

# An Approach towards Rurbanisation for PANSAR Village

Himanshu V. patel<sup>1</sup>, Prof. kinnari misra<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student, Dept. of M.E. (Civil Infrastructure) Engineering, L.D.R.P. Institute of Technology & Research, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.

<sup>2</sup>Prof. of L.D.R.P. Institute of Technology & Research, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.

\*\*\*

**Abstract** - The villages in Gujarat still not developed with respect to amenities required. The project will provide some recommendation and design of various infrastructure facilities for the Development of village. Aim of the project is to provide urban amenities in rural areas and maintaining the rural soul. This will help in developing villages in sustainable manner, reduce migration from villages and prevent the cities from the urban pressure. It consist also assessment of the infrastructure facilities (Water, Drainage, Road, Electricity, Solid, waste management, Storm water network, Telecommunication other), Social infrastructure facilities (Education, Health, Community Hall, Library, Recreation facilities & other) and Renewable energy (Rain water harvesting, Biogas plant, solar street light & other) for sustainable development. we have to work at village PANSAR (Ta: KALOL, Dist: GANDHINAGAR), Where all the data collection will be done and some recommendation will be given to develop the same village as the level of urban requirement.

**Key Words:** Rural Infrastructure development, Migration control, Public health, safety, comfort and convenience, Economic development, sustainable development.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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. Around 65% of the State's population is living in rural areas Planning needs to begin now to take advantage of the many benefits cities can offer. This study is one of the approaches to reduce 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.

### 1.1 NEED OF STUDY

1. To improve the living standard of rural people.
2. To provide renewable energy sources like Rain water harvesting, Biogas plant, Solar Street lights & Other for Sustainable development.

3. To develop village in sustainable manner, like culture, Education, economy, technology and health.
4. Provide facilities in village and reduce migration from village and prevent the cities from the urban pressure.
5. To solve the problems faced by the rural mass for their development.

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES

- (a) In many rural areas, there is a very high dependence of agriculture. Most of the habitants depend on farms as their main source of income and this can also be attributed to the low level, so they use latest technology in agriculture and improve their financial condition.
- (b) Promote integrated development of rural areas with provision of quality housing, better connectivity, employment opportunities and supporting physical and social infrastructure.
- (c) Basic physical infrastructure – Water Supply, Transport, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management should be the priority focus and be provided.
- (d) Reduce migration from rural to urban areas due to lack of basic services and sufficient economic activities in rural areas.

## 2. STUDY AREA

Pansar is a Village in Kalol Taluka in Gandhinagar District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 25 KM towards District Gandhinagar. Pansar Pin code is 382740 and postal head office is Pansar, Chhatral (5 KM), Isand (3 KM), Dhamasan (5 KM) are the nearby Villages to Pansar. The current population of Pansar village is 8438 according to census data of year 2011. According to the gender consideration the male population is about 4467 and female population is 3971. The population of this village in year 2001 was 7789. According to the gender consideration the male population is about 4048 and female population is 3741. Gujarati is the local language in Pansar village. The ancient buildings available are the temple of Ambaji Mata, the temple of chamunda Mata, the temple of mahadev, mahavir swami jain derasar etc.



**Fig-1** Pansar village map

## 2.1 METHODOLOGY

**Step-1:** Select the Pansar village for project.

**Step-2:** Select the scope of study.

**Step-3:** Collect the information about Pansar village through internet. Like- Location of village, How to reach the village, Distance to nearest town, Available transportation facilities, etc

**Step-4:** Visit the Pansar village and collect the basic information about village through Sarpanch. Like- Population of village, area of village, agricultural land area, residential area, occupational details, etc

**Step-5:** Second time visit Pansar village and meet the Talati and collect the other data like- drinking water facility, capacity of water tank, drainage facility, road network, transportation. facility, sanitation facility, irrigation facility, housing condition, health facility, education facility, socio-culture facility, etc.

**Step-6:** Third time visit Pansar village and meet the aaganvadi teacher and Collect the data about kids and them cast, quality and type of food, etc. At this time also meet the villageians and get some information like provided drinking water is enough or not, sanitary facility adequate or not, electricity available more than 24 hours, etc.

**Step-7:** Analyse all the collected data and find out what are the real requirement in the village about physical infrastructure facility, social infrastructure facility, and also know what the original condition of available facilities is.

**Step-8:** List out the final selected problems and Alternatives Analyse.

**Step-9:** Economical and Sustainable Design proposals and its analysis.

**Step-10:** Including government yojna and economical justification.

**Step-11:** Final outcome

## 3. FUTURE OUTCOME

In this review paper the study is to the assess the existing condition of rural infrastructure; and this will be assessed in the term of rural development. Also infrastructure will be developed through government schemes and indicate the rural soul.

## 4. CONCLUSION

After the all data collections and surveys in the infrastructure facilities (Water, Drainage, Road, Electricity, Solid, waste management, Storm water network, Telecommunication other), Social infrastructure facilities (Education, Health, Community Hall, Library, Recreation facilities & other) and Renewable energy (Rain water harvesting, Biogas plant, solar street light & other). Project will be provide Reimagine, Redesign and Rejuvenate of Village's infrastructure in sustainable and economical manner with the benefit of including government schemes.

## REFERENCES

- [1] [http:// www.tcponorms.in](http://www.tcponorms.in)
- [2] <http:// www.udpfi.in>
- [3] <http:// www.ruraldevelopment.com>
- [4] [http://censusindia.gov.in/PopulationFinder/Population\\_Finder.aspx](http://censusindia.gov.in/PopulationFinder/Population_Finder.aspx)
- [5] <http:// www.gsdma.org>
- [6] <http:// www.googlemap.com>
- [7] pansar gram panchayat
- [8] kalol water data center