

India's commitment to planned economic development reflects government's determination to improve the economic condition of its people and an affirmation of the role of the government in bringing about this outcome through a variety of social, economic, and institutional means.

Regional Planning is actually an organized and deliberate practice of development of a region or maybe regions, which, in the course of its, brings out the improvement potentialities of each region, as well as, taking into account the limits of both material and human information within each region, suggests techniques for the development of theirs, so that the nation as an entire could achieve a better level of economic well-being. The primary goal behind regional planning is bringing about the improvement of the region in a planned and systematic fashion. Regional planning is even more driven by the fast overall improvement of the national economy.

Regional planning likewise helps in minimizing the conflicts as well as competition for resources between cities of a region. Developing little towns or perhaps satellite towns helps in treating the anxiety out of higher-order town, therefore, improving effectiveness.

Regional plans take into consideration the **economic, environmental and spatial goals** as well as tries to deal with national-level problems. Integrated critical analysis, as well as the growth of purposeful linkages, is among the secret to accomplish the desired growth. Unlike city planning where land use plans are actually ready regional planning lays focus on policy for the region. Policies are them elaborated and goals are actually created which differ from area to location to the region.

Regional plans are a necessity when cities begin to affect advancement while in many locations which may finish up in wastage as well as underutilization of materials with no appropriate planning.

Policies have a bigger and more time effect on the general growth of region and may conflict with the land use plan or maybe strategy ready for a certain city; Generally, a brand new body is actually created which takes up the job of coordinating between all of the single departments operating in the region particularly with the improvement authorities as well as regional systems.

Purpose of regional planning in Indian scenario

Allocation of funds for various areas as well as various activities can additionally be taken up by the regional planning board/authority. Government intervention like employing a brand new scheme or maybe policy for a region also can increase the growth perspectives as well as to aid the policy ready by the regional board.

Decreased disparities help indirectly and directly by reducing forced migration, reducing trip lengths, providing more and better employment opportunities in places that are close by, having the necessary services rather than allowing them emerging randomly. A specific economic zone (SEZ) are usually developed to allow for the growth of a region as well as attract investments.

- Regional planning not just improves the socio-economic problems of the individuals but additionally triggers the foundation of the socio-economic framework. Planning, essentially, comes out of collective intelligence as well as foresight to make the right path, order, development, and tranquillity in public pursuits and also brings socio-economic welfare of the individuals.
- Regional planning tends to use the human and natural resources to their fullest for the betterment of the quality of social well-being and living and also reduces the current socioeconomic disparities at different territorial amounts.
- Regional planning refers to a workout of constant plans for a nation subdivided into regions; it's a complete buying of potential motions, flow of population as well as things inside a defined space. The goals of planning might be economic growth, self-defence, cultural well-being, socio-economic growth, the lust of strength etc.
- Planning in the country of ours is based on resorted choices; choices are produced on considerations that are political neglecting the different features of development. By its very nature planning embraces an assortment of abilities as well as skills, just a number of which could fall inside the competence of any one individual'. A planner is as a result meant to have a little awareness of various other disciplines as Geography etc, Politics, Geology, Sociology, History, and economics.
- For balanced socio-economic growth, appropriate as well as adequate socio-economic amenities as well as amenities must have immediate access to the citizens of the region. This could just be accomplished if the existing methods are actually evaluated judiciously; allocations of the materials, as well as socio-economic amenities & amenities, are actually put in the best possible way with respect to the size of interspacing and population of the settlements. It's hoped, if this type of method is actually going on through the years, the region will achieve balanced socio-economic development.

In the developing nations as India, the problem of socio economic equity and balanced regional growth has come to the emphasis of the existing research. The perseverance of regional imbalances across the Indian planning past has been one of the complex issues to our administrators as well as planners. This particular issue has attracted several energetic considerations and empirical research recently. Our successive 5 Year Plans seem to have recognized the intricacy of this particular issue as revealed in the different pronouncements made in the program documents. But judging from the actions used as well as the outcomes achieved, there seems to have been just a few vague quests for 'balance' or maybe equity to concretize the notion of 'balanced' regional development. It should be mentioned that hardly any progress continues to be created in formulating as well as test an overall reason for inequality in the spatial division of socio economic facilities and evaluating the efficacy of the various policies pursued at different levels of socio economic development.



Among the causes of the failure of planning is exactly what many people desire; they don't really buy for the perceptible change in the lives theirs. The system of decision making is absurd. The existing decision making system typically consists of the formulation of different systems at the state-level and central to meet the economic and social requirements of the rural community. The development of the region of any component of the land is dependent upon the major transformation of socio-economic framework of the society. The mechanism to change the structural setup of socio economic facilities is dependent upon the cognitive behaviour of the

planners or maybe decision-makers. As a result, it's apparent that the structural adjustment of socio economic arrangement of the planet may be created from the pragmatic planning at the micro level for the healthy improvement of the region. Thus, regional planning is actually the serious need of the current day to enhance the socio economic problems of the individuals.

Various areas of a nation are at various phases of socio economic development. Some people are highly developed, some are actually developing, some have very high potentialities of improvement while others are actually in the level of underdevelopment. "Like the organic topography, the cultural topography also offers its valleys and peaks as well as plateaux and plains. You'll find places that are filled with vitality and living; additionally, there are places that are dilapidated, deserted, poverty-stricken". and stagnant just because there are income disparities with the people as well as organizations generally there are a real or spatial disparities in the socio economic improvement in a nation.

The economic development of a nation might result in widening instead of decreasing these spatial disparities. India bears testimony to this statement. In India after approximately along with a half decades of growth planning as well as after the growth of national income as well as the per capita income the regional disparities have widened. Myrdal's theory of cumulative and circular causation might explain the persistence of areal disparities by arguing that a location is actually very poor since it's poor, though the reality remains that these kinds of disparities in no way under the revenue disparities, are actually bad for the all-round national advancement. Unless remedial measures are actually taken to drag the despondent economies of the underdeveloped regions out of the sloth of theirs they're more likely to threaten the all-round economic development of the nation.

It's in that context the regional planning assumes a crucial role. There'll definitely be no 2 opinions on the stage that there must be national approach to economic planning, but, at exactly the same time it should additionally be admitted frankly that mere national approach to development plus planning, devoid of regional considerations, won't do justice to each of the constituent regions, in respect of economic growth. And hence, there ought to be no hesitation in accepting that regional or areal approach to planning is actually a sine qua non of the general improvement of the economy. Nevertheless, so much, sadly this particular facet of planning and development has been ignored. Developing countries are actually showing interest in regional planning, which is mirrored in the economic plans of theirs where the focus is actually provided on the issues of the backward areas of the regionalization and also the economy of the national economic advancement.

Approach of regional planning

The strategy It's vital that economic planning is actually connected to spatial/regional planning, to create an extensive approach on a regional scale which offers the type for sustainable emergent systems. Such a job is actually complicated, given the scale, variation in natural and environmental conditions, not enough awareness of the requirements on the ground, and social and linguistic differences inside as well as throughout towns in India. These issues call for a dialogical system that allows for iterative framing of the policy issue with data, info, and analysis from several perspectives.

A conventional model of planning has been formulating an optimization issue to minimize cost or danger. But policy issues seldom have 'best' strategies. Instead, policy concerns are actually 'wicked problems' as top policy theorists Webber and Rittel (1973) have labeled them, in their paper 'Dilemmas in policy analysis'. This particular perspective stresses the reduction of unintended consequences by way of a dialogical system which allows for iterative framing of the policy issue with data, info, and analysis from several perspectives. This creates from understanding that infrastructure services, as well as the way in which they're conceived, designed, and governed, are inherently embedded in institutional environments comprising of both informal and formal institutions. We draw on both old as well as new institutional economies to provide insight into structures and procedures.

A metropolitan region can easily be viewed as a mix of systems that are complex, whether economic, social or maybe atmosphere with the subsystems of its (containing a lot of variables) which are actually interconnected to one another by feedback relationships. These interlinkages as well as feedback loops of the subsystems as well as the variables of its give rise to the powerful behaviour of urban systems. This particular powerful behaviour is actually noticed in time and this also furthers the intricacy of the urban systems. An important part of a practical simulation,



therefore, must certainly be the capacity to integrate time like a variable in the framework of the model, in order to have the ability to trace the performance or maybe behaviour of the device through time.

The latest growth literature knows that there's a cumulative and circular relationship between potential development and existing innovations. It emphasizes the point that the spatial division of economic activity has a terrific effect on the persistence of lower growth levels low family member income, the standard of living, health requirements, longevity and literacy. Lately, there continues to be a renewed interest in the deep analysis of spatial organization of economic activity, with increasing research on externalities, improving return shipping to scale and imperfect spatial competition. Different Economic Geography (NEG) models present for restored analysis in the support for snowball causation debates. These designs argue the benefits of enhanced accessibility which reduces geographic barriers to interaction, assisting in specialized labour supply, and facilitating into an exchange, technology diffusion, along with other good spill overs which reinforce one another. The significance of localization economies, powerful externalities produced in specialized and geographically concentrated has likewise been emphasized. The inter-industry linkages have increased as well as made the localization processes be efficient

This particular method has a powerful viewpoint, focusing on linkages as well as process, not simply a fixed equilibrium or maybe relative statics of conventional economic analysis. As we use computation thoroughly, we have to go past social science in the conventional sense and find out exactly how community scientists' and technologists' views complement, inform, and evolve with one another. Public/stakeholder participation potentials, take centre stage, in the research strategy of ours. Information design and visualization, informed by cognitive

Regional planning encompasses infrastructure issues that display intricacy as a consequence of the interacting physical, economic and technical systems in the bigger system and also the interactions between the various stakeholders. This emergent' behaviour is actually normal of complex adaptive systems.

Interstate regional planning in India

India is actually emerging with above 32 % urban growth rate recently. Within the last several years, the peri cities are actually seen to be changed into cities with a fast population growth which leads to the economic development of those certain cities. The pattern of urbanization impacts the cities in many ways as agglomeration, speculative growth, fringe region growth, growth of satellite towns etc. Whenever a city's growth creates fringe region growth, then it's clear that the city possibly physically or economically becomes not able to manage inside the municipal limit and eventually it makes satellite townships or perhaps agglomeration. And then,

Page 6

for the future time, the satellite towns merge with the city's geographic boundary and hence the entire growth merge in the same way and also creates a complicated urban settlement. It's really extremely hard for the ULBs to manage the peripheral aspects as well as satellite towns under exactly the same jurisdiction with the city. This imbalanced and uneven growth produces an administrative issue for the ULBs and as a result, the demand for a city development expert arises for those urbanized areas. To put it briefly, the Municipal corporation or maybe authority isn't capable adequate to manage 2 or even more adjoining urbanized areas at a period and consequently a demand of the combined regional administrative body is now being required. In the event the improvement are likely to cross the political boundary and meets with the various cities of various states; then the scenario turns into tough. 2 states are usually different from their political, economic, and geographic set up. Thus, no state is actually annoying about the urban growth of the various other state and really they do not have to be. On the flip side, every state has legislation of theirs for urban development expert and hence the legislation of some other state doesn't relevant for one more state. Nevertheless, when the 2 adjoining cities of the 2 various states settled nearer to one another particularly in the border locations of 2 different states, then the urban governance system needs to be rethought with an inclusive strategy to bring those areas below identical jurisdiction; or else, both the states have to be endured for the imbalanced growth as well as ease of utilization of natural resources.

The fundamental human nature can't be managed by any political interference. Human is actually claimed to go from place to the next in search of employment, education, relation, etc. Being a result, transportation, brand new settlements, infrastructure facilities all come instantly to serve the folks. And so, which urban legislation is present to regularize this particular growth pattern? Furthermore, the climatic conduct, geographic framework as well as resource management policies also perform important roles in the governance of these sorts of cities.

Regional planning is even more driven by the fast overall improvement of the national economy. It secures the most effective utilization of effective materials of the areas of a nation, that are functionally integrated, as well as brings about the general development of theirs.

Regional growth is actually the snowball consequence of a complicated system of interacting development procedure influenced or even managed by non-governmental and governmental interventions as well as by individual and collective decisions made at the local, the main, as well as the intermediate (regional) level. These interventions, as well as choices problem materials, put in a certain territory and they consequently mainly impact a certain group of individuals. Present regional growth principles approach, and theories commonly assign to the region a subordinate role in the hierarchy of amounts at which advancement is actually planned as well as implemented. Rather than becoming a simple instrument of territorial disaggregation of the national strategy, or maybe an instrument of aggregation of neighbourhood advancements

Page 7

into much more manageable areas for implementation of national plans, comprehensive regional planning will believe down the road a far more powerful job of determining advancement options, and stimulating and controlling improvement in harmony with national objectives. For that reason, regional planning bodies are going to assume greater growth duties while central planning plus management will correspondingly diminish in importance. At exactly the same time, social; criteria are going to take the proper spot of theirs of the planning as well as the development of areas.

E-modernization approach articulated by the Indian government didn't end up in reducing regional disparities and resulted in the co-existence of a fairly created and economically depressed area inside a state. Therefore, the future program, as well as policies of regional growth, require reorganization of spatial buildings pertaining to industrialization as well as urbanization keeping in brain balance between sectoral and spatial methods.

Rural Development

There is no universally accepted definition of rural development. The term is used in different ways in vastly divergent contexts. As a concept, it connotes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life rural people. As a phenomenon, it is the result of various physical, technological, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors. As a discipline, it is multi-disciplinary in nature representing an intersection of agricultural, social, behavioural and management of sciences.

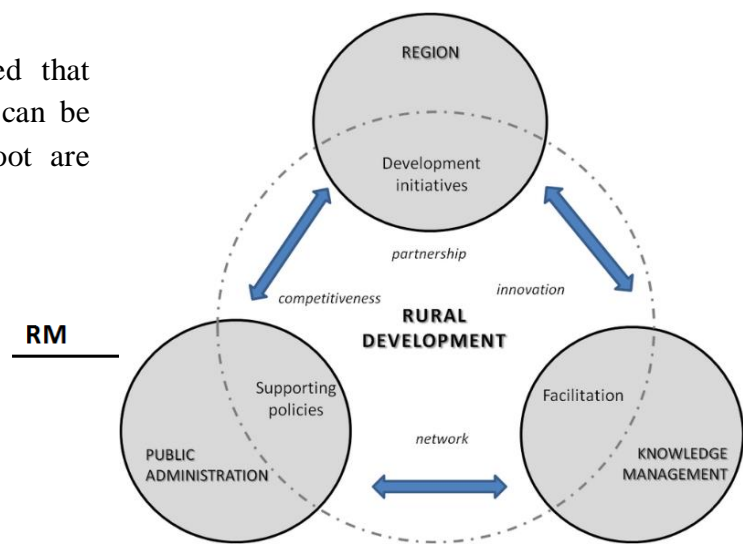
Objective of Rural Development

- Rural development may be defined as overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. It is an integrated process, which includes social, economical, political and spiritual development of the poorer sections of the society.
- Rural development can be defined as, helping rural people set the priorities in their own communities through effective and democratic bodies, by providing the local capacity; investment in basic infrastructure and social services, justice, equity and security, dealing with the injustices of the past and ensuring safety and security of the rural population, especially that of women.
- Rural development may also be seen as an ideology and a practice. It may mean planned change by public agencies based outside the rural areas such as the national Government and International organization; It may also be the bringing of the countryside into an active state, as well as the transformation of the inferior nature of the country side into something more superior in terms of activities.

- Rural development as the improvement in the living standard of the rural dwellers by engaging them in productive activities such as the establishment of rural industries that will increase their income. It is seen by these scholars as a means of raising the sustainable living of the rural poor by giving them the opportunity to develop their full potentials.
- Rural development can be distinguished from agricultural development which it entails and transcends. In essence Rural Development may imply a broad based re-organization and mobilization of rural masses in order to enhance their capacity to cope effectively with the daily task of their lives and with changes consequent upon this. According to the World Bank Rural Development must be clearly designed to increase production. It recognizes that improved food supplies and nutrition, together with basic services, such as health and education, not only directly improve the physical well-being and quality of life of the rural poor, but can also indirectly enhance their productivity and their ability to contribute to the national economy.
- Rural Development ensures the modernization of the rural society and the transition from its traditional isolation to integration with the national economy. It is concerned with increased agricultural production for urban and international markets. This is essential so as to generate foreign exchange, and to attract revenue to finance public and private consumption and investment. In order to encourage increased production rural development may offer a package of inputs and welfare services for the rural masses. Such inputs and welfare services include physical inputs (such as the provision of feeder roads, water and electrification), social inputs—(namely health and educational facilities) and institutional inputs such as credit facilities, agricultural research facilities, rural extension services among others.
- Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation.

In order to achieve this, planned attempts have been made to eliminate poverty, ignorance and inequality of opportunities. A wide spectrum of programmes has been undertaken so far, to alleviate rural poverty and ensure improved quality of life for the rural population especially those below the poverty line. In the initial phase of planned rural development, the concentration was on sectors of agriculture industry, communication, education and health. The Ministry of Rural Development places importance now on health, education, drinking water, housing and road so that the quality of life in rural areas improves and the fruit of economic reform are shared by all sections of the society.

With time and experience, it is realized that accelerated and meaningful development can be achieved only if people of the grass root are



involved, “people’s participation” has become the keyword in rural development programmes. The participation of the people is necessary to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development

Problems in Rural Development

As we know the 60-70% of rural population in India lives in primitive conditions. So that Rural Development programmes have urgency in the present condition also. There are many obstacles in the rural development programmes which are as under

- In 21st Century, there is no electricity supply in many villages.
- Now also many rural peoples using primitive methods of cooking, living and farming and they have trust on these methods.
- By using primitive cook stoves, around 300,000 death / year takes place due to pollution.
- 54% of India’s population is below 25 years and most of them live in rural areas with very little employment opportunities.
- Literacy is the major problem in rural development programme.
- The poor extension linkage causes slow growth of rural development.
- Untrained, unskilled, inexperienced staff in extension linkage cannot provide satisfactory help to rural peoples.
- Every one want to go to the cities, so that rural people’s remains as ignores part by the policy makers also.
- Privatization concept is useful for rural development but, government not paying much attention to this aspect.
- Policy makes prepared policies, programmes for betterment of rural people but, if these programmes are not implemented very well then have no used.
- Conversely, environmental challenges can limit the attainment of development goals.



Recognizing the national and global imperatives for regenerating natural resources and conserving ecosystems, the Ministry of Rural Development and UNDP examined the environmental in five broad green outcomes:

- Improved natural resource conservation,
- increased efficiency of resource use,
- reduced negative environmental impacts,
- strengthened climate resilience of communities and
- contribution to climate change mitigation.

These outcomes can be delivered by RD schemes by

- investing in regenerating natural resources,
- mobilizing and developing the capacities of community institutions to utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner and
- aggregating 'small initiatives' in several locations to improve natural capital on a macro scale.

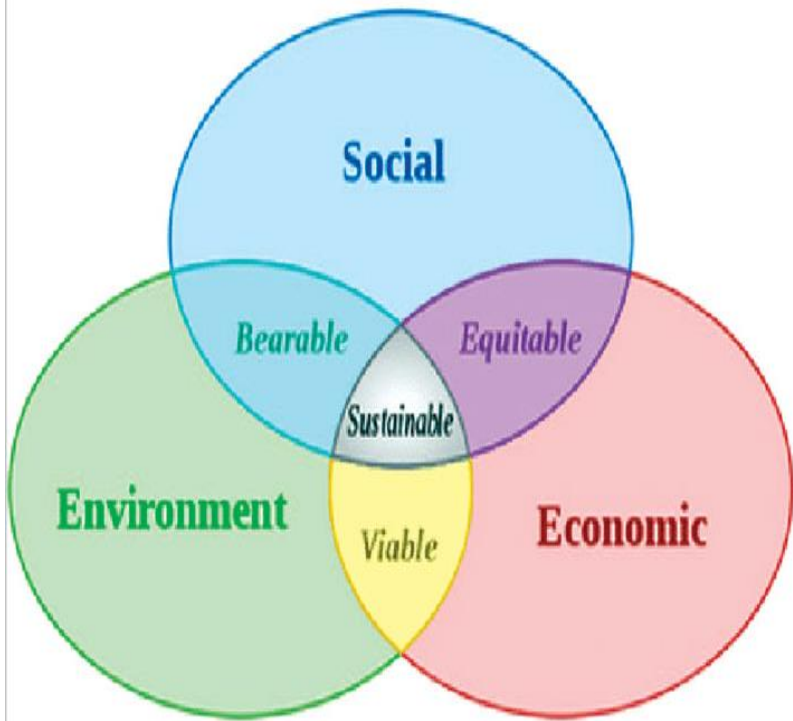
The rationale for greening rural development strategy of faster, sustainable and inclusive growth for poverty alleviation and MoRD's mandate to reduce rural poverty and ensure a better quality of life especially for the poor:

1. Greening rural development will contribute to inclusive growth by

- enabling the target growth rate of agriculture of 4 percent, which is important due to agriculture's multiplier effects and due to the continued dependence of 58 percent of India's rural population for livelihoods on agriculture,
- regenerating common land and water bodies, which offer sustenance to the rural poor through provisioning of goods and ecosystem services,
- 'crowding in' private investment in green businesses: renewable energy generation, organic input chains and advisory services, green product supply chains, production of environment-friendly construction materials.

2. Greening rural development is essential for ensuring the environmental sustainability of economic growth: RD schemes can contribute significantly to conserving water resources, soil quality and biodiversity.

RD schemes such as MGNREGS, IWDP and the source sustainability component of NRDWP can help arrest and even reverse the decline in groundwater levels in critical regions. This is particularly useful for hard-rock regions where groundwater depletion is at its most acute. Soil conservation works are a large part of MGNREGS activities. Soil fertility enhancement is a key objective of the MKSP and sustainable agriculture components of NRLM. MGNREGS, IWDP activities can play a major role in conserving India's biodiversity which is so essential for providing the country with ecological and livelihood security.



3. Green outcomes from rural development schemes can help increase climate resilience of production systems, livelihoods and habitats: RD schemes can help reduce the impact of meteorological droughts by conserving soil moisture, slowing down water runoff and increasing water storage in surface reservoirs as well as aquifers. It can also improve vegetative cover in common lands, making more fodder and fuelwood available during droughts. Resilience in the face of floods can be provided by improving drainage.

4. Green outcomes will help making public expenditure more effective: RD schemes can strengthen livelihoods security for the rural poor thereby reducing demand for work under MGNREGS. Investment on source sustainability will result in greater longevity for drinking water supply systems and will reduce the number of 'slipped-back' habitations. MGNREGS and IWDP can help bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized, for small and micro irrigation projects
