CHAPTER - 7

PLANNING FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Integrated Rural Area Development is virtually related with the concept of balanced rural development and is a very complex and comprehensive phenomenon. Planners and scholars of different disciplines have broadly discussed it but there is a lack of consensus on its definition and scop. Before going in detail, it would be better to present in short, the meaning of the terms "Integrated", "Rural area", "development" and "Planning". The term "Integration" has been interpreted in many ways. The verb to integrate, literally means, "to make up as a whole", to make entire, where as in the context of development integrated refers to two types of integration, i.e., spatial and functional. The spatial integration is the organization of different functions (education, health, agriculture, industry etc). Thus, integration offers the coordination within the different sectors of economy and activities in the spatial frame.

The term "rural" essentially means as area, which is characterized by non-urban style of life, occupational structure, social organization and
settlement pattern. Rural area consists of villages or homesteads having engaged its most of the inhabitants in agricultural sector. The term “development” means a positive and quantitative as well as qualitative change. In reference to the development of rural area, it includes the improvement in the village life with the growth of facilities related to the basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, education etc. The real benefit of such improvements should be gained by the poorest of the poor in a society. The Oxford Dictionary defines only the verb “to plan” meaning “to make a plann of” to make a design for, to arrange beforehand. In general, the planning means determinate of an action or series of action beforehand, which should be purposeful, and anticipatory. In fact, a plan consists of a system of interconnected specific target, which the planner intends to achieve in the given period of time. Thus, planning can be defined of technical and professional skills to the process of decision making with the technical and professional purpose of improving resource allocation and
income distribution in the interest of defined social
groups.

Thus, planning for integrated rural area
development means to prepare a strategy for the
improvement of village life through the functional
organization in the spatial frame. Therefore, IRADP has
been viewed here, in the present study, as a strategy
defined on the basis of spatio-functional integration to
improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural
people. The study area like money other districts of the
country, is confronted with many problems to food,
clothes, house, educated and to provide gainful
employment for ever-increasing population. With limited
resources, it is a challenging task. It cannot be
successfully completed in a couple of years or so and
needs concerted efforts both by the government and the
people of the area over a number of years.

Planning is the best method to provide maximum
benefit to the maximum people at present as well as in
future using the local resources. The various
developmental plans implemented in the district during post-independence has, no doubt taken it on the path of overall development, but creating in the process regional and social inequalities.

Environmental setting and behavioral factors like traditional belief, which were intensified during the colonial and post-independence period, are mainly responsible for such a pattern. In fact, our development planners paid more attention towards more production rather than proper distribution. In consequence, the spatial inequalities and sectoral imbalances emerge.

The more significant factors influencing the rural development may be categorized into the following groups—(1) Geographical and ecological, (2) Economic, (3) Technological, (4) Socio-cultural and (5) political.

These factors jointly interact with one another, to a greater or lesser extent. The geographical/ecological factors are considered in the context of location, climate, rainfall, soil, etc. The economic factors are concerned with proper and optimal use of resources. The use of traditional technology
mainly accounts for low level of production. The cohesive social organization and institutions, slow change, less potential to adopt innovations and new practices and other socio-institutional factors often hold the key to success or failure of development schemes. The political interference especially in the planning context is another restrictive force, which influenced the balanced development of any region. With such ideas, and attempt and approach has been made to analyze the problems prevailing in the area and finally keeping the area potentialities in mind some suggestions for integrated rural development have been made.

**Planning For Agricultural Development:**

The main basic agricultural problems of the area include lack of proper credit facilities, uncertainty of rainfall, inadequate water supply for irrigation, lack of proper challelization of agricultural products from village to market etc. Expecting all these, the social composition of land ownership affects the agricultural situation. Therefore, the rural development schemes require special attention for the uplift of rural areas
in the context of agricultural development. The pressure of population is rapidly increasing on the limited land resource while the available resources are not being properly used. The population is increase 1.2 times by 2001 A.D and this will require additional foodgrains. Although, the yield of wheat, rice and other dominating crops has increased considerably but due to the traditional practices in agricultural on a fairly large scale, per unit production is not quite satisfactory. The modern techniques of farming are capital intensive and substantial increase in production largely depends on assured irrigation facilities.

It has been noted that though positive changes in land use pattern have resulted due to irrigation facilities, consumption of chemical fertilizers, use of improved varieties of seeds etc., yet the area still suffers from many misuses of land such as high percentage of waste land (49.50%) which includes the area under fallow lands, hill lands, ravines and user land, shrubs and bushes etc. The growth of population increasing transportation, urbanization and industrialization, etc., will need additional land in future. Therefore, only
culturable wastelands are liable to be brought under cultivation by reclamation measures such as deep ploughing, leveling and using sufficient water and fertilizer. It is worth mentioning that vegetables and zaid crops occupy a small share of the total land. The cultivated land around the settlement where irrigation facilities are available, may easily be utilized for the production of vegetables like wheat, onions, etc. which are most profitable owing to their high yield and high market price. The rationalization of crop rotations and popularization of urd, moong, and gram cultivation in the zaid can help a lot to improve the annual yields of farmers.

The study area makes a rural expanse and the largest proportion of workers (80%) earn their livelihood from agriculture and allied activities. The development of economic and social structure of the study region is manly dependent on agriculture, which, in turn, again largely depends on the availability of irrigation water. The majority (70%) of the frames have small or marginal size of land holdings. Therefore, it is not possible for
the individual cultivars to raise their personal means of irrigation. As such, it becomes necessary for the government to provide irrigation facilities through state irrigation works. A special attention may be paid to develop irrigation facilities in the predominantly scheduled caste areas. The rates of interest on loans given to medium and small farmers for purchasing tractors and other agricultural devices to be lowered because these concessions will automatically encourage them to adopt more agricultural innovations. The chemical fertilizers must be made available at the cooperative societies in sufficient quantities and the small and marginal farmers should get these according to their need well in time. The farmers are found using chemical fertilizers in majority of the cases without ascertaining the soil needs. The soil testing through government laboratories for judicious applications of the fertilizers should be increased. Further, popularization and availability of disease free HYVs particularly wheat, rice and pulses is also needed especially in those areas where sufficient irrigation facilities are available.
Financial condition of the farmers is not satisfactory. Several needed crops are grown in smaller quantities. Under such circumstances, western type of mechanized agricultural farming system is not suitable for the area. Power tillers for large farmers and bullock tiller with smaller and specialized type of agricultural implements seem to be more useful than large-scale agricultural mechanization. Sophisticated equipments, such as tractors, power sprayers, tubewells etc., need repair facilities. It would be also more useful to set up some hiring service centres from where farmers can hire improved implements and other machineries like tractors, sprayers, etc. at reasonable changes.

Planning For Industrial Development: -

There is a complete absence of large-scale industries in the area. At present, out of the total working population only 1.20% persons are engaged in industrial occupations. It is true that neither agriculture nor large-scale industries can absorb the growing number of unemployed in the rural areas. A well thought and comprehensive programme of decentralized
industries in rural areas implemented with drive, sincerity and sense of taramount urgency can provide an effective answer to the vast problems of rural under unemployment. Mineral resources present in large scale but there should be not facilities for the scope of large-scale industries. Therefore, emphasis should be more on the development of the village and cottage and small-scale industries.

There is a good prospect for the economic well being of the area by implementing the proposed plan for agricultural development. This additional growth will create the potentiality of the development for the following industries—cold storage, oil crushing, food processing, fruit preservation and string and rotes making, etc.

Mechanization in agriculture will provide the opportunities of employment in the activates like maintenance and repairing of agricultural implements and allied jobs—Agro-servicing industries, Lathe works, Spare parts manufacturing, etc.

In addition, it is essential to develop the village ardisan, cottage and service oriented industries
also. These types of industries need less investment with greater scope for providing employment. In this category, following industries may be proposed— (1) Handloom weaving, (2) Mini spinning mills, (3) Manufacture of steel boxes and buckets, (4) Soap industries, (5) Candle and agarbattis, (6) Saw mills etc.

The Central Government has also decided to give priority in issuing of industrial licences for backward districts to motivate private investors and to give them speedy assistance in obtaining infrastructure facilities like land, water, power etc. The Government should take instant care for auto-tractors Ltd., the only large-scale industry in the study area listed as a sick, so that its proper functioning may restart again. With provision of infrastructure facilities, the above-proposed plan will create healthy environment for industrial development in the study area.

Planning For Service Centre: -

The concept of service centre which is based upon the idea of decentralization of socio-economic activities provides a methodology for the balanced
development of rural areas, actually, integrate development is based on an understanding of functional interrelationships in space and particular location so that areas beyond the periphery are not neglected. Thus, it involves the development of agricultural sector by provision of land reforms, supply of inputs, adoption of appropriate technology, etc., development of industrial sector specially cottage and small scale industries including agro-based industries and social development should include environmental improvements, education, transport, cultural and other social welfare programmes. But the problem is that where we should located these services or activities to improved the living standard of the rural people. Naturally, these services cannot be provided for each and every settlement. Therefore, priority should be given to the selection of some service centres, which essentially constitute a focus of various kinds of socio-economic activities. Hence, this part deals with the identification of locational and functional gaps, pattern of spatial integration and functional coordination and planning for new central place system.
The spatial aspect acts as a catalyst in the process of development. It has been found that the spatial inequalities in development create a great problem in the territorial organization of rural areas. Considering the spatial infilling process and as mentioned earlier, the high rate of population growth, spatial plan has been suggested. While introducing new centres, some fundamental facts have also been considered. The centres should have physical suitability, transport facilities, educational, commercial, medical and electrical facilities to meet the basic and minimum requirements of the dependent villages. Thus, 60 service centres have been suggested by strengthening of transport network for 2010 A.D. In proposing a spatial organization of service centres for 2010 A.D., it has been considered that the infrastructure development and infilling the locational gaps by increasing the number of service centres are more important in comparison to the hierarchical growth of service centres. Hence for 2010 A.D, the total numbers of service centres have been suggested with numerical value have 1, 8, 18 & 31 from first to forth order respectively.
Here, it should be noted that Karauli city has its distinct status because of the medium magnitude and diversified functions with district headquarter. Therefore, being the regional service centre, it has been proposed the only first order centres. There are only 6-second order service centres in the study area, which do not fulfill the requirement of higher order functions and other specific needs of the rural people.

Table- 7.1 Existing and Proposed service centres in district Karauli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Number of Service Centres</th>
<th>Existing (2000)</th>
<th>Proposed (2010 A.D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First order</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second order</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third order</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth order</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Therefore, two more centres namely Suroth and Mahavirji, presently having second order status. 7 new service centres of fourth order are proposed to the develop in addition to the 28 centres left over in fourth order.

Planning For Social Infrastructure: -

Socio-economic facilities with their location at certain places serve the people and play an important role in the development of a particular geographical area. Theoretically, the inter-linkages between economy and social facilities are understood, but these facilities have been rarely used for constructive ideas and purposes. For productive uses, these amenities will serve to cater to the needs and requirements of the poor and backward sections of the society and economy. In spite of the fact that after independence per capita social facilities has substantially increased, still it is far from satisfactory. Accordingly, to meet the requirements of the increasing population and to minimize
the distance in availing the social amenities, certain proposals are made here.

The population threshold and range of goods and services criteria help a planner in arriving at the best possible location for the development of socio-economic facilities in a region \(^{14}\). The range of function is the farthest distance over which people are willing to travel to avail themselves of a service or a group of services. Population threshold is defined as the minimum number of consumers required to support a given service and is identical with the classical concept of the lower limit of a good \(^{15}\).

This concept of threshold population has great significance and relevance in proposing socio-economic services in the context of regional settlement system. If a settlement fulfills the criteria of population threshold of for a function does not have that function, then the planner will be in a position to deploy that function in that settlement. The second concept in the proposal of socio-economic services have been taken as a modified form of this concept as if a settlement does not
fulfill the threshold population criteria but a group of settlements which do not have that services, but together they fulfill the criteria, must have that function.

All the socio-economic facilities were not considered in these criteria because of the fact that some facilities like administrative services are quite satisfactory in serving their respective areas. All these aspects have been considered together and the number of functions present and estimated for 2010 A.D has been given in Table 7.2. In the estimation of functions it has also been considered that people should not have to move long distance for their needs.

Along with numerical estimation of these functions, the aspects of qualitative change have also been considered and separately discussed in their respective parts in chapter 6 though there is lack of drinking water in the area. To check the water pollution in the wells, the main source of drinking water to the villages but majority of them are idle. These need proper maintenance as also some new handpumps may be installed in the localities of the weaker section of the society.
Table- 7.2 Existing and proposed number of socio-economic facilities in Karauli district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional group</th>
<th>Socio-economic facilities</th>
<th>No. of settlements having the facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1. Primary school</td>
<td>1064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. High.pri.school</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. High.seco.&amp; seco. school</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Degree college</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>1. Dispensary &amp; others</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Maternity &amp; child welfare</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Pri.health centre</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Higher pri.health centre</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Post &amp; Telegraph office</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Service/Activity</td>
<td>Quantity 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communic.</td>
<td>1. Regional rural bank</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Co-operative bank</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Co-operative soci.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Other banks</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; commerce</td>
<td>1. Seeds &amp; fertilizer &amp; pesticide distr. centres</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Agri.implements repairing shops</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Weekly &amp; Daily market</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension service</td>
<td>1. Gram panchayat headquarters</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Tahsil headqu.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thus, keeping in view the limited resource base of the district, Programme proposals have been formulated to improve the economic condition of the farmers, particularly those from the weaker section of the society. Though, the problems of the study area are unmeasurable, nevertheless majority of these may be solved by active participation and cooperation of the local people.
REFERENCE


5. Ibid, P. 2.


11. Singh, K.N., "Integrated Area Development Approach In


15. ibid P.148.