Socio-Economic Assessment of Social Forestry in Southern Rajasthan

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Introduction

For the present research, out of the total villages of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Banswara and Dungarpur districts of southern Rajasthan, 5 percent of the people i.e. 870 respondents were selected from 5 percent villages. The data has been collected by interviewing through the schedule, on the basis of which the area has been divided to assess the level of socio-economic development in the district. In any state, the level of development in district, tehsil and area can be classified into three categories–first highly developed area, second developed area and third backward area. Similarly, three levels exist in the districts of Southern Rajasthan in the study area in a series manner. In the present study, the districts of southern Rajasthan have been divided into three categories, the details of which are presented in the following points-

SURVEY OF HIGHLY DEVELOPED AREAS

In the districts of southern Rajasthan, rural areas of those tehsil areas have been included under highly developed areas, under which literacy is high in most of the people located here and at the same time their social and economic status is strong. Most of the family income in this category of villages is Rs. 2,50,000. is found more than annually. Their houses are found of pucca and large size, in which there are eight to ten rooms, separate places and rooms for living, kitchen and bath. There is a separate arrangement for cattle. In this area, everyone has well-planned toilets and in this category of rural areas, maximum number of people participate in the social forestry scheme.

DEVELOPED AREA SURVEY

The developed area of the districts of southern Rajasthan consists of those villages, whose economic level is strong for most of the people. Apart from this, the social life and health level of the people in this category is strong. The living conditions of the people in this category are favorable, their houses are pucca and medium size. There are platforms and trees in front of the houses. Toilets are often being built in these houses.

BACKWARD AREA SURVEY

Under the backward area of the districts of southern Rajasthan, those villages have been included whose social and economic status, literacy, occupational status, health and medical system and other basic living elements are less in comparison to the highly developed and developed category and Most of the people in this category of rural areas are unaware of the social forestry scheme and the number of people benefiting from the social forestry scheme is very less in this area. Most of the families in the villages in this category are living below the poverty line and their average annual income is Rs 50,000. is found less than Their houses are generally kutcha, hut-like, semi-pucca and

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narrow and small in size. Their houses are generally kutcha, hut-like, semi-pucca and narrow and small in size. Often their streets are also narrow. Their houses consist of one to three rooms which are used jointly. Animals are also kept along with the housing. No attention is paid to cleanliness in these families. People of this category do a lot of physical work.

On the basis of the survey, micro analysis of selected villages under developed, highly developed and backward areas was done in all the districts of southern Rajasthan, whose assessment is shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Village Level of Study Area

S. No.	Name of Villages	Population	Employment Generate in Social Forestry (%)		Level
			2000-01	2010-11	
1.	Katrathal	8035	22	27	Highly Developed
2.	Kasli	7913	18	23	Highly Developed
3.	Tarpura	7392	19	22	Highly Developed
4.	Madota	3774	6	6	Developed
5.	Purohit ka Bass	3375	11	9	Developed
6.	Badalwas	3248	14	14	Developed
7.	Raghunathgarh	3194	8	7	Developed
8.	Bhajangarh	1937	14	17	Highly Developed
9.	Amarpura	444	5	8	Backward
10.	Hameerpura	1290	6	6	Backward
11.	Nawawas (Data)	4385	15	18	Highly Developed
12.	Ranpur	3996	9	9	Developed
13.	Jodhpura	2233	13	10	Developed
14.	Thikriya	1270	17	14	Developed
15.	Sundarpura	2087	13	12	Developed
16.	Akhepura	290	10	10	backward
17.	Dhampura	1018	18	28	Highly Developed
18.	Trilokpur	945	9	10	Backward
19.	Goriya	4590	18	28	Highly Developed
20.	Kahro Ki Dhani	1600	19	24	Highly Developed
21.	Bajore	4237	20	20	Highly Developed
22.	Malkera	2120	21	26	Highly Developed
23.	Gokulpura	4109	22	25	Highly Developed
24.	Chandpura	2358	23	28	Highly Developed
25.	Rajnagar	1793	24	29	Highly Developed
26.	Kanakpura	632	13	11	Backward
27.	Nani	2989	27	28	Highly Developed
28.	Nayabas	766	8	6	Backward
29.	Khudi Choti	1767	23	28	Highly Developed
30.	Khudi Badi	2194	24	25	Highly Developed
31.	Pratapura	1106	25	28	Highly Developed
32.	Narayan Ka Bas	763	11	9	Backward
33.	Ghasu	1237	28	29	Highly Developed
34.	Khoru	1198	25	27	Highly Developed
35.	Narodara	4295	22	24	Highly Developed
36.	Batda Nau	1018	8	10	Backward

Source: District Hand Book, Southern Rajasthan

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It is clear under the above mentioned table that in the year 2000-01, there has been progress in the percentage of those who have become socio-economically strong after getting employment from social forestry in the year 2010-11 as a result of active participation in social forestry, whereas in Southern Rajasthan In some of the survey villages, all those areas have been left behind due to indifference towards social forestry, whereas some villages of the study area did not get the opportunities of participation in social forestry which were in other areas, due to which they all Villages could not join the developed area from the point of view of employment. Therefore, it can be clearly said that social forestry has had a huge impact in social and economic terms in all the villages of the study area.

EXPLANATION OF SAMPLE SURVEY

The present study is related to the role of social forestry in the rural development of the study. In this, territorialization has been known through various areas of social change and economic development available in 2001 and 2011. Classification is the most important aspect in the process of level of development, in which various variables values and elements are combined with their characteristics and qualities socially and with similarities, in this way areas with similar differences can be easily identified which emerge as a region.

LEVEL OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In almost all social sciences, to find out the social and economic development of an area, analysis is done on the basis of various variables. Under this, by adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing a constant value in the absolute values of different variables, all the variables can be brought on the same scale according to the relative values, all such relative values can be combined and regionalization can be done.

Development is a dynamic concept, it keeps on changing with space and time. Development is a continuous process of growth, expansion and utilization of inherent power. In which potential regional resources are put to full productive use. The development of an area can be done through the planning of natural and human resources. Through planning, the standard of living of citizens is increased by economic growth and social structural changes. The role of social forestry in rural development in southern Rajasthan refers to economic growth, modernization, improvement in the levels of material production and consumption, and changes in social, cultural and political structures that give the impression of a developed economy.

The help of statistical methods and standard values of the elements used to find out the level of development has been taken. In order to find the level of development in Southern Rajasthan, the following elements have been used in the data for the years 2001 and 2011.

1.   Percentage of villages having electricity supply facility.

2.   Percentage of villages with medical facilities.

3.   Percentage of total area Agricultural area.

4.   Percentage of total area irrigated area.

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5. Percentage Literacy.

6. Percentage of villages having post office facility.

7. Percentage of villages with telephone facility.

8. Percentage of Urban Population

9. Percentage of population engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.
10. Percentage of villages having drinking water facility.

Based on the elements used to find out the level of development, two tables have been prepared with the help of statistical methods and human values. Due to the variety of data and information of the elements used, it becomes necessary to find the standard value, so that comparative studies can be done among the elements.

Based on the elements used to find out the level of development, two tables have been prepared with the help of statistical methods and standard values. Due to the variety of data and information of the elements used, it becomes necessary to determine the standard value, so that comparative studies can be done among the elements.

$$Standardised\ Value = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{sd}$$

X = Ingredients used

$\bar{X}$ = Arithmetic mean

sd = Standard deviation

1. To find the gross value by the sum of the standard values of all the elements used area wise.

2. To find the Composite Index.

$$CI = \frac{Gross\ Value}{No.\ of\ Variables}$$

3. Formation of Growth Zones on the basis of the Composite Index

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Table No. 1.2

Classification of Variables and Standard Division

District	Electrification Percentage of Villages (%)		Health Services (%)		Agricultural Area (%)		Plantation (%)		Literacy (%)		Post Offices (%)		Communication Facilities (%)		Aganwadi Center (%)		Road Connectivity (%)		Drinking Ward Facility Panchyat (%)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Pratapgarh	100	100	46.1	55.64	60.52	66.71	56.40	76.21	73.74	76.71	46.08	53.32	46.00	100	31.00	100	83.13	100	45.90	80.02
Chittorgarh	99	100	34.6	48.95	56.04	62.81	62.10	78.60	72.42	70.93	42.48	68.60	57.00	100	20.00	100	87.25	100	43.89	78.73
Udaipur	100	100	57.16	69.85	52.18	60.29	54.71	62.00	70.29	76.29	46.66	52.00	54.00	100	19.00	100	90.85	100	49.41	82.11
Rajsamand	100	100	49.47	56.16	63.14	70.39	56.00	64.20	71.81	78.97	51.07	62.23	59.00	100	18.71	100	93.13	100	64.90	91.31
Dungarpur	97	100	39.46	45.28	62.00	69.19	59.79	71.72	70.04	76.83	37.10	45.90	48.00	100	14.00	100	76.95	93.05	60.84	86.43
Banswara	96.5	100	37.92	43.06	58.11	64.47	62.00	73.04	62.69	67.29	39.20	47.81	45.00	100	19.00	100	69.04	87.28	72.01	80.21

Table No. 1.3

Standardized Value Classification

District	Electrification Percentage of Villages (%)		Health Services (%)		Agricultural Area (%)		Plantation (%)		Literacy (%)		Post Offices (%)		Communication Facilities (%)		Aganwadi Center (%)		Road Connectivity (%)		Drinking Ward Facility Panchyat (%)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Pratapgarh	0.45	0.36	0.62	0.80	0.59	0.20	1.02	1.28	0.57	0.03	0.41	0.61	0.10	1.00	0.31	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.45	0.80
Chittorgarh	-0.15	-0.36	-1.96	-1.28	-0.41	-0.44	1.40	2.03	0.56	-0.01	0.64	1.16	0.09	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.43	0.78
Udaipur	0.45	0.36	0.98	0.52	0.38	0.48	1.57	1.89	0.55	0.03	0.65	1.18	0.15	1.00	0.19	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.49	0.82
Rajsamand	0.45	0.36	0.39	0.70	0.62	0.67	1.92	2.27	0.56	0.04	0.67	1.19	0.19	1.00	0.18	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.64	0.91
Dungarpur	-0.63	0.36	-1.34	1.26	-0.60	0.66	1.80	2.45	0.55	0.03	0.49	1.03	0.07	1.00	0.14	1.00	0.76	0.93	0.60	0.86
Banswara	-0.62	-0.36	-1.32	-1.23	-0.57	-0.63	1.93	2.46	0.50	0.01	0.37	0.89	0.07	1.00	0.19	1.00	0.69	0.87	0.72	0.80

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Table 1.4

Gross Value and Composite Index

Tehsil	Gross Value		Composite Index	
	2000–2001	**2010–11**	**2000–2001**	**2010–11**
Pratapgarh	0.68	1.31	–0.16	0.10
Chittorgarh	3.69	4.79	0.28	0.37
Udaipur	5.09	6.84	0.70	0.77
Rajsamand	4.79	5.62	0.68	0.73
Dungarpur	2.49	-1.01	0.26	0.15
Banswara	-2.48	-3.07	-0.26	-0.32

2) Growth Zone

Based on the composite index obtained from the 10 elements used to determine the level of development, three levels of development have been determined.

Table 1.5

Development Zone in the Blocks of the Study Area

Development Level	Composite Index	2000-01 Name of District	2010-11 Name of District
High Level of Development	+0.40 at over	(2) Udaipur, Rajsamand	(2) Udaipur, Rajsamand
Medium Level of Development	−0.10 to 0.40	(2) Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh	(3) Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh
Low Level of Development	−0.10 low	(4) Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh	(2) Dungarpur, Banswara

1. The zone of high level of development-

In the year 2000-01 in the high growth zone, two districts of southern Rajasthan in which Udaipur (0.70) and Rajsamand (0.68) blocks respectively have been included due to their high development.

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The value of the Composite Index for this zone is found to be above −0.40. Similarly, the number of districts included in the high level development zone in 2010-11 is also 2. In which Udaipur (0.77) and Rajsamand (0.73) districts are included respectively.

In these districts literacy, medical and health, drinking water supply, electricity supply, post office facility, communication facility, construction of Anganwadi centers, construction of roads have been comparatively more development than other blocks.

2. Zone of medium development

In the districts of southern Rajasthan, in this zone in the year 2000-01, a total of 2 districts were included. In which respectively Pratapgarh (0.26) and Chittorgarh (0.28) districts have been included in this zone due to their moderate level of development.

Similarly, the number of blocks included in the medium level development zone in 2010-11 is also 2. In which Pratapgarh (0.15) and Chittorgarh (0.73) districts are included respectively. Here, due to the percentage of working population, population working in agriculture, medical facilities, education, irrigation and total sown area and dairy industry, this zone comes in the middle zone region. In this zone, intensive farming is done in the form of agriculture along with diversity in the work of the workers. Due to this, there has been a moderate type of development here.

3. Low level development zone

Due to uneven surface, lack of irrigated land, scattered settlement, a rain-fed cropping pattern, lack of ground water, lack of drinking water facilities, low literacy rate, etc., this region has been deprived of the benefits of socio-economic development. is.

Due to this low level of development has been found here. In the year 2000-01, there were 3 districts in this region. In which respectively Dungarpur (-16), Banswara (-0.13), Chittorgarh (-.26), while their number decreased from three to two in 2010-11, now Dungarpur (-0.32) is there.

The pace of development in these blocks has been relatively negative. For this reason they have been included in the low zone of development level.

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