



A geographical study on the impact of industries on social and economic scenario in Dausa district

Sapna Yadav

Lecturer, Geography, Government Senior Secondary School, Kesarpur, Umrain Block, Alwar Rajasthan

Abstract

Social and economic development is a broad concept, which is not limited to production and consumption in a unit area, but is linked to equitable distribution of resources and quality of life. Development of social facilities improves the economic and social life of rural people, because 76.16 percent of the country's population lives in villages. In sociology, social development has been defined as the development of human relationships. In practical terms, regional development is one of the appropriate methods of measuring social development. The elements of regional development include health, education, transport, communication, power supply etc. These elements are reflected in the type of functions of the social system, the capacity for economic welfare, ideas about policy and the way individuals behave. From the conceptual point of view, development has been defined as change, which is done to achieve a better situation in the available circumstances, this change is the basic concept of development.

Apart from various government programs and institutional measures, the concept of maintaining a sustainable level of development in a unit area from a spontaneous economic and social perspective is implicit. Along with quantitative aspects, qualitative aspects like level of human resource development, social attitude towards development and social participation and social accessibility are the major aspects of economic development.

75 percent of the population of Dausa district lives in villages. After independence, there has been a change in agriculture, industry, trade, animal husbandry, forestry, education, self-employment, social services and social and economic life. There are many disparities in the surface, climate, soils, water resources, mineral resources etc. of this region. Therefore, many disparities exist in the social, economic and environmental aspects of Dausa. According to the geographical characteristics, the pace of social and economic development or change has also been different in different parts of Dausa Hills. The main objective of the research is to do regional research on economic progress and social upliftment in the rural areas of Dausa district and to study the changes in these in the last decade.

Keywords:- Concept of development, Features of social development, economic development, measurement of social development level, suggestions and conclusions.

I. Introduction :-

Dausa district is situated in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan, it is a very rich district in terms of natural resources and is continuously moving forward in the path of development. Continuous development in basic sectors like poverty alleviation, equitable distribution of income, health, education, transport, communication, electricity, drinking water not only makes the present better. At the same time it also lays the foundation for a good future. Development means equitable growth. The standard of living improves through better health, education, housing and welfare. Along with quantitative aspects, qualitative aspects like level of human resource development, social attitude towards development and social participation are also important aspects of economic development. But at present the study area is engaged in a blind race of development, due to which environmental side effects are beginning to be reflected. The hurricane in May 2018 reflects the negative aspects of development. Apart from this, the problems created by major dimensions of development like industrialization and urbanization have greatly affected the geographical environment of Dausa district. The problem of pollution has arisen due to the development of industries. Agriculture and excessive mining are having a direct negative impact on the quality of soil and surface. Due to continuous increase in population, the problems of housing and drinking water are becoming dire.

The process of social change is dynamic even today. Due to economic development, the

standard of living per person increases, which makes the society prosperous. As a result of which social, cultural and institutional changes take place. This is determined by the spatial distribution pattern of human activities and essential facilities available in the settlements of a particular area. Society is dynamic and change with time is inevitable. In the modern world, there has been development in every field and different societies have incorporated the dimensions of these developments in their own way. Under social change, there are possible changes in the structure of the society, class status, food habits, customs, dress, educational cum educational standard of living etc. Maclver and Page, while clarifying social change in their book *Society* (in its third edition, June 1970), said that "Being sociologists, we are directly concerned with social relations and we will call the change in them as social change." It is also mandatory to mention social inequality in the study.

Geographical situation :-

The study area i.e. Dausa district is located in the eastern part of Rajasthan state, whose latitudinal extension is between 26°23' to 27°15' north latitude and longitudinal extension is between 76°07' to 77° 02' east longitude. The altitude of the district is 333 meters (1072 feet) above mean sea level. Dausa city is the administrative headquarters of the district. According to the 2011 census, the total population of the district is 16.34 lakh. In terms of population, the district ranks 20th in the state. Earlier it was the subdivision headquarters of Jaipur district. On 30 April 1991, it got the status of a separate district and became the 29th district of Rajasthan. The sex ratio of Dausa district is 905 per thousand and population density is 476 persons per square kilometer. Which is the third most populous district in the state. The total area of the district is 3482 square kilometers.



Dausa district shares its borders with Alwar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bharatpur and Jaipur districts. Dausa district does not share its border with any state or country. Dausa also had the privilege of becoming the first capital of Dhondhaar state. The Aravalli mountain range extends in the northern part of the district. The main rivers of Dausa district are Banganga and Morel rivers, around which 36 dams have been constructed. But at present most of the dams have dried up. The major dams of the district are Madhosagar Dam and Rehriyan Dam. The temperature here remains at 43°C in summer and 10°C in winter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 740.7 mm. The highest average annual rainfall is in Lalsot (998.0 mm) and the lowest average annual rainfall is in Mahuva (542.5 mm). The soil of Dausa district is light brown and yellow.

Industrial development in Dausa district started from July 1992. At that time industries were developed only at the district headquarters. As of March 31, 2015, a total of 3497 small and medium industries were registered in the district. Whose total capital investment was Rs 5171.00 lakh. In which 13201 workers were employed. In the year 2017-18, the total registered small scale industries were 1332

A geographical study on the impact of industries on social and economic scenario in Dausa district.

in which the total investment was Rs 11693.00 lakh. About 19 nationalized banks provide loans to these industries. These industries get raw materials from local and far flung areas. The finished goods are sent to different regions of India.

Objective :-

1. To conduct a geographical study of the impact of industries on the social and economic scenario in Dausa district.
2. To analyze the changes in social and economic situation due to industrial development in Dausa district.

Hypothesis :-

Industrial development in the study area Dausa district has improved social and economic conditions.

Sources of data :-

Primary information and secondary data have been used in the presented research paper. Primary data was collected through questionnaire and schedule. Secondary data was obtained from published reports, books and statistical profiles.

Concept of development :-

The concept of development refers to the overall creative change in the material level of life. Constructive change for improvement includes the economic aspect as well as the social aspect. The geographical factors of any area have a direct relation with the social and economic development there. Geographical factors like landform, surface, subsurface, climate, vegetation, soil etc. have an impact on the social aspects and economic structure of the place. The relationship between humans and the environment has been studied in geography since the beginning, in which population and physical Elements have been essential elements in the overall form of geographical study. Geographical environment definitely affects the development of any area. Besides, development also affects the geographical environment.

Haq (1977) presented five basic elements of development.

1. Development should be for human welfare.
2. Work related to the development process should be acceptable to the society.
3. Members of the society should actively contribute to the development work.
4. The prosperity of the society should be visible in development.
5. Self-reliant social organization should be established.

Generally, in the absence of efficient management, social, economic development and environmental protection are seen as opposing concepts, but in the context of sustainable development, only a balance between the two can serve the long-term interests of a unit area and its population.

Studies related to social, economic and environmental protection are an interdisciplinary approach, which reveals the correlations of many aspects of social, economic and environmental aspects of a region or region. To evaluate the increasing wealth and welfare activities in any region or region of any developing country, it becomes necessary to study the social, economic and environmental changes of that region. District Dausa was selected for the research study. This district is one of the developing districts of Rajasthan.

Features of social development :-

1. Social development is a worldwide process. That is, social change happens in every society of the world. There does not seem to be any society in the world which has been stable or is stable for a long time. It is possible that the pace of change is sometimes slow and sometimes fast, but change is a continuous process in the society.
2. Community development is actually social change. This statement means that social change is not limited to any particular person or any particular part of the group. Those changes are called social changes, whose impact is felt in the entire society.
3. There are various forms of social development. In every society, processes of cooperation, adjustment, conflict or competition go on, due to which social change manifests itself in various forms. Changes are sometimes linear and sometimes multi-linear, similarly change is sometimes problematic and sometimes beneficial.
4. The pace of social development is uneven and relative. The pace of change is not the same among different units of society.

Social and overall development :-

*Corresponding Author: Sapna Yadav

There is a positive relationship between social and overall development. As the structure of the society changes, so will the environment. Social change will increase the standard of living, living standards, technological development etc. in the area and with the development of basic facilities in the area, standards of good health and long life expectancy will be achieved. The standard of living of human society is the driver of the development of that area. It is very important to have basic facilities available for the development of human life, because without basic facilities no area can be properly developed. These basic facilities include educational institutions, health centers, transportation, communication system, electrification and tourism facilities. The facilities available in the study area Dausa district and the changes in them from 1991 to 2018 have been analyzed.

Level of social and economic change :-

The following ten variables have been included to analyze the trend of social and economic change in the study area Dausa district in the last 30 years from 1991 to 2020.

1. Drinking water facility.
2. Education facility.
3. Medical facility.
4. Communication facility.
5. Transportation/means of transportation facilities.
6. Paved road facility.
7. Electricity facility.
8. Banking facility.
9. Social and cultural change.
10. Agricultural development.

Study area: Social and economic development of Dausa district :-

There has been a change in the distribution of population on the surface from ancient times to the present time. Although the speed and direction of change has varied according to the country and time. The distribution of population in different parts of the district is highly uneven. While on the one hand, there has been excessive population accumulation on land areas suitable for human habitation, on the other hand, large tracts of land are completely or partially uninhabited due to them being unsuitable for humans. Due to the location of the district, industrialization, accessibility and connectivity of transport routes, an increase in population density and distribution has also been observed. The effect of industrialization is clearly reflected in Dausa, Lawan, Sikandra, Sikrai, Mahuva, Baswa, Lalsot and Bandikui.

Dausa district is a large district on regional basis where physical, economic and social disparities exist. The research has reached the conclusion that economic prosperity has been seen in the areas which are rich in industrial and agricultural products, whereas some areas of the district like Lalsot, Lawan, Nangal Rajawatan and Ramgarh Panchwara are economically and socially backward. The study conducted hypothesis testing based on various parameters.

Change in social development in Dausa district :- customs :-

Some special works which were done in ancient times, the same works which are considered traditional and are done even today are called customs. Due to promotion of education and public awareness, bad practices are gradually coming to an end. The main practices of Dausa district are as follows-

1. Child marriage :-

Under this practice, marriage is done in childhood itself, due to which one has to face various problems later. In the study area Dausa district, child marriage was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to social and economic development due to industrial development, this practice is gradually decreasing. This practice was more prevalent in the villages of Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui, Lawan, Basava, Lalsot and Dausa of the study area Dausa district from 1991 to 2001. After the year 2001, this practice has decreased due to the spread of education in the society. In the year 2011, the standard of living has also improved due to social and economic development due to industrial development.

2. Purdah system :-

Under this tradition, the women of the house cover themselves with the elders of the house and outsiders. This practice is also found among Muslims. In the study area Dausa district, the practice of purdah was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to social and economic development due to industrial development, the practice of purdah is gradually decreasing. This practice was more prevalent from 1991 to 2001 in the villages of Mehandipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui, Lawan, Baswa, Lalsot, Ramgarh Pachwara and Dausa of study area Dausa district. After the year 2001, this practice has

decreased due to the spread of education in the society. In the year 2011, due to social and economic development due to industrial development, the practice of purdah has also improved.

3. Adoption tradition :-

Having a son is considered mandatory in Indian culture. According to Indian culture, when a person does not have a son, he adopts a child from one of his family members or relatives to carry forward his lineage. At present, due to the spread of education, daughters and sons have started being considered identical, but this practice still exists in villages. In the study area, Dausa district, the practice of adoption was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to social and economic development due to industrial development, medical facilities have also developed due to which the practice of adoption is gradually decreasing. This practice was more prevalent from 1991 to 2001 in the villages of Mandawar, Mehndipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui, Lawan, Baswa, Lalsot, Ramgarh Pachwara and Dausa of the study area Dausa district. After the year 2011, this practice has decreased due to development of education and medical facilities in the society.

4. Janeu tradition :-

In the Brahmin caste, there is a tradition of putting the sacred thread of the child. Janeu is made of three threads of cotton and it includes three knots. The sacred thread ceremony is performed when the child completes ten years. This tradition is only for sons. In the study area Dausa district, the Janeu tradition was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to industrial development and social and economic development, the Janeu tradition is gradually decreasing. This practice was more prevalent in the villages of Mandawar, Mehndipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui and Dausa of study area Dausa district from 1991 to 2001. After the year 2011, this practice has decreased due to the development of education in the society.

Jewellery:-

Jewellery In India, men and especially women have been using jewellery since ancient times. In ancient times, horns of various animals were used as jewellery. The base metal of the jewellery also changed with time. At present, gold, silver and diamond jewellery is made and worn.

1. Men's Jewellery :-

In the form of men's jewellery, neck chain, watch, locket and bracelet are prominent. In the study area, people of Meena caste wear a silver bangle on one foot. The above jewellery is made of gold or silver. Men of Rajput caste wear round shaped ornaments in their ears. Which is called 'Murki'. In the study area Dausa district, the practice of wearing jewellery was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to industrial development and social and economic development, men's jewellery is gradually decreasing. In the villages of Mandawar, Mehndipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui and Dausa of study area Dausa district, men of Meena and Gurjar community used to wear more jewellery from 1991 to 2001. After the year 2011, due to development of education in the society, wearing of jewellery has decreased.

2. Women's Jewelry :-

Women's jewelry mainly includes tilak worn on the hair and forehead, nose ring and earrings worn in the ears, hathphool worn on the hands and anklets worn on the feet. Hasli is worn around the neck in Meo dominated areas of the study area. Generally women also wear mangalsutra and chain around the neck. The above jewellery is made of gold or silver. In the study area Dausa district, wearing jewellery was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to industrial development and social and economic development, women wearing jewellery has increased. In the villages of Mandawar, Mehndipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui and Dausa of the study area Dausa district, women of all communities wore more jewellery from 1991 to 2001. After the year 2011, there has been an increase in wearing jewellery due to economic development from industries in the society.

Dress :-

Dress: In ancient times, tree bark, leaves etc. were used as clothes. The basic material of the dress also changed with time. At present all the costumes are made of cloth.

1. Men's attire :-

Generally, the civilized attire of the men of the district includes turbans with peaked shape and raised forward, tunic below the knees and scarf on the shoulders. Presently they also wear coat, pant, kurta-pajama and dhoti. In the study area Dausa district, wearing kurta and dhoti was very prevalent in the year 1991. At present, due to industrial development and social and economic development, there has been a change in men's attire. Study area: In the villages of Mandawar, Mehndipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva,

Sikrai, Bandikui and Dausa of Dausa district, men of all communities wore traditional clothes from 1991 to 2001. After the year 2011, due to economic development due to industries in the society, people have started wearing coats, pants and suits etc.

2. Women's costumes:-

The costumes of women of Dausa district are very colorful and artistic. Here in the rural areas, mainly Gherdar Ghaghra and Lugda or Odhni are worn. Presently, saree and lehenga chauli are also worn. Odhni is called chundari, yellow, kanganiya etc. depending on its printing. Muslim women wear churidar pajama and chundari. In the study area, Dausa district, in the year 1991, there was a high trend of women wearing mainly gherdar ghagra and lugda or odhani odhti. At present, due to industrial development and social and economic development, there has been a change in the dress of women. Study area: In the villages of Mandawar, Mehndipur Balaji, Sikandra, Mahuva, Sikrai, Bandikui, Basava, Lavan, Lalsot and Dausa of Dausa district, women of all communities wore traditional clothes from 1991 to 2001. After the year 2011, due to economic development from industries in the society, women have started wearing sarees and suits etc.

It is clear from the study that social and cultural changes are being seen in the district. On the basis of rural survey, there is a change in food habits, clothing and language between 1991 and 2020. At present the impact of westernization and urbanization is more visible. Most of the population is closely connected with communication and technology.

II. Suggestion :-

It is not possible to completely eliminate the existing socio-economic disparities in the study area, but they can be reduced as much as possible through planned development. To remove regional disparities, on priority basis, social and economic development of those tehsils which are in backward state has to be done. Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic change in society. Measured by indicators such as gross domestic product, life expectancy, literacy, agricultural output and employment levels. Social development is the process that improves the ability of a society to fulfill its aspirations by changing and modifying social institutions. Keeping all these characteristics in mind, the researcher has studied various variables in his study at different periods of time and presented the following suggestions in the study area: -

1. Increase in literacy rate :-

There is a need for qualitative improvement in education in the study area. For this, there should be at least a primary school in every small village and arrangements for free education from class one to class six should be made. All the facilities required by the students like books, register, stationery, dress etc. should be provided free of cost by the government or NGO. With this, even the poorest child will be able to connect with education. Apart from this, the burden of higher education for meritorious students should be borne by the government and meritorious students should be rewarded so that other children can be encouraged. For regional development, there is a great need to open primary education and higher education centres, schools and colleges on priority basis.

2. Working population :-

The working age group includes the population of 15 – 65 years. The percentage of working population in the study area is very low. Therefore, employment should be created by opening various training institutes in rural areas and preparing them as skilled human resources. This will increase the working population. In the past years, there has been more centralization towards some industries in the business structure of the region. For this, along with the development of forest-based and agriculture-based industries, industrial development should be promoted in every tehsil, so that the working population does not migrate to other states.

3. Sex ratio :-

The sex ratio in the study area is very low. This should be increased. For this, the law to stop feticide should be made strict and social awareness should be increased so that boys and girls can get equal status.

4. Medicine :-

There is lack of medical facilities in proportion to the population in the study area. To provide proper medical services to the population, there should be a primary health center in every small village and it is also very important to have staff working there. Apart from this, there should be a rural cadre of doctors.

The number of free medicines and various tests currently available should be increased and medical consultation receipts should be made free. The pandemic caused by COVID-19 in 2019 highlighted the medical condition of the region. In the year 1991, 145 villages in the study area had medical facilities, which increased to 217 in the year 2001. Similarly, in the year 2011, medical facilities increased to 321 villages. There are still no basic medical facilities in the area. There is a huge shortage of trained medical staff, doctors and hospitals. There is a great need to increase medical facilities, especially in rural areas.

5. Industry :-

At present, industrial development is very important for the development of any area. There is a concentration of industrial units in some tehsils of the study area, Baswa Bandikui, Sikrai, Dausa, whereas there is a lack of them in Lalsot, Nagal Rajawatan, Ramgarh Panchwara and Lawan. Therefore, it is clear that industrial concept should be adopted for the development of these backward areas. Following are the suggestions for industrial development-

I. Concessions to industrialists: Such laws should be made that tax exemptions, subsidies and free land should be given for setting up industries in backward rural areas, so that industrialists will be attracted and take interest in setting up industrial units there.

II. Opening of industrial training institutes- Various industrial training institutes should be opened by the government and admission should be given there at very low fees.

III. Establishment of agro-based industry- Industrial units like oil mill, pulse mill and flour mill etc. should be established in rural areas.

6. Environmental problem :-

Pollution in Dausa district has increased in the coming years due to industrial development after 2011. However, air pollution reduced in 2020 because there was a lockdown due to Covid-19. Air pollution has increased in Dausa city, Mahuva, Sikrai, Manpur, Sikandra and Rico areas. For pollution control, public awareness and standards of Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi should be strictly implemented.

7. Rural employment :-

In rural areas, it is necessary to strengthen the people on social and economic basis to bridge the gap between villages and cities and to provide food security and provide basic facilities to the people. Development of the country is not possible without the development of villages. The main problem of rural development is rural unemployment. For this, it is necessary to provide MNREGA and other employment related resources/facilities. To remove the urban and rural economic disparity, emphasis should also be laid on industrialization, the benefits of which have reached mainly in the urban areas. It is necessary to provide this basic infrastructure in rural areas, only then regional disparities can be removed.

8. Planning for economic and social development :-

After independence, India inherited an economy which had negative characteristics like limited industrialization, low agricultural production, low per capita income, slow economic growth pace. To overcome all these, the concept of economic planning was adopted and development was done on the basis of various parameters in various five-year plans. There is a need for planning keeping in view various problems in the study area also. For this the following efforts should be made

Planning for social development- Post office, electricity, educational institutions, etc. should be established in every village as per minimum requirement. Chambal river water should be used for drinking water. There should be a concrete road system in the villages and these roads should be connected to the tehsil and district headquarters. Bus transport facility should be provided in all villages. There should be medical facility in every village.

9. Public participation in rural development :-

Unless there is public participation in any development programme, there will be no proper development there. As the public becomes aware, the development agencies there will also become aware and work.

III. Conclusion :-

The mutual relationship between man and his environment is not static but highly dynamic. As a result, the progress in the field of science and technology also has a wide impact on the mutual relations between humans and the environment. Social and economic development is the great need of the present time. It is also necessary that development should happen equally everywhere in the area. It is

also necessary that the benefits of development reach every section of the social sector. When regional disparities are visible in development, then the development of the region gets hindered. It seems relevant to try to understand the impact of uneven social and economic development of Dausa district on the physical environment and to present suggestions to solve the problems through research work, so that along with development, a favorable geographical environment can also be maintained. In this view, The importance of research in the study area is clearly visible. In conclusion, it can be said that small and cottage industries have had a positive impact on the social and economic scenario in the study area Dausa district, which proves our hypothesis correct. There have been changes in lifestyle due to increasing industrialization in the study area, Dausa district. Therefore, by developing the factors of human social and economic development in Dausa district, the social and economic character can be improved by developing education, literacy, sex ratio, medicine, post office, communication, industrial infrastructure etc.

Reference :-

- [1]. District Statistics (1991) District Dausa.
- [2]. District Statistics (2001) District Dausa.
- [3]. District Statistics (2011) District Dausa.
- [4]. District Statistics (2013), Dausa.
- [5]. District Statistics Department, Dausa.
- [6]. District Census Handbook (2015), District Dausa.
- [7]. District Census Handbook (2018), District Dausa.
- [8]. District Industries Centre, District Dausa.
- [9]. Census Directorate, Jaipur.
- [10]. Social and Economic Survey, District Dausa.