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**GRAM PANCHAYAT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**GUHA GRAM PANCHAYAT**

**RAHURI TALUKA**

**AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT**

**Ministry of Panchayat Raj  
Government of India (G.O.I)**

**December 2020**



सुनील कुमार, आई.ए.एस.  
SUNIL KUMAR, IAS



सचिव  
भारत सरकार  
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय  
SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

D.O. No: M-11015/166/2020-PESA

Dated: 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2020

Dear

The interdependency of villages, cities, industrial townships, urban centers call for spatial planning of villages for services and infrastructure. The unplanned development in Rural, Peri-urban areas and that in the vicinity of National & State highways, besides being inefficient in the use of resources, also has adverse social, environmental and health hazards.

2. The urban areas already have a system in place in terms of Master Plan for large cities / towns. However, at present there is no such perspective spatial planning process for rural areas.

3. I am happy to note that your esteemed institution has responded enthusiastically and agreed to collaborate with this Ministry in preparation of Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan. Gram Panchayats for the pilot are to be selected through mutual consultation with the respective Institutes and the Panchayati Raj Department of the State Government, wherein priority is to be accorded to Panchayats located on or in the vicinity of the National or State Highways, having high potential for rapid economic development. This task must be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 at the latest. Further details are in the enclosed Concept Note on the Need for Spatial Planning in Rural Areas. Altogether, Master Plans for 32 GPs spread across 13 States will be prepared in the next four months. The Final Reports are to be made available to the Ministry latest by October 2020.

4. Keeping in view the strict time lines for completion of the exercise, a Video Conference (VC) meeting has been scheduled on 01<sup>st</sup> July, 2020 wherein consultation with all stakeholders will be held. The details of the VC may be seen in annexure. This will provide all of us an opportunity to discuss and understand the nuances and the modalities involved with the rollout of this project. It is important that all of us are on the same page since this project could lay the foundation for new 'drivers' of economic growth and social change in the country.

5. I look forward to your active participation in taking this unique initiative to its intended goals and objectives. I believe that this exercise will be a very good learning experience for all stakeholders.

Yours sincerely,

Encl: As Above


Sd/-  
(Sunil Kumar)

To

Institutions as per list attached.

Copy to:

1. Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) for information and request to appoint a Nodal Officer in the Office of Director / Commissioner Panchayati Raj to coordinate the effort with the respective Institution.
2. State Country & Town Planning Departments (as per list) for information.
3. Sh. Vishnu Chandra, DDG & Head of Group, RS & GIS Division, NIC HQ, A Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi for information and necessary action.
4. Dr. C.S. Jha, Chief General Manager, National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad-500037, Andhra Pradesh for information and necessary action.

  
23.6.20  
(Sunil Kumar)

**By email**

M-11015/166/2020-PESA (Comp. No. 25715)

Government of India  
Ministry of Panchayati Raj  
Policy (PESA & PRI) Division

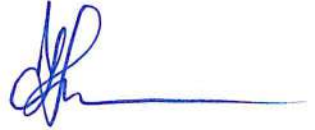
11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jeevan Prakash Building,  
25 K. G. Marg, New Delhi-110001.  
Dated: 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2021

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:** Proceedings of the VC meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj to discuss the Spatial Planning Reports of the GPs assigned to D/o Architecture & Planning, Visvesvara, Nagpur, Maharashtra and Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai, Maharashtra-reg.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of proceedings of the VC meeting, as approved by Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, held on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 to discuss the Spatial Planning Reports of the GPs assigned to D/o Architecture & Planning, Visvesvaraya NIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra and Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai, Maharashtra, for information and record.

***Encl: As above.***



(N.P. Toppo)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph.011-23356124

Email: np.toppo13@nic.in

To:

1. AS(CSK)/JS (KSS)/JS(RY)/JS(APN)/Economic Adviser of MoPR.
2. Sh. Arvind Kumar, Additional Chief Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development, Maharashtra. [Contact No.022-22025201(T), 09765481729(M) [email:sec.rdd@maharashtra.gov.in]]
3. Dr. Ketaki Bapat, Scientist 'F', Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India, 320, Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011. [Contact No. 011-23022119 (email: ketaki.bapat@nic.in)]

4. Dr. Biswajit Banerjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi-110001. (email: [js-rurban-mord@gov.in](mailto:js-rurban-mord@gov.in))
5. Ar. Vijay Shriram Kapse, Head, D/o Architecture & Planning, Visvesvaraya NIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra. [Contact No. 09822204403, [e-mail: [kapse.vijay@hotmail.com](mailto:kapse.vijay@hotmail.com), [vnit\\_deptarch@yahoo.co.in](mailto:vnit_deptarch@yahoo.co.in)] (*with request to furnish a copy of above said Proceedings of the VC meeting to Sarpanch of MansarGP*).
6. Shri Rajiv Mishra, Principal, Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Mumbai, Maharashtra. [Contact No.:9869212690, e-mail: [ar.mishrarajiv@gmail.com](mailto:ar.mishrarajiv@gmail.com), [mishrarajiv@gmail.com](mailto:mishrarajiv@gmail.com)](*with request to furnish a copy of above said Proceedings of the VC meeting to Sarpanch of GuhaGP*).
7. Sh. Eknath Gagare, Deputy Secretary, State Panchayati Raj Nodal Officer, Maharashtra [Contact No.: 9967439550, e-mail: [eknath.gagare@nic.in](mailto:eknath.gagare@nic.in)]
8. Shri Yogesh Andlay, Wheels Foundation (email [-yogesh.andlay@gmail.com](mailto:-yogesh.andlay@gmail.com); [yogesh@wheelscharitable.org](mailto:yogesh@wheelscharitable.org) )
9. Dr. C. S. Jha, Chief General Manager (RCs), National Remote Sensing Centre, Balanagar, Hyderabad – 500625. (email id: [jha\\_cs@nrsc.gov.in](mailto:jha_cs@nrsc.gov.in))
10. Shri Vishnu Chandra, Scientist G, Incharge GIS, GIS Division, NIC HQ, A Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi (email id: [vishnu@nic.in](mailto:vishnu@nic.in))
11. Dr. V. M. Chowdary, DGM, National Remote Sensing Centre (Delhi centre), Plot No. 7, planning centre area, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi-110049. (email id: [chowdary\\_vm@nrsc.gov.in](mailto:chowdary_vm@nrsc.gov.in))
12. Shri V. Uday Kumar, DDG & Head, RS & GIS Division, NIC HQ, A Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi (email id: [uday.kumar@nic.in](mailto:uday.kumar@nic.in))
13. Shri Amit Baronia and Shri Mayank Kharbanda, Consultants, MoPR.
14. PPS to Secy (MoPR)- for information

**Proceedings of the VC meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj to discuss the Spatial Planning Reports of the GPs assigned to D/o Architecture & Planning, Visvesvaraya NIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra and Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai, Maharashtra.**

A meeting was held through Video Conference (VC) under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 from 03.00 PM to 05.00 PM to discuss the Spatial Planning Reports of following GPs assigned to D/o Architecture & Planning, Visvesvaraya NIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra and Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Sr. No.	Institute	Gram Panchayat reviewed
1.	Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai	Guha Gram Panchayat, District: Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
2.	D/o Architecture & Planning, Visvesvaraya NIT, Nagpur	Mansar , Gram Panchayat , District Nagpur, Maharashtra

Senior officers from MoPR, MoRD, representatives of State Panchayati Raj Department of Maharashtra, Scientist "F", o/o PSA, representative of Wheels Foundation, officials of GIS unit of NIC, CGM (NRSC) and his team members participated in the VC meeting. The list of participants is given at **Annexure**.

1. At the outset, Joint Secretary (Fiscal Devolution), setting the agenda of the meeting, highlighted that the meeting was convened to review the progress made with the Spatial Planning in Rural Areas initiative.
2. Next, each institution made a brief presentation on the proposed spatial plan of the respective Gram Panchayats, detailing out the Approach & Methodology adopted and the proposals to carry out the task at hand.
3. Joint Secretary, MoRD observed that the progression of population as shown by the Institution will be very helpful for future planning. Also, Guha GP is relatively more developed as compared to the surrounding area. However, efforts may also be made for a balanced growth in the surrounding areas too. He also informed that a National Knowledge Platform will be set up soon under the Rurban Mission.
4. Dr C S Jha, CGM NRSC emphasised regarding need for Creative Learning
5. Mr Yogesh Andlay, representing Wheels Foundation, stated that it is important that the spatial planning must take into account the needs of the local community.
6. Secretary, MoPR reviewing the spatial plan prepared by Sir J.J. College of Architecture Mumbai, extended his appreciation towards the exhaustive assessment undertaken by the

institution. During the review, the chair opined that the demographic profile of the Gram Panchayat was distinctly variable and that going forward, it is foreseen that the population growth would impact the facilities available to the residents.

7. The Panchayat may also consider leveraging community infrastructures available at the District & Block levels to supplement the resources available with it. Going forward, the long-term spatial planning requirements should converge with the preparation of the annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans as well as the Block & District Panchayat Plans. Furthermore, the emphasis needs to be towards skill development/ upskilling of local populace along with Economic Development of society with skill development centres. Master Plan should be made keeping in mind the for the development period of 20 years
8. Community Activities such as – community kitchen, aganwadi should be developed keeping in mind the Community participation. Drone Survey should be done under ongoing Svamitva Scheme so that Property Cards may be distributed at the earliest.
9. RUTAG Technologies must be implemented (Solar Power, Biogas etc). Liquid & Solid Waste Management Plans should be worked out in detail. Aspirations of local people should be take into account for the development housing needs.
10. Congratulating the Department of Architecture, Visvesvaraya NIT, Nagpur for preparing a holistic plan for Mansar GP, the chair acknowledged that that work done by the institution was a good approach and also provided a learning opportunity to the students as well as faculty in the area of spatial planning for rural regions.
11. Shri C S Jha remarked that the lake can provide a big opportunity for Eco-tourism . Also Archaeological sites can be leveraged for ecotourism.
12. Shri Yogesh Andlay suggested that interventions related to telemedicine and solar energy may also be integrated into the spatial planning process for the GP.
13. Joint Secretary MoRD also stated that there is huge potential of Tourism in the area which has sites of historical Importance e.g. Ramtek Temple, Archaeological Sites and Beautiful lakes.
14. Prof Kumar from IIT Mumbai representing Wheels Foundation – Emphasised on creating professional courses / training programs for local youths – as Tourist Guides & as IT Training Programs.
15. Shri Yogesh Andlay – mentioned his remarks on standard of living with use of kitchen gardens contributing to nutritional Status.
16. Additional Secretary, MoPR remarked regarding the need for improving the standard of education with setting up of Primary Schools and the underscored the important role of Panchayats for the development of local infrastructure.
17. Secretary, MoPR stated the every GP has something unique in terms of spatial planning & GP Mansar has huge potential for tourism. He advised that the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

was closely collaborating with Ministry of Rural Development, and that the Panchayats shortlisted for the spatial planning initiative would be covered under the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission. Moreover, all the institutes shortlisted by MoPR have been included as mentor institutions under the Rurban Mission.

He stated that if this village is developed, it will also be able to provide these facilities to all other neighbouring villages and will serve as a growth centre. He asked the Institute to examine that in view of the high water requirement for sugarcane, it may be examined if it would continue to be sustainable to cultivate sugarcane even 20 years later. Further, the GP may be developed as an ecotourism Centre due to local important Archaeological Monuments which need to be conserved.

18. Considering that in long term the onus for ensuring the sustainability of assets getting created under this initiative would lie with the Gram Panchayat, Secretary, MoPR desired that the spatial plan should duly focus on the economic potentials and sectoral priorities of the region and should prioritise the activities aligned with the aspirations of the local populace.
19. In case of Mansar Gram Panchayat, considering the prominence of Mining, Archeologically & Educational Institutes in the region, the chair desired that integrated planning for development of infrastructure viz. technical education/skill development may be included in the spatial plan.
20. It was also opined that the spatial plans/ reports being prepared by the institutions provide a foundation for the policy matters requiring to be addressed viz. land use changes, amendments in town & country planning acts and rules etc., and for engaging other specialised institutions/ agencies, basis the local needs and requirements.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.



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## Preface

To have been a part of a large-scale nation building project is the dream of every architect and citizen. As Students of Architecture, we were honored and humbled at the prospect of being able to aid in a venture than would shape the progress of our country.

To be able allocate land resources and a spatial hierarchy as a guide to sustainable and planned progress for the region, required a great depth of understanding of the daily functioning of all aspects of the residents' lifestyle.

A participatory approach to the creation of the master plan was a high value asset to the planning process. To be able to understand the varying priorities and lifestyle requirements of various socio-economic communities within the village demographic would have been an impossible task to accomplish externally.

Giving the people of the village an opportunity to be an active part of the process of creating a master plan for their village also creates avenues that lead to active citizenship, starting a virtuous trend of active and responsible citizenship for generations to come, having seen a firsthand example of the benefits of participatory planning.

A well laid out hierarchical spatial plan also allows for the day-to-day activities of the village to go on without being hampered by the commercial/infrastructural development. This allows for the villages to grow into and prepare in advance, for the changes the development will bring, and grow into its position of a functional urban node.

The proximity of the chosen GPs to a Highway is also an asset that has been utilized to its maximum potential. Priority was given to creating non-temporary job creation aided by the existing transport/road network within the village. These industrial regeneration within the village will go a long way in easing the migratory population load over the metropolitan cities in the vicinity, creating a meritorious cycle for both.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



## CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION



## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) of India, are rural local governments entrusted with the responsibilities to prepare, plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice in rural India.

The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution of India provides for the Panchayati Raj System. Following the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution, (73<sup>rd</sup> CAA), 1992 which came in to force on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1993, the three tiers Panchayati Raj Institutional (PRI) system was institutionalized through Part IX of the Constitution.

Key features of the basic framework of these three tiers includes:

- Three tiers of panchayats (Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat, District Panchayat),
- Gram Sabha
- five-year term
- reservation for SC, ST, and Women
- State Election Commission
- State Finance Commission.

The States are required to entrust these bodies with such powers, functions, and responsibilities so as to enable these institutions function as institutions of self-government.

In particular, the PRIs are required to prepare plans and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including those enumerated in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

*(source: From Concept Note on Need for Spatial Planning in Rural Areas)*

### 1.2 INTEGRATING SPATIAL PLANNING AND GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As per the of Census, 2011, rural areas cover 94% of land and 69% of Population in India, while the urban areas hold only 6% of land and 31% of its population. The Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, advocated that-

*independence must begin at the bottom, that every village ought to be a republic or panchayat with the right authority and resources to realize its full potential for economic and social development.*

There are 6.4 lakh villages in the country. Rapid urbanization, urban population explosion, mass rural- urban migrations for employment, fast degeneration of the agricultural sector and the

changing socio-cultural fabric of peri-urban areas are some of the issues that Rural India faces today.

A review of the prominent pre-independence rural development initiatives in India reveals that they were sector specific and community centric.

Post-independence various rural development initiatives were taken up by Government of India during each of the Five-Year Plan periods.

The 73rd amendment to the constitution allowed for a democratic grass root governance of rural areas.

Further strengthening this, the XIV Finance Commission award created an opportunity for responsive local governance at the institutional level of the Gram Panchayat.

The guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance instruct that proper plans i.e., Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) are to be prepared by the Gram Panchayat for the basic services within the functions devolved to them as per State laws.

These plans have to be participatory in nature and must be crafted by involving the community, particularly the Gram Sabha, in the formulation of priorities and projects.

They will also have to ensure the mandates of social justice and economic development mentioned in Article 243G. The GPDP is a comprehensive plan for the effective and sustainable development of a village panchayat area and aims to expand governing space of a village panchayat thus, empowering it as a development institution. GPDP is generally aimed at Improving basic amenities in a village panchayat.

This includes:

- Sanitation
- connectivity
- drinking water
- storm water drainage
- burial grounds, etc.
- Improving standard of living of poor families in a panchayat area.
- Eradication of absolute and relative poverty through convergence of government programs and policies.
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases with the support of the health department.
- Providing social security to all sections of marginalized communities.
- Effective management of natural resources and sustainable development of livelihoods.
- Conserving soil and water.
- Ensuring 100 per cent enrolment in schools.
- Ensuring gender equality and equity in all aspects of development.



- Development of governing capability of village panchayats.
- Strengthening a gram Sabha and improving the quality of a gram Sabha.

GPDP has a clear component addressing vulnerabilities of poor and marginalized people and their livelihood opportunities through an integrated poverty reduction plan.

It allows for different local models and innovations that are contextually appropriate and cost effective.

Overall, the process of participatory planning for a Gram Panchayat Development Plan is expected to improve service delivery, enhance quality of citizenship, motivate volunteerism, and create spaces for an alliance of people's institutions and citizen stakeholder groups, level.

The above contents mentioned only refer to the sectoral development of the villages/Gram Panchayats, but the spatial dimension is not incorporated in these programs. Today, the flagship rural programs of Government of India are utilizing IT and geo-spatial technology and have in-built convergence mechanisms; however the pressing need is to integrate these into a spatial planning framework that will take into consideration the dynamic settlement characteristics of India's villages.

Spatial plans are prepared for cities and towns popularly known as Master Plans and Development Plans and notified under the respective State Town and Country Planning Acts and Urban Development Acts. These Acts in their title include Country Planning, but in actual terms, there is no provision of preparing Master/Development Plans for countryside village, nor has much attention been given by the State Governments prepare the same. There has been no serious attempt to prepare Spatial Plans for rural areas and taking into account the vast rural population of the country that has been deprived of access to basic facilities. Herein lays the importance of preparing a template for a spatially integrated version of the GPDP, namely the GPSPDP (Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan)

The situation during the COVID-19 pandemic, the lockdown, and the resultant 'reverse migration' of lakhs of daily wage laborer, employed mainly in the informal sector; pose a huge socio-economic problem and challenge to government and administration. So, the major challenge now is to provide gainful employment to these reverse migrants in the rural areas, provide them better infrastructure to grow and sustain.

Many governments across the country have taken various stop-gap initiatives like leverage MGNREGA to provide congenial living environment to these people but long term planning in the need of the hour. Pockets, were tribal communities predominate, are particularly the most vulnerable in terms of food and nutritional security and require special attention. With the Government of India in these trying times under our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launching 'Atmanirbhar

Bharat’ to address the situation, the seeds of it must be planted at the grass-root level. The proposed Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan (GPSDP) has been conceived to address the issue and make the GP a small hotspot for future migration and better work and living opportunities. By virtue of its location on NH the GPs have huge potential for economic development in near future. Proper planning of the GP will allow for rational and sustainable use of land catering to various needs, including social, economic, developmental and environmental needs. Hence the Panchayat needs to be capacitated to take over the larger canvas of local economic development in all spheres amongst their constituent villages so as to elevate them to level of a growth center in near future.

### **1.3 MISSION OF GRAM PANCHAYAT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GPSDP)**

Mission of the GPSDP is to:

***“To build and sustain a Panchayat of having vibrant economy and diversity through strong partnership with stakeholders to provide better Quality of Life.”***

### **1.4 VISION OF GPSDP**

The vision of the Spatial Planning initiative is to create.

- A rural base of diverse, vibrant, and inclusive economies.
- A panchayat characterized by sustainable infrastructure and resource management.
- A congenial place for living and growth with affordable homes and neighborhoods.
- A panchayat having happy and healthy residents.
- An area of endearing character and local identity.

### **1.5 STUDY OBJECTIVES**

The study objectives thus include:

- Laying down broad policies and directions for growth in the desired direction so as to transform the GP into an Urban Node
- Determining the hierarchy, the Road and connecting network
- Establishing the zoning of land use with specific zoning for lands abutting the NH.
- Determining the standards for common facilities for education, health & social needs of the resident population and planning provisions for the same;

- Identifying the social and physical infrastructural requirements of the GP and planning for the same in convergence with Central and State initiatives and Schemes.
- Developing a mechanism for sustainable developments that harmonize both the needs of the environment and of development, as well as guidelines for such developments.
- Identifying the requirement of investments, finance mobilization and avenues for economic revitalization of the area.
- Suggesting policies for integrating the neighboring cities, town and villages so that a holistic integrated development can happen on ground.

## 1.6 SCOPE OF WORK

The Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan/Master Plan will be primarily planning for Agriculture and Farms, residential purposes, local markets and commercial, Institutional area (for Banks, Post Office, Anganwadis, PHC, Schools etc.), Parks and Gardens, Water bodies, Industries (Argo-based or MSMEs), and for making Resto or Service areas or Lay-by areas along the Highway.

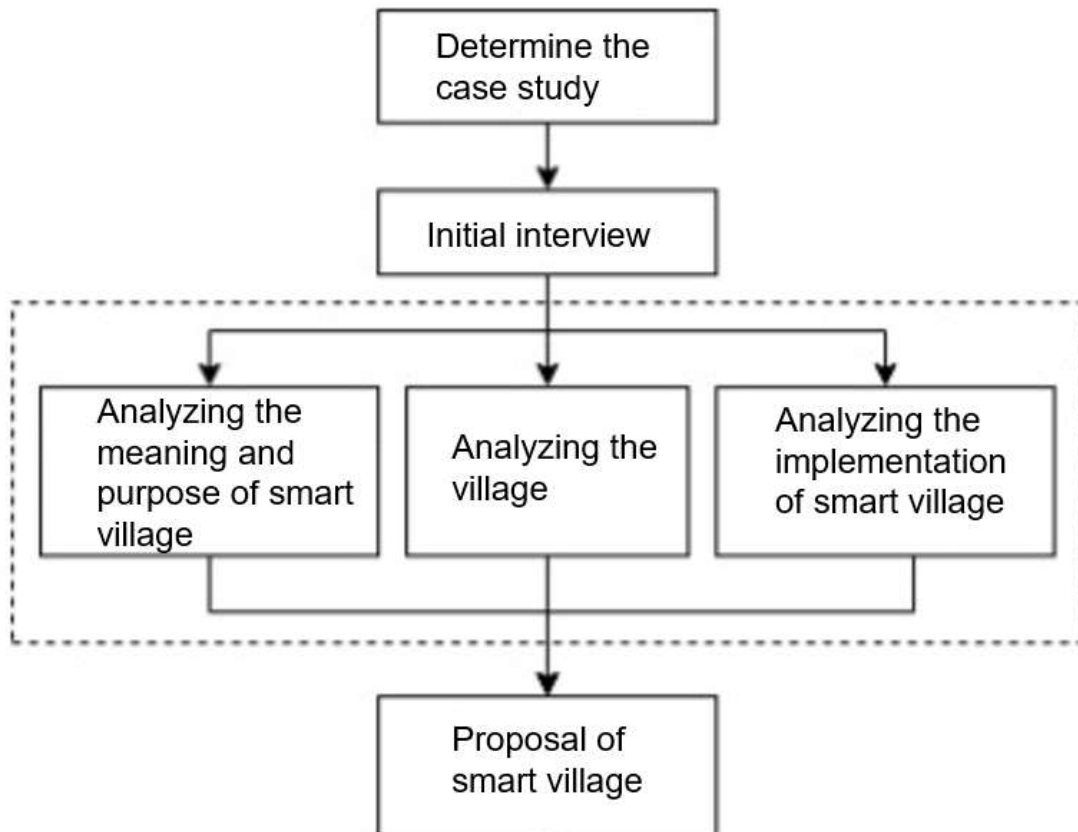
The salient parts of the Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan / Master Plan include:

- Preparation of Vision Statement
- Current state assessment & gap analysis in term of socio-economic factors, social and physical infrastructure;
  - Map preparation and spatial analysis with respect to housing typology, household income, road network, infrastructure and land holding
  - Spatial indices including socio-demographic indicators, housing, environmental determinants, infrastructural attributes and natural resource management;
  - Analysis of the economic situation of the Panchayat and identification of economic drivers and proposals for economic revitalization of the area;
  - Investment and implementation planning for proposed activities and structures

## 1.7 METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF GPSDP

To aid in obtaining a detailed understanding of the requirements of the population and the available land and infrastructural resources, the following exercises were conducted:

- Interviews and interaction with locals and households (approximately accounting to 15% of total households in the village).
- Area-based data collection from existing TIKa plan, with segregation of government acquired, private, disputed land according to original plan and local data collection.
- Visual analysis of existing infrastructure in the village, sensing the adequacy and visualization of potential future developments.
- Data collection through interaction with common meetings with the local population, consideration of the common perspective for future development.



**Fig 1.1: Methodology Chart**  
*(Source- Author)*

## 1.8 Site visit and survey:



**Image 1.1: Guha Village Main Entrance Gate (Kaman)**

*(Source- Author)*



**Image 1.2: Introduction and Briefing with Residents and GP members of Guha**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 1.3: Discussion with school staff members**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 1.4: Listening to suggestions made by the residents of Guha**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 1.5: Residents of Guha listening to suggestions made by SJJCOA Team**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 1.6: Understanding TIKA Plan of Guha Along with BDO**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 1.7: Meeting along with BDO**  
*(Source- Author)*





**Image 1.8: Discussion on Tika plan of Guha Village with Guha GP members**  
*(Source- Author)*

The data acquired herein was analyzed through meetings conducted among the **Sir J.J. COA** team and both, the residents and officials of the **Guha Gram Panchayat**.

The nature of the discussion ensured a participatory approach to the creation of the GPSDP.

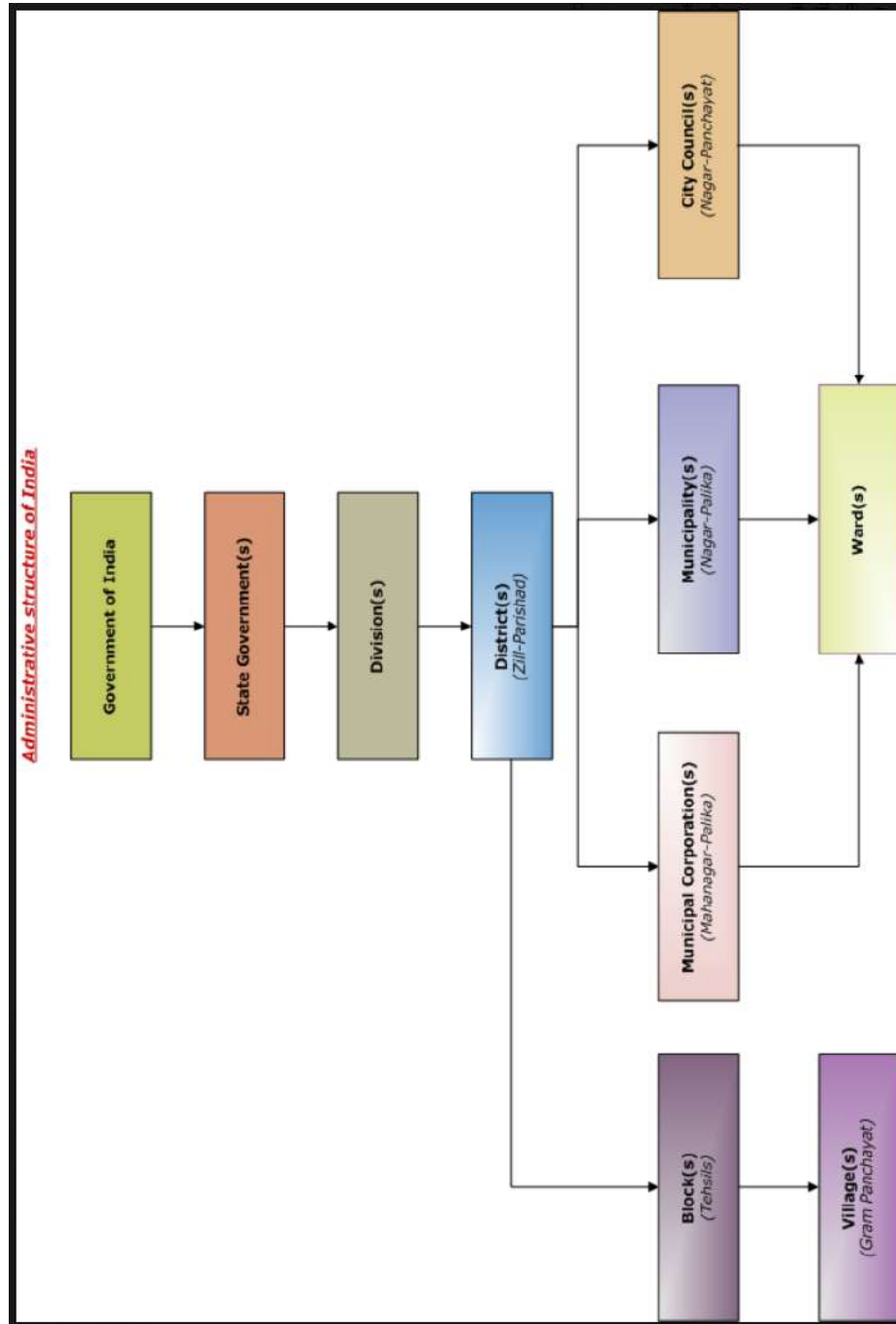
Through the course of this discussion, a few key considerations emerged that guided the entire process:

- The zoning of the master plan needs to generate a distance in the various functions of the village, such as the administrative and educational day to day affairs and the more economic skill building centers and tourist rest stops, so that the circulation doesn't congest the proper functioning of the activities.
- A phase plan that prioritizes the demands of the people, so as to be accommodative of changing trends in mentality and economic growth, and to be able to preserve the socio-economic and ecological character of the GP.
- Upon dialogue on all aspects of their lifestyles, it was agreed upon that a forceful change in agricultural and livelihood practices will damage the camaraderie of the people that forms the fabric over which any development stands. The phase plan will be able to accommodate any constructive changes in this aspect.
- The various Central/State government schemes under which the development projects have been proposed will also help make people aware of their rights and duties as citizens, this helps tying the grassroot tier to the rest of the Government bodies.

## **1.8 PANCHAYATI RAJ LEGISLATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA (MAHARASHTRA PANCHAYATI ACT)**

### **Guha Gram Panchayat Office Hierarchy:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Market Committee                       | 2. Agriculture Committee                      |
| 3. Construction Committee                 | 4. Health, Water supply/Cleanliness Committee |
| 5. Barbarism Committee                    | 6. Education Committee                        |
| 7. Dispute-free Village Committee         | 8. Social Audit Committee                     |
| 9. Sant Ghadge baba Cleanliness Committee | 10. Water Supply Committee                    |



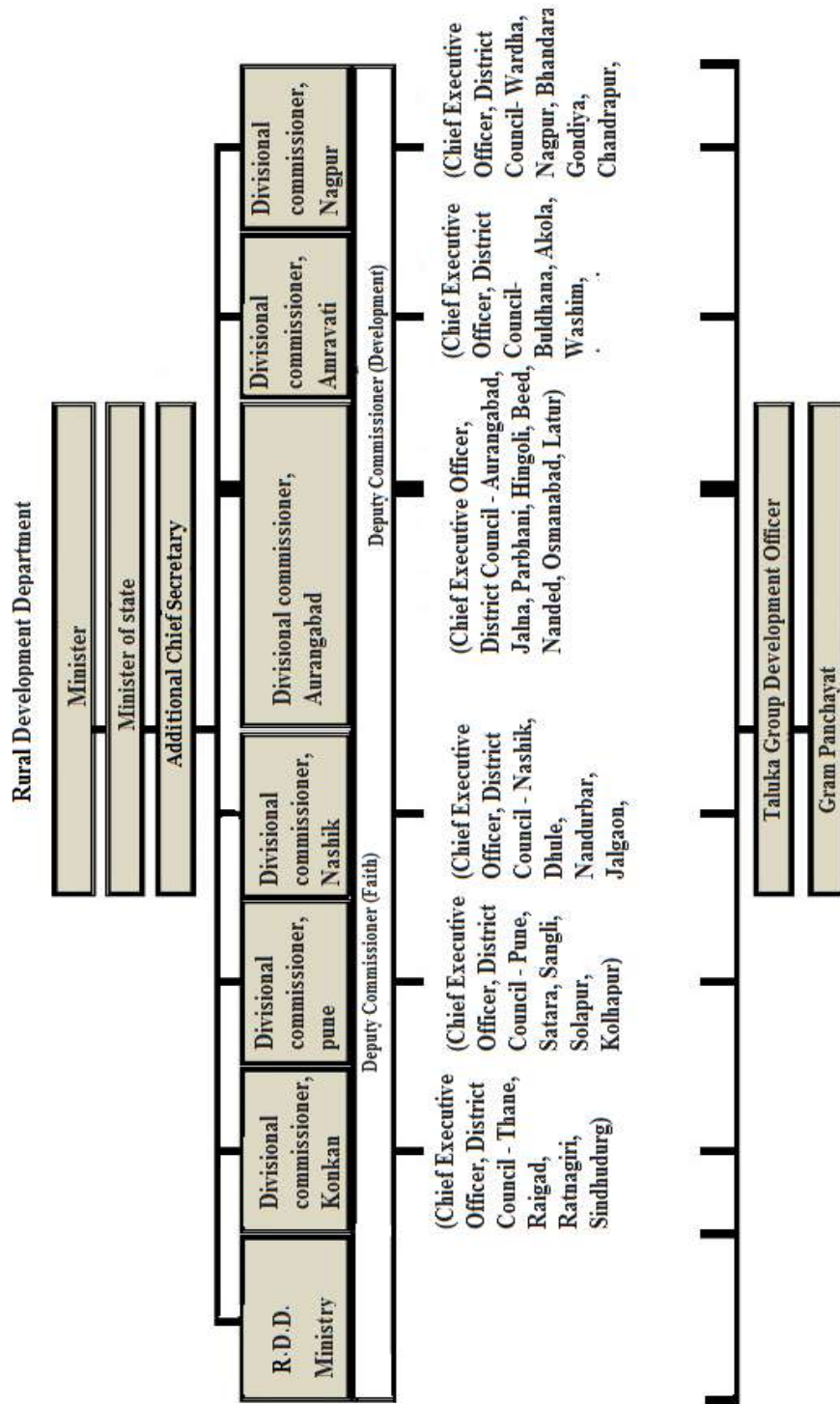
**Fig 1.2: Administrative Structure of India**  
*(Source- GOI Website)*

Maharashtra was amongst the first few states to implement the three-tier Panchayat Raj structure. The Maharashtra government constituted a committee for the same under the chairmanship of the then Revenue Minister Vasant Rao Naik. Maharashtra already had the Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act, 1958 for governing Gram Panchayats. However, on the basis of recommendations of the Vasant Rao Naik Committee report, the State enacted the Maharashtra Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1961. Consequently, the three-tier Panchayat Raj system was established and became functional in the State on 1st May, 1962.

The Maharashtra government constituted several committees in the years ahead, to improve the functioning of the Panchayat Raj and strengthen PRIS. In 1970, the LN. Bongiwar Committee was constituted to evaluate the functioning of PRIS. The committee emphasized the need of strengthening PRIS financially and provide more autonomy to them in planning. One of the main recommendations of the committee was the constitution of District Planning and Development Boards. Such boards were established in 1972 and began formulating district level plans from 1974. Similarly, the P. B. Patil Committee was constituted for the evaluation of the Panchayat Raj system in 1984. The committee emphasized involving people and gave 184 recommendations for reforming the system and enabling greater participation. Due to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. The then existing Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act, 1958 and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act were amended accordingly to comply with the 73rd constitutional amendment, Thus on 23rd April. In 1994 the amended Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act 1958 and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Zamin Act, 1961 came into force in Maharashtra.

The Zilla Parishad is composed of directly elected councilors and chairperson of the Panchayat Samitis as per the amendments made to the Zilla Parishad Act in the light of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. The President Vice President and four Chairpersons of Subject Committees are elected from amongst the elected members. The Zilla Parishad Act provides for a committee form of governance. According to the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (amended in 1966), each Zilla Parishad has a standing committee. Besides, there are nine subject committees each dealing with finance, works, agriculture, animal husbandry, health, education, water management and sanitation women and child welfare and social welfare.

The members of Panchayat Samitis are elected from the electoral colleges in the Block for which each ZP electoral division is divided into two electoral colleges. The chairperson and deputy Chairperson of the Panchayat Samitis are elected from amongst the PS members. Unlike Zilla Parishad, there is no subject committee system at the Panchayat Samiti level. The Village Panchayat is composed of 7 to 17 directly elected members (depending upon the population). The Village Panchayat members elect the Sarpanch and the Up-sarpanch for a five-year term.



**Fig 1.3: Administrative Structure of Maharashtra Rural Development Department**  
*(Source-Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Government of Maharashtra Website)*



अ.क्र.	सदस्यांचे नांव	पदनाम	निवड प्रणाली
१	मा.न्या.श्री.बबान गंगाधर कीळसे	अध्यक्ष	ग्रामसभेतून
२	श्री.राधाकिसन चाबुराव मदन	उपभोक्तागट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
३	श्री.गणेश साईनाथ शिंदे	उपभोक्तागट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
४	सौ.अनिता भाऊसाहेब राऊत	उपभोक्तागट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
५	सौ.रंजना सचिन कीळसे	स्व.सहाय्यता बचत गट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
६	श्री.शिवाजी सर्जेराव मांजरे	स्व.सहाय्यता बचत गट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
७	श्री.बाबुलाल सरदार शेख	स्व.सहाय्यता बचत गट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
८	सौ.शकीला शौकत सत्यंद	स्व.सहाय्यता बचत गट सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
९	श्री.राजेंद्र हरिभाऊ बर्डे	अनु.जाती / जमाती सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
१०	श्री.गणु सहादु आंबेकर	पाणलोट विकास पथक प्रमुख सदस्य	कृषी विभागातून
११	श्री.एकनाथ भाऊ उन्हे	ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
१२	श्री.मोहन रंगनाथ माळी	ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
१३	श्री.कारभारी रामराव कीळसे	ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
१४	श्री.धोमस रामजी ओहळ	ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य	ग्रामसभेतून
१५	श्री.संजय काशिनाथ कीळसे	सचिव	ग्रामसभेतून

Fig 1.5. Water Supply Committee of Guha

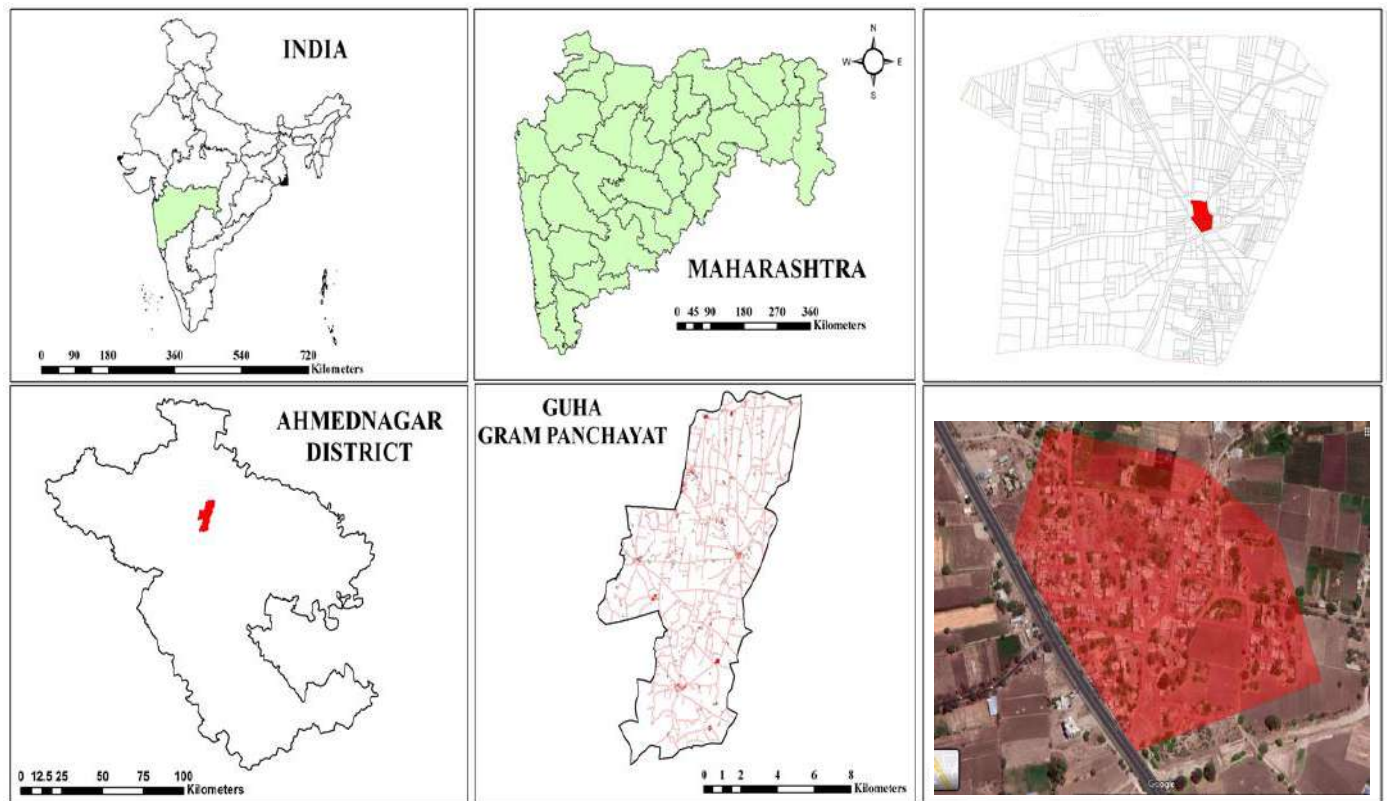
(Source- Author)

## 1.9 INTRODUCTION TO STUDY AREA: GUHA GRAM PANCHAYAT RAHURI TALUKA, AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA.

This section introduces the study area of Guha Gram Panchayat which is in the Rahuri tehsil of Ahmednagar district in the State of Maharashtra.

### LOCATION OF AND REGIONAL SETTING OF GUHA GRAM PANCHAYAT

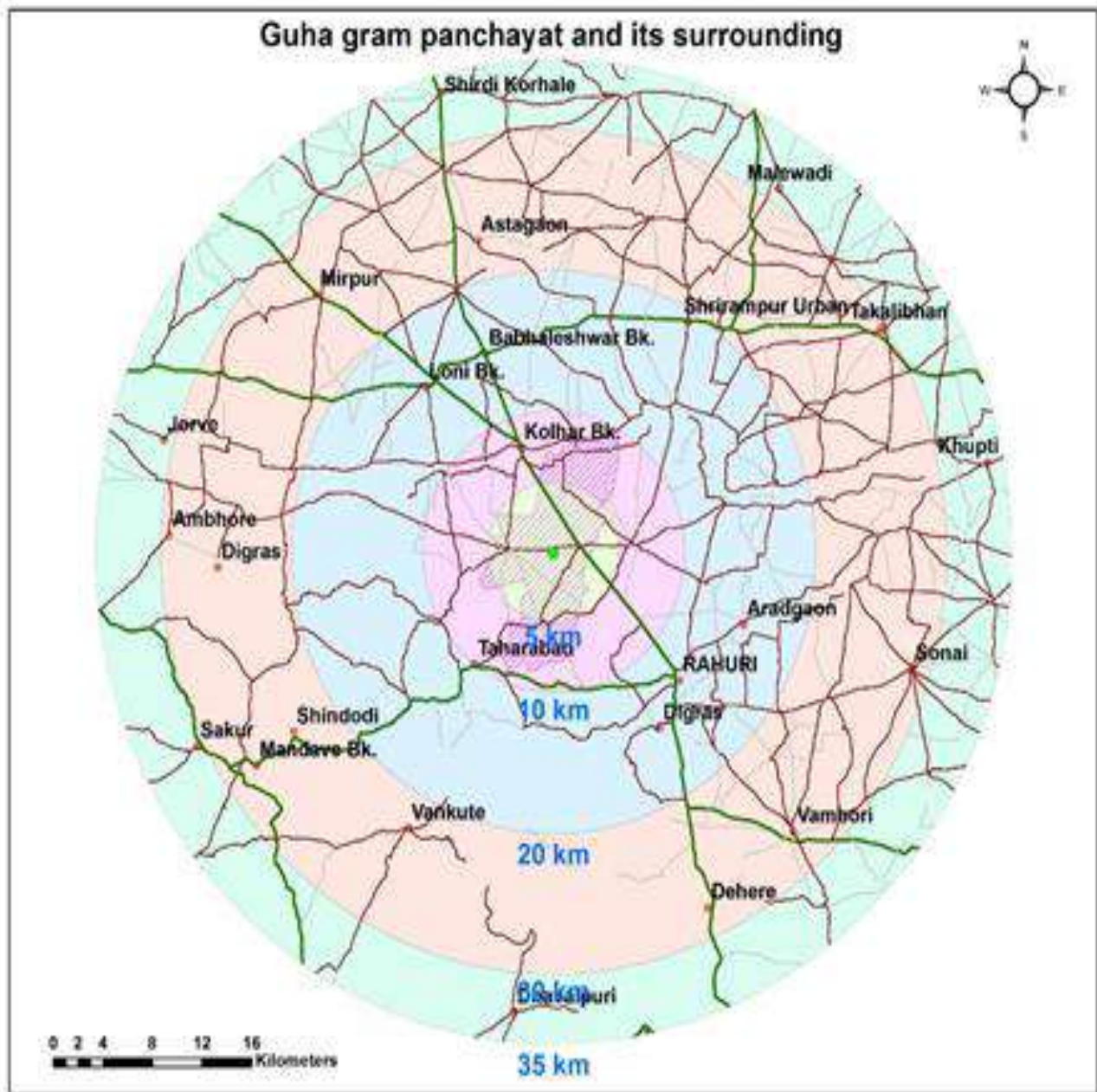
Guha GP is a large gram panchayat having a total geographical area of 9217.2 hectares, which is in Rahuri Tehsil of Ahmednagar district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 12 km away from sub-district headquarter Rahuri and 50 km away from district headquarter Ahmednagar, on the Manmad - Solapur national highway 160. Rahuri is also the largest and the nearest town to Guha GP. The National Highway 160 further crosses through the Rahuri GP north-westwards. The nearby villages of Kandra GP are Chincholi, Ganegaon, Tambhere and Devlali.



**Fig 1.5. location of Maharashtra state, Ahmednagar District, Guha gram panchayat depicted respectively**

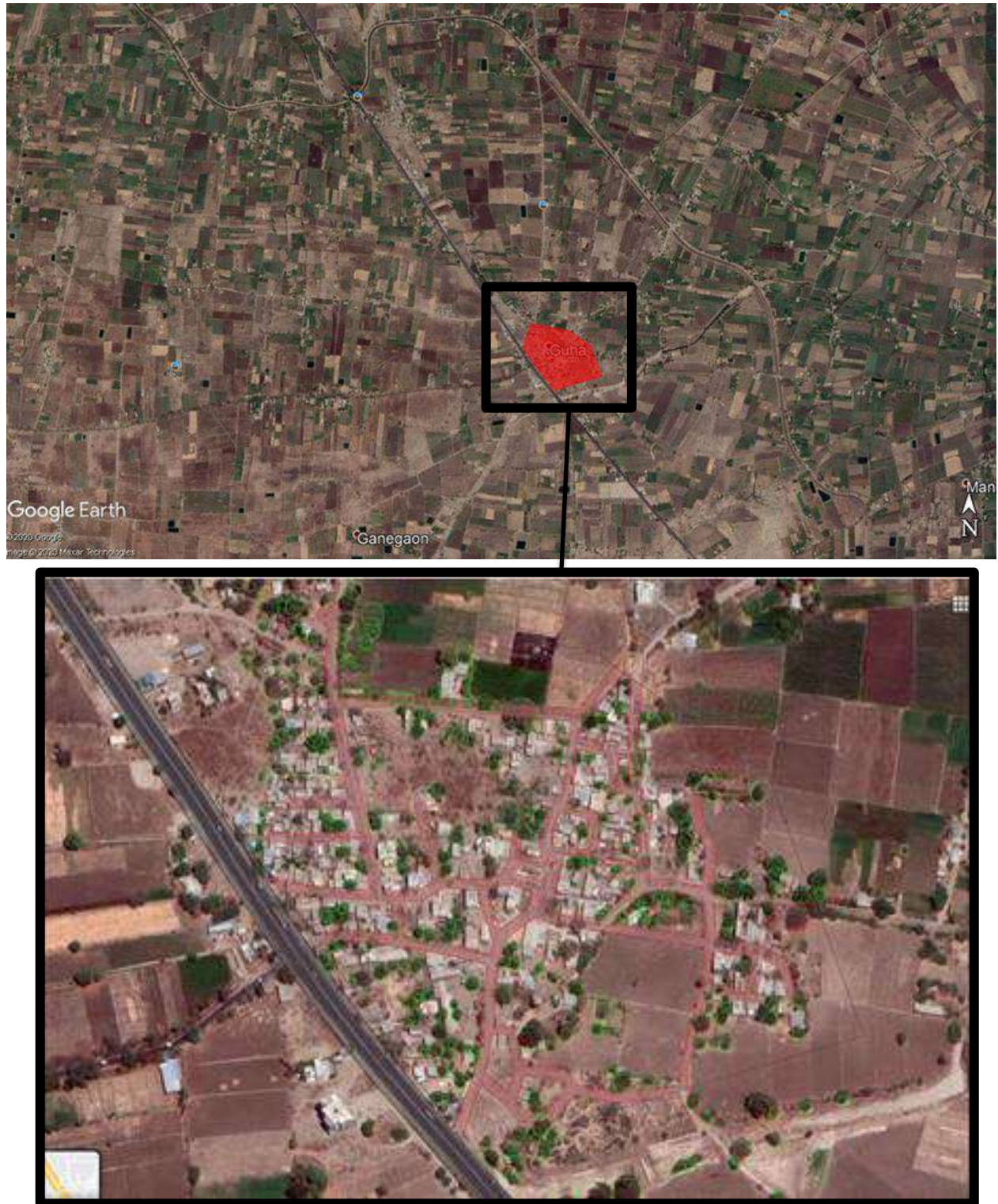
*(Source- NRSC, ISRO)*



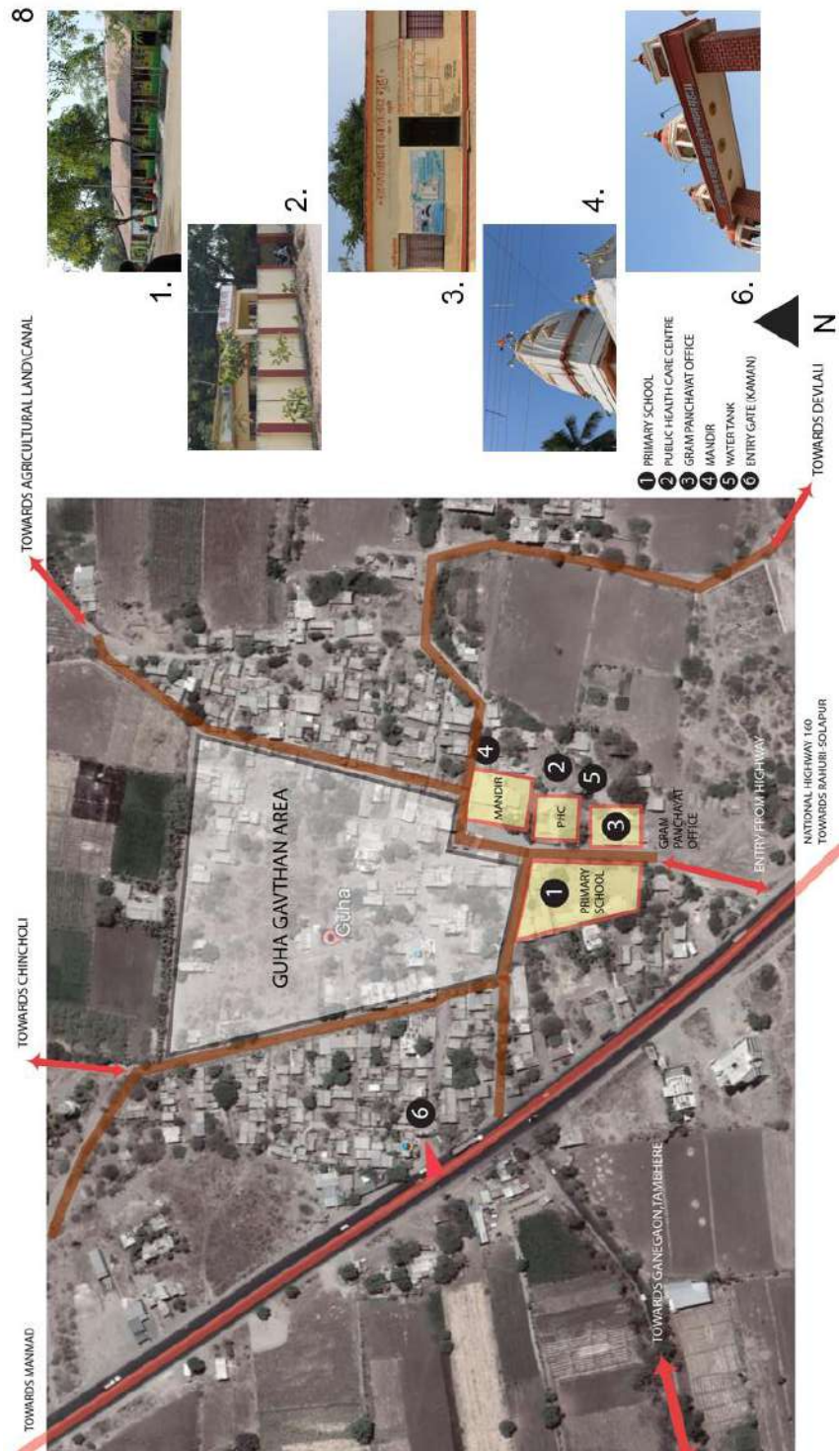


**Fig 1.5. Guha GP and its surrounding villages are shown with referential areas with radius 5kms,10kms,20kms,30kms and 35 kms.**

*(Source- NRSC, ISRO)*



**Fig 1.5. Above figure depicts the high-resolution satellite data of Guha GP provided.**  
*(Source- Google Earth)*



**Fig 1.5. Guha Village Plan**  
*(Source- Google Earth and Author)*



## CHAPTER 2

# HIGH RESOLUTION SATELLITE DATA INFORMATION SOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING

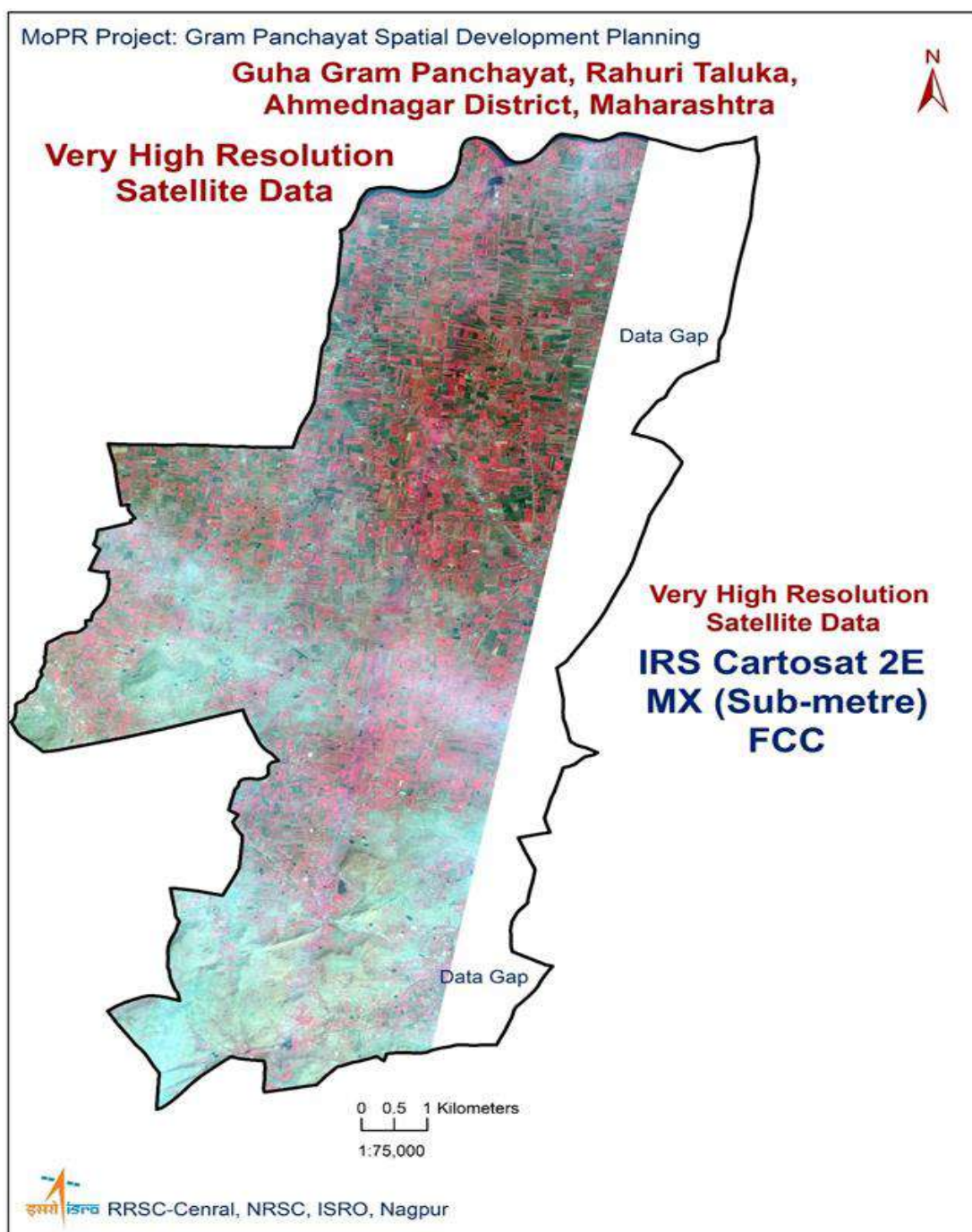


## **CHAPTER 2 - HIGH RESOLUTION SATELLITE DATA INFORMATION SOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING**

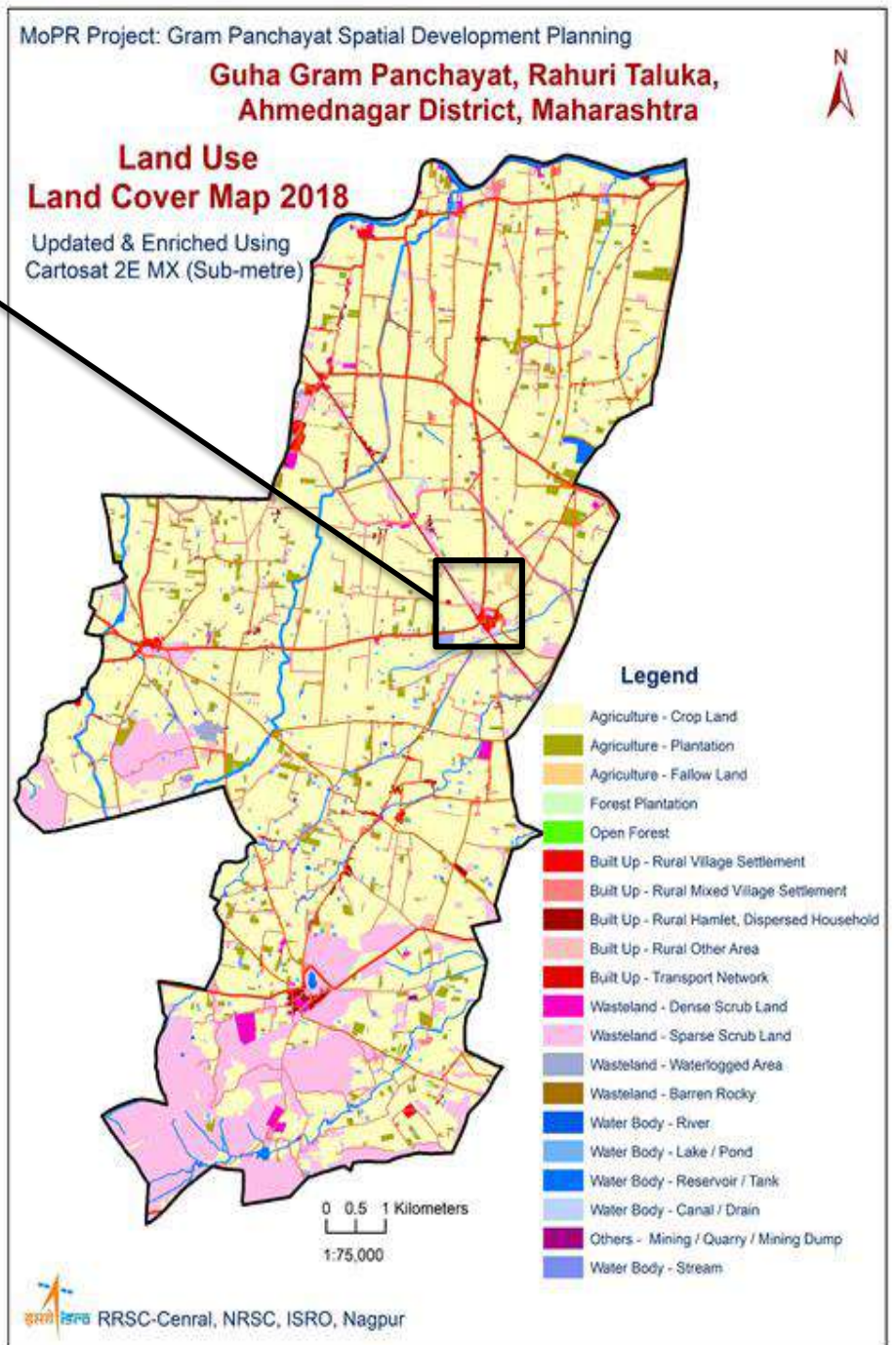
Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites are providing timely information from regional level studies to farm level studies through multi sensor resolutions. Thus, Remote sensing and GIS are playing a rapidly increasing role in the field of land and water resources management and also becoming more and more important for environmental applications. There is a strong synergy between remote sensing and GIS, as remote sensing data are a major source of spatial information in GIS analysis and GIS data can be used as ancillary information to support remote sensing data interpolation. The synergy between these two technologies is a major advantage in the use of an integrated approach. Over the last two decades remote sensing and GIS have been widely used for the preparation of different types of thematic layers and integrating them for different applications that include land and water resources planning, agricultural applications, water resource management, disaster management, forestry applications, watershed management and urban applications etc.

### **2.1 SATELLITE DATA USED**

- Potential tools such as remote sensing and GIS techniques are utilized for generation of various thematic resource maps in conjunction with collateral data.
- Data integration and generation of development plans are carried out in Geographic Information System environment.
- The data using GIS was provided by the NRSC, ISRO, Nagpur and is used for analyzing the current status and condition of the village land.



**FIG.2.1.** The above figure shows the satellite data for Guha G.P area.



**FIG.2.2.** The given figure is the land use and land cover map for Guha G.P. Land cover maps represent spatial information on different types (classes) of physical coverage of the Earth's surface, e.g., agricultural land, built up land, wastelands, forests, grasslands, croplands, lakes, wetlands.

MoPR Project

Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Planning

**Land Use / Land Cover Area Statistics, 2018**

**Guha Gram Panchayat, Rahuri Taluka,  
Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra**

<b>LULC Class</b>	<b>Area ha</b>
Agriculture - Crop Land	7053.3
Agriculture - Fallow Land	21.4
Agriculture - Plantation	357.4
Built Up - Rural Hamlet and Dispersed Household	62.3
Built Up - Rural Mixed Village Settlement	116.8
Built Up - Rural Other Area	15.4
Built Up - Rural Village Settlement	48.3
Built Up - Transport Network	11.4
Forest Plantation	1.1
Others - Mining / Quarry / Mining Dump	1.2
Wasteland - Barren Rocky	2.4
Wasteland - Dense Scrub Land	55.8
Wasteland - Sparse Scrub Land	1202.8
Wasteland - Waterlogged Area	24.6
Water Body - Canal / Drain	43.6
Water Body - Lake / Pond	78.2
Water Body - Reservoir / Tank	25.8
Water Body - River	52.7
Water Body - Stream	42.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9217.2</b>

**Table 2.1. Land use/cover area statistics**  
(Source- NRSC, ISRO)

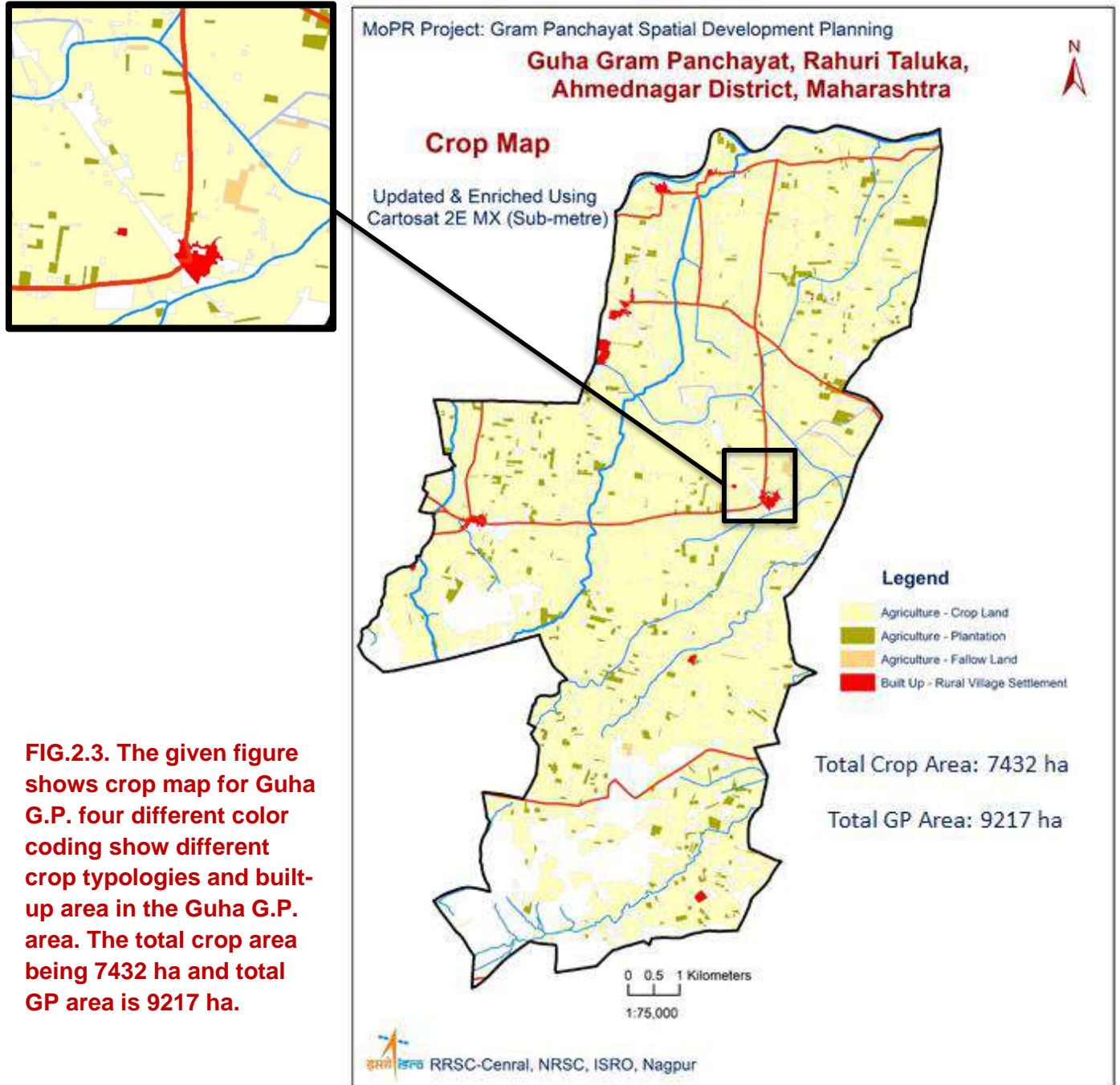


**MoPR Project Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Planning**  
**Guha Gram Panchayat, Rahuri Taluka,**  
**Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra**

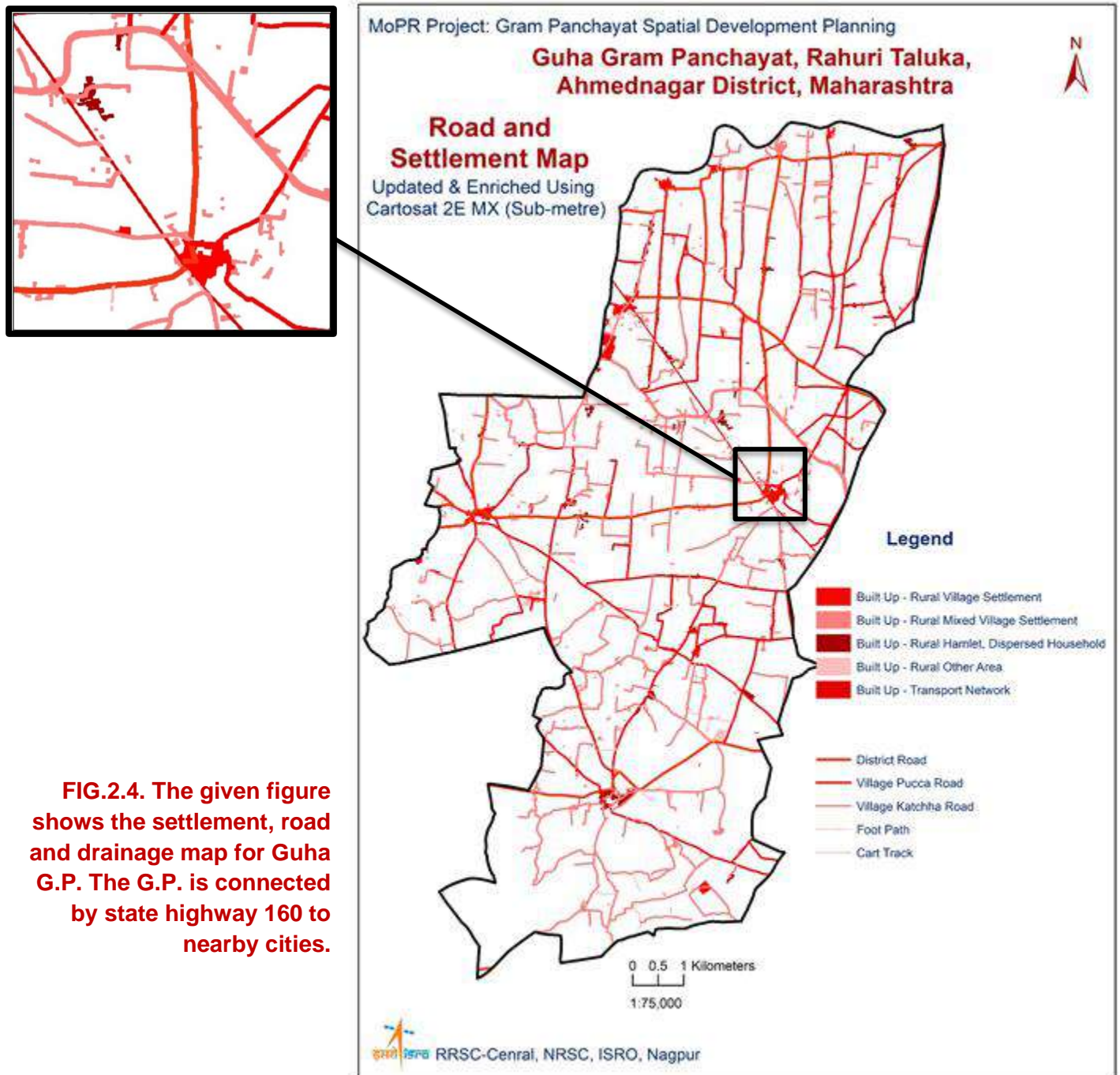
**Change in Land Use / Land Cover 2011 - 2018**

Changes in LULC classes	Area (ha)
Agriculture Plantation to Crop land	1.3
Crop land to Agriculture Plantation	300.0
Crop land to Builtup	34.2
Crop land to Canal/Drain	77.7
Crop land to Reservoir/Tank/Lake/Pond	15.5
Crop land to Scrub land	291.0
Forest to Scrub land	40.1
No Change	8309.5
River to Crop land	4.4
River to Scrub land	2.1
Scrub land to Agriculture Plantation	1.1
Scrub land to Builtup	3.3
Scrub land to Crop land	132.7
Scrub land to Mining/Industrial	1.1
Scrub land to Reservoir/Tank/Lake/Pond	2.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9217</b>

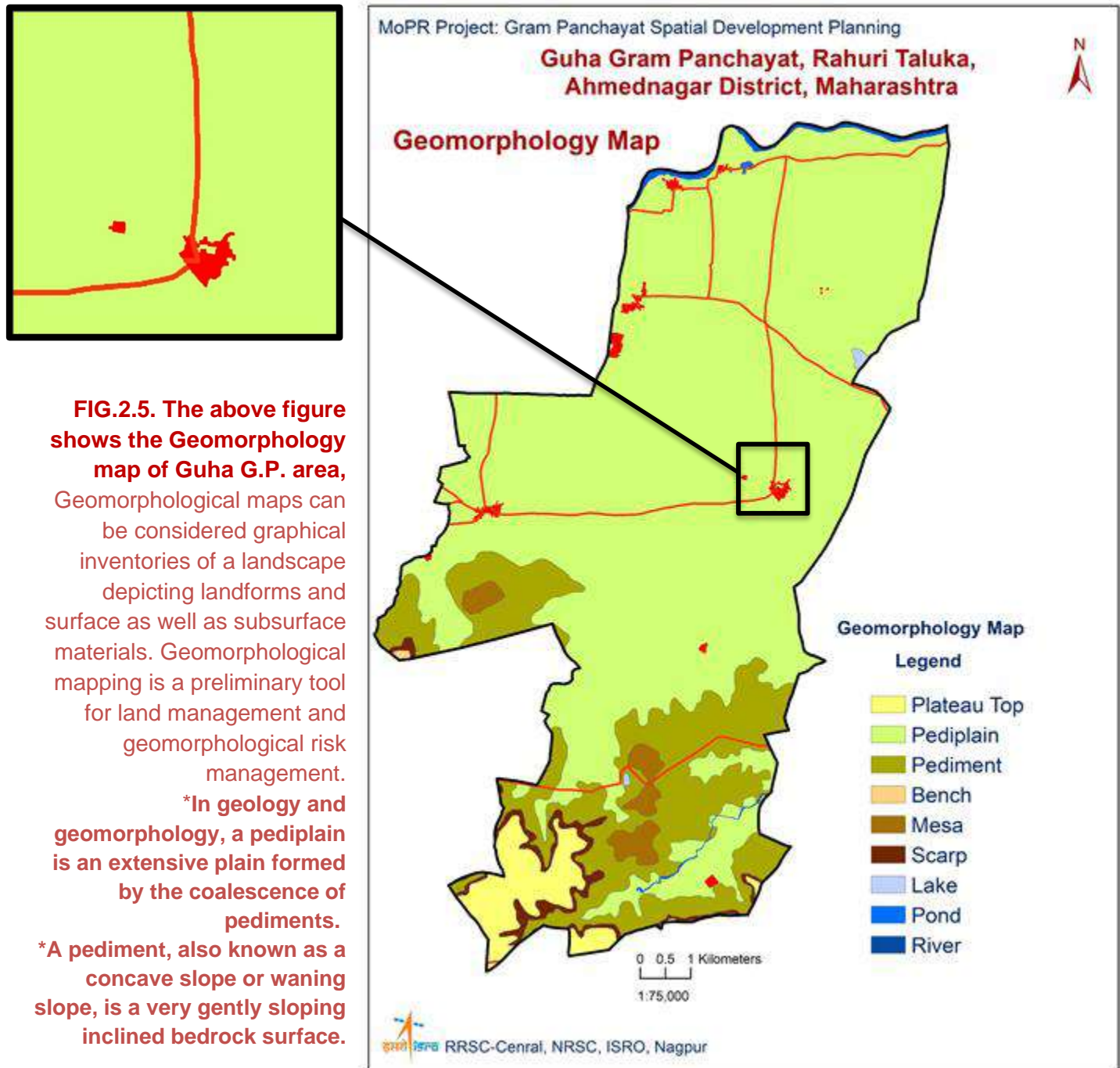
**Table 2.2. Change in Land use/cover area statistics**  
*(Source- NRSC, ISRO)*



**FIG.2.3.** The given figure shows crop map for Guha G.P. four different color coding show different crop typologies and built-up area in the Guha G.P. area. The total crop area being 7432 ha and total GP area is 9217 ha.



**FIG.2.4.** The given figure shows the settlement, road and drainage map for Guha G.P. The G.P. is connected by state highway 160 to nearby cities.

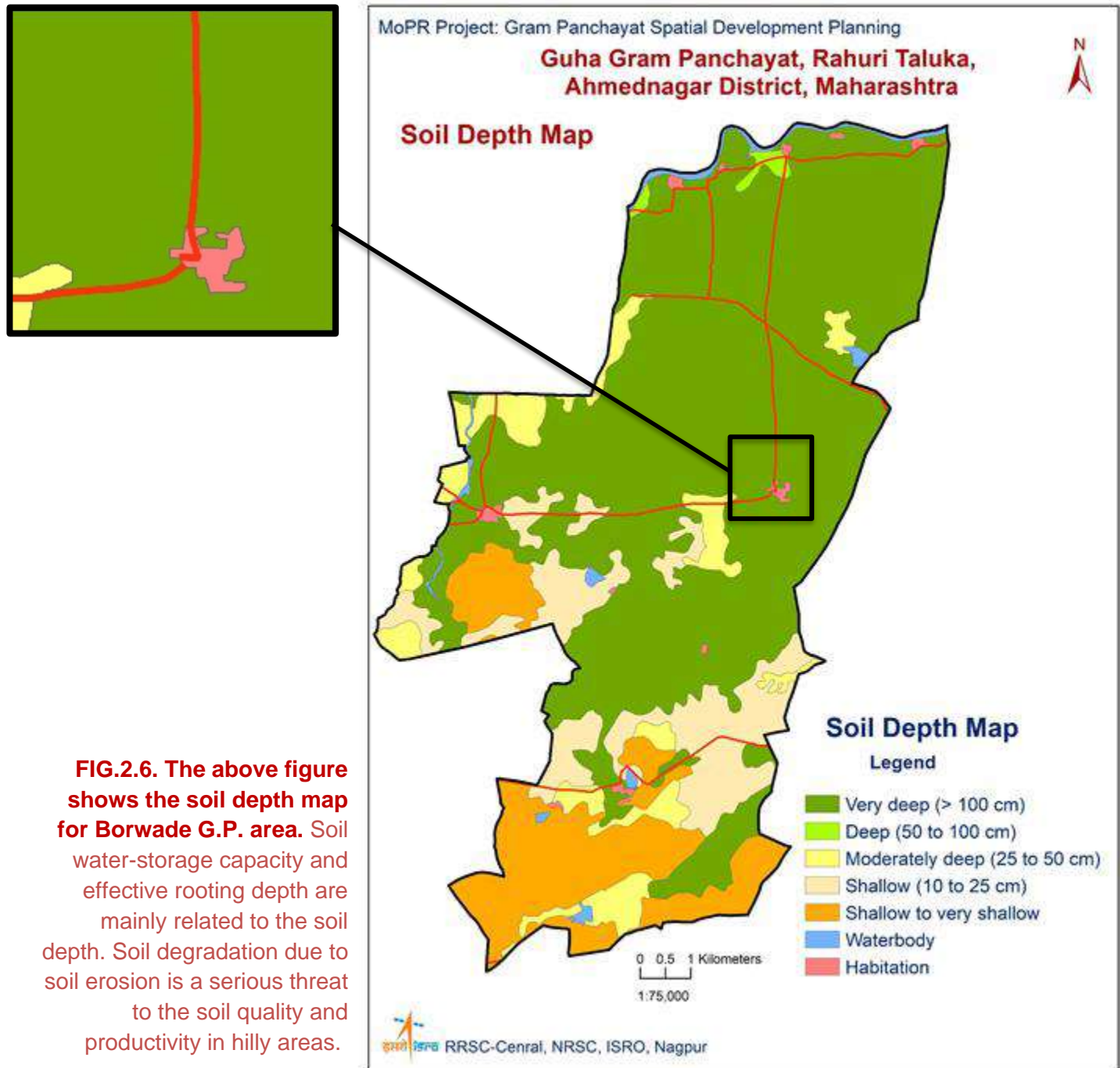


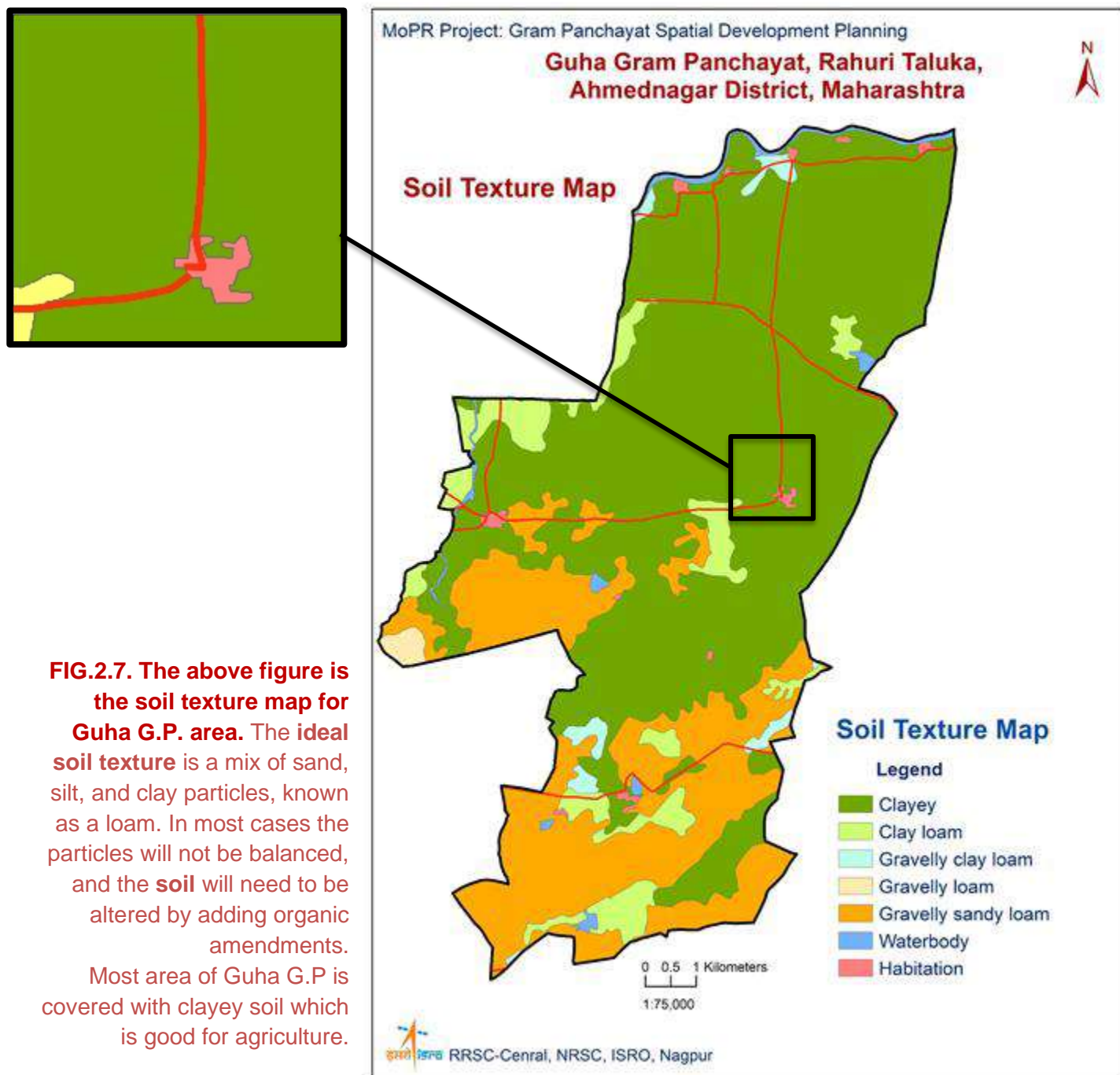
**FIG.2.5. The above figure shows the Geomorphology map of Guha G.P. area,**

Geomorphological maps can be considered graphical inventories of a landscape depicting landforms and surface as well as subsurface materials. Geomorphological mapping is a preliminary tool for land management and geomorphological risk management.

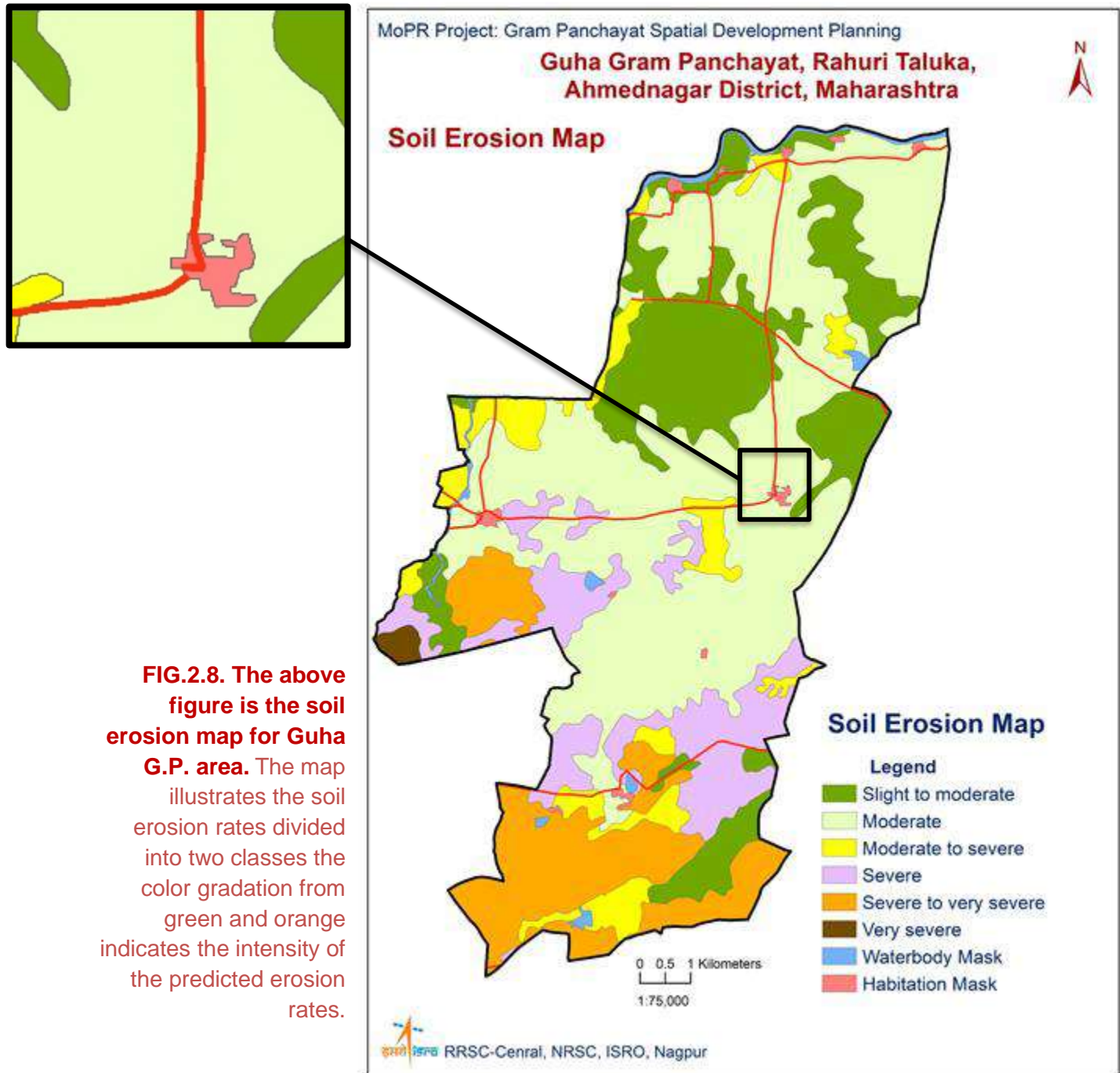
**\*In geology and geomorphology, a pediplain is an extensive plain formed by the coalescence of pediments.**

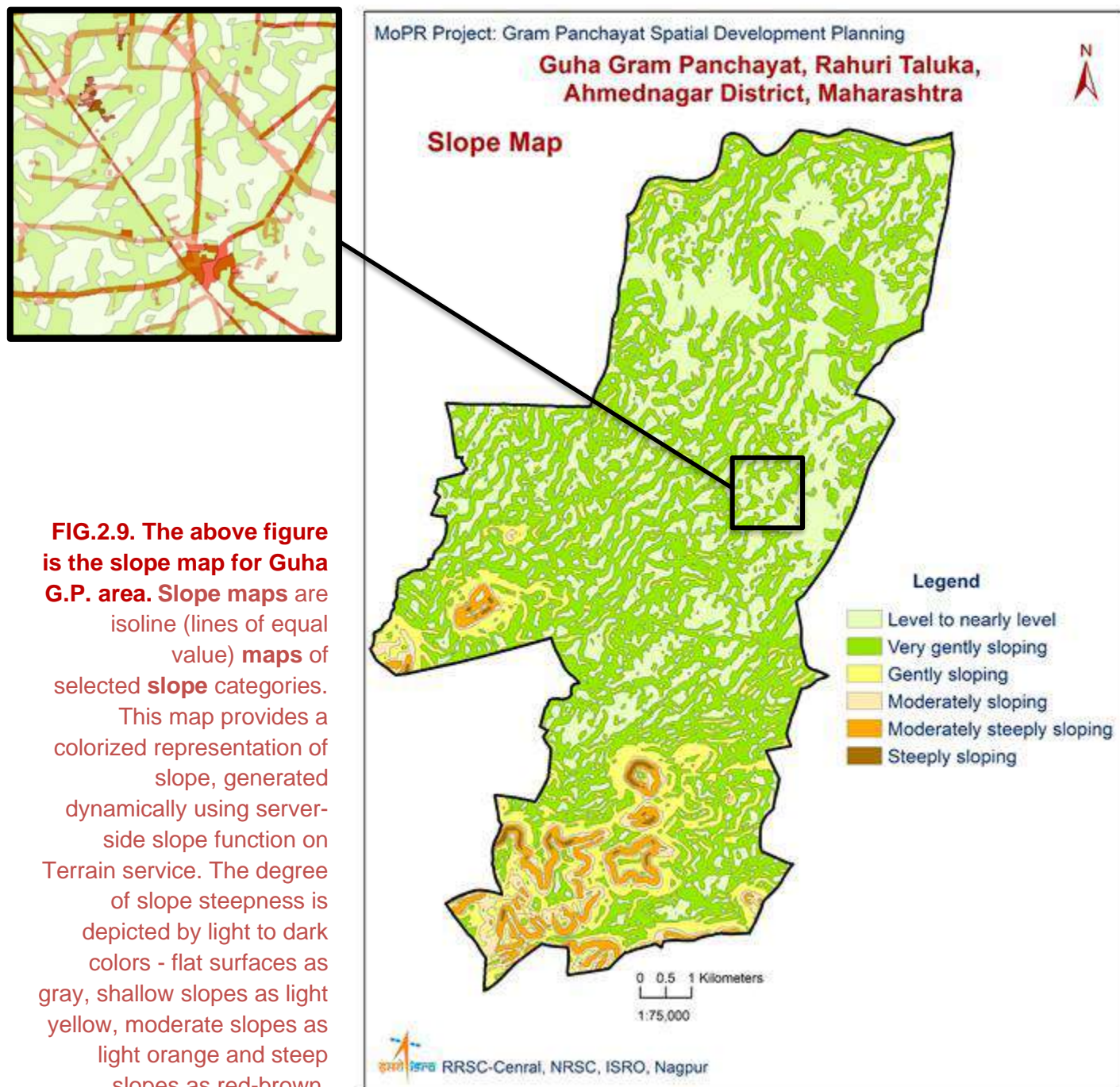
**\*A pediment, also known as a concave slope or waning slope, is a very gently sloping inclined bedrock surface.**





**FIG.2.7.** The above figure is the soil texture map for Guha G.P. area. The ideal soil texture is a mix of sand, silt, and clay particles, known as a loam. In most cases the particles will not be balanced, and the soil will need to be altered by adding organic amendments. Most area of Guha G.P is covered with clayey soil which is good for agriculture.

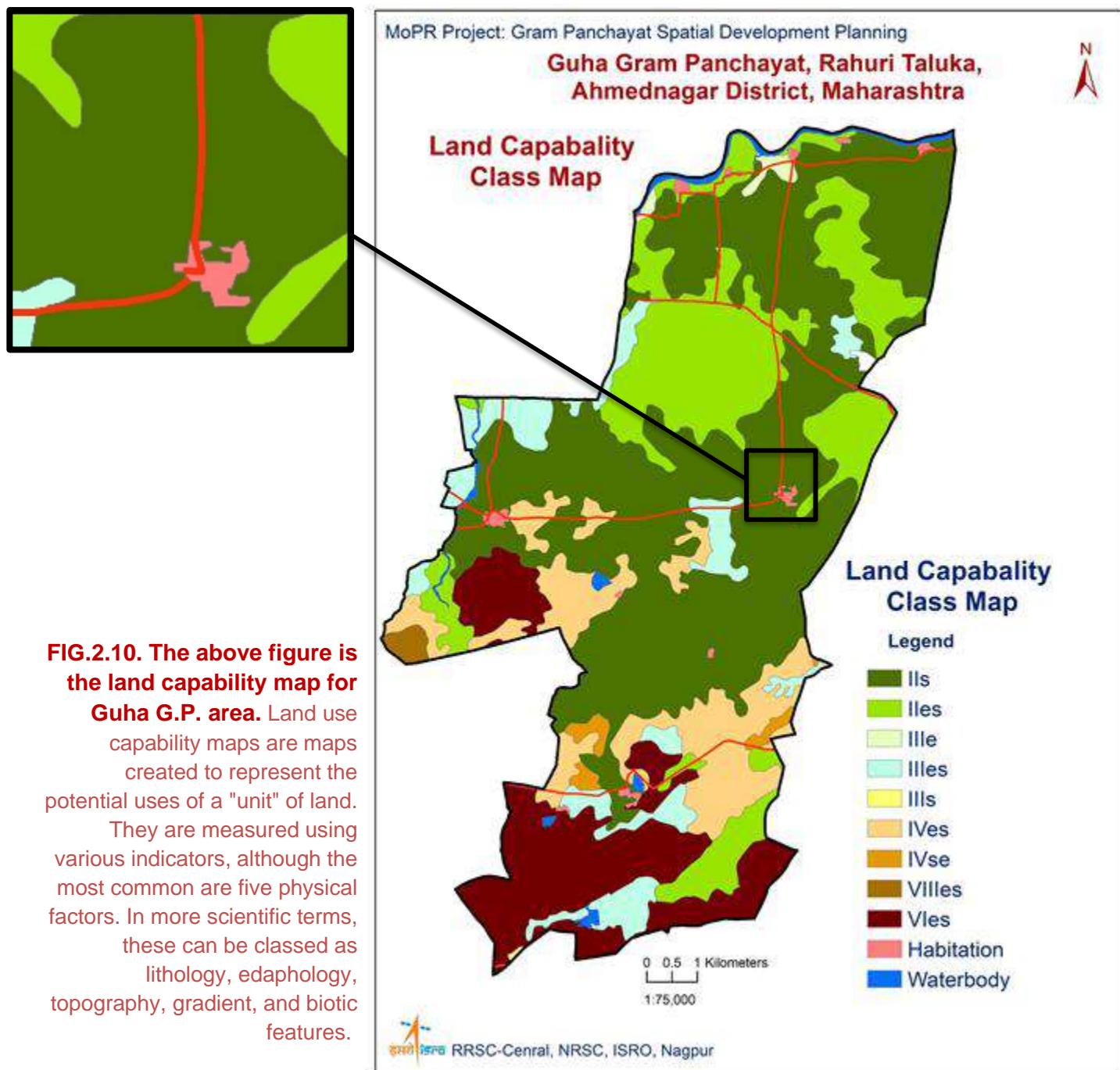




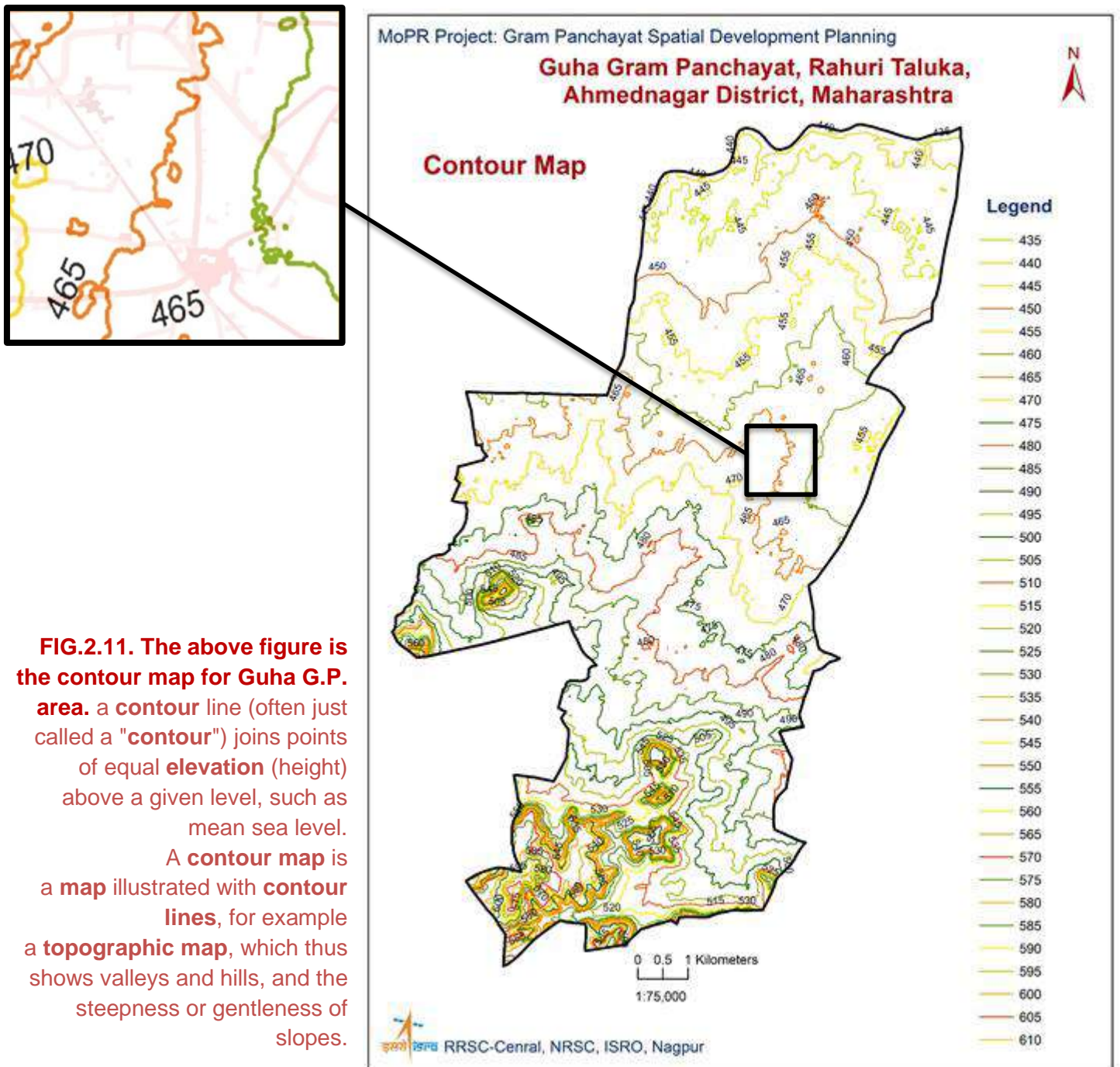
**FIG.2.9. The above figure is the slope map for Guha G.P. area.**

Slope maps are isoline (lines of equal value) maps of selected slope categories. This map provides a colorized representation of slope, generated dynamically using server-side slope function on Terrain service. The degree of slope steepness is depicted by light to dark colors - flat surfaces as gray, shallow slopes as light yellow, moderate slopes as light orange and steep slopes as red-brown.





**FIG.2.10. The above figure is the land capability map for Guha G.P. area.** Land use capability maps are maps created to represent the potential uses of a "unit" of land. They are measured using various indicators, although the most common are five physical factors. In more scientific terms, these can be classed as lithology, edaphology, topography, gradient, and biotic features.

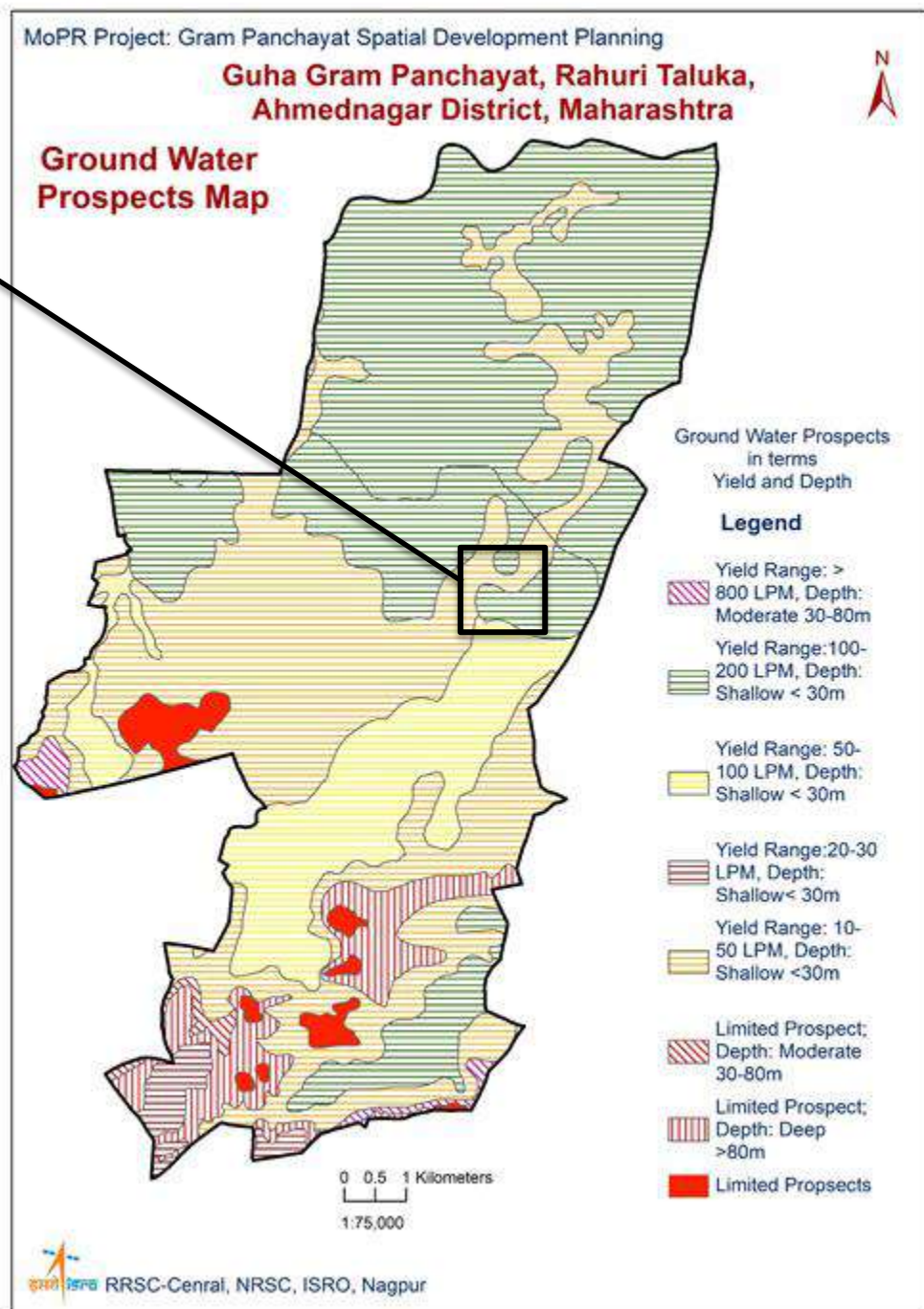


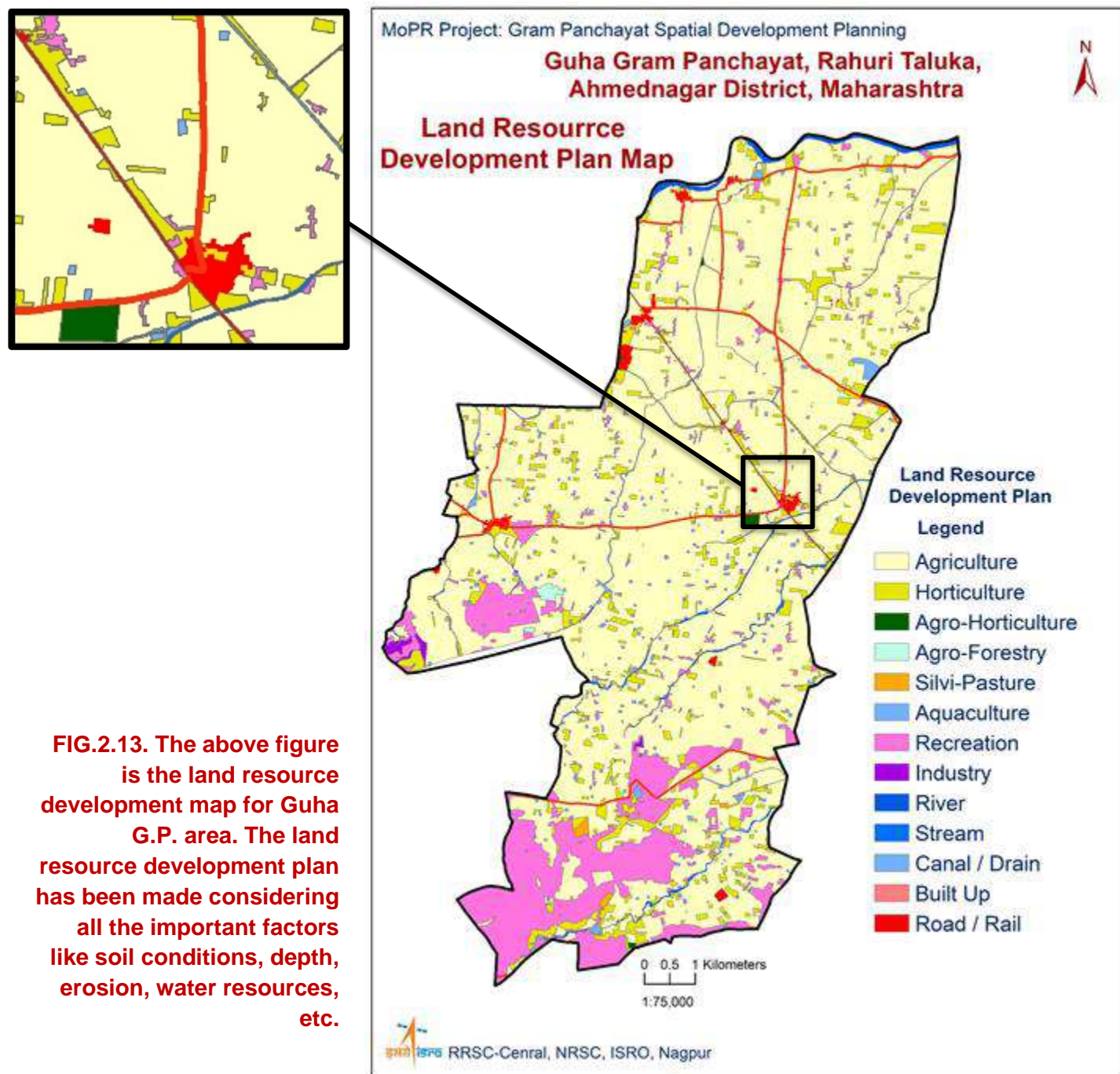
**FIG.2.11.** The above figure is the contour map for Guha G.P. area. a contour line (often just called a "contour") joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as mean sea level. A contour map is a map illustrated with contour lines, for example a topographic map, which thus shows valleys and hills, and the steepness or gentleness of slopes.



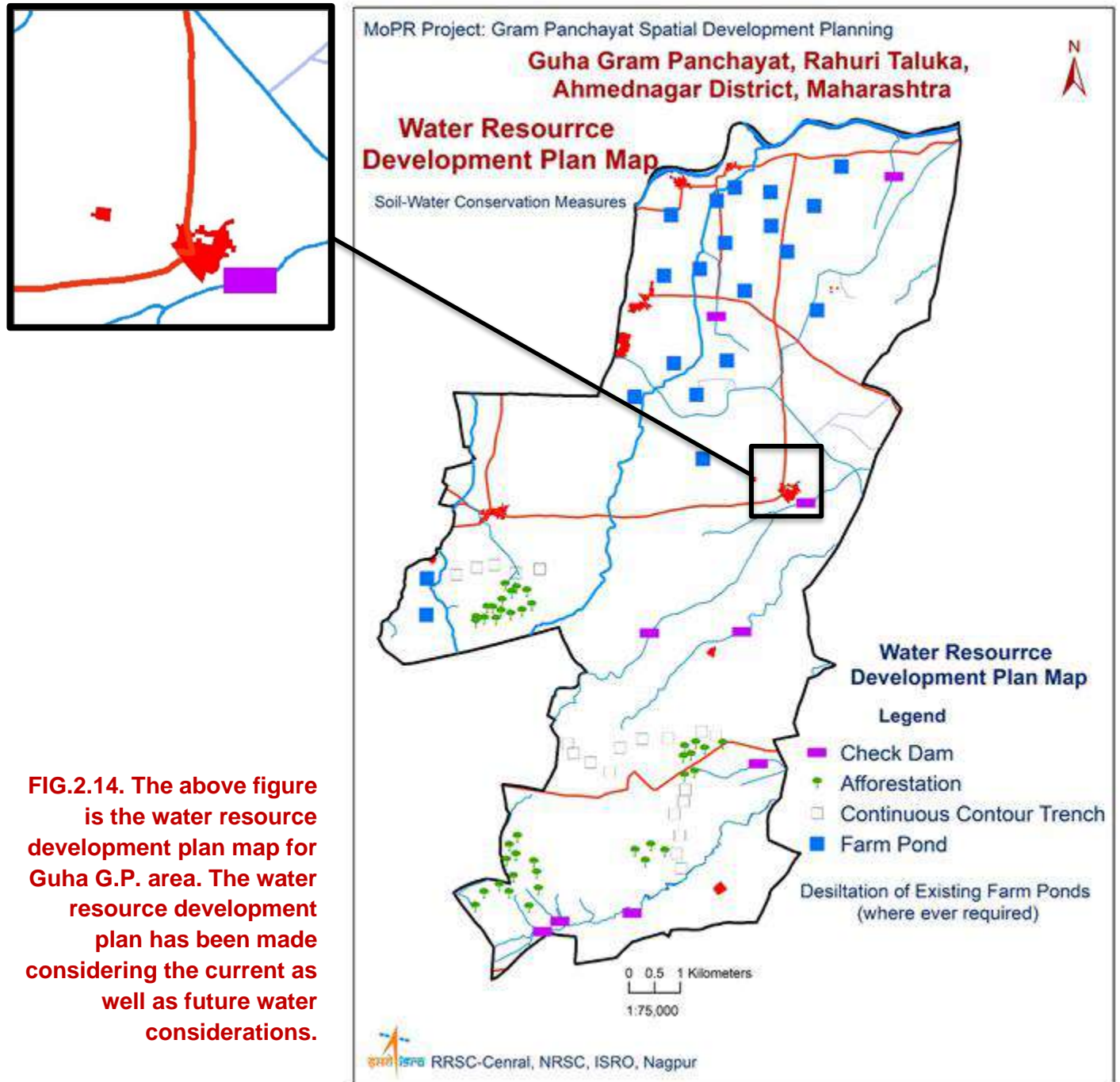
**FIG.2.12. The above figure is the ground water prospects map for Guha G.P. area.**

Ground water being a hidden resource is difficult to dig out without proper understanding. Hence NRSC/ISRO has brought out nationwide scientific database on prospective ground water information from the state-of-the-art ground water prospects maps generated for the past one and half decade through Bhuvan-Bhujal portal. This information can be utilized by the gov/private agencies for development of ground water. It provides the required information on geological parameters connected to ground water exploration and the probable ground water prospects.





**FIG.2.13.** The above figure is the land resource development map for Guha G.P. area. The land resource development plan has been made considering all the important factors like soil conditions, depth, erosion, water resources, etc.



**FIG.2.14. The above figure is the water resource development plan map for Guha G.P. area. The water resource development plan has been made considering the current as well as future water considerations.**

## **2.2 CONCLUSION:**

The mapping data provided by NRSC, ISRO has been studied to understand and analyze the current status of the Guha Gram panchayat region. More focus was on the Guha Village region and in-depth study of that region is done and other region under Guha GP are also being studied to have data for immediate context to Guha village. All the necessary factors are being taken into consideration for the proposal for development of the village.



### CHAPTER 3

# DEMOGRAPHY



## **CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHY**

Demographic profile of a habitation forms a very important segment of analysis. The present profile of Guha GP is diversified and is characterized by proportionate distribution of people of various age, sex, religion, caste and occupation.

### **3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF GUHA GP**

Guha Gram Panchayat is situated in the Rahuri Taluka of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra with a population of 5213 as per census 2011 with 2508 female population (48.1%) and 2705 male population (51.9%).

According to census 2011, it shows Children population of 661 from the age of 1 to 6 years. From the census, it also shows a Girl child population of 313 (47.4%).

Scheduled Caste Population constitutes to 20.8% which sums up to 1084 persons while Scheduled Tribe Population constitutes to 6.3 % 329 persons.

### **3.2 AGE STRUCTURE, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY**

The population of Guha GP according to census 2001 stated 4171 which increased to 5213 according to census 2011.

Forecasted population using the mean of arithmetic increase and geometric increase populations for Guha as per census 2021 states 6000+ whereas according to census 2031 it shows 7500+.

The literacy rate for Guha GP is 73.4% summing up to 3873 persons according to census 2011. The female population literacy states 32.4% (1687) out of the total female population. The Literacy Rate in the GP has considerably increased in the last three decades. But the overall literacy rate and specifically female literacy rate is considerably low in the Village.

This is basically because of the lack of awareness and absence of adequate social infrastructure. This gap is required to be filled to achieve the goals of community development and up gradation of Village.



<b>Census Parameter</b>	<b>Census Data</b>
Total Population	5213
Total No of Houses	1098
Female Population %	48.1 % (2508)
Total Literacy rate %	74.3 % (3873)
Female Literacy rate	32.4 % (1687)
Scheduled Tribes Population %	6.3 % (329)
Scheduled Caste Population %	20.8 % (1084)
Working Population %	45.7 %
Child (0 -6) Population by 2011	661
Girl Child (0 -6) Population % by 2011	47.4 % (313)

The table represents the demographic data of Guha gram Panchayat of Rahuri Taluka according to Census 2011.

*(Source: Census 2011)*

### **3.2.1 AGE STRUCTURE**

The population distribution as per age has remained more or less constant in the village as per the Census 2011 of India data.

### **3.2.2 SEX RATIO**

The sex ratio in the Village has increased in the last three decades but still; the proportion is not at all close to one. This gap is supposed to be filled through education and awareness in the community to promote and sustain societal balance.



Image 3.1: People of Village  
*(Source: Author)*



Image 3.2: Senior Citizen of Village  
*(Source: Author)*

### 3.3 FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

The village is well connected. Looking at the five different routes from all directions leading towards Guha from other villages, it has an advantage of spatial connectivity. With the increasing rate of trade and transport, there has been an increase in residential and commercial activities in the village. The close proximity to Rahuri's facilities including medical and educational facilities has led to the increase in demand and price of the property in the village. The growth of the city is towards the village and major changes have been witnessed in the land use pattern of the village and surrounding areas. It has been predicted that the population would increase to 6000+ in the coming decade census and might even further increase to 7500+ according to 7500+

Year	Population of Guha GP
2001	4171
2011	5213
2021	6000+
2031	7500+

**Forecasted population using mean of arithmetic increase and geometric increase populations for Guha.**

*(Source: Census 2011)*

### 3.4 IMPACT OF THE POPULATION GROWTH ON BASIC SERVICES

It is obvious with the increase in Population the requirement of basic services in the village has increased rapidly. It is important to maintain the existing one, upgrade the services to the standards and provide the services in case of deficiency. The village has to withstand the impact in respect of basic services like water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, roads & building infrastructures, employment opportunities, sanitation, educational, medical facilities, transportation, electrification and security. This will ensure the requirements by 2030 and support a healthy and prosperous community living in the Village.

### 3.5 ECONOMIC BASE AND OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The major economic activities in the village are based on tertiary activities. This shows that the village has potential for development of the economy based on skill-based activities. The total working population in Guha is 5213.

The main occupation of the village being Sugarcane Agriculture where 75% of the income is produced which takes place over a period of three to four months only, the people can engage themselves in other work. The women work in the fields adding to the additional income of their household. During this period, the people of the village collectively can develop other basic to advanced skills through the proposition of a skill development center in the vicinity.

It will act as an employment opportunity for everyone making Guha as a center of progress and as a technology equalizer between Guha and the city dwellers.

The Skill Development Centre will help with the use of computers, emails, forms and schemes which can be utilized.



Image 3.3: Agriculture Land

*(Source: Author)*



## CHAPTER 4

# SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



## CHAPTER 4: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social Infrastructure is an important aspect in the economic development of a community as well as its quality of life. It enhances the wellbeing of the society at large and helps in facilitating growth, business and development in all aspects.

Under social infrastructure, the following facilities can be introduced-

- Healthcare
- Education
- Socio Cultural
- Commercial
- Administrative
- Other Basic Facilities

### 4.1 HEALTHCARE

Good healthcare facilities are very essential to sustain a healthy and independent society. As per the norm, 1 PHC should be provisioned for every 20,000 people in Hilly/ Tribal/ Difficult Access areas and 1 PHC for every 30,000 people in Plain Areas. The bed norm is 4 to 6 beds in every PHC.

There is one PHC present in Guha Gram Panchayat, and a number of hospitals within the taluka in other villages.

Though there is a PHC present in the village, certain provisions need to be added to help it function more effectively- like the facility for an ambulance and its parking for villagers who need to be transported to hospitals in the taluka for emergencies or severe cases.

*(Sources: Indian Public Health Standards & Primary Survey)*



**Image 4.1: Primary Health Centre, Guha**

*(Source- Author)*

## 4.2 EDUCATION

The essence of Human Resource Development is education, which plays a significant and remedial role in balancing the socio-economic framework of the country. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme which aims to help India achieve Universal Elementary Education by making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

Guha Gram Panchayat currently has one primary school and one Anganwadi. For higher studies, the children have to travel nearly 7 km to another village within Rahuri taluka.

As per the survey, many families do send their children to school and to the anganwadi's, at least up to the primary and secondary level. The village does not have a higher secondary school or a degree college within it, for which children have to travel to nearby villages for education.

The literacy rate for girls, partially because of this reason is very low. It is important to make higher education easily accessible for all and to encourage families to educate their girls by developing the infrastructure for it.

Many Anganwadi workers in the village are women and they must be empowered to be more active in their management and functioning.

Apart from providing basic education, it is also important to empower the villagers, especially women to be more self-reliant and have skills that can help them become financially independent and confident. A skill development Centre is proposed that can help adults develop or enhance basic skills and put them to use to set up their own businesses. This Centre may have provisions to help villagers get introduced to technology and use computers to make them self-reliant when it comes to doing their paperwork without having to travel to distant towns.

*(Sources: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Website & Primary Survey)*



**Image 4.2: Government primary School Building, Guha**  
*(Source- Author)*

### 4.3 SOCIO CULTURAL

Guha Gram Panchayat observes a lot of visitors and pilgrims on their way to the nearby town of Shirdi. This is a yearly event which takes place and the villagers' welcome visitors to stay and experience their hospitality.

To improve the commercial activity in the village, a structure is proposed to house a community hall for the halt and stay for pilgrims passing the village to reach Shirdi and a community kitchen for serving food to the same visitors, along with a weekly market.

This proposal is likely to help improve the economy of the village and also will establish its identity.

*(Source: Primary Survey)*



**Image 4.3: Temple, Guha**

*(Source- Author)*



## 4.4 COMMERCIAL

Commercial facilities like small shops are situated around the village that cater to the people's day to day needs like groceries, clothing and essential items.

To improve the commercial activity in the village, a single structure is proposed to house a weekly market, along with the community hall and kitchen in the village.



**Image 4.4: Small Retail Shop, Guha**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 4.5: Fruit Seller Temporary Shop, Guha**

*(Source- Author)*

## **4.5 ADMINISTRATIVE**

The basic administrative infrastructure that must be available for the proper functioning of the village are mentioned-

- Post Office
- Gram Panchayat Office
- Circle Office (Talathi)
- Central Education Office (Kendra Pramukh Karyalay)
- Agriculture Office
- E- Seva Kendra
- Police Office
- Meeting Hall and all other departments of GP, ZP, etc. in one place.

## 4.6 OTHER

The following miscellaneous facilities required are mentioned-

- Crematorium (Proposal of Electric Crematorium instead of following the regular burning procedure)
- Public Toilets
- Memorial for Freedom Fighters
- Development of Internal Roads



**Image 4.6: Kaccha Road of Guha village connecting Highway NH 160**

*(Source- Author)*

## 4.7 CONCLUSION

The village of Guha consists of good social infrastructure under education and healthcare, although intervention is required to make these facilities more accessible and available to all. Skill development Centre is to be set up to empower villagers further. Guha's geographical advantage of being close to Shirdi and that they host pilgrims traveling there should be used to generate revenue and increase the village's importance.



**CHAPTER 5**

**HOUSING**



## CHAPTER 5: HOUSING

### 5.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing in the country has been identified as a basic human need. Housing and housing amenities are an important aspect to assess the human wellbeing of the area. According to the Census in 2011, Boravade had 1098 houses for a population of 5213.

The local houses are primarily built out of stone or bricks, with wooden doors and windows. Most houses now appear to be made of brick and RCC.

The village consists of houses that are around a hundred years old which represent the vernacular style of residential buildings of the area.

It is important to educate the villagers about the benefits of their local crafts and traditions to build their homes.

*(Source: Primary Survey)*



**Image 5.1: Houses in Guha Village**

*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.2: Brick House in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.3: Brick House with wooden door in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.4: Stone House in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.5: Stone House with wooden door in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.6: RCC House in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.7: RCC Structures in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*





**Image 5.8: RCC House in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.9: Under Construction Houses in Guha Village**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 5.10: Metal roof Cattle Shed**

*(Source: Author)*

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

Most houses in the village are not in very good condition as people are living in old, dilapidated structures. The old, vernacular structures of the village still stand and should be considered an example for creating better houses in the village.

The use of local materials should be promoted here so that houses are more sustainable and suitable to the area.



## CHAPTER 6

# AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



## CHAPTER 6: AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Guha is a small village located along the State Highway. The village is surrounded by agricultural land that is owned and worked on by the residents of the village and some outsiders coming in from neighboring areas. The cultivation of sugarcane is prevalent as it is the most revenue generating crop of the area. A canal flows through the village which is the main source of water supply. 75% of the villagers are involved in agricultural activities while most others seek jobs in construction work outside the village.

Land usage	Area ha
Agriculture - Crop Land	7053.3
Agriculture - Fallow Land	21.4
Agriculture - Plantation	357.4
Built Up - Rural Hamlet and Dispersed Household	62.3
Built Up - Rural Mixed Village Settlement	116.8
Built Up - Rural Other Area	15.4
Built Up - Rural Village Settlement	48.3
Built Up - Transport Network	11.4
Forest Plantation	1.1
Others - Mining / Quarry / Mining Dump	1.2
Wasteland - Barren Rocky	2.4
Wasteland - Dense Scrub Land	55.8
Wasteland - Sparse Scrub Land	1202.8
Wasteland - Waterlogged Area	24.6
Water Body - Canal / Drain	43.6
Water Body - Lake / Pond	78.2
Water Body - Reservoir / Tank	25.8
Water Body - River	52.7
Water Body - Stream	42.6
Grand Total	9217.2

**Table 6.1. Land use and area Table**

*(Source- NRSC, ISRO)*

## 6.1 LAND

### Land classification

Land is the basis for agriculture and other rural land uses, encompassing soils, climate, vegetation, topography and other natural resources. The land in Guha GP can be classified under forest area, uncultivable lands, area under nonagricultural uses, & others (mining/quarry/mining dump).

## 6.2 AGRICULTURE

Maharashtra is a leading State in agriculture. The important cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, turmeric and vegetables. In Guha GP, the annual crop produced is sugarcane, which is their main source of income. Guha GP comes under the Scarcity zone of Western Maharashtra.

**Area:** Geographical area of 9217.2 ha.

**Soil:** Predominantly medium to deep black soils, alkaline in reaction, calcareous.

**Climate:** Hot semi-arid with dry summer and mild winter with average annual rainfall below 750 mm. Bimodal pattern of rainfall (Two peaks of rainfall namely June-July and September).

**Crops:** Kharif (hot wet season from June to September): Sorghum, green gram;

Rabi (cool dry season from November to march): chickpea;

Annual: Sugarcane;

Fruit crops: tamarind;

Vegetables: Onion, Leafy Vegetables.



**Image 6.1: Agricultural land, Guha**

*(Source- Author)*

### 6.3 IRRIGATION

The irrigation systems practiced in Guha GP are:

**Drip irrigation system-** Drip irrigation is a type of micro-irrigation system that has the potential to save water and nutrients by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either from above the soil surface or buried below the surface. The goal is to place water directly into the root zone and minimize evaporation.

**Use of sprinklers-** Sprinkler Irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water which is similar to rainfall. **Canal irrigation-** Irrigation canals are the main waterways that bring irrigation water from a water source to the areas to be irrigated.

Groundwater extracted from open wells and hand pumps.



**Fig 6.1: Tika Plan of Guha Village**

*(Source- Author)*

## 6.4 LIVESTOCK

About 50% of the population in Guha GP owns livestock. The cattle are generally kept in sheds built next to their houses. Animals found in Guha GP are of the following species- cow/buffalo, ox, goats, hen, rooster.



**Image 6.2: Metal roof Cattle Shed**  
*(Source: Author)*



**Image 6.3: Metal roof Cattle Shed**  
*(Source: Author)*



## CHAPTER 7

# TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION





## CHAPTER 7 - TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Road network are an important aspect to develop a village. Proper connectivity with the cities around not only helps in making the facilities from out of the developed towns available for the village but also opens up opportunities from people from outside the village come and experience the village and gives us a scope for generating employment opportunities.

Guha is located in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district in the state of Maharashtra. This village is connected to the main towns of Shirdi and Rahuri by **National Highway 160**. The village has multiple entry points around the village like Rahuri, Deolali, Loni, Chincholi, Ganegaon and many more. It is located 36 km South of Shirdi, 45 km from Sangamner, 39 km from Shirampur, 19 km from Rahuri, 17 km from the town of Loni. These are some of the towns that might affect the growth of the village of Guha.

### 7.1 EXISTING ROAD NETWORK

The village is well connected with the surrounding villages and major towns and cities. A 4-lane national highway (NH 160) connects the village to the towns of Rahuri and Shirdi, which are the major places to sell the harvest. This road has medium to heavy traffic depending on the time of the year. The harvesting months and the months with many pilgrims going to Shirdi and Pandharpur are the times when there is heavy traffic on the highway. The traffic includes goods trucks, 2 and 4 wheelers, local bus transports, trucks and tractors taking harvest and sometimes fertilizers and material for cultivation and pilgrims.

There is no hierarchy of roads properly made inside the village. The road connecting the interiors of the village is a concrete road which acts as a spine in connecting different clusters of houses which are connected together by kachha roads to each other. These concrete roads have become uneven over a period of time because of the rainfall in the region. The kachha roads not only connect the houses within a cluster but also connect different houses to nearby farmlands and interconnect different farmlands as well.

### 7.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Not everyone in the village can afford a transport of own besides using one for farming. The best and the most efficient way to move around the village is shared rickshaws or buses. The shared rickshaws are owned by the people from and around the village. Another way of transport is buses which are owned by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. These buses have adequate frequency and connects the nearby towns and villages to Guha.



**Image 7.1: Kachha Road connecting houses to the farmland**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 7.2: NH 160 connecting Guha and Shirdi**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 7.3: Concrete Road Washed away because of Rain**  
*(Source- Author)*



**Image 7.4: Kachha Road around the agricultural land**

*(Source- Author)*



**Image 7.5: Internal Concrete road**

*(Source- Author)*



**Image 7.6: NH 160 over Canal of the Village**

*(Source- Author)*

### **7.3 CONCLUSION**

The village is well connected to major cities and other villages but the road connectivity and quality inside the village itself is in a poor condition and not properly built. Most roads that connect major points inside the village too have not been tarred and require attention.

The major mode of transport to other villages is by bus or rickshaw. The frequency of buses and availability of rickshaws is adequate. Further effort needs to be taken to ensure safe travel of students, especially girls to other villages for higher education.



## CHAPTER 8

# PROGRAMS AND SCHEMES



## CHAPTER 8: PROGRAM AND SCHEMES

### 8.1 PROGRAMS AND SCHEMES

This are Some of the Schemes which runs under the **Government of India** under which different departments Ministries are listed below which can be helpful for the better future:

All below Departments fall under Central Government.

- **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is one of the three constituent Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the other two being Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE).

**Schemes of Department are: -**

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN):-** started with a view to augment the income of the farmers by providing income support to all landholding farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs
2. **2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY):-** started to provide social security to all landholding Small and Marginal Farmers in the country
3. **3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA):-** implemented to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers of notified oilseeds and pulses qualifying Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): -** Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) – implemented to yield index based PMFBY and weather index based WBCIS from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc.
5. **Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in: -** Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.
6. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM): -** The scheme is implemented since 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy.

7. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** - The scheme is implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo.
8. **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:** -Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR): - RKVY-RAFTAAR aims at making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers' effort, risk mitigation and promoting agribusiness entrepreneurship.
9. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** -The PKVY Scheme is implemented for promotion of Organic farming in our country 11. **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):**- MOVCDNER is implemented to promote organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country for development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.

- **MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

For uplifting the rural sector of our country, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various schemes. These schemes are formulated to benefit the citizens of rural India who will eventually become the pillars of Indian Economy in the long run.

**Schemes of Department are –**

1. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):-** Programme Outlay Mahatma Gandhi NREGA entitles every rural household with 100 days of wage employment, adult members of which agree to do unskilled manual labour.
2. **Interventions and Initiatives** - To enhance the reach and effectiveness of the programme, use of latest technology has been pre-dominant.
3. **Support during COVID:** In the wake of COVID and lockdown conditions, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA proved to be the safety net for employment and distressed migrants.
4. Launched in 2011, the **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)** aims at mobilizing about 9 crore rural poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in a phased manner and provide them long-term support such that they diversify their livelihoods, improve their incomes and quality of life.
5. **Rural Housing Knowledge Network:** The 'Rural Housing Knowledge Network' was launched in collaboration with IIT, Delhi with the objective of compiling a comprehensive nationwide updatable repository of practitioners, institutions and practices related to affordable and sustainable solutions for rural housing and to develop a multilingual web portal in the public domain.



6. **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** was launched on 25th December,2000 with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population size (500+ in plain areas, 250+in North-Eastern and Himalayan States) in rural areas of country.
7. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** is a key component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth.
8. **(National Social Assistance Programme) NSAP (National Social Assistance Programme) NSAP** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development wherein monthly financial assistance is provided to elderly, widows and disabled persons belonging to BPL families.
9. **Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)** was launched on 11th October 2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister with the aim to develop model Gram Panchayats under the leadership of Hon'ble Members of Parliament.
10. **Skill development through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)**, which provides skilling, thereby enabling the trainee to take Bank credit and start his/her own Microenterprise
11. **The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)** was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth.

- **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

To achieve the universalization of elementary education, the government has started numerous projects and programs under the National Policy of Education.

The main aim of these schemes is to improve access to quality education, learning capacity and cognitive development.

**Schemes of Department are:**

1. **Samagra Shiksha** - an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 has been proposed by the Union Budget for holistic school education in 2018-19.
2. **National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Education (NPEGEL)** – aims to reach girls, not enrolled in schools. The main focus of this program is to break gender stereotypes and to make sure girls get a good education at the elementary level.
3. **Mid-day Meal Scheme:** Otherwise known as the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, this plan was launched in 1995 to provide mid-day meals to children studying in primary class.
4. **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)** - The Central Sector Scheme 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme Was launched in May, 2008 with the objective of awarding scholarships to meritorious students of economically

weaker sections @ Rs. 500/- per month (i.e., Rs. 6000/- per annum) to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue study at secondary and higher secondary stage up to class XII.

5. **National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)** -The centrally sponsored was launched in May 2008. The objective of the scheme is to establish an enabling environment to reduce drop outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools and ensure their retention.

- **MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

Ministry of Women & Child Development promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their human rights and develop to their full potential.

**Schemes of Department are:**

1. **Pre-School-Education (PSE)** focuses on total development of the child, in the age up to six years, mainly from the underprivileged groups. ÿ Beneficiaries between the age groups of 3 to 6 are to be provided Preschool Education, before they enter class 1. It is provided at the Anganwadi Centre, by the Anganwadi worker and includes nonformal education and playful activities.
2. **Supplementary Nutrition:** The objective of the component is to focus on supplementary feeding and growth monitoring for prevention of Vitamin A deficiency and nutritional anemia.
3. **Immunization:** Immunization of pregnant women and infants (0-9 months) to protect children from six preventable (through administering vaccines) diseases e.g., poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles. ÿ Beneficiaries are immunized on specific.
4. **Health Check and Referral Services:** Health care to children and antenatal care of expectant mothers and postnatal care of nursing mothers.
5. **Nutrition and Health Education: Behavior Change Communication (BCC)** strategy for women so they can look after their own health, nutrition and development.
6. **POSHAN Abhiyan** It is a known fact that undernutrition is an outcome of not one but multiple detrimental factors. These factors play their role in helping sustain this continuous burden of undernutrition; leading to our inability to achieve our desired human resource potential, generation after another. In order to achieve its true potential and play the role as a global superpower India will need to focus on eradication of malnutrition so as to ensure that the coming generations are healthy, enabling higher intellectual potential, leading to enhanced work productivity.

- **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

The National Health Mission targets to improve the primary and secondary health care which are provided through public health institutions including Sub Health Centre's (SHCs) and Primary Health Centre's (PHCs), Urban Primary Health center's (UPHCs), Community Health Centre's and Sub-district/District Hospitals.

**Schemes of Department are:**

1. **Ayushman Bharat** - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs): Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres are upgraded as AB-HWCs to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), by expanding the services from existing Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) and Communicable Diseases services to include services related to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Mental Health, Ear Nose Throat (ENT), Ophthalmology, Oral health, Geriatric and palliative health care and Trauma care as well as health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga.
2. **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**: JSY is a safe motherhood intervention which aims to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
3. **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**: JSSK aims to eliminate out of pocket expenses for pregnant women (PW) delivering in public health institutions, antenatal and postnatal complications of pregnancy and sick infants up to 1-year accessing public health institutions for treatment.
4. **Immunization**: Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes for reduction of vaccine-preventable under-5 mortality rate.
5. **Home Based Care of Newborn and Young Children (HBNC/HBYC)**: Under this programme, home visits are undertaken by ASHAs to assess the health status of the child and provide counselling to the family on healthy child care practices
6. **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)**: Under RBSK, comprehensive healthcare for children is provided to ensure that the children thrive and grow to their fullest potential through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability (4Ds).
7. **Family Planning: Services** are provided to the eligible couples to adopt family planning measures through temporary/ spacing methods such as oral contraceptive pills, IUCDs, Injectable Contraceptive MPA (Antara), condoms and permanent/ limiting methods including male and female sterilization.
8. **National Ambulance Service (NAS)**: Free ambulatory services are provided by two models, namely Dial 102 and Dial 108. Dial 102 essentially consists of basic patient transport aimed to cater the needs of pregnant women and children. Dial 108 is primarily

an emergency response system that is designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma, accident victims, etc.

9. **Disease Control Programs:** Under various disease control programs, free treatment and diagnostics are ensured for Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala Azar, Filariasis, Viral Hepatitis, etc. Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) are distributed for protection against vector borne diseases.
10. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** DBT schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) are being implemented.
11. **Convergence:** MoHFW has partnered with MoPR to provide the essential Health services to the rural community by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

- **MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is a flagship scheme of Ministry of AYUSH approved and notified on 29.09.2014.

National AYUSH Mission (NAM) launched during 12th Plan for implementing through States/UTs.

The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials.

It envisages flexibility of implementation of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UT

**Schemes of Department are:**

1. **Scope of Convergence with MoPR Health** has multiple determinants and therefore to successfully address the issue multi-sectoral coordination is necessary and therefore the linkages with line ministries & departments to successfully plan and carryout public health activities has already been envisaged in the scheme guidelines.
2. **Proposed activities for convergence at Anganwadi centres** The Panchayati Raj Institution with its three-tier system functions as a units of local administration and governance.

- **MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been set up in November 2014 to drive the 'Skill India' agenda - to converge existing skill training initiatives and to combine scale and quality of skilling efforts.

**Schemes of Department are:**

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was launched in 2015 to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing short duration skill training and incentivizing through monetary rewards to youth for skill certification.
2. **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)** “Apprentices Act, 1961” was enacted with the objective of regulating the program of training of apprentices in the establishments by utilizing the facilities available therein for imparting on-the-job training.
3. **Jan Shikshan Sansthan** The scheme (previously known as Shramik Vidyapeeth) is being implemented through NGOs in the country since 1967. The scheme was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in 2000. It is mandated to provide vocational skills to non-literate, neo-literates, persons with rudimentary level of education upto 8th and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years.
4. **Scope of Convergence with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj MSDE** has partnered with MoPR to integrate skill development planning in the Gram Panchayats (GP) and to make skill training relevant to the needs of the rural population.
5. **Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF):**MGNF was launched to support the District administration in improving skill development program delivery as well as developing a cadre of committed and competent development leaders.
6. **Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)** SANKALP has four key result areas - Institutional Strengthening; Quality Assurance of skill development programmes; Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes; and Expanding Skills through PPPs.

There are several programs and schemes under Ministry Department which are for the benefit of the rural development.

Below listed are some useful programs run under Ministry Department:

Table no. 7.1: Programmes and Schemes of Departments / Ministries

Sr. No	Name of the Ministry	Name of the Department	Programs/ Areas and Inputs Received from the Department/ Ministry
1	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	Department of Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
			Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
			Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)
			Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen KaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY)
			Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
			Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
			Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)
2	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW)	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana(PM-KISAN)
			Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana(PM-KMY)
			Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
			Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)

			Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
			National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
			Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
			Paramparag at Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
			Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
3	Ministry of Education	Department of Elementary Education	Samagra Shiksha
			National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Education (NPEGEL)
			Mid-day Meal Scheme
			National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS))
			National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education(NSIGSE)
4	Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)	MoWCD	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
			POSHAN Abhiyan
5	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs)
			Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
			Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
			Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)

			Home Based Care of Newborn and Young Children (HBNC/HBYC) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)
			National Ambulance Service (NAS)
			Disease Control Programs
			Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
6	Ministry of Home Affairs - National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	NDMA	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
7	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Department of Drinking water and Sanitation	Swaccha Bharat Mission(Grameen) Jal Jeevan Mission
8	Ministry of Ayush	Ministry of Ayush	National Health Policy
9	Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Rashtriya Gokul Mission National Dairy Plan-II) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer National Livestock Mission Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey
10	Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)	MoFPI	Pradhan Pantri Kisan SamapdaYojana (PMKSY)



11	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship(MSDE)	MSDE	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
			National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)
			Jan Shikshan Sansthan Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)
12	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	MoTA	Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF)
			Inclusive and sustainable growth of tribal population

*(Source: By Framework and Preparation of Block and District Development Plan)*

## 8.2 CONCLUSION

The above-mentioned schemes from Central Government are being referred in order to analyze the current situation of schemes and programmes run in India. Accordingly, the study of the programmes and schemes runs under State Government are also being studied in order to know the schemes implemented in district level and at Gram panchayat level.

The proposal made for the development of the village will fall under this scheme so that the implementation process gets simplified.

The interrelation between the existing programmes and schemes and the proposals made for the special development plan for the village should go hand in hand. Therefore, the study of programme and schemes of under central government and state government was important.



**CHAPTER 9**

**RECOMMENDATIONS, STRATEGIES AND PROPOSALS**



## **CHAPTER 9: RECOMMENDATIONS, STRATEGIES AND PROPOSALS**

### **9.1 THE GRAM PANCHAYAT VISION, STRATEGIC GOALS AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Strategy helps to give direction, to identify and create opportunities, to create consensus, to mobilize resources, and finally, to achieve results. Keeping in mind preparing Guha Gram Panchayat (GP) competitively and at par with the national level Gram Panchayats, a vision needs to be created and achieved by 2030. In order to gear up the development process of Guha, strategies need to be made both at block level and sectoral level.

#### **8.1.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Guha Villagers suggested all their thoughts on developing the village towards an “Ideal Village”. The following are the suggested points:

- Office under one roof:

A single government office building in whole campus which include

- i. Post Office
- ii. Grampanchayat Office
- iii. Talathi Office
- iv. Agriculture office
- v. Kendrapramukh Karyalay
- vi. Setu Office
- vii. Meeting Hall
- viii. Children Welfare
- ix. Police Office

Should be under one roof

- Dead Body Burning Station:

- i. 10 Burning Points
- ii. Watertanks
- iii. Sitting Arrangements
- iv. A Small hall
- v. Plantation

- vi. Separate rooms for storage
- vii. Compound wall

- Community hall for different types of functions
- Under Ground Drainage System
- Road Reconstruction
- C.C.T.V.
- Internet Facilities and E-Seva Kendra
- Meeting Halls for School
- Kala Academy Building
- Common Toilets
- GYM
- Garbage Truck
- Well Developed P.H.C.
- Well Developed School Buildings
- Solar Energy System
- Mineral Water Station
- Gardens
- Waste Management and Disposal System.

*(Source: By Mr. Kulkarni S.K. from Guha Village)*

### **9.1.2 TOWARDS 2030**

The next 10 years will see significant growth of the panchayat in terms of population and infrastructure. The benefits of this growth must be fairly distributed and must adhere to directions obtained from analysis. Through this, goals for strengthening the development process of the GP may be met and Guha GP by 2030 may be:

- Spatially distributed and equipped physically and infrastructurally to accommodate future growth.
- Planned for the future thereby promoting integration through sustainable access to panchayat resources of all kinds.
- Integrated industrial, commercial and social sectors which provide access to a range of panchayat resources.
- Model GP for others to take the path Ø Economically competitive on both district and state arena.

### 9.1.3 STRATEGIC GOALS

The panchayat vision mandates five main goals for the Spatial Development Strategy which may be listed below as:

Ø **To promote planned growth of all the villages under Guha GP in an integrated approach:** This includes promoting growth in the GP so as to accommodate future migration from the hinterlands.

Ø **To create more efficient and productive rural areas through the growth and development of agriculture:** The aims to consolidate and promote future agriculture-based opportunities.

Ø **To rapidly reduce existing disparities in infrastructure and facilities:** This aim is to improve infrastructure services at GP level with an aim towards 2030.

Ø **To improve the overall quality of the rural environment through best practices:** This aims at judicious and sustainable use of rural resources so as to improve local economic development.

Ø **To address the issue of employment through creation of opportunities:** This aims to create avenues for employment and make the inhabitants of the GP 'Atma Nirbhar'.

Ø **To create educational opportunities for the youth of Guha and neighboring villages by proposing a Junior College.**

## 9.2 DEVELOPING GUHA AS AN INTEGRATED GP

To formulate 'Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Strategy' for Guha GP, first step would be to strengthen the different sectors through minimizing the critical backlogs found through analysis. The broad strategies in this regard may be:

Ø To foster development at the regional level by strengthening the GP;

Ø To strengthen the panchayat level infrastructure in terms of basic services and sustainability;

Ø To integrate policies of central government with these strategies so as to achieve national objectives;

Ø To create more economic opportunities for the current residents and the future so that the GP grows up as an important growth node.

### **9.3 STRENGTHENING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**

The cash crop of Rahuri District being sugarcane the people should be encouraged:

Ø To establish small industrial area as innovation and incubation center with basic industrial infrastructure like connectivity, uninterrupted power, water, therein;

- To encourage private sector participation in infrastructure upgrading;
- To provide special incentives to encourage establishment of small-scale industries and household industries specially related to agro-processing;

Ø To create an eco-system for supporting rural-nano and growth-nano enterprises;

Ø To provide special package necessary for startups of household industries;

### **9.4 STRENGTHENING OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

As has been clarified in the analysis water supply, power supply, sanitation facilities, solid waste management and education needs augmentation of resources in Guha GP. Strategies for strengthening of these sectors which also induce development include:

Ø According to the needs of the residents of Guha village, one of their main necessities was that they wanted their whole administrative offices under one roof which brings all the administrative work together.

Ø Following are the sectors under administrative building:

- Post office
- Gram panchayat office
- Circle office (talathi)
- Central education office (Kendra pramukh karyalay)
- Agricultural office
- E- seva Kendra (it enables the residents to obtain e-facilities eg: online applications, handling inquiries-filing of petitions rights, online certificates)

- Skill development (for small business guidance, small workshops)
- Police office
- Meeting hall and all other departments of G.P., Z.P., etc. in one place
- Ø Single structure for commercial activities like:
  - Ø Designated area for weekly market in Guha village.
  - Ø Community hall : For functions and ceremonies in Guha village. For halt and stay for the pilgrims passing Guha village towards Shirdi it will also act as a community center.
  - Ø Community kitchen : It will serve the various functions and ceremonies held in Guha village and also serve the pilgrims (palanquin) during their halt.
  - Ø PHC (primary health care center) : Though the PHC is already available in the village it required some additional provision.
  - Ø Ambulance and parking facility.
  - Ø Recreational areas such as Playgrounds, parks with gym facility (Gymkhana).
  - Ø To provide LED street lighting throughout all metaled roads of Guha at a spacing of 25 m;
  - Ø To augment all possible resources to supply tapped water to households, establishments of proper purification plant for the same and regulating the same by use of water-meter.
  - Ø To augment all possible resources to supply uninterrupted power to households and establishments. Electrification of all houses and establishments needs to be taken up immediately.
  - Ø To create awareness amongst the community about sanitation and its importance for a healthy life, especially the areas that needed the toilets most, so as to promote healthy sanitation practices. For the same, the school children may be educated to reach out to their family. An intensive campaign is proposed to be launched in schools for this purpose
  - Ø To ensure recycling of bathroom water (through its reuse in kitchen gardens), separation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste at source and transportation of only the remaining waste to the waste disposal system;
  - Ø To make proper waste disposal mandatory for public premises, restaurants, dhabas, small stalls, chicken & meat centers and community kitchen etc.;

Ø To make it mandatory for landlords to construct separate bathing and toilet facilities for their tenants;

Ø To declare the Guha GP as Open Defecation Free (ODF) after successful completion of sanitation program;

Ø To make provision for management of waste by construction of Solid Waste Processing Centre (SWPC) along with maintenance of organic vermin compost unit. This will help in providing employment to a portion of unskilled labors;

Ø To upkeep Panchayat infrastructure with proper annual maintenance and cleaning;

Ø To make provision for drainage cleaning in the GP area once in six months

Ø To plan for leadership for evening and morning baradari (Vigilance/Patrolling); Ø To rehouse the existing road-side vegetable market into a proper permanent market at selected location;

Ø To propose an LPG distribution center integrating it with Common Service Center;

Ø To plan for creating a future competitive environment and enhanced ICT applications by providing free Wi-Fi facilities to the residents of the Panchayat.

## **9.5 STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The GP of Guha is extremely deficient in terms of academic attainment and related infrastructure. Hence, strategies for strengthening of these sectors which also induce development include:

- To plan for adequate level of basic health facilities for 24 hours in Primary health center and to provide ambulance services for the residents;
- To plan for upkeep and maintenance of all religious places and create ample spaces for congregation;
- To plan for adequate tree plantations along all roads within GP
- To identify and provide infrastructural strengthening of an open space to convert it to a public playground with proper furniture in the GP area. A stage will be created at the end to the open space to provide for social functions;
- To create four children park amongst settlements at different locations in GP;
- To create library and computer training center within the proposed common service center so as to benefit the future generation;



- To improve literacy of all the inhabitants of the Guha GP through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. For the same, intermediate camps of short duration has to be organized in school buildings / Anganwadi beyond working hours to make 100 % of the population literate.
- To open a Higher Secondary School within the GP for facilitating academic attainment of students;
- To plan for alternate routes of resource generation for school including donations from local donors, builders and CSR initiatives for provision of school furniture, school uniform and school kids' achievement.
- To strengthen educational institutions and promote education at Panchayat level so as to improve the educational attainment level of all stakeholders along with creation skill development and training center so as to develop a pool of skilled workforce;
- To utilize state government schemes like Student Scholarship Scheme, Tribal School Scheme for establishing schools and supporting meritorious students;
- To plan for compulsory implementation of midday meal schemes;
- To plan for provision of every household with Pradhan Mantri Ujjwal Yojana so as to ensure that 100 % of the households, Anganwadis have LPG gas connection.
- To plan for provision of Anganwadi with a model kitchen, storeroom, utensils, toilets, water filters, electric connection and wall paintings and to organize regular visits of field supervisors so as to maintain the standards.
- To plan for celebration of birthdays of children whose birthdays fall within a particular month, so as to attract the children community.
- To plan for Child-friendly Gram Panchayat through
  - Vaccination and immunization program,
  - Making mandatory school enrolment,
  - Attendance of teachers and students in school,
  - Reducing dropout rates in school
  - Distributing free sanitary pads to improve girl child hygiene,
  - Maintaining a good nutrition level of children.

## **9.6 STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR**

The future revitalization of Guha GP largely depends on the benefaction of resources in the agricultural sector. The analysis reveals that there is large agricultural production of paddy, maize, wheat, ground nut gram and mustard in the GP. To capitalize on this production and channelize these resources, the following strategies are proposed:

- To adopt micro planning and project development in agriculture to convert single agricultural land into double;
- To convert non-irrigable land area to irrigable land to boost agricultural production;
- To provide more source of irrigation so as to increase cropping intensity;
- To add to value addition, fodder development, market linkage infrastructure at Panchayat level through linking of SGH entrepreneurs;
- To give 100 % farmers coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna;
- To mobilize formation of a Federation of Farmers at Panchayat level so as to increase household income from enterprise activity;
- To develop Agricultural Service and Processing Center, Warehouse for cold and dry storage, Sorting and Grading centers;
- To provide government grants and technical support for projects supporting poultry development, goatary development and other livestock extension services in individual plots;
- To provide milk collection centers, milking routes and chilling centers for supporting residents with cattle breeding. The “Chilling Center” is proposed to be integrated with the Cold Storage.

## **9.7 FUTURE LANDUSE CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

The GP of Guha because of its close proximity to Deolali Pravara and NH 160 is already experiencing unorganized growth of residential and commercial establishments without proper provision of infrastructure. Some complexes are propping up as isolated developments showing signs of future trajectories of growth. Hence there needs to be a strict plan for abiding by land use control, sanctioning process and byelaws so as to control future developments. The GP with the support of the government should also start and implement SWAMITVA which will provide the residents of Guha GP with ownership of their residential houses so as to empower them and open up opportunities.

### **Construction in Guha GP Area**

Any plot of above 100 sq. m and a subdivision plan above 1000 sq. m area, needs approval from sanctioning authority before construction on site. The plan should strictly abide by development control and building regulations and should have the signature of a registered Architect having Council of Architecture (COA) active membership and a structural engineer. The Mukhiya of the Guha GP may be delegated powers to release the plans duly signed by him / her, but only after the approval of the BDO in respect of any building plan on The Architect and Junior Engineer from Rural Engineering Department of the State Government shall on technical matters assist Guha GP. This segment will be reviewed in 2030 relooking into the development scenario and fresh mechanism of sanctions may be relaid if necessary.

## **9.8 FUTURE ECONOMIC REVITALISATION OF PANCHAYAT**

Analysis of the current situation, leads us to the path of strengthening development in the GP. The development initiatives are required to start at the grass-root level and should be meant to serve and benefit the entire GP population. Guha panchayat should provide all kinds of inputs and services for establishment of social enterprise and create opportunities for employment of rural youth, farmers and women. Since the strength of the GP lies largely in work force participation through supply of semiskilled and unskilled labour as well as agricultural activities in some pockets, there is a need to orient these two sectors for better performance and orientation towards skilled development. As a step towards “Atma Nirbhar” Panchayats, Guha GP needs to plan for:

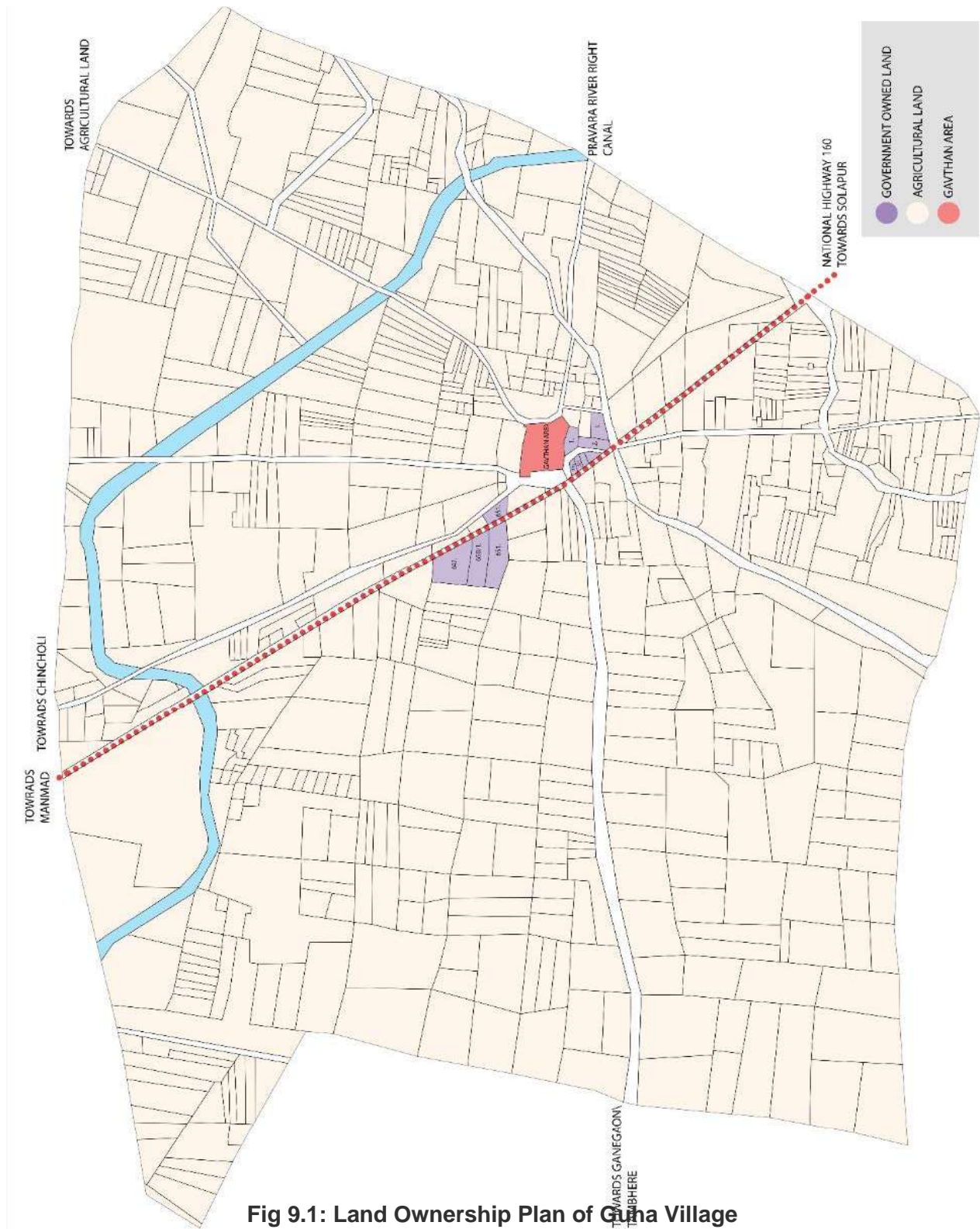
- Revenue generation at Panchayat through earning, training and rentals;
- Providing job opportunities to the resident through Green Ambassador program and Solid waste management program;
- Providing jobs in incubation center, small scale startups, Agricultural service and processing center, Warehouse for cold and dry storage, Sorting and grading centers.
- To convert adjoining lands on NH 10 to Highway service providing uses and employ inhabitants in service-related jobs.
- include House tax, Professional tax, Business Tax, Sales tax, Income from rights of agricultural products sold, Bank interest, Sale of items, Building regulatory fees and Birth and death control fees. For the same an elaborate system is proposed consisting of staff employed for collection, accounts maintaining, disbursement, leveraging in proper hierarchy as prescribed by the government;
- Connecting with NGOs for development funds and disaster relief is also proposed as it will help in generating funds for other aspects beyond schedule like school kid development, awareness campaign, GP advertisement, ease of living etc.

- By leveraging agriculture and allied sector infrastructure creation at Gram Panchayats, monetary support will be obtained to run an institution which will create further job opportunities. With able guidance from resource persons at Block or District level, these offices can help in disseminating knowledge and skill to the deserving within the Gram Panchayat.
- This is proposed to be done through Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kausalya Yojana which aims at gainful employment and career progression of candidates after skilling. The details of new structures and projects proposed for Guha GP.

Sl.No.	Amenities at GP level	No. required	Land area requirement	Minimum width of abutting road	Estimated cost (Rs.)
1	Skill development centre	1	500 sqm	9 m	1 crore
2	Agricultural service and processing centre	1	500 sqm	9m	1 crore
3	Decentralized waste water treatment system (passive technology)	1	1000 sqm	9m	0.50 crore
4	Common service centre	1	1000 sqm	6m	1.50 crore
5	High Secondary School	1	-	9m	1.50 crore
6	Installation of Street lighting system	-	-	-	0.77 crore
7	Black top road	3 km	-	-	15 crore
8	Metalled road	2 km	-	100 feet wide	3 crore
9	Children's park	4 nos.	-	-	0.20 crore

**Table 9.1 List of new structures required to be constructed in the Guha GP**

*(Source: Framing Guidelines for Model Land Uses, Development Controls, and Service Level Benchmarks with Appropriate Enforcement Mechanisms for Urban Clusters, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India 2019)*



**Fig 9.1: Land Ownership Plan of Guha Village**

*(Source- Author)*

## 9.9 THE PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN:



### LEGEND

- EDUCATIONAL
- COMMUNITY KITCHEN AND HALL
- ADMINISTRATIVE
- PHC
- E-SEVA
- SKILL DEVELOPMENT
- HALT FOR TOURIST/LODGING
- CREMETORIUM

**Fig 9.2: Propose Development Zoning Plan for Guha**

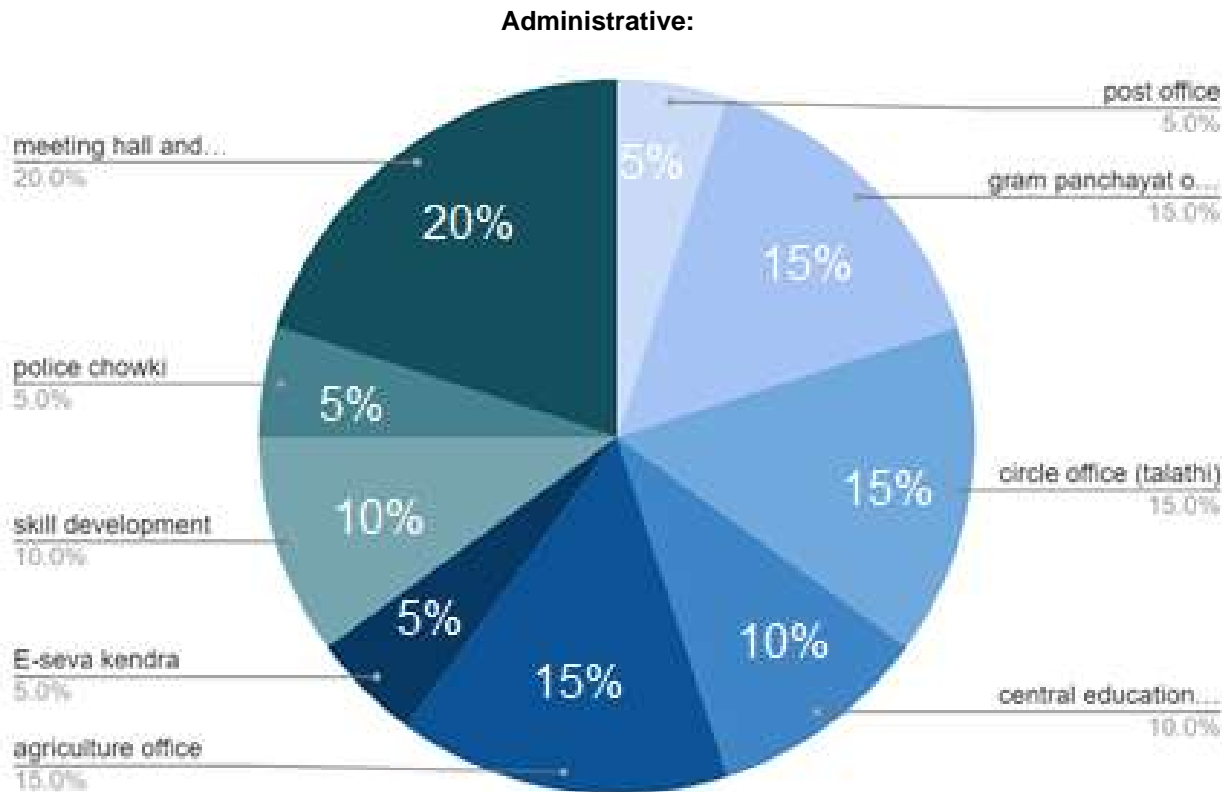
*(Source- Author)*



**Fig 9.2: Propose Development Massing for Guha**  
*(Source- Author)*



## 9.10 BREAK-UP OF PROPOSED LAND USE OF GUHA GP:



### Area Distribution:

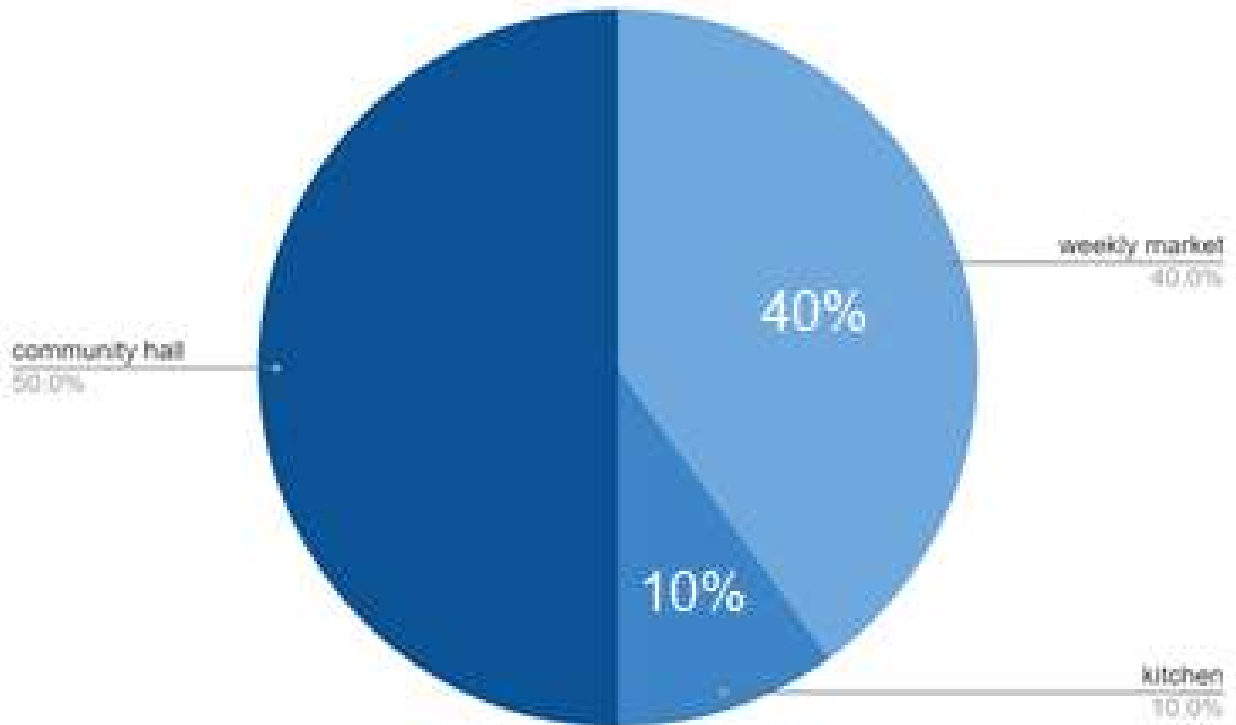
Total area which we get for Administrative section from primary survey was around

**4500 sq.m.**

#### Break-up Area for each Building-

1. Meeting hall (20%) – 900 sq.m.
2. Police Office (5%) – 225 Sq.m.
3. Skill Development Center (10%) – 450 Sq.m.
4. E-seva Kendra (5%) – 225 Sq.m.
5. Agriculture Office (15%) – 675 Sq.m.
6. Central Education Building (10%) - 450 Sq.m.
7. Circle Office (15%) – 675 Sq.m.
8. Gram Panchayat (15%) – 675 Sq.m.
9. Post Office (5%) – 225 Sq.m.

**Commercial:**



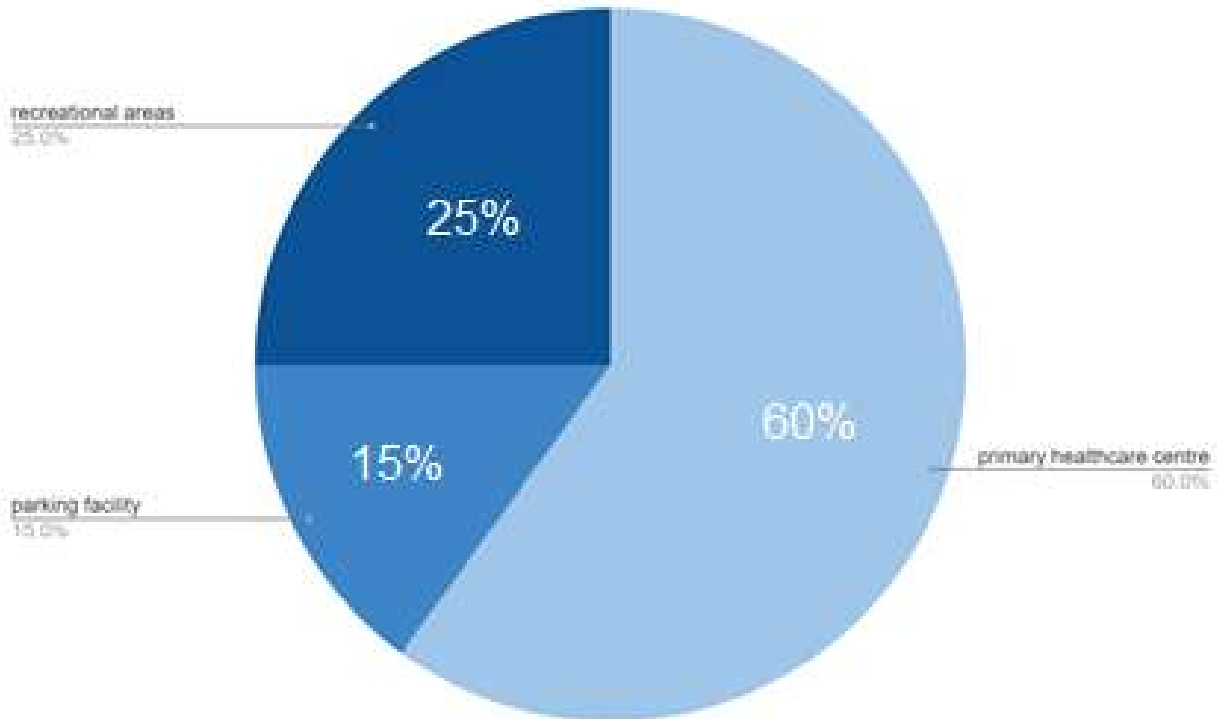
**Area Distribution:**

Total area which we get for Commercial section from primary survey was around **2200 sq.m.**

**Break-up Area for each Building-**

- 1. Community Hall (50%) – 1100 sq.m.**
- 2. Community Kitchen (10%) – 220 Sq.m.**
- 3. Weekly Market (40%) – 880 Sq.m.**

**Healthcare:**



**Area Distribution:**

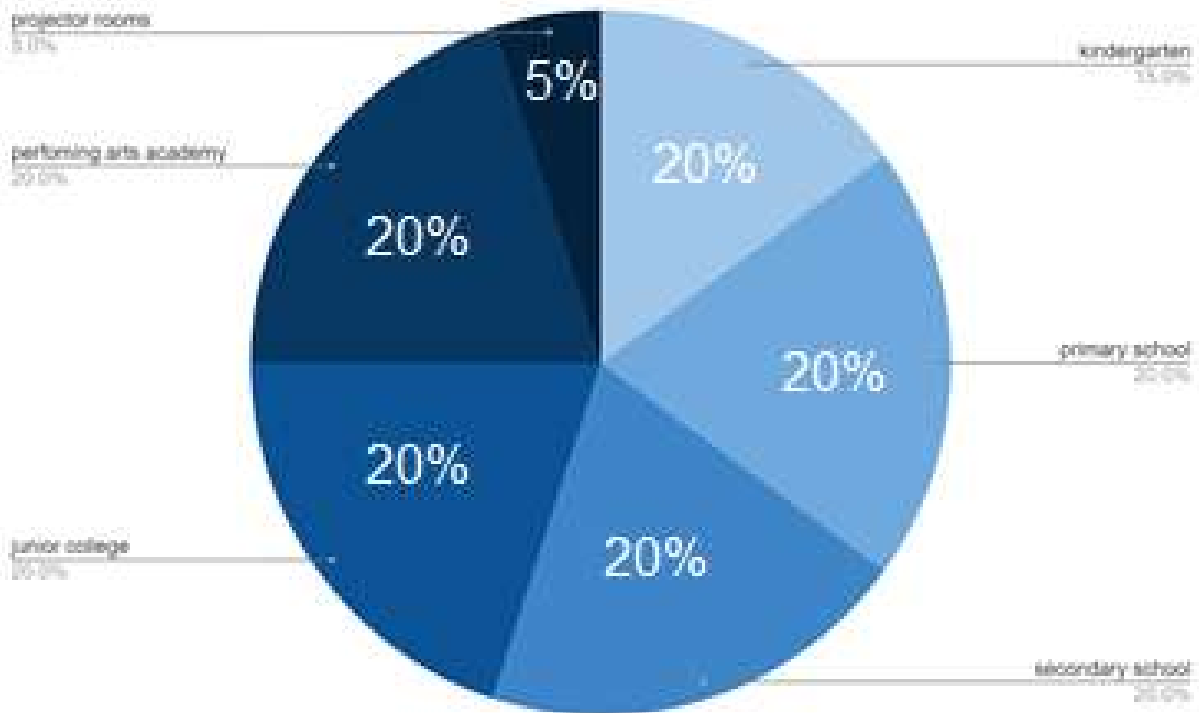
Total area which we get for Healthcare section from primary survey was around

**660 sq.m.**

**Break-up Area for each Building-**

- 1. PHC (60%) – 396 sq.m.**
- 2. Parking Facility (15%) – 100 Sq.m.**
- 3. Recreational areas (25%) – 165 Sq.m.**

**Educational:**



**Area Distribution:**

Total area which we get for Educational section from primary survey was around

**3800 sq.m.**

**Break-up Area for each Building-**

1. **Performing Arts Academy (20%) – 760 Sq.m.**
2. **Junior College (20%) – 760 Sq.m.**
3. **Projector’s Rooms (5%) – 190 Sq.m.**
4. **Kinder garden (20%) – 760 Sq.m.**
5. **Primary School (20%) – 760 Sq.m.**
6. **Secondary School (20%) - 760 Sq.m.**

## 9.11 CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES OF GOVERNMENT

Formulation of a comprehensive and holistic GPSDP calls for interaction amongst stakeholders by understanding the processes, identification of the problem and earmarking the priority areas, projectization, implementation etc. Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of the stakeholders is an utmost necessary step for smooth functioning of the process. UNDP defines “Capacity Building as the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time”. Government of India has launched restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for implementation from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022 with the primary aim of strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis on strengthening PRIs (Basic Statistics of Panchayati Raj Institutions, 2019, MoPR, Government of India). The Government of Jharkhand has released Rs. 98.24 crore during 2014 - 19 for Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan with an aim for capacity building. The Government of Jharkhand through this process has outreached 2,61,084 Elected Representatives, Panchayat Functionaries and other Stake holders for Capacity Building.

### 9.11.1 CAPACITY BUILDING AT GUHA GP

The Capacity Building Program of Guha GP should aim to:

- Form and consolidate an efficient team of the major stakeholders at various levels to launch and implement the GPSDP precisely;
- Orient towards basic training for the Elected Representatives of Panchayats; Raise community awareness for proposed initiatives and motivate them towards participatory planning;
- Mobilize community effectively and call for greater public ownership of flagship programs of the Government;
- Create a vision for the GP, so as to utilize the allocated funds under various schemes and create opportunities for additional resource mobilization;
- Channelize Sustainable Development Goals within the Guha GP through identification of priority areas of interventions for achieving socio-economic goals;
- Equip the GP with strong leadership marked by efficient partnership with line departments for quick implementation of the developmental schemes and program;
- Strive for better service delivery through use of e-governance and technology driven solutions at Panchayat level so as to attain administrative efficiency, improved service delivery, and greater accountability while implementing GPSDP;

- Enable GPs to come out as strong institutions of local government with all round development of their people and to empower them to provide skilled human resources for the state.

To develop an efficient Capacity Building mechanism at the Gram Panchayat level, the State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR) or designated Jharkhand State Nodal Institution should provide Training and Capacity Building of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Functionaries at State level for the selected GPSDP. To improve the process, the state of Jharkhand should coordinate action-oriented training and field-based practices of the members including the elected representatives, functionaries of GPs, community leaders and employees of the line departments operating at the GP level for organized planning, implementation and monitoring of GPSDP. A District Level Monitoring Cell should be constituted in Ahmednagar with officers / Panchayat leaders selected from District administration / Guha Panchayat level and Block/Intermediate Panchayat level. This will help to develop an appropriate strategy and action plan for implementing various schemes of the center and state government through convergence in the GP. Taking directions from the National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) initiated by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, and the following strategies are prescribed for Guha GP:

- To prepare a self-realization report to understand capacity assets and needs and define a vision and mandate; To engage stakeholders on every initiative of capacity development;
- To create opportunities for Panchayat elected representatives to upgrade their knowledge and skills for better performance;
- To orient key officials associated with the devolved functions to (a) better function as technical advisors and trainers and (b) respect, be more receptive and learn from the ground-level experience of elected Panchayat representatives;
- To develop mechanism to respond to the situation based on availability of budget, and managerial capability;
- To adopt for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) through incorporation of DISHA –dashboard, MGNREGS-NREGASoft, SBM Rural, Gram Sanvad Mobile App, PRIASoft-PFMS and integrating them to daily governance integration;
- To leverage Smart Governance Services through Common Service Center;
- To improve the Gram Sabha functioning;
- To evaluate capacity development;
- To sensitize the media, political parties, representatives in the legislatures, civil society organizations and citizens.

As a step towards enabling public information of the activities of the panchayat, it is advised that the Panchayat may have its own website or link up with government website to disseminate

year-round information. Publication of an Annual Administrative Report every year in the local language is recommended which should contain details of meetings held, members who attended them, honorarium paid, total funds received (plan and non-plan) and corresponding expenditure, job vacancies announced and filled, the number of elected members and officials who have attended the training programs, number and kinds of grievances addressed, departmental progress, developmental works progress, etc. The Panchayat is also required to publish the action plan for the forthcoming year in the website.

## 9.12 BEYOND 2030

With the strengthening of Guha GP, the surrounding regions of GP by 2030 are also going to be benefitted in the due course of time. The next strategies would revolve around consolidating the position in the national forefront and becoming the model for GP development in the country. The strategies may be:

- To keep pace with national development including reforms in varied sectors;
- To create spatially distributed rural township to curb migration;
- To create an aura of sustainable development based on longevity of resources present and their reserves.

## 9.13 PHASING

The entire planning proposals cannot take place at a time. The desirable development is that which takes place in phases as per the varying demand of the area. So the phasing plan may incorporate:

**Phase I (2020-2023)** For existing areas:

- WATER MANAGEMENT
  - water purification plant
  - water reservoirs
  - mineral water station
  - ESR

- WASTE MANAGEMENT
  - underground drainage
  - waste disposal and management system
- Public Toilets
- Completion of street lighting along main spines;
- Completion of piped water supply connection along the main spine including installation of water treatment plant;
- Construction of processing plant for manure production at identified location and commencement of decentralized solid waste management system;
- Construction of toilets for schools, anganwadi.
- Completion of construction of Skill development center, Agricultural service processing center, Warehouse for cold and dry storage (extension), Common Service Center and starting their respective operations.
  - INTERNET CONNECTION
  - E-SEVA KENDRA
  - ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND LAMPPOST
  - WEEKLY MARKET
- Setting up of LPG distribution center;

**Phase II (2023-2026)** For existing areas and newly developed areas:

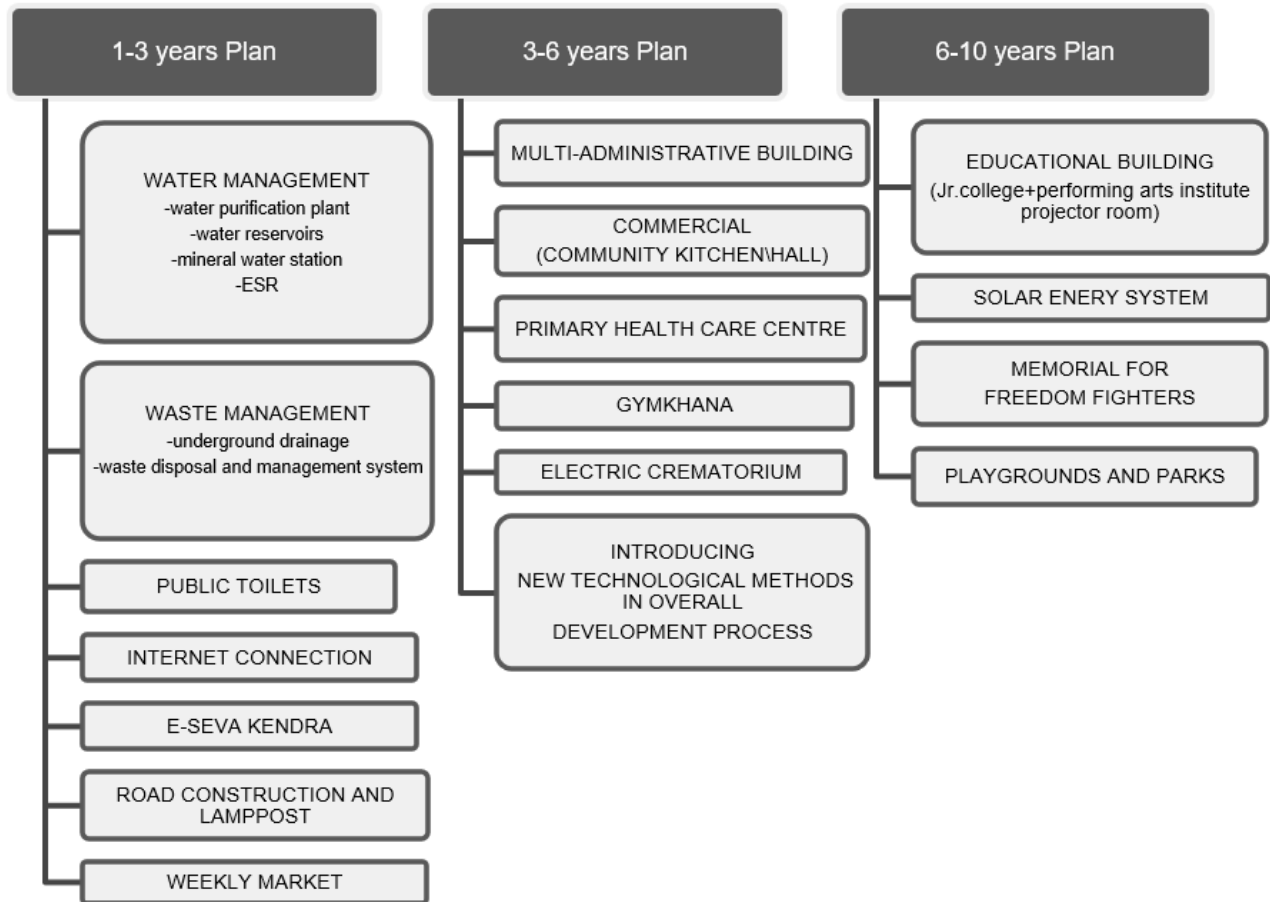
- MULTI-ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
- COMMERCIAL (COMMUNITY KITCHEN/HALL)
- PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRE
- GYMKHANA
- ELECTRIC CREMATORIUM
- INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS IN OVERALL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



**Phase III (2026-2030)** For existing areas and newly developed areas:

- EDUCATIONAL BUILDING (Jr. College + performing arts institute projector room)
- SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM
- MEMORIAL FOR FREEDOM FIGHTERS
- PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS

**PHASE WISE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR GUHA GP:**



## 9.14 CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

Smart village is the concept of village development that provided solution of village problems by utilizing technology to make the community life of villagers easier and improve its economy.

Building those structures (maximum G+2) for the villagers, the construction techniques and the materials used in the construction should be known to them for keeping the maintenance in future which will be easier for them.

**Stone:** In Guha, there are some buildings which are 100 years old or more than that, and people also live in there. The use of stone for the wall in construction will be easier to maintain for them and also which will maintain the historical identity of the village.

- Appearance
- Strength
- Specific gravity
- Weathering

**Bricks:** In the Guha village, there are several buildings made up of brickwork which can be easily available there.

- High compressive strength
- Flexural strength of high pressure
- Excellent stability

**Wood:** Wood is the local material which can be available in Guha village, can be use in the construction.

- Wear and tear resistance
- Perfect finish
- Termite resistance
- Reliability

### **9.14.1 Construction Techniques:**

The Houses of the Guha village are majorly made up of stones and brick. For the construction of walls, they used stone and bricks as a material which are exposed.

Stone can be used for wall as well as for the plinth level. It can be of rubble masonry work normally used for the construction of walls.

Use of bricks for the construction of walls is very suitable and is easily available as it is a local material in Guha village. Each brick placed over one brick which is below. First forming a bed of mortar on which bricks are placed.

For the roofing material, sloping roof with Mangalore tiles are widely used due to rainfall.

### **9.15 SUMMARY**

The recommendations set forward through this research will prepare Guha GP for future growth on a scale higher than present one. The future of the Guha GP begins now. The investment and development activities to be made in the region over the next ten years will crucially determine their structure and functioning as well as their capacity to accommodate and manage the inevitable future growth.

## **9.16 CONCLUSION AND REMARK ON ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:**

1. The zoning of the master plan has been generated to distance the various functions of the village, such as the administrative and educational day to day affairs and the more economic skill building centers and tourist rest stops, so that the circulation doesn't congest the proper functioning of the activities
2. Upon conducting multiple meeting with both the members and the residents of the Guha Gram Panchayat, we realized the full potential of the participatory spirit of the people for the planning projects.
3. The phase plan has priorities the demands of the people so as to be accommodative of changing trends in mentality and economic growth and to be able to preserve the socio-economic and ecological character of the gram.
4. Upon dialogue on all aspects of their lifestyles, it was agreed upon that a forceful change in agricultural and livelihood practices will damage the camaraderie of the people that forms the fabric over which any development stands. The phase plan will be able to accommodate nay constructive changes in this aspect.
5. Since the master plan was developed upon open dialogue with residents, its open democratic character has been ensured in all phases of planning
6. The various Central/State government schemes under which the development projects have been proposed will also help make people aware of their rights and duties as citizens, this helps tying the grassroot tier to the rest of the Government bodies.

## Annexures:

1. LOCATION PARAMETERS		
State:	Maharashtra	
District:	Ahmednagar	
Taluka:	Rahuri	
Gram Panchayat:	Guha	
Pin Code:	413706	
2. BASIC PARAMETERS		
Sr. No.	Question	Census 2011 Status
1	Total population	5213
2	Male	2705
3	Female	2508
4	Total Household	1098
5	Working Population %	45.7 %
6	Total area (in hectares )	9217 ha
7	Total Crop Area (in hectares )	7432 ha
8	Total no of SHGs promoted	NA
3. KEY INFRASTRUCTURE PARAMETERS		
10	% households engaged in farm activities	75%
11	% households engaged in non farm activities	25%
12	Availability of banks	Yes
13	Availability of bank/ Business correspondent with internet connectivity	Yes
14	Availability of ATM	Yes
15	Whether the village is connected to all weather road	Yes
16	Whether village has internal cc/ brick road	Yes
17	Availability of Public Transport	Yes
18	Availability of Internet Cafe/ Common service centre	No
19	Availability of Electricity for domestic use (in hrs)	8-10 hrs
20	Availability of public Distribution System (PDS)	Yes
21	Availability of markets	No
22	Availability of piped tap water	Yes
23	Availability of telephone services	No
24	Total no of household using clean energy	NA
25	Availability of Post Office/ Sub Post Office	Yes
26	Availability of school	Primary school from 1- 7th std
27	Availability of vocation Education	No
28	Availability of Sub centre/ PHC/ CHC	Yes
29	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospitals	No

### Annexure 1

DOMAIN	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION	VILLAGE STATUS	GP STATUS
Health and Sanitation	Is the village open defecation free	Yes	Yes
	Community Waste disposal system	Yes	Yes
	Availability of Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	No	No
	Availability of drainage facilities	Yes	Yes
	Availability if PHC/ CHC sub centres	Yes	Yes
	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	Yes	Yes
Agriculture, allied and Livelihood	Availability of Govt Seed Centre	Yes	Yes
	% households engaged exclusively in non farm activities	25%	25%
	Availability of markets	Yes	Yes
Housing	% of household with kuccha wall kuccha roof	25%	25%
Land Improvement	Availability of soil testing centres	Yes	Yes
	Availability of Fertilizer shops	Yes	Yes
Animal Husbandry	% of households supported by village based Livestock Extension Workers	75%	75%
Drinking water	Availability of piped tap water	Yes	Yes
Roads	Connected to all roads	Yes	Yes
	Internal roads	Yes	Yes
	Availability of public transport	Yes	Yes
Rural Electification	Availability of electricity for domestic use	Yes	Yes
Non conventional Energy	% of household using clean using clean energy (bio gas/ LPG)	40%	40%
Vocational Education	Availability of Vocational Education Centre	Yes	Yes
Women and Child development	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	Yes	Yes
	% of children age 0 to 3 years registered under anganwadi	100%	100%
	% of children age 0 to 3 years immunized	100%	100%
	% of children age categorized as non stunted ICDS record	0%	0%
Social Welfare	Availability of Post Office	Yes	Yes
	Telephone Services	Yes	Yes
	Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre	No	No
	Availability of Banks	Yes	Yes
	Availability of ATM	Yes	Yes
Education	Availability of Schools	Yes	Yes
Public Distribution System	Availability of PDS	Yes	Yes

## Annexure 2

०\*१०  
०\*१०  
स्मार्ट व्हिसेज योजना आशखडा  
संकेपना प्रस्ताव

गाव - वुथ, ता. राहुरी  
जि. अहमदनगर

डी. कुककरी सोमनाथ काशिनाथ

प्रांत, श्री. राजीवजी मिश्रा सखे 26/12/2020

मा. संचालक तथा प्राचार्य (DIN)

जे.जे. कॉलेज उनाँफु ऑफ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट,  
मुंबई. ....

यास साविनय सादर...

विषय :- 'स्मार्ट व्हिजेज' प्रस्तावाबाबत काही संकल्पना  
सादरीकरण बाबत...

अर्जदार :- श्री. कुलकर्णी सोमनाथ काशिनाथ...

उपाध्यापक व ग्राम पुरोहित...

गुहा, ता. राडुरी, जि. अहमदनगर...

महोदय,

व समस्त ग्रामस्थ, गुहा. <sup>केदारगिरी</sup>  
सर्व राज्या

उपरोक्त विषयाबबबे कारणे विनंती अर्ज व  
स्मार्ट विकासात्मक संकल्पना स्वात्मिक प्रमाणे सूचवू  
इच्छितो...

- 1) एक छत्र कार्यालय - गावामध्ये एकाच Campus  
मध्ये सर्व Gov. Office असताना अशा एकच  
शासकीय इमारत असावी त्यामध्ये - 1) पोस्ट ऑफिस,  
2) ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय, 3) तलाठी कार्यालय/सकल  
4) केंद्रप्रमुख कार्यालय, 5) शेतकी कार्यालय, 6) आरोग्य  
7) सेतू कार्यालय 8) मिशन हॉल 9) बाल कल्याण  
10) व्यवसाय मार्गदर्शक व प्रशिक्षण केंद्र 11) पोलीस कार्यालय  
अशा प्रकारचे सर्व शासकीय, निगमशासकीय तथा  
सामाजिक सेव्या कार्यालय असावीत.



(II) **मिमरुधाम** (dead body burning station)  
→ यामध्ये **विद्युतदाहीणी**, नवीन किमान १० burning points, पाण्याची टाकी, अंध रंगानगूड व दराक्षिया) विधीसाठी **step sitting arrangement** व विधीसाठी हॉल, **plantation** (वृक्षारोपण), व विधीसाठी व दाहीत्य हेवण्यासाठी **5 रुक** व **5 कोरे** हे सर्व नवीन बांधण्यात यावेत. त्यास किमान व वालकपाळुंडु करण्यात यावे.

(III) **साई पालरवी भवन सह मंगल कार्यालय** - गावात वर्षभरात पंढरपूर जाणाऱ्या किमान १५ दिंड्या व शिडी जाणाऱ्या किमान १० दिंड्या यांची **निवास व मोजक**, कार्यक्रम आकारासाठी, मंगलकार्यासाठी **डक-लक**, मुंज, सोहळे व मि गावातील **विविध मेळावे**, **चवदिवसे** यासाठी सुसज्ज व मोठी इमारत बांधवी. ती सर्व सुसज्ज सोयींनी युक्त असावी.

(IV) **भुयारी गारु योजक** (Under ground drainage) रस्ते बांधणी व **विद्युतीकरण** व **C.C.T.V.** बसविणे **contract** शुविधा व office.

(V) **कचरा डेपो** व कचरा निर्मूलक प्रक्रिया केंद्र.

(VI) सर्व शाळांची सुसज्ज अशी **प्रोजेक्टर** व **मिथिंग हॉल** / **conference Hall**. इमारत हेणे आवश्यक आहे.

(VII) **भजनी मंडळ हॉल**, **सांस्कृतिक हॉल**, वाचनालय

(VIII) कला अकादमी इमारत - **गुण** गाव हे महाराष्ट्राची **नारय पंढरी** असून येथे अनेक

माध्य, सगळे कलाकार अशा अनेक नावाजलेले कलाकार आहेत परंतु त्यांना व्यासपीठ नाही त्यासाठी एखादा नाथगृह व कला अकादमी इभारत होणे अपेक्षित आहे. सांस्कृतिक हॉल होणे गरजेचे आहे.

(IX) सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतागृहांची ठिकाणिकाणी किमान 90 ठिकाणी, वाड्यावड्यांसह बांधकामे व्हावीत. कचरासंग्रह

(X) ~~स~~ व्यायाम शाळा (अत्याधुनिक सुविधांसह जीत) होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

(XI) धंटागाडी, कचरा उचलणारे वाहन उपलब्ध व्हावे.

(XII) अत्याधुनिक बाजार/मंडई शेतकरी भाळ- स्वरेषी - विक्रीसाठी व्यवस्था होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

(XIII) सर्व शाळांचे अत्याधुनिकरण, P.H.C. चे अत्या- धुनिकरण, करण्यात यावे.

(XIV) सौर, उर्जा प्रकल्प उभारण्यात यावा  
\* स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक स्मारक उभारण्यात यावे.

(XV) पिण्याच्या पाण्याचे शुद्धीकरण, मुबलक पाणी पुरवठा, पाणी साठवण केंद्र व पाण्याच्या उंच टाक्या बांधण्यात याव्यात तसेच Mineral Water station बसविण्यात यावेत.

(XVI) Garden व झिडोगण उभारण्यात यावे.

(XVII) पुसतक खात्याकडून सर्व गावाची स्वच्छता करून कायमस्वरूपी स्वच्छता यंत्रणा उभारण्यात यावी.

अशा प्रकारे भाड्या अल्पबुद्धीमुसार विकास योजना सुचविल्या आहेत. स्विकार व्हावा ही मना चिंती.

मे. ला. गा. व्हावे. १ श्री. कुलकर्णी एच. के.

- ३) श्री यशद अ. अ. के. वरुण
- ३) श्री. ओबेळ म. वि. Obel
- ४) श्री मदन की. शार. Madan
- ४) श्री. आरंभे का. मि. Bilwale
- ५) श्री पंढर आम एन Pandhar
- ६) श्री बोबडे. जे. ए. Bobde
- ७) श्री कु. ल. पंढुरी Kul
- ८) श्रीम. बिंदे व. रा. Binde
- ९) श्रीम. गोसावी जे. एल Gosavi
- १०) श्रीम. बोबडे ए. एच. Bobde
- ११) श्री. संप्रत जयवंत सोनवणे
- १२) श्रीम. ठोंबरे छाया नामदेव

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
27-12-2020

Shrinani  
 मुख्याध्यापक  
 जि. प. प्राथ. केंद्र शाळा, गुहा  
 ता. राहुरी, जि. अहमदनगर  
 U- Dis No. 27260902901

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## Acknowledgements

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High Resolution Satellite GIS Data provided by **Milind Wadodkar** – NRSC, ISRO, Nagpur

We also like to thank **Shri Govind Khamkar – BDO Rahuri** and **Shri Eknath Ghagre – DS Rural Development DEPT, GoM** for helping us find the required data for our study and ensuring our safe stay at Rahuri.

**MP Krishi Vidyapeeth**, Rahuri for their hospitality and catering to our visit.

The Sarpanch and Panchayat Samiti of Guha village for their kind inputs and help.

Our special thanks to the villagers of Guha, who were very gracious in welcoming us into their homes and cooperating with our study throughout our time in their village.