

Integrated Development Proposals For Nagaon Village

Mr. Shriprakash V. Bhandari¹ Prof. Shishir Dadhich²

¹Dept of Civil Engineering and Technology

²Assistant Professor, Dept of Civil Engineering and Technology

^{1,2} Sandip University Nashik- 422 213

Abstract- *In village development planning it is very important that all households in the village and all groups of people are included and their problems and needs considered and addressed. Particular attention must be paid to addressing the needs of poor households, SC and ST groups, women, children and the elderly. In general, village Development Planning is the process of doing both the above – that is, identifying problems and finding ways to solve them, PLUS also identifying future desired goals and systematically finding ways to achieve those. Logically urban area can neither develop without rural development Integrated village development means economic development ,infrastructure development, Human developmeal nt,[education, health, drinking water ,access to credit etc]This paper reviews the problems and issues of Rural areas in India. The paper is based on extensive literature review so as to identify the problems and resolution issues for integrated village development of Nagaon village. Paper produces a concrete list of issues, problems and suggested areas for immediate attention for proper development and effective execution of village development.*

Keywords- Integrated Infrastructure, Governance, Gap Analysis, Village development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions.

In short, rural development deals with multi-sectoral issues, such as infrastructure, health care and hygiene, education, environment and governance as well as local income generation. Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations. It is essential for poverty eradication since global poverty is overwhelmingly rural.

The major problems consist of the agriculture, the ownership of the land, the lack of cottage industries, lack

of education social evils, death of animal, wealth, bad wealth and so on. These problems are the result of traditionalism and conservatism of the Rural Society.

It can be easily concluded, that for the development of an economy in both rural and urban areas need to be focused upon. Rural areas need drastic changes in areas like infrastructure, credit availability, literacy, poverty eradication etc . Accordingly, the government needs to act for the up liftment of rural India

II. NATIONAL PLAN AND IMPLIMENTATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The national plan for development of rural areas shall be based on three main principles:

1. Development of competitive agriculture and forestry, coupled with innovation-based food industry.
2. Preservation of natural resources and environmental protection in rural areas.
3. Promoting employment opportunities and improving social infrastructure and quality of life in rural areas.

The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) through State Governments/ UT Administrations to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas. Implementation of these programmes generates direct or indirect employment opportunities, make rural youths employable in the open market through skill development and enable them undertake self-employment enterprises. Under MGNREGA, 235.15 crore, 235.64 crore and 234.27 crore person days of unskilled employment were generated during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively. During 2018-19, 85.61 crore (as on 27.07.2018) person days of unskilled employment has been generated.

(Rs. in crore)

	2015-16 (AE)	2016-17 (AE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
MGNREGA	37335.69	48215.33	55000.00	55000.00
PMAY-G	10116.2	16074.37	23000.00	21000.00
PMGSY	18289.87	17922.87	16900.00	19000.00
DAY-NRLM	2499.16	3158.02	4350.00	5750.00

AE- Actual Expenditure, RE- Revised Estimate, BE- Budget Estimate

This information was provided by the Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav today in a written reply to a Lok Sabha question.

III. OBJECTIVES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The major objectives of the rural development programs are:

- To bring about a greater socio-economic equity.
- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population
- To generate models of local level development & effective local governance which can motivate & inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn & adopt the created model
- To bring about improvement in the ecological environment so that it may be conducive to growth and happiness, and
- Awareness on new technologies that can be implemented in villages, farms and nearby places for management of water and electricity. E.g. Drip Irrigation, Solar Panels Lighting Systems on streetlights, use of CFL and LED bulbs etc.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the various programmes initiated by the Government in the past and present.
- To study the steps taken by the government to improve the areas like agriculture, technology, education and Infrastructure under rural development.
- To carry intensive studies of different components in consultation with the authority and residents
- To analyze data to be obtained from various departments related to the development process.
- To carry focus group discussion with Sarpanch and members of the Panchayat

- To prepare integrated development proposal for Nagaon village.



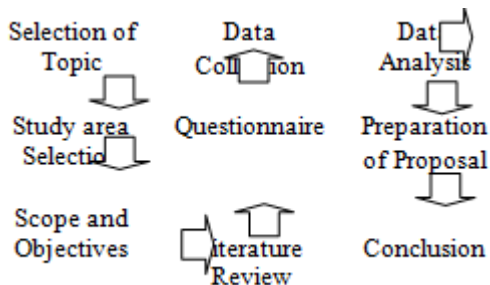
V. SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is a dynamic process which is mainly concerned with the rural areas. These include agricultural growth, putting up of economic and social infrastructure, fair wages as also housing and house sites for the landless, village planning, public health, education and functional literacy, communication etc.

Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in India because of the following reasons.

1. About three-fourth of India's population live in rural areas,
2. Nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture,
3. Around seventy per cent of Indian population get employment through agriculture,
4. Bulk of raw materials for industries come from agriculture and rural sector,
5. Increasing the purchasing power to buy industrial goods, and
6. Growing disparity between the urban elite and the rural poor can lead to political instability.

V. METHODOLOGY



- Detailed literature review will be done from research papers, journals, internet etc. For studying various risks involved in integrated development process .various state and central government schemes regarding rural development .Relevant case studies for the same would also be done.
- Critical analysis of literature would be done to identify the gap .existing problems and existing scenario of Nagaon village.
- Questionnaire survey for house holds, educational institutes, health facilities, Grampanchayat and concerned government and non government officials would be done to find the detail data.
- Critical analysis of the questionnaire will be done to develop the expression for integrated village development proposal for Nagaon village.

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr No.		Author	Research Topics
1	Education	A. Bashir, U. Bashir, Z. Ahmad Gamie and Afifa Lone	Evaluation Study of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
2		Roy N. K.	ICT-Enabled Rural Education in India
3		Arumugam M., Gaitonde, Tiku N.	Mobile & Internet Education for Rural India
4		P. Sunitha, V. Sreedevi	Rural Education in India
5	Health	Arivanandan M.	Telemedicine Programme in Rural Health Care System of India
6		M.V Ramana Murthy	Mobile based Primary Health Care System for Rural India
7	Women Employment	Soumitro Chakravarty, Anant Kumar, Amar Nath Jha	Women's Empowerment in India: Issues, Challenges and Future Directions
8		V. Gomathi, M. Neela	Challenges Faced by Educated Unemployed Youth in India
9	Solid Waste Management	Sonia Chirgwin & Billy Willis	The major challenges of Solid Waste Management in the village environment

VII. STUDY AREA

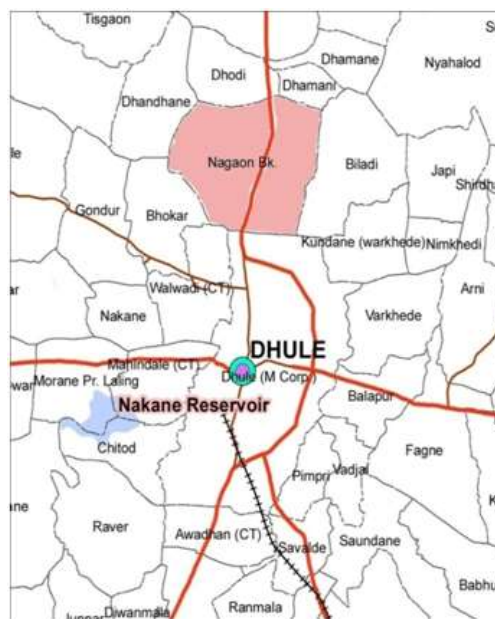
ABOUT NAGAON BK

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Nagaon Bk village is 526500. Nagaon Bk village is located in Dhule Tehsil of Dhule district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 7km away from sub-district headquarter Dhule and 7km away from district headquarter Dhule. As per 2009 stats, Nagaon Bk village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 1961.45 hectares. Nagaon Bk has a total population of 5,570 peoples. There are about 1,128 houses in Nagaon Bk village. Dhule is nearest town to Nagaon Bk which is approximately 7 km away. **NAGAON BK DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES**

Block / Tehsil → Dhule District → Dhule State → Maharashtra

Total No. of Houses	1128	-	-
Population	5570	2930	2640
Child (0-6)	577	301	276
Schedule Caste	498	248	250
Schedule Tribe	854	503	351
Literacy	82.70%	89.20%	75.47%
Main Worker	2117		
Marginal Worker	127	36	91

Source : census of India 2011 <http://www.census2011.co.in>



Source- censx2011. Talathi office document

CONNECTIVITY OF NAGAON BK.

The district is bounded by Nandurbar district in the north west, Nashik district in south and Jalgaon district in east. The district headquarters is located at Dhule town. For administrative convenience, the district is divided in 4 talukas viz, Dhue, Sakri, Shirpur, Shindkheda. The district has a geographical area of 8061 sq. km. out of which 2088 sq.km. is covered by forest, whereas cultivable area is 4864 sq. km. and net sown area is 4310 sq. km. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The major part of the district comes under Tapi basin

Type Status

Public Bus Service Available within village
Private Bus Service Available within village
Railway Station Available within 7km distance

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Working population	2117	100%
Farmers	541	25.54%
Agricultural labors	971	45.87%
House hold labors	47	2.2%
Employee in privet organization, self employee	491	23.21%
Government Employee	67	3.18%

Source –household survey

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The Climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the south-west monsoon season, i.e., June to September. The daily mean minimum temperature was 16°C and mean maximum temperature was 45°C. The annual average rain fall in mm ranges from 499 to 864.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

S.NO.	LAND USE	AREA
1	Total geographical area under G.P.Nagaon	1961.38 Hect.
2	Area under forest	440.8 Hect.
3	Land under cultivation	1226.56 Hect.
4	Non fertile ground [Barren land]	119.0 Hect.
5	N.A.Land.	36.58 Hect.
6	Gaothan	4.5 Hect

Source- Talathi Karyaly Nagaon

PRESENT SCENARIO SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

EDUCATION-

Education Infrastructure incorporates childhood care, Primary school and Higher education.

Aanganwadi = 8 Aanganwadi in Nagaon Village has 2 Government Primary School and 1 as privet school. 2 school has classes from (1-4) and 1 school has classes (1-7) Annasaheb D.Patil School a - higher secondary school at village. having 761 girls and 1056 boys students.

N.E.T. science and arts college for science 211 girls 428 boys and for arts 173 girls 323 boys are studding. At Gangamai college of education 116 girls and 66 boys.As far as technical education is concerned Gangamai pvt. Industrial training inst. 49 boys and 18 girls.At Gangamai polytechnic, Nagaon.150 girls 85 boys At Collage of fire & safety Engineering 4 girls and 125 boys. And At Gangamai college of engineering 522 girls and 918 boys are enrolled for education.

HEALTH.

- **Government Hospital [Primary Health Care Center] Staff Deatils**

1	Medical officer	Dr. Prashant N. Patil
2	Taluka Medical Officer	Dr.R.B. Patil
3	Resident Doctor	Dr. R.P.Dighe
4	Resident Doctor	Dr. V.S.Wankheda.
5	G.N.M.	Mrs.N.R.Borse
6	A.N.M.	2
7	Pharmacist	1
8	Lab technician	1
9	Clerk	1
10	Male Health Assistant	2
11	Asha workers	4
12	Sweeper	1
13	Class -4	3
14	Ambulance Driver	1

• Source- Primary Health Center , Nagaon

CLEANINESS

- Door to door solid waste collection System in Village
- 100% Underground Gutter system is made from Rurban Project
- Every house has Piped Water Supply Facility.
- 1145 houses have gutter connection

WATER SUPPLY

- 74% households has water connection
- Village has underground tank and overhead tanks
- Separate water storage is made for animals .
- Village has 2 overhead and one underground tanks
- 6 hand pumps, 5 working 126 Bore wells, 8 open well 6 working.
- Total income from water tax is 540000

GRAM PANCHAYAT

- Gram Sabha is organised 4 times in a year [1st may,15 august,14 no., 26th jan.]
- Average attendance in Gram Sabha is 52% {avg} of member among them 20% are ladies
- Social Auditing is done in every gram sabha
- Gram Panchayat is expenditure for Year 2018-19 is Rs 1756428

IRRIGATION

- Total agri area 1226.56 Ha
- Papaya, Ber, Custard Apple, Guava, Pomegranates, Mango, Amla mainly grow in area
- Area 440.8 Ha. is available for cattle ,ship etc. to graze on.

PLANTATION

- Their 4 main roads. 4.6 km. Plantation at both sides.
- Public places has more than 1200 trees
- Nursery is available in village
- Tree guard are available form Grampanchayat And Hariyali Trust. and Chandak Family.

20 SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Total Self Help Group 27
- Each group is interlink with bank
- 15 groups has allotted loan from bank
- 21 Groups saving
- Village has market
- Solar light is available in street, LED light
- Total 12 religious places
- 96% toilets in village
- 94 % bank accounts
- Public awareness for tree plantation
- Public participation in saawachata abhiyan

Facilities	Planning Commission/UDFFI Norms VILLAGE NAGAON , population - 6315	Existing	Required as per Norms	Gap
Anganwadi	Each or Per 2500 population	8	2	X
Primary School	Each Per 2500 population	2	2	X
Secondary School	Per 7,500 population	2	1	X
Higher Secondary School	Per 15,000 Population	1	0	X
College	Per 125,000 Population	1	0	X
Tech. Training Institute	Per 100000 Population	1	0	X
Agriculture Research Centre	Per 100000 Population	1	0	Yes
Sub PHC or Health Centre	Each Village	1	0	Yes
PHC & CHC	Per 20,000 population	1	1	X
Child Welfare and Maternity Home	Per 10,000 population	0	1	Yes
Hospital	Per 100000 Population	0	0	X
Public Latrines	1 for 50 families (if toilet is not there in home, especially for slum pockets & kuttcha house)	2	2	yes
Pucca Village Approach Road	Each village		Inadequate	yes
Bus/Auto Stand provision	All Villages connected by PT (ST Bus or Auto)	0		yes
Over Head Tank	1/3 of Total Demand	0		yes
U/G Sump	2/3 of Total Demand	0		yes
Community Hall	Per 10000 Population	1	1	x
Public Library	Per 15000 Population	0	1	yes
Cremation Ground	Per 20,000 population	1	1	Improve

Post Office	Per 10,000 population	1	1	x
Gram Panchayat Building	Each individual/group Panchayat	1	1	Renew
Fire Station	Per 100000 Population	1	0	x
Public Garden	Per village	0	1	yes
Police post	Per 40,000Population	0	0	yes

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 2 Anganwadi needs own space to be constructed.
- Primary School Need Playing Instruments.
- Higher secondary student shall provide Multi-Gyme Fund are Provided By District Sports Office.
- No recreational spot in village. There is need is to develop garden in Nagaon. and to create new recreational facilities along with shopping ie small stalls with daily amenities.
- New cremation Ground shall design with required facilities..
- New skill Development and training center is proposed as in recent years This village is nearer to Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor
- Village required R.O. Plant Run By Grampanchayat.
- Gramsachivalay , veterinary hospital, community hall, bus stop, central kitchen.Atal lab, precast toilets . community toilets, solar pumps, other solar equipments, paving in few spaces, are the main requirement in infrastructure development.

VIII. CONCLUSION

- Developable land is not easily available in Dhule city so people are attracted towards fringe area of the city.
- The development in Nagaon village is unplanned and in haphazard manner.
- Though Nagaon and other fringe villages are growing rapidly, Infrastructure scenario in the study area is very poor as compared to fully urbanized area.
- Due to availability of large amount of vacant land major industries, private residential societies and small scale industrial units are attracted towards fringe villages.
- Sub surface water is the only source for the residents of the study area at present.
- Sub surface water quality is degrading due to increased industrialization and quantity is also decreasing because drawing large amount of water by increased population and industries.
- There is no well developed drainage network in the delineated study area which make the people to dispose their waste water into the natural drains & thus polluting the natural drains. Connectivity in Dhule town and major villages is sufficient but in case of small villages, road quality has deteriorated very much.

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