CHAPTER - 1

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH DESIGN
India, predominantly land villages is confronted with stupendous task of developing its vast rural tracts characterized with curious Cultural and economic diversities. Obviously, there exists a sort of riddle that despite government’s so called serious efforts over the last few decades, the majority of villages and their surrounding are more or less in the same condition as they were during pre-Independence period. In many cases, part of achievement has also been marked by biared and apathetic policies detrimental to rural areas and its people.

The present researcher being inhabitant of a typical rural locality has been nurturing curiously to know and analyses the complex economic and social situations prevailing in villages, so as to provide suggestions and bases of strategies to make rural areas healthy, wealthy and habitable. Hence this venture. It has been deemed useful, first, the throw some light on historical aspect in order that anatomy of the intricate system could be better appraised.
Historical Background: -

With passage of time, the landlords and agriculture dominant Socio economic system generated dualistic system of economic in India. Thus, with the dominance of specific groups and castes very few people had hold over land and other economic resources leaving the mass to remain dependent on them. This system continued through the pre-colonial and colonial stages, and even after independence, although in a different measure. In fact, the dualistic economic and social structure became more and more pronounced during the past independence. As a result, the economic activities got centralized in few areas and in few hands with the rest of the area and its people characterized with poor and backward economic system. Such a polarization process led to concentration of heavy industries and allied activities in and a round cities and towns in the wake of comprehensive planning. On the country level, seven-tier planning has been launched with a view to bridging the widening gape caused by this system. However, so far a little has been achieved in this direction. Remarkably, the rapid growth of population, decrease in land-man
ratio, consistent drain of intellectuals and dutiful sons of soil and, above all, suction of resources, etc. Caused the rural area of the country to grow more and more poor. To add to the grief, in the process of development over time these areas were kept isolated from the mainstream of national development.

Under the situation narrated above, it became rather indispensable to decentralize the developmental activities and resources towards rural areas from the urbanized and industrialized areas. All this could take place over long period in stages and so it is quite useful to trace the history of rural development. Since, independence in 1947, India focused attention on economic emancipation. Being basically a country of villages, she naturally assigned priority to rural development. Thus, to evolve suitable strategies, to build up adequate infrastructure and to formulate concrete programmers became a challenging task, which, card for expertise of drivers types as well as of high order there is hardly any bench-mark to trace out the exact origin of thinking about rural development strategies.
Generally, it is assumed that during pre-independent period, Gandhi ji as well as Ravindra Nath Tagore initiated plan and programs for constructing villages. Tagore worked around Shanti Niketan. To follow, F.L. Brayne and Spencer Hetch approached the problem of development from various angles, that is, improvement in sanitation, agriculture, education, co-operative and social reframe and co-ordination for the development taking the case of the Gurgaon district and part of Kerala respectively. The latter took up the development programs of 40 villages within a three-mile radius of Marthondam district. Gandhi ji, who, started his program at Sewagram in 1920. Latter on proceeded to Wardha in 1932 emphasizing aspects of basic moral values, self-sufficiency, promotion of village industries and removal of untouchables etc. Having his own image of Indian villages, Gandhi ji always tried to improve the quality of life of the rural poor. He proved to be not only a social reformist but also a great planner.

In subsequent years V.T. Krishanamchari introduced an
Interacting rural-urban development system for developing Baroda state in 1933. In due course, development work took place in several places in Bihar and Bombay. During the period 1956-57 Rajas than Government also launched rural reconstruction scheme. But it could not turn out to be more meaningful and fruitful, due to various shortcomings. Ferker Development Scheme started by the Channai Govt. was another effort in this direction. Since then, a number of plans and programs regarding rural industrialization, development of communication and agricultural systems were introduced. Recently, the central as well as state Governments have started several rural development programs and projects and organized many workshops, schemes and projects in different parts of the country with ultimate common goal, that is to help development of laggard areas and weaker sections of the society popularly called rural poor.

**Conceptual Framework:**

A common feature of the most of the development countries is their peripheral population the rural. The term
'rural' essentially means an area, which is characterized by non-urban style of life, occupational structure, social organization and settlement pattern. The rural communities are observed to be fastened to their traditional forms and frames keeping themselves isolated from their comparatively small urban counterpart, which are adoptive and responsive to development effort. As a result, the latter attracts a major share depriving the former of the gains whether economic or non-economic of the development making the rural communities poor and poorer.

The Govt. has launched various schemes during the last three decades for the benefit of rural poor, but these benefits have not reached the target group.

It is generally asked what is the relevant meaning of development? To search out its proper and accurate answerer it will be of great interest to recall the distinction made by Boudeville as to the three concepts of development and progress. He defined Boudeville 'growth' as merely a set of increase in quality produced, will according to him, 'development' is growth plus a
favorable, and progress is development plus diminution of social tensions between groups within a society. If the above definitions or accepted, it may be inferred that the growth without development and development without progress are possible situations, which an area or country may experience. In Baudevilli's definition idea of growth relates to an economic progress, development being socio-economic in nature and progress being primarily social phenomena based upon growth.

A complementary view has been expressed by the President of Tanzania, Dr. Julius Nyerere, in whose opinion development means the development of people, roads, buildings, the increase of crops output--are not development, they are only the tools of development. An increase in the number of school buildings is develops only, if these buildings are being used to develop the minds and understanding of people.

There is no consensus, intellectually or conceptually, on all the objectives of development, but it is almost commonly accepted now that first objective
of development should be to meet every one's basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, education, health sanitation, clean drinking water and some public transport, but beyond that the consensus breaks down.

The burden of all the programs off rural development and uplift has been to eradicate poverty means that people, even in rural area should have basic necessities of life, a good place to live and clean environments, where they can lead a life and gives them satisfaction and is also contributory to the onward march of the country towards better life.  

Definition and Elements of Rural Development: -

Rural development, in a simple term, may be regarded as the scheme of development for rural areas and as such, it more often than not means a thrust on the extension of irrigation facilities, expansion of electricity and improvement in the techniques of cultivation, etc. in these areas. In view of eminent planner Albert Waterston, 'rural development' is an integrated multi-sectoral process, in cooperating agricultural development and the development of social
utilities and services. In this context, the chief aim of agricultural productivity, while the chief goal of rural development becomes to increase the physical as well as social welfare of rural population comprising mainly poor cultivators, landless persons and agricultural laborers.\[^4\]

Rural development, in view of CIDA\[^5\] (Canadian International Development Agency), is multidisciplinary in nature and multi-sectoral in operation and so designed to fulfill multiple objectives, namely, more production, more employment and more equitable distribution of income, wider participation in the development process, increased access to modern input and services and greater self-reliance and environmental awareness. According to World Bank, rural development is a strategy to improve the economic and social life or a specific group of people, the rural poor. It involves extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in rural areas (SIC). The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants and the landless. Singh\[^6\] while summing up lost of rural development important ones may be enlisted as improving the living standard or well-
being of the people ensuring them security and providing basic needs (food, shelter, clothing and employment), making the rural areas more productive and less vulnerable to natural hazard, poverty and exploitation, giving them mutually and beneficial relationship with other parts of regional national and international economic and ensuring that development there is self-sustaining involving the mass of people with little disruption of traditional customs and administrative decentralization.

Several ways and means have been worked out in order to achieve the aims and objectives of rural development by various institution, international agencies and the intellectuals. In this context Albert Waterston, an eminent planner, has suggested some key points for the success of rural development. These pointes relate to:

1: - Making independent productive agriculture

2: - Creating employment opportunity other than agriculture
3: - Establishing small scale, labour-intensive industries
4: - Generation local entire preneurship
5: - Arranging proper institution and organizational system
6: - Constituting a hierarchical system of service-center within a developing spatial organization system

It may be noted that Waterston had precisely laid stress over the only one point i.e. making the rural people and their economic more and more independent. But, as has been observed, there are some more elements in addition to those mentioned above, which are essential for desired development. These elements are: integration, participation and full co-operation etc. Obviously due to lack of people's full co-operation and their active participation in development programs absence of integration among different sector of economic and govt.in a particular areas have failed to achieving their real objectives.

Integration: -

In the lines to follow, some of these points have been further elaborated. It has been observed that
the lack of effective co-ordinate approach to planning and development is one of the most potent factors leading to emergence of multiplicity of government agencies with very poorly develop vertical linkages and working at cross purpose. It is such a situation that made it rather imperative to adopt an integrated perspective in formulation and inaction of development plans of rural areas. The term 'integration' refers to consideration of such aspects as consistency between goals and policies evolved for different sectors and over all spatial integration among production and consumption units within planning areas and between it and other areas. It, thus underlines the necessity of examining the spatioinstitutional (horizontal as well as vertical) socio-functional, trans-sectoral and techno-ecological dimension of integration, indicating the need for a comprehensive, continuous and perspective approach to rural development.

Unfortunately, our thinking about integration has been most disintegrated accounting for different meanings and interpretations at different points of time. The concept, in context of an area, generally refers to
its functional, spatial and temporal aspects, which are interrelated in various complex forms. The functional aspect covers integration of all economic and social activities needed for modernization and betterment of living. The spatial integration indicates the locational and areas spread aspect of growth and development activities in which the total regional settlement system is involved. Hence the actual location of a specific function in relation to other functions counts on a host of factors, and so, while proposing new activities or functions to promote development, due care has to be taken up of complexity of locational choice which requires a proper understanding of functional interrelationship and chain reaction in spatial context as it goes a long way towards the development of an area. The third dimension of integration is related to time, which imparts viewing the present with eye ever open upon future. So, time bound development plans with different span, such as, short-term, long term and perspective etc., need to worked out emphasizing development strategies on the basis of present needs, resource potentials and further possibilities, so that
progressive harmony is maintained between growing regional population and required resources.

**Co-operation and participation: -**

The issue of local people's co-operation and active participation has now become of paramount significance.

Participation refers to involvement of members of community in activities that could bring about real change in their social and economic life.

In principle, participation and co-operation ought to be essentially popular, as far as possible, gainful and active in fused through they proper channel in the plans at different levels. As it has been confirmed through many case studies, the success or failure of rural development plans to a large extant depends on local people's involvement with an altitude to the plans.

**Independentship: -**

Independentship, in context of rural development refers to the curiosity among the rural people towards self-sustenance may be partly through
getting some external aids. No doubt, in many cases such aid has caused heavy indebtedness and so it has become curse instead of boon. Therefore, it is of great relevance for rural people to be conscious of independentship and self-sustenance in their life-style and economic activities.

**Rural Development Programme and Policies:**

Since independence, India has formulated and implemented various programmes to develop rural areas a brief account of which may be put as under:

Community Development Programme (CDP), started in 1952, with a view to developing human and physical resources in an area with co-operative efforts of the people in the collaboration and active help of state govt. It was essentially an educational and organizational process and was deeply concerned. With changing the attitudes and practices which stood up in the path of social and economic improvement. Undoubtedly, in the beginning it played a crucial role in the construction of rural India but failed to bring expected results in a desired frame. For a number of reasons e.g.
its inability to do away with dichotomy in rural and urban development, to seek people’s full participation and above all, to give due attention towards spatio-functional organization. Keeping these facts in view the regional planners, geographers, economists and other allied scientists laid stress on “integrated approach” for developing planning. Subsequently Intensive Agriculture Programme was adopted considering increase in agricultural productivity as the fittest formula for the rural development. This population lived mainly in rural area depending much more on agriculture.

Notably, integrated approach in actual practice has been reduced to the extension of credit and subsidy to the weaker sections. However, they introduction of Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP) at the end of the third five year plan cama as a milestone in the path of national development. In the fourth five year plan it helped to bring in to sharp focus, the problems of backward areas and widening regional disparities which were in contrast to its prime objective that is development of area as well as people through optimum development and utilization of local resources physical,
biological and human and through bringing necessary institutional, structural and attitudinal changes and delivering of package of services to a compass not only the economic field, that is agricultural and rural industries, but also establishment of the required social infrastructure and services in area of health and nutrition, sanitation, housing drinking water and literacy with the ultimate objective of improving the quality of life of the rural poor and other weaker sections. Integration implies functional, spatial and temporal integration of all the parameters. Taking into account these objectives, a number of rural area development programmes were launched during the fifth five-year plan. As such, between 1974-77 “target area” and “target group” oriented programmes like Small Farmer Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Development Programmes (MFDA), Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP), Command area Development Programme (CADP), were conceived and implemented. In sixth five year plan, under the “Special Area Planning Programme” various parts of the country
were covered with an eye on balanced development of the nation.

The continuously growing imbalances in income and living conditions at area and population levels caused serious concern to various organizations, agencies and societies at national and international level. Although in different forms and with different ways and means, these organizations and agencies had common basic aims and objectives that is to help backward areas of develop and to raise the standard of living particularly of the neglected sections of society. The organizations and agencies and their specific policies and core views at international level may be enlisted as:

1: - World Bank's Functional Integration Policy
2: - United Nations Organization's Rural Modernization Policy
3: - United States of America's International Development Agencies And Integrated Development Policy

The similarities of points and issues of these polices are as follow: -
1: - All the policies emphasize generation of production process through which almost entire population’s basic necessities could be fulfilled

2: - Each policy identifies sections for providing special assistance that is landless cultivators

3: - All the policies are in favor of increasing employment opportunities for rural labors

4: - Increase in production, is the prime aim of all the policies

5: - All the policies aim of creation of an independent rural economic system connected with national economic system through appropriate links

6: - All the policies are concerned with development of a well-articulated spatial organization (where in there is provision for interlinkage among villages big cities through town of different orders).

More specifically, World Bank-Functional Integration Policy is concerned with numerical enhancement in institutions and facilities, and improvement in techniques of increasing agricultural productivity so as to enhance per capital income of the rural population. UNO's Rural Modernization Policy aims at increasing the income of
fourth world developing world nations having traditional rural dimensions. This calls for a new modern spectrum through increase in food production, changes in human behavior and social values and constitution of various multi-form economic bases, which could raise standard of living and provide a basic platform for development. USA’s International Development Policy Provides far financial assistance for improvement in agriculture, nutrition, health population control, education etc. This agency advocates change in the economic structure of developing countries. It selects target groups and provides aids to rural as well as urban poor.

**Aims and objectives:**

The main objective of the present study is to suggest an appropriate strategy for development of the rural areas of the district (Karauli) and preparing a blueprint for the same. It brings to focus reformist as well as technocratic approach, evaluation the existing system and emphasizing the development of potential and advancing specific proposals for development of different
sectors of economic within district framework under a perspective plan.

The above objectives are concerned with improvement in the present socio-economic setup. The main objectives of the study may be enlisted as follows—

1: - To evaluate the existing resource base and its utilization pattern in the area under study and then provide suggestions for the optimum use through adoption of such measures as land reform, flood and drought control, forest and water management provision of request agricultural inputs and avenues for proper disposal of outputs. To explore development of indigenous and alternate (preferably non-conventional) sources of energy and promote allied activities for example poultry, piggery, pottery, fish-culture and dairy forming etc. provide more independence to the agricultural sector.

2: - To map the real rural scene and environment as a background material for preparing effective strategy.
3: - To trace out the actual position of different rural development programmes and projects in the district, so as to play the gaps.

4: - To assess the state of development of different sectors of economic, e.g., agriculture, industry and that of the spatial organization system with special reference to socio-economic facilities transportation networks and the service-centres, underlining the snag and suggesting strategy to overcome the same.

5: - Lastly to advance an integrated and appropriate strategy for development whereby resources of rural areas could be harnessed and the rural environment could be improved in a desired framework.

Methodology And Materials Used In The Present Work:

- The basic objective of the present study is to furnish a comprehensive strategy for development of the area under study so that the people therein could fulfill their basic needs and requirements through optimum use of resources proper management of agricultural input and output, development of allied activities, e.g., livestock,
poultry, piggery etc., provision of better educational, health, transport and communication facilities, generation of employment opportunities etc. for landless labours and rural poor. It has been envisaged a well articulated system of service-centres will so a long a way in solving the multiple problems of rural areas.

The present study is primarily based on secondary data official records supplemented by field observation. Some broad information regarding population and socio-economic facilities were collected from census office, Jaipur while the remaining data were procured from District Statistical Office, Tahsil Headquarters, District Industrial Office, Regional Rural Bank (H.O), Roadways etc.

In order to get a real picture, some sample but representative villages lying in different parts of the study were selected wherefrom requisite information was gathered through questionnaires. This was indeed, painstaking to cover distance of 10 to 12 km a day, while surveying villages. In order to fill up the questionnaires help was taken from Gram Surpunch, schoolteachers, students and other responsible persons etc.
The data collected from the above sources are related to agriculture (Landuse, Cropping, Pattern, Irrigation System And Production Of Crops etc.), population and its various aspects, industrial structure and social facilities, e.g., education, health, transportation and communication etc. The relevant data and information are system ethically arranged and analyzed with the help of appropriate statistical methods and techniques. Subsequently, various maps and diagrams are prepared on the basis of the same.
REFERENCE


8. Op.Cit.ref.4, P.2

9. Ibid-171 & 172


