

AN ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC OPINION ON EXISTING GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR RURAL-URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

The present research paper proposes to see properly the developmental challenges of normally great undertakings in association with administrative set up. It, consequently, winds up essential to on a very basic level separate the current methodologies for possible change. This examination is presumably going to elucidate the direct of the illustrative variables used as a piece of the investigation for the rural and urban development. It is, further, expected that the essential examinations joined with investigate revelations will help in producing strong procedure proposals.

1. INTRODUCTION

The delicate condition of the Rajasthan has seen formative interventions, which are replication of the improvement examples of the plains. Rajasthan itself has experienced change from subsistence focused agribusiness to business agriculture based improvement. The formative way received over the most recent thirty years has been a blended achievement.

While one can really converse with satisfaction about a sensibly decent street arrange, instructive and wellbeing institutions, the issues in the state of depleting timberlands, increasing weight on basic property assets, for example, water, pastures and so on., disintegration in water and air quality involve concern. By and large, there is a risk to the personal satisfaction and this can empty the base for a financially stable and earth safe future.

Rajasthan being a small, hilly State needs not only to develop its resources of land, water etc., but also make development

humane, ecologically friendly and sustainable. Presently most departments have their own policies - Industrial, Mining, Forest, Tourism, Power etc. All these policies have certain safeguards/regulations inbuilt in them to cover ecological issues. Through this study, the Endeavour is that the policy guidelines are considered and reviewed to make policies and activities more ecologically sound and better regulated, so that the existing in Dhaulpure could be plugged and the present developmental process improved upon to sustain itself and ecology. Such a development strategy would ensure a better ecological assessment of projects/schemes, better coordination and as an end result, a better and safe life for the people of the State. The policies reviewed in the present studies are as below [1].

Rural development arrangement remains an essential foundation of national monetary approach. In other words, rural development approach mirrors a need that

is appended to rural development. It has demonstrate that most of the poor live in rural territories. All the more especially, seventy five % of the poor live in rural zones where incongruities in instruction, wellbeing, access to clean water, and sanitation are still incredibly visible [2].

These perceptions demonstrate that there is a requirement for more noteworthy endeavors to enhance the occupations of the rural individuals. Without a doubt, reinforcing rural-urban linkages is regularly persuaded by the requirement for more adjusted regional development and to enhance living states of individuals in both rural and urban zones. In like manner, the conjunction of rural and urban spaces makes new open doors for financial development, for example, tourism. Ordinarily, the national government can identify and organize which linkages can be qualified for help.

The eventual fate of rural economies is vigorously subject to rural development arrangement that gives approach system which can invigorate various monetary and social exercises, verbalize strategy levers that can enhance the commitment of rural economies-particularly the residential communities to national esteem chains; make entrepreneurial open doors which can commonly profit both rural and urban occupants [3].

Rural-urban linkages point to a requirement for the two approach systems (Rural Development Policy and Integrated Urban Development Framework) to associate with each other in ways that upgrade comprehensive development. In fact, our understanding of the flow of destitution in the quickly urbanizing India can be better comprehended in the

interaction between the rural and urban spaces. A superior understanding of the rural-urban interface is basic to the definition of national neediness diminishment procedures particularly in India where both fast urbanization and rural-urban incongruities coincide. At long last, the positive effect of rural-urban linkages on rural vocations can be most prominent where rural and urban development systems are commonly reliant and incorporated.

It is important that truly, thoughts regarding rural development have changed impressively and there has been a parallel move in the view of the rural poor in government programmes. At first, strategies managing rural development had a thin spotlight on the agro-monetary parts of development and expected that the insignificant production of increasingly and better financial open doors would help little agriculturists and the landless to enhance the social and financial states of the rural population. What was missing was an approach that accentuated the joining of the social, monetary and political parts of development [4].

Since 1970s, complete rural-urban development systems have been figured as an unequivocal endeavor to advance rural development and with the verifiable point of controlling relocation to substantial urban communities. Once more, incorporated rural development has contributed the perspective of rural development as comprehensive and multifaceted, including non-cultivate and also rural exercises. Nonetheless, it has once in a while included express urban parts, and at whatever point a spatial measurement is incorporated it is

normally restricted to advertising capacities.

As of late, the rural poor have progressively risen and seen as essential partners who are equipped for discovering answers for their own particular issues with restricted outer help. The key normal for this way to deal with rural development is its kin centeredness, interest, and thoroughness [5].

The inexorably changing circumstance in India and somewhere else point to the need to perceive the presence of rural-urban linkages inside the developing approach settings.

In this circumstance, the examination of rural-urban linkages feature that issues of urban and rural spaces have a tendency to be bound up with each other and can't be considered in segregation from each other. As needs be, the answer for the destitution issue in rural territories can't be found in the rural economy alone. Undoubtedly, neediness, joblessness, imbalance, and ecological difficulties are national issues that require both rural and urban spots to manage them all in all.

As rural territories are not any more synonymous with prosperity of agriculture, new systems are expected to guarantee that rural regions accomplish their full financial and social potential. The developing reliance of urban and rural zones diminishes the criticalness of the rural-urban refinement. In this manner, there is a need to perceive the part that urban zones can play in cultivating rural development. In reality, neediness is a glaring rural-urban linkage.

In like manner, monetary development is another rural-urban linkage since what occurs in one space influences another. Be that as it may, rural development can't happen without access to urban markets and energetic non-cultivate segment. Along these lines, an all the more close reconciliation of rural and urban regions can add to the narrowing of rural-urban inconsistencies [6].

2. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCES FROM THE STUDY AREAS

The inherited peculiarities of developmental policies of the state of Rajasthan make it pertinent to critically analyses the impact visible at the field levels. This analysis will help in the effective assessment of the success achieved through the execution of existing developmental plans. It was, therefore, decided to carry out the critical evaluation of the policies in two different ways so as to get deeper and better understanding of the complex developmental mechanism. During the first phase the already existing policy documents were critically analyses on the basis of their theoretical plausibility and this discussion has been made in the earlier part of this chapter. In the second phase data was collected on the working of different development departments. The satisfactory levels of the respondents, their perceptions, administrative views and suggestions had been analyses and documented. This critical analysis based on sample data is likely to provide concrete policy interventions and the results are accordingly presented below [7].

3. PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES: PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVES

The successful implementation of developmental plans must receive the attention of common masses. It is argued that the adoption rate of any successful government policy is always high with the sense of belongingness. Accordingly one very simple test of people's satisfaction towards the working of government development agencies can act as a single yardstick for effective and people centered policies. It was with this background that the respondents' satisfaction level towards government agencies was assessed and the results are presented in Table 1.

The opinions of the respondents for both rural and urban areas were sought with regard to the working of the health and social welfare departments. Data so collected is presented in Table 1. From the analyses of the tables, it was found that the satisfaction level of the respondents with regard to the working of health department in rural areas after the establishment of industries had decreased from 82.74 to 75.00 % as reported by the respondents. But in the urban areas, 81, 82% of respondents viewed satisfaction with the working of health department. It appears that the health services were as good as after the establishment of industries in the study

area. Further, it highlighted the efforts of the government to provide basic medical facilities to the general public for building healthy society. The secondary data further supported this view point whereby 1,761 number of medical institutions are providing medical care facilities. The state has recently released a 'Rajasthan Health Vision - 2020', which focuses on access to primary health care at all levels and as such each sub-centre and PHC will provide need based additional health facilities.

Industrial development in an area is an index of rural-urban interface determined through large scale rural migrations for generated income avenues. The industrial impact is visible through many facets which range from economic entity, rural migration, increased employment avenues, constructions of road networks, fall in social cohesiveness and values, and lastly on the ecological set up of the area. Plate 7.2 clearly depicts the conversion of rural area in to urban centres as one of the impacts of the industrialization. It, therefore, becomes imperative industrial planning should be in context with social set up of the area, for which people satisfaction is an important criterion of evaluation. In this regard study was taken to review and assess category-wise satisfaction level of the respondents before and after the establishment of industries between rural and urban areas.

Table 10 opinion of the sample respondents about the interaction with Government agencies (Rural/Urban)

Category	Block	Area	Satisfactorily response		Good behaviour		No. of respondents
			Yes	No	Yes	No	
Farmers	Mundawar	Rural	4 (12.50)	289 (87.50)	4 (12.50)	28 (87.50)	32
		Urban	3	15	3	15	

			(16.67)	(83.33)	(16.67)	(83.33)		
Educated	Rural	7	(31.82)	15	(68.18)	10	12	22
	Urban	8	(44.44)	10	(55.56)	9	9	18
Businessmen	Rural	3	(18.75)	13	(81.25)	3	13	16
	Urban	10	(29.41)	24	(70.59)	13	21	34
Professionals	Rural	1	(7.14)	13	(92.86)	3	11	14
	Urban	2	(11.11)	16	(88.89)	2	16	18
Total	Rural	15	(17.86)	69	(82.14)	20	64	84
	Urban	23	(26.14)	65	(73.86)	27	61	88
Farmers	Rural	7	(21.88)	25	(78.12)	7	25	32
	Urban	8	(44.44)	10	(55.56)	9	9	18
Educated	Rural	8	(36.36)	14	(63.34)	9	13	22
	Urban	11	(61.11)	7	(38.39)	13	5	18
Businessmen	Rural	7	(43.75)	9	(56.25)	7	9	16
	Urban	15	(44.12)	19	(55.88)	16	18	34
Professionals	Rural	1	(7.14)	13	(92.86)	4	10	14
	Urban	3	(16.67)	15	(83.33)	5	13	18
Total	Rural	23	(27.38)	61	(72.65)	27	57	84

		Urban	37 (42.05)	51 (57.95)	43 (48.86)	45 (51.14)	88
Overall		Rural	38 (22.62)	130 (77.38)	47 (27.98)	121 (72.02)	168
		Urban	60 (34.09)	116 (65.91)	70 (39.77)	106 (60.23)	176

It is demonstrate that 94.44 % of respondents felt absence of education as an outer effect on execution of improvement plans. The other outer elements (social, political and sparing and so on.) in charge of affecting improvement plans were seen by comparable number of respondents (94.44 %) As numerous as 91.67 for each Rajasthan penny of the administrators were of the opinion that neediness and absence of information or mindfulness among the general population did not get the formative plans actualized in its actual nature. It was watched that individuals' pre-occupation in their farming and unified

exercises or other business exercises were, additionally, an outside factor which hinder the formative exercises. This view was communicated by 80.56 % of the aggregate respondents. While, 66.67 % of the respondents held the view that non-collaboration of overall population additionally influences the smooth execution of formative plans. The perusal of the table additionally indicated that dominant part of the respondents had basic view about the outer variables which are in charge of affecting execution of formative plans.

Table 2 Administrators' opinion regarding factors affecting implementation of developmental schemes

	Factors	Opinion		No. of respondents
		Yes	No	
External	Illiteracy	34 (94.44)	2 (5.56)	36
	Poverty	33 (91.67)	3 (8.33)	36
	Lack of knowledge/awareness	33 (91.67)	3 (8.33)	36
	People's pre-occupation	29 (80.56)	7(19.44)	36
	Public co-operation	24 (66.67)	12 (33.33)	36
	Others	34 (94.44)	2 (5.56)	36
Internal	Inadequate skilled staff	28 (77.78)	8 (22.22)	36
	Stiortage of staff in general	30 (83.33)	6 (16.67)	36
	Inadequate funds	26 (72.22)	10 (27.78)	36

Lack of coordination among development agencies	35 (97.22	1 (2.78)	36
Others	31 (86.11)	5 (13.89)	36

4. CONCLUSION

Rajasthan has also taken after the path of development to bring the value among the general population along with success. Government has started many social welfare schemes for the upliftment of the general masses. In the current past, the state has called the business people from various parts of the nation as well as from outside the nation to establish their business and industrial units in the state. Because of it, various industries have been established in the state of Rajasthan Pradesh. The present study was specifically intended to investigate the impact of industries on environmental sustainability and rural-urban interface in relation to financial development as affected by the industries. The endeavors were also made to study the organizational structure of the government departments and their existing policies for sustainable development. The outcome of the present research findings combined with recommendations for future improvement in the part of administration for sustainable development has been discussed

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