Conclusion and Suggestions

The overall analysis of the study reveals the fact that there are marked regional disparities in the level of socio-economic development in Central Uttar Pradesh. In the analysis of agricultural development the researcher found that there is marked regional disparity across the study area. There is only two tehsils which comes under very high level of agricultural development and there is thirteen tehsils which comes under high level of agricultural development. Very high and high level of agricultural development in the study area consists of only fifteen tehsils, which is 30.61 percent of total tehsils and 24.62 percent of the total area of the study area. Most of the tehsils in the study region comes under medium level of agricultural development. There are 44.90 percent of total tehsils which comes under medium level of agricultural development having 49.58 percent area of the Central Uttar Pradesh. Twelve tehsils of the study area either have low agricultural development or very low level of agricultural development covering 25.79 percent of the total area.

Agriculture plays an important role in the overall development as it provides food surplus to the growing population, raw material to agro-based industries, employment to rural population and improves their standard of living. Agriculture can contribute to growth by increasing the efficiency of production and releasing resources to other sectors by
adjusting the composition and of agricultural production in proportion with the growth in internal and external demand. In the present study agricultural development is so low that it does not contribute much in the socio-economic development of the study region.

In the analysis of industrial development it is observed that there are also regional disparities across the study area. There are only thirteen tehsils which comes under very high and high level of industrial development consisting of 26.53 percent of total tehsils covering 26.12 percent area of the total area in the study region. Only two tehsils comes under medium level of industrial development, which is only 4.08 percent of the total tehsils. Most of the tehsils in the study area either have low or very low level of industrial development. In fact there are thirty four tehsils which comes under low and very low level of industrial development covering an area of 69.62 percent area of study region.

The role of industries in the economic development of any region is undeniable. Industrialization is the key force of rapid development of any economy. Most of the economists have accepted industrialization as the most dominant component of their development strategies. Industrial units of organizing sectors generally provide life blood to the economic system by their leading role in transmitting growth impulses to the surrounding areas through their backward and forward linkages. Most of the infrastructure, such as means of transportation, power and banking expands
along with industrial development while their availability in the area causes concentration of industries. Industrialization not only provides employment opportunities and reduces the dependence of work force on agriculture but also acts as an agent of socio-cultural transformation by bringing about urbanization and modernization. In the present study the industrial development is low and very low across the study region.

As far as social development in the study area is concerned there is only one tehsil which has very high level of social development covering an area of only 1.60 percent of the total area. Most of the tehsils are having medium level of social development. There are twenty three tehsils which have medium level of social development consisting of 46.94 percent of the total tehsils and covers an area of 45.88 percent area of the study area. The 32.65 percent of the total tehsils in the study area have low or very low level of social development covering 38.69 percent area of the total study area.

The analysis of demographic development in the study region reveals that very high and high development confine to only eleven tehsils out of forty nine tehsil, consisting of 22.45 percent of total thesis of the study area and covering an area of 19.91 percent of the total area. The medium level of demographic development has thirteen tehsils which is 26.53 percent of the total tehsils and has an area of 30.85 percent of the total area of the study region. While twenty five tehsils of the study region either have low
or very low level of demographic development consisting almost half of the total tehsils and half of the total area of the study region.

The overall analysis of the socio-economic development of the Central Uttar Pradesh reveals the fact that there are regional disparities across the study region. There are only ten tehsils out of forty nine tehsils which have very high and very high level of socio-economic development covering an area of 17.53 percent of the total area. Twenty one tehsils in the study area have medium level of socio-economic development, which is 39.62 percent of the total area of the region under study. While eighteen tehsils which is 36.73 percent of total tehsils in the study area either have low or very low level of socio-economic development covering an area of 43.75 percent of total area.

In the present study it has been observed that there is a marked disparity in the socio-economic development in the study area. The study area is lagging far behind as compared to other developed region in almost all the indicators of socio-economic development.

The following strategies may be adapted to enhanced development and minimize the regional disparities in the level of socio-economic development in the study region.

1. The financials position of farmers in the study region is very poor so they are not in position to use the modern inputs of agriculture on a
large scale. Therefore, the government has to provide these modern inputs of agriculture to farmers on a subsidized rate and train them to utilize them efficiently.

2. The labourers in rural areas get employment in agricultural peak season and generally they remain without job during long agricultural slack season. Therefore, they are forced to migrate to the various parts of country. If the small scale agro-based industries as sugarcane, oil, flour, pulse and rice mills are develop in rural areas it will not only provide jobs to redundant agriculture labourers in agricultural slack season but will also on a large extent neutralize the cause of their outmigration to other states.

3. Direct investment by the government in backward regions.

4. Licensing policies and various incentives to attract private capital.

5. Investment policies favouring backward regions by financial institutions.

6. Meso and micro level integrated planning should take into account the local resources, potential and the needs and aspirations of the common people.
As a consequence of these steps there would be overall development of the region in which agricultural as well as the industrial sector of the regional economy will develop and prosper simultaneously. The incomes obtained from the development of industrial sector should be used on education, health facilities and leisure resulting in social as well as cultural development.

However, nothing could be achieved and above mentioned remedial measures will remain ineffective until the exponential growth of population is checked.