Block depict an intermingled picture as two, four, three and one villages of this C.D.Block encompass high, moderately high, moderately low and low ‘Economic Development’. On the other hand, the villages of Jalpaiguri C.D.Block of Jalpaiguri district represent a transparent picture since all the three selected villages of this C.D.Block lie in the moderately low class of ‘Economic Development’. Although the villages of Maynaguri C.D.Block again from Jalpaiguri district placed a moderate scenario of ‘Educational Development’ as five and four villages of this C.D.Block belong to the moderately high and moderately low class of ‘Economic Development’. The villages of Matha Bhanga-II C.D.Block represent a tendency to have low standard score

Distributional Pattern of Economic Development Village Level



Map Number -6.8

i.e. 'Economic Development' as one village lies each of very high and moderately high class whereas two villages belong to each of moderately low and low class of 'Economic Development'. More over, the remaining three villages of this C.D.Block lie in very low class of 'Economic Development'. Villages of Chopra C.D.Block of Uttar Dinajpur district and Manikchak C.D.Block of Maldah district represent more or less similar picture as maximum villages i.e. eight villages of Chopra C.D.Block belong to the moderately low class of 'Economic Development' whereas three and one villages lie in moderately high and low class of 'Economic Development'. On the other hand, maximum i.e. six villages of Manikchak C.D.Block belong to the low class of 'Economic Development' whilst one village belong to each of moderately high, moderately low and very low class of 'Economic Development'. On the contrast, the villages of Kushmundi C.D.Block have a clear tendency to being in high and moderately high class of standard score as nine; thirteen and two villages of this C.D.Block have high, moderately high and moderately low class of 'Economic Development' respectively.

References:

- *Bagchi Kanak Kanti & Sankar Satyen (2003) 'Development of Social Sector in West Bengal: A Study in Inter district disparity'. The Geographical Review of India; Vol-xxxv, No-2,pp-115-123.*
- *Bagchi Kanak Kanti & Sankar Satyen (2005) 'Comparative Backwardness of North Bengal: Strategies for its development,' Indian journal of Regional Science Vol-.XXXI1, No.-2, pp-1-15.*
- *Banerjee Basabi (1989) 'Siliguri: A Nucleus of Development in North Bengal'; Geographical Review of India, Vol.-51, No.-4.*
- *Easterlin R.. (1981) 'Why Isn't the Whole World Developed? ; Journal of Economic History'; Vol.-41, (March)' pp – 1-19..Hashin S.R (2008)*
- *'India Development Report: 2008' Govt. of India pp-70-86*
- *Prakash S. & Mahapatra A.C.(1981) 'Economic Development of the State of Madhya Pradesh- Analysis of Inter- Tropical and Intra – Regional Variations; Third World Planning Review, Vol. – 2, No. – 1, Liverpool University.*

- Borthakur B.N. (2004) '*Sociological Aspects of Economic Development*'; Upasana Publishing Academy, Dibrugarh.
- Frans J. Schuurman (2001) '*Globalization and Development Studies: Challenges for the 21st Century*,' Visteer Publications, New Delhi.
- Giriappa, S. (1998) '*The Role of Woman in Rural Development*'; Daya Publishing House, Delhi.
- Hartshone, Truman A. & Alexandar John W. (2001) '*Economic Geography*'; Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd. New Delhi.
- Hirschman A.O.(1957) '*The Strategy of Economic Development*'; Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Jemani U. (1991) '*Dealing with Poverty: Self-Employment for Poor Rural Women*'; Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Kahn Herman (1980) '*World Economic Development*'; Skylark Printers, New Delhi.
- Krishna J. (2009) ed. '*Towards Development Economies – Indian Contributions -(1900-1945)*'; Oxford University Press.
- Kuznets Simon (1996) '*Modern Economic Growth*'; Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Lohani P.C. (1980) '*Peoples Participation in Development*'; SajhaPrakashanko Chhapakhana.
- Mallikaranjan I. (2002) '*Regional Disparities in Economic Development- A Study of Andhra Pradesh*'; Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol.-XXXIV, No.-1, pp-1-10.
- Mehta S.R. (1999) '*Dynamics of Development*'; Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Myrdal G. (1968) '*Asian Drama: An Enquiry into the Poverty of Nations*'; Penguin Books Ltd. Middlesex.
- Narayana N. (2005) '*Economic Development Issues and Policies*'; Serial Publication' New Delhi.
- Pathak C.R. (1973) '*Integrated Area Development*'; Geographical Review of India, Vol.-35, No.-3.
- Ocampo J.A. & Vos R. (2008) ed. '*Uneven Economic Development*'; Rogue Four Design, India.
- Raj Prithwish (2000) '*Economic Geography: A Study of Resources*'; New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
- Sen Amartya (1995) '*Indian Development; Selected Regional Perspective* .Oxford University Press, London

- *Sen Amartya (1996) Economic Development & Social Opportunity, Oxford University Press, London Publishers, New Delhi.*
- *B.V. & Shah K.B.(1998) 'Sociology of Education'; Rawat Publication, Jaipur*
- *Sen G. & Caren G. (1988) 'Development, Crisis and Alternative Vision- Third World Women's Perspective'; Earthscan Publication Ltd., London.*
- *Singh K. (2001) 'Rural Development Principles, Policies & Management', Third Edition; Sage Publications, New Delhi.*
- *Spiegelglas Stephen & Welsh Charles J.(1970) 'Economic Development'; Prentice- Hall, INC., United States of America.*
- *Tipathy R.N. (1974) 'Essays in Economic Development'; The World Press Pvt Ltd., Calcutta.*
- *Willimson & Buttrick (1954) 'Economic Development: Principals and Patterns'; Prentice- Hall International, INC, Englewood Cliffs.*