Rural Sustainable Development: A Case of Mota Borsara Village

¹Soladhara Para K. ²Bhanderi Shweta R. ³Jasani Taral N. ⁴Nakrani Samip N.

^{1,2,3,4}U G Student

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Civil Engineering

^{1,2,3,4}SSASIT, Surat, Gujarat, India

Abstract

The concept centers around development of global villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life without compromising on facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature thus creating altered 'Rurban' forms. A process of rural transformation that spurs differential growth pattern, the concept is not exploitative but regenerative and revitalizing positively influencing people and environment and encouraging a judicious and economic consumption of resources. The developmental work in villages that could undertake as per the need of the village and population in particular includes Education facilities, Health Facilities, Road network, Physical infrastructural facilities like (Water distribution, Drainage network, Solid Waste Management, Electricity network), Solar street lights, Recreation facilities, Biogas plants and other amenities. mota borasara village of taluka mangrol and district Surat to survey analysis and development about to be carried out such as water supply system, water harvesting, irrigation schemes, road network, educational facilities, electrical facilities, present condition of government buildings, public utilities, conventional and non-conventional energy schemes. And with this survey the necessary lacking amenities are to be proposed to carry out and increase use of renewable energy sources. Thus the project is mainly aimed to take part in urbanization of undeveloped villages for the welfare of society.

Keyword- Rural Development, Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area, Sustainable Development, Problems of Rural People, Rurbanization

I. INTRODUCTION

India lives in its villages, 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 people moving out of villages to work in cities. The cascading effects of poverty, unemployment, poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centers causing slums and consequential social and economic tensions is manifesting in economic deprivation and urban poverty. Hence rural development, which is concerned with economic growth and social justice, improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing adequate and quality social services and minimum basic needs, becomes essential.

- A. Study Objectives
- To Collect the basic data of village
- To understand the current scenario of infrastructure through techno-economic survey
- To analyse the current rural development scenario through GAP analysis
- To give the suggestion and recommendation for sustainable development

II. METHODOLOGY

To achieve the aim by passing through the objectives, the study will be done in the study will be done in the following methodology described as follows

A. Literature Study

The various theories and case studies to be referred to the understanding of various issues related to the rural, to define the "study village". To study the various issues of "study village"

B. Field Visit & Data Collection

Visit to the dwellers & various authorities to know the basic information on that village and the mechanism of governance in the village, and the information regarding the infrastructure facilities, Operation, Maintenance and the development control regulations.

C. Primary Survey and Interview

The primary surveys such as household surveys, questionnaire survey, to know the real status of the infrastructure services and quality of life they are living in the particular area and the major problems and issues they are facing, questionnaire survey of the village dwellers and local government body to know the scope of the development and status of the village and demand of that place. The study of the existing situation of infrastructure services and other physical feature will be included in it. Meeting of the key persons, expertise and Government regarding the existing situation, limitations and constraints, also possibilities of different Government approaches, Acts and schemes.

D. Primary Data Analysis

A gap analysis form is used for finding a requirement of village as per government norms. A data collected during village survey is also used for an analysis government data on paper data.

E. Issues Findings, Development of Strategy

From the above study in the detail of the literature review, situation analysis, study of the existing institutional framework, primary and secondary data analysis and mapping the best appropriate strategy to be formulated with possible recommendation, implementation strategies.

F. Final Proposal

Strategic theme based proposal for Fringe villages from analysis in the form of Rurban Town.

III.STUDY AREA

Mota Borasara is a Village in Mangrol Taluka in Surat District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 31 KM towards North from District headquarters Surat. 27 KM from Mangrol. This village is at 4 km distance from Kim and at face of NH-8. According to latest censes report of 2011 mota borasara village has 5,680 population with 3,933 Male & 1,747 Female. Total land area of approx. 627 hectares, with agriculture covers 541 Hec. And residential cover 6.73 Hec. Most of the population of the village is engaged Agriculture and industrial Activity. In the village on milk co-operative Society also exists. In the Village Kim river passing it provides good irrigation and measure water source of mota borasara. It has good connectivity due to its vicinity with NH-8. Village has 24 hours DGVCL electrical board. Due to its geographic location water supply and electric supply facility and only 31 km from Surat. It has great industrial development potential.



Fig. 1: Mota Borasara Village Layout

(Source: Google Map)

A. Rural India Scenario

About 70% of India's population, or 750 million, live in its 600,000 villages. More than 85% of these villages are in the plains or on the Deccan plateau. The average village has 200-250 households, and occupies an area of 5 sq. km. Most of this is farmland, and it is typical to find all the houses in one or two clusters. Villages are thus spaced 2-3 km apart, and spread out in all

directions from the market towns. The market centers are typically spaced 30-40 km apart. Each such centre serves a catchment of around 250-300 villages in a radius of about 20 km. As the population and the economy grow, several large villages are continually morphing into towns and market centers.

The telecommunication backbone network, mostly optical-fiber based, which passes through these towns and market centers, is new and of high quality. The state-owned telecom company has networked exchanges in all these towns and several large villages with optical fiber that is rarely more than 10-15 years old. The mobile revolution of the last four years has seen base stations sprouting in all these towns, with three or more operators, including the state-owned company. These base stations are also networked using mostly optical fiber laid in the last 5 years. There is a lot of dark fiber, and seemingly unlimited scope for bandwidth expansion.

The solid telecom backbone that knits the country together ends abruptly when it reaches the towns and larger villages. Beyond that, cellular coverage extends mobile telephone connectivity up to a radius of 5 km, and then telecommunications simply peters out. Cellular telephony will expand further as it becomes affordable to the rural populace. It is a highly sought after service, and the only reason for the service not spreading as rapidly in rural areas as in urban areas is the lack of purchasing power in the rural areas. Fixed wireless telephones have been provided in tens of thousands of villages as a service obligation; however, the wireless technologies currently being deployed can barely support dial-up speeds as far as Internet access is concerned.

The rural per capita income is distinctly lower than the national average, and rural income distribution is also more skewed. About 70% of the rural households earn less than Rs 3000 per month, and only 4% have incomes in excess of Rs 25000 per month. Only the latter can be expected to even aspire to have a personal computer and Internet connection. For the rest, the key to Internet access is a public kiosk providing a basket of services. Provision of basic telecommunications as well as broadband Internet services is imperative, since ICT is known to be an enabler for wealth creation

IV. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection related to village is the most important first step for development of any village. Without data we cannot identify what is the future requirement for development of village.

The following data was collected by various means like

- 1) Office record of concerned office department like- R&B Department, Talati office etc.
- 2) Interaction with Sarpanch, villagers etc.
- 3) Visit to different parts of village.

A. Primary Data Collection

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.







Fig. 2: Existing condition

B. Secondary Data Collection

The secondary surveys such as household surveys, techno-economic survey, to know the real status of the social infrastructure services and quality of life dweller are living in the village and the major problems and issues they are facing, questionnaire survey of the village dweller, Sarpanch, to know the scope of the development and status of the market. The study of the existing situation of infrastructure services and other physical feature will be included in it. Meeting and Interviews of the key persons, village dwellers and Government regarding the existing situation, limitations and constraints, also possibilities of different Government approaches, Acts and schemes.

	Planning Commission/UDPFI Norms	Village Name:		Mota Borasara			
Facilities		Population:		5680			
		Existing	Required as Norms	per	Gap		
	Social Infrastructure Facilit	ties					
	Education						
Anganwadi	Each or Per 2500 population	4	2		2		
Primary School	Each Per 2500 population	2	2		1		
Secondary School	Per 7,500 population	1	1		0		
Higher Secondary School	Per 15,000 Population	1	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/Panchyat Dispensary or Sub PHC or Health Centre	Each Village	0	1		-1		
PHC & CHC	Per 20,000 population	0	0		0		
Child Welfare and Maternity Home	Per 10,000 population	0	0		0		
Hospital	Per 100000 Population	0	0		0		
Public Latrines	I for 50 families (if toilet is not there in home, especially for slum pockets & kutcha house)	0	7		-8		
	Physical Infrastructure Facil	ities					
Transportation			Adequate	Inadequate			
Pucca Village Approach Road	Each village		1	0	0		
Bus/Auto Stand provision	All Villages connected by PT (ST Bus or Auto) 0		1	-1		
Drinking Water (Minimum 70 lpcd)			Adequate	Inadequate			
Over Head Tank	1/3 of Total Demand		2	0	Adequate		
U/G Sump	2/3 of Total Demand	1		0	Inadequate		
Drainage Network			Adequate	Inadequate			
Open			1	0	Adequate		
Cover			1	0	Adequate		
Waste Management System			Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate		
Electricity Network			Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate		
Socio- Cultural Infrastructure Facilities							
Community Hall	Per 10000 Population		0	1	-1		

community hall cum Public Library	Per 15000 Population	0	0	0
Cremation Ground	Per 20,000 population	0	0	0
Post Office	Per 10,000 population	1	1	0
Gram Panchayat Building	Each individual/group panchayat	1	0	1
APMC	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Fire Station	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Public Garden	Per village	0	1	-1
Police post	Per 40,000Population	0	0	0

Table 1: Gap Analysis

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the survey and gap analysis we concluded following recommendation for Mota borasara village.

- Repair work in government school buildings.
- Solid waste management
- Child welfare and maternity home
- Rain water harvesting system for government buildings.
- Public latrine blocks
- Sub center

VI. SUGGESTIONS

- Public latrine blocks requirement in some location should be as soon as provided because at this places the people suffering more.
- Sub center building is not exist in village one sub-center building should be in village
- In navapara area some drain is open it create unhygine condition. It should be repair and cover.
- Village should have door to door garbage collection system.

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