

## FAQ

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**Q1. Write a short note on regional Imbalances.**

**Ans.** Regional Imbalance is a situation in which economically developed and backward states or regions co-exist in the same country. In this situation, some of the states have higher endowments of resources and some have very low resource endowment.

Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat are examples of highly developed states and Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh are underdeveloped. This is creating economic imbalance in our country; this situation is termed as Regional Imbalances.

**Q2. What are the indicators of regional imbalances? ( write any 5 )**

**Ans.**

- A. Per Capita Net State Domestic Product
- B. Foreign Direct Investment
- C. Per Capita Income
- D. Productive Resources ( Agriculture and Industry )
- E. Electricity Consumption
- F. Quality of Life Indicators ( Health and Education )

**Q3. What are the causes of regional imbalances? ( write any 5 )**

**Ans.**

1. Geographical Isolation
2. Historical Reasons
3. Uneven Human Development
4. Unequal Resource Endowment
5. Governance

**Q4. What are the effects of Regional imbalances? ( write any 3 )**

**Ans.**

- A. Migration
- B. Political Instability
- C. Loss of opportunity
- D. Threat to National Security
- E. State Separation Demand

**Q5. What are the measure for removing regional imbalances?**

**Ans.**

- A. Infrastructure Developments  
( Commutation / Communication / Electrification )
- B. Land Reforms
- C. Social Development  
( Education / skill development / Hygiene / Water supply )
- D. Industrialization
- E. Good Governance

**Q6. Write a short note on regional imbalances on the basis of net per capita state domestic production?**

**Ans.** Net Per Capita State Domestic Production is an important Indicator of Regional Imbalances. This indicator directly or indirectly Shows situation of industrial out put, Employment, State Infrastructure, etc.

India has huge variation among different state in this indicator as top states like Maharastra , Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab have very high NSDP but Some states like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have very low NSDP .

This situation is existing even in post reform era and this indiacator needs immediate improvement as after state with low NSDP will improve and reach at the level of developed state Problem or regional imbalances will be eradicated.

**Q7. Write a short note on trend in foreign direct investment in different regions of India.**

**Ans.** Foreign Direct Investment show industry growth trend of respective geography i.e. country , states , regions , Districts etc. In Post reform era India has attracted around very high investments from foreign companies. This Investment has not been well spread in the country but has been restricted to the developed states like Maharastra, New Delhi. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. These 5 states have fetched almost 70 % of total FDI since April2000 to Jan. 2012. on the other hand Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar attracted only 4%, 2.2% and 1.2 % respectively. This shows a clear imbalance between resource allocations in our country.

This may have caused due to some reasons like - Availability of natural Resources, Infrastructure Development of respective state, Government Policies, Market accessibility and existence of other related industries.

**Q8. Write a short note on electrification and electricity consumption as indicator of regional imbalances.**

**Ans.** Electricity is a basic requirement to live a quality life and industrialization. Industrialization is a key step for economic and social development. Electrification as indicator is used for Rural house hold electrification. Northern and North Eastern part of country has very poor record of electrification. There are several districts with less than 10% rural house hold electrified. Government of India is putting efforts with respective state governments under various scheme to achieve 100% electrification.

Electricity consumption also has huge variation. Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana has per capita consumption of electricity ( KWH - 2005-06) 1283.77, 1436.70 and 1090.36 respectively on the other hand Bihar , Rajasthan , Uttar Pradesh has 85.86, 572.20 and 311.82 KWH per capita consumption ( 2005-06 ) only.

**Q9. What are government measures to reduce regional disparities?**

**Ans.** a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme  
b) Non - Plan Transfer  
c) Allocation of Normal Central Assistance for State Plans  
d) Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna  
e) Backward District Grant Fund

**Q10. Name any 5 committees constitutes by Indian government to study regional imbalances.**

**Ans.** A. Committee on Dispersal of Industries  
B. Planning Commission Study Group  
C. Wanchoo Committee  
D. Pande Committee  
E. Fact Finding committee on Regional Imbalances  
F. Committee to identify 100 most poorest and backward districts in the country.