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Spatial Pattern of Development: A Geographical Study of Southern Rajasthan

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Abstract

When we consider the last Seventy-two years of modernization and development, it is well known fact that the tribal societies of India are also changing, though the speed of changes varies with areas. Now the time has come after the seventy years of our independence that we must evaluate how far we have succeeded in achieving our goal relating to the tribal people and their socio-economic development. With programmes like Tribal Area development and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) the government is putting lot of efforts in increasing the overall socio-economic status of these communities. It seems that the various plans and programmes and their implementation could not play a catalyst role in the terms of generating the forces within the tribal communities, which can promote change in the socio-economic conditions of the tribal. Thus it assumes significance to explore the spatial patterns of tribal development in southern Rajasthan which is also known as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Area or Scheduled area. This paper makes an attempt to understand the present situation of tribal development through variables like Demographical Aspects, Land Holding and Human Development Index in southern Rajasthan mainly the TSP area consists of five tribal districts namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Sirohi based on the secondary data available from various sources.

Keywords: *Growth, Comparison, Development, Attributes, Occupation, Marginal*

Introduction

When we consider the last seventy-two years of modernization and development, the tribal societies of India are also changing, though the speed of changes varies with areas. Under its new policy purview, independent India could not afford the 'isolationist' policy towards its tribal population, so a number of special provisions for the progress of tribal people and safeguards for their interest were included in the Indian constitution. And to carry them out at practical level massive programmes of tribal development have been launched.The planned approach was adopted for their upliftment, welfare and development and a new era began in aspect of tribal development. Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) paved a way for reorganization of the tribal development department and the budgetary and schematic approach in the country. TSP is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of STs" was first introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The focus of TSP is on "securing budgetary allocations for tribal development at least proportionate to their population in order to bring them at par with other sections of society and to protect them from exploitation." The TSP envisage reducing gap between the tribal and non-tribal in health, education, communication and other areas of basic amenities of life by providing legal and administrative support. It also implements income gen-

erating schemes to boost income of the tribal on a sustainable basis by taking into account their aptitude and skill. The formal launching of TSP for the state of Rajasthan dates back to 5th Five Year Plan. The State has adopted the approach of TSP for Development of Tribal.

As per Gazette Notification dated 19.05.2018 of Government of India the TSP area is only one in the state of Rajasthan consists of the districts of southern Rajasthan comprising Banswara, Dungarpur, and Pratapgarh as whole with inclusion of all the tehsils of these three districts, fourteen tehsils of Udaipur district, two tehsils each of Sirohi and Rajsamand districts and one tehsil each of Chittorgarh and Pali districts. Overall this TSP area includes 45 tehsils of 8 districts. The district wise population of TSP region comparing with Rajasthan is given in the Table 1.1. Total population covered under TSP area is 64,63,853, which is around 9.43% of state's total population. Maximum concentration of tribal population is in TSP area of southern Rajasthan which is around 49.27% of total ST population of Rajasthan. The TSP area has 70.42% of tribal population residing in 8 districts.

Table 1.1: Description of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Area of Rajasthan (According to 2011 population census including new scheduled areas)

S. No.	District	No. of Villages (2011)	Total Population of Scheduled area and % to TSP	Total Tribal Population of Scheduled area and % to TSP	Schedule Tribe Population % to Total Population in scheduled area of the district
1.	Banswara	1513	1797485 (27.81)	1372999 (30.16)	76.38
2.	Dungarpur	976	1388552 (21.48)	983437 (21.60)	70.82
3.	Pratapgarh	1003	867848 (13.43)	550427 (12.09)	63.42
4.	Udaipur	1953	1990691 (30.80)	1378012 (30.27)	69.21
5.	Sirohi	136	320057 (4.95)	191202 (4.20)	59.74
6.	Rajsamand	31	24683 (0.38)	13955 (0.15)	56.54
7.	Chittorgarh	51	21276 (0.33)	14533 (0.32)	68.31
8.	Pali	33	52761 (0.82)	47352 (1.04)	89.75
	Total (TSP Area)	5696	6463853 (100.00)	4551917 (100.00)	70.42
	Rajasthan		68548437	9238534	13.47
	% of TSP in comparison to state's		**9.43**	**49.27**	

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of TAD, Udaipur (2018-19)

Methodology

Government of India with its gazette notification has declared the three districts namely Banswara, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh to be completely included in TSP area, so this study has overall emphasis on data analysis limited to these three districts only. The present study is mainly based on the secondary data i.e. Census of India – 2001 and 2011, statistical abstracts, Annual reports of Tribal Area Development department (Government Rajasthan) and various websites accessed on internet. This study is meta-analytical in nature having a limited scope, but it significantly clarifies the demographical attributes like Growth Rate of population, Tribal population, Overall Sex-Ratio, Literacy Rate, Work Participation Rate and Occupational Structure along with Average Land Holdings and Human Development Index of these three districts. For comparison and analyzing, the data related with overall population (including tribals) of Banswara, Dungarpur, and Pratapgarh have been studied because these districts have been completely included in TSP area and major portion of their population is tribal.

Objectives

The main objectives of this study are:

1. To study the approach of Tribal development in Rajasthan, mainly the concept of TSP and working of TAD.
2. To make an explorative study regarding tribal development pattern in southern Rajasthan, mainly in TSP area through variables like Demographical Aspects, Average Land Holding and Human Development Index.

Growth of Tribal Population

The term 'growth' is used to cover change in population numbers inhabiting a territory during a specific period of time. It is measured generally in terms of absolute number and percentage in a decade. The population of TSP districts has always been increasing at a much faster rate. Tribal area has registered a high rate of population growth as it is seen from Table: 1.2. Highest difference growth rate has observed in Udaipur (14.83) followed by Dungarpur (11.00) and Banswara (7.58). Highest tribal population growth rate has been observed in Dungarpur district (36.3%) which very high comparative to Rajasthan (30.2%).

Table: 1.2: Growth Rate of Tribal Population in TSP area of Southern Rajasthan (2001-2011)

S. No.	District/ State/TSP	Tribal Population (2001)	Growth Rate of Tribal Population (1991-2001)	Tribal Population (2011)	Growth Rate of Tribal Population (2001-2011)	Difference in Growth Rates (2001-2011)
1.	Banswara	1085272	27.82	1372999	35.4	+ 7.58
2.	Dungarpur	721487	25.30	983437	36.3	+11.00
3.	Udaipur	1260432	18.57	1525289	33.4	+14.83
4.	Pratapgarh*	NA	NA	550427	30.0	NA
5.	Sirohi	210763	37.75	292470	38.8	+1.05
	RAJASTHAN	7097706	29.6	9238534	30.2	+0.60

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011, Rajasthan series, Profile of ST Population

*Not Available (NA)

Sex-Ratio

Sex-ratio is number of females per thousand males. Sex composition of a population is an indicator of the socio economic and health conditions of males and females. Table 1.3 reveals the overall population sex-ratio in tribal districts. Generally, the sex-ratio in tribal areas has always remained favorable and far better than the state

sex ratio of 948 in 2011. If we compare the 2011 sex ratio to 2001 census sex-ratio, it is evident that sex-ratio has been reduced in Dungarpur from 1028 to 1000 and in Udaipur; it reduced from 983 to 973. Otherwise Banswara, Pratapgarh and Sirohi districts showed the increase in sex ratio. Ranking wise Dungarpur and Pratapgarh remains on 1St and 2nd rank but rank of Banswara changed from 2nd to 3rd, Udaipur to 4th and Sirohi changed to 5th.

Table 1.3: Sex Ratio and Rankings in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (2001 and 2011)

S. No.	District/ State/TSP	Sex ratio in 2001	Rank	Sex ratio in 2011	Rank
1.	Banswara	984	2	988	3
2.	Dungarpur	1028	1	1000	1
3.	Udaipur	983	3	973	4
4.	Pratapgarh*	978	4	989	2
5.	Sirohi	953	5	963	5
	RAJASTHAN	**944**		**948**	

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011, Rajasthan Series, *Calculated

Literacy

Literacy is one of the important aspects of the socio-economic development. It is a very significant characteristic of the population of a region. It is a cultural attribute of population pertaining to the capability of the society to read and write. Population geographers treat literacy as a qualitative attribute of population which acts as an index to judge the socio-economic development of an area. The concept of literacy varies from country to country. It often refers to the minimum level of literacy skills. This minimum level of skill varies from ability to communicate orally, to make a check of variety of difficult arithmetical computations. It was tried to trace literacy TSP districts according to 2001 and 2011 censuses for total population. The literacy rate has shown a gradual increase in all the districts of TSP area from 2001 to 2011.

Table 1.4: Literacy Rate and Ranking in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (2001 and 2011)

S.No.	District/ State/TSP	Literacy rate in 2001	Rank	Litercy rate in 2011	Rank
1.	Banswara	45.54	4	57.20	3
2.	Dungarpur	48.57	3	60.78	2
3.	Udaipur	59.77	1	62.74	1
4.	Pratapgarh*	48.25	5	56.30	4
5.	Sirohi	53.94	2	56.02	5
	RAJASTHAN	**60.41**		**67.06**	

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011, Rajasthan Series, *Calculated

Table 1.4 clearly depicts that tribal districts have improved lot on literacy aspect but the rate of literacy in tribal areas continue to be lower than the state's (67.06%) average despite substantial efforts given to education. Dungarpur (60.78%) and Banswara (57.20%) districts have shown the considerable improvements in their educational status in census 2011. It is more important in light of the view that they are completely the tribal districts. Ranking wise Udaipur

remains on 1st but remarkably Dungarpur and Banswara are on 2nd and 3rd from their previous ranks of 3rd and 4th respectively in census of 2011. Sirohi which was on 2nd rank in 2001 reached on 5th rank with lower level of literacy improvements.

Table 1.5: District wise Work Participation Rate (WPR) in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (2011)

S. No.	District/ State	Total Population	Total Workers (2011)			WPR (in%)
			Main	Marginal	Total	
1.	Banswara	1797485 (100.00)	542983	373591	916574	40.76
2.	Dungarpur	1388552 (100.00)	216411	425104	641515	46.20
3.	Udaipur	1655016 (100.00)	822355	543428	1365783	44.51
4.	Pratapgarh	733771 (100.00)	327445	153847	481294	55.46
5.	Sirohi	149098 (100.00)	313292	106537	419829	40.51
	RAJASTHAN	68548437 (100.00)	21057968	8828287	29886255	43.60

Source: Compiled from Census of India 2011

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The work participation rate (WPR) can be defined as the percentage of workers which includes main and marginal to the total population of the district. Highest work participation rate is in Pratapgarh (55.46%) followed by Dungarpur (46.20%), Udaipur (44.51%), Banswara (40.76%) and Sirohi (40.51%) at last in census of 2011.If we compare the data of TSP districts with that of State (43.60%), it is evident from Table 1.5 that WPR is higher in Pratapgarh, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts but lower in Banswara and Sirohi districts.

Occupational Structure

The occupation of an individual refers to his or her profession, trade and type of work. The pattern of occupation is an index of economic status, level of living, involvement of persons in different activities and socio-cultural development. The occupation structure of TSP districts is mainly dominated by the primary activities. The tribal population of region derives the living from the major occupations as well as many other petty activities which are included in the category of other services. Main occupational groups as per census 2011 are Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industrial Workers and Other Workers.

These categories can also be grouped as Primary sector including Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers, Secondary sector includes Household industrial workers and the Tertiary sector includes the category of other workers. Within this broad group, cultivation is the most important occupation; as it is evident from Table 1.6 and Fig.1.1. The 2011 census shows that cultivation is the main source of living for 63.67 % of the working population in Pratapgarh followed by Banswara (59.63%), Udaipur (39.47%), Dungarpur (35.52%) and Sirohi (29.55%) districts.If we compare it with state's (45.57%) than Pratapgarh and Banswara districts have more working population as cultivators. Agricultural Labourer is the second most important occupation of the population; nearly 28.73% of the working population of Dungarpur district derives living from

this occupation. The secondary occupations account for living of a very small percentage of the population of TSP districts. Overall it is observed that agriculture is the main occupation of the tribal areas of Southern Rajasthan.

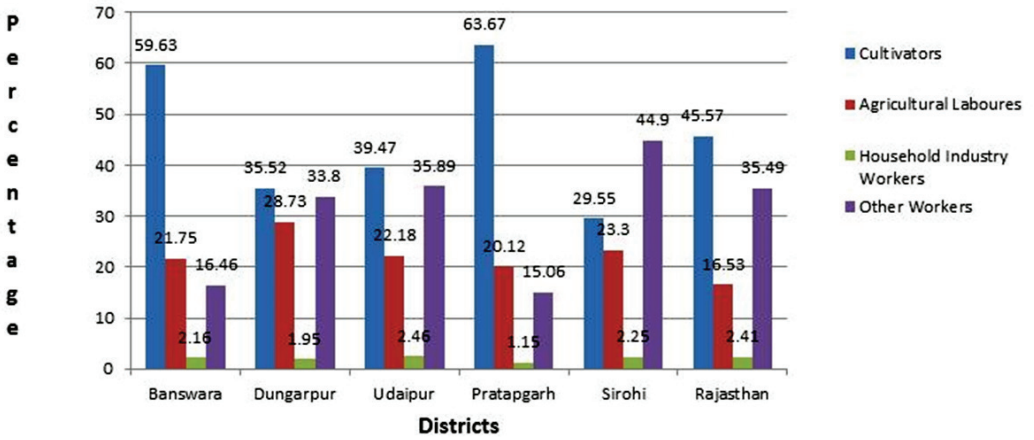

Fig.1.1: Categorywise Occupational Structure in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (2011)

Table 1.6: Category wise Occupational Structure in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (2011)

S. No.	District/ State	2011				
		Total	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1.	Banswara	100.00	59.63	21.75	2.16	16.46
2.	Dungarpur	100.00	35.52	28.73	1.95	33.80
3.	Udaipur	100.00	39.47	22.18	2.46	35.89
4.	Pratapgarh	100.00	63.67	20.12	1.15	15.06
5.	Sirohi	100.00	29.55	23.30	2.25	44.90
	RAJASTHAN	100.00	45.57	16.53	2.41	35.49

Source: Compiled from Census of India (2011)

Average Land holding

The tribal of the districts of TSP area are mostly the settled agriculturists. Land is their important source for livelihood as they generally do agriculture on that. It is also evident from previous analysis of category of workers in this area. The tribal community generally belongs to small and marginal cultivators and they possess very little land for their livelihood which is generally degraded and marginal and have very low productivity. The average land holding in tribal areas is less. These are further getting smallest, as it is evident from Table 1.7 that the average land holdings in TSP area 2.59 hectare in Sirohi to 1.00 hectare in Banswara in 2010-11. It is observed that the land holdings are reducing in all the districts of tribal areas if we see the data of 2005-06. The tribal landholding is below state's (1.59 hectare) average in four districts mainly Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara in 2010-11. If we see ranking-wise, the district of Banswara and Dungarpur remains on 4th and 5th ranks. This shows how the tribals are facing the problem of small land holdings which gives them small production of crops to survive.

Table 1.7: Average Land holding and Rankings in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (2005-06 and 2010-11)

S. No.	District/State	Average Land Holding in Hectare (2005-06)	Rank	Average Land Holding in Hectare (2010-11)	Rank
1.	Banswara	1.22	4	1.00	5
2.	Dungarpur	1.25	3	1.05	4
3.	Udaipur	1.46	2	1.29	3
4.	Pratapgarh*	NA	NA	1.50	2
5.	Sirohi	2.58	1	2.59	1
	RAJASTHAN	3.38		3.07	
	Tribal land holding in Rajasthan	1.83		1.59	

Source: Compiled from District Statistical Outline available on www.statistics.rajasthan.gov.in

*Not Available (NA)

Table 1.8: Human Development Index (HDI) values and Rankings in TSP Area of Southern Rajasthan (1999 and 2007)

S. No.	District/State	HDI (1999)	Rank in Rajsthan	HDI (2007)	Rank in Rajasthan
1.	Banswara	0.472	30	0.425	31
2.	Dungarpur	0.456	32	0.409	32
3.	Udaipur	0.503	27	0.595	20
4.	Pratapgarh*	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Sirohi	0.520	23	0.645	14
	RAJASTHAN			0.710	

Source: Compiled from District Statistical Outline available on www.statistics.rajasthan.gov.in

*Not Available (NA)

Human Development Index (HDI)

It is a Composite Index comprising of levels of human development in education, health and in access to opportunities measured in per capita incomes, with the present status of districts in these parameters related with certain absolute achievement positions, or some desirable achievement positions. This index is measure of how far a district has travelled, from a minimum level of achievement, and the path still to travel. **In tribal areas the level of development is very low. If we see the HDI values of TSP area, it is observed that the HDI values of all the districts are less than state's (0.710) HDI in 2007.** However, Udaipur (0.595) and Sirohi (0.409) have shown considerable improvement in their rankings in terms of HDI in Rajasthan as per 2007 Human Development Report. But it is clearly evident from Table: 1.11 that the completely tribal dominated districts of Banswara (31) and Dungarpur (33) are on last rankings out of total 33 districts of Rajasthan. Same was the condition in 1999 Human Development Report. What is going wrong? It is question to think for our administrators.

Findings and Suggestions

After going through the data which has been used in this study, the spatial pattern observed and the existing overall scenario of the TSP area. Below are key findings.

- That the Tribal area of the state has registered a high rate of population growth. It has been now a trend that population of TSP districts is increasing at a much faster rate. High growth rate of population has been observed among tribals with decadal growth of 30.20% as compared to state's decadal change of 21.44%.
- That the sex-ratio in tribal areas has always remained favorable and far better than the state sex-ratio, but in Dungarpur and Banswara it has reduced in census of 2011.
- That the literacy rate has shown a gradual increase in all the districts of TSP area from 2001 to 2011. Analysis of data shows that tribal districts have improved lot on literacy aspect but the rate of literacy in tribal areas continue to be lower than the state's (67.06%) average despite considerable efforts given to education.
- That on the side of Work Participation Rate (WPR), if we compare the data of TSP districts with that of State (43.60%), it is evident from data that WPR is higher in Pratapgarh, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts but lower in Banswara and Sirohi districts.
- That within this broad group occupation, cultivation is the most important occupation; as it is evident from analysis of census data that cultivation is major source of living for 63.67 % of the working population in Pratapgarh followed by Banswara (59.63%), Udaipur (39.47%), Dungarpur (35.52%) and Sirohi (29.55%) whereas if we compare it with state's (45.57%) than Pratapgarh and Banswara districts have more working population as cultivators.
- That the average land holding in tribal areas is very less. These are further getting smaller and smaller, as it is evident from data that the average land holdings in TSP area varies between 2.59 hectare in Sirohi to 1.00 hectare in Banswara in 2010-11. The clear observations are that the land holdings are reducing in all the districts of tribal areas.
- That in tribal area the level of development is very low. If we see the Human Development Index (HDI) values of TSP area, it is observed that the HDI values of all the districts are less than state's (0.710) HDI in 2007. The tribal dominated districts of Banswara (31) and Dungarpur (33) are on last rankings out of total 33 districts of Rajasthan.

After discussing the above findings, the suggestions for spatial pattern of development in TSP area to reach on a consensus for speedy development are-

- That for planning a sustainable strategy for tribal development in the area should be a judicious mix of beneficiary oriented programmes, human resource development and infrastructure development.
- That the tribals are mainly isolated group, so they have to be taken firstly, in the main streamline of development without any biasedness. They should be given priority in providing basic infrastructural facilities like water, electricity, food, roads etc.
- That for implementation of schemes and programmes, it should be increasingly based on approaches and methods, which involve the poor tibals themselves in the process of improvement of literacy and health, poverty eradication and economic growth.

Conclusion

The tribal people should be educated and trained under specially designed tribal need based programmes, as it is evident that the literacy rates are very low in the area. The local people so trained should be employed in tribal areas. So the tribals are economically backward and poor and for uplifting economic status of tribals, new job avenues are needed which are based on agriculture, forest, forest productions etc. Industries needed to establish in the tribal areas based on tribal resources and demands. Employment generation is a major concern, for which government has to identify new areas to locate various raw material based industries in TSP.

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