Micro Level Planning Approach for Ru-Urban Development – A Case Study of Palsana Town, Gujarat

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Abstract: - India is predominantly a rural country with 69% of its population live in rural areas and still they continue to suffer from poverty, poor and inadequate infrastructure, unemployment and social backwardness it is important that people in rural areas should have the same quality of life as is enjoyed by people living in urban areas for the balanced growth of the nation. 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. This paper attempts to concentrate about rural scheme and rural program in different five year plan and planning for rural area as like urban area. In this paper study of Palsana town is consider, Population of the village is 11,420and area is713.18 hector Palsana Town include the systematic planning effort for development of the town by providing economic activity, social and physical infrastructure and being a self sustainable town. This paper can be utilized to initiative for the Ru-urban development at micro level.

Keywords: - Ru-urban Development, Development, Infrastructure, Economic growth.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi famously noted that India lives in its villages. If the village perishes, India will perish too. As of 2011 census 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas, The rural–urban distribution is 68.84% and 31.16% respectively and for the first time since Independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. The level of urbanisation increased from 27.81% in the 2001 Census to 31.16% in the 2011 Census. It is not only due to the population growth only its also due to the population migration from rural to urban. So for the balance growth of the country and for prevention of villages, rural area need to be consider majorly to reduce the migration, poverty, unemployment. The Systematic development approach like ru-urban development concept can be taken for rural area. Economic growth and human development are strongly determined by the prevailing infrastructure development scenario. Rural infrastructure in India in terms of its roads, electricity supplies, telecom facilities, irrigation systems, water supply and sanitation, market yards, schools and health centers is woefully short of demand. So it is necessary to provide urban infrastructure and facilities to rural area for the micro level development of the country.

Rural development is given a high priority in all government proposals. Central government’s policies and programs have laid emphasis not only on poverty alleviation, generation of employment and income opportunities but also provision of infrastructure and basic facilities to meet the needs of the rural poor.

Study of Palsana town is consider showing the excellent effort is taken by the local panchayat authority for the development of all the infrastructure and basic facilities to the town and become a self sustainable town.

II. STUDY AREA

Palsana is a Taluka in Surat District of Gujarat State, India. Palsana Taluka headquarters is Palsana town. It is located 20 KM towards East from District headquarters Surat and 281 KM from State capital Gandhinagar towards North. . Palsana Taluka is bounded by Bardoli Taluka towards East, Navsari Taluka towards South, Mahuva Taluka towards East, Surat Taluka towards west. Navsari City, Surat City, Vyara City, Valsad City are nearby Cities to Palsana.

The village marked by swanky roads, total literacy, high internet connectivity and ever increasing annual revenue. Besides having achieved development on the economic parameters, it has also done so socially - even the progress has been socially inclusive. The facilities thus being enjoyed extend across all sections of the society that inhibit this village. More than 50 per cent of the 2538 homes of the village have internet connections. Population of the village is 11,420 as of 2011 and total area of the village is 713.18 hector.

The Surat district is divided in to nine revenue Taluka. Palsana is one of the Taluka of Surat district. It combines 49 villages and total population of Palsana Taluka according to census 2011 is 1,45,557 and as of 2001 census is 1,18,887 and area of the Taluka is 200.84 Sq.km. It is situated on National Highway-8 at a distance of 25 km from Surat. Palsana connects Surat with NH8 by Outer Ring Road also known as Hazira-Sachin Highway.
which is one of the busiest highways in India. The Udhana-Palsana corridor is one of the busiest industrial corridors in Asia. DMIC will also pass from Palsana highway, so Palsana will get special benefit from this corridor. Location of study area is described in detail in the Map as shown in above figure 1.

III. STUDY OBJECTIVE

To Study the micro level planning approach of the Palsana town for the Ru-urban development.

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

This study is limited physical and social infrastructure of Palsana town. Environmental aspect is excluded from the study.

V. SCHEME FOR RURAL INDIA

Most poverty alleviation schemes of the government have asset creation and infrastructure creation components. Schemes directed at creation of infrastructure include the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) for surface water bodies, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for housing, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana for school buildings, rural roads and other infrastructure, Swarna Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana to support micro-enterprises. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Food for Work programmes, as also the new National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) provide employment to villagers in the construction of minor local infrastructure such as small roads, school buildings, and pond digging.

A) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was launched in 1995–6 to address the inadequacy of public investment in agriculture and rural development, and was housed with National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The initial corpus of Rs 2000 crore was raised through contributions both from public and private sector banks with shortfalls in agricultural lending. In each successive year, the RIDF received additional corpus, and as of September 2006, a total corpus of Rs 60,000 crore reposes with the RIDF.

B) Rural development Programme

Following are the different rural programme included by the planning commission of India in five year plan.

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<tr>
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<td>V FYP.</td>
<td>Hill Area Development Programmed, Food for Work Programmed, Desert Development Programmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI FYP.</td>
<td>Trans Rural Youth for Self Employment, Integrated Rural Development Programmed, National Rural Employment Programmed, Prime Minister New Twenty Point Programmed, Development of Woman and Children in Rural Areas</td>
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<td>VII FYP.</td>
<td>Earlier Programmed continued with increased outlays and sharper focus LAND REFORMS</td>
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<td>Annual plan 1992</td>
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<td>VIII FYP.</td>
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<td>X FYP.</td>
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VI. PRESENT SCENARIO

At present Palsana town is fully established with Physical and social infrastructure. Whole residential area is covered with water supply line, drainage line, and solid waste system.

A. Physical infrastructure

Core physical infrastructure like water supply, drainage and solid waste management system are as follow.

a) Water supply Facilities

As water is a basic need for all, Panchayat itself manage the water supply for each household. For storage purpose Panchayat having eight water tanks with the total
capacity 6.7 lac liter. They provided 160 LPDC water using ground water as a source of water.

b) Drainage facility

As to collect sewerage waste, drainage lines are provided to the entire residential unit.

c) Solid waste disposal facilities

To collect solid waste from each household door to door collection by tricycle and tempo trailer is done. All the Waste is disposed at the Bardoli Nagar Panchayat disposal site where the fertilizer is prepared from the waste. Bardoli Nagar Paliaka charge 30,000 per year for disposing the waste on their site.

B. Social infrastructure

Social infrastructure like water supply, drainage and solid waste management system are as follow.

a) Education facility

Palsana Taluka has enough education facilities as whole area. Palsana town itself has primary school, secondary school and high school. Also town has I.T.I institute and diploma engineering college. Most of the others village has only education facilities of aganvadi and primary school, for higher studies they have to go for Palsana or Bardoli town.

b) Health facility

For the medical facilities one primary health center is situated. Also initiative is taken to create awareness about use of toilet; six public toilet is constructed from the gram Panchayat fund and other fund.

c) Amenities

To fulfill the basic needs village is having shops, small market place, the petrol pump village having public buildings like Gram Panchayat office, Post office, Bank etc.

C. Road network

The village is having very good road network facility. There are three different types of road cement-concrete road, Paver block road and carpeting road. Main roads are well equipped with footpath, road signages like pavement marking, zebra crossing and other inflammatory signs. All the society is having cement-concrete roads and Paver block road with street light facility; also cement-concrete roads are constructed in the slum pockets. All the internal road having 3 to 7 meter width and the main road is of 12 m wide.

D. Economic activity

Economic development of the Palsana region is because of Industrial development at the Palsana node and near village to the national highway, which gives more benefit to village people and other peoples to get have good accessibility to work there. Mainly chemical and dyeing-printing industries are situated. It provides contribution to the local people for employment generation. Also this region has status of good agriculture activity. One of the big sugar factories is situated there at the Chalthan village which also give contributes for employment generation and support the sugar-cane industry. In whole Palsana Taluka region 29,069 people are working in different industries at Palsana Taluka.

E. Achievements

They have awarded for the first number at the state level, District level and Taluka level. They have also awarded with best Gram Panchayat from the Indian government, Swarnim Gram Purskar, Nirmal Gram and Samaras Gram Panchayat awards. Total price achieved by this award is 62,81,000 Rs/-.

VII. STUDY FINDINGS

1) Road network is adequate and facilitate with high quality road features.

2) Physical infrastructure like water supply network, drainage network and solid waste management system are well established and maintain by local government itself.

3) Social infrastructure like hospital, school, collages are well establish to full fill the educational and medical need of the village.

4) Construction development activity and sugar industry supports the employment to the local people.

5) Water body is established by the Panchayat with the support of NRI, Private developers and Panchayat fund to setup new benchmark to the town and creat a recreation space for the town.
6) About half of the village revenue comes from professional tax, property tax and development tax.

7) Over all growth systematic development of the village is due to the well-educated Panchayat members, financial mechanism of taxation, utilisation of fund and government subsidy.

CONCLUSION

These types of Ru-urban towns can be built for economic reasons, either because of presence of raw materials, or to create a agro based industry centre in a rural fringe area that can help to the rural people for agriculture activity and for employment generation. Development of sufficient infrastructure facility based on financial strategies can formulate with the basis of service charges and government subsidy. Aim is to make the system self reliant and self-financing at some extent. Financial resources of Villages are various grants at state and central level, revenue from land, service charges and house tax ect.

REFERENCE

[1] Sangeeta Kumari, “Policy shifts and organizational changes in approach to rural development through national plan.”

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