Research Article

LEVEL OF URBANIZATION IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA OF RAJASTHAN

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Urbanization is very interesting issue among academicians and planner. Now a days towns and small urban center continuously increasing. The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. More than half of the world's population now lives in towns and cities. Tribal sub plan area of Rajasthan has very low urbanization in comparison to other areas of Rajasthan. This paper attempts to find out the level of urbanization between TSP area tehsils and reasons of pull factors of urbanization.

INTRODUCTION

An increase in population in cities and towns versus rural areas is called urbanization. Urbanization began during the industrial revolution, when workers moved towards manufacturing hubs in cities to obtain jobs in factories. It is an index of transformation from traditional rural economy to modern industrial one. In urban area when economic development starts then agglomeration of services and industries begins and it works as a pull factor. Then population attracts towards these type of urban area for better education, employment opportunities, medical and health facilities, banking and services in search of quality of life. The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. More than half of the world's population now lives in towns and cities.

Present paper is an endeavour in the direction of assessment of urbanization level in TSP area of Rajasthan through some indicators i.e. Number of urban population per sq. km., Percentage of urban population, percentage of total main workers, percentage of total marginal workers, percentage of female literate to total literates and percentage of female literate to total female literates. Composite index method has been applied for evaluating the level of urbanization in tribal sub plan area of Rajasthan.

Study Area

Tribal sub plan area is located in southern part of Rajasthan. Government has framed tribal sub plan area in 1973-74 for tribal welfare. The area is located between $23^03'$ N and $24^054'$ latitude and from $72^020'$ E to $75^000'$ E longitude. It has 19770 sq. km area which is extended in 19 tehsils of five district. In this area Dungarpur and Banswara districts are completely included.
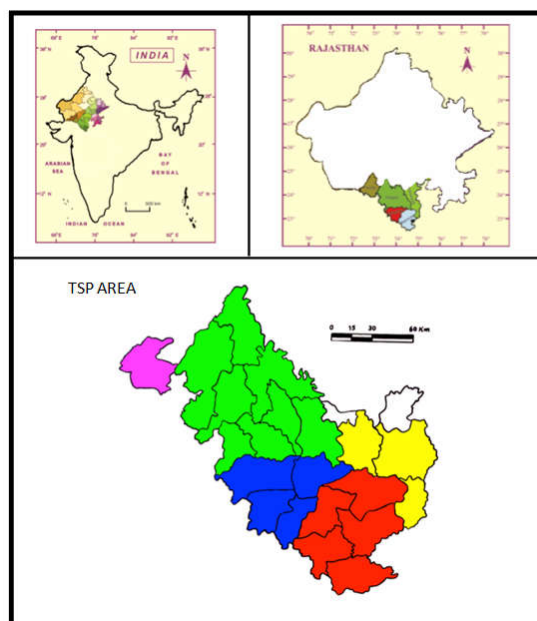

Fig No 1 Location Map of Study Area

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Total population of the area is 45.74 lac (2011) out of which approx. 71% is tribal population. 7.68% population lives in urban area. Literacy rate is 46%. Main tribes are Bhil, Damor and Garasiya.

Objectives

The main objective of the study is to find out the level of urbanization between 19 tehsils of five districts and present a comparative study of urbanization in tribal area and also find out the pull factor of urbanization.

METHODOLOGY

Six indicators used to find out the level of urbanization in 19 tehsils. Level of urbanization is measured through composite index. The composite index is based on calculation of weighted value of each indicator. For calculation following formula used.

$$WV = (N/M) \times 100$$

Where,
WV= Weighted value of number in the series of Indicator.
M= Maximum Number in the series of indicator. N= Number in the series to be weighted.

Weighted value is calculated assigning 100 as a value to the maximum number of the series. Every number of each series is revaluated with the reference to 100 and this, revolved number is the real rational value of the series. Composite index is calculated on weighted value of indicator with the help of following formula:

Composite Index (C.I.) = GV/N
Where, GV = Sum of weighted value of indicators and
N = Total number of indicators

On the basis of composite index value, tribal sub plan area of Rajasthan has divided into three categories (a) High urbanized area (b) Moderate urbanized area and (c) Low urbanized area.
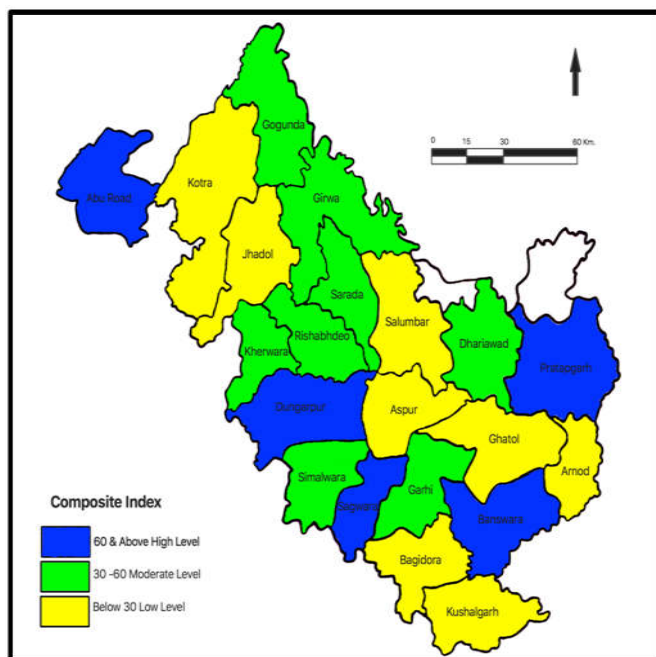

Fig No 2 Level of Urbanization in TSP Area Tehsils

High Urbanized Area

High level of urbanization is found in five tehsils namely, Abu Road, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur and Sagwara. In these tehsils urban density is high because people attracts towards availability of employment. Abu Road is a tehsil of Sirohi district and it is well connected by road and rail network. In Abu Road rajashtan state industrial development and investment corporation (RIICO) has spread industrial areaover 2000 acres. The main industries are marble & granite, miniature cement plan, HDPE bags, synthetic yarn, mineral grinding, ABS rasin and insulator. There is a diesel shed which was commissioned by Indian railway and Mount Abu the popular hilly tourist destination is only 27 km. from the main Abu Road city. These industries and tourism activities are continuously providing employment. Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh tehsil are also district headquarter. Dungarpur and Banswara tehsils have many common things. Both tehsils have many smallscale industries which provide adequate employment to nearby places and because of district headquarter people get administrative services and thus they attractstowards urban areas. Sagwara tehsil is part of dungarpur district. Sagwara has highest female literacy rate among 19 tehsils. Sagwara is very big service centre in term of providing service cost to nearby towns and villages. Now Sagwara has earned fame in gold jewelry. Like Sagwara, Pratapgarh is famous for his "Thewa Art" and edible "Jiralunand Hing". In urban area of these five tehsils has higher female literacy rate. It shows that this indicator plays a significant role in urbanization. Small scale industries and agglomeration of economy provides opportunities to earn more wages and services easily. So the people of nearby places are coming for better living condition and urban area is continuously increasing.

Moderate urbanized area

Kherwara, Garhi, Sarada, Simalwara, Dhariyawad and Girwa tehsils have moderate level of urbanization according to the TSP area. In these six tehsils urban population percentage is less than 6%. These tehsils are working as sub-service center to nearby villages. In comparison to other tehsils these tehsils have percentage of marginal worker is higher shows that persons have no regular basis employment. These urbanareas have not sufficient infrastructure and network facilities and also these urban areas are facing sanitation problem, drinking water supply and power supply.

Low urbanized area

Low urbanization includes remaining eight tehsils namely Kushalgarh, Aspur, Arnod, Salumber, Bagidora, Ghantol, Jhadol and Kotra, which have negilible urban population.All eight tehsils are facing many problem i.e. lack of transport and communication, low accessibility, very low industrial development and shortage of market centers. In these tehsils education is very low and tribal people are still following their traditional rituals. Lack of communication and accessibility plays a big game in these tehsils. Socio-economic backwardness and prevalence of traditional society have also contributed to low urbanization.

Table 1 Indicators of Urbanization

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Number of urban population per sq. km	% of Urban Population	% of Total Urban Main workers	% of Total Urban Marginalworkers	% of Female Literate to Total Literates	% of Female Literate to Total Female Literates
		A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Dungarpur	3603.17	21.46	15.78	2.42	39.36	40.38
2	Aspur	*	0	0	0	37.87	37.19
3	Sagwara	4205.57	12.36	8.58	3.35	40.36	41.64
4	Simalwara	892.15	3.58	1.71	1.94	37.48	32.74
5	Kotra	*	0	0	0	30.66	12.46
6	Jhadol	*	0	0	0	36.04	30.81
7	Salumbar	*	0	0	0	36.53	35.31
8	Sarada	455.93	5.75	4.86	2.55	36.44	37.27
9	Kherwara	7939.34	4.86	4.03	0.68	37.65	41.42
10	Girwa	720.64	1.48	1.21	0.45	35.92	33.98
11	Ghantol	*	0	0	0	36.12	31.8
12	Garhi	1702.78	5.33	4.91	2.72	39.36	43.4
13	Banswara	6309.62	3.79	24.25	5.94	39.09	40.37
14	Bagidora	*	0	0	0	37.66	33.71
15	Kushalgarh	*	0	3.81	0.85	36.95	27.83
16	Dhariawad	1222.37	5.98	4.1	0.97	36.44	25.56
17	Pratapgarh	3350.24	20.35	12.08	4.34	39.16	44.04
18	Arnod	*	0	0	0	37.56	36.95
19	Abu Road	3587.03	37.29	26.56	5.65	36.92	36.03

Source: Census of India, 2011
*Negligible

Table 2 Level of Urbanization

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Weighted Value of A	Weighted Value of B	Weighted Value of C	Weighted Value of D	Weighted Value of E	Weighted Value of F	Composite Index
		G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Dungarpur	45.38	57.55	59.41	40.74	97.52	91.69	65.38
2	Aspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.83	84.45	29.71
3	Sagwara	52.97	33.15	32.30	56.40	100.00	94.55	61.56
4	Simalwara	11.24	9.60	6.44	32.66	92.86	74.34	37.86
5	Kotra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.97	28.29	17.38
6	Jhadol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.30	69.96	26.54
7	Salumbar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.51	80.18	28.45
8	Sarada	5.74	15.42	18.30	42.93	90.29	84.63	42.88
9	Kherwara	100.00	13.03	15.17	11.45	93.29	94.05	54.50
10	Girwa	9.08	3.97	4.56	7.58	89.00	77.16	31.89
11	Ghantol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.49	72.21	26.95
12	Garhi	21.45	14.29	18.49	45.79	97.52	98.55	49.35
13	Banswara	79.47	10.16	91.30	100.00	96.85	91.67	78.24
14	Bagidora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.31	76.54	28.31
15	Kushalgarh	0.00	0.00	14.34	14.31	91.55	63.19	30.57
16	Dhariawad	15.40	16.04	15.44	16.33	90.29	58.04	35.25
17	Pratapgarh	42.20	54.57	45.48	73.06	97.03	100.00	68.72
18	Arnod	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.06	83.90	29.49
19	Abu Road	45.18	100.00	100.00	95.12	91.48	81.81	85.60

Computed by the author.

CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS

There is a systematic hierarchy found in urban area. The level of urbanization in TSP area in comparison to Rajasthan is quiet miserable. It is backward region of Rajasthan in respect of development. The urban center here, have result of agglomeration of population. In urban area there are no adequate infrastructure facilities like proper drinking water supply, sewerage provisions, planed housing system, business center, medical and health facilities, education, transportation, information and technology; to support the large concentration of population. These urban areas have vast opportunity to expand in future if the government will do workout on education, planed housing and banking facilities.

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