

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISPARITIES IN THE DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

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Abstract

Balanced regional development has been given a high priority in the planning process. The study attempts to do quantitative analysis of development as a whole, covering fifty-four socio-economic indicators. It covers 23 districts of Assam. The specific objective of the study is to evaluate the inter districts imbalances in the level of development and to classify the districts in to different stages of development such as high level, medium level, developing and low level. Model districts have been identified for fixing up the potential target of different developmental indicators for low developed districts. From the study it reveals that three districts namely Kamrup, Dibrugarh and Jorhat are high developed and five districts N.C.Hills, Morigaon, Dhemaji, Hailakandi and Dhubri are low developed. The developed districts cover about 13.48 percent area and 17.66 percent population of the state. The low developed districts cover 17.59 percent area and 13.94 percent population of the state.

Keywords: Regional Disparities, Composite Index, Potential targets, Urbanization, Model district.

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