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Rural Development Dynamics: An Analytical Study of the Lucknow - Barabanki State Capital Region 2042

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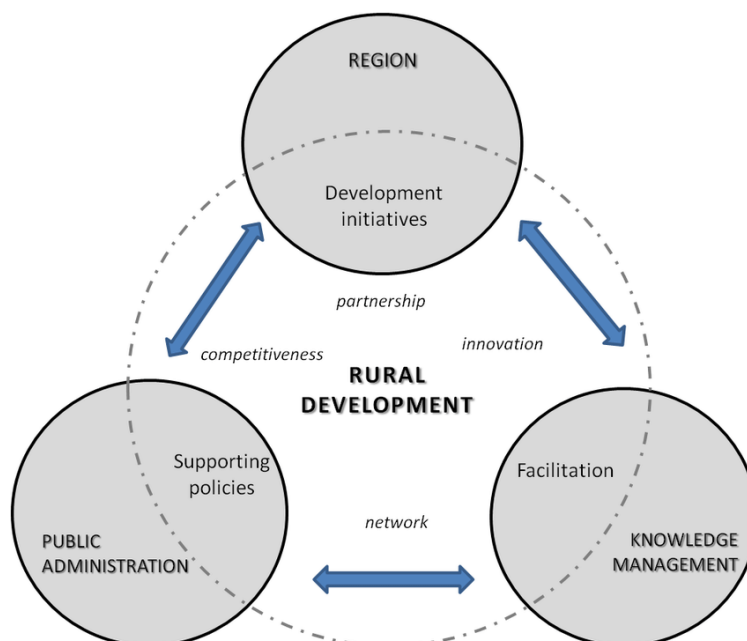
Abstract

Rural development plays a crucial role in regional planning which serves as a key role in achieving balanced inclusive and sustainable growth. This research explores the rural development programs in Uttar Pradesh's State Capital Region, a scholarly project carried out in 2021. The emphasis is placed on the areas of Barabanki and Lucknow, where 57.03% of the population lives in rural regions. With 57.03% of the population living in rural areas, the region has a crucial issues incorporating rural communities into larger regional development plans. The government's initiatives, such as the Rurban Mission and other skill-development programs, have focused on improving infrastructure, stimulating the economy, and creating jobs. Disparities still exist despite these efforts, especially in the Barabanki district, which has received little assistance from the Rurban Mission while having a sizable rural population. In order to close the gap between urban and rural areas, raise living standards, and promote sustainable development in these areas, the report emphasizes the necessity of regional context planning and efficient program implementation.

Keywords: Rural Development, Regional Planning, Rurban Mission, Sustainable Development, Infrastructure Improvement

1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development in the regional plan implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide rural population with better prospects of economic development, increased participation of people in rural development programmes, decentralization of planning processes, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit become significant factors.



The above diagram shows the interrelated components that promote rural development within the framework of regional planning. It emphasises how crucial it is to establish a major three components that are cooperative approach that involves the region, public administration, and knowledge management.

Uttar Pradesh has 1, 06, 774 villages as per the Census of India 2011. Rural development in the regional plan implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide rural population with better prospects of economic development, increased participation of people in rural development programmes, decentralization of planning processes, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit become significant factors. [1] Initiatives taken by the government for bridging the urban-rural divide by upgrading the standard of living of people in rural areas is expected to play an important role in the overall development of the country. For a comprehensive development of rural areas, programmes, schemes for drinking water, sanitation, road construction, electrification of villages and food supply, etc. including employment opportunities, increasing efficiency of Panchayati Raj Institutions and development authorities need to be considered together.

As per the Census of India 2011, the SCR region has 44, 77,738 rural population, which constitutes 57.03 percent of region's total population living in 2806 villages. [1] A large area and population will be left out of planned development unless the rural areas of the SCR are included in the regional plan. There were no planning and development control regulations in locating various economic activities in the rural areas, falling outside the controlled and regulated areas of the towns, which has resulted in the growth of unplanned urban activities in rural areas. Secondly, rural settlements, located in the fast-growing growth centers are undergoing major physical and socio economic changes. However, under the first phase of Rurban, the Ministry of Rural Development has adopted Model Spatial Planning Guidelines in March 2019. The March 2019 guidelines include provisions on model land uses, development controls, and service level benchmarks with appropriate enforcement mechanisms for Rurban clusters and villages. These model guidelines are expected to be amended under phase two of the Rurban Mission.

S.NO	REGION	NO. OF VILLAGE	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF VILLAGE
1.	LUCKNOW	961	34.25%
2.	BARABANKI	1845	65.75%
TOTAL SCR		2806	100

Table 1.1. Villages share of SCR
Source: Author

2. EXISTING SITUATION

The SCR has 44.7 lakh rural population, which constitute 57.03 percent of region’s total population living in 2306 villages. There are 540 gram panchayats in the Lucknow district, the highest number of gram panchayats are located in the Barabanki district i.e., 1169. Region wise number of villages in the NCR is shown in **Table 9.2**.

The pattern observed with Barabanki district, the population growth was witnessed from 1981-91 (21.37%) to 1991-2001 (26.56%), but declined from 2001-11 making up to 21.96%.

Most of the rural population in the region is from Barabanki District, contributing about 37.31% of the rural population in region, whereas Lucknow contributes 19.74% of rural population.

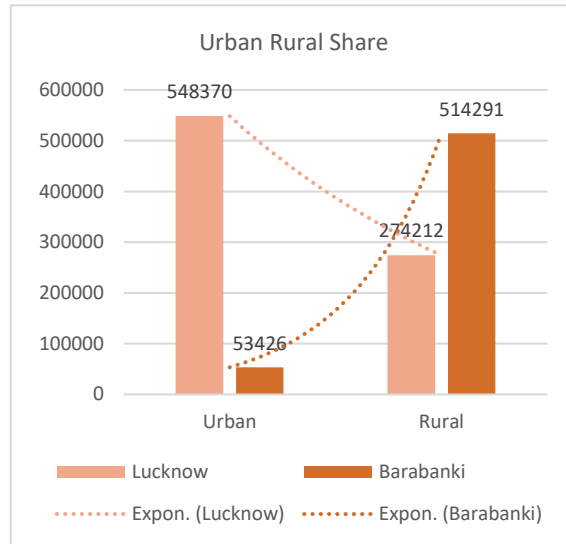
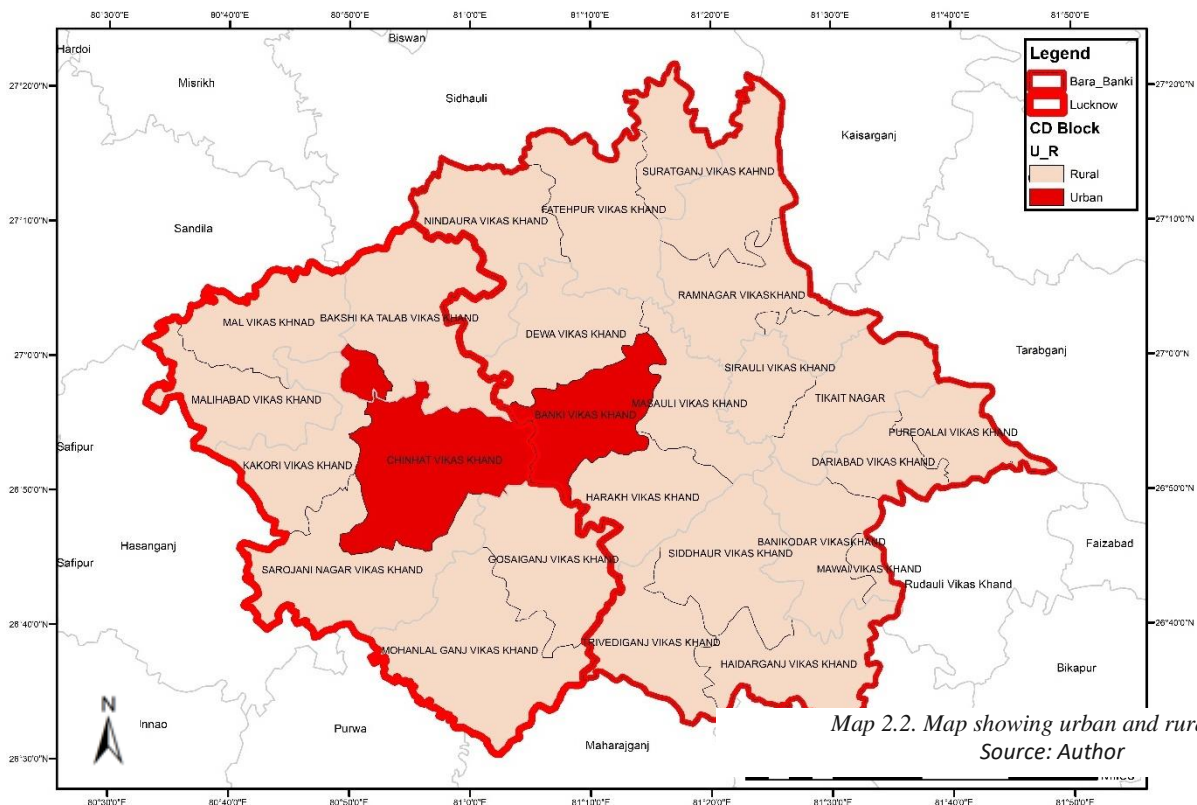


Chart 2.1.rural & urban share.
 Source: Author

With reference to the map, Apart from Chinhat Vikas Khand in Lucknow and Banki Vikas Khand in Barabanki the remaining region shows a rural character



Map 2.2. Map showing urban and rural areas
 Source: Author

COMPONENT	SCR	LUCKNOW		BARABANKI	
	POPULATION	POPULATION	% OF SCR	POPULATION	% OF SCR
1981					
URBAN	12,14,662	10,59,739	28.20%	01,54,883	04.10%
RURAL	25,40,751	9,54,835	25.40%	15,85,916	42.21%
TOTAL	37,55,373	20,14,574	53.63%	17,40,799	46.33%
1991					
URBAN	19,25,813	17,31,224	35.50%	01,94,589	03.97%
RURAL	29,49,770	10,31,577	21.14%	19,18,193	39.34%
TOTAL	48,75,583	27,62,801	56.65%	21,12,782	43.35%
2001					
URBAN	25,69,706	23,20,961	36.50%	02,48,745	03.92%
RURAL	37,51,709	13,26,873	20.97%	24,24,836	38.34%
TOTAL	63,21,415	36,47,834	57.69%	26,73,581	42.30%
2011					
URBAN	33,69,799	30,38,996	38.70%	03,30,803	04.20%
RURAL	44,77,738	15,50,842	19.74%	29,29,896	37.31%
TOTAL	78,50,537	45,89,838	58.45%	32,60,699	41.55%

Table 2.1. Rural & urban population share of SCR
Source: Author

3. POPULATION COVERED IN THE RURBAN MISSION

3.1. OVERVIEW

SPMRM (Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission), initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in 2016, aims to provide comprehensive project-based infrastructure in rural regions, combining economic and skill development initiatives. Rural areas throughout the country are seeing signs of urbanization through the emergence of Rurban clusters, which are characterized by higher population density, increased non-farm employment opportunities, growing economic activities, and various socioeconomic indicators. [2] In the context of SPMRM, Rurban areas are defined as a grouping of 15-20 villages with a population of approximately 30 to 40 lakh. The clusters will consist of neighboring Gram

Panchayats in plain and coastal regions with 25000 to 50000 residents, and in desert, hilly, or tribal areas with 5000 to 15000 residents. Components under the Rurban mission and their sub components are given below in the table 9.3

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Sub Components
9	Access to village roads with street lights	Installation of Solar Street Lights in each Gram Panchayat
10	Access to village Roads with drains	Construction of 59km village streets with drains
		Part works Construction of Interlocking, CC roads and Pucca drains along streets.
11	Skill Development	Construction of 1 Handicraft Development Center, 1 retail outlet for handicrafts, 1 Skill Development and Training Centre and skill development of 3681 persons in other works
		Handicraft Development Center for training, production, marketing , distribution of Chikankari Products, 1 Retail Outlet and a training center
12	Agro Services and Processing	Upgradation of 16 Ponds, Construction of 1 Mandi, Provision of Goat Farming, shed construction, Cattle Crush, Poultry farming, HDE pump, solar pump, electric motor and training and field visits for increasing agriculture productivity, 3 Solar powered Cold store, Poly House construction for Mint farming 20 units and 3 Horticultural nursery
		Part Funding of installation of Solar powered Cold store, Construction of small dairy units, Upgradation of ponds for Fishing, Goat Farming and Shed Construction
13	Digital Literacy	Provision of 11 additional smart class with all facilities in every school above Primary level (Civil work + Computers+Wifi+Furniture) and Digital Literacy training
		Smart Classroom in every in every upper priary school, with provision of furniture, WiFi and Civil works.
14	Citizen Service Centre	Provision of 100 Mbps Internet connectivity to all GPs HQ and installations of computers; Digitization of Maps, Records and linking all services to mobile. (in Each Panhayat HQ) 1 Common service centre and Upgradation of 10 CSCs
		Digitization of maps and records and linking of all services to mobile, Upgradation of CSC
15	Social infrastructure and development	Construction of 3 Panchayat ghars, 10 Mini Stadiums, Beautification of 12 ponds, 4 marriage homes, 6 community halls, 4 crematoriums, Provision of 2 IEC activities and vehicles and 4 Multipurpose hall and community center
		Part works of Construction of Community Halls,Construction of Marriage Hall for Commercial use and associated amenities, Construction of Panchayat Ghar and Crematoriums and Construction of Mini Stadiums in the Gram Panchayats. Ghats and Upgradation of Imali Band Temple Complex
16	Housing	Provision of housing facilities to identified 41 BPL families

Table 1. 1.1. Components of Rurban Mission
Source:Author

3.2. CLUSTER COVERED IN SCR REGION

SCR region has existing one non-tribal cluster in Lucknow region i.e., Juggaur consisting of total 10 villages having a population of 36556 with a total land area of 7119.1 acres. There had been a increase in the rural population of 42.82 % in the cluster with total increase in the proportion of non-farm activities i.e., 51.3%.as this cluster lies in the peri urban area of Lucknow district it has a rise in the land value of 12.8%. [2] [3]

This cluster consist of agriculture, education health, manufacturing and a service enterprise on which individual schemes are being implemented to get work on it. ICAP is not been implemented in the district of Barabanki which covers a major percentage of rural area in the region.

S.NO	REGION	CLUSTER COVERED UNDER RURBAN MISSION	VILLAGES UNDER CLUSTER	POPULATION
1.	LUCKNOW	1 (JUGGAUR) PHASE 1	ANAURA KALAN	2,698
			GANESHPUR RAHMANPUR	6,670
			JUGGAUR	9,478
			LAULAI	3,255
			MEHAURS	1,441
			NARENDI	1,051
			PAPNAMAU	2,363
			SIKANDERPUR KHURD	1,360
			UATTARDHAUNA	4,876
			SARAI SHEKH	3,364
TOTAL				36,556
2.	BARABANKI	-NO IMPLEMENTATION <i>SOURCE: rurban.gov.in</i>		

*Table 3.2.1.Juggaur cluster Lucknow
 Source: Author*



Sikandarpur Khurd

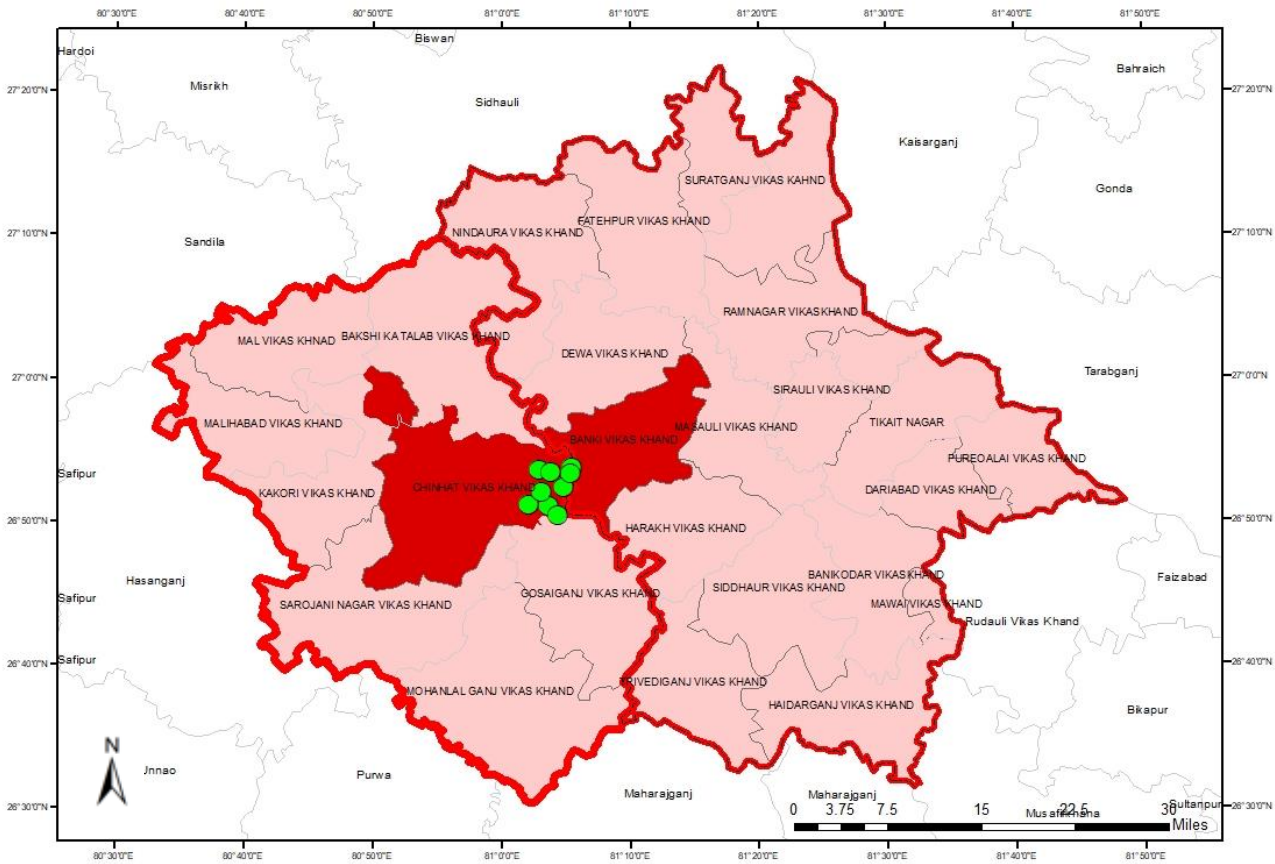


Juggaur Cluster Roads



Narendi village

Figure 3.2.1.. Image showing village infrastructure



Map 3.2.1. Map showing Juggaur cluster

3.3.INFERENCES

1. Rurban mission is a central mission, which basically deals with the provisions of rural area amenities, SCR has one cluster i.e., Juggaur consisting of 10 villages.
2. If we look at the total rural population of Lucknow district, only 1% of the population is covered under this mission.

Figure 1. percentage of population covered in Rurban mission

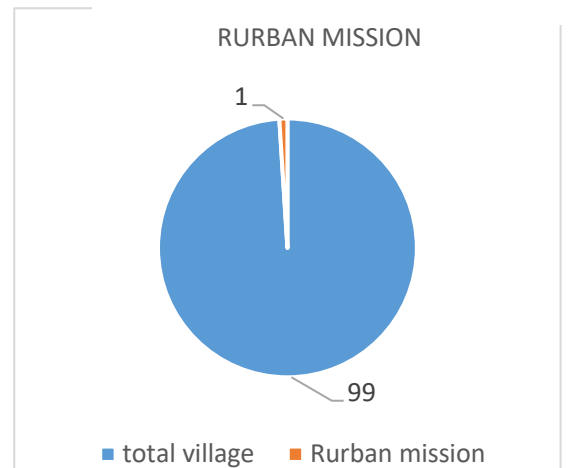


Chart 3.3.1. percentage of population covered in Rurban mission

4. SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES & EXISTING CENTRE IN RURAL REGION

Opportunities for economic growth are significant in skill development programs that focus on providing training to rural youth and unemployed individuals to create a skilled workforce. The government. Operate ITI’S with restricted space providing diverse training programs. There is great potential for growth in various farm sector activities in rural areas, especially in the healthcare sector. Examples include nursing staff, ASHA workers, and paramedics.

Difficulties concerning governance, financing, and quality assurance likewise influence the effectiveness of skills development initiatives. The excessive costs can restrict access for disadvantaged youth and adults to programs aimed at improving skills and economic status. In our region, various initiatives are being enacted to address these challenges

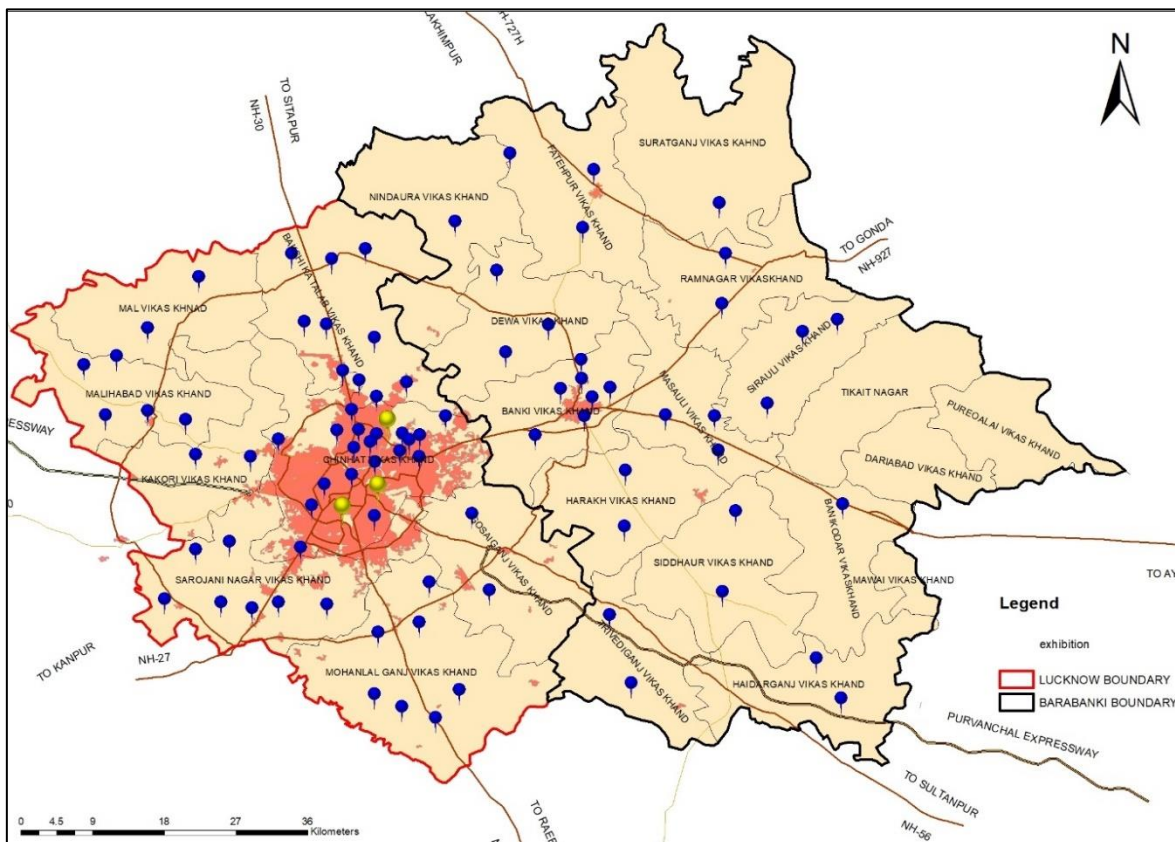
4.1. EXISTING STATUS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Creating a skilled workforce among rural youth and the unemployed is a significant economic opportunity that the government should focus on. Operate ITIs with restricted enrollment providing a range of training courses. There is a vast potential for expansion in the agricultural sector in rural areas.

Examples of activities in the healthcare industry include nursing staff, ASHA workers, paramedics, and other related roles.

Lucknow has highest number of skill development centers i.e. 235 centers as compared to Barabanki i.e., 103 centers (refer map) .The region can be analyzed by a good coverage of skill development programs with their running centers in rural areas as per the surveys, due to the lack of awareness of running government schemes people are not aware how to get benefitted by these schemes.

4.2. MANREGA (MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARENTEE SCHEME



Map 4.1.1 Map showing skill development Centre in region

Source: Author

The main goal of MANREGA is to offer 100 days of assured wage work to unskilled rural laborers and enhance financial stability in order to reduce the migration of labor from rural to urban areas. Since the program was put into place, there has been a 24% increase in the number of jobs over the last decade. The program has effectively boosted economic

empowerment in rural India and aided in addressing labor exploitation. The plan has also reduced fluctuations in wages and the difference in pay between genders in the workforce [3]

With this program, the goal is to provide opportunities for employment to 87% of the rural population, with 33% of women currently participating. This scheme offers a chance for men and women in rural areas to work for 100 days.

As per the latest MANREGA progress report for 2021-2022, over 200,000 individuals are enrolled in the MANREGA scheme in Lucknow district, with only 65,000 currently finding employment through the program, including 105 disabled beneficiaries.

Below Bar chart shows the comparison of employed person out of registered person in Lucknow district and Barabanki district.

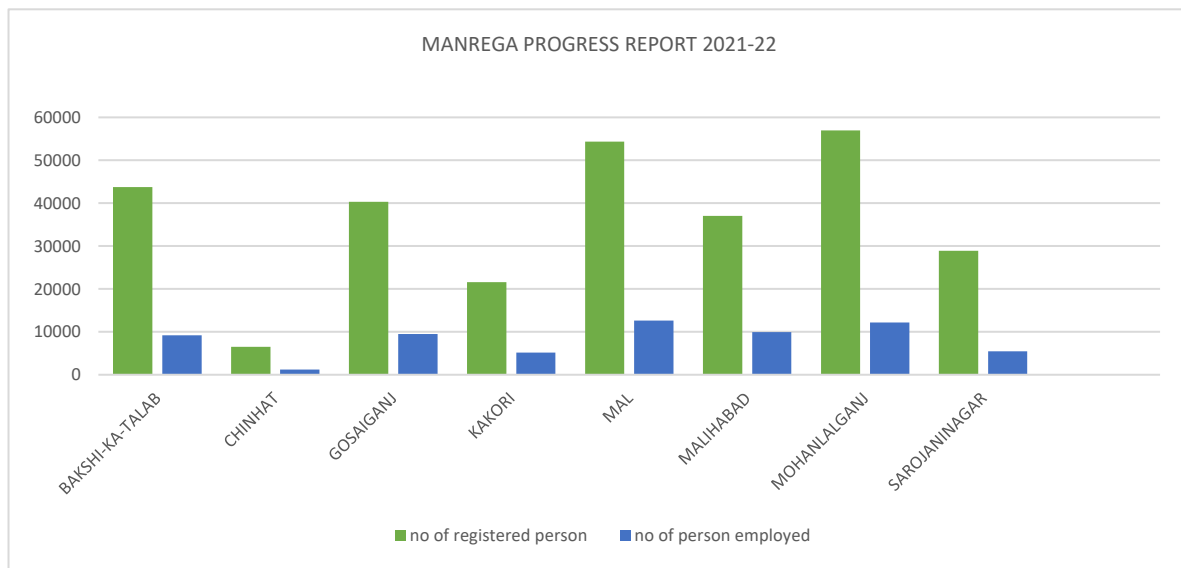


Chart 4.2.1. Employment generation chart of Lucknow district (MANREGA)

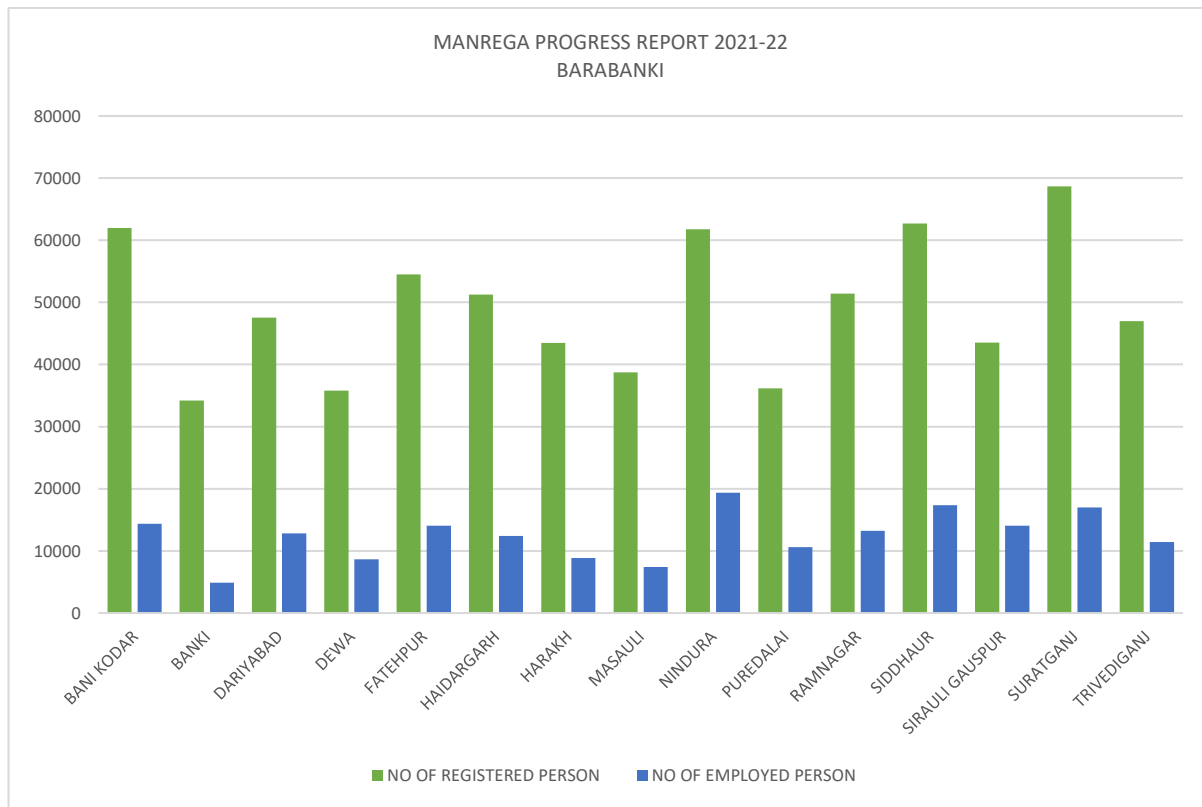


Figure 4.2.2.employment generation chart of Barabanki district

Barabanki statistics also shows the same scenario as of Lucknow the employed persons are almost 50% less in number to the person registered.

5. KEY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Rural settlements in SCR are undergoing rapid physical and socio economic changes, causing haphazard development with lack of basic services like water supply, power, sanitation, drainage, etc. Although, there is a need to decongest the urban core by redirecting migration, doing so without creating enough economic potential in rural areas will remain unrealizable.
- Government of India and the participating states have various development schemes for rural development, which are not embedded in the policies and proposals of the sub regional plans and district development plans for implementation in rural areas.
- Acts and policies do not have any control over the location of urban activities in rural areas outside notified areas, resulting in large scale illegal development of urban activities, and construction outside notified areas by way of conversion of rural agricultural lands to urban activities is a major issue.
- As the opportunities in rural areas are limited, they start migrating to the cities for jobs which leads to the formation of slums. When Individuals are looking for employment opportunities need to Ensure that they possess adequate skills and abilities to put into practice their job duties in a well-organized manner.
- No district development plan as per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act has been prepared in the region neither a village development plan.

6. POLICIES & ITS IMPACT PMGSY

Better transportation options have improved in rural areas because of more roads being built. In the past few decades, there have been multiple government programs such as PMGSY. IMPACT: This trend is a result of better transportation options, including the expansion of roads in rural areas through government initiatives like PMGSY.

RURBAN MISSION

The concept of convergence promoted by the Rurban Mission should also be embraced by the Barabanki region. ICAPs must be created in Barabanki district, with priority given to districts that are less developed.

IMPACT: By creating rural growth clusters, it is possible to bring urban amenities to rural areas.

- (i) Close the gap between rural and urban areas in terms of infrastructure and services.
- (ii) Serve as a means to promote growth in the surrounding area.
- (iii) Encourage financial investment in countryside regions (Ministry of Rural Development 2017)

PMAY-G

Falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Rural Development and builds homes for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) inhabitants residing in rural regions. This offers financial aid and support to the villagers in constructing their homes.

IMPACT: Policy can play a role in creating affordable housing and ensuring universal access to sanitation. Improving the quality of life in rural areas involves providing networked water supply, robust communication systems, and other social infrastructure at the household level.

DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NRLM)

To establish effective institutional platforms for rural communities to boost household income through sustainable livelihood improvements and increased access to financial services, thereby reducing rural-to-urban migration

IMPACT: This plan could help decrease poverty by providing opportunities for self-employment and skilled jobs to low-income households, leading to significant enhancement in their quality of life in a lasting way, by establishing robust grassroots organizations for the poor.

POLICIES AND ITS IMPACT MICRO-FINANCING SCHEME

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) has been Set up to promote economic and development activities undertaken by Persons with disabilities. The Corporation assists them by providing loans for self-employment and other economic ventures.

IMPACT: Micro and household enterprises have huge potential in rural settlements. Some of micro and household enterprises functioning in rural settlements in the SCR Include pottery, food processing, textiles, carpets, zari works, etc.

7. CONCLUSION

Rural development is crucial in improving regional planning by incorporating various elements such as economic growth, public administration, and knowledge management. The crucial factor for promoting competitiveness and innovation is the link between regions, public policies, and knowledge facilitation. Successful rural development programs aid in the growth of a region by fostering collaborations among different parties, including local authorities, businesses, and residents. The effectiveness of these projects depends on policies that provide support and effective management of knowledge, enabling an environment conducive to sustainable development. While regional inequalities persist in impacting economic stability, focusing on rural development is still crucial in promoting fair growth and ensuring all areas, including the most isolated ones, can thrive. This comprehensive strategy not only focuses on current developmental requirements but also sets the groundwork for lasting regional stability and expansion in the long run.ssss