PREFERENCE
The question of rural development in recent years has elicited serious attention and is being discussed, more with concern than casual romantic euphoria, at the various national and international forums of academicians, intellectuals, politicians and planners, etc. There has come up vast literature on various issues and problems facing rural areas and these are being discerned afresh under a different kind of focus. This is so particularly because the theories, approaches and strategies of general economic development have hardly been capable of taking over care of the growing and rather hardening pauperization and destitution, which are more prevalent in the rural areas. The studies reveal that rural areas and peoples have, in fact, been condemned to suffer from the courses of all three factors which account for socio-economic differences in human world, i.e. in equalities in resources, differences in skills and differences in incentives and opportunities to use and create resources (Singh and Singh, 1985). However, it is clearly visible that the rural people particularly rural poor and disadvantaged group, who are numerically in clear
majority, are facing a mental and spiritual crisis of rising ambitious and awareness of their rights and opportunities as never before, along side hardened social and economic lineation and marginality as usual on the one hand and growing felt injustice, inequality, exploitation and expropriation in their present life and dark uncertain future for their progeny, on the other. Thus, mass hunger is prevailing because there is the industry of hunger for the many as there is the "get-rich-quick, industry for the few. In fact, mass poverty and hunger have traditional social and historical roots, merely they are more pinching and intolerable now because the gaps between the (haves and have not’s) have enlarged beyond limits of tolerance and exploitation has accentuated beyond recognition too (Plum, 1977).

Under this focus, literature on dynamic aspects of development is growing emphasizing strongly the need for structural and basic changes in the existing socio-economic set up, land/man relation, exchange prices of goods, services and skilled and unskilled labourers, taxation system, basic human needs for the many versus luxury requirements of the few, priority fixation on
production of goods and services for many versus the few, recoasting of the educational and skill farming systems and issues like growth for justice versus growth with justice, value free or value neutral development versus value-lade development, need for development of scale neutral technology of production, urbanization/industrialization versus rural development, poverty eradication through trickle down process versus direct attack on poverty and several other cognate issues. A violent debate is on the anvil to formulate strategies to work towards providing a new deal to the rural areas and people.

With India, no doubt, “Rural India” has also stirred and almost a sleeping giant has stirred and moved forward, thanks to the massive efforts made, on progress. While moving it has also crushed a myriad of archaic medieval feudal orders, social disabilities under the wake of multitudinous strides made with bild strokes with tremendous success (Spate, 1954). But what is also true that their success stories hardly commensurate with the energy and resources India possesses, or the people’s aspirations around, or what could be achieved if
approaches would have been correct and strategies well articulated to hammer out the real problems, or planning channelized where they were needed most to lay the foundation-bricks of self-reliance and real progress (Singh and Singh, 1985). Rural India was by and large bypassed, or its productivity and opportunities were cornered with subtle ways to benefit the urban-industrial and elitist India without allowing sufficient "trickle down" to drench the villages with gains. Rural India, left by and large, high and dry naturally went on adding to its already existing appealing, conditions of poverty and hunger, disease and disabilities, exploitation and oppression and with burgeoning rate of population growth rate. In fact, planning became outrageously seclusive to the rural poor, not only retaining the traditional odds and strangle-holds against them, but also robbing off their energy and resources and generating a legion of development generated inequalities and disabilities. However, our top-down planning process is also not less responsible for the same.

Obviously, there is need to dispense out in brief an appalling picture of the different sectors of economy,
viz. agriculture infrastructure elements in brief and to mark out draw backs underlining the scopes of these sectors in the development of the rural areas and its people.

Agriculture, for its well planned development requires a sound urgent national policy, particularly with regard to agricultural pricing system. Moreover, agriculture needs the attentive towards both reformist as well as technocratic approaches. In this context, whereas land reform is deeply concerned with different measures related to the land, the technocratic approach is concerned with agricultural innovations and input-output accessories under a well regulated supply system to the rural areas. But as a matter of fact, most of the existing system in practical has proved to be ineffective and inadequate.

It is an established fact that neither agriculture nor large scale industries are capable to absorb the unemployment of the rural areas. At the same time, large scale industries have also proved to be incapable of creating the possibility of a more effective distribution and utilization of the means of agricultural
production. As a matter of fact, the industrial development needed to promote the employment opportunities and effective utilization of resources in depressed rural areas is desired more to be in tune with local/regional condition. There in emphasis should the laid on location of less capital oriented, labour-intensive and small but viable industrial units within the rural areas. It underlines immediate need for technological upgradation of village skills by way of providing rural artisan with new tools, credit market and other facilities. In this direction, agricultural and its allied activities, such a dairy, pottery poultry and piggeries have already proved to be of consequential significance.

A well articulated infrastructural facilities like network of railways, roads, irrigation schemes, educational and financial institutions, community clinics are contemplated to be basic necessities for development, but their choice, magnitude and spatial location pose questions of great consequence involving complex considerations. To be added to this are the problems of desperate employment situation and
malnutrition which as rural stresses call for immediate attention.

The strategy of organizing rural space through spotiofunctional provisions of service centres has proved to be of great reliance in context of rural development. In this connection, the lack of co-ordination and integration among various sectors of economy, socio-economic institutions and spatio-temporal functions has invariably emerged as stumbling block causing imbalances in the process of development. Keeping all this in view measures is suggested for developing agriculture, boosting rural industrialization and promoting spatial organization system.

The literary informations were noted and numerical data of all the categories were systematically arranged with the help of statistical techniques in to classes an tables. Several maps and diagrams were prepared on the basis of analysis to obtain a clear view of the study region.

The present study “Rural Development in District Karauli (Rajasthan): A Geographical Analysis of Strategists and Approaches” attempts to trace out the
snag and shortcomings of the prevailing system and extend suggestions to overcome the same.

The entire them of the subject-matter has been divided into seven chapters. Chapter I relates to conceptual framework and Research Design. It throws light upon such aspects as, definition, some basic issues and strategies and approaches of rural development. Chapter II discussed about Geographical features of the study region. It throws light upon its location and extent and geological structure. Chapter III is a appraisal of ‘Physical and Human Resource Based and their Utilization Pattern.’ Land and water are the main constituents of physical resource base in the area under study. Part ‘B’ of this chapter is devoted to population and its various aspects. Chapter IV gives an account of agricultural development. Agricultural mechanization, adoption of innovation and its impact on production and production and productivity supplemented by rural development programmes implemented in the area are described here in detail. Chapter V analysis the scope of Industrial development. Product wise manufacturing units and their employment opportunities and Potentials for future
development are the subject-matter of this chapter. **Chapter VI** is entitled ‘Spatial Organizing and Rural Development.’ This chapter is divided in three parts. Part A discuss about Social-Economic facilities and their spatial function organization. Part B is structure of transport system. Part C is location of service centres. Service centre strategy has been given due to attention with a view to providing adequate requisite infrastructural facilities and so effective linkage to the entire area under study. In chapter VII as a prelude, first, the problems are summarized and subsequently integrated rural development planning has been proposed for balanced development of the entire district. At the end is marked by a concluding part enlisting the finding of the study in summary and conclusion.