

ANALYSIS OF RURAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

CASE STUDY ON VILLAGE BALAGAM: GUJARAT (INDIA)

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Abstract: People in rural areas should have the same quality of life as is enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. Further there are cascading effects of poverty, unemployment, poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centers causing slums and consequential social and economic tensions 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. The present study deals with the same. Urban city Pressure and lower the migration rate by developing village with a 'rural soul' but with all urban amenities that a city may have. The developmental work in villages that could undertake as per the need of the village in particular includes Physical, Social and Renewable infrastructure Facilities.

Index Terms - Component, formatting, style, styling, insert.

I. INTRODUCTION

A 21st century model village in India needs to incorporate certain key themes which would be essential for its success.

- The figure below highlights these broad thematic focus areas, and also mentions the important elements under each such theme.
- **Sustainability**
 - Better health – with special focus on maternal and child health.
 - Practical and smart education.
 - Housing & livelihood.
 - Capacity building of all stakeholders.
 - Clean drinking water & sanitation.
 - Environmental sustainability.
- **Community involvement: -**
 - Planning for Village Development.
 - Mobilizing resources for the Plan, with active engagement with elected representative.
 - Monitoring the utilization of government funds to increase accountability.
 - Influencing personal and community behavior
- **Technology**
 - Delivery of government services
 - ICT and space technology in the aid of farmers
 - Remote sensing for resource mapping and better utilization of existing assets
 - Land records modernization
 - Biometrics for better targeting of services such as PDS, insurance, pension
- **Connectivity:**
 - Physical connectivity to towns and other places through roads
 - Easy and cheap means of transportation
 - Digital connectivity and mobile connectivity
 - Augmenting power connectivity through off-grid

3.1 Population and Sample

This paper is based on visvakarma rural development an approach towards urbanization of village. Gujarat technological university.it gives an opportunity to work on various rural development sectors for practical study. In this sample select a village Balagam in Taluka: Keshod, District: Junagadh in State of Gujarat for case study. We select Balagam village due to its poverty comparing with other 53 village in Keshod Taluka in Junagadh District.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

For this case study secondary data has been collected with visit of Balagam village gram panchayat. We conducting of survey in manners of techno-economic survey from filled by Sarpanch and talati mantri, and other villagers of Balagam.

3.3 Theoretical framework

The theoretical work is done in techno-economic survey form and collect all necessary data required for this case study. Aim of this study to people get better infrastructure, health and environment around them. So in this case study focus on sanitation system of village and quality drinking water in village, agricultural development of village is connected in this study.

In this case study swatch bharat mission is also involved it is approach and awareness of people why the cleanliness is required around them. Villagers have also get benefits of mukhyamantri pak vima yojana so in this case study think for farmers and problems and solution.

3.4 Statistical tools and econometric models

Funds under existing schemes across different sectors such as health, education, skill development, livelihood etc. could be utilized, and based on the specific demands of the village; resources could be channelized into the development of the village. Some important Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which could be utilized are NRLM, NHM, SSA, NREGA, BRGF, RKVY and Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

MPLAD funds (Rs 5 cr. per year) could be utilized for the construction of high quality, sustainable assets such as school buildings, hospitals, Anganwadi centers and school kitchens for Mid-Day meals. Funds could also be channelized into road construction, and the construction of toilets in schools as well as their homes, particularly for girls.

CSR funds, of which a much larger corpus is available after the latest amendment to the Companies Act, could also be used for the purpose of infrastructure development in the constituency.

Gram Panchayat could also raise loans, if legally permitted to do so under the State Panchayati Raj Acts like in the case of Kerala.

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive at present, there are about 3 million elected representatives at all levels of the panchayat; one-half clarification needed have which are women. These members represent more than 2.4 lakh (240,000) Gram Panchayats, about 6,000 intermediate level tiers and more than 500 district panchayats. Spread over the length and breadth of the country, the new panchayats cover about 96% of India's more than 5.8 lakh (580,000) villages and nearly 99.6% of the rural population. This is the largest experiment in decentralisation of governance in the history of humanity.

The Constitution of India visualizes panchayats as institutions of self-governance. However, giving due consideration to the federal structure of India's polity, most of the financial powers and authorities to be endowed on panchayats have been left at the discretion of concerned state legislatures. Consequently, the powers and functions vested in PRIs vary from state to state. These provisions combine representative and direct democracy into a synergy and are expected to result in an extension and deepening of democracy in India. Hence, panchayats have journeyed from an institution within the status.

3.4.2 Various Measures for Rural development

Human resources Young farmers, early retirement, training and information, farm advisory services. A series of measures target human resources within and linked to the agriculture and forestry sectors. Vocational training and information actions are available to all adult persons dealing with agricultural, food and forestry matters in order to provide an appropriate level of technical and economic expertise covering issues under both the agricultural and forestry competitiveness and the land management and environmental objectives.

Issue of agriculture: In general, the issue is how to industrialize agriculture in India. It includes increasing the marketization level of agricultural production and operation, and stabilizing the prices of agricultural products; changing the situation of smallholder economic agriculture, achieving economies of scale of agricultural production and operation; guaranteeing the food security in India.

Issue of rural areas: This is particularly reflected in the disparity of economic and cultural development between urban and rural areas. It is mainly caused by the dual segmentation based on the household registration system.

Issue of farmers: It includes improving the income level of farmers, alleviating burdens of farmers, increasing the cultural qualities of farmers, and safeguarding the rights of farmers.

3.4.2.1 Action towards Poverty Free

What can grampanchayat do –action points

- Take steps to create an in depth understanding of the term 'poverty' among the Panchayat committee and other community volunteers.
- Disseminate information about various schemes for poor and vulnerable through ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers and school teachers.
- Facilitate SHG formation, their hand holding and training.
- Identify the poor through validation of the list of people living with multiple deprivations as per socio-economic caste census data.
- Develop criteria for identification of the poor, destitute and vulnerable.
- Initiate participatory surveys for their identification and need assessment.
- Ensure transparency in the selection process/providing benefits
- Set the goals and targets for your Gram Panchayat.
- Converge of different agencies, their programs and schemes and community organizations which can support the Gram Panchayat.
- Facilitate registration in PDS.
- Develop a monitoring mechanism for the actions

3.4.2.2 Strategies

- In order to convert the identified village into an Adarsh Gram through the specified activities, the following are the possible strategies.
 1. Entry point activities to energize and mobilize the community towards positive common action
 2. Participatory planning exercise for identifying peoples' needs and priorities in an integrated manner
 3. Converging resources from Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also other State schemes to the extent possible.
 4. Repairing and renovating existing infrastructure to the extent possible.
 5. Strengthening the Gram Panchayats and peoples' institutions within them

6. Promoting transparency and accountability.

.3.4.3 Comparison of the Models**Table 1: Comparison of the Models**

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	URBAN	RURAL
Meaning	A settlement where the population is very high and has the features of a built environment is known as urban.	An area located in the outskirts, is known as rural.
Includes	Cities and towns	Villages and hamlet
Life	Fast and complicated	Simple and relaxed
Environment	Greater isolation from nature.	Direct contact with nature.
Associated with	Non-agricultural work, i.e. trade, commerce or provision of services.	Agriculture and livestock.
Population size	Densely populated	Sparsely populated
Development	Planned settlement exists in urban areas that are developed according to the process of urbanization and industrialization.	Developed randomly, based on availability of natural vegetation and fauna in the area.
Social mobility	Highly intensive	Less intensive
Division of labour	Always present at the time of job allotment.	No such division.

3.4.3.1 Projects / Schemes by Govt. sector**Table 2: Projects / Schemes by Govt. sector**

Scheme	Sector	Provision
Jawahargram samridhi yojana	Government	Creation of demand-driven village infrastructure including durable assets.
Scheme for sprinkler and drip irrigation system	Government	Providing subsidy and motivation programmed for saving water
Indira awas yojana	Government	Providing housing facilities for the poor villagers
Provisions of urban amenities	Government	Developing parks and playgrounds in the rural area
School	Government	Providing schools up to 12th in the rural area.
Blood bank	Government	Providing blood facilities in emergency in the rural areas.
Agriculture related schemes	Government	Implementing agriculture related programmes for motivation of agricultural products.
Water harvesting scheme	Government	Provisions developed for rain water harvesting and recharging of wells
Solar system scheme	Government	Provisions taken for development of solar energy conversation for street lights.
Road development scheme	Government	Provisions adopted for the road developing in the rural areas (cement concrete road
Drought prone area scheme	Government	Providing relief and insurance against drought in the drought prone area. This year 95% is granted.
Transportation facility	Government	Providing transport facilities for the migration of people (GSRTC) and other private agencies.
Water facilities	Government	Measures taken to provide water for 24hrs and possibility of providing pure drinking water.
Swarnim jayanti Gram swarojgar Yojana	Government	Providing daily wages for the people who are unemployed and intended to do some work.
Solid waste management	Government	Measures taken for clean India and dumping the solid waste at the dumping system.
Fuels	Government	Providing the biogas plant in the rural areas, various measures and subsidies are provided for the development of biogas plant.

3.4.3.2 Sanitation system

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with waste. The impact of waste can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease.

Lack of clean drinking water and improved sanitation facilities are the major causes for a high incidence of waterborne diseases and a serious cause for environmental pollution in India, according to United Nations Human Development Report: "Every 20 seconds, a child dies from a water related disease."

Traditionally public policy on basic urban services in India has focused on water supply, which has enjoyed primacy in investments while sanitation has lagged behind. Even today, almost one-fourth of the urban populations in India do not have access to safe and adequate sanitation facilities.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results of Descriptive Statics of Study Variables

- School sanitary complex

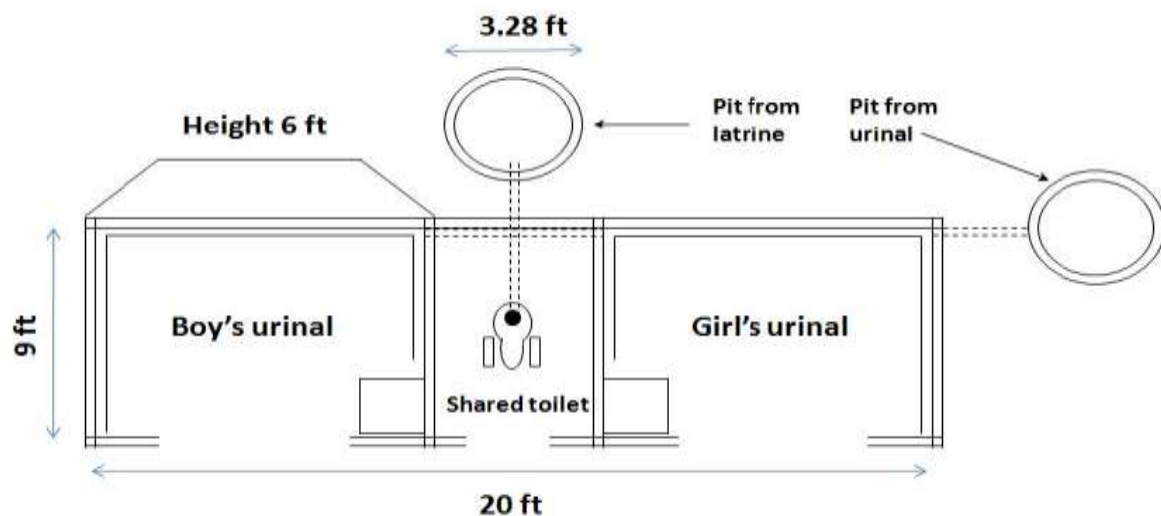


Figure no.1: - School Sanitary Complex

➤ Salient features

- School Sanitation is a tool for promoting better sanitation and water Management for children
- To improve the school environment
- Privacy for school children
- Following hygiene behaviours from the childhood
- Operation and maintenance by school children
- Separate facilities for children for urination and defecation
- School toilets should construct within the school campus
- Incinerator should be installed in girls toilet for menstrual hygiene management
- One toilet is enough for primary school children
- Water facilities and hand washing facilities should be inside of the toilet

Cost estimate:

Table 3: Descriptive Statics

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity/Nos.	Unit cost	Amount Rs. PCS
1	Cement	30 bag	280.00	8400.00
2	Sand	2 Unit	2400.00	4800.00
3	Ceramic pan Water Closet 18" size with P trap and footrest	2 No.	270.00	540.00
4.	Stoneware pipes – 4 " or PVC pipes	8 Nos.	60.00	480.00
5.	Earth work excavation charges	L.S.	1500.00
6.	R.R. foundation work with soling stone	1 Cart load	750.00	750.00
7.	Basement work with R.R.	L.S.	1500.00
8.	White washing and painting	L.S.	3000.00
9.	Ceramic tiles and fitting charges	Tiles 8" x 8" size 12 boxes	500.00	6000.00
10.	Water Tap connection to toilets and urinals	L.S.	1500.00
11.	Pre-cast cement slab – 4' x 2' size , 2" thickness – reinforced slab for toilet roof	8 No.	300.00	2400.00
12.	Door with iron frame and tin sheet 5' x 2' size	4 No.	1000.00	4000.00
13.	Country Bricks – 9" size	3000 Nos.	4.00	12000.00
14.	Masonry charges	12 Days	400.00	4800.00
15.	Unskilled labour charges	24 days	Rs.150.00	3600.00
16.	Transport Charges	1500.00
	Total Cost			56770.00

II. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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