



Research Paper

Social-Economic Disparity in Dungarpur District (1991-2001)

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ABSTRACT:

One of the basic factors of development is literacy. It helps in getting good job and also helps in attaining high social strata. In today's scenario sizeable population is still deprived of the educational and other basic facilities resulting into social economic disparity. Dungarpur-Being a tribal dominant district has disparities among Male-Female and Rural -Urban related to social economic level. Present paper is on social economic disparity from 1991-2001. The collection of data was done at secondary level from various government and non-government organizations. In order to eradicate social economic disparity, the level of literacy and educational status must improve in Dungarpur District. This paper is an attempt to highlight the social economic disparity in Dungarpur district and have come out with some suggestions so that it can be reduced.

KEY WORDS: disparity, tribal, social strata.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan is traditionally being classified as a state ranking low on human development. In today's scenario a sizeable population is still deprived of the educational and other basic facilities. Literacy in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of development. Education does not only help's in getting good jobs but also means to attain high social strata. In spite of an impressive increase in level of literacy, number of hospitals and educational institutions sizeable section of the population remains deprived of these facilities.

Dungarpur-Being a tribal dominant district has disparities among Male-Female and Rural -Urban social and economic development.

Dungarpur district has been named after "The Town of Hillock" administratively it is divided into four tehsils viz. Dungarpur, Aspur, Sagwara & Simalwara. Dungarpur as the district Head Quarter.



PROBLEMS:

- Children are not interested in studies.
- Lack of Teaching faculties at various levels.
- Migration of Tribals for employment.
- Poverty.
- Responsibilities of domestic work mostly on girls.
- Lack of awareness.
- Lack of transportation facilities in four tehsils of Dungarpur district.

OBJECTIVES:

To access the level of social economic disparity following objectives have been taken

- To study disparity among male-female status of Dungarpur district.
- To study socio-economic development among various tehsils of Dungarpur district.

II. METHODOLOGY:

The collection of data was done at secondary level from various government and non-government organizations.

POPULATION

In 2011, Dungarpur had population of 1388906 which male and female were 698069 respectively. In 2001 census, Dungarpur had population of 1,107,643 of which males were 547791 and remaining 559852 were females. Dungarpur district population constituted 2.02% of total population of Rajasthan while it was 1.96% of the total population of Rajasthan as per census 2001.

The population in the age group (0-6) year forms almost 21% of the total. There were total 239608 children under age of (0-6) against 231647 of 2001, census of total 239608 male and female were 125077 and 114531 respectively. Almost 92.7% of the population was rural and of the total more than 70% was tribal. By calculating tehsilwise population of Dungarpur district of year 2004-05 we found that highest population at Dungarpur tehsil was 429676 and the lowest was at Aspur tehsil which was 198690. Dungarpur tehsil had maximum population because it has district headquarter and better education, road, transport, post and health facilities, and Aspur tehsil is highly area and it is rural area, there is no such kind of facilities, mostly people were engaged in agricultural works, so population of this tehsil was lowest because people emigrated for employment especially Sagwara district.

Table 1 : Population of Dungarpur District (2004-05)

Year / Tehsil	Region	Population			Density per sq.km.	Sex Ratio per 1000 males
		Male	Female	Total Person		
2001	Rural	505664	521123	1026787	274	1031
	Urban	42127	38729	8085	2918	919
	Total	547791	559852	1107643	294	1022
2002	Rural	652478	647651	1300129	347	
	Urban	45591	43186	88777	3255	
	Total	698069	690837	1388906	368	
Tehsil						
Dungarpur	Rural	192226	192754	384980	317	1002
	Urban	23821	20875	44696	3376	876
	Total	216047	213629	429686	350	988
Aspur	Rural	974850	101205	198690	287	1038
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	97485	101205	198690	287	1038
Sagwara	Rural	132689	136831	269520	345	1031
	Urban	18284	18247	36531	2026	997
	Total	150973	155078	306051	383	1027
Simalwara	Rural	136195	133260	269455	237	978
	Urban	4964	4689	279108		944
	Total	141159	137949	279108		977

Sex ratio at Dungarpur district stood at 1022 as per the 2001 census. It stood that 1022 per 1000 male. There is 1031 female per 1000 males in rural areas and 919 stood at per 1000 male in urban areas, from census we found that there is no gender disparity in Dungarpur district like other districts of Rajasthan. This is positive thing in this district, that girl child is not killed here, because most of these tribes are worshippers of goddess. Main workers are women in the district. The total proportion engaged in agriculture (cultivators + agricultural laborer's) was about 76% and women formed 53.3% of the agriculture work force.

Table 2 : Distribution of Population

Year/Tehsil	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2001	505664	521123	1026787	42127	38729	80856	547791	559852	1107643
2011	652478	647651	1300129	45591	43186	88777	698069	690837	1388906
Tehsil									
Dungarpur	192226	192754	384980	23821	20875	44696	216047	213629	429676
Aspur	97485	101205	198690	0	0	0	97485	101205	198690
Sagwara	132689	136831	269520	18284	18247	36531	150973	155078	306051
Simalwara	136195	133260	269455	4964	4689	9653	141159	137949	279108

Table 2 shows the tehsilwise population of Dungarpur district. From table we found that Dungarpur tehsil had maximum rural population (384980) of which 192226 were male and 192754 were female population, and Aspur tehsil had minimum rural population (198690) of which 97485 were males or 101205 were females, and Simalwara and Sagwara had almost similar distribution of rural population. Data depicted no gender disparity in Dungarpur and Aspur tehsils condition of women were good here. The sex ratio at Dungarpur and Aspur tehsils was 1002 and 1038 respectively which means there were 1002 females per 1000 males at Dungarpur tehsil and 1038 females per 1000 males at Aspur tehsil. Condition of women in society and family was good and respectable because being economically weak women contributed a lot in earning, they were engaged in agriculture activities even during pregnancy, and also performed all domestic works. But the settlement pattern here found is scalleall, most of people who lived here belonged to the ST's community, and they lived on a single-single hillock so settlement pattern found was scattered.

From table 1 we found Dungarpur district had highest 44696 population in year 2004-05 out of which 23821 males and 20875 females while. There is no urban population in Asput tehsil, and Sagwara and Simalwara tehsils had 36531 and 9653 urban population. Male population were more than female population in all three tehsils. Aspur is a hilly region and is classified as rural area, so population of this tehsil is lowest. In Dungarpur and Sagwara tehsils educational, medical and health services infrastructure facility, road and transport facilities were better than other tehsils and also district headquarter at Dungarpur, hence there were rise in population in urban areas.

We concluded that rural population was more than urban population in Dungarpur district. Most of the rural population being classified as tribal population. The non-tribal sections of the population were Patels, Rajputs, Brahmans, Jains and Muslims.

Sagwara tehsil associated with Jainism religion, Sagwara's also popular for gold show rooms and other ventures in gold market. It is economically strong tehsil because of remuneration.

SC and ST Population

Dungarpur district has heterogenous population with predominantly tribal presence with 65.84% of the population being classified as tribal. 92.7% of the population is rural of which 69.77% is tribal. The main tribes are Bhils and Meenas with several sub-tribes such as Katara, Nimana, Damor, Garasia, Mali, Bhagora, Bargot, Ahari.

Table 3 : SC and ST Population of Dungarpur District (2001)

(in number)

Year/Tehsil	Scheduled Cast			Scheduled Tribe		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	34880	5419	40299	565666	10139	575805
2001	39571	6415	45986	703877	17610	721487
Tehsil						
Dungarpur	9961	3019	12980	275836	4946	280782
Aspur	10117	0	10117	91190	0	91190
Sagwara	12301	3396	15697	143809	12664	156473
Simalwara	7192	0	7192	193042	0	193042

Source : Census 2001, Rajasthan

The tribals (mainly Bhils, Garasia and Damors) are mostly found in the hilly, undulating regions, inhabiting widely dispersed villages consisting of structural hamlets (Phalas) along the hill slopes, tribals like to live separately they don't want interfere or company of others, the houses of tribals are situated single on a hillock or hill slopes which are called tapra and settlement pattern found is scattered. The work participation rate is much higher in the district as compared to state average, due to a larger female participation ratio in tribal regions.

The district had a high concentration of people belonging to ST groups, highest concentrations was in the south (the tehsils of Sagwara and Simalwara).

As the data of 2011 related to scheduled tribe was not available so the population related to tribes and the analysis is done on the basis of 2001 data.

Table 4 : SC and ST Population of Dungarpur District (2001)

(in percentage)

Year/Tehsil	Scheduled Cast			Scheduled Tribe		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	4.30	8.49	4.61	69.77	15.89	65.84
2001	3.86	7.93	4.15	68.55	21.78	65.14
Tehsil						
Dungarpur	2.85	7.00	3.31	78.96	11.47	71.55
Aspur	5.48	0	5.48	49.42	0	49.42
Sagwara	4.93	9.00	5.46	57.63	33.55	54.46
Simalwara	2.95	0	2.95	79.30	0	79.30

Source : Census 2001, Rajasthan

Table 4 depicts that 4.15% and 65.14% SC and ST's population Dungarpur district as per census 2001. Table 4 also describes total population of SC and ST's tehsilwise. We found that Aspur and maximum scheduled caste (5.48%) population followed by Sagwara (5.46%) and Dungarpur (3.31%) of tehsils.

Majority of scheduled tribes (79.30%) at Simalwara tehsil, which lived in rural area of tehsil. Highest ST's at Simalwara followed by Dungarpur (71.55%) and Sagwara (54.46%) tehsil. Hence highest concentration of scheduled tribes at the southern part of Dungarpur district. Population of ST's were 65.14% in the district of the total population in 2001.

From the table 4 we concluded that majority of ST population belong from rural area, only Sagwara and Dungarpur tehsils and urban population i.e. (33.55% and 11.47%). Thus, it is predominantly rural area. But due to influence of non-tribals the tribes of Dungarpur district improvised socially and economically because of change in perception.

Majority of female population in ST communities. There was no gender disparity in tribals. Girls and boys are considered equal level. Also, some social and religious fact behind it, mostly tribes worship goddess so they don't kill girl child. Hence females were more than male.

Tribal communities in this district are socially well organized with their headmen and tribal chiefs, being the social leaders. Their customs and practices are largely tribal but some influence of non-tribal, practices has taken place. Both boys and girls are valued though there had been discrimination against women. A tribal family in this part had call their family members along with total land and animal resources. The tribal families usually reside in homesteads each perched on one hillock at times up to ½ km. away from their nearest neighbor.

Freedom and mobility for boys and girls is more than that in non-tribals communities. The importance given to basic schooling for children is increasing compared to the situation of ten years before. Higher education in 2004-05 was still not given much importance. Land ownerships was more equalitarian than is other parts of the country. Almost all families had some own land, landlessness among the tribal is very low. Main workers as agricultural laborer's, livestock ownership were also widespread. Some families kept cows, poultry hens and cock which were reared. Bullocks were kept for farming purposes. The livelihood system was a combination of subsistence farming livestock or its produce selling and manual labour. Some forest produce, gathering and selling was also done in very small, scattered pockets where forest cover existed. Very few families had enough produce from land to last them for the whole year. Barring these, the remaining family's hand to generate sufficient income in cash/king from skilled/unskilled manual labourers, providing services trading to see them through the months of short fall. Migration for work was very common with most families going to the neighboring state of Gujarat.

Generally, tribal communities were more egalitarian in social structure than non-tribal communities. The relative mobility and freedom of women the nuclear family structure, the more or less equal values placed on boys and girls, the active involvement of women in economic activities, the absence of a strict caste hierarchy, the effective social mechanisms for enforcing agreed upon social behavior and conduct norms. The community mutual help arrangements are some of the manifestations of the egalitarian social structure of tribal.

Their attitudes and outlook to life are more oriented to the present with very little concern for long term of future consequence. This had changed a little over the past couple of decades as reflected in the investment made in the schooling of children, in farm improvement and asset creation in medium- and long-term

borrowing. The skills and capacities of tribals in Dungarpur were subsistence oriented they were not very well versed in commercial activities of a scale beyond the household level. The uncertainty of returns from subsistence agriculture and the easy availability of labor work through seasonal migration had reinforced, this diffidence. So there was need to provide better health facilities, literacy programs required for literacy in adults, technical and vocational skills for men and women both.

III. CONCLUSION:

The analysis of data reveals that there is positive correlation between literacy and economic development. Sagwara and Dungarpur has better infrastructural and educational facilities. So the literacy level is high in both tehsils. While Aspur has low level of development and literacy rate.

IV. SUGGESTIONS

1. There is need for an all-out effort to generate awareness of people regarding various available development and protective services. As may be done through available means of mass-communication in a language and style as may be easily comprehensible to tribal population.

2. A huge development infrastructure currently exists in the length and breadth of the tribal areas. There is need for coordination of this infrastructure for meaningful and economically viable projects. An effective coordination between the education, forest, trade and vocational training institutions, animal husbandry, sanitation water and community health departments could yield fruitful results. In order to promote enrolment of girls in schools. There is need for reducing number of low milk yielding cows by encouraging better breed cows, reducing consumption of fuel and wood by adoption of modern Chullahs in tribal areas as consume less wood. A reduction of use of fuel wood and present cattle strength would not only protect and promote forests but also spare girls for going to schools, otherwise being involved in looking after infant sibling in the house and in tending cattle in the forest thus there are need for trained coordinators as these coordinators may provide different services to ensure meaningful results.

3. Each project has some gestation period to be viable. It needs consistent attempts for coordination and motivation. At this stage outside help and encouragement is needed. This work can be done best by voluntary agencies and voluntary workers as may be locally based and be committed and motivated.

4. The population of this region are enthused with the spirit of cooperation and have traditional values and institutions are strengthened with the spirit of cooperation among them on several occasions such as during death, marriage ceremonies, social festivals and in main fold community responsibilities. This spirit of cooperation needs to be translated for the establishment of cooperative economic enterprises by ensuring their membership in cooperatives, especially lamps, public distribution system and for other allied purposes.

5. The approach for development specially among societies tribals or non-tribals as are isolated, alphabetic, underdeveloped, leading subsistence and scattered existence, shall have to be elastic in order to suit their condition and situation. We shall also have to look to their convenience of time and educational needs etc. We found that local school going girls and boys could serve as big resource for educating their illiterate parents or other relatives provided, they could be given some small remuneration.

6. A concerted effort must be made to provide skill development of tribal youth in traders as have employment potential. In this regard cooperation of surrounding industrial units and training institutes and agencies is imperative to ensure link between training and later employment of population. As we know that this belt is rich in mineral wealth, efforts should be made to link skill development with mineral exploitation modes.

It is hoped with intensive exploitation of mineral wealth, development of forestry, sericulture, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture greater employment potential for both males and females and consequently greater income generation capacities of the population shall ensure tolerable standards of living and they encourage among them, concept of small family norm, greater enrolment of their children in schools and greater pursuits of self-learning, development arid protection. As the very process and progress of development itself generates main fold developmental, promotive and protective impacts on developing people and ongoing concern and commitment for work culture among them.

7. Livestock sector need added attention as dairy sector enhances cash flow within the family which leads to increased consumption of milk and milk products thereby improving nutrition level of family members, besides making them economically sound.

8. NAREGA has large positive impact on rural and poor persons as it would in the long run increase the empowerment of women and better economic status of poor families. The planning of activities under required synergies with other development works in the district.

9. A large proportion of workers engaged in an unstable agricultural sector, mostly and seasonal workers. They have no stable employment. So, rate of migration of population observed is also high. To overcome this problem there is need to promote occupational diversification through intervention of policies, new strategies in training, credit, growth center approach or any other.

10. As we know Dungarpur is a predominantly tribal populated area. So, there should be many policies or programs required for tribal development in education, economic empowerment etc.

Tribal customs and life styles, art, facts, and festivals should be protected. For this the tribals should be taught to value their tribal identity and culture through studies seminars, and training programs. In addition to these cultural and artistic organizations should be formed to protect culture of tribes which should organize cultural 'meals' consisting of traditional tribal cultural forms, art, music.

NGOs can play a vital role in this effort and the government should support and supplement the efforts of the NGOs and tribal organizational in this regard.

11. The living environment of tribal should be restored. For this, land, soil, trees, forest, water and other resources should be made available to them and they should be allowed to live close to nature and the natural habitat. The cultivation of land by the tribals could be based on sustainable development by using organic farming and natural manure.

12. As the tribal settlements are dispersed and scattered, and they only interested in subsidies, nutrition and other material advantages their matching potential is not only limited but not forthcoming even from tribals as may be capable in doing so.

Therefore, new strategies shall have to be evolved to for the tribals themselves in the task of development. It is only participative process and programs, as may be able to ultimately help achieve the constitutional goals of development, which remain largely elusive.

13. Transport facilities are also required in this region for development of population. Roads and proper railways play an important role in development if any region by which mobility of population becomes easier and they access more the facilities of education, health service, etc.

A poor physical infrastructure such as roads affects mobility of population. Access to commodity and labor markets, schools and hospitals get restricted if the road or transport network is weak. Thus, infrastructure is the key input in economic and social growth.

There were also lack of communication like - post offices, telephone and also lack of medical facilities due unawareness of localities and government as well. The development of communication facilities required there for improving economic status. Road railways, communication facilities form a base for strong economic profile of a region.

Thus,by concluding in order to eradicate social disparity the level of literacy and educational status must improve in Dungarpur District.

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