

Preface

At the time of having Independence, India inherited from the British an economy severely afflicted by regional disparities. The British Ruler looked at the problem of regional imbalances in the country as a natural manifestation of varying resource endowments of different regions and their geographical distribution. However, after independence policy makers and social scientists viewed the problem of regional imbalances differently. No country can be regarded to have a well-balanced economic growth if there are large disparities between the levels of development and standard of living between people of different regions of the country itself and different classes of people in the same region. In our country the problems of Socio-Economic imbalances are growing rapidly. Some areas are outgoing their capacities, while some others are remaining poor and backward, unless quick steps are taken for balanced Socio-Economic development. The planning process in India has witnessed the existence of disparities at various levels. Despite various efforts of planning commission to reduce regional imbalance in Socio-economic development it has not been achieved to a desired level as the identification of backward areas are still lacking at the micro and meso levels. And all regions are not same in nature so there might be specific system of planning and development for each region.

Dakshin Dinajpur is one of the border district of West Bengal and came into being as a new district on 1st April, 1992. Like other parts of India, the district of Dakshin Dinajpur is also have wide disparity in various socio-economic aspects among its various C.D Blocks. The Thesis entitled **“A STUDY ON STATUS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF DAKSHIN DINAJPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS”** is an out come of the modest attempt of the researcher to find out the level of Socio-economic development among its various C.D Blocks. Attempt has been made to find out which C.D. Blocks are comparatively better and which C.D. Blocks are least developed in terms of 50 selected Socio-Economic Indicators and which may provide a base and guideline to the planners and policy makers to bridge the gap between developed and backward regions of this District. The Thesis has been divided into eight chapters : Chapter-I Introduction ; Chapter-II Physical and Socio-Economic Background of the Study Area ; Chapter-III Identification of Indicators for Measuring Socio-Economic Status ; Chapter-IV

Measurement of Social Status ; Chapter-V Measurement of Economic Status ; Chapter-VI Analysis of Level of Socio-Economic Development ; Chapter-VII Problems and Recommendations and Chapter-VIII Summary and Conclusion. It is anticipated that this will facilitate a better understanding of the present status of Socio-Economic development of the district. For the better and easy comprehension and understanding various statistical techniques have been incorporated.

The Researcher is in great hope that this effort will be a good refreshing guide and proved to be beneficial for the scholars, academicians, policy makers, planners, economists, politicians, government and others.

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