

Rural Development of Village (Waki Kh.)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of developing a Model Village is to provide infrastructural facilities and other public amenities to create an atmosphere needed to accelerate pace of development of the village. The other equally important objective of developing a Model Village is to create rural development focal Centre attractive enough for the inhabitants to stay put in the village by providing urban-like civic amenities and livelihood avenues. This would also help to minimize the problem of proliferation of urban slums with their sub-human living conditions.

First of all we have to decide a village which having need to be develop, which means a village having lack of infrastructure facilities. We choose village “Waki – Kh” Because a Waki village is in backward condition. A people of Waki facing lots of problem including Lack of transporting facility, medical facility, education facility and also a safe houses to live. The farmer’s suffering due to lack of water and income sources. So, we decided to develop Waki as a economic hub and provide all Infrastructure facilities which is important to live. First of all we our team reach at “Waki – Kh”. We met to local peoples and farmers and tried to understand their problems. We found lots of problems like transporting facility, medical facility, education facility etc. After that we our team visits all village and we found a major problem about good quality of houses and roads. So we decided to focus on providing good quality of houses roads and retaining wall on “Waki River” to overcome the problem of water.

After that we visits the Grampanchayat of “Waki – Kh” and know about all Government Schemes which is already progressing in village and fund disbursed by government. We met to Sarpanch of Waki Mr. Sudhakar Sapkal they provide all important details to us. Now, we know about detailed problems and needs of village, So we start to study the Government schemes, funds etc. We collect all necessary data from Internet, Books, Newspapers and refers Previously published reports on related subject. Then we again visits the village and perform a “Plain Table Survey” and draw a Sheet/Map of village which will help us in project. We exclude all schemes which is already progressing in village and include a new structures and plans to develop infrastructure. And give proposal to Waki Grampanchayat and we should submit project copy to Government authority and propose our plan to develop Infrastructure.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Need & Objectives of Developing Model Villages

The foremost objective of developing a Model Village is to provide infrastructural facilities and other public amenities to create an atmosphere needed to accelerate pace of development of the village. The other equally important objective of developing a Model Village is to create rural development focal Centre attractive enough for the inhabitants to stay put in the village by providing urban-like civic amenities and livelihood avenues. This would also help to minimize the problem of proliferation of urban slums with their sub-human living conditions. Another objective is to showcase the various schemes of the government as effective instruments of rural development and Panchayati Raj governance through a process of prioritized implementation and optimized management of these schemes which would reflect in the development of the village concerned as beacon lights and success stories for others to see and emulate. Another important objective of the Model Village Development Programme is to achieve holistic development of selected villages to create a model which can be replicated. Field visits to Model Village by villagers from neighboring areas would expose them to the best practices in rural development and local governance and motivate them to implement these viable strategies and doable interventions to uplift the quality of life in their own case too.

1.2 Some pointers for Model Village Development Action Plan

- Model villages should be developed in each district/sub-region as rural hubs.
- Model Villages located around the urban centers should include such development projects and facilities which help to counter the gravitational pull of the urban Centre.
- A workable strategy and Action Plan for each Model Village be designed and operationalized so that the gaps in terms of the specified bench-marks can be closed through technically and financially sustainable interventions.
- A village profile is to be prepared of each Model Village. Project proposal for Model Village prepared by District Administration Rohtak titled New Dimensions of Rural Development is suggested as a Model Plan.

- The information about all the households in the villages concerned gathered by the BPL Household Survey shall be fully utilized for bench-mark profiling of the villages concerned.

2. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE VIEW

Rural development may be defined as structural change in the socio-economic situation to achieve improved living standard of low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining. Includes economic development with close integration among various sections and sectors; And economic growth specifically directed at the rural poor. In fact, it requires area-based development as well as beneficiary-oriented programmers. That is why rural development is one of the main and important takes of development planning in India. Development of rural areas is slow due to improper and inadequate provision of infrastructure as compared to urban areas. It is for this reason; rural share of GDP is always less. The contribution of urban and rural share of GDP is as follows:

During 1990-91, the urban sectors contribution to per capita GDP was 3.62 times more than the rural sector. The planning and development of human settlements and provisions of required infrastructure are much better in urban areas. Rural populations migrate to nearby cities due to better employment opportunities and facilities. Similarly, the limited capacity of rural economy to accommodate the increasing population disregards the labour force as surplus to migrate to large cities. Thus, there is a need to encourage reverse migration to rural infrastructure and basic amenities by creation of income generating avenues, improving the quality of life, etc.

2.1 Bharat Nirman

The UPA Government has launched “Bharat Nirman”, a time-bound business plan for action in rural infrastructure. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the following areas:

- Rural Roads
- Rural Housing
- Rural Water Supply
- Rural Electrification
- Rural Telecommunication connectivity, etc

2.2 Bharat Nirman- The Task Completed

The following bold targets are set to be achieved by 2009:

- To connect 66,800 habitations with population over 1000(over500 in hill, tribal and desert areas) with all weather roads.
- To construct 1,46,000 km of new rural roads
- To upgrade and modernize 1,94,000 km of existing rural roads
- Out of total investment of Rs 1, 74,000 crore envisaged under Bharat Nirman, investment on rural is estimated at Rs 48000 crore.
- The government has also decided to provide corpus of Rs.8000 crore to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

3. SITE SELECTION

Why we chose particular village- WakiKh : By comparative study between Palaskheda and WakiKh, we chose WakiKh because of following reasons :-

- ✓ Waki Kh is not as more developed village as Palaskheda.
- ✓ In addition of this Waki Kh village is facing the tremendous scarcity of water.
- ✓ As well as this village is also facing following problems :
 - Water related problems.
 - Poor sanitation.
 - Schemes of government are not reaching to below poverty people.
 - People are not using renewable resources.
 - Lack of awareness.

3.1 Site Analysis

Agriculture is the main source of income of the people in the district. Cotton, jowar, groundnut and pulses are the main crops grown in the district. About Most of the industries in the district have an agricultural bias involving processing of agricultural produce, e.g., cotton ginning and pressing, dal mills, oil-crushing, etc. Various other industries have, however, been established recently, viz., engineering works, metal works, chemical factories, etc.

The cotton boom during the first triennium after 1921 led to the establishment of a number of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the district. The abolition of the excise duties and the imposition of successive tariffs on foreign yarn and piece goods since 1925 helped the growth of the textile industry.

4. A PROPOSAL OF VARIOUS GOVT. SCHEMES FOR VILLAGE

- 4.1 Road Construction under “PMGSY” to nearest city
- 4.2 Road Construction under “MMGSY” to nearest city
- 4.3 Sanitary Units under “Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan”
- 4.4 Market yard under BOT concept
- 4.5 PHC under “National Rural Health Mission”

5. CONCLUSIONS

Considering above said proposals implemented to village base, it can be clearly concluded that the most important is that participation of local person in the said proposal will definitely rise the development of village. In spite of that it is also important that the person should provide their owned tools and plants in the developing program of model village.

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