

Chapter VIII

Summary, Suggestion, Policy, Implications, Limitations and Scope of another Research

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Chapter VIII

Summary, Suggestion, Policy, Implications, Limitations and Scope of another Research

I. Introduction

The fundamentals of Indian economy are not only strong but also its demography is favourable. Indian youth between 15 and 45 accounting for more than 58% of the total population have demonstrated their talent over the years both as entrepreneurs producers as well as utilizers consumers, in the recent past contributing to the economy to the double digit growth phenomenon. In this the contributions are the genetics for superior knowledge in the world fraternity. The optimum working climate has been the vast natural resources, though scattered among regions, pointing out at the disparities which though appear through their gap widening, but ultimately benefiting the economy, its people as a whole, Gujarat economy is one such state turned the tables around, and has become the leading state among other states both in industrial as well as growth in terms of growth in the pre and post liberalized period.

After independence due to restrictive policies, the country suffered on the economic growth path. Lately the society have had witnessed the benefits of good policies and high economic growth. The Gujarat economy has seen both sides of the coin in the last five decades and acquired enough experience. In the recent years, Indian economy slipped down due to unfortunate sequence of events. There is no denying that we need both private investment and entrepreneurs to boost the economy. With a bit of effort, which shall put the economy on the fast track. At this juncture, every citizen should do away with mutual conflicts and extend support to the ruling party in national interest. Of course, government should come out with all guns blazing like Gujarat government with strong political will could achieve high growth rate (due to linkages of the western world and globalization impact has have come out of such mess of economic affairs. Global considerations are merely excuses. Rather prudence is in converting global slow down into unique economic growth opportunity in India. The share market is a proof for this dark horse conversion to white.

II. BPL Reduction

Number-wise there is a large number in BPL population looking for income source, and a very big numbers of young population looking for opportunities. The middle class is looking for income growth to fight inflationary conditions. The higher demand for energy transportation, health and education are to be met for improving living standard and building human capital. All this can happen and achieved only through economic growth and there is no substitute to it. Subsidy can be an interim relief but poverty cannot be eradicated by it. This has been well established by now. When the nation becomes strong, it gets respect from the world fraternity and border tensions are reduced. It has become a compulsion for the economy to be economically stronger and shift from the symbol of aid dependent to provider of aid to weaker nations. It means, here onwards we can be economically sound through pro-growth policies and win investor's confidence. Corrective actions, which can be implemented by executive instructions without delay, should be taken up. After all regulations are not superior to country's ultimate interests The decisions by the government should be taken with good intentions, keeping aside vote politics, mass support will thence follow and old image of legislators and public representative, tarnished in the past shall improve.

III. Industrial Growth and Disparities among regions

Post-independence we could have geared up industrial development to catch up the other parts of the world. But inherent strength of knowledge, entrepreneurship traits and genetics. Unfortunately we had opted for a socialistic pattern growth for economy influenced by Russia. This restricted private entrepreneurs in all economic activities and favoured dominance of the state. At the same time we could British colonial legal system that favoured rulers without justice in favour of entrepreneurs such short comings continued till 1991.

Reforms after liberalization allowed entry of private and global capital entered Indian economy, which have paid dividends. But license raj continued for four decades, mind set was still with our English Raj legacy. Complete reforms could not be initiated fully till date. Yet with internal strength, Indian economy could reach high growth targets in the 21st millennium years. Major regulatory reforms are equally

essential and our youth is talented with power and can take up with the world. With this highlight let us focus on the high growth in the 21st century and compare it with the pre liberalized years of 1990-91. The high growth in most of the sectors has shown a wider gap in disparities when compared with post liberalized years. Thus many a times it is said higher growth in different regions cannot be seen without regional disparities. Therefore to conclude with conclusion, what has been done or discussed in different chapters is stated below.

The **first chapter** shows growing inter-sectoral imbalances with the little emerging structure of Indian economy. The chapter mainly moves around the sectors development viz. agriculture, industry and service sector. The development process moved around the sectors, how they were important for the economy as a whole and with their growth how production could be increased, by which employment, job opportunities capital formation specifically by the industrial sector would decrease the employment on agriculture sector or else agro based industries would take place and shape but this is seen in highly developed countries, say America, Japan, where it took 100 years or more to reach such stage India through structural changes can take steps ahead higher growth.

Second chapter deals with the writers views and research wherein they have discussed on regional imbalances of development and this can create disequilibrium in any economy. A few researchers have found out that industrial growth in different regions create widened gap. Majority of the researchers have viewed that economic reforms after globalized world have increased disparities with the initiation of the private investors (entrepreneurs taking lead).

Many writers are of the view that education at higher level, skilled labour in short knowledge and genetics have played an important role in economic growth. The structural transformation i.e. movement (migration) of labour from agriculture to industry have far reaching implications for employment growth. India's share of services in GDP has arisen rapidly from 37 per cent in 198- to 49% in 2000. A few have suggested skill intensive services in service sector, along with higher income states shall have a greater share of productive services and vice versa low income

states may end with low productivity employment – but it is a spillover of lack of alternative productive employment opportunities.

Some writers are of the opinion that constraint of skill labour (human capital) is likely to be a binding constraint for growth and employment in many states. Classical, Neoclassical believe that development and regional disparities are the handcuffs and are attached with each other. But development itself is the force, which at one stage bring a widening gap among regions so far the economic disparities are concerned but it is the growth of an economy, that helps fill in the gap by increase in infrastructure in backward regions, provide facilities for health and education that would reduce imbalances among regions. Such socio-economic indicators viz. electricity better living conditions with the modern amenities, dealt as assets shall make the standard of living high and life in comfort.

Chapter three has focused on the objectives i.e. to know the extent of disparities among regions in the pre and post liberalized reform period. To know the extent of development, through structural changes in agriculture sector, infrastructural sector for socio-economic reform period changes that have given the push to human development index.

The role of socioeconomic indicators have played an important role in agriculture sector industrial sector and with the increase production and production productivity in industrial sector. All this has been found out by the use of different statistical methods, to find out the true and viable results for this study.

Chapter fourth's discussion is on the Indian economy. Census 2011 with demographic background population numbers area-wise and gender-wise have been discussed. The chapter has also taken the account of residential aspects, literacy among females particularly the younger generation inequality, low population of female, low literacy rate in rural areas.

Fifth chapter is the scenario of Gujarat economy. Discussions on socio-economic and infrastructure have been discussed, to what extent they have used for development. This chapter has been taken up by data figures of the state as a whole so that the chapter to follow includes all the districts of Gujarat with their individual data

can highlight their socio-eco-politico infrastructural situation through figures and tables.

Chapter six is the main chapter on which the findings results in which hypothesis is proved to what extent inequalities occurred through the process of development that state has followed. To what extent the reformative change through open market operations and liberalized policies, the government has played an important role through private initiatives and investments, that have given ripe results, both in terms of quantitative and qualitative results. Gujarat has done very well on the economic front growth specifically in terms of private investment and through memorandum of understanding (MOU) where in industrialists, investors all could be attracted towards Gujarat, for its better, healthy environment for investment with a better political will of the government. That is why bigger corporates like ‘Tatas, Maruti, General Motors, Mahindras, Ambanis, Adani, Nirmas’ are attracted towards the rewarding policies of the state government.

Last chapter, provides with conclusions recapitulation that is a sort of reporting/communication for what has been done and what should follow. A few words on the limitations of the study which has been undone can be taken up in some other study by another researcher and survey.

IV. Suggestions

Furtherance to this it is pertinent, after recapitulating the chapters of the study to focus on policy implications/suggestions for growth and reduction of gap among different regions. Though it is not possible to rid of the disparities due to the existing population its per capita income of the area, gender differentiate literacy gap between sex, employment and job opportunities, availability of all around infrastructure, natural resources, land fertility, savings and investments habits existence of corporates – without forgetting the entrepreneurial qualities and skill of the individuals of a specific area are not same.

Thus it becomes necessary to show stepwise, sector-wise discussion, which is as follows:

(A) Political will and no vote bank politics

It has been bound in the atmosphere, where full-fledged majority is not given to a single party even in a state, as in Maharashtra and Bihar, there remains a draft and an eye on the election by every legislature. Under the condition for the cost of vote and what is mine? Question always surround the decisions made or taken by the ruling persons. This is not only harmful for the progress of the country, it is dangerous that is why in the recent times more and more governmental cases are being taken up both in high courts or Supreme court.

(B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

It is generally used to measure the economy health of an economy and reflects on standard of living of its citizens. Such income is generated out of productive and economic activities only. It is divided into agriculture, industrial and service sectors to know overall activities. Every country or state targets for higher GDP growth i.e. higher economic growth. This is only way to eradicate poverty. As productive activities will increase state's income this in turn shall create opportunities for deprived persons to participate and generate income. Equal distribution of income among public practically not feasible, rather it is a political slogan for public sentiments. It depends upon the participation level in economic activities, which should be enlarged for reducing disparities, if production in a country is higher. There are other benefits of GDP growth also. Generate higher government revenue for infrastructure and social sector spending. This support the weaker class whose incomes are not adequate and facilitates better living standards for all the level of income groups in the society. Higher GDP growth appreciates value of land, real assets and equities which in turn benefit the asset holders in terms of wealth appreciation.

(C) External debt is not preferred by any country, though it may be beneficial to a country's growth, provided it is fully utilized for investment in productive sector instead of consumption or financing of trade deficit. In short public income maximizing should be the former step. Thereafter saving from income for onward investment in productive and infrastructure assets for long term benefits. Side by side create job opportunities for the needy population. Hence, economic growth remains

the top most agenda which provides solution to the problems of inequality or disparities among regions and upliftment of the masses below poverty line.

(D) It is always a common expected by the society that the government should spend more on social sector or provide subsidies. But one should not forget government needs revenue for financing such social government spending and it should not come from borrowings. Hence GDP growth becomes essential as government revenue is closely linked with GDP and its growth. Subsidy to the have-nots is essential as an interim support but it is the income in their hands without participating in any economic activity. Hence demand and supply scale shall mismatch between demand of goods and services. This in turn is bound to generate inflation in an economy. The right way for any government is to generate employment to make citizens self-sufficient and it should only be as an interim support for survival.

The average growth of nearly 10.5% during 2001-11 that enabled the increase the net per capita income from Rs.17227 at constant prices in 2000-01 to 52708 in 2010- 11. There has been some shift from poor to middle and middle to rich class. Spending power of public in general has significantly gone up. State government's revenue increased by more than 3-5 times during the stated period. Many state governments have become revenue surplus first time after independence. Social sector spending and spending has increased manifold. But it is still a matter of stress all districts and have-nots received the benefits in the same proportion. There is a wide disparity among regions – in terms of various sectors production and distribution and so is with standard of living, infrastructure. The honest discussion would be that the growth benefited few districts and that is why, there is some discontent among districts' inhabitants. This is because growth was not fully inclusive, which is the prime duty of rulers of the state.

This is the issue, which needs the state government to further support the creation of employment opportunities that will proper investment and for increasing public income creating productive activities and even distribution. This needs more industrial production, by increased investments to reduce income disparities.

V. Sectoral Growth and Policy

Rural population is agro-dependent we notice widespread disparities among rural urban income through agriculture share is marginally decreasing in SGDP years after year. It is only in 2010-11 and 2011-12 that agriculture sector share in GSDP has grown high marginally. An average income for agro labour is hardly one third of an industrial labour. More than 57% of the population resides in rural areas. Till case is not taken for this population inclusive growth will not be achieved. Urban area and larger cities viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Keshod (Junagadh), Jamnagar and Bhavnagar are connected through civil aviation and still all the rural areas still appear to be remote and to some extent are not connected through pucca roads. Power generation have had been a self sufficiency in Gujarat. Still rural areas a bit away from the bigger cities, do not taste the benefits of air conditioners and other electronic gadgets. One of the reasons might be standard of living low due to low cumulative incomes. Infrastructure disparity still is widening between ruo-urban areas. Now some views sector-wise.

There has been a vast change in the use of technology for agriculture. But to put it in use it needs heavy investments knowhow and technological support. The government and it departments like agriculture department, agricultural university, financial institutions and other agriculture supporting departments like research and development, soil fertility assessing department seeds providing institution, warehousing facilities, providing stock and subsidy for fertilizers, equipment, transportation facilities, procurement of different crops, finance for purchasing land, digging wells, providing priority and low interest loans, know how on climate the government have functioned as a facilitator and dividends in terms of higher production in wheat, rice, cotton, edible oil and other crops have grown 2 to 3 times in the last decade increasing the production and productivity appreciably.

The main priority of people and the government is to keep the prices low. Food subsidy is enjoyed by rich and middle class and urbanities. Agro subsidy should support to enhance agro income through productivity increase, value enhance and protecting them through insurance from risks and natural disasters. Food subsidy

should be dealt separately for BPL and low middle class with interference with agro subsidy.

Under the existing conditions, provision towards subsidies and other programmes, it makes it difficult for the government to undertake rural infrastructure in a big way, enabling higher income and providing better living standards. To an extent commercially infrastructure appears not to be viable due to scattered villages. Private capital does not enter the rural infrastructure. For coming out of this situation, small villages should be merged and rural migration should be promoted. Thus the best situation shall be industrialization it would promote urbanization supported by better increased infrastructure and better job opportunities.

Large scale migration is not feasible looking to the vast rural population. Agro-activities are needed for the basic needs and livelihood production. Agro growth should continue at the present level i.e. 10.2% for the last decade and Gujarat with Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have succeeded in agriculture sector. Hence the best way is to promote industries and mines near the rural areas to achieve double digit growth. Socialists have criticized such growth model stating that this is not the inclusive growth. This growth process has helped corporates, industries and rich upper class. Economic growth is the starting point of achieving inclusive growth. This can be said by many countries experience India inclusive open economy with liberalized regulations is the only way to economic growth. Prime responsibility of inclusive lies with the state government with supplement of the centre.

One should be clear about this – rural urban disparity in terms of per capita income among regional disparity should be reduced and poverty must be eliminated.

VI. Rural and Urban Disparities

Income disparities among rural and urban areas are known. Majority of the rural population depends upon agriculture and allied activities such labour gets an average income about one-third of an industrial labour. Job opportunities and economic activities are less, resulting to more percentage of BPL population than urbanites.

(i) First priority should be to reduce the number of BPL population. Strategy to follow should be to reduce income disparity. Income must be enhanced through right policies and support of state and central government. Though there are many schemes in the form of subsidies and poverty alleviation by stand and centre but they appear to be overlapping. Few schemes drag disincentives to work for earning income which cannot bring self-dependency, hence all schemes need review and support the beneficiaries like parent. Rather the amount saved from such schemes may support development of self-dependency and get long term benefits.

(ii) Government should promote migration of rural population to nearby commercial and economic hubs in the district headquarter. Residential facilities in the initial years to such migrants would have twin benefits. Industry construction and other economic activities shall have the needed workforce and rural unemployed persons shall have job opportunities in abundant.

(iii) Economic activity shall prosper on both sides of state highway. Changodar, Metera, Bavla, Kerala and whole folder corridor from Mehsana to Vapi is the proof. This needs further land acquisition across road sides. Real income towards rural population shall accrue by the proportion of industry and mines near rural areas. Bharuch, Ankleshwar for oil, Baroda for gas, Narayan for coal mines in Kuchchh, Jamnagar periphery for oil exploring. Major portion of Income received from such industries is percolated in the localized area. Industrial activities are mainly centered at few economic hubs with proper connectivity of rail and road, water and electricity. Thus districts with less infrastructure should be taken up on priority. First need for development is the need for economic activities, most essential is the investment friendly environment. Government should fix GDP growth target for every district. All government functionaries and public representations should be involved in the growth process by crafting positive atmosphere otherwise political parties will keep vote bank in mind.

(iv) Localized Employment

Many rural areas do not have enough scope of agriculture mining or industries – such place may depend upon, animal husbandry, ploughing, fishing, etc. depending upon their existing conditions. Veraval of Junagadh district for fishing and Porbandar

and Kachchh for handicrafts and handlooms, Amreli district Savarkundla for imitations, Jetpur for sarees, Patan for Patola, Baroda district for furniture and many more items. Therefore survey of rural areas, niches for available opportunities. Government should extend tax incentives for attracting investment for industries and creating localized jobs.

(v) Financial Inclusion

Rural areas have a very less access to banking system and bank credit, opportunities for self-employment is low so labour are pressed to keep themselves as agro or casual labour. The main sufferers are the educated youth, who due to finance cannot be self employed. Therefore financial inclusion is needed the most. Banks cannot open their branches in every village. They may open in a small town and post office may prove to be useful as banking agent. Villagers do not have enough collateral and banks are reluctant for extending credit. Credit guarantee scheme through (CGF) for sharing part risk can be started. Vocational training centres in every district, for developing skill for employment and self-employment.

(vi) Food Processing and Agro Industry

Food processors can promote higher productivity and enable farmers to get competitive prices. All restrictions on its movement and exports should be removed to get best prices for food processors. Benefit shall be to the farmers.

Free all agro industries from the clutches of licence raj of and allow to function in open market forces. Investment in cold storage and fruits, vegetables processing should be promoted with fiscal incentives. This shall help the farmers produce higher cash value crops.

VII. Mining

Most of the mineral fields are situated near hills, forests and distant areas, where poverty is in destitute form. One to rocky soil such areas do not have much agro activities. Hence mining activity can provide high income to the local population. But this sector is at a victim of various regulations as well as political activities clubbed with judicial activism. Yedurappa Reddy in iron or exports matter and coal mines, which if the matter is not well dealt may electric generation

companies are facing units closure and the people, who dealt other wise are facing supreme court for which verdict is to come soon, for future to follow. Similar is the case of many medium size industries depending on iron ore as input are on the verge of closure.

VIII. Rural Infrastructure

Rural infrastructure is the long term necessity to rural population. The minimum bare infrastructures are connectivity, safe water and power supply. Connectivity, safe water and power supply. Connectivity provides market to dispose of agro products at better prices for consumption. It facilitates commuting to nearly urban and semi urban areas for employment. Continuous power will enhance agro products and also promote micro and small industries. Of course water is the basic need for agro production. Other social infrastructure like health, sanitation and education shall lead to a better standard of living.

There are more than 18 thousand villages, it is very difficult for the government to provide such an extensive infrastructure for all the villages. Private capital shall obviously not inter due to paying capacity of user charges. It is a huge challenging task but essential for inclusive growth.

For the reduction of the problem to some extent some suggestions are:

- Having more than 18 thousand small villages scattered may merge and after merger size of the village may be between 5 to 10 thousand. The number would go down to 1/6th. Government may provide financial help for constructing houses.
- Few villages may be shifted to nearly state high way. Government may provide land to develop. Along with a position of land should be kept for cheap house construction for the villages.
- Amnesty scheme sixty percent proceeds may be kept for rural infrastructure. Some part of the amount of MGNREGA scheme and a few other poverty alleviation schemes may be diverted in part for this purpose.

- Every corporate and mines are spending and now under government law are spending a sizeable amount as (CSR) company social responsibility for peripheral areas. They should take up some burden of the nearby villages. This will also create a congenial environment of industrial development. There are several NGOs who are ready to undertake work on sharing basics or with PPP on MOU basis.

IX. Land Reforms

Most of the farming is fragmented into small fields. Average land holding is less than 4.5 acre and as such small farms result in poor productivity. Even land ceiling laws need review. There are restrictions on conversion of agro land for industrial use. This creates an entry barrier for industrial activities in rural areas barring a few exceptions like Changodar, where agriculture land where paddy on both sides of the NH8 was lined up from Bavla to Sanathal on the eastern side of the state to the Bavla Kerala Bagodar pass. The agro land has been shifted to industrial use and top big corporates like Larsen and Turbro, Zydus Cadila, Nirma, Sun Pharmacy, Modern Industry, Intas Pharmaceuticals and Arvind group has taken kilometers of land in Santej. Tatas, Maruti and many more automobiles have started operations attracting the foreign industrialists to have their functional share. In doing so India's top industrialists in one or the other form Torrent electricity, Torrent Pharma, Adanis Gas, Reliance Petroleum, and many foreign companies particularly financial institution banks like Vyas, Anz, HCFC, Axis, Stanley and many more countless firms are being rewarded through business and profits. Therefore to make a better use of land, reforms and land policy needs a review.

X. Employment – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005) and other Schemes

The aims of all such scheme should be directed towards interim support like a parent ultimate aim should be self depending as is done for own children. Prolonged dependency on government finance is not a real support to the poor which would lead them to laziness and make them idle. Let them not be treated as vote bank rather they should be developed to be self-dependent. And so far possible various schemes should be merged to avoid duplication. The amount of allocated scheme should vary

district to district to district depending on its backwardness and for quantum of BPL population.

XI. Nature of Policy Support and State

The human resource base of a state is its greatest wealth. Rapid changes are bound to occur in all economic sectors, requiring rapid and continuous changes in skill levels of the large number of people to enhance their core competences. The government and the private agencies should provide easy credit and finance poor to come out of their economic problems. This problem would be an overall strategy that would address the whole livelihood. The livelihood finance over and above micro credit for economic upliftment of poor as a poverty alleviation instrument need recognition.

Gujarat has proved to be a significant beneficiary of the liberalization process and has been the fastest states to growth in the decade 2000-01 to 2010-11 in wheat, cotton, edible oil to the extent of double digit and 5.6% in agriculture between 1996-97 and 2004-05 highest average growth rate in India. Industry-wise too it has grown faster than any other state. Gujarat has the best infrastructure in India. Despite considerable shocks experienced in the form of natural and other calamities, the development has been effective with the growth in agriculture sector being 2.5 times, industrial growth being 3.5 times and urban centres of Gujarat becoming the hub for education and health services, attracting patients from India and abroad with super specialty services in disease pertaining to ankle changing, kidney – heart – lever transplant, cancer, TB, etc. providing world class health services. Still development path needs correction so that the benefits of growth reach to the masses and sustainability aspects remain in place. Disconnect of agriculture with other related sectors should be modified.

Despite high growth and rapid decline in poverty, Gujarat shows a great pressure on natural resources viz. land, water, widening of ruro-urban and regional disparities. Inter sectoral growth disparities prevail. Primary sector share continuously falling with provide employment to more state workers and the dependent population.

Thus promotion of inter benefiting variable should be as:

(1) Agriculture and Business and Development Services:

- **Productivity enhancement:** For all the crops through better water management and regular irrigational facilities with other produce and market support.
- **Risk mitigation (vaccination of livestock):** To take up agro processing industries to increase employment and rural income. Take benefit of the livestock and increase income.
- **Local value addition:** Using most of the inputs – local capital equipment (machinery) labour and know how thereby value added output with local inputs may be benefited.
- **Market Linkages** through commercialization and use of techno-transport, stock storage local credit facilities supported by government.

(2) Institutional Development services

- Membership and initiative in producers' organizations as water users' group, SHGs, forest protection group, credit/savings commodity cooperative institutions, cold storages and warehousing groups, gram panchayats, etc.
- Maintaining modern system in accounting and assessment of performance and its measurement, incentive, coordination with financial institutions' monthly income schemes, etc. (Mahajan 2005).

(3) Financial Services

- **Savings:** Gujarat state with the existing per capita income and with the growth of agriculture and allied activities rate appears that incomes in the hands of farmers, particularly the owners is increasing but still the way of living and the existing infrastructure available with an average agriculturist savings is low. They only have the dreams in mind of the prices of land their estate, reality are high and that dreams only future.

- (4) Credit:** for natural resources, land, water, livestock, energy, trees, is on priority basis and at lower rates prevailing for the bank loans. The time has come when farm owners sell or piece of land, which is in the periphery of cities and purchase in areas – at some distance from the present area at lower rates that too in the existing conditions have become out of the reach of a middle class person. Bhat village now in Gandhinagar district just three kilometer from Ahmedabad

airport was a humming village with agriculture crops, vegetables and cattle (buffalo breed) centre. Now a cluster of Bungalows, flats, shopping centres have made the land piece Rs. 1 crore and above per acre and is stunning the whole area price of land in the peripheral areas have gone up vertically.

(5) Insurance: for lives and livelihoods, covering health, crops and livestock for which the government has taken keep interest and undertake farmer side stops which have motivated them to use water, for irrigation, take advantage in single, double or multi-crops, health insurance for the whole family has been a mainstay for poor families – who are doing well in agriculture crops. Green houses agriculture products are slowly picking up though at this stage only the corporates, have initiated such crops as the investment on such products are heavy, which to some extent are out of the reach for general farmers.

(6) Infrastructure: roads for inward inputs and outward production to markets or mandees, power as we have seen 82.6% of water is used for agriculture purposes and electricity which is Gujarat is supplied for the hours fixed with the agriculturist, continuously. Investment in human development definitely increases production both qualitating and in quantity terms. For this proper nutrition heal education and vocational training increases knowledge and this is the main input for high production and productivity.

(7) Summing up the role of state government for policy

For rapid development, it needs transformation of the government new role, it shall have to become the controller of the economy alone as an efficiency creator, guardian for the larger societal interests, particularly for those of bypassed people and areas. There is a further need to move fast with reforms, create infrastructure and develop human resource. Gujarat has a considerable domestic saving but it has a large amount of internal debt of RBI and is not dependent on foreign investment is in its favour. This is because internal debt for a short is not the matter of worry for any sound economy like Gujarat.

People without intermediaries should be involved. For the functionary aspect operations need to be taken up by delegating technical and administrative powers, adopt simple procedure and al work transparent. Local organization SHGS' should be encouraged. After passing through the liberalized period, there might be some

alterations in economic and social aspects. This should be kept in mind as it is the market force that creates imbalance in the form of inflation or depression and the forces for demand supply through fragile markets a wise watch on the matter is ever expected. Thus decisions should be open eye and not eye watched decisions for the upliftment of the economy growth.

XII. (i) Limitation and Scope of Another Research

The period of the study has mainly been focused on 1980-81 to 2010-11. Though 2011-12 data have had been available, 2011 being the success year for our economy, it was a fit decision to take the period which most of the decision, for getting better result pre and post liberalization years i.e. mostly discussion is on 1990-91 and 2010-11 years have been taken up for the sake of clarity and viable outcome. This is the limitation of this study.

Only secondly data has been used in the study which appeared to be sufficient and viable for the objectives taken up and hypothesis that were to be tested in the study. Figures (P) or Quick (Q) are taken as final figures is also limitation of the study.

(ii) Scope of another Research on the subject

The other research on the subject, with primary data survey could provide inbuilt know how of different level of persons both gender-wise and area wise. Researcher can go in depth since the period of Gujarat's establishment i.e. 1960 onwards. The inequalities of a state districts or regional inequalities (disparities) can also be measured by a single sector and can provide in-depth know how, say agriculture sector or industrial sector or tertiary sector or else education at all levels, health situation on the basis of human development indices. This study has not been done on any single factor but majority of these factors or indicators infrastructure providing the main indicator for growth has been taken together first for showing disparities in pre and post liberalized period. Thus another study with individual indicator both for showing regional disparities and their role in high economic growth can be separately dealt.

Lastly this study is like a drop in ocean in this subject of economics, hence various studies can be undertaken with different samples, methodology and tool which can be undertaken by other researchers.