Regional Variation in Social Amenities and Development A Case Study of Southern Rajasthan

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Abstract
The paper attempts to discuss the "Regional Variation in Social Amenities and Level of Social Development in Southern Rajasthan." It mainly focuses on determination of components of demographic, educational and health amenities at tehsil level which play significant role in the status of social development, they are directly related to over all development.
The development pattern of various tehsils of southern Rajasthan is evaluated through derived composite index and these tehsils are categorised as five levels: very high, high, moderate, low and very low development.
Spectrum of regional variation in the southern Rajasthan are examined with the help of mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation from forty five indicators, which are influence the social development.
Finally the paper intends to propose policy implications for regional planning at micro-level of tehsils for indicative and locational planning to provide the social amenities at various levels of southern Rajasthan. The trends of development are indicated between the periods of 1981 to 2001.

I. Introduction

Social amenities play a vital role to develop not only the society but also play a role into the overall development of any region. Therefore the first step for a regular development programme is to provide infrastructural facilities for rural development. The development of social amenities will help to improve the economic and cultural life of the rural people, as about 72% of the Indian population lives in rural areas of India. The analysis of the existing social amenities of the region is necessary for the fulfillment of the aims of the balanced regional development.

The focus of this paper is the Regional Variation and Development in 51 tehsils of 6 districts of Southern Rajasthan such as Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajsamand and Udaipur. Southern Rajasthan is located in the southern part of Rajasthan and its covers the area of 47397 sq. kms and it is bounded on the north by Ajmer and Tonk districts cast by Ratlam, Mandsaur and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh and Southern southeast by Banaskantha, Sabarkhanta and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat state and western part by Pali and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan state.

Objectives
The objectives of the paper are as follows:
1.   To focus on the regional variation at telesal levels of the distribution of social amenities in the Southern Rajasthan from the period of 1981-2001.
2.   Determine the level of social development at telesail level from the 1921- 2001 on basis of 45 indicators.
3.   To suggest the policy implications of the future planning and the pattern of development.

II. Methodology

Levels of social amenities of 51 tehsals were ranked on the basis of statistical analysis composite index through 45 indicators of social amenities. The first position is given to the highest rank and the last to the lowest rank. Following formula was used to scale free the value of these indicators:

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

On the basis of these composite indices, five levels have been computed for the study area. The five levels of development, which are very high, high, moderate, low and very low also analysed. The secondary data for the present. paper have been taken at the decadal interval of 1981, 1991 and 2001. Data, which are mainly, collected from statistical abstract of Rajasthan 1981, 1991, 2001 and District Census Handbooks for the year 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Forty five indicators are selected at tehsil level which are defined as follows and they are divided into three aspects:-

(A) Demographic Aspects
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 males.
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.

(B) Educational Aspects
14. Number of primary schools on 20,000 population.
15. Percentage of village having primary school.
16. Number of middle schools on 20,000 population.
17. Percentage of village having middle school.
18. Number of secondary schools on 20,000 population. 19. Percentage of village having secondary school.
20. Number of senior secondary schools on 20,000 population.
21. Percentage village having senior secondary school.
22. Number of colleges on 20,000 population.
23. Percentage of village having college.
24. Number of adult literacy centres on 20,000 population.
25. Percentage of villages having adult literacy centres.
26. Number of other educational facilities on 20,000 population.
27. Percentage of village having other education facilities.
28. Total number of educational institute on 20,000 population.

(C) Health Aspects
29. Number of dispensary on 20,000 population.
30. Percentage of village having dispensary.
31. Number of hospital on 20,000 population.
32. Percentage of village having hospitals.
33. Number of maternity and child welfare centres on 20,000 population.
34. Percentage of village having maternity and child welfare centres.
35. Number of primary health centres on 20.000 population.
36. Percentage of village having primary health centres.
37. Number of family planning centres on 20,000 population.
38. Percentage of village having family planning centres.
39. Number of primary health sub-centres on 20,000 population.
40. Percentage of village having primary health sub-centres.
41. Number of community health workers on 20,000 population.
42. Percentage of village having community health workers.
43. cNumber of other health facilities on 20,000 population.
44. Percentage of village having other health facilities.
45. Total number of health institute on 20.000 population.

Regional Variation of Demographic Development

Man is a resource, which is valuable, and full of unlimited capabilities therefore it is impossible to imagine development of a region without the social development. It is clear from the report of India's Human Development that the state which control population and provide state education, health, poverty eradication and various other facilities result in social development. The development, unity of any society and country depends mainly on the population development. Complete social, economic. technology and geographical development base is stable in that situation if the human development had taken rank.

that the position of tehsils changed as Sagwara tehsil was at first rank followed by Girwa, Garhi tehsils whereas from the lowest range the Kotra tehsil was at first rank. Rawatbhata was at second and Kotri tehsil was at third rank. Between the period of 1981 to 2001 average demographic development of Southern Rajasthan indicate that Garhi tehsil of Banswara district stands first. Banswara tehsil stands second and Girwa tehsils come on third rank and from the lowest range at first rank was Kotra tehsil followed by Mandalgarh, Kotri and Rawatbhata tehsils. If seen district wise the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur are at par than the other districts.

Taking table 1 reveals the classification of Demographic Development Index of Southern Rajasthan are divided in five sectors such as:

Very High Development: In 1981 there were 10 tehsils under it. In 1991 there were 5 tehsils followed by 7 tehsils in 2001. The reason for this negative increase were the rapid increase in population but lesser literacy in its ratio, less of schools and health facilities.

High Development: In 1981 there were 8 tehsils followed by 6 tehsils in 1991 and 8 tehsils in 2001 in this category. They depict the stable development level that means from 1981 to 1991 there was negative trend of development but from 1991 to 2001 there was positive trends of development show the rapid growth of urbanisation.

Moderate Development: There were 9 tehsils in this category in 1981 followed by 12 tehsils in 1991 and 13 tehsils in 2001. This shows satisfactory social development.

Low Development: In this category there were 16 tehsils in 1981, 15 tehsils in 1991 and 16 tehsils again in 2001 which depicts a negative social development because of rapid increase in population the available facilities were less.

Very Low Development: Above 4 tehsils in 1981, 11 tehsils in 1991 and 7 tehsils in 2001 come under it because of lack of educational environment and failure in awakening of regarding health on behalf of efforts being made by government.

The demographic development index of Southern Rajasthan is 0.50 whereas it is 0.71 of the state, which is less. Therefore there is need to increase literacy rate at the village level and reduce the growth of population. At village level the demographic development index can be raised by emphasing more on the female education, on educating schedule caste and schedule tribes in the study area.

Regional Variation of Educational Development

Education plays a vital role to develop not only society but also reflects the overall development of the region. The education system extends from pre school provision through the statutory school age years to a variety of further education opportunities in schools and colleges. The school is often the focal point of local social life, which plays on important role in improving the rate of literacy, living standard and the ability to face the problems.

During the last 20 years, the number of primary schools, middle and higher secondary schools increased by 5 times, but the number of higher order amenities have not increased as compared to population ratio at village level. Total educational institutions in Southern Rajasthan have 17154. Highest number of educational institute in Udaipur district is 3942 in 2001. Southern Rajasthan have 88.69% educational facilities in the villages in 2001.

In the table 2 levels of educational development of Southern Rajasthan had been prepared by 15 indicators. At first rank was Aspur per tehsil followed by Sagwara and Girwa in 1981 census. From the lowest range level. Kotra tehsil was followed by Mandalgarh and Deogarh tehsils.

As per 1991, the educational development index was maximum in Rashmi tehsil follwed by Shahpura and Banera at second rank and Sahara tehsils have third rank. The lowest range have Kotra, Salumber, Dhariawad tehsils.

On the basis of 2001 index at first rank was Aspur tehsil, Garhi tehsil was at second and Bancra tehsil was at third rank and from the lowest range Mandalgarh tehsil was at first rank followed by Rawatbhata, Kotra and Arnod tehsils of Southern Rajasthan.

We can conclude on seeing the average educational index of Southern Rajasthan reveals that Aspur and Sagwara tehsil are at top position followed by Banera, Hurda and Rashmi tehsils, which shows distribution of higher educational facilities in Dungarpur district. From the lowest Kotra tehsil comes first followed by

Mandalgarh at second and Dhariyawad at third. The reasons being Kotra tehsil from geographical point of view comes in high platonic region and has high number of schedule tribes residing poverty, whereas in Mandalgarh and Dhariyawad tehsil have lack of educational facilities, transportation facilities resulting into being weak from educational development point of view.

Table 2
Southern Rajasthan
Levels of Educational Development 1981-2001

S. No.	Category	Index Value	1981		1991		2001	
			No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered	No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered	No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered
1	Very High	0.80-1.00	4	8.51	1	2.04	6	11.76
2	High	0.60-0.80	6	12.77	4	8.16	10	19.61
3	Moderate	0.40-0.60	21	54.68	16	32.65	11	21.57
4	Low	0.20-0.40	11	23.40	12	24.49	16	31.37
5	Very Low	0.0.20	5	10.64	16	32.65	8	15.69
			47	100.00	49	100.00	51	100.00

Source: Computed

Very High Development: In 1981 4 tehsils namely Aspur, Sagwara, Girwa and Bhilwara came under it whereas in 1991 only Raslimi tehsil and in 2001 six tehsils came under it which are Aspur, Bancra, Garhi, Simalwara, Hurda and Sagwara. Therefore we can conclude that there is imbalance in distribution of facilities and equalities are found in the Dungarpur district as compared to other districts of study area.

High Development: There were 6 tehsils in 1981, 4 tehsils in 1991 and 10 tehsils in 2001, which shows a positive educational development. Various levels educational and infrastructural facilities are shown in proportion of population in the study area.

Moderate Development: About 21 tehsils in 1981, 16 tehsils in 1991 and 11 tehsils in 2001. This also depicts a good development in educational facilities.

Low Development: There were about 11 tehsils in 1981, 12 tehsils in 1991 and 16 tehsils in 2001. Show a negative development due to shift the position in higher order.

Very Low Development: In 1981 there were 5 tehsils, 16 tehsils in 1991 and 8 tehsils in 2001. This shows a positive educational development in between 1981-1991 and a negative educational development in 1991-2001. At present there is need of very many efforts to be made according to population requirement.

The discussion shows that the uneven distribution of education amenities in the region it reveals that educational amenities must be extended in the remote areas of the region to improve the rate of literacy in the rural community. Because most of the small villages are lacking from such basic amenities. The spatial distribution of amenities does not follow any pattern. Thus it can be suggest, that disparities should be reduced on the basis of scientific locational planning.

Regional Variation of Health Development

Health care services are concerned with provision of facilities for diagnosis, treatment care of these who became ill and preventing disease in the population. As stated previously the levels of development of medical amenities have been observed on the basis of availability of amenities in the villages and population ratio.

Health development index has been prepared by 17 indicators, which are based on the data of 1981, 1991, 2001. If we look at the health facilities of Southern Rajasthan we conclude that some basic health facilities come under it which are 2293 and at higher level the facilities available are in more critical condition. There number were 545 in 1981 and 1661 in 2001 which have not increased at proportion of population. The total health organisations are 4908 in 2001 in Southern Rajasthan and highest at district level they are 1254 in Udaipur district in 2001.

According to health development indes value of 1981 Hurda tehsil followed by Raipur and Banera all three of them belonging to Bhilwara district and from lowest range at first rank was Amet followed by Chittorgarh, Banswara tehsil. In 1991, Hurda tehsil was at first, Banera tehsil was at second position which was at third rank in 1981 and at third rank came the Aspur. From the lowest range at first rank was Nimbahera tehsil, than was Kotra tehsil, third position was shared by Ghatol tehsil. In 2001, highest value is found in Aspur tehsil followed by Railmagra and Kumbhalgarh tehsil and the lowest value had Chittorgarh, Kapasan and Bhadesar tehsil of Southern Rajasthan.

Table 3
Southern Rajasthan
Levels of Health Development 1981-2001

S. No.	Category	Index Value	1981		1991		2001	
			No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered	No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered	No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered
1	Very High	0.80-1.00	2	4.26	2	4.08	4	7.84
2	High	0.60-0.80	1	2.13	8	16.38	7	13.73
3	Moderate	0.40-0.60	12	25.53	16	32.65	13	25.49
4	Low	0.20-0.40	18	38.30	11	22.45	12	23.53
5	Very Low	0.0.20	14	29.79	12	24.19	15	29.41
			47	**100.00**	**49**	**100.00**	**51**	**100.00**

Source: Computed

The average of 20 years we come to know that Ilurda tehsil is at first rank, Banera tehsil at second rank followed by Aspur tehsil. From the lowest range at first rank is Chittorgarh, at second rank is Ghatol and at third rank is Kushalgarh tehsil.

If we look at the distribution of health facilities than Bhilwara district comes first and Banswara district comes at lowest position whereas from educational point of view Banswara district is at better position. Therefore there is need of efforts to be made improve the health facilities of the Banswara district. Above table 3 represents a very clear picture we have divided the values into 5 categories:

Very High Development: Its index value is 0.80 to 1.00. In 1981 2 tehsils came under and in 1991 they were 2 and in 2001 is 4 tehsils which shows a very slow increase in the health facilities in the study area.

High Development: Its index value ranges from 0.60 to 0.80 in 1981 only 1 tehsil came under it and in 1991 about 8 tehsils came under it and 7 tehsils came in this category in 2001, which shows very low increase in health facilities.

Moderate Development: Its index value is from 0.40 to 0.60 under it 12 tehsils came in 1981, 16 tehsils came in 1991 and 13 tehsils came in 2001 which indicates a positive growth rate from 1981-91 and in 1991-2001 shows a negative growth rate.

Low Development: Its index value is from 0.20 to 0.40 and in it 18 tehsils came in 1981, which shows lack of health facilities. Whereas 10 tehsils registered in 1991 and 12 tehsils in 2001. This shows positive growth from 1981 to 1991 and negative growth from 1991 to 2001.

Very Low Development: Its index value is in between 0 to 0.20 and there were 14 tehsils in 1981, 12 tehsils in 1991 and 15 tehsils in 2001 in this category. This also shows less of health facilities in relation to increase in population during study period.

The health development index of Southern Rajasthan is 0.58, which is less in comparison of Rajasthan which is 0.73 only 28% of villages of Southern Rajasthan avail the medical facilities which shows that 72% of the villages still lack in health facilities. Health development plays an important role in deciding social development index. Therefore equal distribution and development of health facilities is very important.

Spatial Analysis of Social Development

The study deals with analysis of regional variation and social development on tehsil level, with a view to workout imbalance in the spatial distribution of social amenities in the study region. For the purpose of inter-tehsil comparison it would be desirable may absolutely essential to combined various individual indices into a overall measure to operationalise the concept of spatial distribution of social amenities. Aggregatory individual indicators of development obtain the composite index. The tehsil wise spatial distribution of social amenities has been categorised at five levels viz. very high, high, moderate, low and very low on the basis of availability of social amenities in study area between the period of 1981 to 2001.

Table 4
Southern Rajasthan
Distribution of Social Development Indices 1981-2001

S.No	Tehsils	1981		1991		2001		Average	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Composite Value	Rank
1	Arnod	-	-	0.3	35	0.19	47	0.25	45.5
2	Bari Sadri	0.34	35	0.29	36.5	0.27	41.5	0.3	40
3	Begun	0.24	44	0.15	46	0.35	37	0.25	45.5
4	Bhadesar	0.3	40	0.17	45	0.23	45.5	0.23	47
5	Chhoti Sadri	0.47	24	0.23	41	0.25	44	0.32	36.5
6	Chittorgarh	0.31	38.5	0.19	44	0.27	41.5	0.26	43.5
7	Dungla	0.42	32	0.26	38	0.37	35.5	0.35	33.5
8	Gangrar	0.31	38.5	0.29	36.5	0.18	48	0.26	43.5
9	Kapasan	0.46	27	0.34	30	0.23	45.5	0.34	35
10	Nimbahera	0.45	29	0.2	43	0.4	30.5	0.35	33.5
11	Pratapgarh	0.29	41	0.22	42	0.32	38	0.28	42
12	Rashmi	0.48	21	0.67	1	0.38	33.5	0.51	18
13	Rawatbhata	-	-	-	-	0.14	50	0.14	50
14	Asind	0.47	24	0.39	28	0.45	24	0.44	26.5
15	Banera	0.52	16.5	0.62	3	0.66	8	0.6	6
16	Bijoliya	-	-	-	-	0.31	39.5	0.31	38.5
17	Bhilwara	0.73	3	0.41	27	0.59	12	0.58	9
18	Hurda	0.68	5	0.57	8	0.58	13.5	0.61	4.5
19	Jahazpur	0.48	21	0.44	20	0.41	29	0.44	26.5
20	Kotri	0.33	36.5	0.33	32.5	0.31	39.5	0.32	36.5
21	Mandal	0.43	31	0.49	14	0.39	32	0.44	26.5
22	Mandalgarh	0.2	46	0.25	39	0.17	49	0.21	48
23	Raipur	0.64	7	0.54	9	0.57	15	0.58	9
24	Sahara	0.56	13	0.58	6	0.53	18	0.56	13
25	Shahpura	0.48	21	0.44	20	0.4	30.5	0.44	26.5
26	Amet	0.24	44	0.25	39.5	0.38	33.5	0.29	41
27	Bhim	0.62	9.5	0.44	21	0.54	17	0.53	14.5
28	Deogarh	0.33	36.5	0.14	47	0.45	24	0.31	38.5
29	Kumbhalgarh	0.45	29	0.44	21	0.63	10	0.51	18
30	Nathdwara	0.52	16.5	0.54	9	0.51	20	0.52	16
31	Railmagra	0.61	11	0.46	16	0.67	6	0.58	9
32	Rajsamand	0.66	6	0.42	26	0.42	28	0.5	20
33	Dhariyawad	0.24	44	0.11	48	0.26	43	0.2	49
34	Girwa	0.75	2	0.43	24	0.66	8	0.61	4.5
35	Gogunda	0.52	16.5	0.35	29	0.43	26.5	0.43	29
36	Jhadol	0.28	42	0.33	32.5	0.5	21	0.37	32
37	Kherwara	0.62	9.5	0.47	15	0.49	22	0.53	14.5
38	Kotra	0.15	47	0.04	49	0.05	51	0.08	51
39	Mavli	0.57	12	0.51	11	0.66	8	0.58	9
40	Salumber	0.46	27	0.33	32.5	0.43	26.5	0.41	30

41	Sarada	0.54	14	0.58	6	0.61	11	0.58	9
42	Vallabhnagar	0.39	34	0.45	18	0.37	35.5	0.4	31
43	Aspur	0.8	1	0.59	4.5	0.88	2	0.76	2
44	Dungarpur	0.63	8	0.59	4.5	0.7	3	0.64	3
45	Sagwara	0.7	4	0.66	32.5	0.94	1	0.77	1
46	Simalwara	-	-	0.33	31	0.68	4.5	0.51	18
47	Bagidora	0.51	19.5	0.51	11	0.45	24	0.49	21.5
48	Banswara	0.41	33	0.46	16	0.58	13.5	0.48	23.5
49	Garhi	0.52	16.5	0.51	11	0.68	4.5	0.57	12
50	Ghatol	0.51	19.5	0.43	24	0.52	19	0.49	21.5
51	Kushalgarh	0.46	27	0.44	21	0.55	16	0.48	23.5

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

Very High Development: In 1981, its index value ranges from 0.80 to 1.00, Aspur tehsil comes first having 0.80 value and about 11 tehsils come in it namely Sagwara. Hurda, Girwa, Kherwara, Raipur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Bhim, Railmagra and Dungarpur. If we see 1991 index (table no. 8) we come to know that only 3 tehsils of Rashmi, Sagwara, Banera come index it. Rashmi tehsil was on 21" position in 1981. It came on first position in 1991 because educational and health facilities are increases according to population ratio. As per 2001 index 11 tehsils came in this category amely Sagwara, Aspur, Simalwara, Garbi, Dungarpur, Banera, Mavli. Kumbhalgarh, Girwa, Railmagra and Sarada mostly covered the Dungarpur district.

Table 3
Southern Rajasthan
Levels of Social Development 1981-2001

S. No.	Category	Index Value	1981		1991		2001	
			No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area Covered	No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area Covered	No.of Tehsils	Percentage Of area covered
1	Very High	0.60 & above	8	17.02	6	12.24	11	21.57
2	High	0.45-0.60	13	27.66	15	30.61	11	21.57
3	Moderate	0.30-0.45	14	29.79	14	28.57	18	32.29
4	Low	0.15-0.30	10	21.28	9	18.37	9	17.65
5	Very Low	Lessthan0.15	2	4.26	5	10.20	2	3.92
			47	100.00	49	100.00	51	100.00

Source: Computed

High Development: If we look the high level of classification of social development reveals that that there were 17 tel ils in 1981, 14 tehsils in 1991 and 11 tehsils in 2001 namely Raipur, Ban warn, Huda, Jhadol, Kherwara, Nathdwara, Bhilwara, Ghatol, Sahara, Bhim and shalgarh whereas in 1991 the tehsils in this
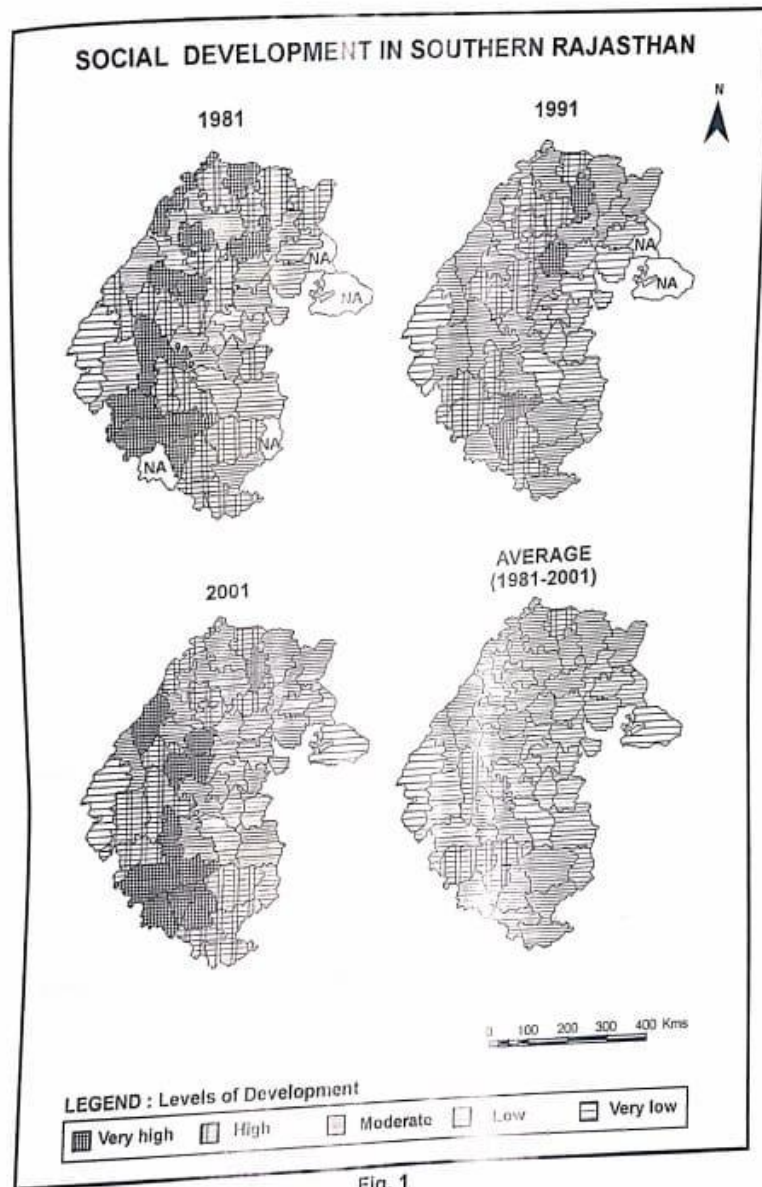
Fig. 1

category were Railmagra. Mayli. Sarada, Gathi, Sahara. Bagidora. Nathdwara, Banswara, Kherwara. Manial. Raipur. Ilurda. A ir and Dungarpur. Bhim and Kherwara at 9.5 rank. Nathdwara at 16.5 rank in 1981 and at 9 rank in 1991. Ghatol at 19.5 rank in 1981. Sahare at 6 rank in 1991 and at 13 rank in 1981. In 1981 Kushalgarh was at 27 rank. Raipur was at 9 rank in 1991. The tehsils discussed above had been in high-level category either in 1981 or in 1991.

Moderate Development: In 1981 there were 11 tehsils in this category. which were 23.40% of the total tehsils. In 1991 they were 17 tehsils in this category which were 3-4.09% of the total tehsils anea and 18 tehsils falled in this category in the year 2001 namely Asind. Rashni, Jahajpur, Mandal, Deogarh, Salumber, Rajsamand. Dungla, Shahpura, Nimbahera, Vallabhinagar, Amet, Kotri, Pratapgarh, Bijoliya, Bagidora, Goganda and Bengun experienced positive social development. Asind was at 28 ranka 1991. N bahera ranked at 29 in 1981, Dungla was at 32 rank in 1981, Jala pur was at. I rank in 1991, Mandal tehsil was at 31 rank in 1981. Deogarh

was at 36.5 rank in 1981. Gogunda was at 29 rank in 1991. Salumber was at 32.5 raka 1991. Sha pura was at 21 rank in 1991. Rajsamand at 26 rank in 1991, Kotri tehsil was at 35 rank in 1981, at 32.5 rank in 1991 and at 39.5 rank in 2001. Vallabhnagar was at 34 rank in 1981, at 18 rank in 1991 and at 35.5 rank in 2001. Mais reason for lesser proportion of educational facilities and health centres in relation to populat. in growth and literacy rate of females is very low.

Low Development: In this category the mumber of tehsils was 7 in 1981 and 11 in 1991 and 2001 9 tehsils are registered. In 1981 7 tehsils were Mandalgarh, Bhadesar. Begun, Pratapgarh, Amet. Phariawad, Jhadol come under it. In 2001 Amod, Badi Sadri. Muudalgarh. Chi ti Sadri, Chittorgarh, Gangrar, Kapasan, Bhadesar, Dhariawad. The level of social development was at low leven in Mandalgarh tehsil which ranked s in 1981, 3 in 1991 and 49 rank in 2001, Gangrar was 36.5 rank in 1991 and 48 au 001. Arnod was at 35 rank in 1991 and at 47 rank in 2001, Bhades.r was at ik in 1981, at 45 rank in 1991 and at 45.5 rank in 2001. Chhoti Si was at 11 sunk in 1991 and at 44 rank in 2001.

Very Low Development: In 1981 this coregory have I tehsil such as Kotra whereas in 1991 four tehsils namely Kotra, Regin, Dhariawad, Deogarh tehsil came which shows very low level of rate et social development. Fig. 1 showing Kotra, Rawatbhata tehsils fall in this category. The level of social development had been lowest in Kotra tehsil 1981, 1991 and 2001. Its main reason is that Kotra is an area of schedule tribes and is having hilly and undulating area so therefore educational and health facilities are not equally distributed in the tehsil.

III.   Conclusion and Suggestions

The study identifies intra-reynal variation in spatial distribution of social amenities at tehsil and village level the bussef existing social amenities levels of development have been as certain and some areas which are lacking in certain amenities have been identified. However, it is hoped that an inventory of the social amenities and an explanatory exercise of deficient area is the first step towards effective planning.

1. Decrease population growth etc.
2. Increase the number of higher der amenities like educational and health at the villages.
3. Increase the literary cate with special eferences to female literary in ST population.
4. The quality of services needs as be improved at the existing centres.
5. Increase the degree of urbanation.

The priority of each major comp have been made at the tehsil level specially Kotra, Begun, Mandalgach whils of each district. An humble attempt is made to furnish an empirical frameworl, with regard to social infrastructure and thus lay down the basis for priority d. isions in the location of proposed amenities.

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