

Planning of Mokhada Tribal Area.

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Abstract: Planning of Mokhada deals with rural development. Rural development is conceived as strategy aimed at finding ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural area. Rural development is perceived as a process of not only increasing the level of per capital income in the rural areas but also the standard of living of the rural population measured by food and nutrition level, health education, housing. This will also assist in minimizing the rural-urban gap in terms of basic infrastructure facilities essential for 'Sustainable Development' of a settlement. The basic objective of this paper is to upgrade the living standard of the rural people by providing ways to develop rural parts of MOKHADA and by restricting the rural urban migration. The Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labor, alleviating poverty, and making villages self-sustaining through productive assets creation.

Index Terms - Rural development, rural population,, Sustainable development, infrastructure facilities.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Rural development as a concept suggests the overall development of the areas and sustaining improvement in the quality of life of rural people. It results in creating a 2 environment conducive to improve people's capacity and to utilize it fully, without exploitation, on a sustainable basis. It is both the means and end of economic development of a country like India. Today, apart from governments, rural development has become a matter of interest to industrialists, financiers, bankers and philanthropists as well. In India, a country of villages, it means making the life of the majority, worth to live and thus paying back them the dividend of India's economic growth. Four decades of regulations and two decades of liberalization, has made India the ninth largest economy in the world (World Bank, 2011), Today India hosts 11 per cent of the world's richest (Forbes India Magazine 2010) and it is looking forward the fortunes to trickle down to the rural people. India has 6.4 lakhs villages with a population of 83.3 crores which is 68.84% of the whole India (Census India, 2011). Providing timely and adequate cheap credit to farmers, rural artisans, petty shop keepers, and micro and small entrepreneurs is of paramount importance. It is reported that rural India suffers from a more serious lack of finance than urban Indian. Rural development strategies are a critical component of an inclusive growth strategy for MOKHADA.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- 1. N. Viswanadham, Sowmya Vedula (2014):** In this paper, they describe the ecosystem for a village and then map out an integrated design procedure for building a smart village. We define a Well Planned Village as a bundle of services which are delivered to its residents and businesses in an effective and efficient manner. Dozens of services including construction, farming, electricity, health care, water, retail, manufacturing and logistics are needed in building a smart village. Computing, communication and information technologies play a major role in design, delivery and monitoring of the services. All the techniques and technologies needed to build a smart village are available now and some of them are being used in villages in India but these are disparate, fragmented and piecemeal efforts.
- 2. Belova, A (2013):** It seems that small towns are attractive residential units combining advantages of urban and rural way of life. They will fulfil this mission differently. A presence of the creative class could be the main dividing factor. It could be measured by an education of population or presence of institutions demanding on qualified jobs (schools, hospitals). However, the creativity is not only the matter of formal education but also talent, motivation, preference and similar factors, which will play their role. Big cities are the bearers of creativity but creative workers decide to live in small towns.
- 3. Kanu Raheja (2015):** In this research paper the researcher explain the conceptual basis for rural economic development. He said rural economic development is assumed to be reflected by increase in employment and/or income. The major determinants of income and employment in a given economic space (a rural community) are the quantity of the goods and services sold to and inputs purchased from outside the community and the extent to which dollars entering the local area are "recirculated" within the local economy.
- 4. Bruzzone, M. (2014):** This paper presents a new integrated biomass and solar town concept that can serve as a global model for smart eco-villages in tropical countries. In this research, a renewable energy (RE)-based distributed energy generation system for an eco-village driven by the "integrated biomass and solar town" concept was considered in order to optimize RE resource utilization. To design a cost-effective integrated biomass and solar town, a mixed integer linear programming model was developed.

5. **Dr. Vikas Amate (2010):** In this research paper give whole idea about how the planning start and increasing with future scope. It is a self –sufficient ashram created for leprosy patients and other downtrodden people of the society. It gives them opportunities to self-discover the worth of their hidden ability and thus eliminate their dependence on others. Every person in Anandwan is treated equally. It caters around 3000-3500 population.
6. **Kumar A. V. (2016):** Sustainable development is generally discussed in terms of environmental considerations, but from a rural community perspective, sustainable development must address how the people of the community generate the income to maintain their rural lifestyle. In those instances where employments considered as part of sustainability discussions. But the reality of both modern rural and urban life is that economic conditions rapidly change, and so a discussion of sustainable employment has to be conducted in a dynamic context where different types of employment evolve as economic conditions change.
7. **A Aiyappan (2015):** In this research paper author said, rural development policy involves deliberate action by federal, state, and local governments and private institutions and individuals to achieve three goals: (a) improved rural income levels and employment opportunities; (b) improved access by rural residents to adequate housing and essential community facilities and services; and (c) responsible use of rural resources and the rural environment to preserve the quality of rural life.

III. NEED OF PLANNING

Ten percent of the total population of the State of Maharashtra belongs to tribal population groups. These groups remain isolated, living in remote forest and hilly areas far from civilization. The inadequate health infrastructure in tribal areas to deal with such complicated health problems is a matter of grave concern. Mokhada taluka from Palghar district totally under forest and available for cultivation. 85 to 95 % of population in Mokhada is tribal population. Mokhada taluka is purposively selected for the study on large number of tribal population are located in their area.

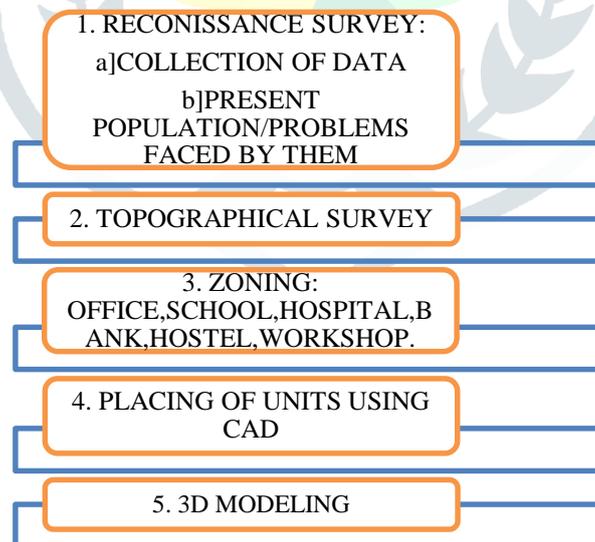
- Raising the productivity level in production fields of tribal activities.
- Development of human resources & upgradation of education.
- Development of adequate infrastructure.
- Need of livelihood generating activities based on locally available resources.
- Improvement of healthcare infrastructure.
- Increasing awareness about education, culture, art, economy, and livelihood.

IV. OBJECTIVES

1. To plan basic infrastructure like residential spaces, educational spaces, medicinal facilities, Small scale workshops etc.
2. Sustainable utilization of natural resources
3. To develop a sustainable model of Mokhada Village.

V. METHODOLOGY

Flow Chart No. 1: Methodology



PROJECT TO BE DONE AS PER ABOVE METHDOLOGY

5.1 RECONAISSANCE SURVEY

A] COLLECTION OF DATA:

The area under the Tribal Sub Plan in Maharashtra is 50,757 sq. Km. this works out to about 16.5 percent of the geographical area of the State. There are in all 47 Scheduled tribes in the state. Thane district is divided into three parts known as coastal zone, hilly track and urban zone. There is highest tribal population in Thane & Palghar district.

❖ MOKHADA:

Mokhada taluka is located in palghar district of Maharashtra, India. It belongs to Konkan division it lies in the border of Thane and Nashik district. 92.67% of population in Mokhada is tribal. It is flanked by many tribal villages.

❖ LOCATION:

It is located 103km towards North from Thane District headquarters and 153km from Mumbai. Mokhada is surrounded by Jawahar and Vikramgad Taluka towards West, Trimbak Taluka towards East, Shahapur and Igatpuri Taluka towards South. The main road connecting Mokhada village is Jawahar-Nashik Highway. State transport buses run two times in a day. There is no bus depot in the village. Jawahar depot is the main depot for the villagers. No any other mode of public transport is available.

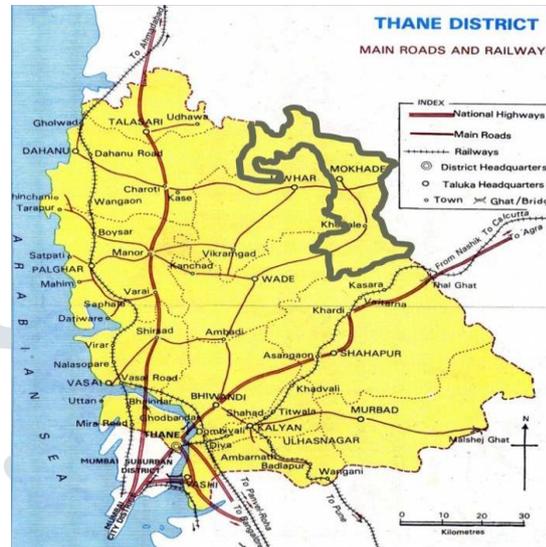


Fig. No. 1: MAIN ROADS AND RAILWAYS

B] PRESENT POPULATION:

According to population of Mokhada taluka as per census 2011 was “83453” and by Geometric Increase method it will be “104684” in 2031.

PROMBLEMS FACED BY THEM:

- ❖ Geographic Separation: The tribal of India are in a way geographically separated from the rest of population. They reside in the unapproachable areas such as deep valleys, dense forests, hills, mountains, etc. This kind of physical as well as social isolation or seclusion has contributed to various other problems.
- ❖ Social Problems: They are still the victims of superstitious beliefs, practices and harmful habits. Child marriage, infanticide, homicide, animal sacrifice, exchange of wives, black magic and other are still found among them.
- ❖ Economic Problem: The tribal people are practices economically the poorest people of India. Majority of them are below poverty line.

Problems of land ownership: After the British came to power, the Forest policy of the British Government was more inclined towards commercial considerations. Some forests were declared as reserved ones where only authorized contractors were allowed to cut the timber and the forest -dwellers were kept isolated deliberately within their habitat without any effort to ameliorate their economic and educational standards.

Non-Availability of Banking Facilities: Banking facilities in the tribal areas are so inadequate that the tribal have mainly to depend on the money-lenders.

5.2 ZONING

The zoning follows the concept of axis formation. The whole site has been divided into four zones:

1. Administrative zone
2. Educational zone
3. Industrial zone
4. Residential zone

Facilities to be provided

1. Exhibition Centre
2. School
3. Hospital
4. Bank
5. Staff quarters
6. Workshop
7. Cafeteria
8. Other facilities

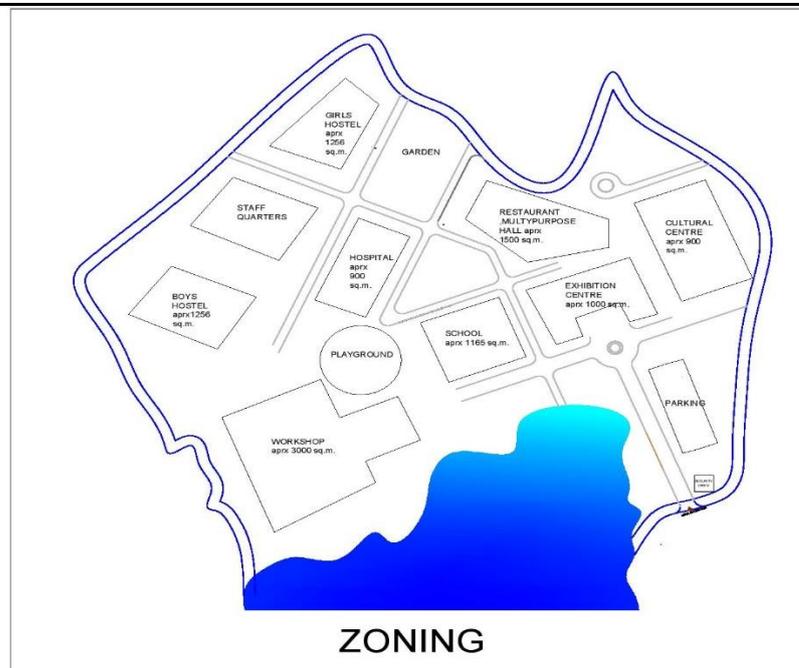


Fig. No. 2: ZONING OF UNITS TO BE PLACED

Planing Programmed:

1. Entrance:
 - Security cabin (6 sq.m.)
 - Parking
2. Administration unit:
 - Entrance lobby (15sq.m)
 - Reception desk
 - Reception office
 - Security room
 - Maintenance room
 - Pantry
 - Ladies toilet
 - Gents toilet
 - Conference room
 - Chairman's cabin with attach toilet
3. Exhibition Centre: area 1000 sq.m.
 - Closed museum display
 - Open museum display
4. Cafeteria: area 1000 sq.m.
 - 7 no.s of Shops
 - Semi open dinning space
 - Dinning space
 - Restaurant
5. Multipurpose hall: area 500 sq.m.
 - Hall
 - Storage space
6. School: area 1165 sq.m.
 - 16 no's of classroom
 - Boy's toilet
 - Girl's toilet
 - Library
 - Laboratory
 - Staff room
 - Computer room
 - Principal & vice principal's cabin
7. Mix age school: Area250 sq.m.
 - Common hall
 - Activity area
 - 2 no of learning spaces
 - Toilets
8. Day care center: 100 sq.m.
 - Activity area
 - Care taker's room
 - Toilet



Fig. No. 6: AUTOCAD DRAWING OF THE ENTIRE AREA SELECTED (First Floor Plan)

5.4 3D MODELLING



Fig. No:7: 3D VIEW OF ENTIRE SELECTED AREA



FIG.NO.8: 3D VIEW OF ENTIRE SELECTED AREA

VI. CONCLUSION:

Objectives of project such as planning of basic infrastructure and placement of unit and zoning for development of Mokhada is effectively done.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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