Employment Rate and Socio-Economic Development: A Case Study of Serampur Subdivision in Hugli District (West Bengal, India)

Dr. Sourav Das
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography
Asutosh College (Affiliated to University of Calcutta)

Abstract: Employment is one of the key features of population which energies great scope for research in the field of human geography. It is an important indicator of economic composition of a region. The grade of employment and unemployment displays the advancements or backwardness of any region. Sectoral alteration and employment status are intensively connected with each other. When a region is passing through aalteration of economic transformation the status of employment of the people also change afterward. Employment rate and socio-economic expansion are intensively correlated with each other. With increasing employment opportunities in different sectors of economy level of different parameters of development also definitely influenced the overall development of the region. The present paper aims to find out the actual correlation between employment rate and socio economic development and an effort has been made to thrown some lights on the parameters of socio economic development which have close relation to employment rate. However the paper finds positive correlation between employment rate and socio-economic development in Serampur subdivision of Hugli District, West Bengal.

Keywords: Economic Development, Social Wellbeing, Status of Employment, Unemployment, Work Participation

Introduction:

In this paper the main concerns to draw out the extent in the heights of socio-economic progress and the relationship between employment rate and development (social progress, economic progress and socio-economic progress) of Serampur subdivision and Hugli district Hence, it becomes foreseeable to define the term development. Primarily development can be supposed as image of personal values trained by society outline in which one lives. In other words, development infersliberal change in socio-economic construction of a country. The development is a product of the efforts made for the abolition of poverty and unemployment and elimination of disparities of regions. It may also be stated that development is the state of change from a given form of a region to become improved one within a given period of time.

The idea of development may be taken to imply an upgrading in the material and cultural security of the people in an area. The development of a region can be recognized with the increase in the employment prospects, availability of infrastructural conveniences, amenities and services, proper circulation of resources, increase production, investment and consumption and so on. Thus development refers to an upgrading of all the sectors of economic, and social and cultural detections. On the whole it may be said that development is a liberal change in rules, morals, trust and standard of living of the people in between two points of time to get improved one.For the analysis of socio-economic development 27 variables have been selected from different parameters. On the basis of parameters, the entire 27 variables may be assembled into twelve categories namely, demographic characteristics, level of urbanization, concentration of caste population, level of literary, level of educational facilities, agricultural growth, industrial expansion, health services, concentration of electrified villages, transport and communication services, per capita income and banking services. Heights of socio economic development are calculated on the basis of composite z-score technique.

Study Area:

The study area covers Serampur subdivision of Hugli District. Serampur subdivision is located in the southern part of the Hugli district between 22° 39" 32" N and 23° 01" 20" N latitude and 87° 30" 15" E and 88° 30" 20" E longitude. It is bounded on the east by the meandering Bhagirathi river which is known as the Hugli river in this part, on the west by Damodar river, on the north by Tarakeswar, Haripal, Singur and Bhadreswar police station of Chandannagar subdivision of Hugli district and on the south it is bounded by the district boundary line between Haora and Hugli. The subdivision consists of four C.D blocks namely Serampur-Uttarpara with headquarter at Serampur, Chanditala-II with headquarter at Chanditala, Chanditala-I with headquarter at Masat and Jangipara with headquarter at Jangipara.Serampur is the headquarter of the subdivision. Serampur subdivision covers 354.07 km².According to 2011 Census, total population of Serampur subdivision accounted to 1348739. The literacy rate was 63.42 percent and sex ratio was 978 females per thousand males. (Fig.1)
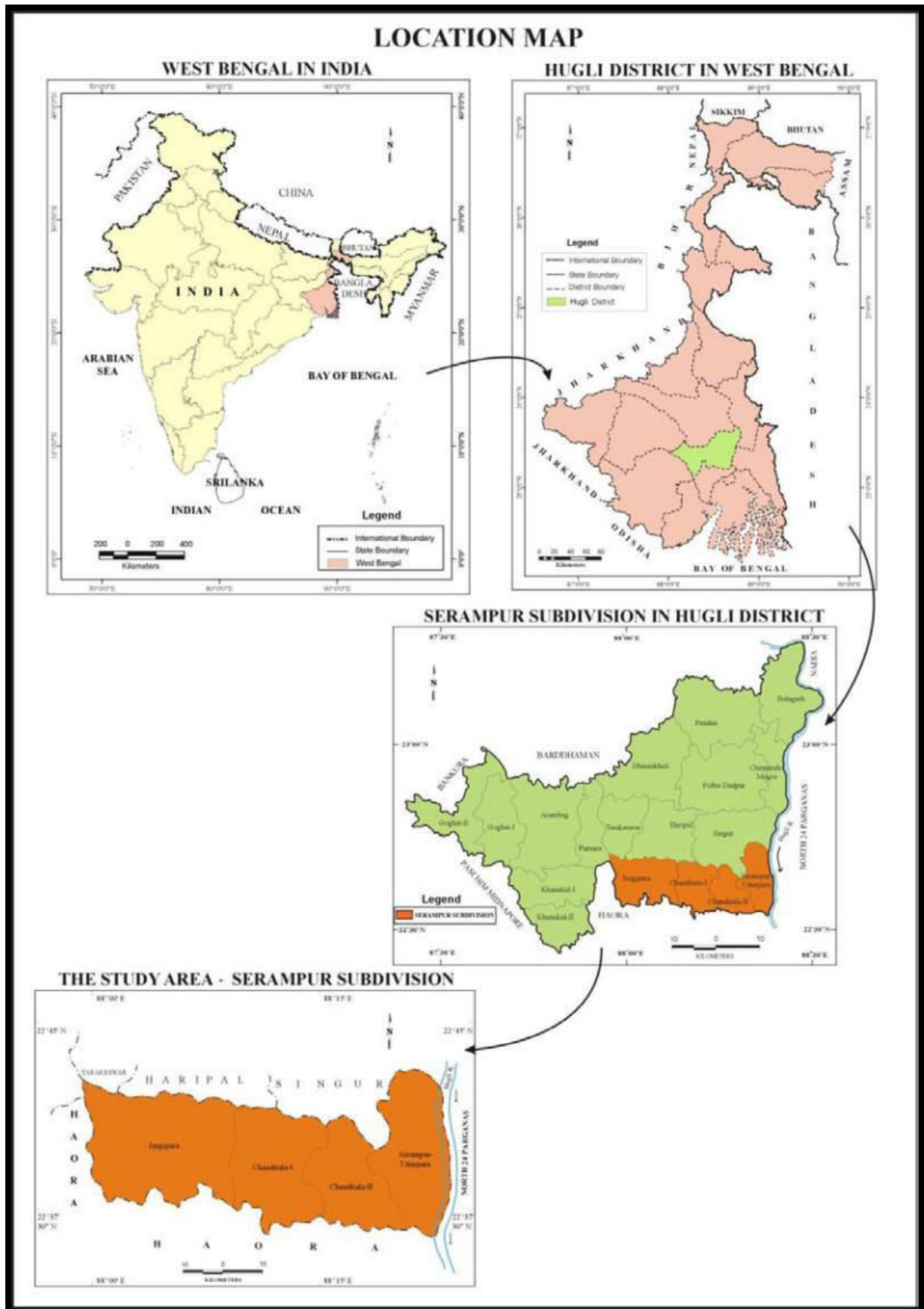
LOCATION MAP

Fig.1

Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the study are as follows-

1. To identify the relationship between changing economy and employment status in the study area.
2. To identify the factors controlling employment structure of the region.
3. To examine the level of socio-economic development of the study area.

Methodology:

Methodology is the way of reaching the goal by the drawing of interpretation by observation, collection and differential investigation of relevant information relating to the study of employment rate and socio-economic development of the different C.D blocks of Serampur subdivision. The statistical informationfor the study has been mobilized from the secondary sources only. The necessary secondary data has been collected from several government and non-government agencies, different reports published by Panchayet and Rural Development Department (Government of West Bengal), official website of NREGA and official website of Hugli district. Obtained data was tabulated and examinedcreated on different cartograms and quantitative methods which is followed by explanation.

Results and Discussion:

List of selected Socio-economic Development Variables, Hugli District, 2011

Categories	Variables	Definition
DC	X1	Population Growth (2001-2011)
	X2	Population Density
	X3	Sex –Ratio
	X4	Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population
LU	X5	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population
CP	X6	Percentage of SC Population to Total Population
	X7	Percentage of ST Population to Total Population
LL	X8	Literacy Rate
	X9	Male Literacy Rate
	X10	Female Literacy Rate
EF	X11	Number of Schools
	X12	Number of Colleges
HF	X13	Number of Hospitals & Primary Health Centres per lakh of population
EV	X14	Percentage of Electrified Village to Total Villages
TCF	X15	Density of Surface Road per sq. km. of Area

	X16	Number of Post &Telegraph Offices per lakh of Population
BF	X17	Number of Commercial Banks per lakh of Population
	X18	Number of Credit Societies per lakh of Population
	X19	Percentage of Workers in Cultivation
	X20	Percentage of Workers in Agricultural Labour
	X21	Percentage of Workers in Households Industry
	X22	Percentage of Workers in Other Works
	X23	Employment Rate
	X24	Male Employment Rate
ID	X25	Female Employment Rate
	X26	Intensity of Cropping
AD	X27	Percentage of Land Under Cultivation

Table: 1

DC= Demographic Characteristics, LU= Level of Urbanization, CP= Caste Population, LL= Literacy

Level, EF= Educational Facilities, AD= Agriculture Development, ID= Industrial Development,

HF= Health Facilities, EV= Electrified Villages, TCF= Transport & Communication Facilities,

PC1= Per Capita Income, BF= Banking Facilities.

1. **Demographic Characteristics (DC)**

With the rise in the current decades of new demographic inclinations in the developing countries, the necessity for a well understanding of the effect of demographic factors on socio-economic development has develop a matter of major concern. Here demographic characteristics contains four indicators i.e. population growth, population density, sex ratio and percentage of rural population. Demographic characteristics play a significantpart in the field of socio-economic development. Figure 2 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of Population Growth in Hugli district as well as of Serampur subdivision within Hugli District.Serampur subdivision consists of four C.D Blocks, namely, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I, Chanditala-II and Jangipara. Special emphasis has been given on Serampur subdivision as a study area. The high(>1 composite mean Z scores) population growth observed only in Serampur-Uttarpara C.D Block as this region belongs to urban are with huge concentration of urban population. Low Population Growth < 0 composite mean Z scores) has been observed in Dhaniakhali, Balagarh, Chanditala-I, Chanditala-II and Singur C.D Blocks. Remaining C.D Blocks show moderate rate of population growth. In case of Serampur subdivision high population growth observed in Serampur-Uttarpara C.D Blocks and low population growth observed in Chanditala-I and

Chanditala-II C.D Blocks only Jangipara shows moderate population growth though the area belongs to a pure rural block with high percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers.
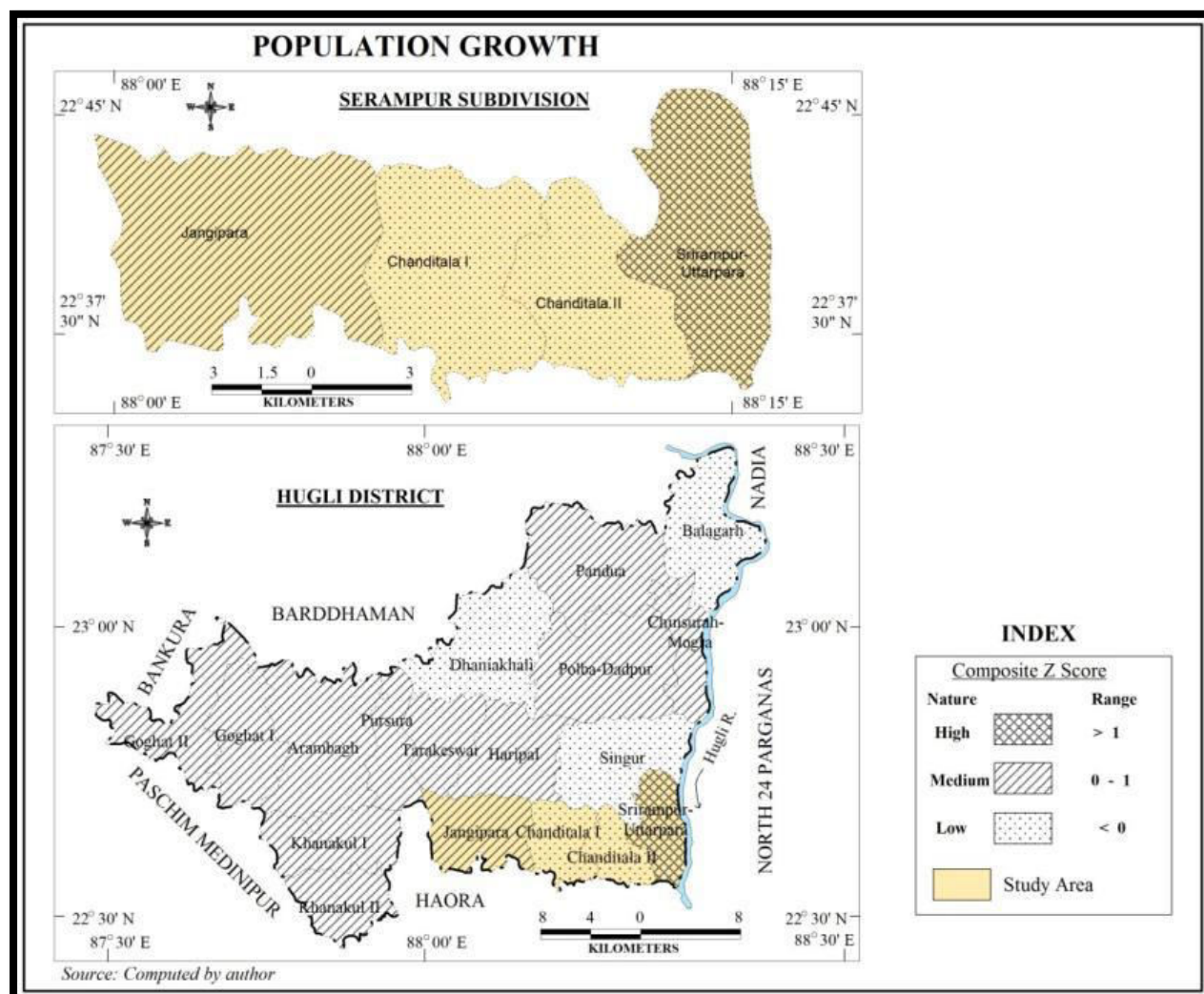

Fig.2

Figure 3 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of population densities in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High population density (> 1 composite mean Z scores) observed in Chinsurah-Mogra, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-II C.D Blocks. All these blocks are highly important in terms of administrative headquarters, municipalities, offices, good transport and communication network etc. Moderate population density observed in Pursurah, Singur and Chanditala- II C.D Block. Other remaining blocks show low population density zone.As far as study area is concerned, high population density is observed in both Chanditala-II and Serampur-Uttarpara C.D Blocks. Moderate population density observed in Chanditala-II C.D Block and Jangipara belongs to the low population density zone.
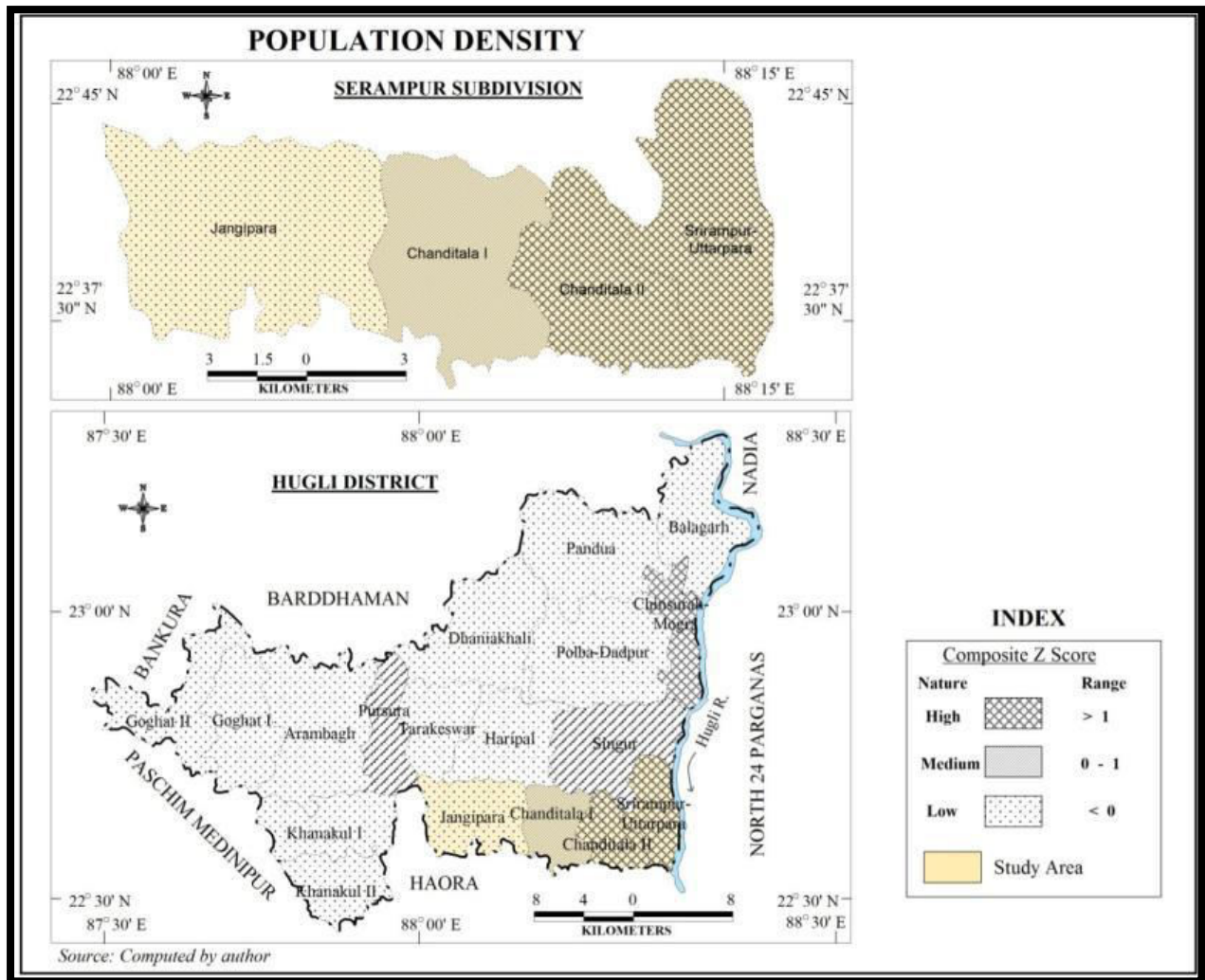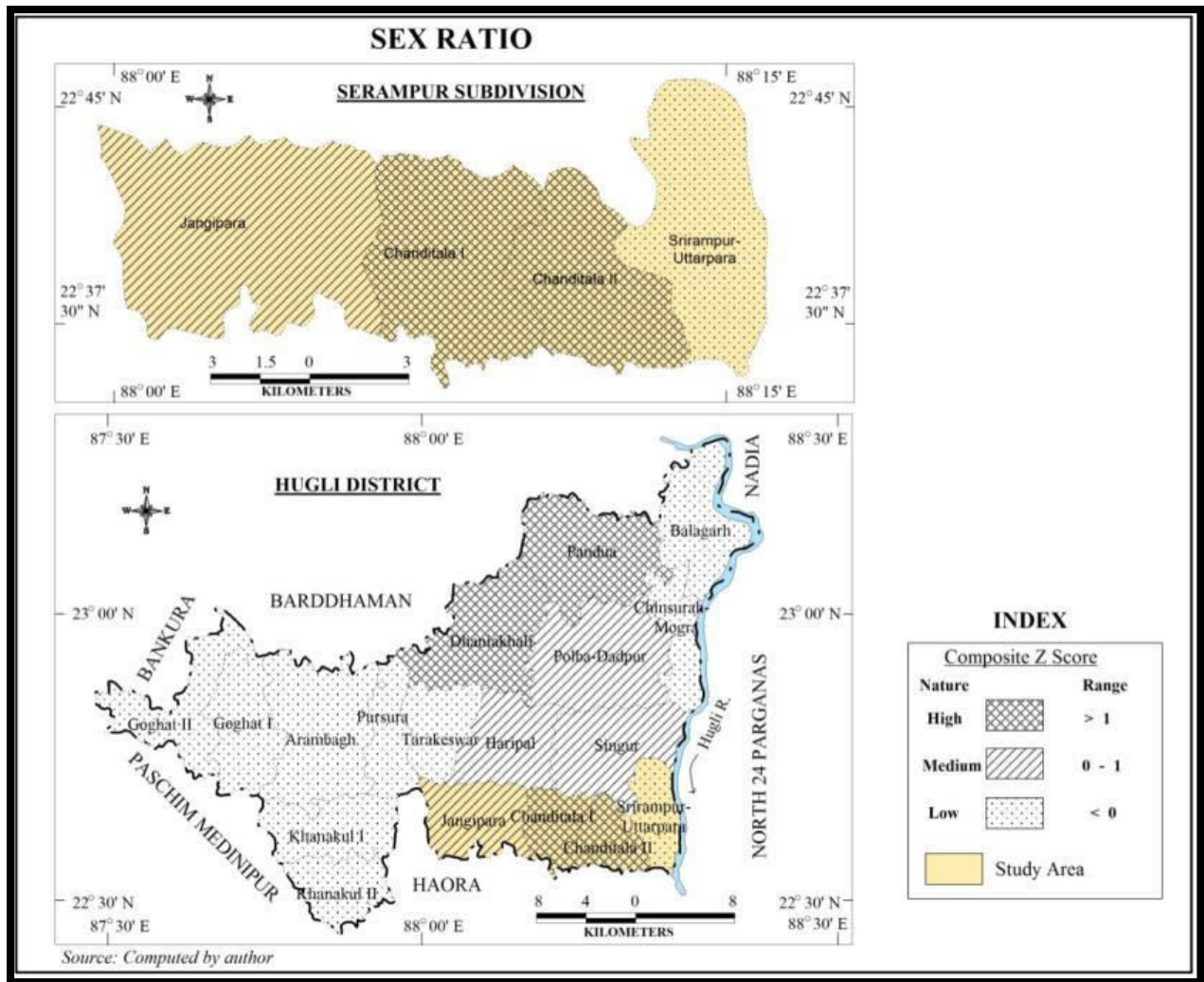
Fig.3

Figure 4 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of sex ratio in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High sex ratio (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Dhaniakhali, Pandua, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.D Blocks. It occupies 22 percent. Moderate sex ratio is observed in Polba-Dadpur, Haripal, Singur and Jangipara C.D Block. It also occupies 22 percent Other remaining blocks show low sex ratio zone which occupies 56 percent area. As far as study area is concerned, high sex ratio is observed in both Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II.Moderate sex ratio is observed in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara belongs to the low sex ratio zone.

Fig.4

Figure 5 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of rural population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High population density (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Goghat-I, Goghat-II, Arambagh, PursurahTarakeswar, Dhaniakhali, Pandua, Polba-Dadpur and HaripalC.DBlocks.It occupies half of the district. Moderate rural population is observed in Balagarh, Jangipara, Khanakul-I and Khanakul-II C.D Block. It occupies 22 percent. Other remaining blocks shows low rural population zone. As far as study area is concerned. Moderate rural population is observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II belong to the low rural population zone.
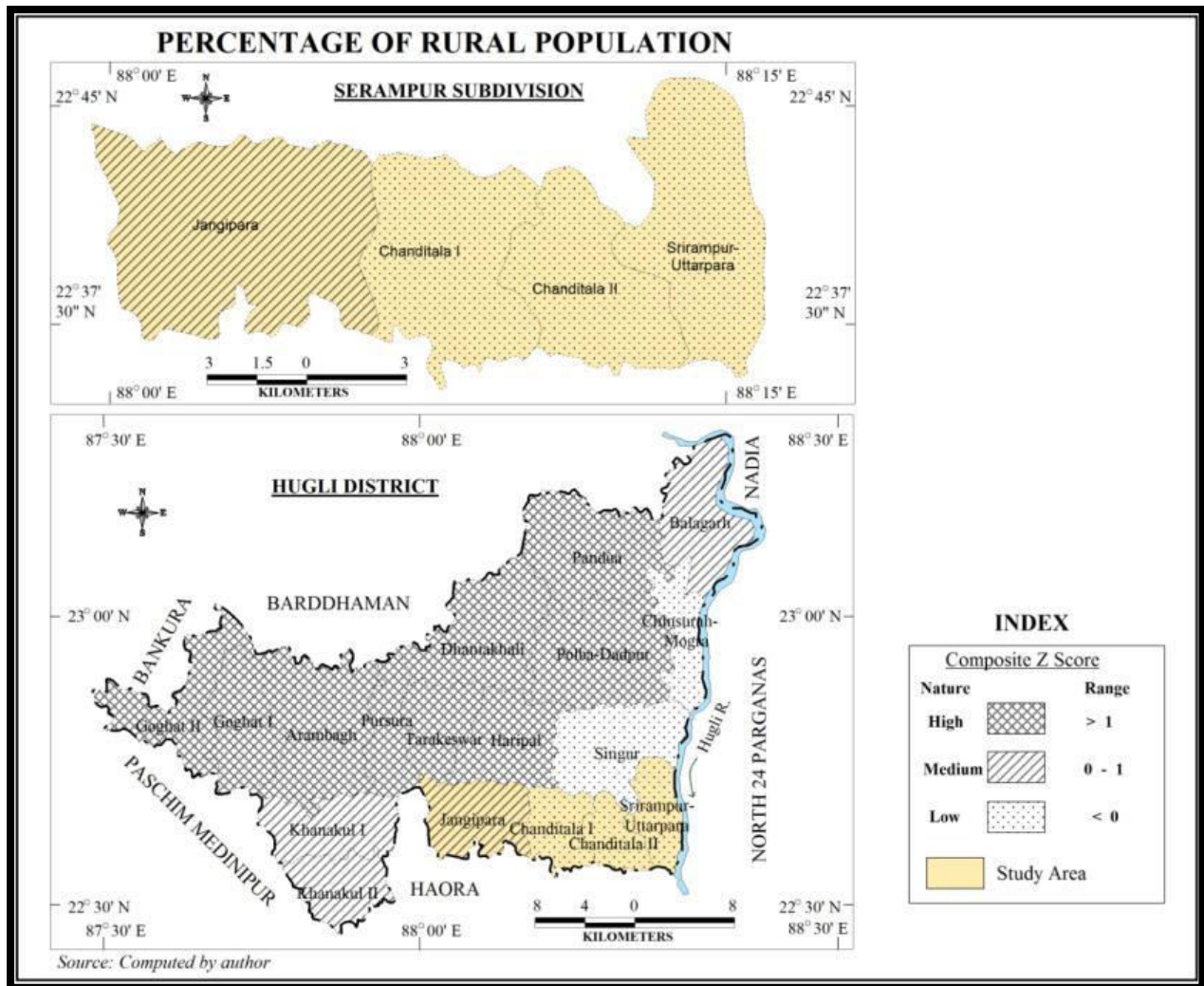
Fig.5

In the above analysis it has been observed that high population growth and high rural population gave rise to high demographic development and vice versa in Hugli District and Serampur subdivision as well.Level of demographic development is high only in Serampur-Uttarpara C.D Block of Serampursubdivision.On the other hand because of low population growth and high sex ratio in Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II block level of demographic development is very minimal. Jangipara shows a mixed picture of demographic development.

2. Level of Urbanization (LU)

Level of urbanization is one of the significant aspects of complete development. Hence, for bringing the state of stable regional, social and economic growth, it seems vital to promote urban forces in the areas which are recessive in urban development. On the above contextual, it is pre-requisite to recognize the areas which are regressive in terms of urbanization and to expose their urban features so that steps could be taken to unleased the forces of urbanization in those areas.

Figure 6 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of urban population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High urban population (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in only two urban blocks namely, Serampur-Uttarpara and Chinsurah-Mogra C.D Blocks. It occupies 11 percent area. Moderate urban population is observed in Singur, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.D Block. It occupies 16 percent. Other remaining blocks show low urban population zone (63) As far as study area is concerned, high urban population is observed in Chinsurah-Mogra and Serampur-Uttarpara block. Moderate urban population is observed in Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.D Block and Jangipara belongs to the low urban population zone.
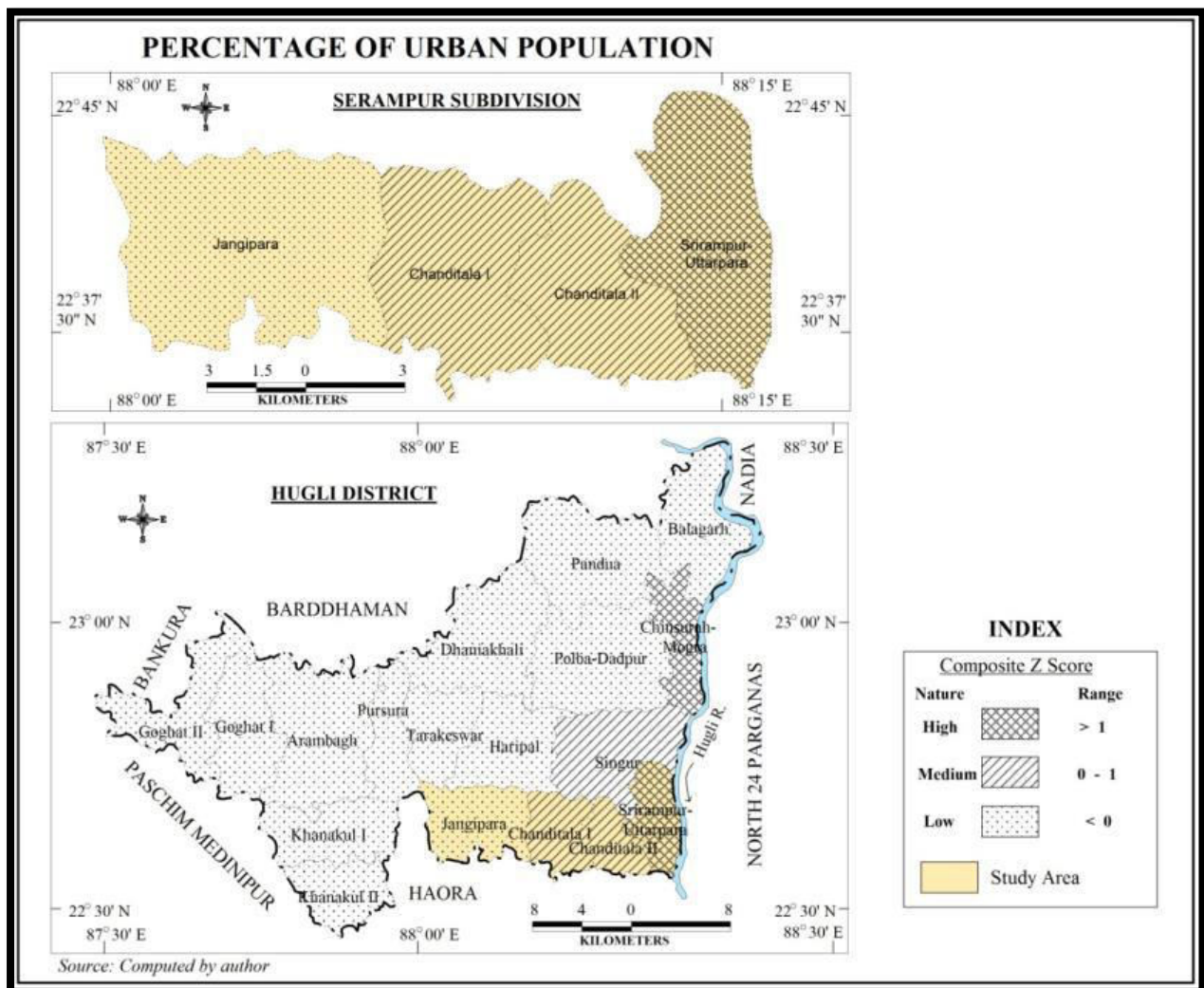
Fig.6

3. Concentration of Caste Population (CP)

Scheduled caste (SC) and Scheduled tribe (ST) population are the socially deprived groups. They have been ignored in the past. They have protected the lowest divisions in the Hindu caste order, which have hindered their social and economic growth.

Percentage of SC and ST population play anvital role for socio-economic growth. It is normally said that higher is the percentage of SC and ST population lower is the level of socio-economic development and vice versa. However, very newly many steps have been taken by the state and central government, to upheaval economically and socially dejectedsocieties in the country in general and state in particular. So, here percentage of SC and ST population to total population has been taken as an indicator of socio-economic development.

Figure 7 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of S.C population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High S.C population (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Goghat-I, Arambagh and Balagarh C.D Blocks. It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate S.C population is observed in Goghat-II, Dhaniakhali, Pandua, Chinsurah-Mogra, Polba-Dadpur, Jangipara and Khanakul-II C.D Block .It occupies 39 percent. Other remaining blocks show low S.C population zone. As far as study area is concerned, high S.C population is observed in none of the block. Moderate S.C population is observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II belong to the low S.C population zone.
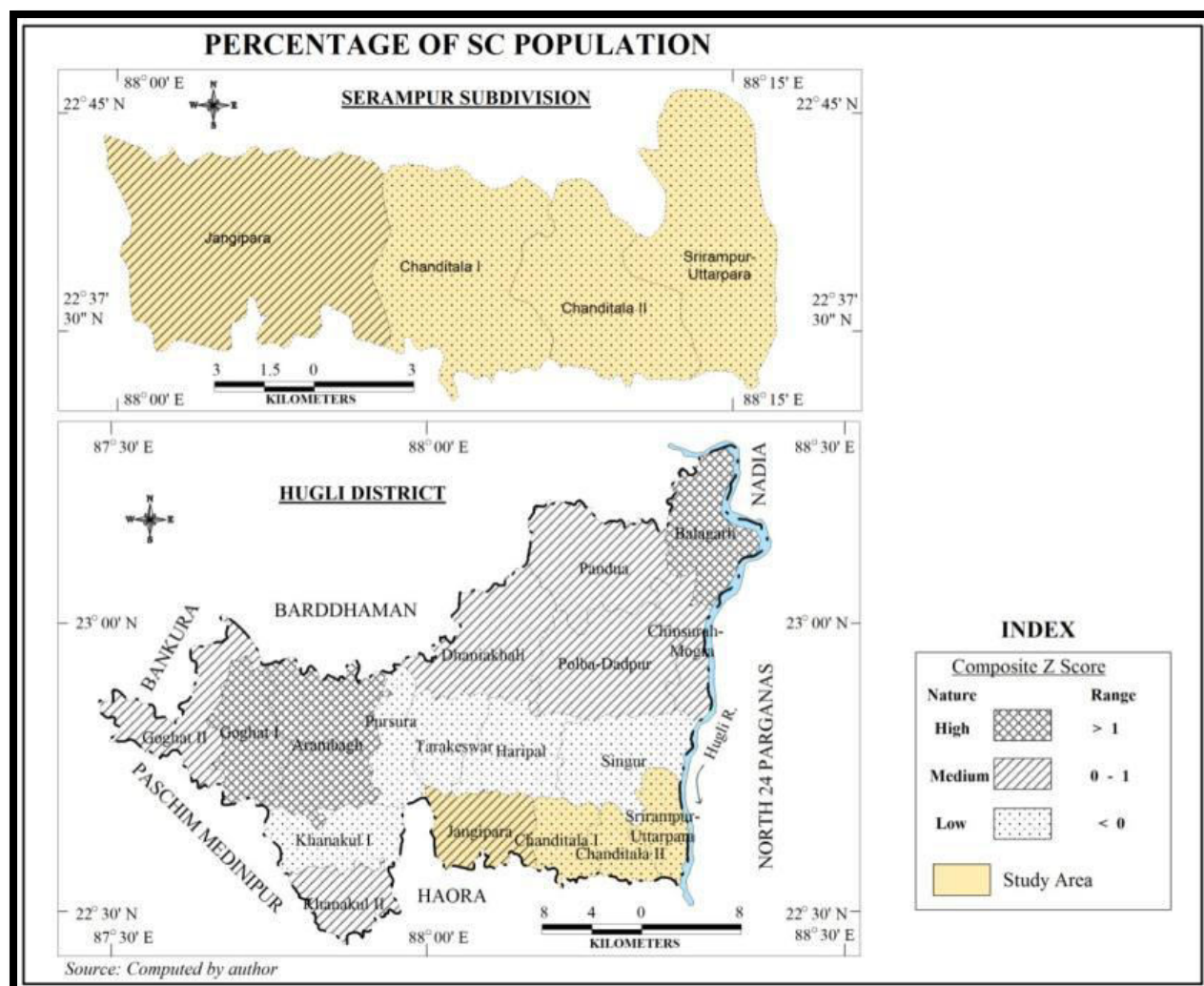
Figure 8 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of S.T population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High S.T population (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in, Dhaniakhali, Pandua, Polba-DadpurBlocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate S.T population is observed in Goghat-I, Tarakeswar, Balagarh and Haripal C.D Block. It occupies 22 percent. Other remaining blocks show low S.T population zone. As far as study area is concerned, high and moderate S.T population is observed in none of the blocks which means all the blocks belong to the low S.T population zone
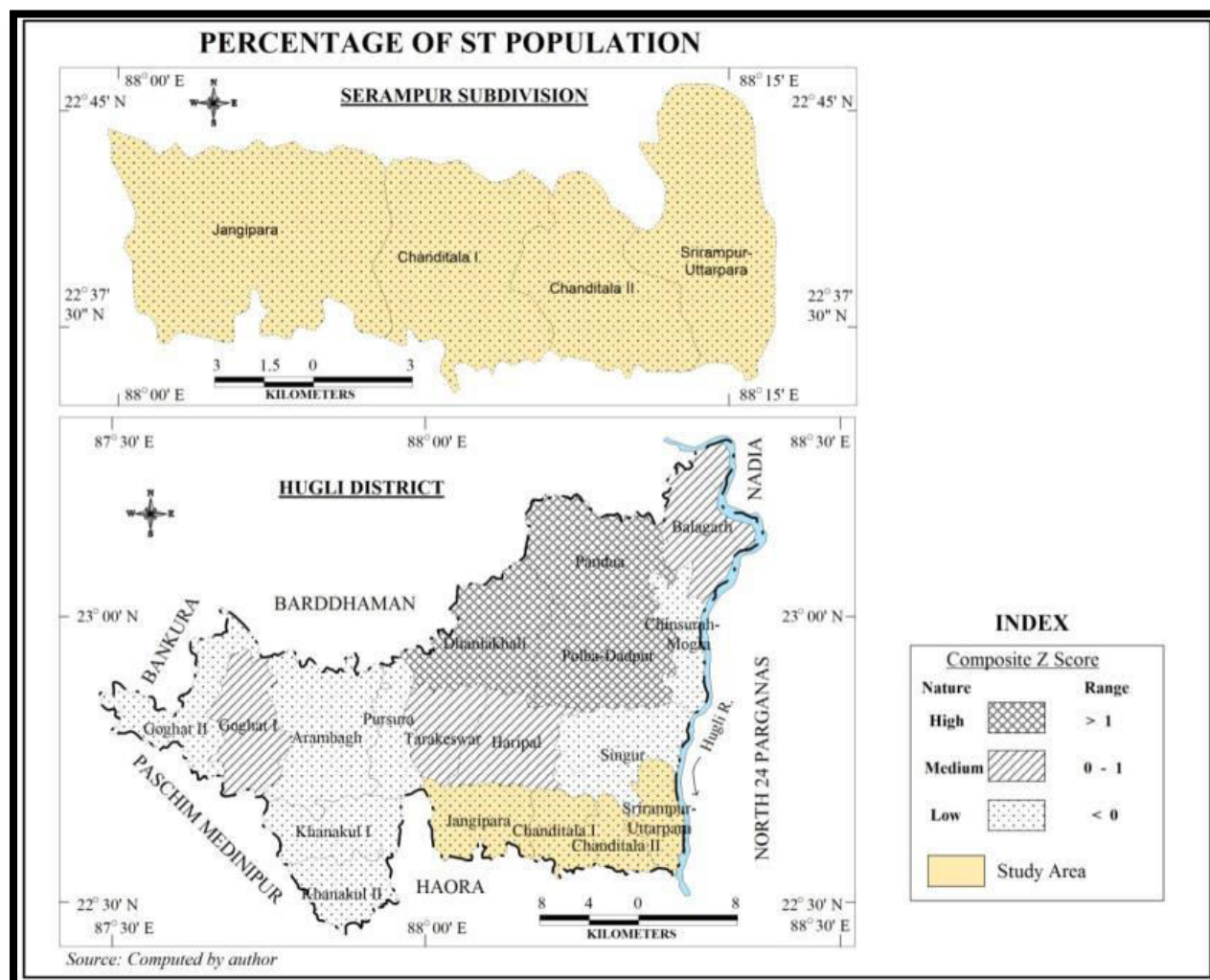
Fig.8

4. Level of Literacy (LL)

Human resources showaimportant role in taking all round expansion in a country and the progress of human resources depends largely on literacy or levels of education. In fact, literacy or level of education primes to economic growth and social welfare in a nation. It is the literacy which controls the success, welfare and security of not only an individual but also of the country. Literacy and socio-economic development are interrelated; they depend on each other and also affect each other. In the current work three variables have been chosen i.e. general literacy rate, male literacy rate, and

female literacy rate to measure the level of literacy among the C.D Blocks of the District.

Figure 9 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of total literate population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High literate population (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Singur, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.D Blocks. It occupies 28 percent of the district. Moderate literate population observed in Pursurah, Tarakeswar and Chinsurah-Mogra C.DBlock.It occupies 16 percent. Other remaining blocks show low literate population zone. As far as study area is concerned, high literate population is observed in Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.D block. Moderate literate population is observed in none of the blocks. Jangipara C.D Block belongs to the low literate population zone.
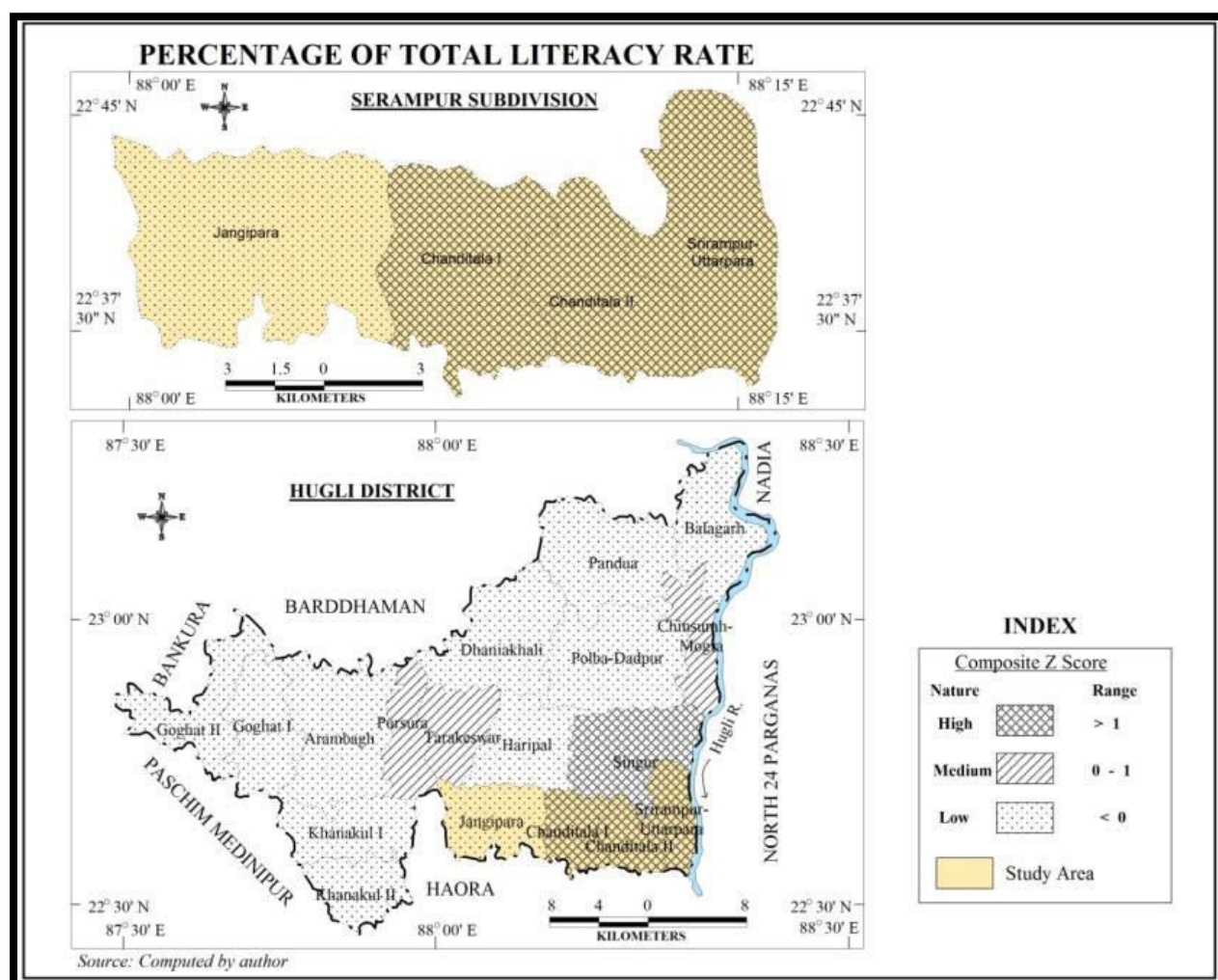

Fig.9

Figure 10 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of male literate population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High male literate population (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in, Pursurah, Singur and Chanditala II C.D

Blocks. It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate male literate population is observed in Goghat-I, Arambagh, Tarakeswar, Chinsurah-Mogra, Serampur-Uttarpara, Canditala-I and Khanakul-II C.DBlock.It occupies 39 percent. Other remaining blocks show low male literate population zone. As far as study area is concerned, high male literate population is observed in Chanditala-II C.D block. Moderate male literate population is observed only in C.D Blocks of Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Jangipara belongs to the low male literate population zone
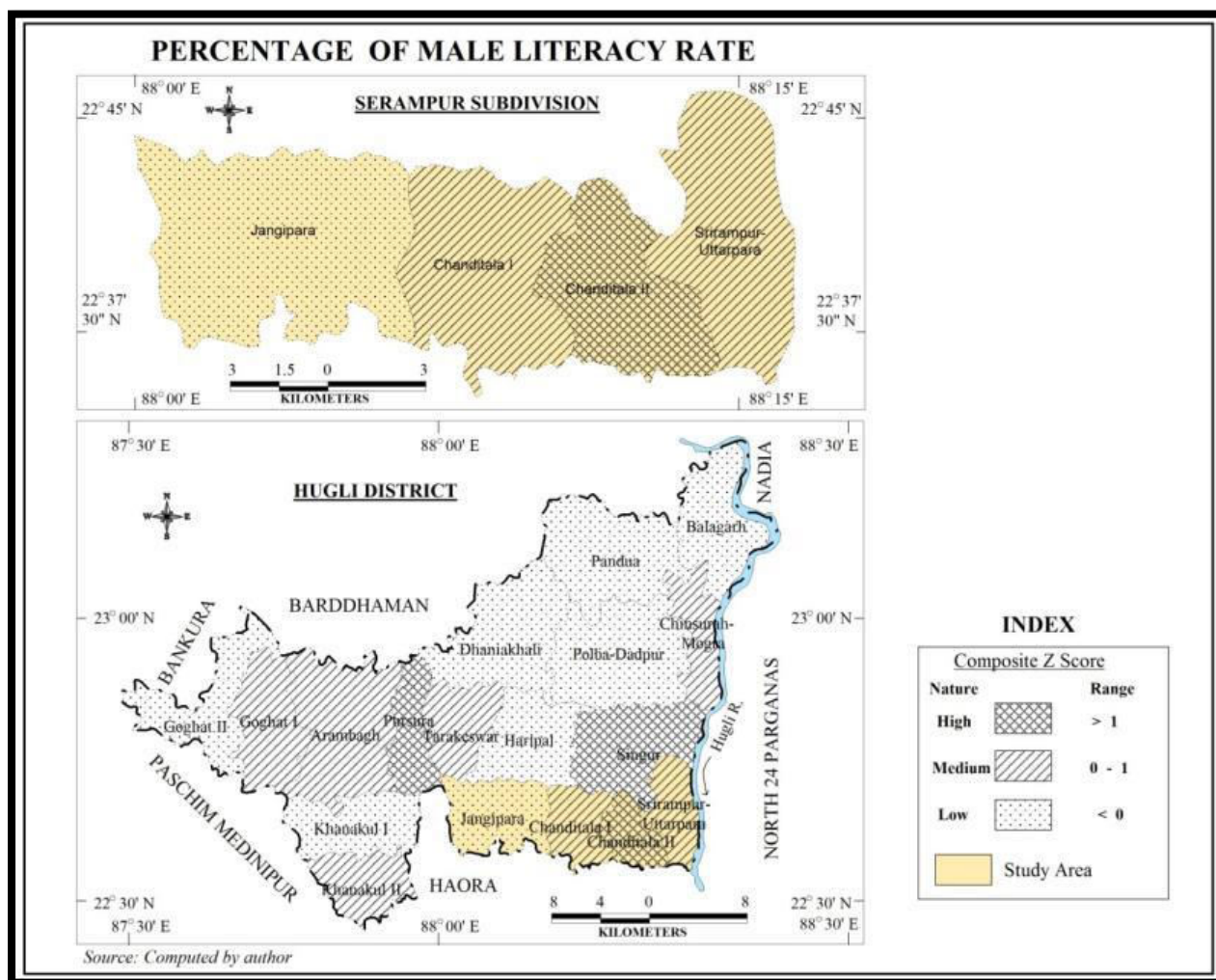

Fig.10

Figure 11shows the C.D Block wise distribution of female literate population in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High population density (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Singur, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.DBlocks.It occupies 28 percent of the district. Moderate female literate population is observed in Pursurah, Chinsurah-Mogra and Jangipara C.D Block. It occupies 16 percent. Other remaining blocks show low female literate population zone. As far as study area is concerned, high female literate population is observed in Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II block.Moderate female literate

population is observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and none of the blocks belongs to the low female literate population zone.
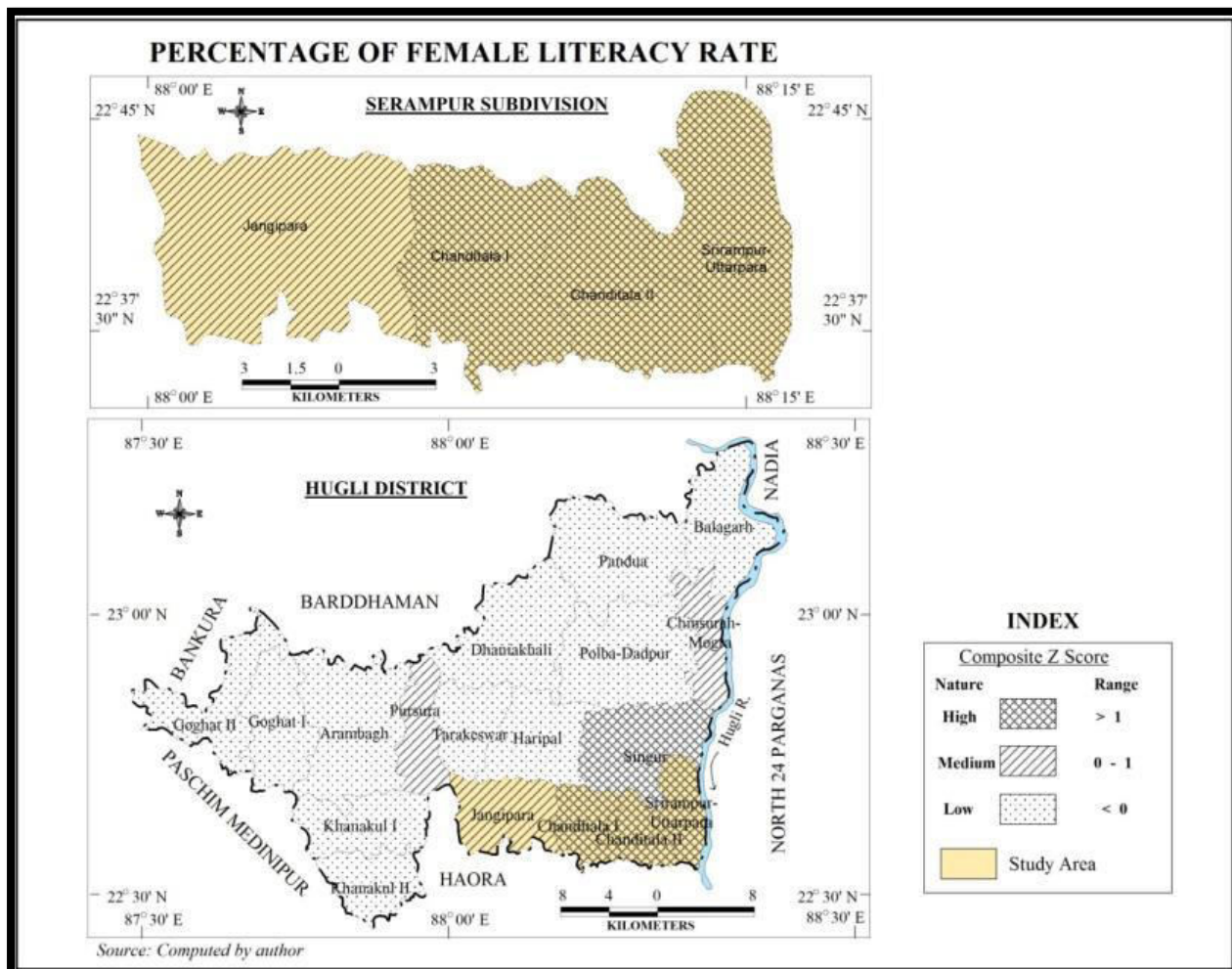

Fig.11

5. Level Educational Facilities (EF)

Education is an important social factor that plays a vital role in the beginning of the progression of social, economic and cultural expansion. It supports to overcome the social barricades and increases earning capacities and efficiency of people through attainment of skill and information for numerous job prospects. Again, it may be said that education plays a leading role in influencing the quality of human resources as it supports in assigning ideas, views and events overtime and space. The excellence of education depends upon the convenience of educational amenities in aarea. To measure the level of educational facilities, two variables such as, X_{11}, X_{12}(for details see Table 1) have been selected.

Figure 12 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of no of schools in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High no of schools (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Arambagh, Dhaniakhali, Polba-Dadpur C.D Blocks. It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate no of schools is observed in Balagarh, Jangipara, Khanakul-I, Goghat-I, Goghat-II, Pandua, HaripalC.DBlock.Itoccupies 39 percent. Other remaining blocks show low no of schools. As far as the study area is concerned, moderate number of schools is observed in JangiparaSerampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II belong to the low number of school zone.
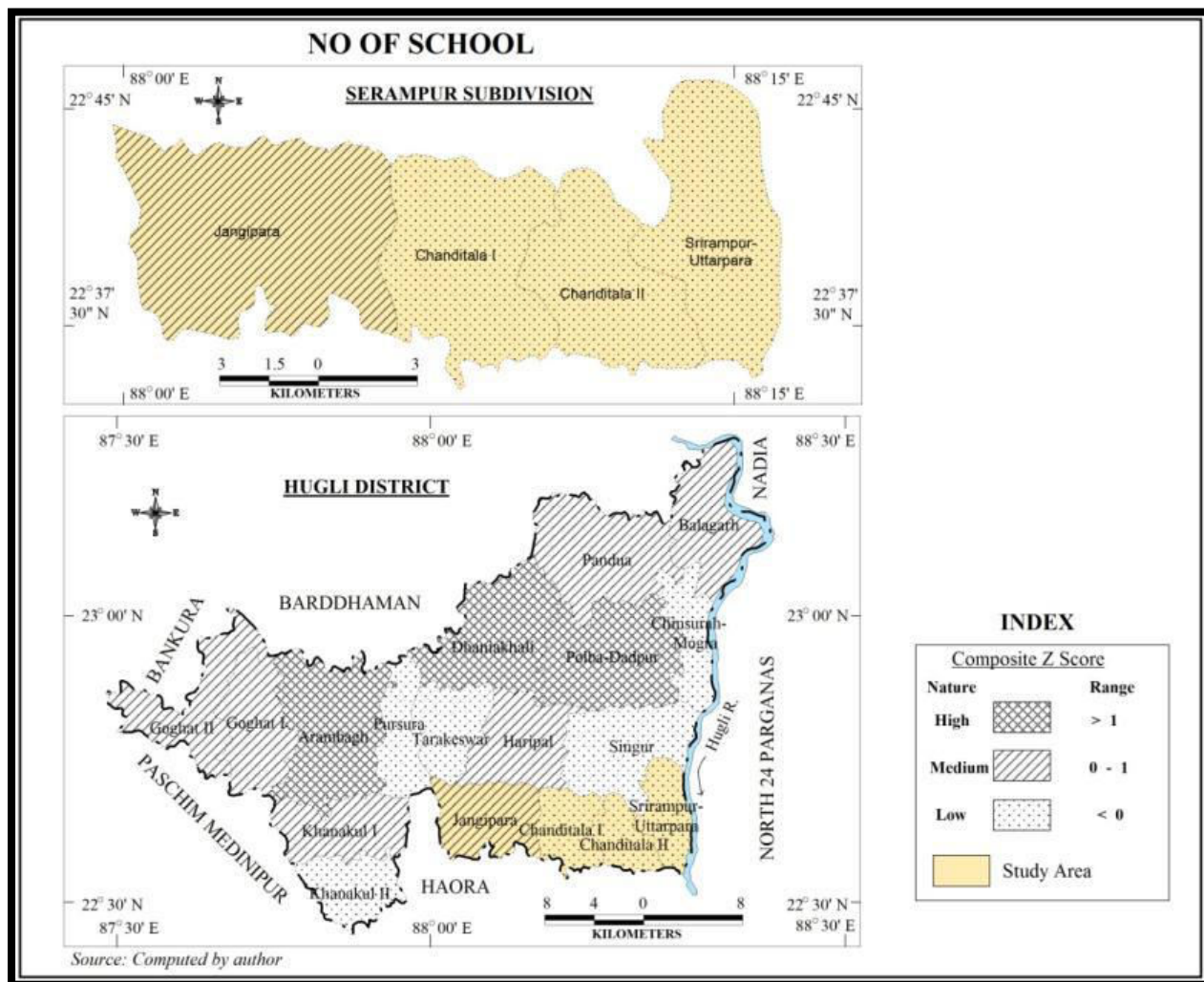

Fig.12

Figure 13 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of colleges in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. Higher number of colleges (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in only Chinsurah-Mogra .Itoccupie only 6 percent of the district. Moderate no of colleges is observed in Goghat-II, Arambagh, Pursurah, Dhaniakhali, Pandua, Polba-dadpurC.DBlock.It occupies 33 percent. Other remaining blocks show lower number of colleges. As far as the study area is concerned, all the four blocks shown lower number of colleges which is quite surprising in present day.
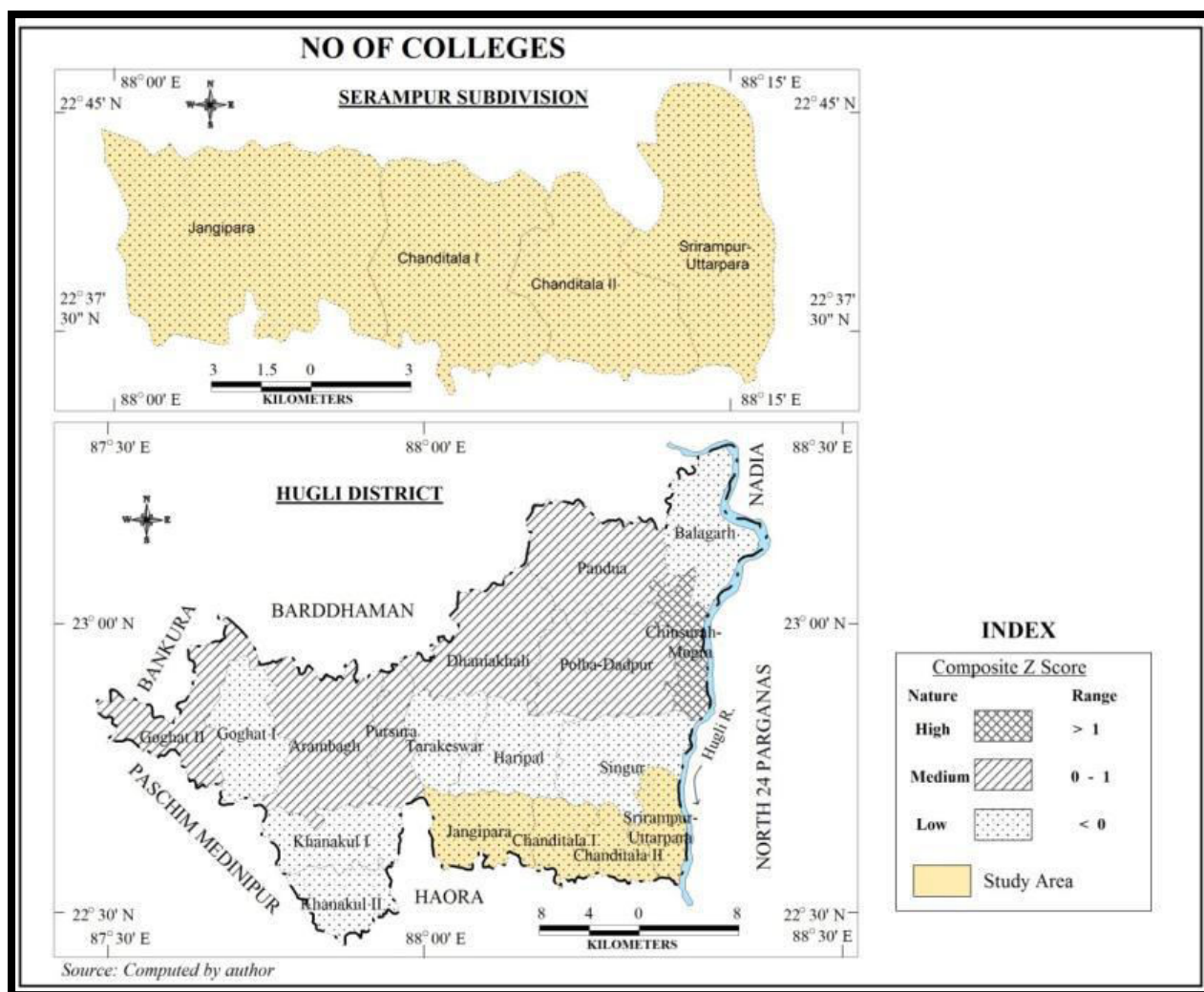
Fig.13

6. Level of Agricultural Development (AD)

Agriculture is one of the importantsegments of Indian economy. It has played aimportant role in defining varying nature of agro-economic activities. Its influence on overall development may significantly be felt from the fact that about two third of the nation's population gets livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture. The agricultural development plays a vital role for socio-economic development of any part in general and rural area in specific. The level of agricultural development can be measured with the help of numerous factors but, in the current analysis two variables have been selected such as intensity of cropping and percentage of land used for agriculture.

Figure 14 shows the C.D Block wise cropping intensity of Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High cropping intensity (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Dhaniakhali and Khanakul-II C.D Blocks. It occupies 11 percent of the district. Moderate cropping intensity is observed in Goghat-I, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-II, Jangipara and Khanakul-I C.DBlock.It occupies 28 percent. Other

remaining blocks show low cropping intensity zone. As far as the study area is concerned, high cropping intensity is observed in none of the block. Moderate cropping intensity observed in Jangipara, Serampur-Uttarpara and only Chanditala-I belongs to the low cropping intensity zone.
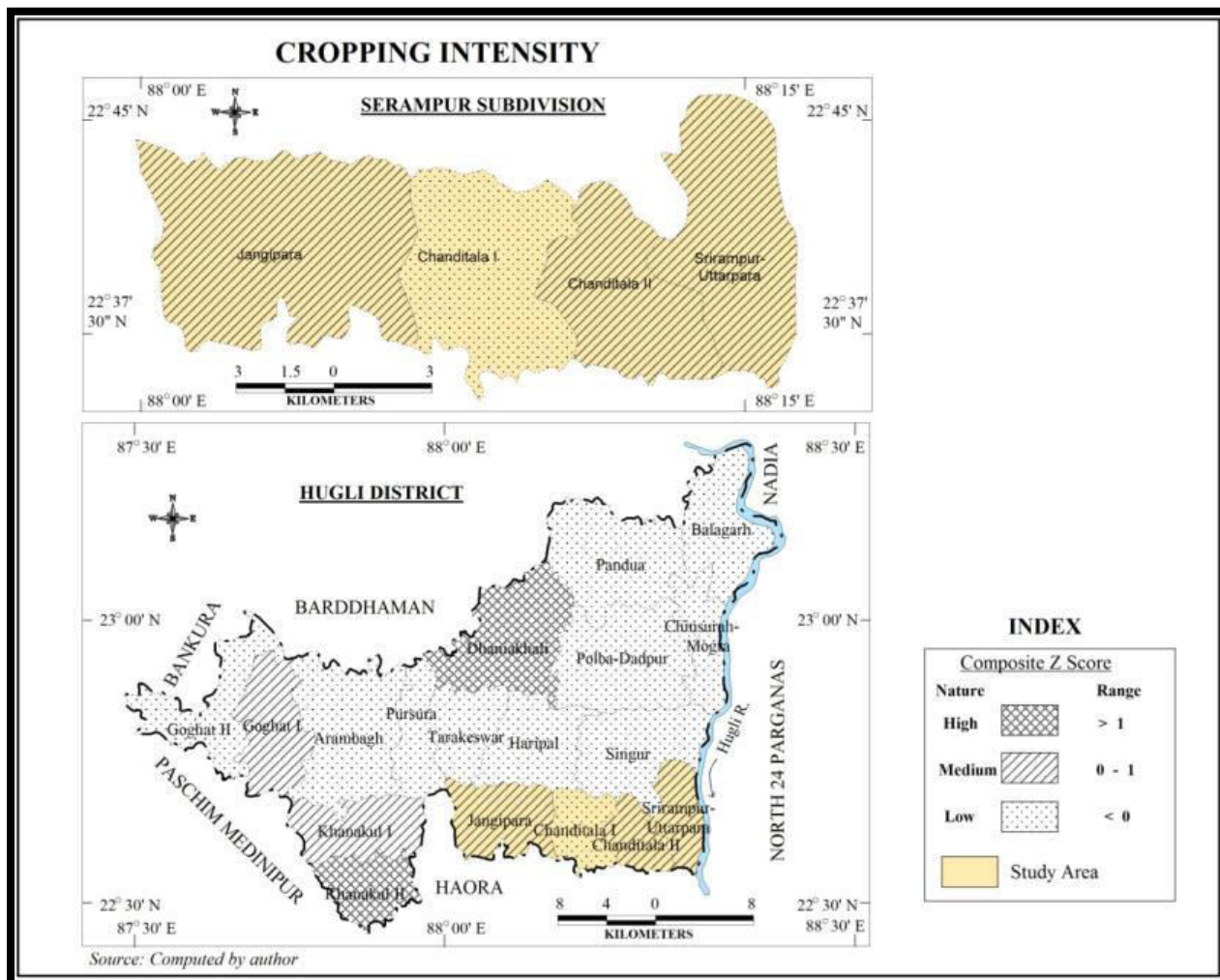

Fig.14

Figure 15 shows the C.D Block wise percentage of land used in cultivation in Hugli District as well as Serampur subdivision. High percentage of land used in cultivation (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Serampur-Uttarpara and Chanditala-I C.DBlocks.It occupies 11 percent of the district. Moderate percent of land used in cultivation is observed in Goghat-I, Goghat-II, Arambagh,Ttarakeswar, Pandua,Polba-Dadpur, Chanditala-II, Khanakul-I C.D Block.It occupies 50 percent. Other remaining blocks show low percentage of land used in cultivation. As far as the study area is concerned, high percentage of land used in cultivation shown in Serampur-Uttarpara and Chandital I C.Dblock.Moderate percentage of land used in cultivation is observed only in Chanditala-II C.D Block and Jangipara belongs to the low percentage of land used in cultivation zone.
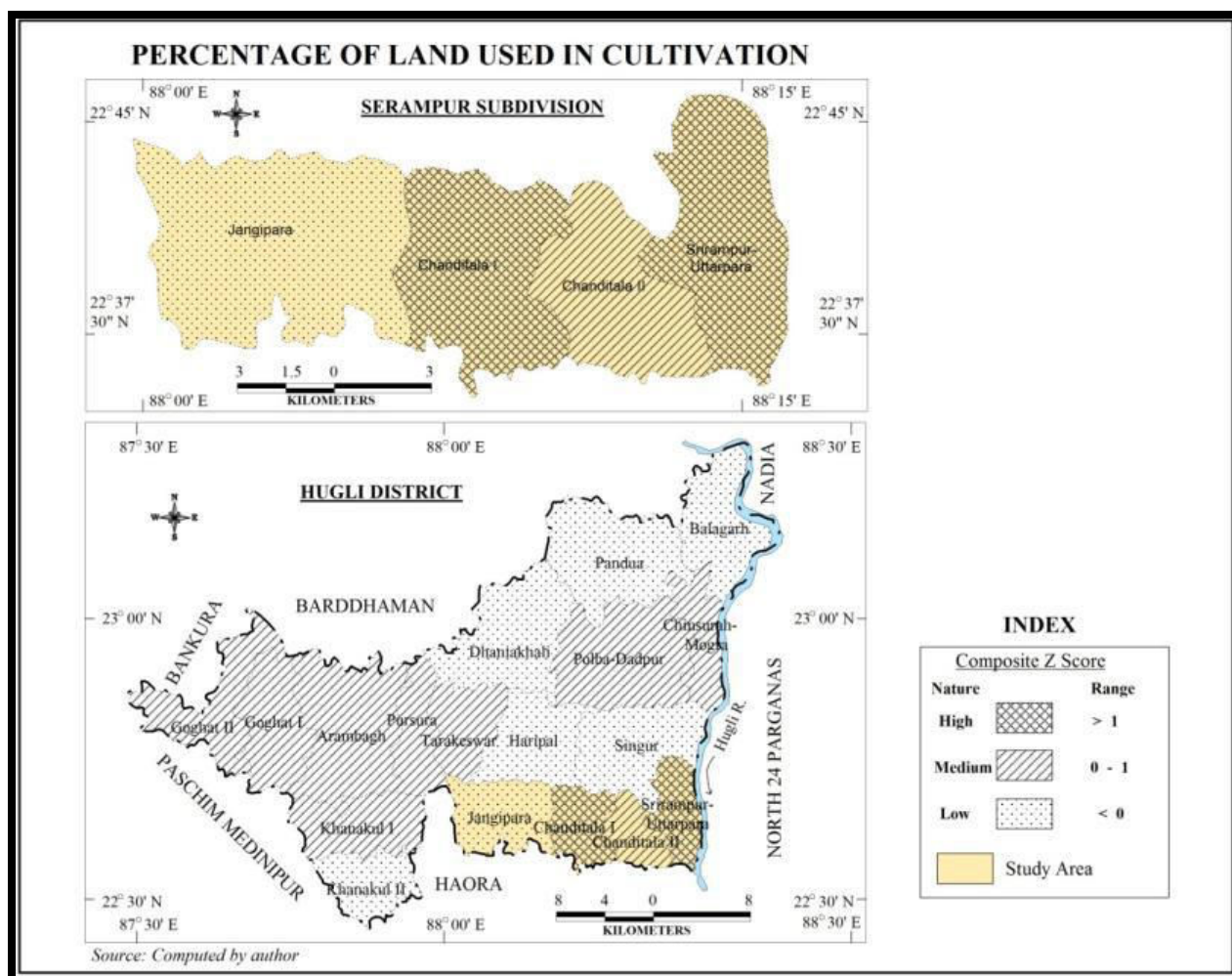
Fig.15

7. Level ofIndustrial Development (ID)

Industrialization is supposed to be the engine as well as a multipurposepointer of economic development. It compriseskeyconversion of economy from one which is conquered by primary extractive activities to one comprising a huge industrial segment. This conversion is convoyed by the development of transport and communication, trade and commerce, services and over all urbanization, and demands the restructuring of economic, social and cultural life of the individuals. It is complementary not different to rural development. It is because industrialdevelopment affords market for agricultural products, produces suitable farm inputs and jobs to unemployed in rural parts. Here six indicators have been taken to measure the levels of industrial development in the study area.(for detail see Table 1).

Figure 16 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of cultivators in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. Higher percentage of cultivating population (> 1

composite mean Z scores) is observed in Goghat-I, Goghat-II and PursurahC.DBlock.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate cultivators is observed in Arambagh, Tarakeswar, Dhaniakhali,Polba-Dadpur, Haripal, Singur, Khanakul-I and Khanakul-II C.D Block.It occupied 44 percent. Other remaining blocks show low cultivators zone. As far as the study area is concerned all the blocks in Serampur subdivision is under low percentage of cultivators as it belongs to urban region.
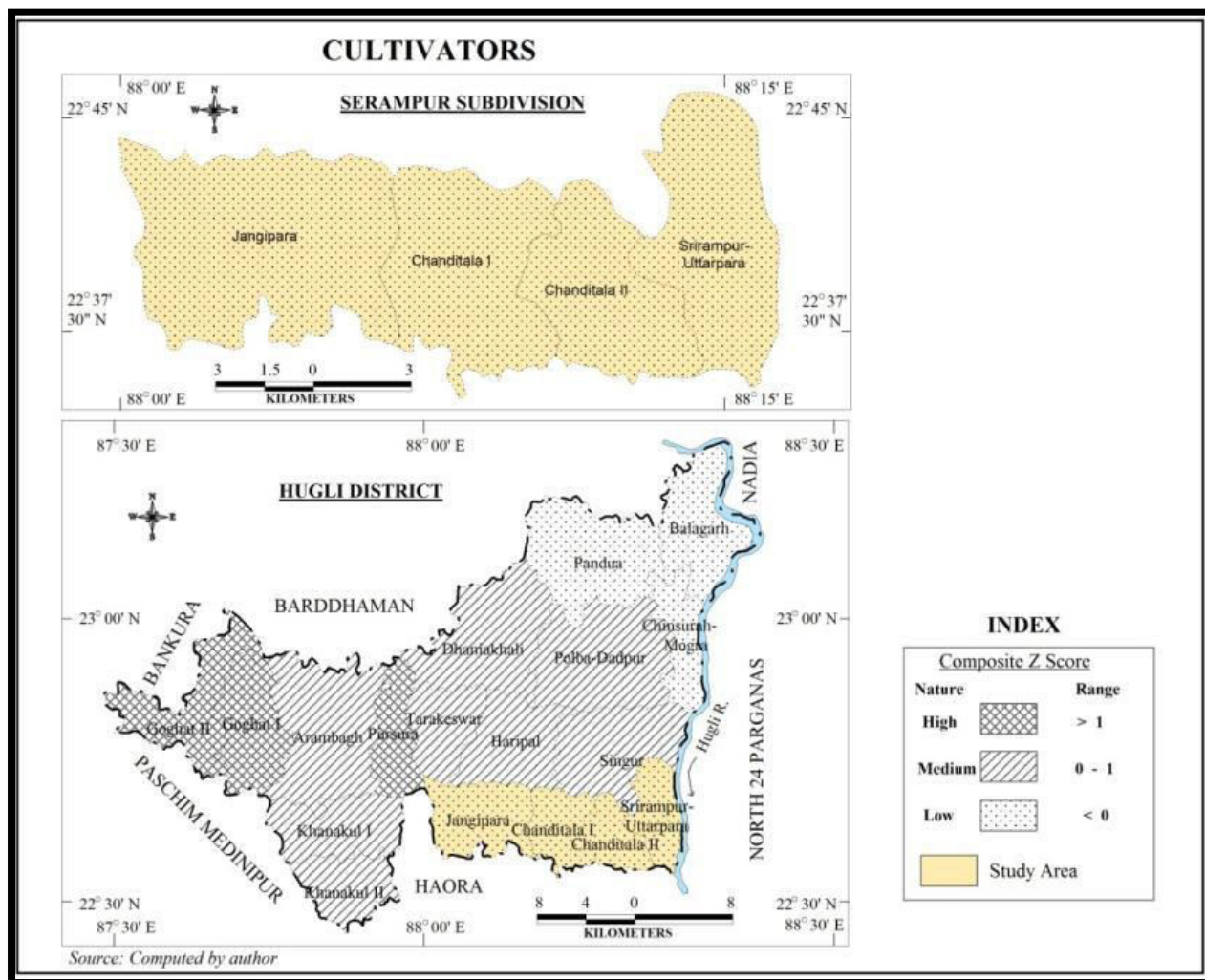

Fig.16

Figure 17shows the C.D Block wise distribution of agricultural labourers in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High agricultural labourers (> 1 composite mean Z scores) observed in Dhaniakhali, Pandua and Polba-Dadpur C.D Blocks. It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate agricultural labourers is observed in Goghat-I, Goghat-II, Pursurah,Balagarh, Arambagh, TarakeswarJangipara,Haripal and Khanakul-I C.D Block.It occupies 50 percent. Other remaining blocks show low agricultural labourers. As far as the study area is concerned, high agricultural labourers observed in none of the blocks.Moderate agricultural labourers is observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II belong to the low agricultural labourers zone.
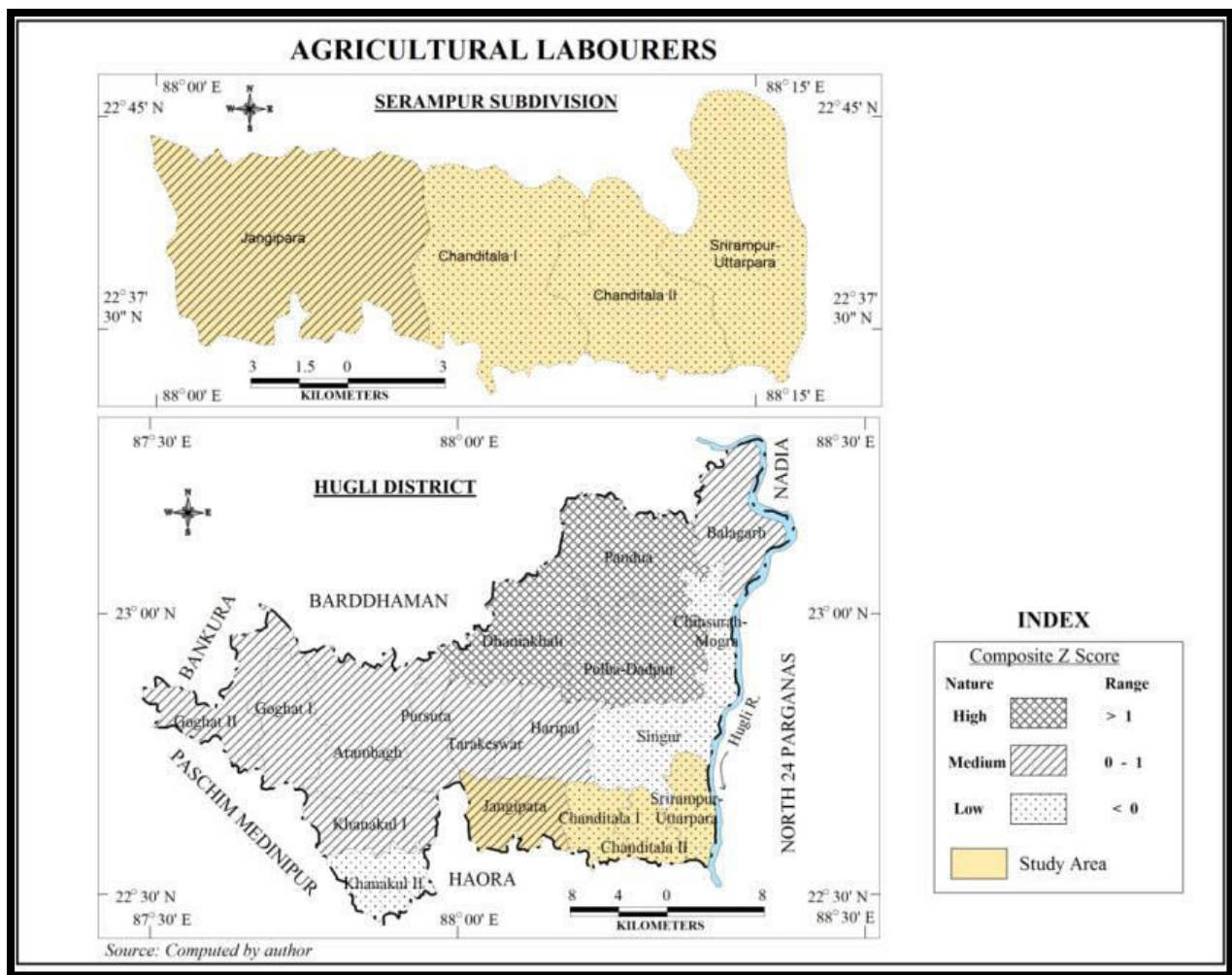
Fig.17

Figure 18 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of industrial workers in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High industrial workers (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Chanditala-I,Chanditala-II and JangiparaC.D Blocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. A moderate industrial worker is observed in Singur, Khanakui-I and Khanakul-II C.DBlock.It occupies also 16 percent. Other remaining blocks show low industrial workers zone. As far as the study area is concern except Serampur-Uttarpara all the other three blocks show higher percentage of industrial workers.
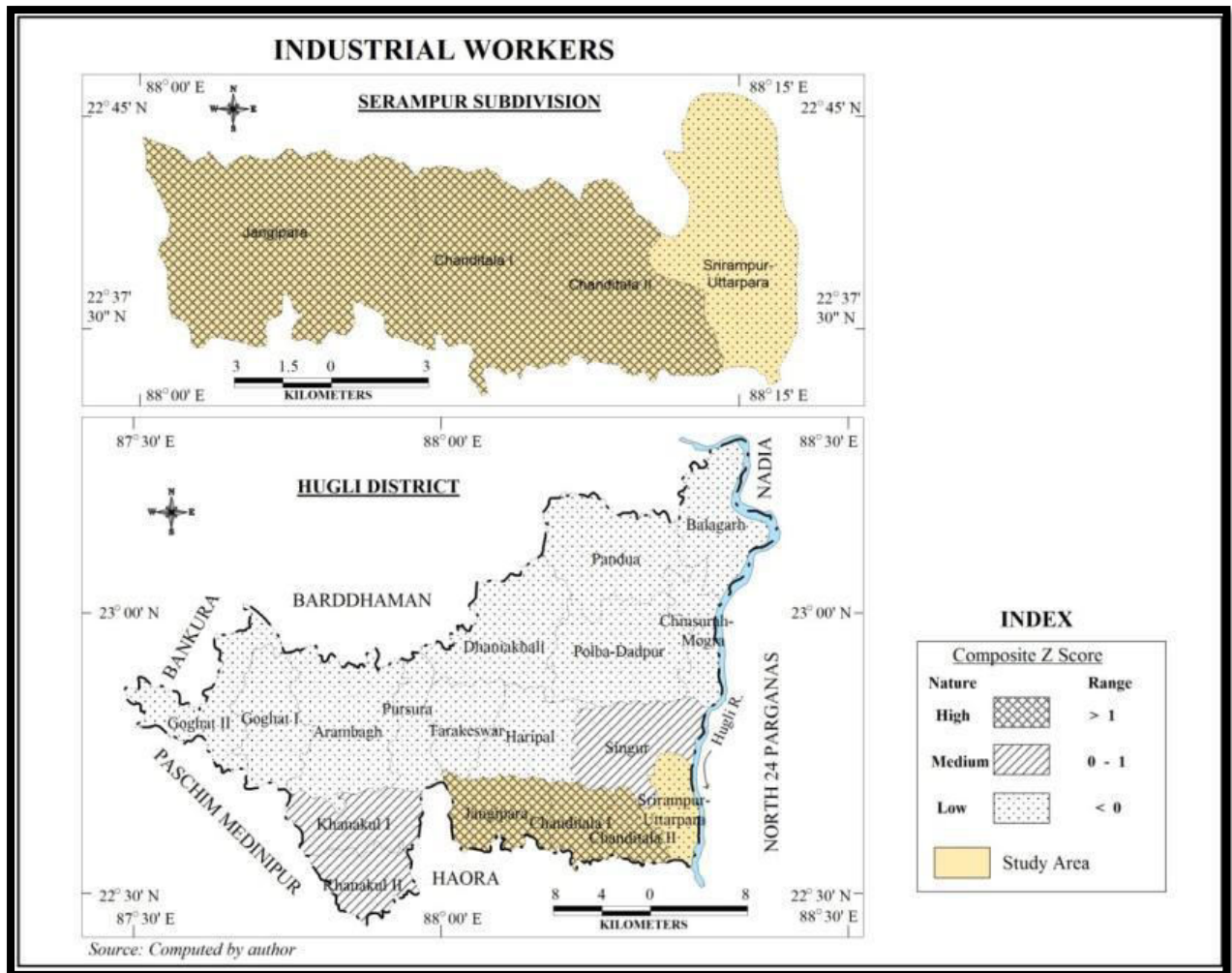
Fig.18

Figure 19 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of other workers in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. Higher percentage of other workers (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Chnsurah-Mogra, Serampur-Uttarpara and Chanditala-II C.DBlocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate other worker is observed in Singur and Chanditala-I C.DBlock.It occupied 11 percent. Other remaining blocks show low other workers. As far as the study area is concerned, high other workers observen in Serampur-Uttarpara and Chanditala-II C.D block. Moderate other worker is observed only in Chanditala-I C.D Block and Jangipara belongs to the low other working population zone.
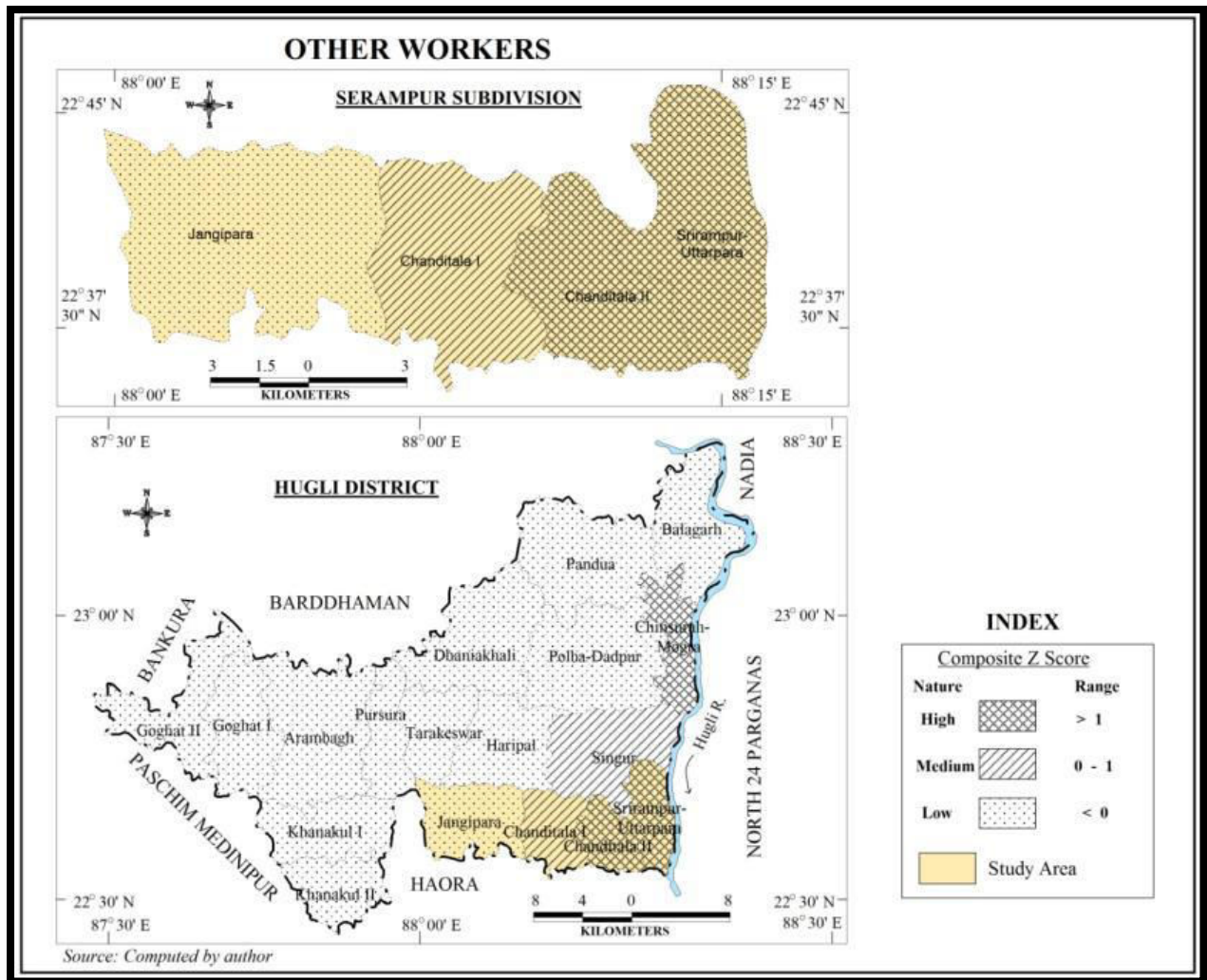
Fig.19

Figure 20 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of total workers or employment rate in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High total workers or employment rate (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Dhaniakhali, Pandua and Polba-DadpurC.DBlocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate total workers or employment rate is observed in Tarakeswar, Balagarh, Chinsurah-Mogra, Haripal and JangiparaC.DBlock.It occupies 28 percent. Other remaining blocks show low total workers or employment rate zone. As far as the study area is concerned only Jangipara belongs to moderate zone other three blocks are under low zone as it could not provide job to the local inhabitants.
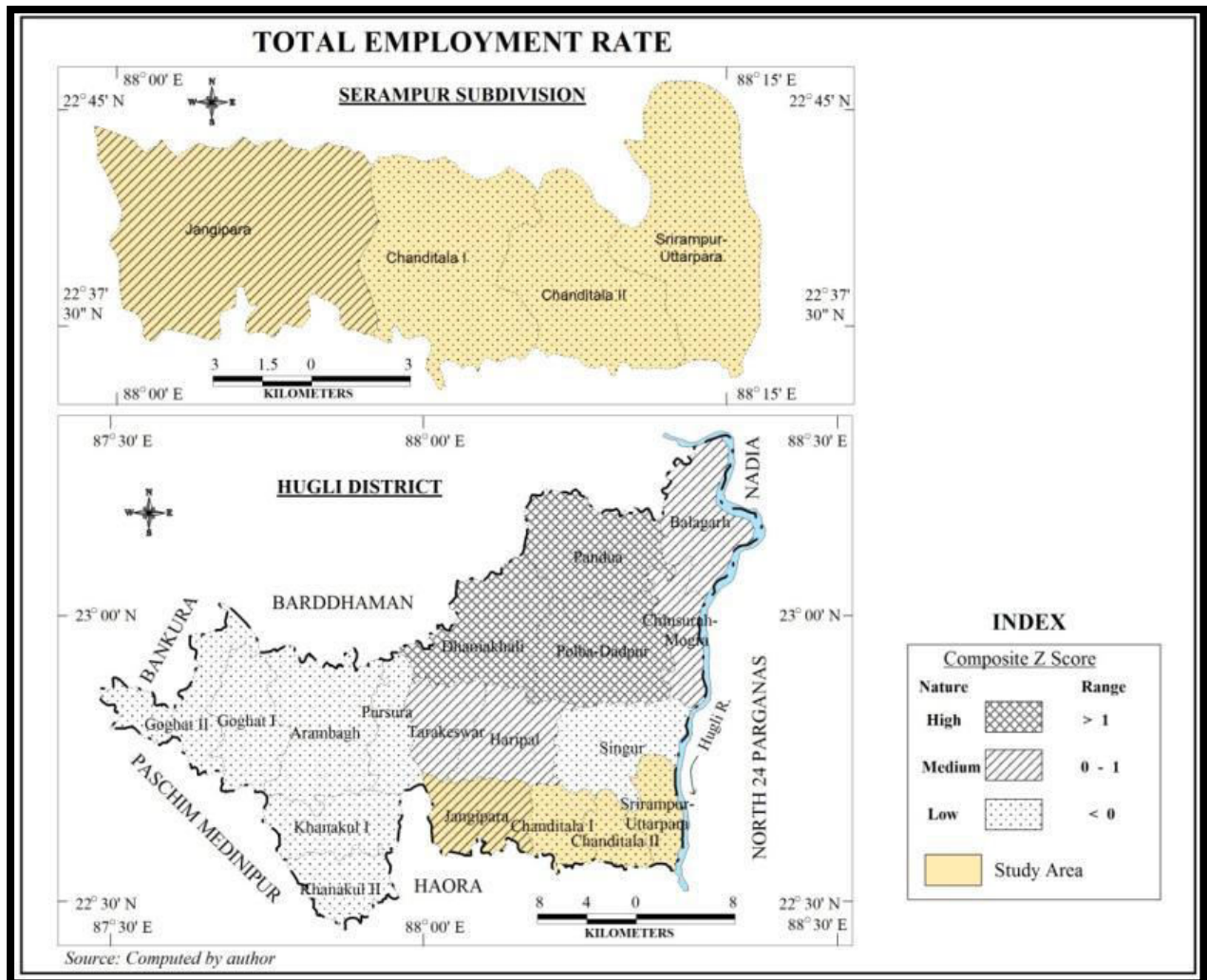
Fig.20

Figure 21 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of male workers or male employment rate in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High male workers or male employment rate (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in PursurahTarakeswar and Khanakul-I C.D Blocks. It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate male workers or male employment rate is observed in Goghat-I, Arambagh, Singur, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I, Chanditala-II and Khanakul-II C.D Block. It occupies 39 percent. Other remaining blocks show low male workers or male employment rate zone. As far as the study area is concerned only Jangipara belongs to low male employment rate zone and other three blocks are under moderate zone as far male employment rate or male workers is concerned.
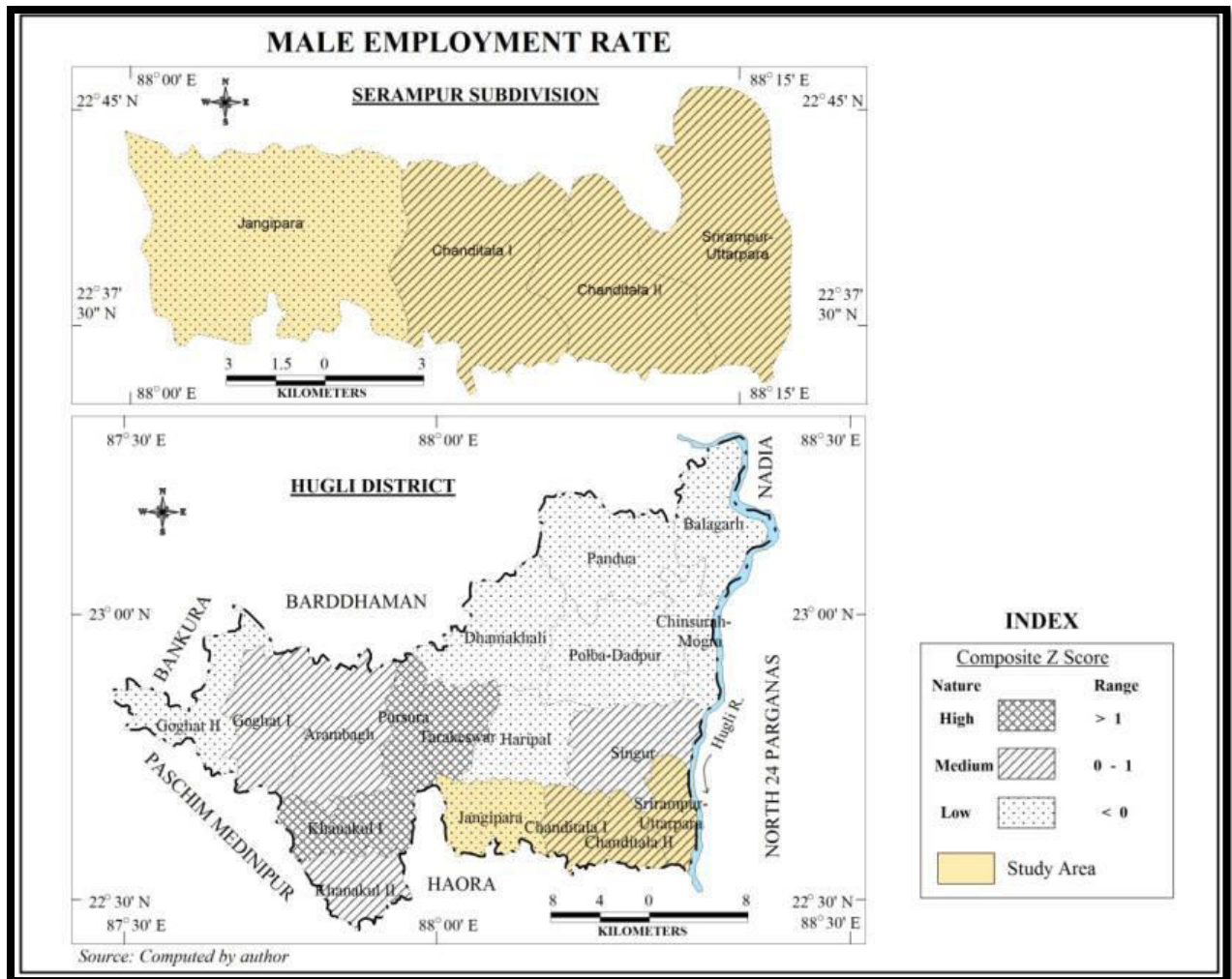
Fig.21

Figure 22 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of female workers or female employment rate in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High female workers or female employment rate (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Dhaniakhali, Pandua and Polba-Dadpur C.D Blocks. It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate female workers or female employment rate is observed in Goghat-II, Balagarh, Chinsurah-Mogra and Haripal C.D Block. It occupies 22 percent. Other remaining blocks show low female workers or female employment rate zone. As far as the study area is concerned surprisingly all four C.D Blocks of Serampur subdivision falls under low female workers or female employment rate zone. It indicates the low work participation rate among women in this subdivision.
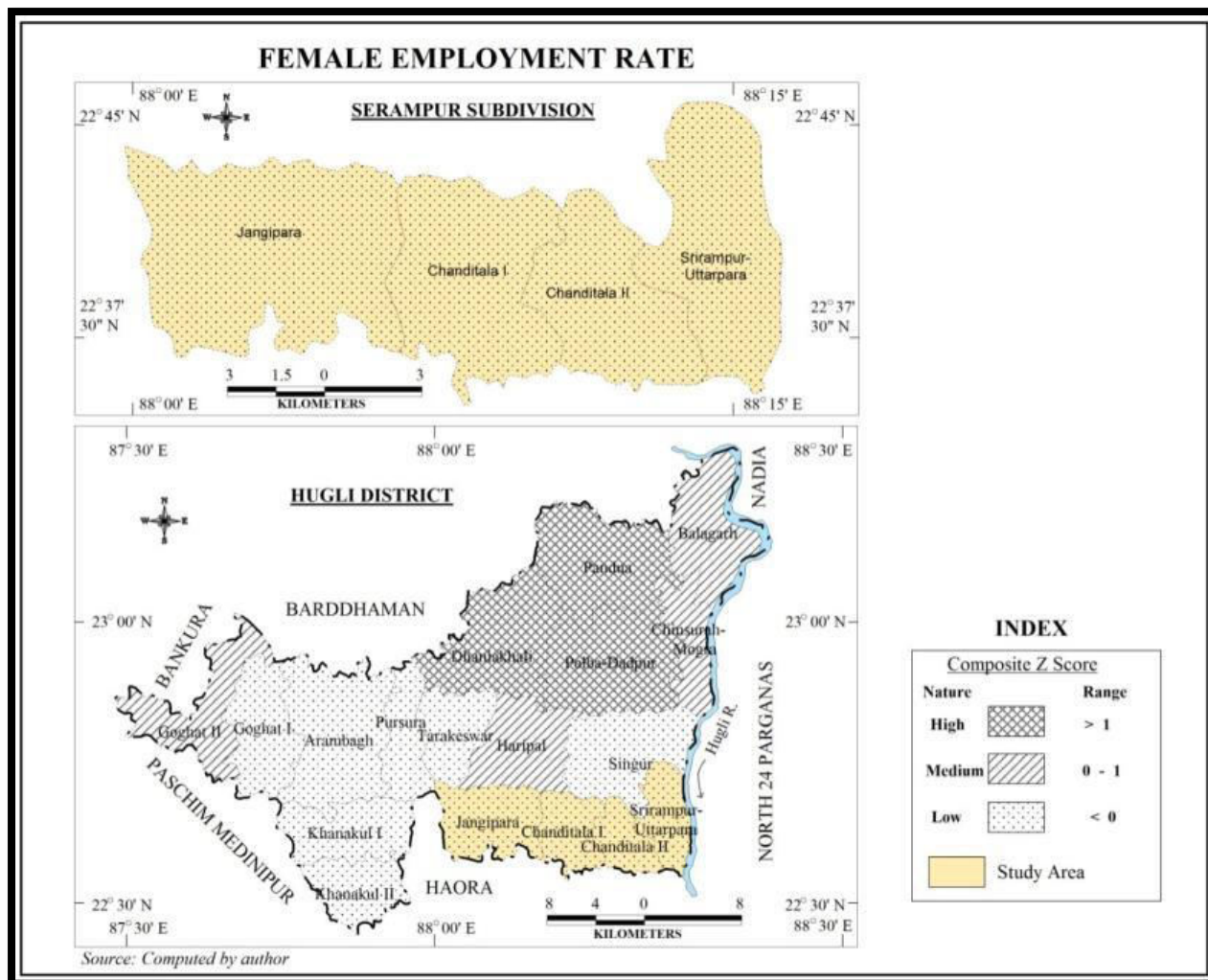
Fig.22

8. Levels of Health Facilities (HF):

Health denotes as a state of whole physical, mental and social comfort. Health and development interrelate with each other. Health marks every facet of our life-our capacity to work, to play, to relish with our relations and to mix with our relatives and friends; all depend on our physical well being. Better health subsidizes to economic development in numerous ways. Health grade is one of the significant indicators of the wellbeing of the people. The health of the peoples of a nation forms a significant segment in the human resources progress of the nation. Despite growing success and remarkable technological advances, the mission of confirming health and well being for the world is becoming even more tough, affluent and complex than even before.

To measure the level of health facilities only one variable has been chosen in the study area which is X13.

Figure 23shows the C.D Block wise distribution of Hospitals in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. Most of the Hospitals (> 1 composite mean Z scores) are concentrated in Arambagh, Balagarh, Polba-Dadpur and

HaripalC.DBlocks.It occupies 22 percent of the district. Moderate concentration of Hospitals is observed in Dhaniakhali. Pandua, Singur and Jangipara, C.D Block. It occupies also 22 percent. Other remaining blocks show lower concentration of Hospitals. As far as the study area is concerned Jangipara falls under moderate zone and other three C.D Blocks have shown lower concentration of Hospitals which indicate poor health facilities to the local people.
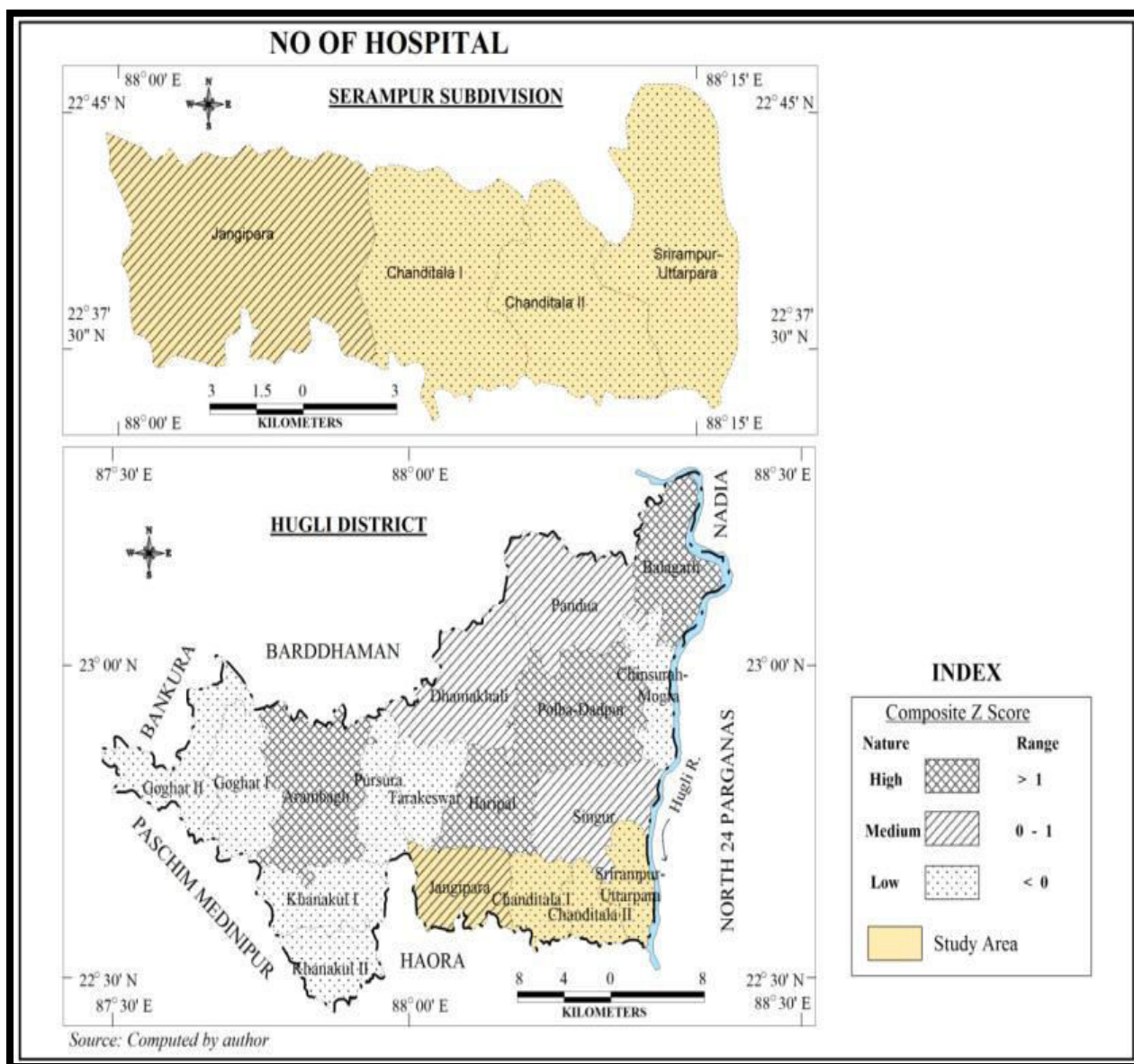

Fig.23

9. Concentration of Electrified Villages (EV):

Power is a vital input in all the economic actions including transport. The essential function of economy like automation of agriculture, irrigation, electrification of villages, establishments of different industries, network of railway, etc. cannot be even

assumed of without the convenience of power. In fact, there is a straightconnection between the use of energy and growth. Due to non-availability of data only one indicator that is percentage of electrified villages to total villages (X14) has been taken.

Figure 24 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of electrified villages in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. Higher number of electrified villages (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed Dhaniakhali and Polba-DadpurC.DBlocks.It occupies only 11 percent of the district. Moderate electrified villages are observed in Goghat-II, Arambagh, Pandua, Balagarh, Haripal, Singur and JangiparaC.DBlock.It occupied 39 percent. Other remaining blocks show low electrified village's zone. As far as the study area is concerned, high electrified villages is observed in none of the blocks.Moderate electrified villages are observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II belong to the low electrified villages
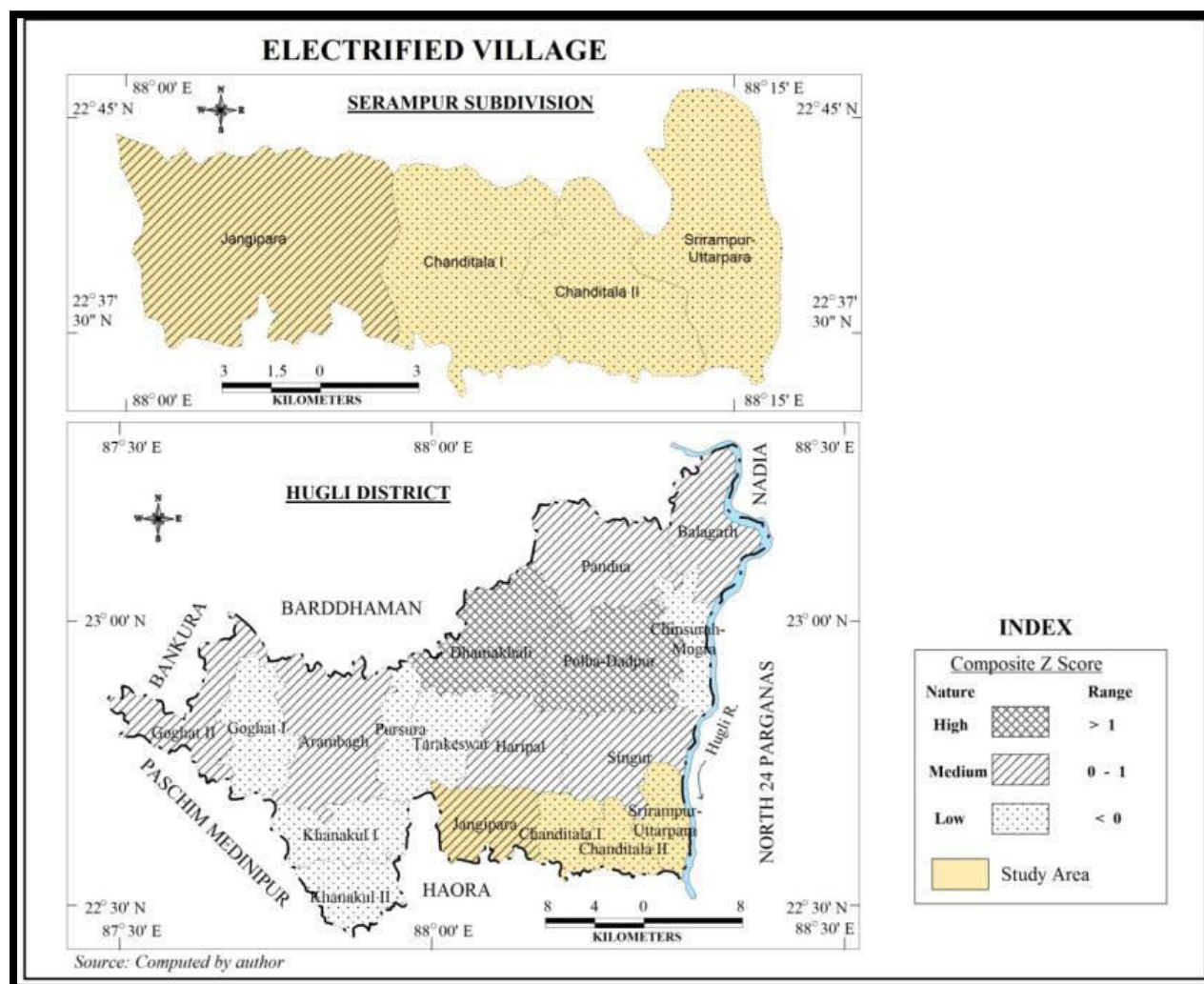

Fig.24

10. Level of Transport and Communication Facilities (TCF):

The accessibility of satisfactory, effective and cost operative transport and communication services not only encourages socio-economic expansion of an area but also accelerate its balanced development. Progressivetransport and communication network is vital and important for rural and urban living. Both transport and communication services are complimentary to each other and the growth in one requires development in the other. Together they endorse economic development and decrease the regional and social inequalities, provided the services are made accessible to all.

Here two variables i.e., $X16$, $X17$ (for detail see Table 1) have been selected to measure the level of transport and communication facilities among the C.D Blocks of the District.

Figure 25 shows the C.D Block wise spreading of length of the roads in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High length of the roads (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Arambagh, Pandua and Polba-DadpurBlocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate length of the roads is observed in Goghat-II, Dhaniakhali, Balagarh, Chinsurah-Mogra and Jangipara C.D Block. It occupies 28 percent. Other remaining blocks show length of the roads zone. As far as the study area is concerned moderate length of the roads is observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditaal-II belong to the low length of the roads zone.
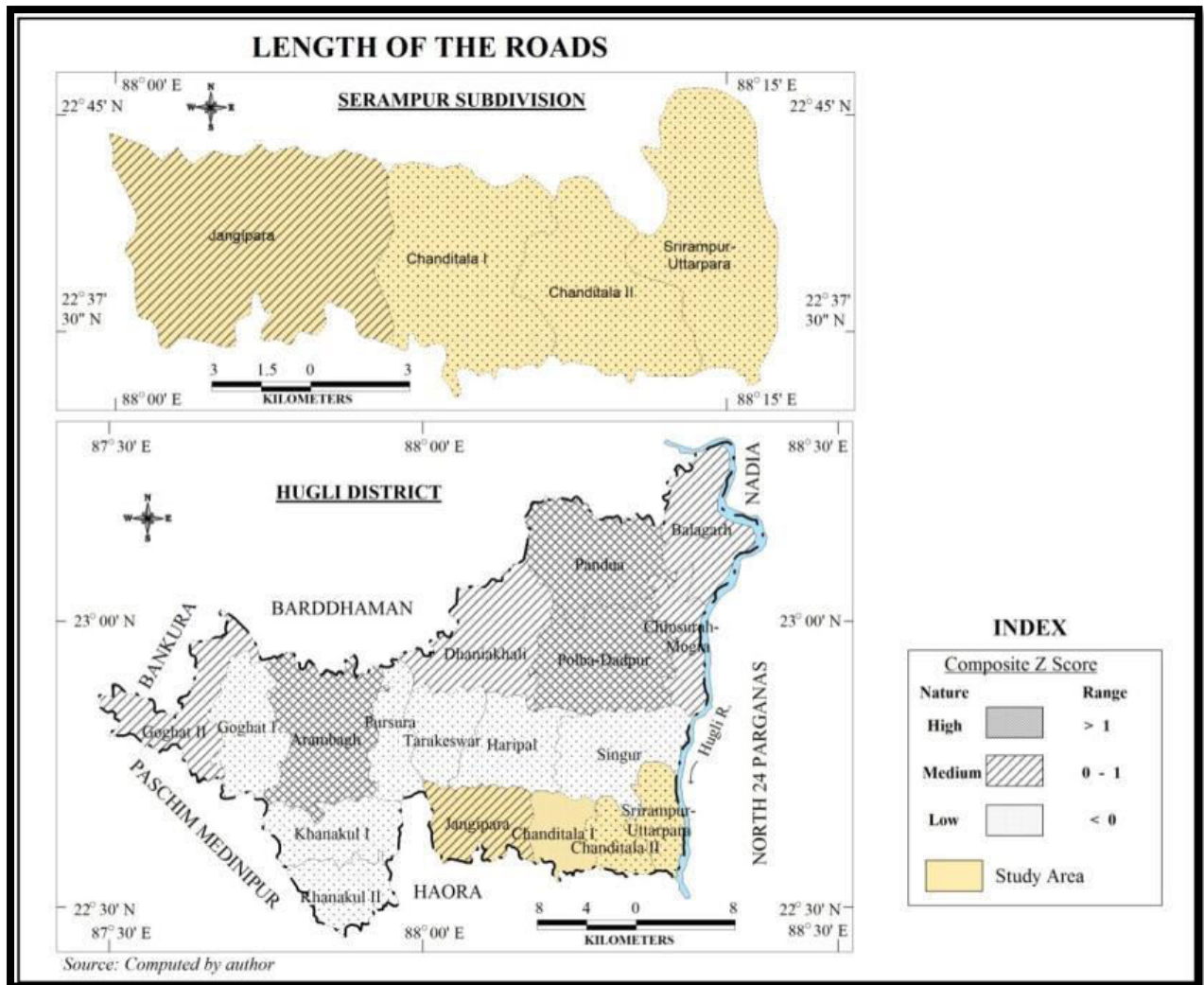
Fig.25

Figure 26 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of Post Offices in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High number of Post Offices (> 1 composite mean Z scores) is observed in Jangipara, Khanakul-I and Khanakul-II Blocks.It occupies 22 percent of the district. Moderate Post Offices are observed in Arambagh, Haripal, Sigur, Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II C.DBlock.It occupies 33 percent. Other remaining blocks show low Post Offices zone. As far as the study area is concerned high Post offices are observed in Jangipara block. Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditaal-II belong to the low Post Offices zone
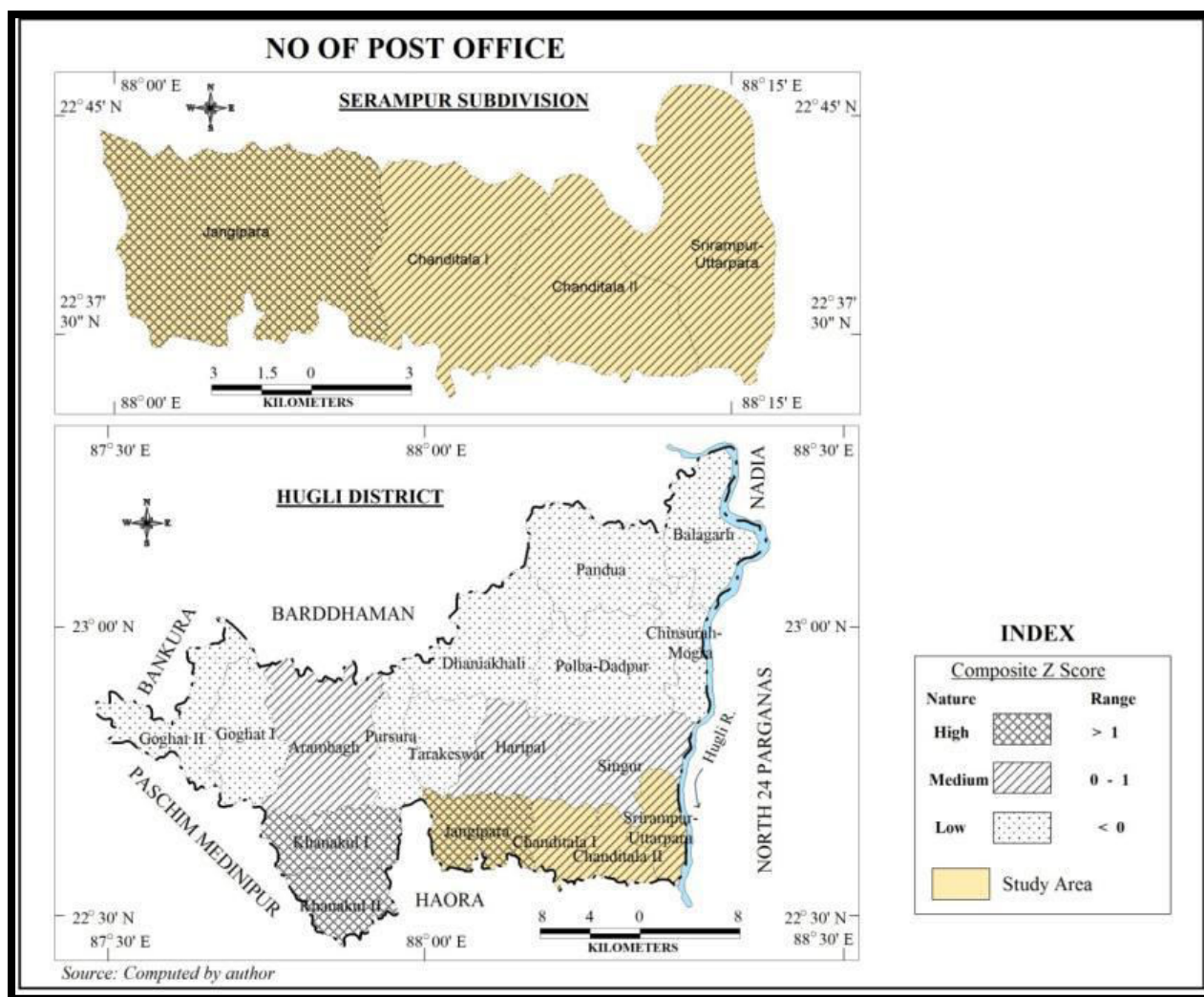
Fig.26

11. Level of Banking Facilities (BF):

Banks are important financial organizations in any economy. Their role in economic growth is very vital as banks act as sources of the community's savings and as spreaders of credit. All the economic sectors of any economy have relations with banking net work. Banks on the one hand assembles savings of the community; on the other hand,offer finance to the vital economic actions like industries, trade and commerce, agriculture and other important sectors like health, education and so on. Banking structure and socio-economic development are interconnected; they depend on each other and also mark each other. In the present analysis two variables ie number of commercial banks per lakh of population and numbers of credit societies per lakh of population have been chosen to measure the level of banking services in the study area.

Figure 27shows the C.D Block wise distribution of Commercial Banks in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. High Commercial Banks (> 1 composite mean Z scores) are observed in Pandua, Balagarh and Polba-DadpurC.DBlocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate Commercial Banks are observed in Arambagh, Dhaniakhali, Haripal, Singur, Jangipara and Khanakul-I C.D Block. It occupies 33 percent. Other remaining blocks show low Commercial Banks zone. As far as the study area is concern moderate Commercial Banks are observed only in Jangipara C.D Block and Serampur-Uttarpara, Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II belong to the low Commercial Banks zone.
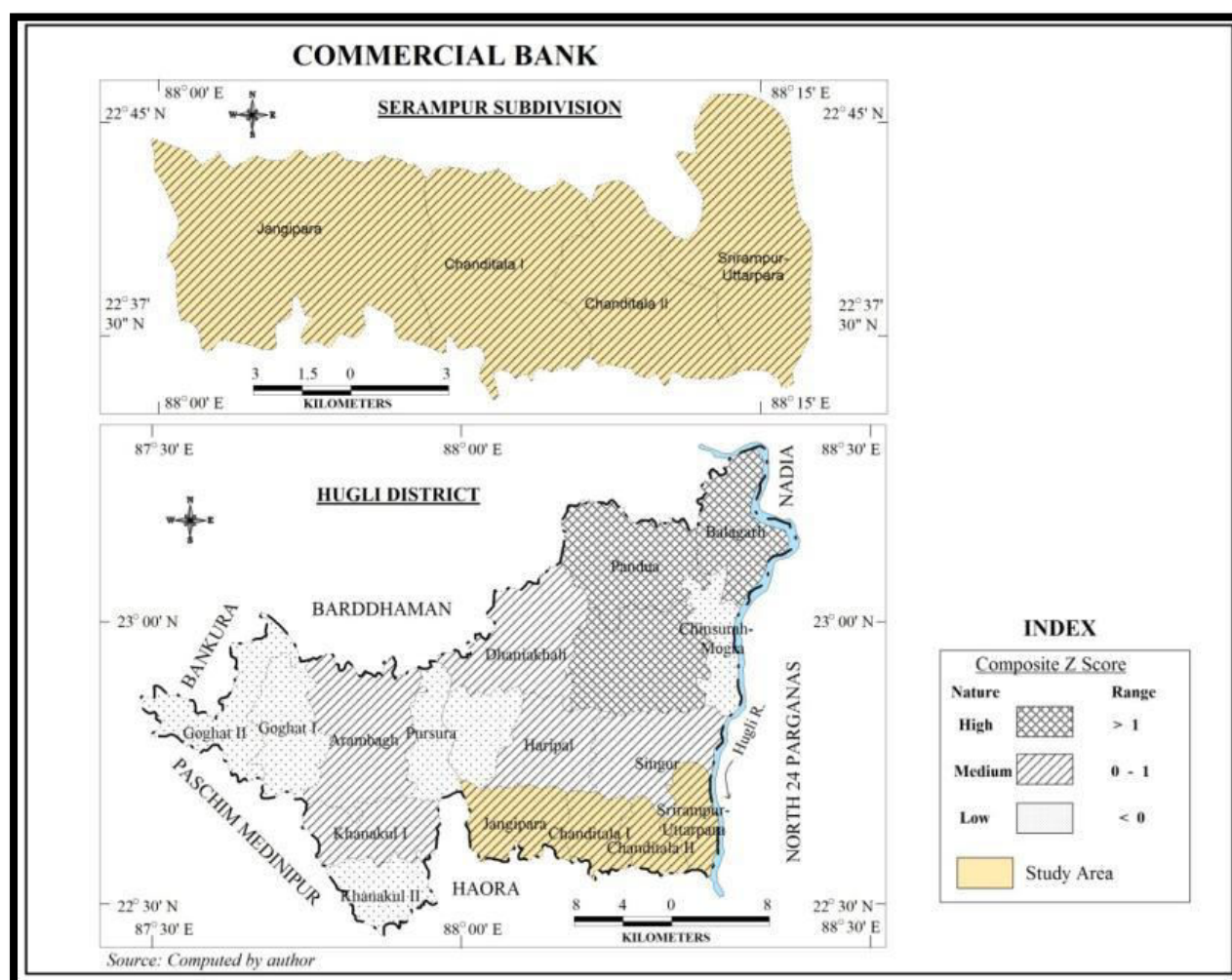

Fig.27

Figure 28 shows the C.D Block wise distribution of Credit Societies in Hugli District highlighting Serampur subdivision. Higher number of Credit Societies (> 1 composite mean Z scores) are observed in Goghat-I, Goghat-II and Chanditala-II C.DBlocks.It occupies 16 percent of the district. Moderate Credit Societies are observed in Arambagh, Tarakeswar, Dhaniakhali, Chinsurah-Mogra, Serampur-Uttarpara, Jangipara and Khanakul-II C.DBlock.It occupies 22 percent. Other remaining blocks show low Credit Societies zone. As far as study area is concerned, high Credit Societies

are observed in Chanditala-II block. Moderate Credit Societies are observed in Serampur-Uttarpara and Jangipara C.D Block and Chanditala-I belong to the low Credit Societies zone.
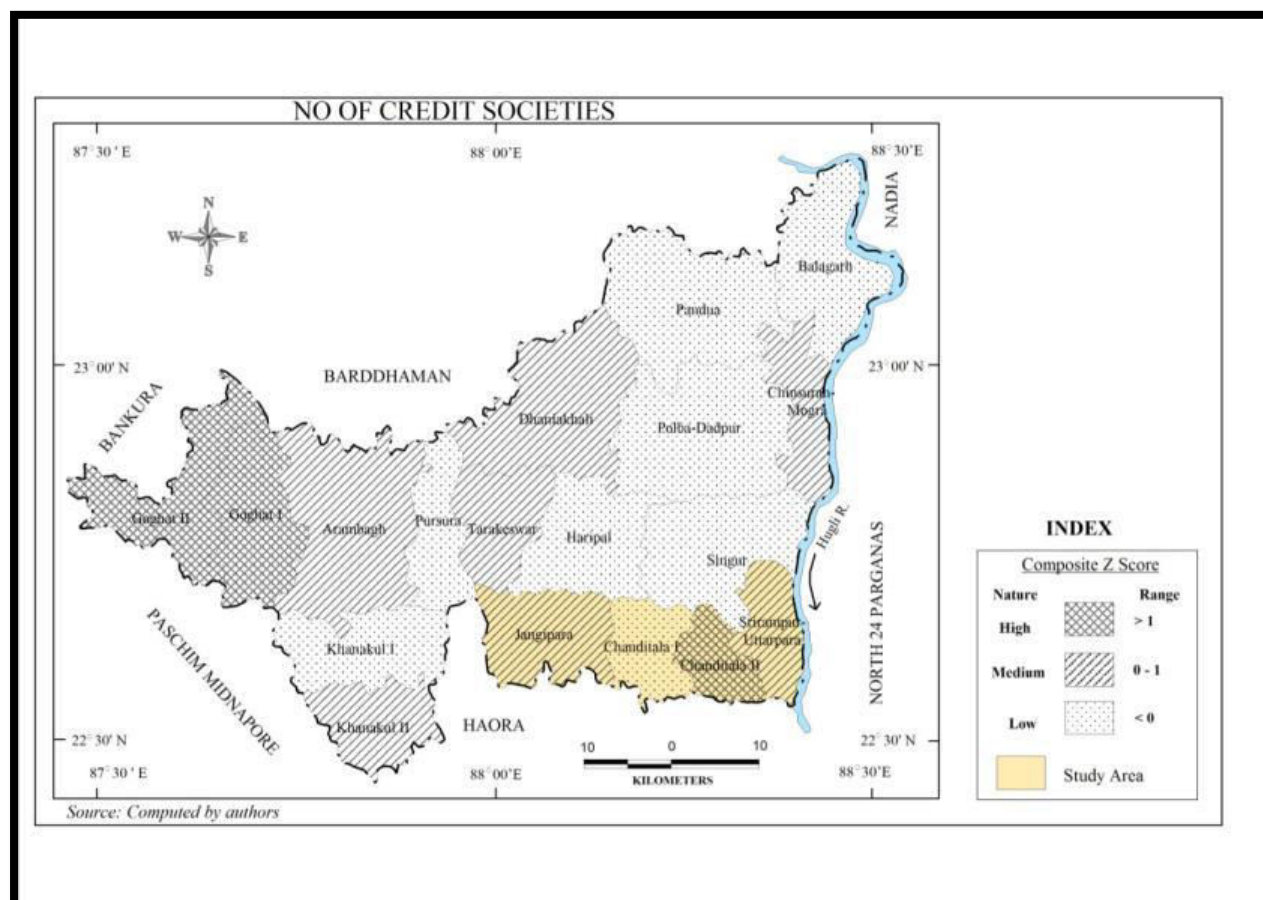

Fig.28

Main Findings:

1. The blocks having high demographic development are found in Serampur-Uttarpara and on the other hand because of low population growth and high sex ratio Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II block level of demographic development isvery minimum whereas Jangipara shows a mixed picture of demographic development.

2. The high score of urban population is portrayed in Serampur-Uttarpara block, moderate in Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II block and the low level of urban population observed is in Jangipara block. The regional patterns of urbanization are categorized by steadyrise in the levels of urbanization from west to east. The high level of urbanization in Serampur-Uttarpara block is because of high level of industrial expansion, high literacy rate, low caste people, higher education services, high power source etc.

3. High score of caste population are not confined in any blocks of Serampur subdivision as far as concentration of S.C and S.T population is concerned.

Moderate S.C population is observed in Jangipara block and low caste population is observed in Serampur-Uttarpara while Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II blocks have same concentration of S.T population.

4. The blocks of high level of literacy are largelyfocused in all the three blocks excludingJangipara because of high urbanization, low caste population, high educational facilities, high level of industrialization etc. whereas Jangipara shows low level of literacy rate due to low level of urbanization, low educational facilities, low level of industrialization etc.The overall pattern of educational servicesdiscloses that most of the blocks of the district have low level of educational services.

5. The high level of agricultural progress is not detected in any of the blocks inSerampur subdivision. Moderate cropping intensity is observed in Jangiparawhereas Chanditala-I and Chanditala-II shows low cropping intensity. Theanalysis discloses that the level of agricultural expansion is high in those blockswhere high demographic development, low level of literacy, low level ofeducational services and low urbanization is found and vice versa.

6. High cluster of industrial growth is portrayed mostly in urban blocks of western portion of the district. Expecting SerampurUttarpara all other three blocks show higher percentage of industrial workers. In terms of total employment rate Jangipara belongs to moderate zone and other three blocks of Serampur subdivision is under low zone as those areas could not provide job to the local inhabitants.

7. Health facilities are very poor or not up to the mark in Serampur subdivision. Only Jangipara falls under moderate zone and other three blocks has shown low concentration of hospitals which indicate the backwardness of health facilities.

8. Moderate electrified village is observed in Jangipara block and other three blocks belong to the low level of concentration electrification.

9. The blocks of comparatively high level of transport and communication services are dispersedly circulated over the district whereas the blocks of low grade of transport and communication facilities are main in the district. The general representation emerged from the study is that north eastern part of the district , the level of transport and communication services is initiate to be high, it tends to decay gradually towards west and southwest.

10. Moderate grade of banking facilities is observed in Jangipara block and other three blocks belong to banking facility zone.

Conclusion:

Employment rate and socioeconomic development is closely interrelated. It is expected that with increasing socioeconomic development of any region the employment opportunity also enhance which directly influence the pattern of socio-

economic development. The regional pattern of urbanization is categorized by gradual rise in the levels of urbanization from west to east. The high level of urbanization isbecause of high level of industrial growth, high literacy rate, low caste population, higher educational services, high power supply etc. The investigation reveals that the level of agricultural development is high in those blocks where high demographic development, low level of literacy, low level of educational facilities and low urbanization is found and vice versa. High group of industrial development is depicted mostly in urban blocks of eastern portion of the district. Except Serampur-Uttarpara all the other three blocks of the subdivision show higher percentage of industrial workforces. Health facilities are very poor or not up to the mark in Serampur subdivision. The blocks of relatively high level of transport and communication services are dispersedly distributed over the district. Whereas the blocks of low grade of transport and communication amenities are leading in the district. The general descriptionarisen from the study is that north eastern portion of the district, the level of transport and communication services is found to be high, it tends to decay gradually towards west and south west. Finally it can be concluded that employment rate and socio-economic development is positively correlated in the study area. Higher the employment rate higher the socio-economic development and vice versa.

References:

1. Chand, M. and Puri, V.K. (1990), Regional Planning in India , Allied Publishers Ltd., New Delhi, p. 165.
2. Charles, P.K. and Bruce, Herrick (1992), Indian Economy (eds.) Mishra and Puri, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay, p. 8.
3. D'Souza, Victor, S. (1985), Economic Development, Social Structure and Population Growth, Sage Publications, New Delhi, p. 20.
4. Eisenstadt, S.N. (1986), Social Change, Differentiation and Evolution, The American Sociological Review, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 373-386.
5. Firth, Raymond (1964), Essay on Social Organization and Values, Athlone Press, London.
6. Ganguli, B.N. (1973), Population and Development, Sultan Chand & Co. Ptv. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Gopalan C, (1994), Challenges to Public Health Systems, Economic and Political Weekly, May 14, pp. 8-9.
8. Mishra, S.K. and Gaikwad, S.B. (1979), Impact of Economic Development on Welfare and Living Condition of People of Madhya Pradesh (an inter District Case Study, 1977), Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol. XI, No. l,p. 25.
9. Nair, K.R.G. (1982), Regional Experiences in Developing Economy, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
10. Rao, H. (1984), Regional Disparities and Development in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, p. 20.

11. Seer, D. (1969), The Meaning of Development. Eleventh World Conference of Society for International Development, New Delhi, p. 3.

12. Verma, S.S. (1993), Typology of Development and Planning for Integrated Development: A Study of Rohilkhand Plain (U.P.) in R.S. Tripathi and R.P. Tiwari (eds.). Regional Disparities and Development in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, pp. 231-243.