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LEVELS OF SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN HINDOLI TEHSIL OF RAJASTHAN

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Abstract:

Any state's social growth is characterized by the improvement of resource and human connections. The socioeconomic level of the state is determined by factors like regional development, education, health, access to clean water, transportation and communication, electricity, etc. As a result, social facilities serve as the benchmark for measuring and assessing regional growth. Studying the state of social infrastructure in a developing nation like India becomes vital to assess the rising prosperity and welfare work in that region or region. In terms of social work, Hindoli tehsil ranks behind other tehsils of Rajasthan. The extension of social services has been extremely slow in comparison to the rate of agricultural growth and employment opportunities in this area. Different areas of the tehsil have had varying rates of economic development in accordance with their geographical characteristics. The development of social infrastructures like educational institutions, health services, all weather roads, electrification, drinking water facilities, communication services, etc. is as a result conspicuously uneven. The research report under assessment makes recommendations for the correct, expansion of social facilities in the tehsil.

Keywords: *social facilities, development, composite index, regionalization*

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I. INTRODUCTION

A state or region's various social and economic factors can be correlated through the interdisciplinary study of social studies. The creation of social infrastructure in rural areas enhances people's social and economic well-being. Measuring the degree of infrastructure facilities is crucial in a nation like India where the bulk of the people lives in villages.

There is a lot of disparity between levels of development in developing nations, and for the underdeveloped areas, a state plan has become necessary. Any emerging nation in the region must examine its

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social transformation to assess its increasing wealth and welfare efforts. To improve the socioeconomic standing of the work completed under various five-year plans, numerous attempts have been made. Studying the regional inequalities in the social upliftment programmes carried out thus far would be prudent. Surface, climate, soil, vegetation, etc. are all very diverse in the Hindoli tehsil that was chosen for the investigation. The rate of agricultural development has varied across the tehsil in accordance with geographical peculiarities. As a result, there have been noticeable changes in social life. Therefore, it is crucial to research the sociological shift that has occurred throughout the tehsil.

II.OBJECTIVES:

- To identify changes in the development of social facilities.
- To find out the area distribution of development of social facilities.
- To analyze the regional imbalance on a geographical basis.
- To analyze the deviation system of different variables of social facilities.
- To find the level of social development.

III.REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Surender Kaur (1986) has studied the Green Revolution and Socio-Economic Transformation in Rural Punjab in Green Revolution and Societies Economic Transformation in Punjab. Sharma (1987) has presented the modernization of agriculture in Rajasthan as a major contribution of irrigation, improved seeds, and fertilizers by analyzing the regional disparity in the productivity of food crops. Chouhan (1987) has presented irrigation, improved seeds and fertilizers as major contributions by analyzing the regional disparity in the productivity of food crops in Rajasthan.

Nand Kishore (1991) has described its impact on social change by studying economic development in rural Rajasthan under the geographical basis of socio-economic change in rural Rajasthan. Garima Nandwana (2007), while analyzing the areas of agriculture in agricultural and socio-economic transformation, aims to indicate socio-economic change because of different trends of agricultural development in different parts of Bundi district. Yadav, Sandeep & Khan, Zuber. (2020) in Intra-Regional Disparities in Hadauti Region - A Geographical Analysis studied the disparities in Hadauti region on 24 parameters and suggested measures to fill the gap areas. Sharma, Dinesh Kumar & Yadav, Sandeep. (2021) in Socio Economic Transformation by Dairy Development in Bundi District checked the social transformation of the area through dairy as the region is predominantly of agrarian economy. Yadav, Sandeep & Khan, Zuber & Sharma, Dinesh Kumar. (2022) in Spatial Pattern of Socio-Economic Well-Being in Hadauti. analysed various social parameters to evaluate the social pattern of Hadauti region.

IV.METHODOLOGY:

All the 41 panchayats included in the study area have been analysed as a unit of research. The data. is collected both from primary and secondary sources. The publications of various departments of Rajasthan have been studied to extract data as per our requirements. All the data was suitably converted into tables drawn for analysis of the socio-economic development of the study area. The Kendall's ranking co-efficient index method (1939) is used to determine the levels of development in the study area. The progressions made by Kendall's Co-efficient index method have been charted based on the eighteen factors which have been considered for the development of region. To find out the level, there are basically four main types: highly developed level, developed, medium developed and least developed

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Kendall's Co -efficient Index =Σ R/ N

Where,Σ R = Sum of rank N= Numbers of variable

V. STUDY AREA:

Hindoli tehsil lies in western parts of Bundi district. Hindoli derives its name from Hindola meaning swing because of its undulating topography. Total area of Hindoli tehsil is 1,356 km² including 1,354.18 km² rural area and 1.58 km² urban area. Hindoli tehsil has a population of 2,21,601 peoples, out of which urban population is 1,633 while rural population is 2,19,968. Hindoli has a population density of 163 inhabitants per square kilometre. There are about 45,311 houses in the sub-district, including 321 urban houses and 44,990 rural houses. The tehsil has 177 villages under 41 panchayats. (Figure1)

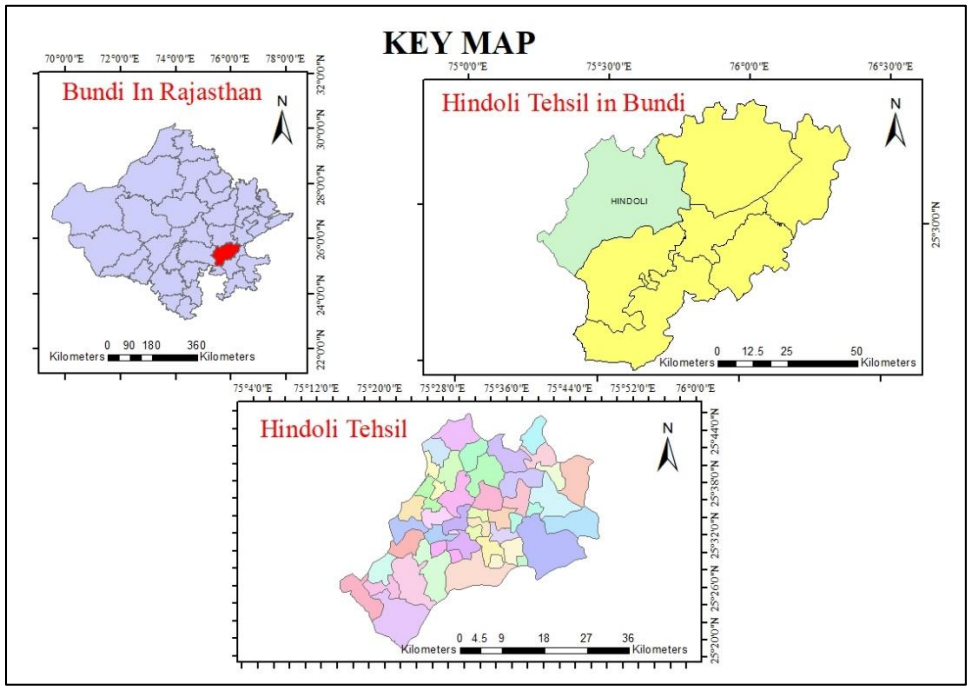

Figure 1

VI. ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

The study is based on 18 social indicators, which are given below.

X1	Area (in sq. kms)	X10	% of Net Area sown
X2	Total Population	X11	% of Net irrigated area to NSA
X3	Male Literacy	X12	% of Gross cropped area
X4	Female Literacy	X13	Cropping intensity
X5	Total Literacy	X14	Vet. centers per thousand population
X6	No. of schools per 10 sq.kms.	X15	Banks per 10 sq.km.
X7	High schools per thousand population	X16	Banks per thousand km.
X8	Health units per thousand population	X17	PO per 10 sq. km
X9	No.of health units per 10 sq.kms.	X18	PO per thousand population

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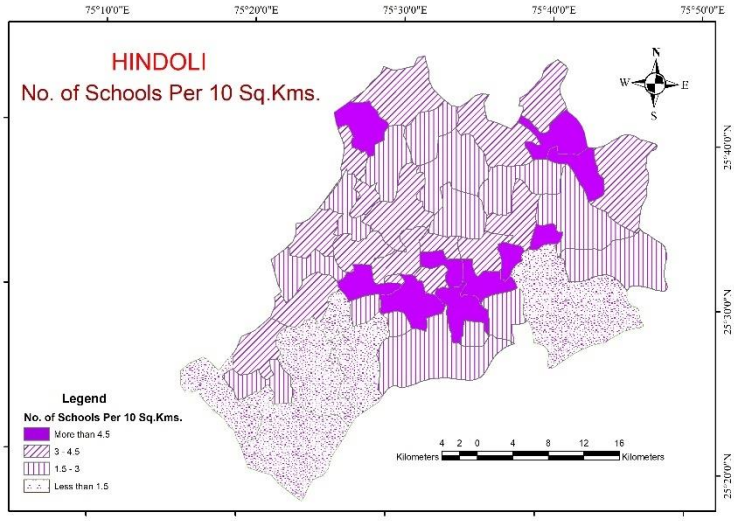

Figure 2

The various indicators are tabulated in table 1. Looking at the table, we find that there is great disparity in the size of panchayats. The smallest panchayat is Chhabariyon ka nayagaon of 9.64 sq.kms while the largest panchayat is Kheenya of 87.75 sq.kms. Maximum number of panchayats (27) have area less than tehsils average. Even there is disparity in total population of panchayats while Hindoli panchayat has maximum population of over 12000 and that of Pagara is 3423. The average literacy rate of tehsil is 53.02 percent but 22 panchayats out of 41 have literacy rate less than that of tehsil average. The number of schools per 10 sq.kms (Figure 2) also shows inconsistency. 21 panchayats have the figure below than the tehsil average of 3.22. The figure varies from 6.73 to as low as 0.68. Umar, Chhabariyon ka nayagaon, Ranipura, Dhabhiyon ka nayagaon, Ramchanderji ka Khera, Bada nayagaon, Badodia and Mangli kalan stand distinctly on the map.

Table 1: Panchayat wise various social indicators

Name	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18
Pech ki baori	21.43	6031	80.61	49.96	65.49	3.73	0.17	0.17	0.47	38.8	63.72	59.12	152.37	0.17	0.47	0.17	0.47	0.17
Umar	15.49	5775	81.48	41.39	61.89	5.81	0.52	0.35	1.29	19.82	55.03	32.41	163.52	0.17	0	0	0.65	0.17
Pagara	18.28	3423	66.91	28.6	48.69	3.28	0.29	0.29	0.55	18.6	30.27	28.22	151.72	0.29	0	0	0.55	0.29
Kachhola	33.84	3612	64.35	31.87	48.66	1.77	0.28	0.28	0.3	25.44	40.28	41.25	162.15	0	0	0	0.3	0.28
Gothra	32.83	7270	68.82	38.71	54.46	3.05	0.28	0.28	0.61	16.89	30.35	27.56	163.17	0.14	0.3	0.14	0.3	0.14
Roneeja	17.64	4095	61.34	32.32	47.38	3.4	0.24	0.24	0.57	19.24	75.95	32.12	166.94	0.24	0	0	0.57	0.24
Chhabariyon ka nayagaon	9.74	4132	66.06	33.08	49.8	6.16	0	0.24	1.03	47.47	83.72	90.14	189.89	0	0	0	0	0
Dablana	24.39	5175	75.28	44.59	60.51	3.28	0.39	0.39	0.82	55.47	61.81	99.36	179.12	0.19	0.82	0.39	0.41	0.19
Bhawanipura	34.35	6210	59.87	28.59	44.72	2.04	0.16	0.48	0.87	45.59	72.03	81.88	179.6	0	0	0	0.29	0.16
Mendi	35.75	6105	61.48	33.62	48.34	2.8	0.16	0.49	0.84	30.45	44.2	54.61	179.34	0.16	0	0	0.28	0.16
Rosanda	24.44	4434	69.03	33.33	52.39	2.45	0	0.23	0.41	32.98	26.74	60.37	183.05	0	0	0	0	0
Tonkra	20.45	3896	66.4	36.39	51.98	2.93	0.26	0.26	0.49	39.72	17.78	71.51	180.04	0	0	0	0.49	0.26
Gudha gokulpura	21.15	3575	71.3	38.04	55.15	4.26	0.56	0.56	0.95	36.32	61.26	67.26	185.19	0	0	0	0.47	0.28
Thana	29.44	4434	68.61	38.67	54.36	2.72	0.45	0.23	0.34	39.71	53.26	71.11	179.07	0.23	0	0	0.34	0.23
Vijaigarh	14.86	4169	58.5	28.54	44.35	3.36	0.24	0.24	0.67	25.49	65.86	42.32	166.03	0	0	0	0.67	0.24
Owan	20.78	3751	59.74	30.56	45.43	3.85	0.27	0.8	1.44	28.29	72.19	50.62	178.93	0.27	0	0	0.48	0.27
Negarh	35.94	4554	57.65	33.44	46.22	1.39	0.22	0.44	0.56	18.46	59.87	31.34	169.77	0	0	0	0.28	0.22
Kherkhata	25.71	4149	61.08	36.68	49.32	1.56	0	0.24	0.39	28.55	79.52	50.13	175.59	0	0	0	0	0
Basoli	66.33	3735	66.41	38.16	53.03	1.06	0.54	0.27	0.15	9.92	65.59	13.21	133.17	0.27	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.27
Sahaspuriya	25.12	5200	66.46	33.03	50.43	3.98	0.38	0.19	0.4	39.29	82.68	71.64	182.34	0.19	0	0	0.4	0.19
Hindoli	42.31	12186	80.06	51.06	65.95	3.07	0.33	0.25	0.71	23.26	46.47	42.12	181.08	0.16	0.95	0.33	0.24	0.08
Dhowara	29.53	5551	72.21	40.82	57.07	2.37	0.36	0.36	0.68	43.04	80.73	78.36	182.06	0.18	0	0	0.34	0.18

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Cheta	22.54	6661	72.85	40.35	57.08	3.55	0.15	0.15	0.44	56.7	91.27	102.11	180.09	0	0	0	0.44	0.15
Kheenya	87.75	4374	62.49	34.51	48.96	0.68	0.46	0.23	0.11	9.9	48.91	13.19	133.23	0	0	0	0	0
Chatarganj	19.03	5784	66.59	34.64	50.86	3.15	0.17	0.35	1.05	56.72	86.28	104.6	184.41	0	0	0	0.53	0.17
Bara nayagaon	20.81	8734	75.19	46.46	61.39	6.73	0.23	0.57	2.4	72.14	95.77	125.61	174.12	0.23	0.96	0.23	0.48	0.11
Mangli kalan	14.92	4424	70.12	39.98	55.93	4.69	0.23	0.23	0.67	53.89	83.63	102.41	190.04	0	0	0	0	0
Gurha	18.76	3585	65.47	38.01	51.99	2.13	0	0.28	0.53	33.8	70.84	60.81	179.91	0	0	0	0.53	0.28
Datoonda	64.98	4297	52.94	26.19	40.26	0.92	0.23	0.23	0.15	12.64	79.8	20.13	159.26	0.23	0	0	0	0
Alod	13.97	6365	78.26	49.91	64.44	6.44	0.31	0.47	2.15	66.43	85.28	124.45	187.34	0.16	0.72	0.16	0.72	0.16
Dhabhaiyon ka nayagaon	14.48	3743	71.27	38.08	55.29	4.83	0.27	0.27	0.69	57.11	74.8	108.49	189.97	0.27	0	0	0	0
Ramchandraji ka khera	15.01	5164	66.11	36.56	52	4.66	0	0.19	0.67	56.03	67.88	105.34	188.01	0	0	0	0.67	0.19
Anantganj	14.61	5100	77.59	46.45	62.43	4.11	0	0.2	0.68	64.13	85.69	116.52	181.69	0	0	0	0	0
Bargaon	43.76	4502	67.27	35.89	52.34	1.6	0.22	0.22	0.23	31.12	33.6	55.24	177.51	0	0	0	0	0
Ranipura	13.86	4297	67.61	39.2	53.5	5.05	0.47	0.23	0.72	58.97	90.69	109.12	185.04	0	0.72	0.23	0.72	0.23
Sanwatgarh	36.58	7093	64.97	32.33	49.09	3.28	0.14	0.14	0.27	51.48	68.21	93.89	182.38	0	0	0	0.27	0.14
Dabeta	50.51	5297	58.65	27.97	44.29	1.58	0.19	0.19	0.2	24.45	36.65	46.31	189.41	0	0	0	0	0
Theekarda	27.8	6051	72.34	38.74	56	2.52	0.33	0.17	0.36	37.12	80.53	70.65	190.33	0.17	0.36	0.17	0	0
Akoda	67.69	5345	58.96	29.07	45.05	1.03	0	0.19	0.15	18.95	54.89	30.62	161.58	0.19	0	0	0	0
Barodiya	19.22	7256	72.94	42.4	58.43	4.68	0.28	0.28	1.04	60.41	92.82	112.23	185.78	0	0	0	0	0
Sathoor	64.09	10434	73.99	42.81	58.86	1.87	0.1	0.29	0.47	20.8	82	37.61	180.82	0.1	0.16	0.1	0.16	0.1
Mean	30	5365.07	67.79	37.1	53.02	3.22	0.24	0.3	0.67	37.21	65.34	66.73	175.25	0.1	0.14	0.05	0.3	0.14

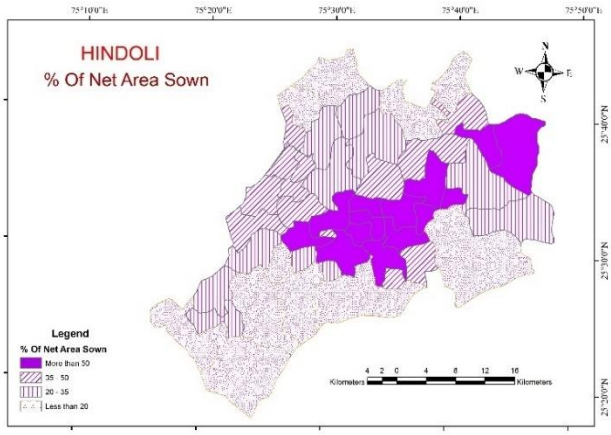

Figure 3

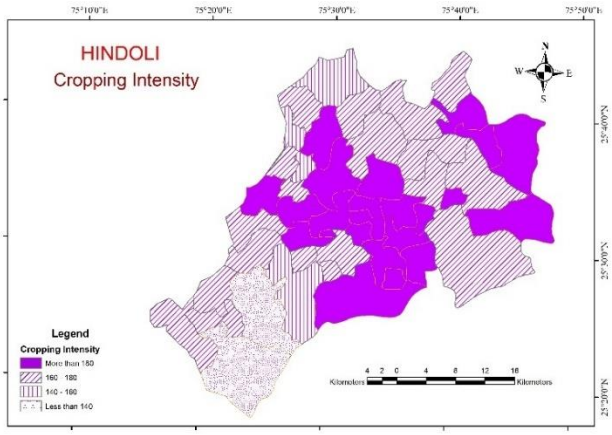

Figure 4

The percentage of net area sown (Figure 3) shows a distinct four tier structure. The top and bottom of Hindoli shows less than 20 percent of net sown area while the central parts of Bada nayagaon, Ramchandraji ka khera, Dhabaiyo ka nayagaon, Dablana, Alod, Cheta and others have more than 50 percent of net sown area and above this is the layer with 30-50 percent of net sown area. A similar but different map depicts cropping intensity (Figure 4) in panchayats of Hindoli tehsil. Only 2 panchayats of Kheenya and Basoli have cropping intensity less than 140, while the entire central parts and north eastern parts have cropping intensity more than 180. The region has a dominantly agrarian economy based on agriculture and dairy farming but still 21 panchayats out of 41 are devoid of veterinary centres per thousand population.

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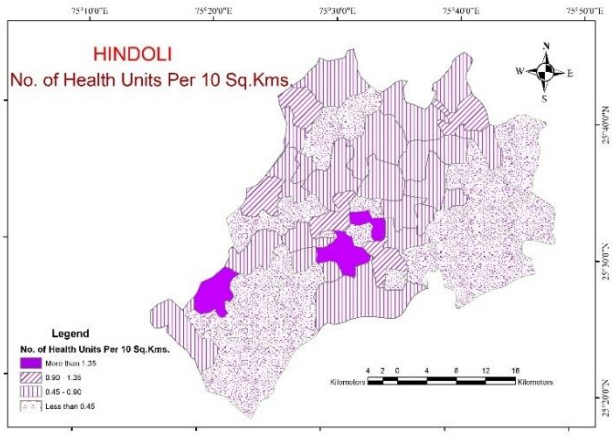

Figure 5

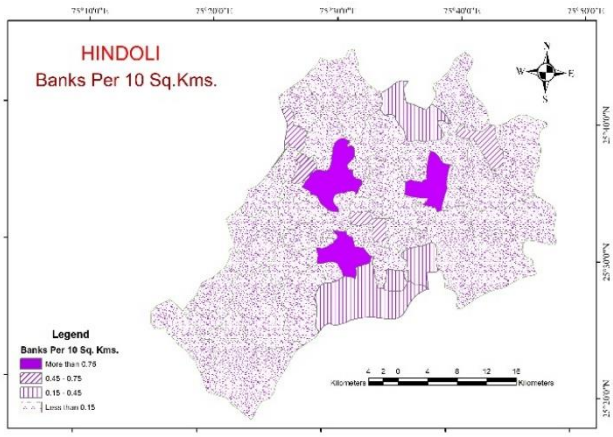

Figure 6

Table 1 shows that Hindolis' health units (Figure5) per thousand population avearage is 0.3. Thirty panchayats out of forty one are below average. Bada nayagaon panchayat has the maximum health units per thousand population. Number of health units per 10 sq. kms average is 0.67. Three panchayats Bada nayagaon, Alod and Owan have more than 1.35 health units per 10 sq. kms while 15 panchayats have figure of less than 0.45, Kheenya panchayat is ranking poorly in health units. Twenty three panchayats have the figure of health units per 10 sq. kms ranging between 0.45 to 1.35.

Banks per thousand population (Figure 6) has an average of 0.05 and only 10 panchayats have figure above the average while rest all have value nearing zero. The map of Banks per 10 sq. kms shows only 3 panchayats of Hindoli, Bada nayagaon and Dablana have this value more than 0.75 while maximum panchayats fall in the category of 0.15 banks per 10 sq. kms.The average post office per 10 sq. kms is 0.3 and 20 panchayats have the number above the average, while 13 panchayats have zero value. The average of post office per thousand population is 0.14 and 13 panchayats have value of zero while 25 panchayats have value greater than the average.

Table 2: Panchayat wise Ranking of social indicators and Composite Index

Name	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	C.I.
Pech ki baori	23	12	2	2	2	14	28.5	38.5	26.5	19	25	23	38	14	6	6.5	13.5	18	17.3
Umar	33	14	1	9	5	4	3	10.5	4	33	29	33	33	14	26	26	5	18	16.7
Pagara	31	41	21	37	31	19	13	12.5	23	36	39	37	39	1	26	26	7	1	24.5
Kachhola	13	38	30	34	32	33	15	15.5	34	29	35	31	35	31	26	26	20.5	3	26.7
Gothra	14	4	17	15	16	23	15	15.5	20	38	38	38	34	19	8	9	20.5	24.5	20.5
Roneeja	32	33	33	33	34	16	20.5	23.5	21	34	16	34	31	5	26	26	6	8.5	24
Chhabariyon ka nayagaon	41	32	27	30	27	3	38	23.5	7	13	8	13	4	31	26	26	35	35	23.3
Dablana	21	19	6	6	7	19	7	8	11	10	26	11	24	10	3	1	16	14	12.2
Bhawanipura	12	9	35	38	38	31	30.5	5	9	14	19	14	22	31	26	26	22	21	22.4
Mendi	11	10	32	27	33	25	30.5	4	10	25	34	25	23	17	26	26	23.5	21	22.4
Rosanda	20	24.5	16	29	20	28	38	28.5	29	23	40	22	12	31	26	26	35	35	26.8

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Tonkra	27	34	25	23	24	24	19	20	25	16	41	17	20	31	26	26	10	7	23.1
Gudha gokulpura	24	40	13	19	15	10	1	3	8	21	27	20	9	31	26	26	13.5	3	17.2
Thana	16	24.5	18	16	17	26	6	28.5	33	17	31	18	25	7	26	26	18.5	10.5	20.2
Vijaigarh	36	30	39	39	39	17	20.5	23.5	18	28	23	29	32	31	26	26	3.5	8.5	26.1
Owan	26	35	36	35	36	13	17.5	1	3	27	18	26	26	3	26	26	11.5	5.5	20.6
Negarh	10	22	40	28	35	37	25.5	7	22	37	28	35	30	31	26	26	23.5	12	26.4
Kherkhata	18	31	34	21	28	36	38	23.5	31	26	15	27	28	31	26	26	35	35	28.3
Basoli	3	37	24	17	19	38	2	18.5	39	40	24	40	41	3	10	3	28	5.5	21.8
Sahaspuriya	19	18	23	31	26	12	8	35.5	30	18	10	16	14	10	26	26	17	14	19.6
Hindoli	8	1	3	1	1	22	10.5	21	13	31	33	30	17	17	2	2	26	28	14.8
Dhowara	15	15	12	10	11	29	9	9	15.5	15	12	15	15	12	26	26	18.5	16	15.6
Cheta	22	7	10	11	10	15	32	40	28	8	3	10	19	31	26	26	15	23	18.7
Kheenya	1	27	31	26	30	41	5	28.5	41	41	32	41	40	31	26	26	35	35	29.9
Chatarganj	29	13	22	25	25	21	28.5	10.5	5	7	5	8	11	31	26	26	8.5	18	17.8
Bara nayagaon	25	3	7	4	6	1	23	2	1	1	1	1	29	7	1	4.5	11.5	26	8.56
Mangli kalan	35	26	15	12	13	7	23	28.5	18	11	9	9	2	31	26	26	35	35	20.1
Gurha	30	39	28	20	23	30	38	15.5	24	22	20	21	21	31	26	26	8.5	3	23.7
Datoonda	4	28.5	41	41	41	40	23	28.5	39	39	14	39	37	7	26	26	35	35	30.2
Alod	39	8	4	3	3	2	12	6	2	2	7	2	7	17	4.5	8	1.5	21	8.28
Dhabhaiyon ka nayagaon	38	36	14	18	14	6	17.5	18.5	14	6	17	6	3	3	26	26	35	35	18.5
Ramchandraji ka khera	34	20	26	22	22	9	38	35.5	18	9	22	7	6	31	26	26	3.5	14	20.5
Anantganj	37	21	5	5	4	11	38	33	15.5	3	6	3	16	31	26	26	35	35	19.5
Bargaon	7	23	20	24	21	34	25.5	32	36	24	37	24	27	31	26	26	35	35	27.1
Ranipura	40	28.5	19	13	18	5	4	28.5	12	5	4	5	10	31	4.5	4.5	1.5	10.5	13.6
Sanwatgarh	9	6	29	32	29	19	33	41	35	12	21	12	13	31	26	26	25	24.5	23.5
Dabeta	6	17	38	40	40	35	27	35.5	37	30	36	28	5	31	26	26	35	35	29.3
Theekarda	17	11	11	14	12	27	10.5	38.5	32	20	13	19	1	14	7	6.5	35	35	18
Akoda	2	16	37	36	37	39	38	35.5	39	35	30	36	36	10	26	26	35	35	30.5
Barodiya	28	5	9	8	9	8	15	15.5	6	4	2	4	8	31	26	26	35	35	15.3
Sathoor	5	2	8	7	8	32	34	12.5	26.5	32	11	32	18	20	9	10	27	27	17.8

The table 2 shows the Kendall's ranking of social indicators and finally the composite index of panchayats of Hindoli tehsil. From the values of composite index, the panchayats have been classified into four categories.(Figure 7)

1. **Highly Developed Panchayats:** 4 out of 41 panchayats falls under this category. These are Ranipura, Dablana, Alod and Bada nayagaon. All these panchayats have certain common features like the net sown area in all of them is considerably high and all of them sugarcane, wheat, maize cultivation. All these panchayats are engaged in jaggery making. All of them have riverine situation while the first one is located on river Gothra, the rest are located on river Mej. Business community in these panchayats have made these places centre of trade from ancient times.
2. **Developed Panchayats:** 13 panchayats come under this category, and they are Umar, Pech ki baori, Gudha gokulpura, Sahaspuriya, Chatarganj, Cheta, Anantganj, Dhabhaiyon ka nayagaon, Hindoli, Dhowra, Barodiya, Sathoor and Theekarda. Majority of them lie on highway and are engaged in dairy farming as Gujjar community is in majority and this is their traditional business.

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3. **Medium Developed Panchayats:** 14 panchayats are grouped in this category, and they are Pagara, Mendi, Gothra, Rooneja, Chhabriyon ka nayagaon, Sanwatgarh, Bhawanipura, Ramchandraji ka khera, Gurha, Manglikalan, Tonkra, Thana, Owan and Basoli. These are old settlements with connectivity to highways and they are areas of weekly markets or haats. Some of them are vegetable producing panchayats serving population of Bundi and surrounding areas.
4. **Least Developed Panchayats:** Remaining 10 panchayats of Kheenya, Kherkhata, Negarh, Datoonda, Vijaigarh, Akoda, Dabeta, Bargaon, Rosanda and Kachhola falls under this category. All these panchayats are undeveloped as they are still not properly connected to the tehsil headquarters. All of them have high forest area, and area available for cultivation is less therefore people of the region indulge in traditional farming and rear sheep and goats for their livelihood.

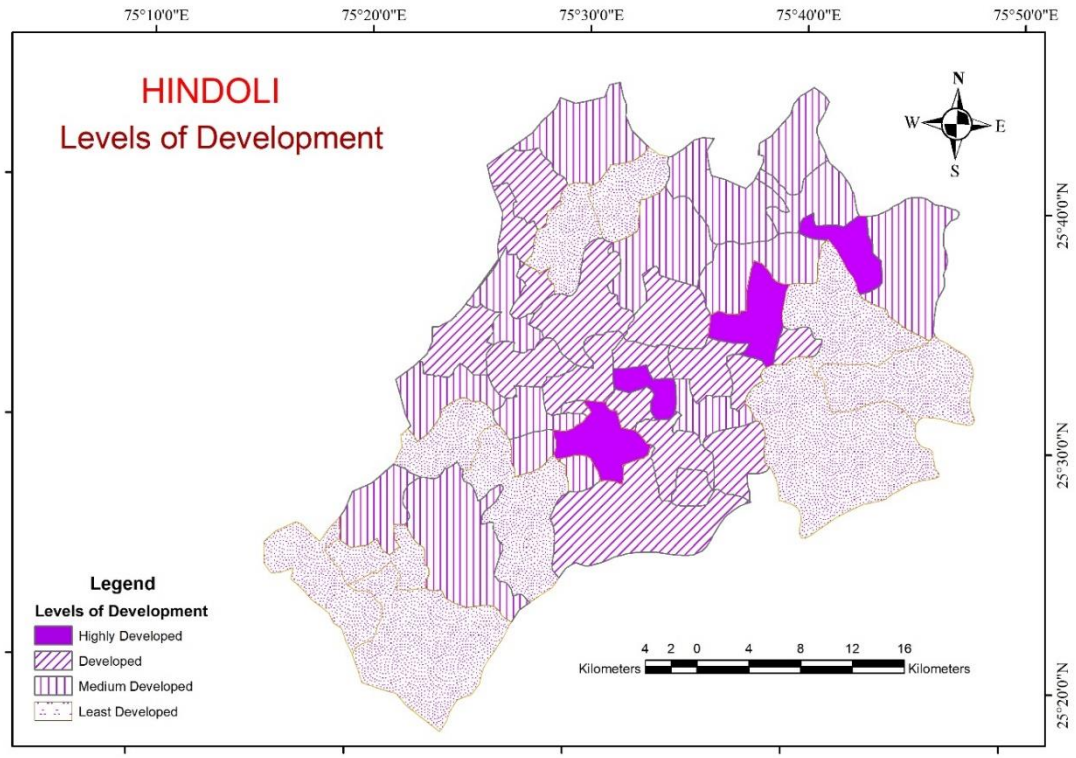

Figure 7

VII. CONCLUSION:

Looking at the classification based on the composite index for development, we find that nearly half (24) of total panchayats (41) are not properly developed. The Government and elected representatives of these panchayats should get these areas connected to the tehsil headquarters by all-weather roads. Efforts should be made for sustainable development of these areas by setting up of small cottage industries based on forest produce so that people can get employment opportunities. There are certain attractive locations in these areas which if properly developed and connected to roads can generate revenue by attracting tourists.

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