

# **Economic Development and Regional Disparities A Case Study of Southern Rajasthan**

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## **Abstract**

*In this paper the Economic Development and Regional Disparities of Southern Rajasthan is done at inter tehsil level. In the concept of development disparities are in it therefore development and disparities go hand in hand. In Southern Rajasthan the economic development and the basis of disparity level was found on Occupational structure. Infrastructure. Agricultural development and distribution of other facilities at tehsil and population level. On the basis of these four indices the level of economic development was divided into five categories - very high, high, median, low, very low. The economic development and disparity form was calculated by finding out composite index of 51 tehsils with base year of 1981, 1991, 2001 and finally suggestions and conclusions are given which will be helpful in minimising the disparities of economic development and development in Southern Rajasthan.*

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## **I. Introduction**

Disparity in an inbuilt quality of development. This is a geographical truth that economic development and disparity go hand in hand. But this disparity can be reduced by planning the process of development. Disparity means the difference in the development levels of various units. As per Hurlsthorpe's say that disparity in development is the resultant of differences occurring in natural resources. Whereas human and physical factors are more responsible for these differences.

The analysis of the existing economic activities of the region is necessary for the fulfillment of the aims of the balanced regional development. The present study is an attempt to identify the spatial disparities in terms of development indicators with special reference to the Southern Rajasthan because Southern Rajasthan is a tribal dominant area. All this emphasizes the need to identify the development indicators representing basic characteristics of the study region.

## **Study Area**

The focus of this paper is the spatial economic development and regional disparities in 51 tehsils of 6 districts of Southern Rajasthan like:- Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajsamand and Udaipur. Southern Rajasthan is located in the southern part of Rajasthan and it covers the area of 47397 sq. km. Southern Rajasthan is bounded in the North by Ajmer and Tonk districts in the East by Ratlam, Mandsaur and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh and in South East by Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat state and in Western part by Pali and Sirohi districts

## **Objectives**

1. To identify the levels of economic development and its regional disparities in Southern Rajasthan at tehsil level of 1981, 1991, 2001 years.
2. To determine the factors responsible for regional disparities.

## **II. Methodology**

The whole study is based on secondary data, which are mainly collected from Statistical Abstract of Rajasthan, District Census Handbook and Zila Sankhiyiki Rooprekha for the year 1981, 1991 and 2001. Levels of economic development of 51 tehsils were ranked on the basis of statistical analysis of composite index through 35 indicators. The first position is given to maximum value represent high development and last rank is given to minimum value. Following formula was used so scale free the value of these indicators:-

$$\frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$$

On the basis of these composite indices, five levels have been computed for the study area. These five levels are:- Very high, high, moderate, low and very low. Thirty five indicators are selected which are defined as follows:-

1. Percentage of total literates to total population
2. Percentage of male literates to total male population
3. Percentage of female literates to total female population.
4. Density of population.
5. Number of females per thousand US
6. Percentage of urban population to total population.
7. Percentage of rural population to total population.
8. Percentage of scheduled caste literates to total scheduled caste population.
9. Percentage of scheduled caste male literates to total male SC population.
10. Percentage of SC female literates to total female SC population.
11. Percentage of scheduled tribe literates to total ST population.
12. Percentage of schedule tribe male literates to total male ST population.
13. Percentage of ST female literates to total female ST population.
14. No. of Post office on 20,000 population.
15. No. of Telegraph office on 20,000 population.
16. No. of Post and Telegraph office on 20,000 population.
17. No. of Phone connection on 20,000 population.
17. No. of Phone connection on 20,000 population.
18. No. of Bus stand on 20,000 population.
19. No. of Kailway station on 20,000 population.
20. Number of total drinking water sources on 20,000 population.
21. Percentage of village having power supply.
22. Percentage of village having approach by pucca road.
23. Percentage of main workers to total population.
24. Percentage of cultivators to total main workers.
25. Percentage of agricultural labourers to total main workers.
26. Percentage of household industries labourers to total main workers.
27. Percentage of other worker to total main workers
28. Percentage of marginal workers to total population.
29. Percentage of working population to total population
30. Agricultural caput produced per cropped area.
31. Percentage of area under cash crop to total grass cropped area.
32. Per capita agricultural production to total rural population.
33. Percentage of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area.
34. Percentage of gross cropped area to net sown area.
35. Tractors per thousand hectares of net sown area.

### **Spatial Analysis**

The analysis is divided into two parts. In the first part, the level of economic development and the second part of regional disparities of development.

#### **(i) Levels of Economic Development**

In economic development the elements like economic development, progress, change etc. are inclusive. Economic growth means positive growth in economic, social and political processes mainly agricultural, industrial, basic necessities and proper distribution of income etc. are various dimensions of economic development. At regional level the growth is at different levels of the aforesaid processes resulting into disparity in development, at some place low and at some places high.

We have analysed and observed the various levels of economic development at tehsil level in this paper in which the regional distribution of economic facilities in Southern Rajasthan is highlighted.

**Table 1**  
**Southern Rajasthan**  
**Distribution of Economic Development Indices 1981-2001**

S.No	Tehsils	1981		1991		2001		Average	
		Composite Value	Rank	Composite Value	Rank	Composite Value	Rank	Composite Value	Rank
1	Arnod	-	-	0.29	46	0.44	15	0.37	44.5
2	Bari Sadri	0.48	32	0.45	24.5	0.46	12	0.46	23.5
3	Begun	0.50	27	0.38	39	0.52	7.5	0.47	20
4	Bhadesar	0.46	34.5	0.51	10.5	0.45	13	0.47	20
5	Chhoti Sadri	0.51	23.5	0.45	24.5	0.50	9	0.49	15.5
6	Chittaurgarh	0.57	15	0.46	20.5	0.39	22	0.47	20
7	Dungla	0.42	45.5	0.43	31	0.52	7.5	0.46	23.5
8	Gangrar	0.46	34.5	0.51	10.5	0.42	19.5	0.46	23.5
9	Kapasan	0.55	18	0.51	10.5	0.41	21	0.49	15.5
10	Nimbahera	0.60	11	0.4	35.5	0.44	14.5	0.48	18
11	Pratapgarh	0.44	38	0.27	49	0.37	26	0.36	47.5
12	Rashmi	0.54	20	0.48	17	0.47	10.5	0.5	12
13	Rawatbhata	-	-	-	-	0.26	48.5	0.26	51
14	Asind	0.50	27	0.45	24.5	0.38	23	0.44	27.5
15	Banera	0.44	38	0.5	13.5	0.43	17.5	0.46	23.5
16	Bijoliya	-	-	-	-	0.37	26	0.37	44.5
17	Bhilwara	0.72	6	0.46	20.5	0.36	29.5	0.51	10
18	Hurda	0.48	32	0.52	7.5	0.27	46.5	0.42	32
19	Jahazpur	0.42	45.5	0.28	47.5	0.27	46.5	0.32	49
20	Kotri	0.43	41.5	0.41	33.5	0.29	45	0.38	41.5
21	Mandal	0.43	41.5	0.46	20.5	0.25	50	0.38	41.5
22	Mandalgarh	0.43	41.5	0.44	28.5	0.30	43.5	0.39	40
23	Raipur	0.50	27	0.42	32	0.33	35.5	0.42	32
24	Sahara	0.56	16.5	0.51	10.5	0.44	15	0.5	12
25	Shahpura	0.49	30	0.37	40.5	0.26	48.5	0.37	44.5
26	Amet	0.51	23.5	0.39	37.5	0.31	41	0.4	37
27	Bhim	0.50	27	0.44	28.5	0.33	35.5	0.42	32
28	Deogarh	0.43	41.5	0.35	42.5	0.43	17.5	0.4	37
29	Kumbhalgarh	0.42	45.5	0.41	33.5	0.37	26	0.4	37
30	Nathdwara	0.62	10	0.64	5	0.36	29.5	0.54	7
31	Railmagra	0.59	13	0.5	13.5	0.37	26	0.49	15.5
32	Rajasamand	0.42	44.5	0.48	17.5	0.30	43.5	0.4	37
33	Dhariawad	0.48	32	0.39	37.5	0.33	35.5	0.4	37
34	Girwa	0.59	13	0.33	44.5	0.34	32	0.42	32
35	Gogunda	0.44	37	0.35	42.5	0.33	35.5	0.37	44.5
36	Jhadol	0.45	36	0.33	44.5	0.31	41	0.36	47.5
37	Kherwara	0.59	13	0.37	40.5	0.33	35.5	0.43	29
38	Kotra	0.50	27	0.28	47.7	0.10	51	0.29	50
39	Mavli	0.54	20	0.4	35.5	0.31	41	0.42	32
40	Salumbar	0.63	8.5	0.52	7.5	0.33	35.5	0.49	15.5
41	Sarada	0.56	16.5	0.48	17	0.32	39	0.45	26

42	Vallabhnagar	0.63	8.5	0.61	6	0.35	31	0.53	8
43	Aspur	0.85	1	0.44	28.5	0.65	3	0.65	5
44	Dungarpur	0.68	7	0.46	20.5	0.42	19.5	0.52	9
45	Sagwara	0.54	20	0.49	15	0.47	10.5	0.5	12
46	Simalwara	-	-	0.45	24.5	0.67	1	0.56	6
47	Bagidora	0.52	22	0.44	28.5	0.37	26	0.44	27.5
48	Banswara	0.73	5	0.71	2	0.61	4	0.68	2
49	Garhi	0.76	2.5	0.8	1	0.66	2	0.74	1
50	Ghatol	0.75	4	0.7	3	0.58	6	0.68	4
51	Kushalgarh	0.76	2.5	0.69	4	0.6	5	0.68	3

Source: Computed. Note: (-) data not available

In order to measure the economic development it is important that various indices are united. For this we made a composite index of 22 indicators, which is important to understand the structure of inter tehsil comparative study and development. The indicators of economic development are as follows: (i) Demographic characteristics (13 indicator) (ii) Occupational structure (7 indicator) (iii) Infrastructural facilities (9 indicator) (iv) Agricultural development (6 indicator).

**Table 2**  
**Southern Rajasthan**  
**Economic Development 1981-2001**

S. No.	Category	1981		1991		2001		Average	
		No. of Tehsil	% cover	No. of Tehsil	% Cover	No. of Tehsil	% cover	No. of Tehsil	% cover
1	Very High	1	2.13	1	2.04	6	11.76	4	7.84
2	High	5	10.64	5	10.20	10	19.61	1	1.96
3	Moderate	1	8.51	8	16.31	22	43.14	16	31.37
4	Low	12	25.53	24	48.98	12	23.53	25	49.02
5	Very Low	25	53.19	11	22.45	1	1.96	5	9.80
		<b>47</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Computed

Therefore total 35 indicators and at the tehsil level it was done at 5 levels, which were very high, high, mediuni. low. very low economic development which are shown in Table 2.

**Very High Development:** In this category there was only one tehsil namely Aspur is registered in 1981, whereas in 1991 also there was I tehsil namely Garhi which was at 2 rank in 1981. Therefore change has been observed in the level of economic development of these tehsits in last 10 years. In 2001 this category there were 6 tehsils namely Simalwara. Garli, Aspur, Banswara, Kushalgarh and Ghatol. Sinalwara which was 21.5 rank in 1991 and at a third rank was Aspur which was 28 5 rank in 1991. Average development of last 20 years in this category there were 4 telesils namely Carlu, Kushalgath, Ghatol and Banswara. This is very clear from Table 1.

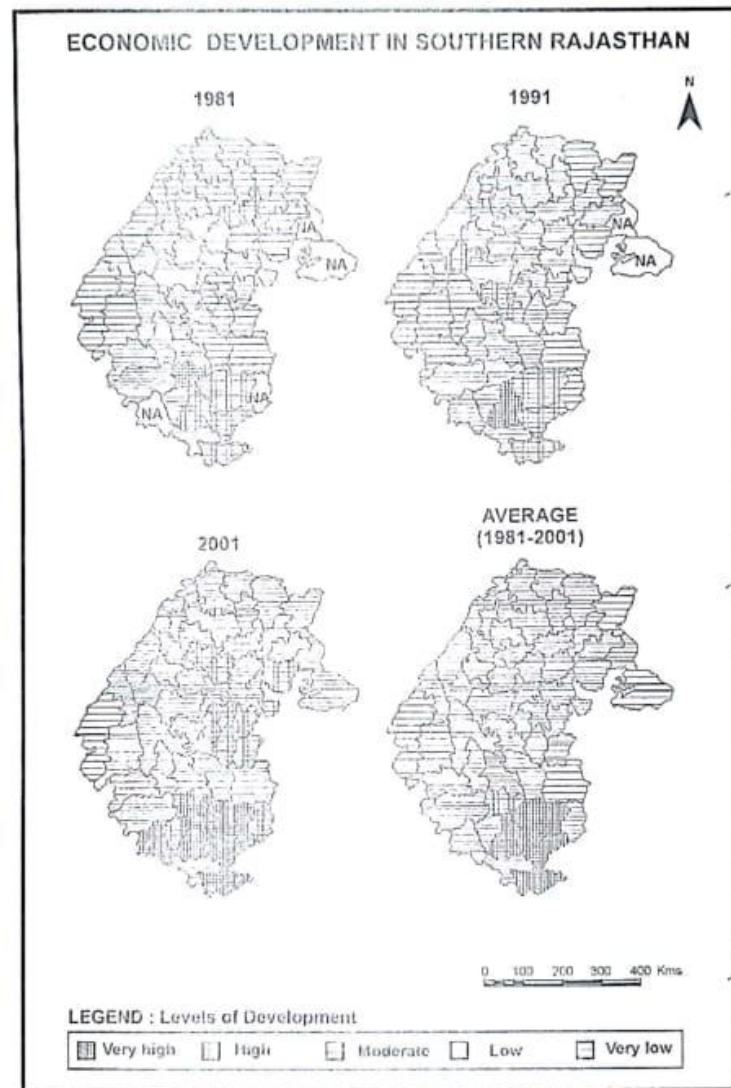


Fig. 1

7

**High Development:** If we see the high level development category economic developmen in Table than we come to know that in 1981 there were in 5 tehsils namely Bhiwara, Banswara, Ghatol, Garht, Kushalgarh and in 1991 this category there were also 5 tehsils namely Banswara, Ghatol. Kushalgarh. Nathdwara and Vallabhinagar, In 2001 there were 10 tehsils namely Dungla, Begun, Chhoti Sadri. Sagwara, Rash. Bari Sadri, Bhadesar, Sahara, Nimbahera and Arnod. Average development in this category only I tehsil namely Aspur. In 1981 the level of economic development was moderate and in 2001 the level of economic development was high. From 1981-01 the number of tehsils increased from 5 to 10 which indicates positive development rate (Fig. 1).

**Moderate Development:** In Southern Rajasthan the moderate economic development took place in 4 tehsils in 1981 namely Nathdwara, Salumber. Vallabhnagar, Dungarpur tehsil. But in 1991 there were 8 tehsils namely Banera, Railmagra, Bhades, Gangrar. Kapasan, Sahara, Hurda and Salumber and in 2001 there were 22 telisils in this category. Average development in this category there were 16 tehsils namely Simalwara. Nathdwara, Vallabhnagar, Dungarpur, Bhilwara. Sagwara Sahara, Rashmi, Salumber. Railmagra. Kapasan, Chhoti Sadri. Nimbahera, Chittorgarh. Bladesar and Begun Thus we see that from 1981 to 2001 the number of tensils in this category has increased which shows that the level of development in this category has increased.

**Low Development:** There were 12 tehsils in 1981 in this category namely Bagidora. Rashmi Masli. Sagwara Kapasan. Sahara, Sarada, Chittorgarh. Railmagra, Girwa, Kherwara and Nimbahera and in 1991 there were 24 tehsils in this category and in 2001 there were 12 telisils registered namely Mandal, Rawatbhata Shahpura, Hurda Jalapur Koti. Mandalgail, Rajsamand, Amet. Jhadol. Mavli and Sarada Average developniem there were 25 tehsils in this category. From 1901 to 2001 die number of teled in this category are stable 12 to 12 which shows a less economic development in the study area at tehsil level due to lack of industrial and social developincat of Soutien Rajasthan.

**Very Low Development:** to 191 more was 5 tehsils are registered in this category, was in 1991 we wet cleats namely Pratapgarh, Jahazpur, Kotra, Amod. Girwa, Jadol. Deogarh Gogunda. Shahpura, Kherwara and Begun. In 2001 there was only 1 tehsil namely Kotra Average development there were 5 tehsils in this category naincly Rawatbhata, Kotra, Jahazpur. Pratapgarh and Jhadol. From 1981-2001 the number of tehsils in this category are 25 to 1 which shows a positive economic development in the study area at tehsil level.

**(ii) Regional disparities**

Statistical analysis of regional disparities in economic development of Southern Rajasthan is shown in table 3. The standard deviation is very high for irrigational intensity because this is due to uneven distribution of rainfall in the study area.

The coefficient of variation shows that the relative dispersion are high in case of irrigational intensity, commercialization, banization and availability of railway station in the southern Rajasthan and even the per capita agricultural production, post and telegraph office and availability of marginal workers also have high regional variation at tehsil level in Southern Rajasthan. The coefficient of variation is low in case of sex ratio, male literacy, work participation rate, electrified villages, cultivators and cropping intensity. Thus the overall coefficient of variation vanes from 192% in case of commercialization to 3.71% in case of sex ratio and 11.63% in case of work participation rate in the Southern Rajasthan.

**Table 3  
Southern Rajasthan  
Different Economic Indicators**

S.No.	Indicators	Mean	S.D.	C.V.%
1	Percentage of total literates to total population.	41.46	7.29	17.58
2	Percentage of male literates to total male population.	55.12	7.38	13.39
3	Percentage of female literates to total female population.	25.57	7.36	26.70
4	Density Of population.	213.65	76.42	35.77
5	Number of females per thousand males.	983.42	36.48	3.71
6	Percentage of urban population to total population	10.94	12.83	117.28
7	Percentage of rural population to total population	89.06	12.83	14.41
8	Percentage of scheduled caste literates to total scheduled caste population.	40.10	8.49	21.17
9	Percentage of scheduled caste male caste literates to total male SC population.	54.88	8.74	15.93
10	Percentage of SC female caste literates to total female SC population.	24.91	8.58	14.44
11	Percentage of scheduled tribe literates to total ST population.	25.59	7.24	28.29
12	Percentage of scheduled tribe male literates to total male ST population.	37.73	8.81	23.35
13	Percentage of ST female literates to total female ST population.	13.18	5.9	44.76
14	Post office on 20000 population.	4.38	0.81	18.49
15	Telegraph office on 20000 population.	0.25	0.16	64
16	Post & Telegraph office on 20000 population.	0.22	0.16	72.73
17	Post connection on 20000 population.	8.72	3.99	45.76
18	Bus stand on 20000 population.	9.45	2.59	27.41
19	Railway station on 20000 population.	0.19	0.23	121.05
20	Percentage of main workers to total population	34.42	7.61	22.11
21	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers	62.72	16.51	26.32
22	Percentage of agricultural laborers to total main workers	5.09	2.16	42.44
23	Percentage of household industries laborers to total main workers	2.46	0.95	38.62
24	Percentage of other workers to total main workers	29.73	16.23	54.59
25	Percentage of marginal workers to total population	12.7	5.69	44.8
26	Work participation rate	47.12	5.48	11.63

27	Total drinking water sources at villages	66.59	17.66	26.52
28	Percentage of village having power supply	84.31	16.41	19.46
29	Percentage of village having approach by pucca road	45.6	15.63	34.28
30	Land productivity index	1.19	0.59	49.58
31	Commercialization	2.25	4.32	192
32	Per capita agricultural population	0.3	0.24	80
33	Irrigational Intensity	143.18	144.54	100.95
34	Cropping Intensity	120.61	20.69	17.15
35	Tractor per 1000 hectare of net own area	1.31	0.66	50.38

Source: Computed

The above analysis shows that the overall regional variations over the economic development indicators are quite substantial and also enhance the complexities of the variable.

### **Regional Planning and Policy Recommendation**

The study shows that the regional disparities in Southern Rajasthan are high. The 35 economic indicators studied and analysed in the paper throw light on the need of a plan for the proper development of the 51 tehsils of Southern Rajasthan. The priority zones can be categorized in five groups for planning purposes.

#### **First priority zone**

In the first priority zone Kotra and Jhadol tehsil of Udaipur district, Rawatbhata and Pratapgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh district and Jahazpur tehsil of Bhilwara district lie because of low demographic development and less development of infrastructure in proportion to population of village and tehsil level. These areas need to be considered as the most underdeveloped and maximum attention should be paid to their development.

#### **Second priority zone**

This zone includes 25 tehsils of Southern Rajasthan namely Anand, Bari Sadri, Dungla, Gangrar, Asind, Banera, Bijoliya, Bhilwara, Kotri, Mandal, Mandalgarh, Raipur, Shahpura, Amet, Bhim, Devgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Dhariyawad, Girwa, Gogunda, Kherwara, Mavli, Sarada and Bagidora. These tehsils come under the second priority zone because urban areas of these tehsils are highly developed resulting in less development of the nearby areas and population growth rate is high in these tehsils but the economic development is not at par with the increase in population.

#### **Third priority zone**

In this zone there are about 16 tehsils namely Simalwara, Nathdwara, Vallabhnagar, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Sagwara, Sahara, Rashmi, Salumber, Railmagra, Kapasan, Chluti Sadri, Nimbahera, Chittorgarh, Bhadesar and Begun. Mostly covered in Chittorgarh district. The region falls in the third priority zone because development in occupational structures and agriculture production has been low in these tehsils mostly lying in Chittorgarh district followed by other tehsils of Dangapur, Udaipur, Hindware and Rajsamand.

#### **Fourth priority zone**

This category has only one tehsil, Aspur, under it. From an economic development point of view, this zone needs to be further developed because of occupational structure which shows that secondary and tertiary occupations are almost absent in this tehsil of Dungarpur district of Southern Rajasthan.

#### **Fifth priority zone**

The economic development of the tehsils namely Garhi, Kushalgarh, Ghatol and Banswara comes in a very high category. As Banswara has five tehsils and four tehsils out of it fall in this category which shows that Banswara district is economically highly developed and thus needs qualitative improvement rather than an increase in the number of amenities.

The priority zones discussed above can be qualitatively and quantitatively upgraded if the given suggestions are followed:

### **Suggestions**

1. For agriculture activities the irrigational intensity should be raised by Govt. planning
2. To increase the employment in the tertiary sector.
3. Villages should be connected by more metallic roads.
4. Availability of safe drinking water in the villages should be increased.
5. Agricultural output and commercialization should be raised.
6. To increase the bus stand, railway station and mostly villages are connected.
7. To increase the work participation rate through high education.
8. To increase the urbanization.
9. To increase the industrial resources and activities in Southern Rajasthan.
10. Effective implementation of schemes by the Govt. and Private organizations.

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