

An Approach Towards Rurbanization: Vishwakarma Yojana: Nani Naroli

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Abstract

There is increasing demand for facilities in urban areas, which result in several negative effects like undeveloped rural areas, ignorance of lower class group, demolitions and several destructions. Many people; mainly farmers who move to cities in search of better life and better occupational opportunities end up as casual labour. This leads to menacing problem of urbanization- THE GROWTH OF SLUM. Nani Naroli is one of the villages of Surat district belonging to mangrol taluka. Emphasizes is to made for on rural development that is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and scarcely populated area. Change in global production network and increased urbanization have changed the characteristics of rural areas which are drastically affecting the environment condition and the standard of living. Thus, the need for rural community to approach development for wider prospective has created more focus on broad range of development goals rather than simply creating incentive for agriculture and resource based business. Thus the main purpose this project is to model out the identification of channel through which segmentation in market results in migration of people and steps to reduce the uneven economic growth that emerge as consequence of detroiting economic growth of the country. Efforts have been made for recognition of the basic amenities that are not available to the people as well planning and identifying of infrastructure facilities for the up gradation as per the need of future population. Thus the problems are thereby resolved by the joint efforts of Gujarat Technological University with the students and government offices by conducting a systematic based analysis of problems and solving it by allocating required fund for the desired problem which is termed as VISHWAKARMA PROJECT. The decisions are made on the most urgently needs creating a balance between the environmental conditions and the modernization.

Keyword- The Growth of Slum, Vishwakarma Project

I. INTRODUCTION

“India lives in its villages “Total 70% population live in rural area in India and while the cities have grown immensely over the last 20 years, rural areas have not seen that kind of development. For India’s economy to be strong, the rural economy needs to grow. Rural areas are still plagued by problems of malnourishment, illiteracy, unemployment and lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc. This has led to youth moving out of villages to work in cities. This could be compared to the brain drain from India to US or rather abroad. Our villages need to grow in tandem with cities and standard of life has to be improved there for inclusive growth to happen. If rural India is poor, India is poor.

Basically, what we need is to empower the rural people by providing them education and proper health care. They need to have infrastructure like electricity and water etc, so that they are free from the cycle of droughts and floods. We need to give them self-employment so that they want to stay in villages instead of migrating in cities. There is a need to empower the villagers, and not just supporting them by food subsidies, loan waivers which end up crippling them. India will grow only when rural India marches hand in hand with cities in the twenty first century.

Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmers. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clienteles of development. Just as implementation is the touchstone for planning, people's participation is the centre-piece in rural development. People's participation is one of the foremost pre-requisites of development process both from procedural and philosophical perspectives. For the development planners and administrators, it is important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people, to make the plans participatory.

II. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- 1) To study the existing elements and parameters of village.
- 2) To identify the issues and problems of the “village.”
- 3) To analyse existing social and physical utilities, public and semi-public building as well as infrastructure.
- 4) To Design the comprehensive planning for village.

- Create employment opportunities and assist in tourism development activities and exploration of tourist spots in the region.
- Preserve and protect culture and cultural heritage of the region.
- Organize trainings, awareness programs, exploratory and research activities.
- To provide a comparative analysis of the economic, social and environmental Context for rural development.
- To better understand policy design and their influence on future performance.
- To assess expenditure patterns and compare them with priorities.

III. METHODOLOGY

This report contains the study of objective which was then followed by the literature review and field survey to precisely indicate the data recovered from the village people as well the committee members.

The data were then analysed and a detail study of requirement and proposals were carried out depending on infrastructure planning, social planning, physical planning and renewable resources technique. Thus then after physical planning proposals were given and the project was thus processed.

IV. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The following were the basic data collected for the general detailing of the survey data:

- 1) Office record of concerned office department like-TDO office, Revenue department, Meteorological Department, Water supply department, R&B Department, etc
- 2) Interaction with sarpanch, villagers etc.
- 3) Visit to different parts of village.

A. Primary Survey Details

The Primary survey was conducted to identify the various general problems of the villagers by interacting with them and enquiring about the problems faced by them in daily life. They were asked to suggest the possible and desirable solutions for these problems as well as other infrastructural facilities they would like to have in their village.

B. Secondary Survey Details

The Secondary survey was conducted to identify the working condition of existing structures of village like school building, panchayat building, drainage facility etc. and to identify the various requirements of development in village. For this purpose, we are take a photo of all existing infrastructure facility in village and also ask question related to the various structures of village.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis recorded from the techno economic survey listed out the various implementation plans and schemes that can be adopted for the development of sustainable planning development.

Following are the basic recommendations that are adopted for the sustainable plans are: -

- 1) Biogas plant
- 2) Repair of existing structure
- 3) Redesign of existing structure

Facilities	Planning Commission/UDPFI Norms	Village Name:	Nani Naroli		
		Population:		7464	
		Existing	Required as per Norms	Gap	

Transportation		Adequate	Inadequate	
Pucca Village Approach Road	Each village	Adequate		Adequate
Bus/Auto Stand provision	All Villages connected by PT (ST Bus or Auto)		Inadequate	Inadequate
Drinking Water (Minimum 70 lpcd)		Adequate		Adequate
Over Head Tank	1/3 of Total Demand	Adequate		Adequate
U/G Sump	2/3 of Total Demand	Adequate		Adequate
Drainage Network		Adequate		Adequate
Open				Adequate
Cover				Adequate
Waste Management System			Inadequate	Inadequate
Electricity Network			Inadequate	Inadequate

Table 1: Gap analysis for Physical Infrastructure Facilities

Community Hall	Per 10000 Population	2	0	2
community hall cum Public Library	Per 15000 Population	0	0	0
Post Office	Per 10,000 populations	1	0	0
Gram Panchayat Building	Each individual/group panchayat	1	0	0
Fire Station	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Public Garden	Per village	1	1	0
Police post	Per 40,000Population	0	0	0

Table 2: Gap analysis for Socio- Cultural Infrastructure Facilities

Facilities	Planning Commission/UDPFI Norms	Village Name:	Nani Naroli	
		Population:		7464
		Existing	Required as per Norms	Gap
Social Infrastructure Facilities				
Education				
Anganwadi	Each or Per 2500 population	5	3	0
Primary School	Each Per 2500 population	2	3	-1
Secondary School	Per 7,500 populations	1	1	0
Higher Secondary School	Per 15,000 Population	0	0	0
College	Per 125,000 Population	0	0	0
Tech. Training Institute	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Agriculture Research Centre	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Health Facility				
Govt/Panchayat Dispensary or Sub PHC or Health Centre	Each Village	1	1	0
PHC & CHC	Per 20,000 populations	1	0	0
Child Welfare and Maternity Home	Per 10,000 populations	1	0	0
Hospital	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Public Latrines	1 for 50 families (if toilet is not there in home, especially for slum pockets & kutcha house)	0	1	2

Table 3: Gap analysis for Social Infrastructure Facilities

- By analyzing rural social facilities, socio-economical and infrastructure facilities in village, from UDPFI norms gap analysis. We recommended this solution.
- Besides the above proposed design, according to the UDPFI (Urban development Plans formulation & implementation) future plans are regarding provision of-
 - 1) Public toilet
 - 2) Fencing and purification of lake water
 - 3) Development of bus station.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

- The project carried by us indicates a clear indication of some of the most basic necessities that are fulfilled by the villages lack a lot behind the modern times and thus infrastructure facilities and some economic development is necessary.
- Unless a lot more effort is put, the rural sector will remain underdeveloped. There are many areas of alternate employment apart from agriculture which has to be promoted further, credit and infrastructure should be given a boost so as to encourage the people of the rural sector to take in some sustainable livelihood and improve their standards of living.
- Environment and rural development go hand in hand and hence issues like pollution should be addressed and organic methods should be prompted and be given a boost.

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