



GPSDP Pilot - Rajuri

Prepared by

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for **Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, New Delhi**

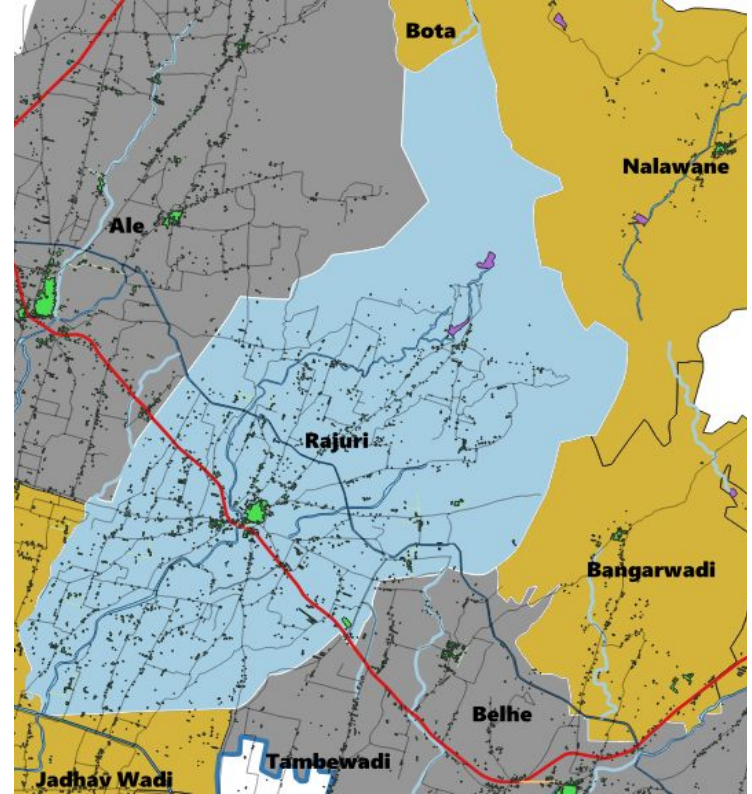
Project overview

Part 1: Observation

Part 2: Analysis and findings

Part 3: Vision, proposals

Part 4: Policy, funding, and phasing



Rajuri village is situated on the NH-61 Kalyan - Ahmednagar National Highway

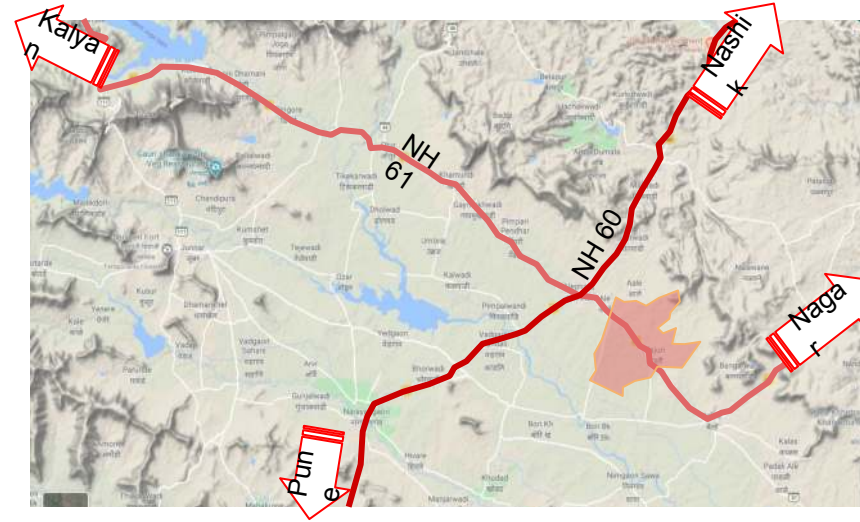
Rajuri

Rajuri is located near Junnar, and historic **Shivneri fort, the birth place of Shivaji Maharaj**. Historic '*subedar*' wada and circular '*ves*' village protection wall are said to be from Adil shahi period.

Ancient rock-cut caves of Tulaja, Lenyadri, Manmodi, and Shivneri, some historic temples, shrines and natural attractions hills and river potholes (**ranjan khalage/tinajas**) provide tourism opportunities.

The region is home to **higher education** institutes engineering, pharmacy. The village has cooperatives in dairy and other agri-businesses.

Ancient caves, historic structures, agri tourism can be vital in employment generation



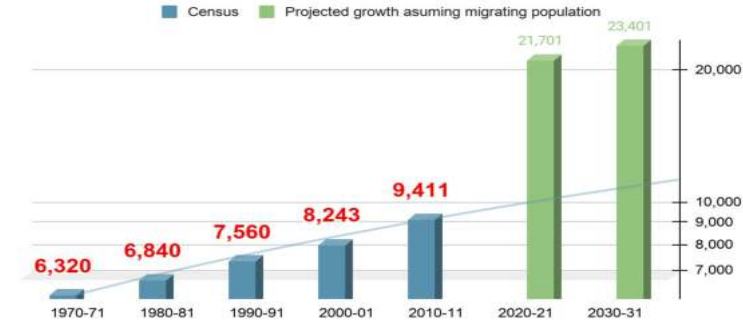
Basic Stats

		GP Rajuri	Rajuri	Unchkhadak wadi
Total population		10,397	9,411	986
Population by gender	M	5,264	4,756	508
	F	5,133	4,655	478
Literacy		7,891	7,152	739
Literacy by gender	m	4,370	3,952	418
	f	3,521	3,200	321
Literate to total population		75.90%	76.00%	74.95%
Literacy by gender	M	83.02%	83.10%	82.28%
	F	68.60%	68.74%	67.15%

Large Educated Pop, Gender Gap In Education = Women's Education Should Be Improved

S. No.	DECADE	POPULATION
1	1970-71	6320
2	1980-81	6840
3	1990-91	7560
4	2000-01	8243
5	2010-11	9411

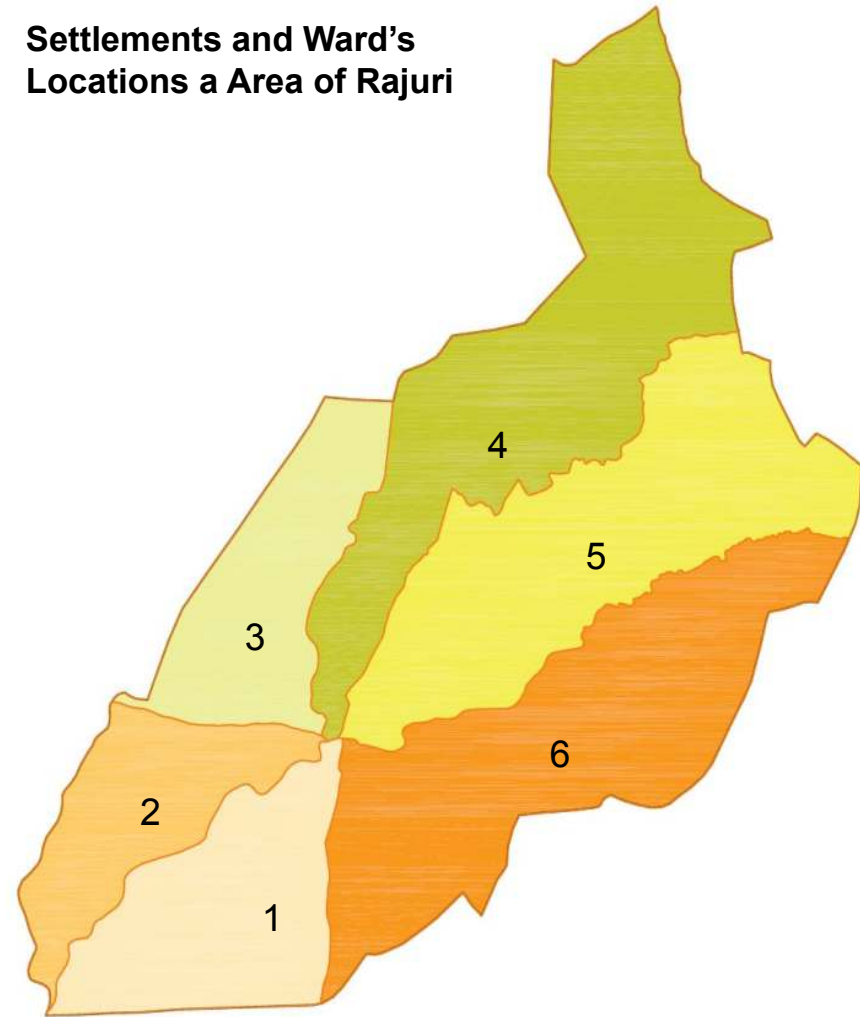
Population Growth Trend



Wards and Settlements

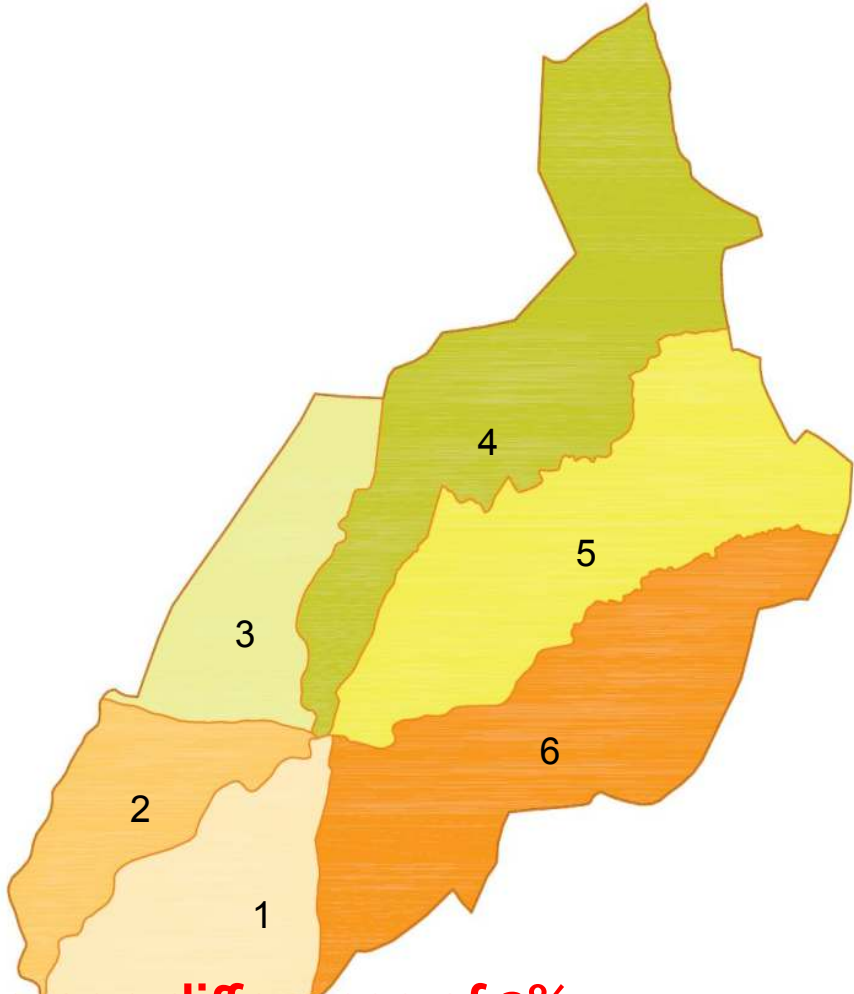
1	Upalimala	Gondhalala	Ghangalphata dhobi
2	Fulganagachamala	Gogadimala	Dumber patta
3	Durga Mata Nagar	Favademala	Hatvalan
4	Ganesh nagarmala	Londhar mala	Gatkalmala
5	Guravvasti	Ranmala	Aadevahal
	Varche lavan	Khalache lavan	

Settlements and Ward's Locations a Area of Rajuri



Demographic profile 2011

Ward no	Male	Female	%	%	Total
1	1017	933	52.17	47.84	1950
2	900	850	51.42	48.57	1750
3	900	904	48.38	48.60	1860
4	1063	987	51.85	48.14	2050
5	986	904	52.16	47.83	1890
6	1155	1049	52.40	47.60	2204
Total	6077	5627	51.39	48.61	11704

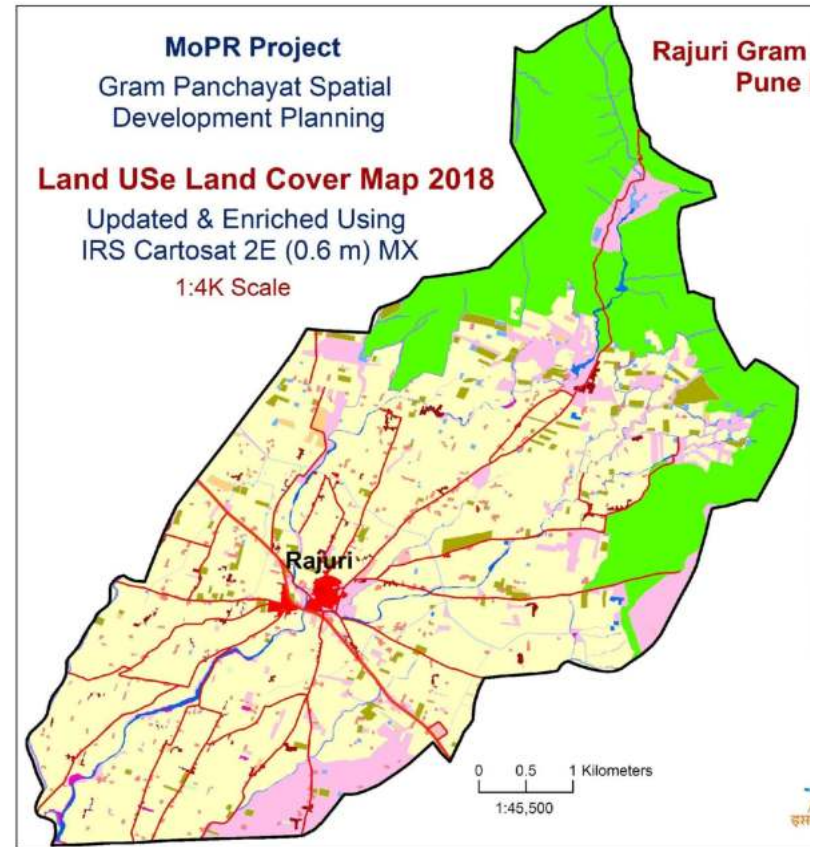


Male female ratio in each ward has **average difference of 3%**

Basic Stats - land use, cover

Total Land (Area, Ha)	3,144
Forest land	805
Waste land	231
Agriculture - Sown	1,921
Non-Agricultural land	188

Agriculture - Sown	1,921
Irrigated land	545
Un-irrigated	1,375



Only ~28% of land is irrigated and heavily dependent on wells and tube wells. Other farms depend on farm ponds and canals. Majority of land in Unchkhadakwadi (~62%) is forest land

Rajuri Achievements

A progressive village with successful implementation of **Schemes And Projects**.

Mahatma Gandhi **Tanta Mukti Yojana** 2009-10

Paryavaran Santulit Gram Samrudh Yojana,
2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13

Maharashtra Rural **Employment Scheme**

Registered family - 144; Job-card distribution -
144; Presently working families - 46

Rajuri has taken initiatives in several schemes, as per guidelines of State and National Governments for Social Welfare



GP Owned lands and Properties

1. Old gram panchayat building - 1 no.
2. Gram Sansad building - 1 no.
3. *Chaavadi* building - 1 no.
4. Building in front of *chaavadi* - 1 no.
5. Commercial shop (kiosks) - 59 nos.
6. Telephone exchange building - 1 no.
7. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj complex (highway-side) - 78

New 'Gramsansad'



Rents from some of these assets are adding financial revenue to the gram panchayat which need to maintained properly every year. **Structures like old GP structure and Chaavadi are old and are need of renovation. They can provide additional revenue.**

Field studies

Data collection - physical, household survey, basic amenities and infrastructure, socio-economic data

Studies/Survey - Demography, socio-economics, LULC, Soils, Crop patterns, land holding, built environ gaothan and settlements (wadi/wasti)

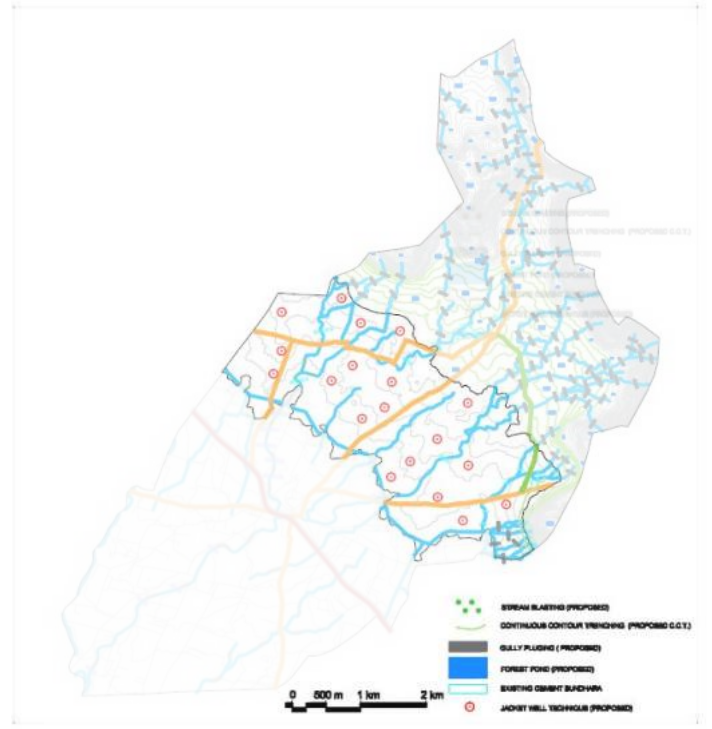
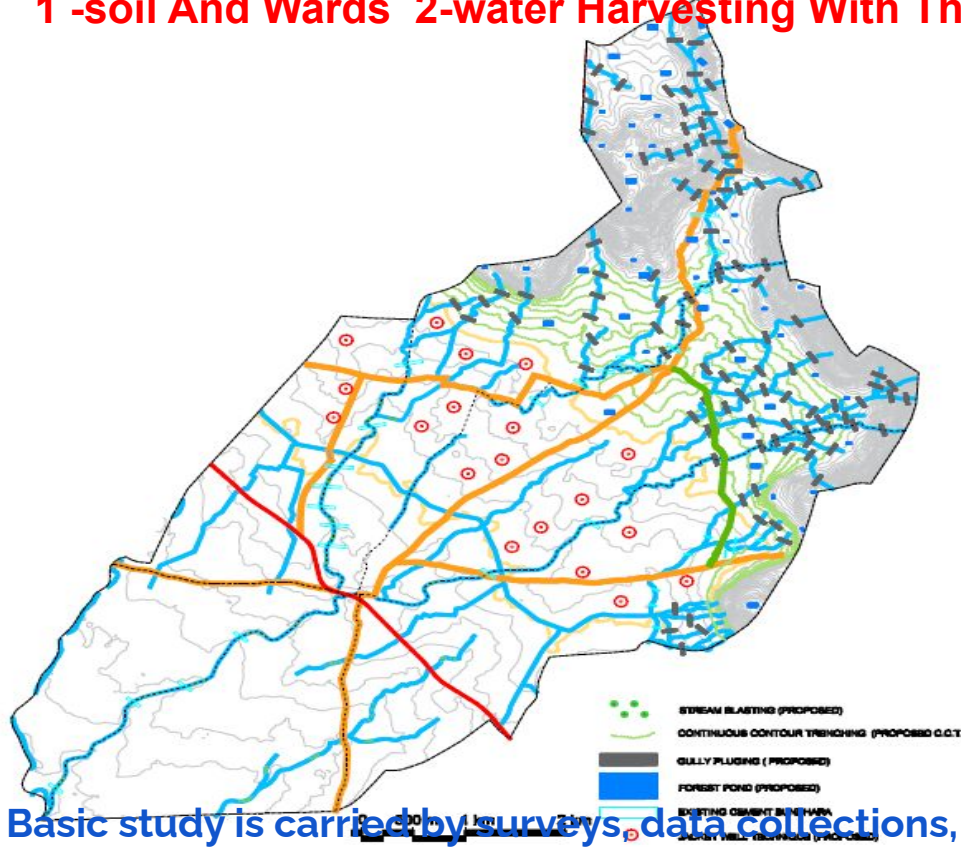
Focus group discussions - elected representatives, local cooperatives, self-help/small-savings groups, youth, teachers, farmers, industries, bankers, institutions

Basic study is carried by surveys, data collections, group discussions, revenue and Gram Panchayat



Layered diagrams for

1 -soil And Wards 2-water Harvesting With Three Different Reach.



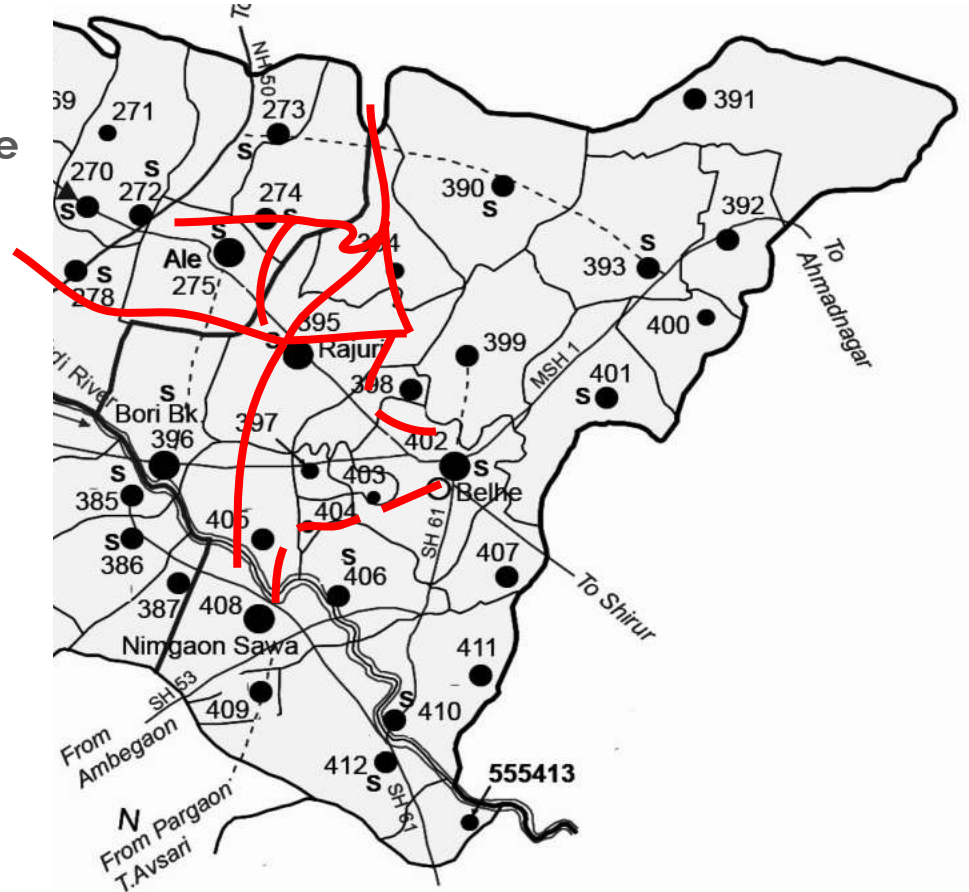
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Regional connectivity

1. Rajuri - Unchakhadakwadi - Nalawane
2. Unchakhadakwadi - Ale
3. Rajuri to Bori
4. Rajuri to Chalakwadi

Local connectivity

5. Rajuri to Dargah
6. Unchakhadakwadi - Dargah
7. Rajuri to Parashar
8. Dargah to Gunjalwadi
9. Belhe to Kombadwadi



Regional Connectivity To Aale Phata ,Khadakmal, Towards A'Nagar.

Proposed Street network

Regional connectivity

1. Rajuri - Unchakhadakwadi - Nalawane (12 m wide MDR, 7.65 km)
2. Unchakhadakwadi - Ale (12 m wide, MDR, 4.1km)
3. Rajuri to Bori (12m wide MDR, 2.6 km)
4. Rajuri to Chalakwadi (12m wide MDR, 2.2 km)

Local connectivity

5. Rajuri to Dargah (9m wide Village rd, 3.8 km)
6. Unchakhadakwadi - Dargah (9m wide Village rd, 2.6 km)
7. Rajuri to Parashar (9m wide Village rd, 2.0 km)



Proposed development pockets

Eight potential areas for development are identified based on

Road connectivity

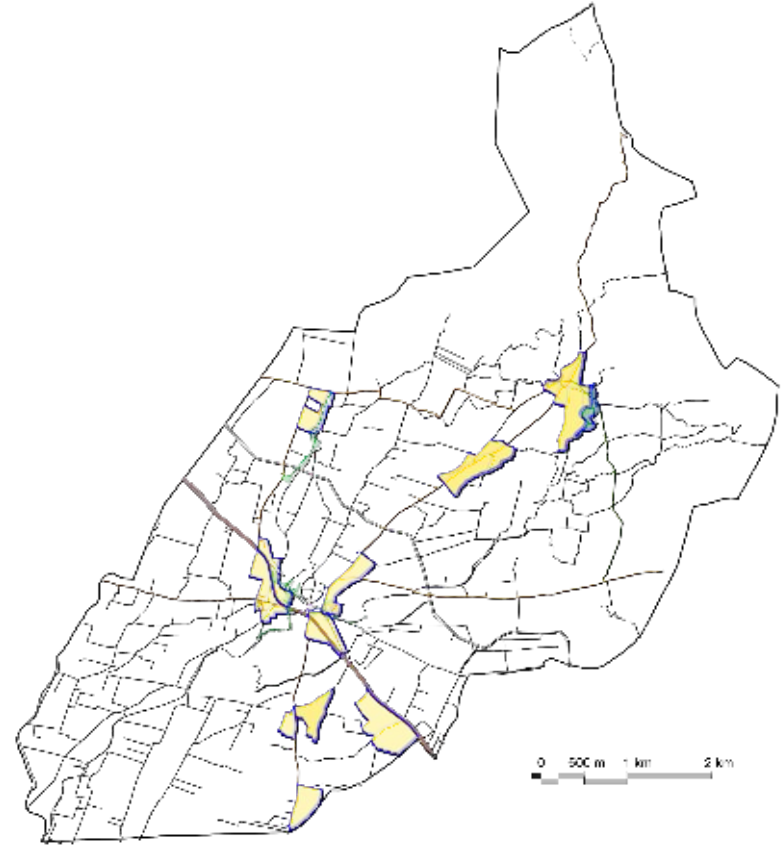
Non-fertile land

Un-irrigated /hard to irrigate land

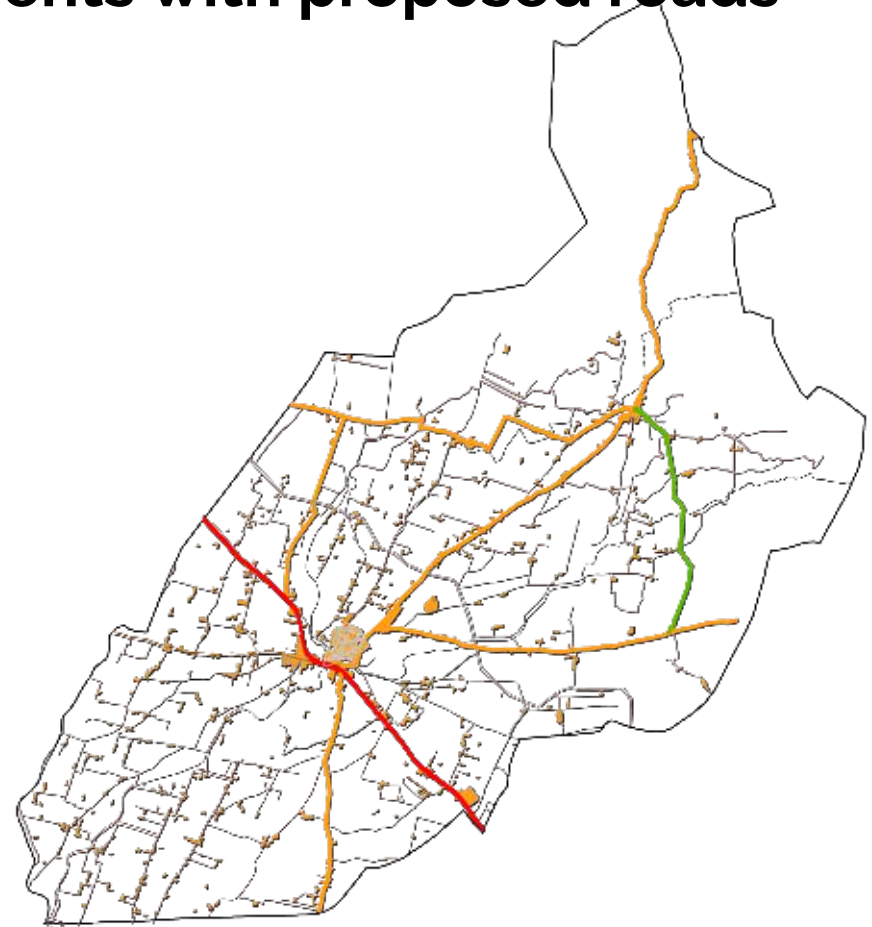
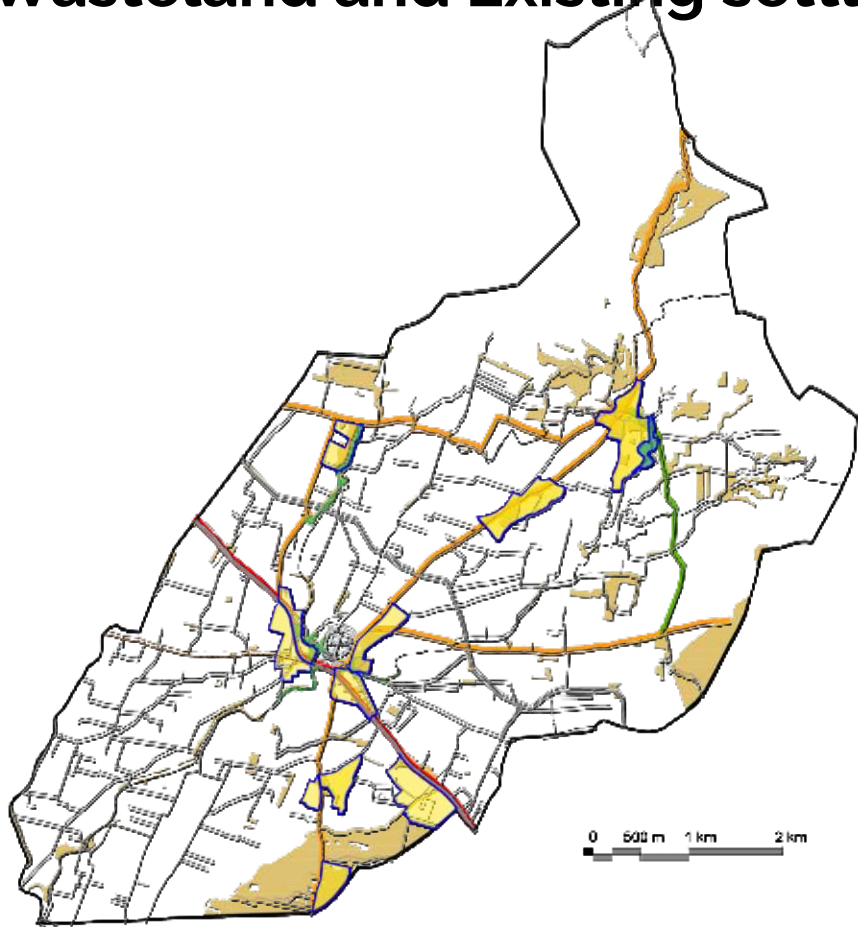
Poor soil and soil drainage

Ease of infrastructure provision and scale of economy

The areas proposed for the growth and development of village without affecting fertile land



Wasteland and Existing settlements with proposed roads



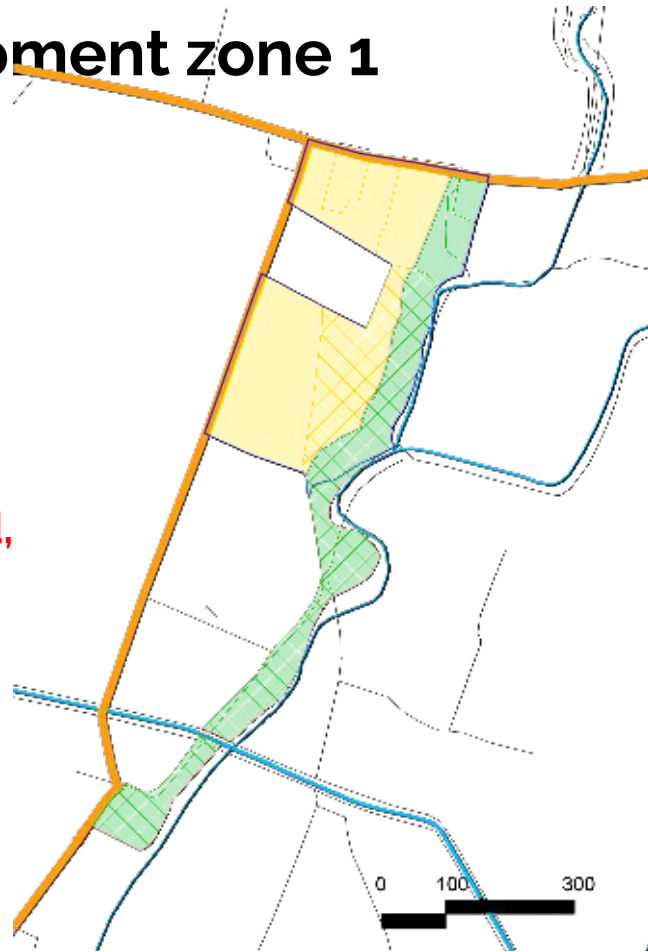
Proposed Development zone 1

Area : 97,132 sq.m.

Use: Suitable for **food processing and storage**

Natural features: **waste land, gravel, excessively drained**

Currently unused, but **NA conversion pressure exists**



THE WASTE LAND IS PROPOSED FOR PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Expansion of Unchkhadakwadi

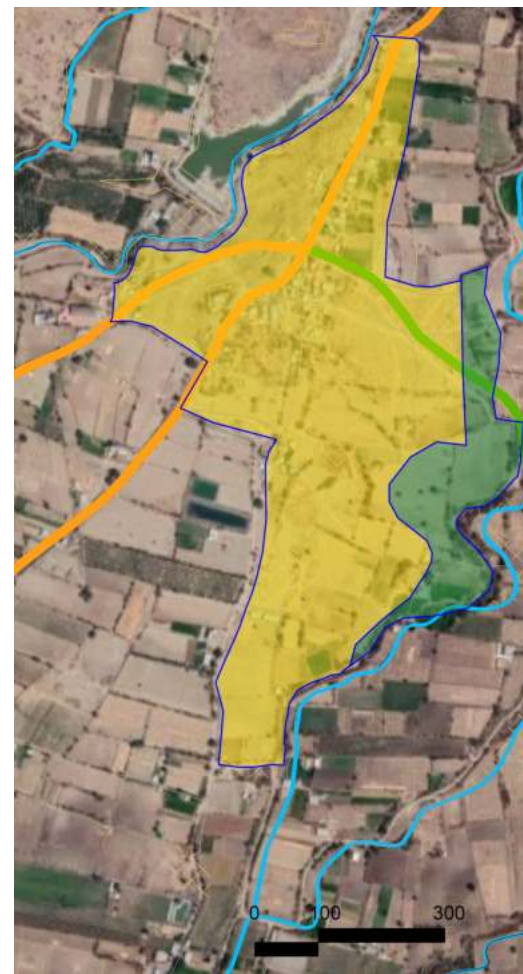
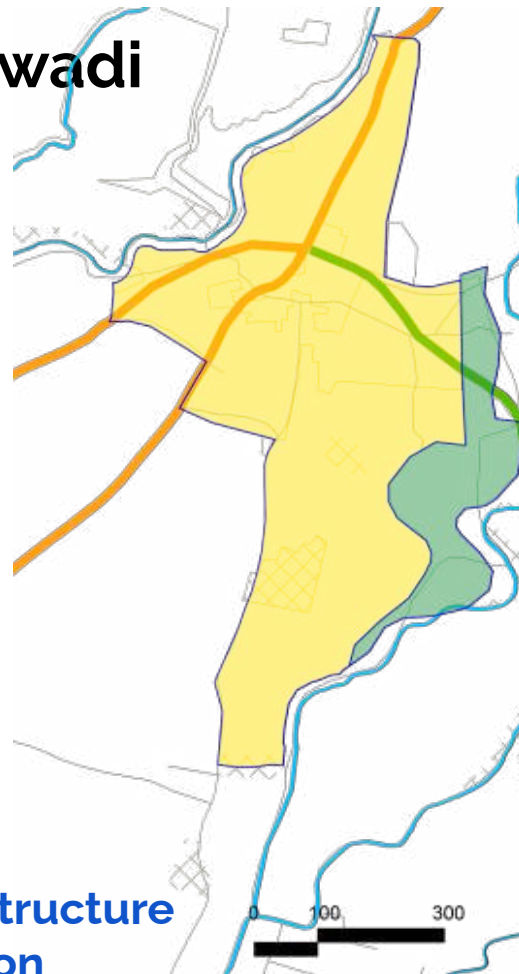
Area : 3,42,369 sq.m.

Use: **Suitable for food processing and storage**

Natural features: **Waste land, gravel, excessively drained,**

Existing settlement and NA conversion pressure

Improved Road Connectivity & Infrastructure Will Allow For Employment Generation



Proposed Development Zone 1

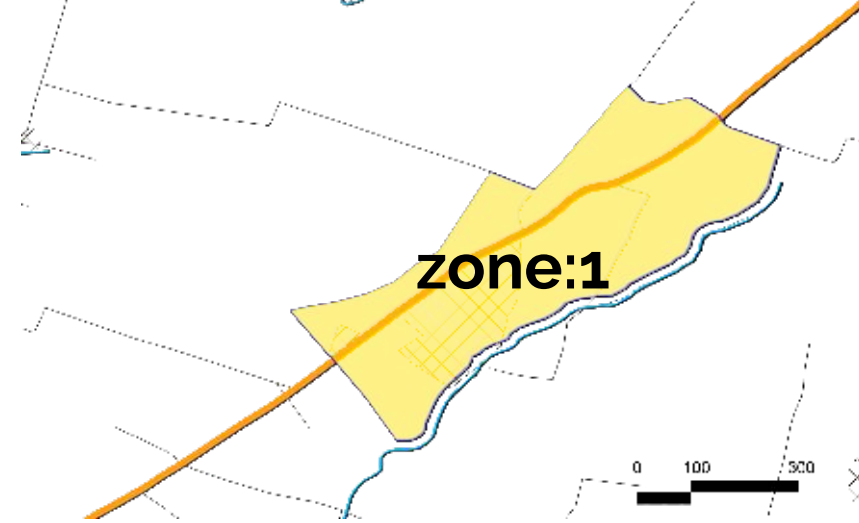
Area : 221680 sq.m.

Use: **Expansion of settlements**

Natural features: **waste land, gravel, excessively drained**

Road and services will allow proper settlements

Road And Infrastructure Improvements Gives Scope For Settlement Expansion



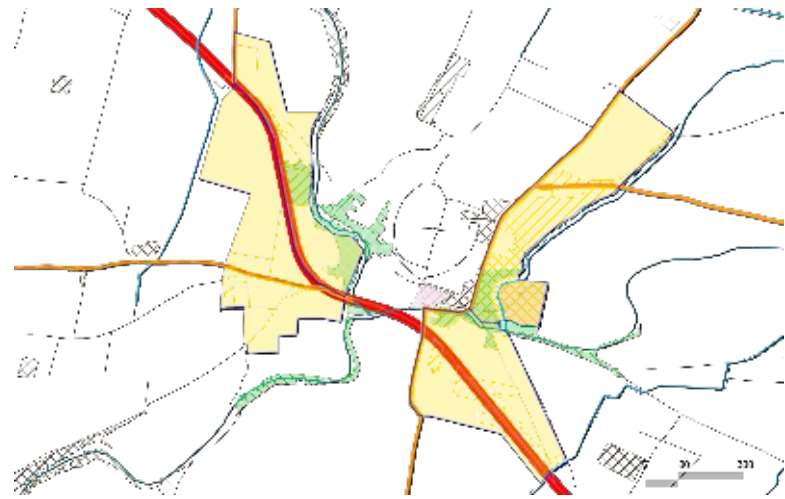
Expansion of Gaothan

Area : 2,53,054 sq.m. + 2,74,358 sq.m. =
5,27,412 sq.m.

Use: **Expansion of highway-commercial and residential, recreational and stream buffer**

Natural features Type: **Barren or Wasteland having gravel/hard strata and non fertile one along with water bodies nearby.**

Highway Side Plots Are Under Pressure For Commercial Use.
Residential Expansion Can Be Focused To Extend Existing Infrastructure From Gaothan.



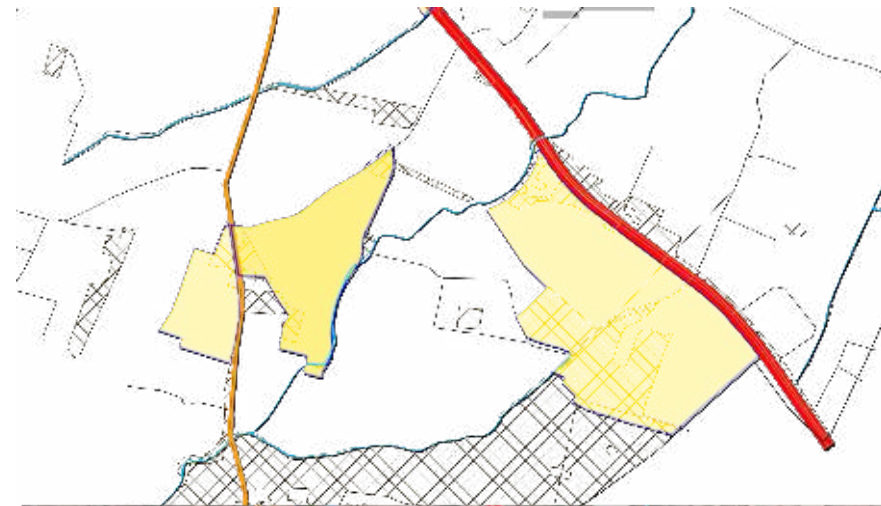
Proposed Development Zone 4

Area : 160985 sq.m. + 266141 sq.m. =
427126 sq.m.

Use: **Highway side commercial** and
vocational training campus

Natural feature: **waste land, gravel,**
excessively drained

**Area along highway is under pressure for
conversion, and has two existing institutes**



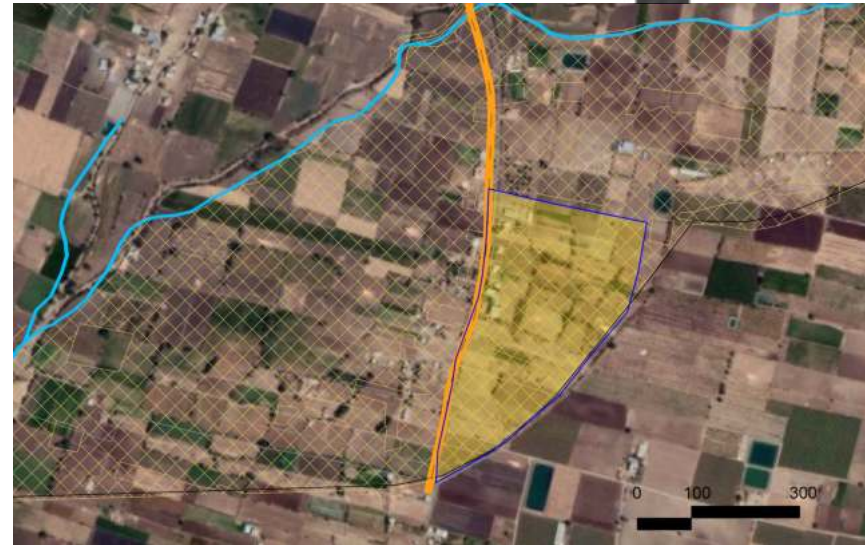
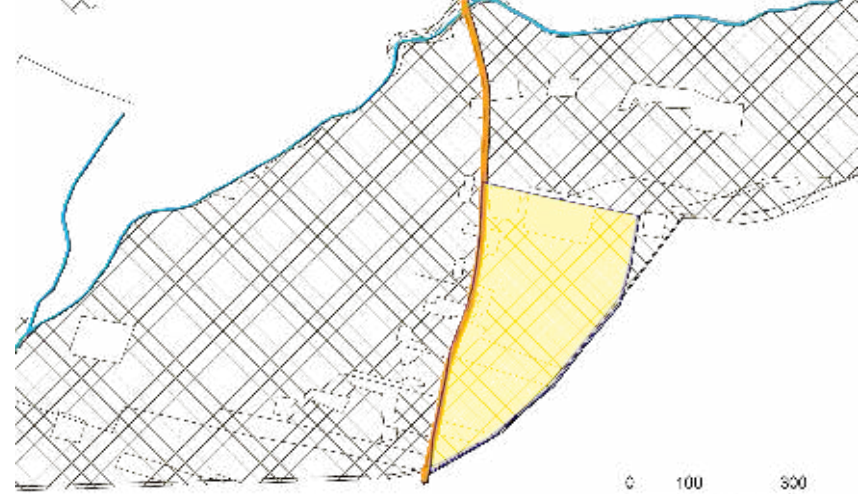
Future potential area

Area : **1,12,463 sq.m.**

Use: Storage and food processing

Natural feature: **Waste land, gravel, excessively drained**

Improved Road Connectivity Can Allow Development Of Unused Non-fertile Land In The Future Phase Of Development



Demographic changes

1 - Prediction of population **growth is natural** as per previous trend.

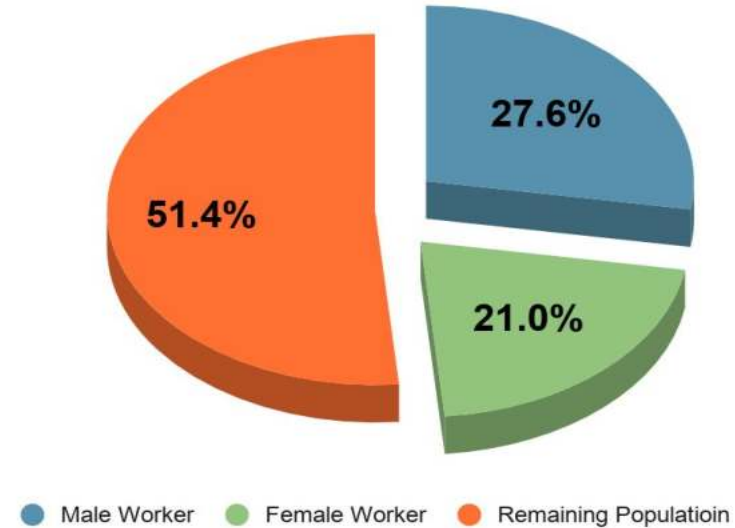
2 - During **lockdown period** since March 2020 approximately **3000 persons** are reverse migrated to Rajuri.

3 - Out of 3000 persons only **about 1200 persons** were able migrate from Rajuri at their job places.

4 - In present period **1800 people** need to accommodate in the village in relation with employment, shelter , and other amenities.

Population growth is natural ,but migration of 1800 souls need to be addressed in planning

Employment (Workers) Population



Road network and Hierarchy



- 3.5m Wide Village Street
- 4.5m Wide Village Street
- 6m Wide Village Road
- 9m Wide Village Road

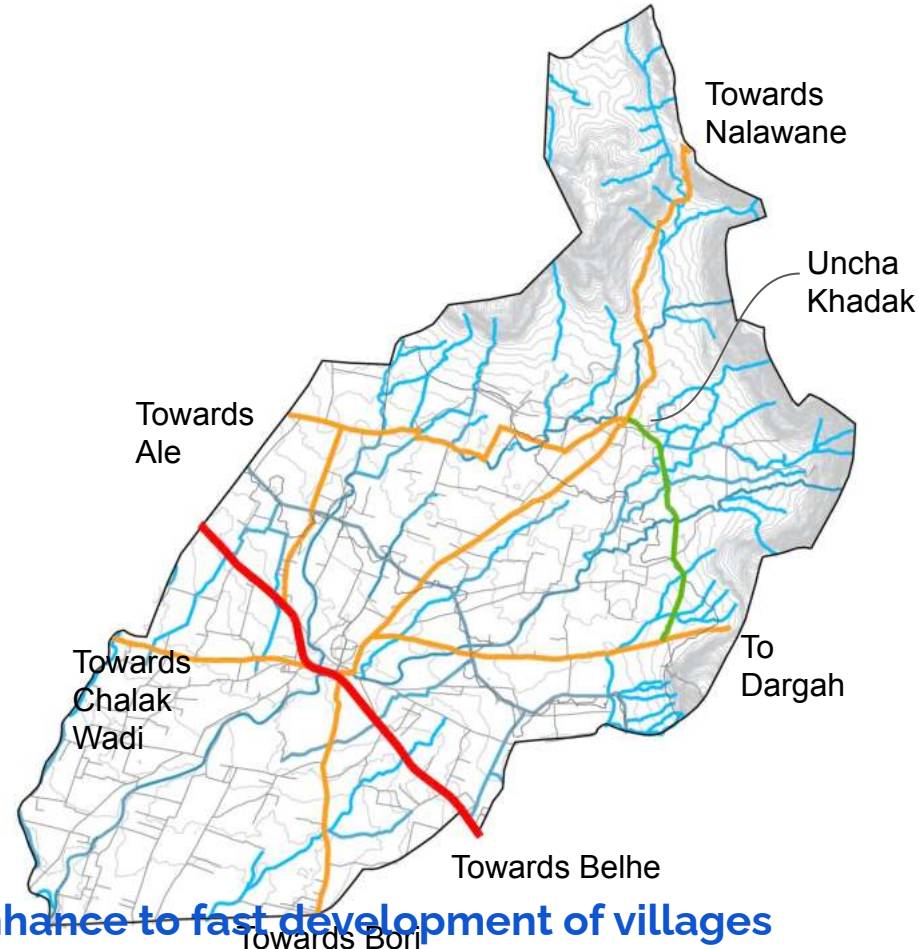
Gaothan roads are 4.5m wide needs to be widened upto 6.0 m equally on either side.

Road network - Regional

Highway service roads, barricades, and crossing

Proposals to widen

1. Rajuri to Unchkhadak/Nalawane (north-east) - MDR =7.57 KM
2. Unchkhadak to Ale (west) - highway connectivity = 4.15 km
3. Rajuri to Chalkawadi (west) - 2 lane gm wide =2.2 KM
4. Rajuri to Bori (south) - 2 lane gm wide =2.6KM



Regional connectivity of the Rajuri need to enhance to fast development of villages

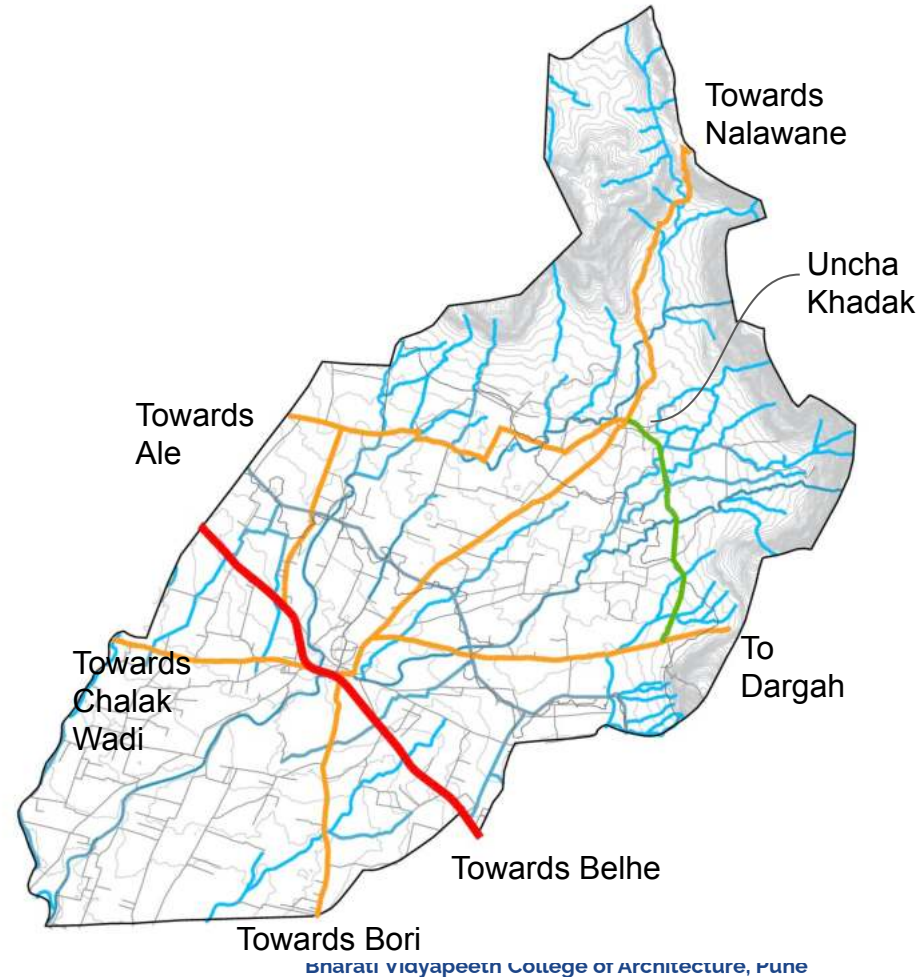
Road network - Intra-village

Proposals to widen - Intra village

1. Ganesh Dairy to Parashar - 2-lane 9m wide =2.0 KM
2. Rajuri to Dargah - 2-lane, 9m wide =3.8 KM

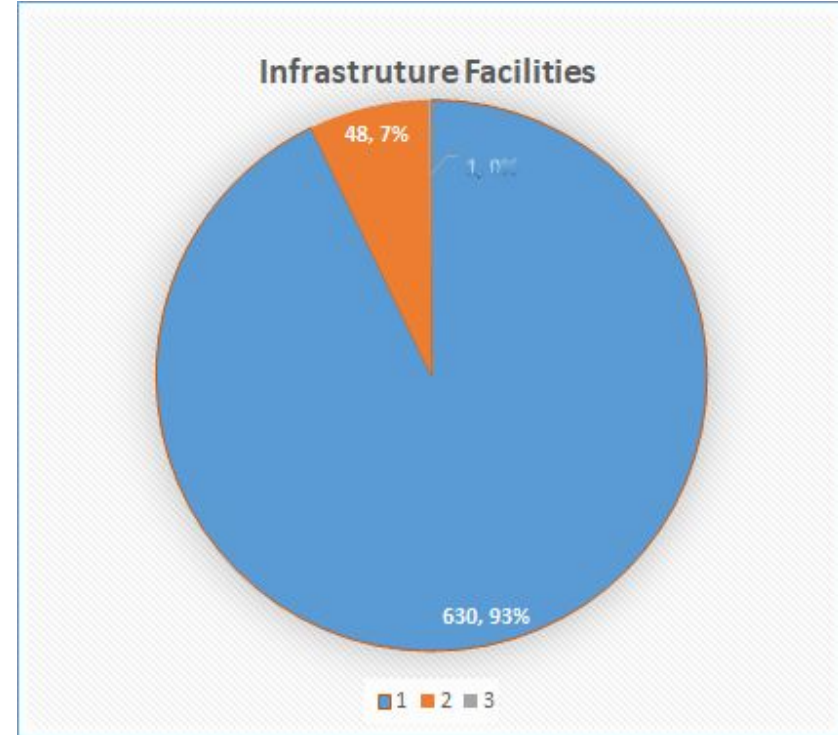
new roads -

Unchkhadak to Dargah Rd - 2-lane 9m wide,
2.64 KM



Basic infrastructure

No	Description/ title	Nos	Remark
1	Street lights	630	~40% are not working
2	Public toilets	48	~25% are not adequate to use
3	Water supply scheme	01	Intermittent supply - under Belhe Regional Water Supply scheme



Available facilities are not well maintained and working conditions

Social infrastructure

S	Description	No	Remark
1	Health facilities		
a	Public H Centre	01	
b	Private Clinics	05	
2	Co-operative society	01	Vividh Karyakari society,co-operative Credit organisation
3	Other facilities	01	Bank, Post office, library,Telephone office, Asmita Bhavan



Housing

Gaothan area less land ownership and joint family structure

Majority structures are 30 years or older,

With load-bearing stone, bricks or mud walls

Large no of properties in disrepair due to poor neglect/nuclear family trends

Loans are unavailable to repair old buildings



Till 2020 the renewal of the Core area (GAONTHAN) in planned manner is not taking place. So that families are shifting to farmland where basic services are questionable

Historic structures



Housing proposals - gaathan

S no	Present scenario	Proposals
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within core area houses are in ruined stage.• No owners are willing to develop• Building permission is critical mechanism.• Due to inadequate areas for the joint family	To create one window approach at local level for the building permission by considering the MRTP Act 1966.
2	No funding or financial support	To initiate affordable funding with minimum paper documents.
3	Ownership title are in the name of men only	To establish joint title of woman along with husband so that woman's will empowered.
4	All the new upcoming building are in R.C.C framed only	To create and promote the local planning techniques and local materials use
5	Energy use is more of Conventional	To promote the non conventional use as mandatory along tax benefits.



Housing proposals: settlements areas

S no	Present scenario	Proposals
1	No proper roads	Need to upgrade the roads with minimum 6. m wides or more
2	No drainage and water supply systems. The discharge of the drainage is in farm directly which affect health and hygiene conditions	To be proposed cluster wise drainage facilities for hamlets. Need to provide decentralize the system.
3	No mechanism for garbage collection and disposals	The garbage should be segregated in wet and dry form and compost scientifically in every cluster or settlements.
4	No safety and security for woman,child and old age people.	To develop the system to control the attack of tigers and other animals on human beings. Street lights to be installed along the road by using solar system .
5	g	

Watershed management

Average annual rainfall = 50 to 60 cm

Zone- water scarcity zone of Junnar

Tahasil

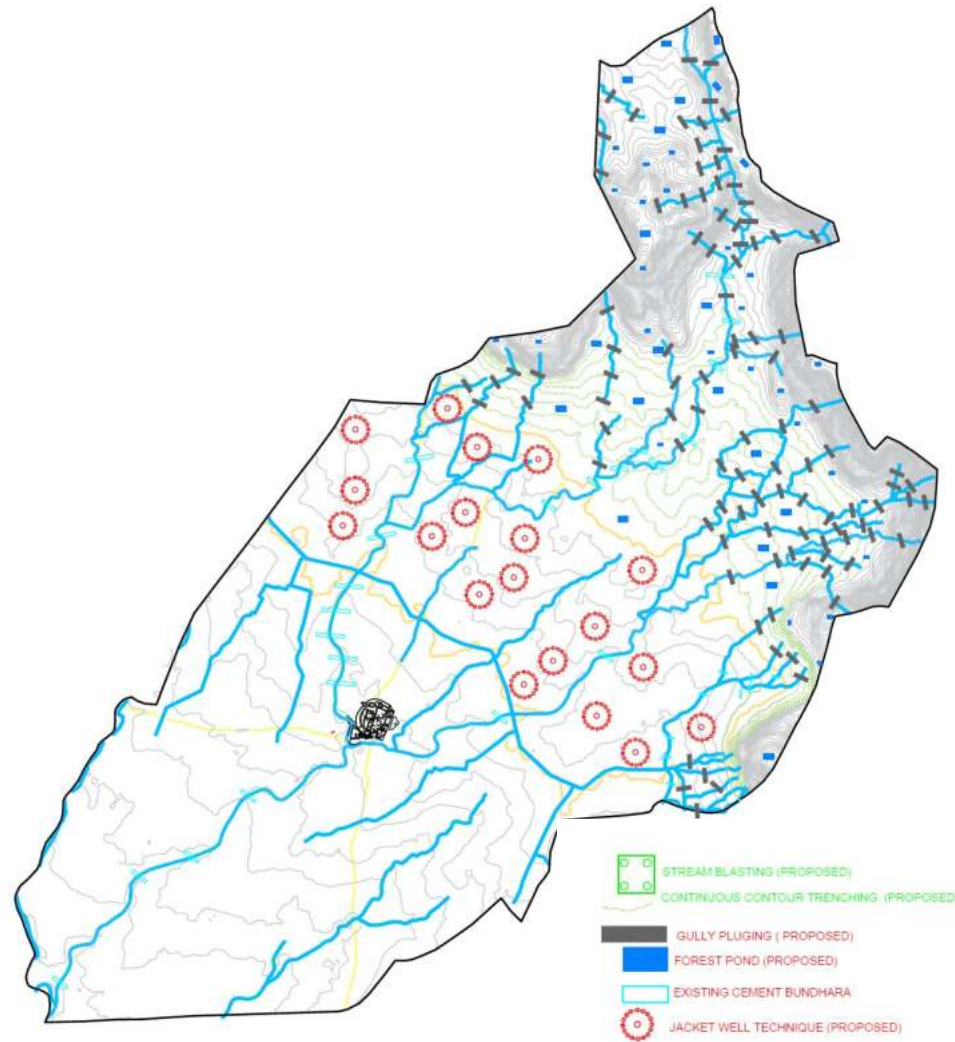
To Increase water level-

1. Recharge of well
2. Recharge shaft
3. Trench cum recharge shaft
4. Circular recharge trenches (for dugwells)
5. Borewell recharge
6. Rainwater harvesting
7. Terrace Rainwater harvesting
8. Bench terracing
9. Watershed development programme
10. To prepare " Environment Development



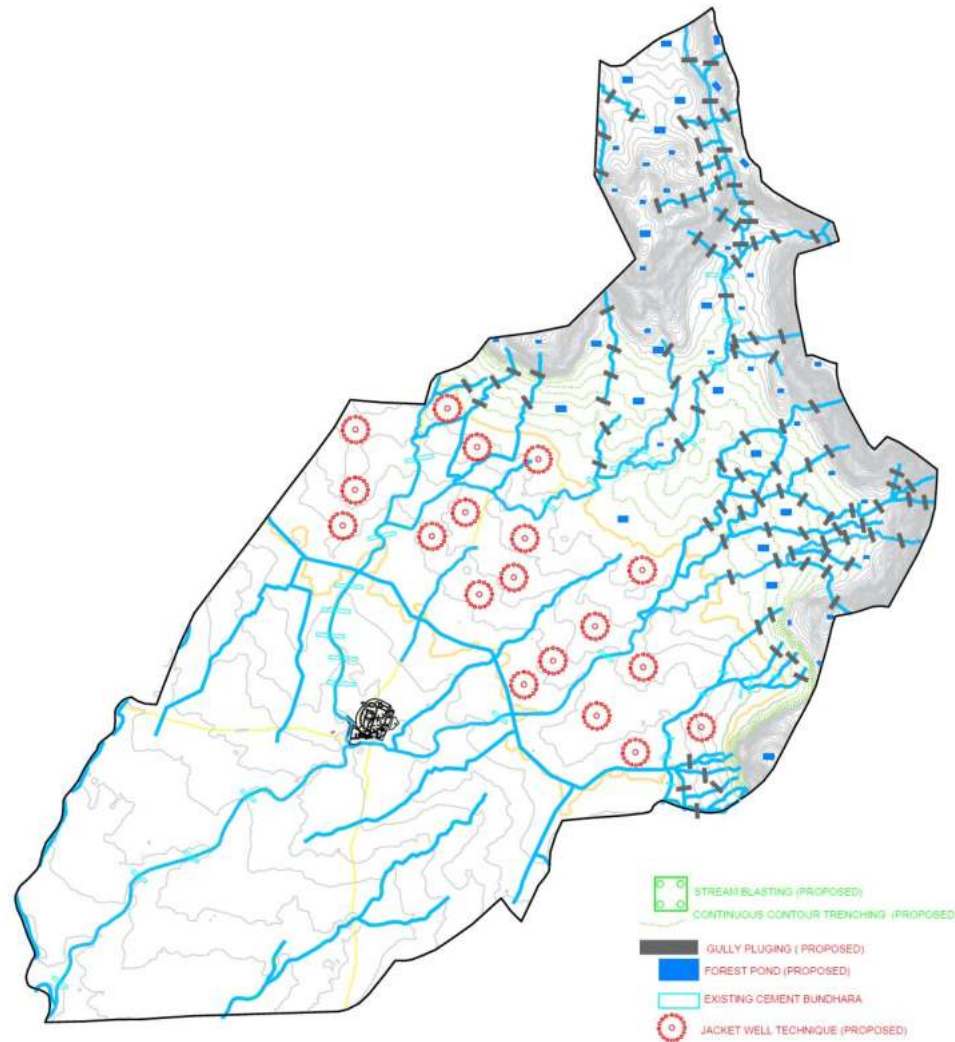
Water conservation

1. Drainage Pattern
2. West and south of the canal in Rajuri, watershed is area is comparatively more than the north-northeast areas.
3. Most of the horticulture is dependant on by lifting water, borewells, and tankers
4. Ground water capacity needs to be increased by a forestation, rainwater harvesting, bunds, and small KT weirs, trenches within forest land
- 5.
- 6.



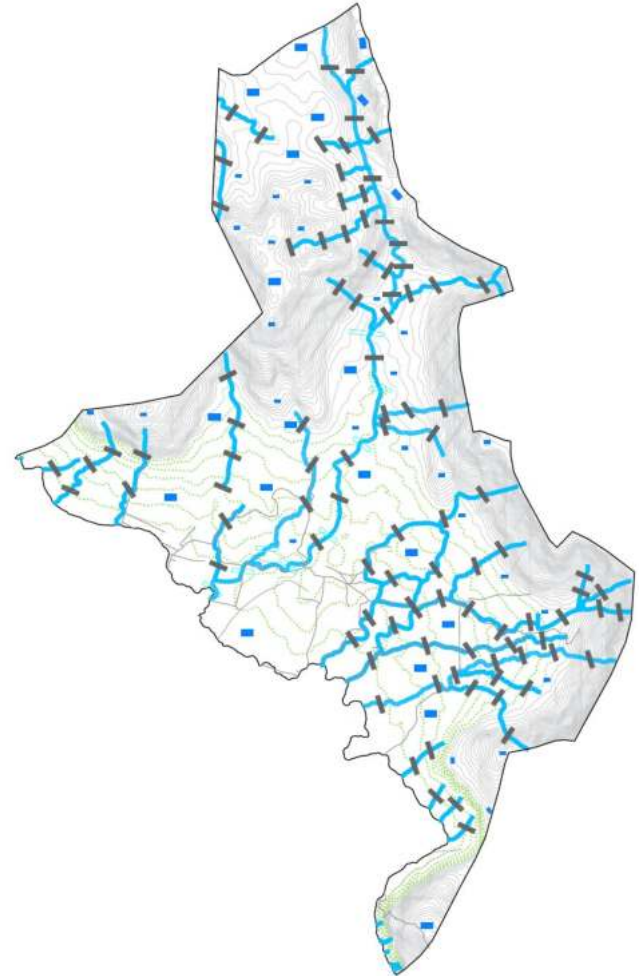
Water conservation- Rajuri watershed - Mini watershed

- Shape of watershed - Leaf like
- Area of village = 3215 ha.
- Average rainfall = 50 to 60 cm
- Mean avg. rainfall = 55 cm (550 mm)
- Rainwater harvest = 30 to 35% of rainfall
- Assuming 32.5 % = 178.5 mm
- Total quantity of rainwater harvest =
 $321,500,000 \times 0.1785$
= 5,738,775 cu.m./annum = (57,387.75 TMC)
-
- Division of watershed - 3 parts
- i) Upper reach
- ii) Middle reach
- iii) Lower reach

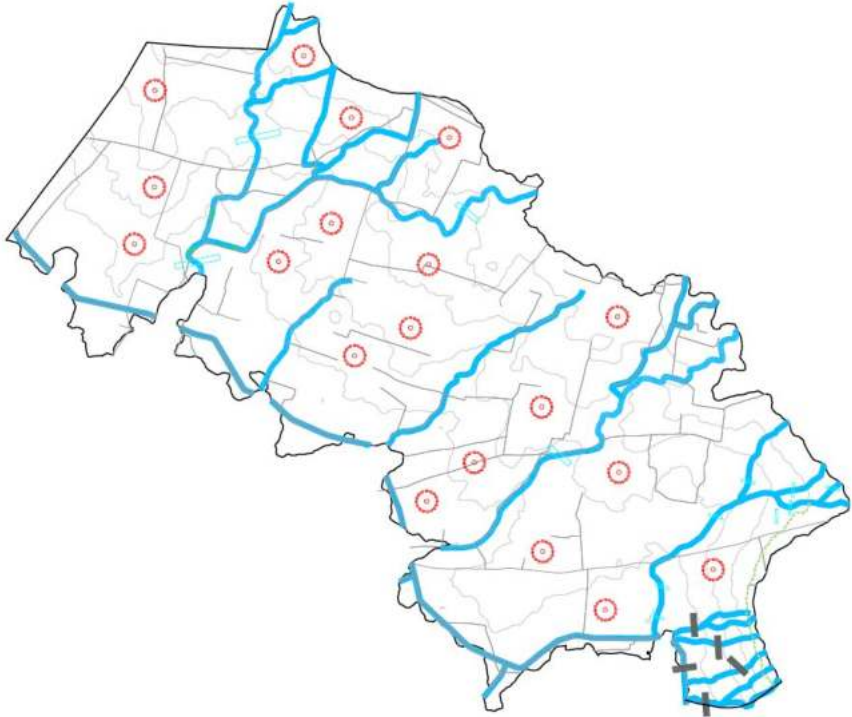
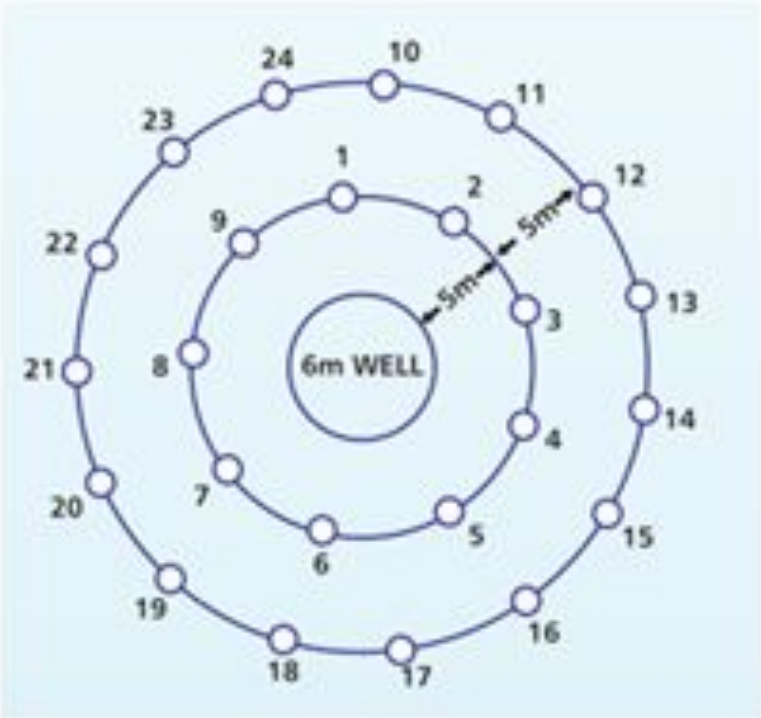


Upper Area Water Catchment Zone

Check dams



Middle Area, Water Percolation Zone



Lower Area, Water Table Increment Zone

