CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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8.1 Major findings of the study and conclusion:

One of the main objectives of planning in India is the attainment of an egalitarian socio-economic order with balanced development of regions. The reduction of regional development disparity both at the inter-state and intrastate level is given much importance by the Indian planners. In our study we have made an attempt with the help of quantitative tools and techniques to analyse the inter district development disparities in Assam having 23 districts at present. An analysis of the disparities in different sectors of the state economy such as agriculture, industry and basic infrastructure and services (BIS) at the inter-district level has been attempted through secondary statistics. An overall inter-district disparities has also been analysed taking cognisance of disparities at inter-district level in all the three sectors namely Agriculture, Industry and BIS.

In the introductory chapter (Chapter-I) we have outlined in detail the objectives of the study, rationale of the study, hypotheses encountered, sources of data, methodology of study with a detail discussion on the construction of composite indices we have used in our analysis, limitations of the study and the chapterisation scheme. Besides we have made a review of the existing literature relating to the overall development in the state of Assam.

In Chapter-II entitled “Eco-Geographical Profile of Assam and its Districts”, we have presented the economical and geographical profile of the
state of Assam and its districts. Under geographical profile we have presented location and boundaries of the state, the physiography of the state and its natural resource base. Under economic profile we have given an outline of agriculture, industry and BIS separately. Under agricultural economy we have discussed land use pattern, yield rate of crops, consumption of fertilizer, irrigation facilities, agricultural implements used by the cultivators and tea plantation in Assam.

Under Industrial Profile we have made a discussion on registered factories, small industries and large and medium scale industries in the state.

Under infrastructural profile of the state a discussion is made on transport and communication system of the state, postal and telecommunication services, power, co-operative movement in the state, banking services and socio-economic environment.

Under District Profile of Assam we have discussed location and boundaries; natural geography; population and habitation; natural resources; agriculture and industry and transportation of each district. We have also presented in tabular form information relating to population, area, density, sex-ratio, literacy rate, number of sub-divisions and blocks, length of road under PWD, ranking positions in terms of population and literacy rate of each district.

Chapter-III entitled "Spatial Disparities in Agricultural Development in Assam" is devoted to an empirical study in inter-district disparities in agricultural development in the state of Assam. We have first of all given a brief description relating to the state of agriculture in Assam, agro-climatic sub-zones of Assam, agricultural development in crop production in Assam where the various crops include rice, wheat, pulses, oil seeds, jute and mesta, sugarcane, potato, spices and fruits like banana, pineapple, orange, lemon, jackfruit, guava mango etc. We have also made a review of some works done
on disparities in agricultural development.

In our empirical work we have made an analysis of inter-district development disparities in agricultural sector in Assam with secondary data collected from various sources. The indicators chosen for the purpose of our study are – i) percentage of cultivable land to total land area, ii) percentage of area sown to total cultivable area, iii) percentage of irrigation potential created to net sown area, iv) cropping intensity, v) average yield of food grains per hectare, vi) percentage of high yielding variety area under paddy to net sown area and vii) consumption of fertiliser per hectare of total cropped area. We have ranked all the 23 districts in terms of each of the seven chosen indicators. We have also calculated the coefficient of variation (C.V) in respect of each indicator which reflects the degree of heterogeneity among the districts in terms of the indicator under study.

Agricultural Development Indices (ADI) for different districts of Assam by Indexing Method have been calculated and the districts have been ranked. As per this method, Marigaon district ranks first in terms of agricultural development followed by Nagaon, Darrang, Barpeta, Nalbari etc.

The agricultural development indices (ADI) for different districts have also been calculated by using the Deprivation Method. As per this method, Nagaon district tops the list in terms of agricultural development followed by Marigaon, Barpeta, Darrang, Nalbari etc. We find a very little difference or no difference between the ranks of the same district assigned on the basis of Indexing Method and Deprivation Method.

The results based on both the methods are displayed in a systematic way in tabular form showing the development status of various agro-climatic sub-zones of Assam. We have found that the entire Upper Brahmaputra Valley (North) comprising Lakhimpur, Dhemaji and Sonitpur districts is backward so far as agricultural development is concerned. So far as the
Upper Brahmaputra Valley (South) sub-zone (which consists of five districts – viz. Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat) is concerned, while Indexing Method shows only Jorhat district as relatively developed and others as backward, the Deprivation Method shows only Sibsagar district as moderately developed and others as backward. Hence we conclude the entire sub-zone as backward in terms of agricultural development. We find that out of eight agricultural sub-zones of the state only the Central Brahmaputra Valley comprising Nagaon and Marigaon districts and Lower Brahmaputra Valley (North-West) comprising Nalbari, Barpeta and Darrang districts are relatively or moderately developed sub-zones and all other 6 agricultural sub-zones comprising 18 districts are backward. Since Deprivation Method is an absolute measure of development and no district is categorized as developed on the basis of this method, hence we conclude that there is not a single district in Assam which may be called agriculturally developed in absolute sense.

Chapter-IV entitled "Levels of Industrial Development in Assam" is devoted to an empirical study of inter-district disparities in industrial development in Assam. In this chapter, first we have given a description of industrial features of the state of Assam, industrial potential of Assam and a review of some works done on disparities in industrial development.

We have then made an analysis of inter-district development disparities in industrial sector in Assam with secondary data collected from different sources. The indicators selected for our study are – i) percentage of secondary sector workers to total workforce, ii) percentage of registered factory workers to total workforce, iii) number of registered factories per 100 sq. km. area and iv) maximum horse-power installed per industrial worker in registered factories. We have ranked each of the 23 districts of the state in terms of all the four chosen indicators. We have then calculated the coefficient of variation (C.V.) in respect of each indicator to reflect the degree of inequality among the districts of the state in terms of indicators under study.
Industrial Development Indices (IDI) for all the 23 districts of the state have been calculated by Indexing Method and the districts have been ranked on the basis of IDI values. As per this method 8 districts out of 23 are categorised as relatively developed and the rest 15 are shown as backward. Bongaigaon ranks first in industrial development followed respectively by Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Kamrup, Sonitpur, Sibsagar, Jorhat and N. C. Hills respectively.

We have also calculated IDI values for districts of Assam by applying Deprivation Method. This method places only 3 districts of the state namely Tinsukia, Kamrup and Dibrugarh as moderately developed in industrial sector and the rest 20 districts as backward. This method, being an absolute measure of development, classifies no districts as developed and thus we conclude that in the state there is even not a single district which may be termed industrially developed in absolute term.

The C.V. for IDI values by both Indexing Method and Deprivation Method are calculated at 70% and 73% respectively indicating significant imbalances in industrial development in the districts of the state.

Chapter-V is entitled as "Inter District Developmental Disparities in Basic Infrastructure and Services (BIS) in Assam". In this chapter, we have discussed at the beginning the role of infrastructure in economic development of a region citing some examples. Then we have made a review of works done on developmental disparities in BIS. After this we have made an attempt to analyse inter-district developmental disparities in the state of Assam with secondary data collected from various sources. The 14 select indicators for this analysis are – i) percentage of literacy, ii) percentage of urban population, iii) percentage of tertiary sector workers, iv) number of primary and middle schools per 10,000 population, v) number of high schools per 10,000 of population, vi) number of colleges per lakh population, vii) number of hospitals/ dispensaries per 10,000 population, viii) number of medical beds per
10,000 population, ix) infant mortality per 1000 births, x) road length per 100 sq. km. area, xi) road length per lakh population, xii) percentage of villages electrified, xiii) number of post offices per 10,000 population and xiv) number of banks per lakh population. We have then ranked all the 23 districts of the state in terms of all the 14 chosen indicators of BIS and have also calculated the C.V. in respect of each indicator for reflecting disparities among the districts of the state.

We have also calculated Basic Infrastructure and Services Development Indices (BISDI) for all the 23 districts of the state using Indexing Method and Deprivation Method and the districts have been ranked on the basis of BISDI values by both the methods. According to the Indexing Method 8 districts out of 23 in the state namely N. C. Hills, Jorhat, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Karbi-Anglong, Sibsagar and Nalbari are classified as relatively development districts in BIS sector and the remaining 15 districts are reported to be backward. The co-efficient of variation (C.V.) of BISDI by Indexing Method has been calculated at 23%.

Deprivation Method has classified only 3 districts namely, N. C. Hills, Jorhat and Kamrup as moderately developed in respect of BIS and the rest 20 districts as backward. The C.V. of BISDI by this method has been found to be around 29%. Deprivation Method being an absolute measure of development, classified no districts of the state as developed and hence we conclude that not a single district in the state is developed in respect of BIS in absolute sense.

Chapter-VI entitled "Inter-District Variation in Overall Economic Development" is devoted to an empirical study of inter-district disparities in overall economic development in the state of Assam covering all the three sectors of state economy viz. Agriculture, Industry and BIS with all the chosen 25 indicators (7 for agriculture, 4 for industry and 14 for BIS). Here we have calculated Overall Development Indices (ODI) for all the 23 districts of Assam
by using Indexing Method, Deprivation Method and Principal Component Method on the basis of the 25 select indicators of development.

Indexing Method has classified 10 districts out of 23 as relatively developed in respect of overall economic development. These 10 districts are respectively N. C. Hills, Kamrup, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Bongaigaon, Sibsagar, Tinsukia, Nagaon, Sonitpur and Marigaon. The rest 13 districts are categorized as backward with Dhemaji placed in the 23rd position.

Deprivation Method has classified only 3 districts viz. Kamrup, N. C. Hills and Jorhat as moderately developed districts with regard to overall economic development and the remaining 20 districts as backward. No district in the state is found to be developed by this method in absolute sense.

On the other hand, Principal Component Method had classified 6 districts of the state as moderately developed. These are respectively Kamrup, Jorhat, Bongaigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur and N. C. Hills in descending order. Out of the remaining 17 districts, 6 districts are classified as developing, 6 districts as backward and 5 districts as very backward. The developing districts are respectively Dibrugarh, Barpeta, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Darrang and Kokrajhar. The backward districts are Cachar, Marigaon, Dhubri, Goalpara, Lakhimpur and Hailakandi. The very backward districts are Golaghat, Tinsukia, Karbi-Anglong, Karimganj and Dhemaji.

Dhemaji is placed in 23rd position by all the three methods we have used. Only three districts namely Kamrup, N. C. Hills and Jorhat are classified as developed – relatively or moderately by all the three methods. So these three districts in the state with Kamrup in the first position (as classified by Principal Component Method and Deprivation Method) have been considered to be the leading districts in the state so far as overall economic development is concerned on the basis of the 25 select indicators of development. Of the remaining 20 districts, some are developing, some are
backward and some are very backward in respect of overall economic development. We have also found that there exists only a little difference in ranking positions of some districts by the three methods we considered. Some districts have been assigned the same rank by all the three methods.

From our study we have come to the conclusion that inter-district disparity in agricultural development in the state is not so significant. Out of the seven agricultural development indicators we have chosen, consumption of fertilizer, irrigation facilities and area under HYV paddy are mostly responsible for agricultural heterogeneity in the districts of Assam. It is expected that proper policy from government's side will be able to iron out the agricultural development disparities in districts of the state.

From the empirical analysis of our study relating to industrial sector we have come to the conclusion that inter-district disparities in industrial development in the state is alarming. All the four indicators of industrial development we have chosen, depict very high heterogeneity in respect of industrial development in districts of the state of Assam and this points to the fact that inter-district imbalances in industrial development is one of the main force behind overall economic development disparities in districts of the state.

Our empirical work on BIS sector involving 14 select indicators brings to light the fact that out of these 14 indicators only a few, namely - road length per lakh population, number of medical beds per lakh population and number of colleges per lakh population are mostly responsible for the existing inter-district heterogeneity in respect of BIS sector development. Thus we like to conclude that concrete efforts on the part of policy makers to develop transportation, health care and educational networks would certainly be able to wipe out inter-district inequalities in development of BIS sector.

As all the three methods viz. Indexing Method, Deprivation Method and Principal Component Method we have chosen for our quantitative analysis of
inter-district development disparities in the state of Assam are telling almost the same story with a little variation, regarding the three sectors of state economy namely, Agriculture, Industry and BIS, we have confidently drawn the above conclusions.

Economic stagnation distorts social equilibrium. It results in chaos and also anarchy at all levels of society. For breaking the economic impass a stable and also sustainable economic re-engineering process is urgently required. A plan for economic re-engineering has been provided in the subsequent section. With a vision in mind, the logical sequence would be able to take up the mission of building Assam a land where sustainable development leads to all round prosperity of people wiping out prevailing disparities. Change for better future can only originate from ‘change in the mindset’ of people and policy makers. Unfortunately our mindset does not appear to be conducive of translating a vision into reality with missionary zeal. The mindset of our people and planners has to be radically changed if the mission of building a better future for Assam with balanced development is to be succeeded.

8.2 A development strategy for Assam - some recommendations for resurgence:

At the end of the current century when many other parts of the country have reached an enviable stage of development, ready to take off on ambitious development projects in the new era, Assam has very little to be happy about. In fact, this century has seen the state sliding down to a position in which it finds itself surpassed by many other states of the country which were once lagging behind in development. Assam is now trapped in economic doldrums, falling behind most other states of India in almost all socio-economic indicators. From a traditional status of self-sufficiency, it has been pauperized dependent on central government doles. Tea and oil continue to
be the only major industries, but have limited capacity to absorb the growing army of unemployed youths, being already saturated. The agricultural sector which remains the backbone of our economy exhibits a lack of vitality, resulting in growing migration from rural to urban areas. Whatever was attempted in the manufacturing sector, public or private, has resulted in dismal failure. The limited growth of the service sector has been urban oriented. The state government which employs about half a million is oversaturated and needs downsizing rather than expansion to offer additional employment opportunities. Our education system is proving inadequate to equip the youth with marketable skill. Services in the social sector of the government, including the health services, have virtually collapsed. Trying to do something rather than blaming anybody for what has gone wrong will certainly help us.

It is a well known fact that with the advancement of an economy, predominance of agriculture and allied activities in it gradually gives way to growing importance of non-agricultural activities like manufacturing and services. This, however, does not suggest that agriculture and related sectors necessarily shrink in absolute terms in the process of economic development. On the contrary, productivity and production growth of agriculture often acts to facilitate the process of development – especially in the early stages. But once the process of development is set in motion, the non-agricultural sector starts growing much faster which results in changes in the structural composition of the economy in favour of non-agricultural sector and against the agricultural sector. Countries where the process of development took place subsequently have also experienced structural changes broadly of similar kind but with variations in the rate and the details of the pattern.

Time has imposed upon our state the imperative for re-engineering a society, polity and culture with the sole objective of transforming its human environment into a dynamic one compatible with modern industrial/economic growth and development. All the policies of the State Government and efforts
Economic re-engineering is a time bound, reform-cum-action process designed to achieve certain focused objectives. In the context of Assam today the need for six "Os" seems to be critically important:

- Optimisation of investment in all activity sectors namely agriculture, industry and services.
- Optimisation of income generation in all these sectors and also achieve simultaneously a socially desirable income distribution pattern.
- Optimisation in employment generation both in the rural and urban areas.
- Optimisation in resource utilisation, both natural and manpower.
- Optimisation in human resources development with a view to further expanding society's skill and knowledge base.
- Optimisation in infrastructure development, both physical and social.

The necessary condition for achieving these six-level optimisation objective is the social and political commitment not only of the State Government but also of the community as a whole to steer a stable socio-political process to ensure peace, stability and tranquility essential for economic actions. Dominant social and political groups may now take the initiative to forge this most fundamental social agreement into an implementable social contract.

All the problems of the state economy cannot be solved at a time. Nor could all the scars on the face of state economy be removed at once. For achieving results, time is required. Patience and determined will pave the way against all odds. A sequential planning for the state is urgently required to implement each successive plan with a strong determination.
8.2.1 Recommendations for a strong and vibrant agricultural sector

Agriculture is the lifeline of our state’s economy with its massive strengths including a varied climate, water resources and soil that make it possible to grow a variety of crops and plants. Action should be initiated to elevate this sector to surplus generating dynamic growth sector to provide more income and employment to the people particularly those belonging to the lower strata of the society.

The following are the few recommendations in this direction-

- Multiple cropping culture should cover the whole of agriculture in the state. For this purpose the necessary support in the form of irrigation, power tiller, high yielding variety, fertilizers, pesticides have to be provided to the farmers at rationally acceptable market prices.

- Irrigation and flood control should be a priority area. It is possible to integrate irrigation and flood control and thereby evolve a system of water management for the state in particular and the whole North-Eastern Region in general. In this connection it is necessary to think about a regional water grid formed by the inter-connection of rivers in the N.E. Region.

- To encourage mechanization of the state’s agriculture a two-pronged approach is proposed. Firstly, small improved implements suitable for operations like field preparation, interculture, crop protection etc. will be manufactured and sold to the farmers. The implements are to sold through state outlets located in different places of the state. These outlets will also serve as maintenance and service centres. This forms the second approach.

- Development in agriculture sector largely depends on farmers’ education on various effective plant protection measures not only to save the crops from the ravages of pests and diseases but also to protect the environment by evolving eco-friendly measures. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices are now the need of the hour. Our
Agricultural scientists should work out suitable IPM modules for all major crops including fruits and vegetables. The farmers should be trained for judicious use of pesticides in their field to protect the environment from pollution of agro chemicals.

Fertilizer is not available to the farmers during peak season. Transport bottleneck is one of the major constraints in the availability of fertilizer in the state. To overcome this problem, the fertilizer companies should be impressed upon for maintaining buffer stock of fertilizer in the state. Railway Board may be requested to make special consideration for allotting rakes for transportation of fertilizer from outside the state. The state government should be empowered to fix maximum retail prices of decontrolled fertilizer. Distribution margin for various fertilizer should be increased from the existing rates. In addition to these, farmers need to be encouraged for the use of Bio-Fertilizer.

Extension and development of regular market is yet another imperative for modernisation of agriculture. In the regulated market farmers should get fair price for their produce and are protected from weighing discrimination which is a prevailing practice in the traditional agricultural market.

A fairly extensive network of preservation of agricultural produce should be developed throughout the state not only for wastage control but also for prompt market delivery. Assam needs more cold storages in its prime agricultural areas.

Market access is yet another problem for agricultural products particularly the horticultural items. Action should be taken to develop this access in the prime markets of the state.

The state's agricultural universities/institutes should play the role of catalyst in technology transformation process. More and more emphasis should be given on development of pisciculture, sericulture, horticulture, floriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, goatery and similar other agro related activities having immense potential for income and employment growth.
• Social forestry and also fuel forestry should be given priority for the uplift of the socially backward destitutes as pointed out by the World Bank on several occasions. This is possibly the cheapest way of providing employment.

• Assam is a deficit state with regard to food products. Quite a large number of agro-related items of daily use are imported from other states even though the state has immense potentialities to produce these items. One of the basic objectives of any ground plan should be to make the state self-sufficient in food products.

In short — to scale the new heights in agriculture sector “the development supports should begin from sound seed management and supply of quality seeds of improved varieties of various crops. Technology transfer from the laboratories to farmer’s holdings should be done on a war-footing. Water management, market development and post-harvest technologies and infrastructure should be given more importance to achieve high production and productivity, besides increasing the profitability of the farmers. There is scope for increasing the production without endangering the ecological assets and this is a pointer towards sustainable agriculture. This should form a solid foundation for an "Evergreen Revolution" that would take the farmers into the new millennium with hope".[Vankataraman, G. (2000)]

The green revolution was triggered by the genetic manipulation of yields in crops such as rice, wheat and maize. The Evergreen Revolution will be triggered by farming system that can help produce more for available land, water and labour resources without either ecological or social harm. Progress can be achieved if we shift our mindset from a commodity-centered approach to an integrated natural resources management strategy. This does not mean that we should decelerate our efforts in crop improvement research. But such research should be tailored to enhancing the performance and productivity of diverse agro-ecological system. [Swaminathan, M. S. (2000)]
Recommendations for Rejuvenating Industry Sector

Industrialization is often taken as an important indicator of economic development of a region. Sometimes industrialization is equated with economic development. Setting up of factories or processing units by itself does little to bring about economic development of a region unless their forward and backward linkages are well established. Setting up industries without prior arrangement for proper training of local people might in effect mean a mere plunder of the region's resources with heavy remittances of profits outside. The recent official scheme for inviting big industrial houses by offering them various subsidiaries and concessions with the object of encouraging industrial investment within the region might prove suicidal in the long run if some pre-conditions regarding profits are not laid down. Industrialization without local people's active involvement produces only some enclaves with no linkages, forward or backward with the regional economy.

The factors inhibiting industrial development of Assam as indicated in the "Report of the Advisory Committee On Industries, Assam, August, 1996" are –

1. Poor purchasing power of the people resulting in making the domestic market small;
2. Lack of supportive infrastructure like land, power, transport, communication etc;
3. Lack of entrepreneur and skilled labour;
4. Low saving rate and the banking system's reluctance to provide much needed fund to the first generation entrepreneurs;
5. Inadequate support from the Government and

To overcome these constraints the advisory committee recommended

a) Increasing the purchasing power of the people, and
b) Enlarging the market externally.
The committee hoped that if implemented earnestly, these recommendations are likely to generate a large volume of surplus facilitating industrialization of the state.

In our opinion the ground plan for rejuvenation industrialization of the state should consist of the following steps –

• Restructuring the existing industrial units with a view to making them more cost effective thereby more competitive in the market.

• Priority should be given to marketise the state owned public sector units (PSU) which according to the latest reckoning are in bad shape in terms of both output growth and surplus generation. The programme to be addressed for their restructuring involves both capacity upgradation as well as modernisation. Chronically sick PSUs should be closed down or sold to interested private entrepreneurs. The state Government should not go on protecting these unprofitable PSUs

• Highest priority should be accorded to the growth and development of the SSI sector which is capable of generating employment at an accelerating pace.

  a) Revival of sick SSI units through technology changes, better management inputs, marketing support etc.

  b) Development of modern generation SSIs equipped with modern technology and also having core competence to compete in competitive domestic and international markets. These units in due course of time should transform into large scale modern manufacturers.

  c) Development of ancillaries and for this all large scale industrial units in the state should be provided suitable incentives.

• Computer software has a bright future in the state provided the state Government takes effective action to promote the necessary infrastructure required for growth of this industry. Simultaneously, a friendly policy has to be pursued to encourage investment in this area
to invest in the state.

- The inordinate delay in developing the naphtha cracker unit in Assam is causing a sense of national frustration. A firm decision has to be taken on this project on a priority basis and the promoter must as a necessary condition agree to the time frame decided by the State Government to implement this project. It is a dream of all the people of Assam to have this modern unit in their state. Apart from generating employment this is likely to foster growth through its forward and backward linkages.

We believe firmly that if implemented sincerely these suggestions will surely change the industrial scenario of the state and to a large extent will reduce regional imbalances in industrialization of the state.

8.2.3 Recommendation for Infrastructural development

Power:
- The target focus for the ASEB should be to maximise Plant Load Factor (PLF) at the same time minimise Transmission and Distribution (TD) loss and also losses on account of pilferage.
- Considerable priority has to be assigned to the tasks of rural electrification and also modernisation of TD system for providing better service to consumers.
- The state Government should initiate and encourage private investment for power generation in the state.

Water Ways:

Assam is fortunate in having a perennial river system. The State Government should take steps to evolve a system of commercially viable inland water ways for cheaper transport and travel within the state. This will also promote industrial activity pertaining to boat marketing and boat
Road and Bridges:
• The State Government should take concrete steps to maintain excellent existing road system of the state. For effective maintenance work services of specialised agencies should be utilized.

• While utmost care should be taken to maintain existing bridges, it is high time for the State Government to make sufficient assessment on the need for new bridges to facilitate quick transit particularly in the far off rural areas.

• Private investment in this sector should be encouraged.

Health Care:
• Modernization of existing health care units should be undertaken by the Government with top priority.

• Development of a modern multi-facility central hospital cum research institute is the need of the hour which will play the key role in medical research.

• Private sector should be encouraged in this area.

• Primary health centres in rural areas should be provided with more advanced facilities so that they could extend their services to the poor people.

• To provide alternative system of medicine.

Education:
• Education should be on priority agenda of the State Government. Efforts should be made to reach the zero illiteracy level.

• Modernization of the existing educational infrastructure with a view to developing education in the state at par with the world standard should be undertaken.
Urbanization:

- To modernise the existing urban settlements in the state than creating new ones.
- A plan should be drawn up for modernization of each district and sub-divisional town of the state.
- Considerable importance should be given to the task of urban employment generation through the services and SSI modes.

Service Sector:

- There should be a target of generating one million employments within the course of the next five years. This is possible with IT revolution in the state.
- For employment generation, service sector development should be given maximum priority.

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