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Feasibility Study to Sangawade Village Development

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Abstract: What is feasibility study? As the name implies a feasibility study is used to determine the viability of an idea such as ensuring a project is legally and technically feasible. The study is to be done to determine the feasibility of developing village by checking the parameters such as road survey, water test, soil test, census data collection, etc. The goal feasibility checking is to determine whether the project should go ahead, be redesigned or else abandoned altogether. The feasibility study concluded that the project will be able to be implemented to success as it was carefully planned. Generally, such studies precede technical development and project implementation.

Keywords: feasibility, planning, implemented, parameters, viability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Single approach to rural development would not be effective. In fact, rural development is the product of interaction between various physical, technological, economic, social-cultural, institutional and environmental factors. Indeed, the rural sector should experience the required changes so that it can join the mainstream of national development and contribute its share for economic development. It has been rightly said, "In the end, however, rural development should not be seen as a package of specific needs but as a transformation of rural like and conditions.''

Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about two thirds of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy.

Feasibility of the project can be explained by considering following terms:

1) *Technical Feasibility:* this kind of assessment focuses on the technical resources available for the project. It helps engineers to determine whether the project is technically feasible or not. After implementing all the technical skills, one can be able to decide the feasibility of the project.
2) *Economic Feasibility:* This assessment typically gives us the cost/benefit analysis of the project and automatically it helps us to determine the viability, cost and benefits associated with project before financial resources are allocated.
3) *Legal Feasibility:* This assessment investigates whether any aspect of the proposed project conflicts with legal requirements like zoning laws, data protection acts, or social media laws. Let's say an organization wants to construct a new office building in a specific location. A feasibility study might reveal the organization's ideal location isn't zoned for that type of business. That organization has just saved considerable time and effort by learning that their project was not feasible right from the beginning.
4) *Operational Feasibility:* This assessment involves undertaking a study to analyze and determine whether—and how well—the organization's needs can be met by completing the project. This assessment is the most important for project success; after all PROJECTS will fail if not completed on time. Procedure for Paper Submission.

II. LITRATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is an important aspect of research work as it helps in understanding specific problems and in drawing some hypotheses. Keeping in this view, literature connected with the problem in hand has been reviewed gleaning it from various sources, viz., relevant books, journals, dissertations, reports, research projects, surveys, etc. This part of the present chapter takes into consideration the conclusions and views of various scholars regarding the overall performance of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and causes of its success or otherwise, and various drawbacks associated with the programme.

Kulkarni et al (1989) carried out a study in Bijapur district of Karnataka. They find that different socio-economic factor affect the success of failure of different schemes of IRDP. According to them the success of IRDP mainly depends upon the level of education,

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family size, ownership of livestock, durable assets and occupational structure. The study highlights that one of the reasons for poor performance of IRDP was the delay in actual sanctioning of loans and releasing of the subsidy amount by the development authorities. They suggested that single window approach both for subsidy and loan would reduce the time gap and transaction cost of borrowing for the beneficiaries.

alling it the world's most ambitions credit-based poverty alleviation effort, the World Bank (1989:5) attributes the failure of India's Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to its inability to ensure continued access to institutional credit for disadvantaged rural households. Unless constraints, which continue to block access of the poor to institutional finance, are not removed effectively, the window of opportunity to banking services offered by the IRDP will remain closed. Welfare gains derived thus far by beneficiaries of their IRDP are likely to be short lived without the opportunity to replenish working capital and undertake additional investment, using term credit.

Thippaiah and Devendra Babu (1986) have come out in their study with some major defects in the implementation of the programme Non-identification of proper persons as beneficiaries, non-availability of trained personnel, misuse of loans and poor repayment position and lack of infrastructural facilities are some of such defects.

Rao and Natarajan (1988) in their study on evaluation of impact and progress in implementation of IRDP in Warangal district note the deficiencies prevailling in IRDP. Their study brings to the limelight various deficiencies in the whole chain of IRDP in the district which are under-financing, providing cash credits by violating the norms, lack of supervision, lack of knowledge on the part of the beneficiaries to utilize the assets lack of adequate training to the schemants, the IRDP loans not being utilized to the extent of their real objectives.

Mohansundaram (1988) conducted an evaluative study in two blocks of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, entitled "How IRDP schemes can be batter implemented ?" He suggests some important measures regarding effective implementation of IRDP schemes. He states that very low perception of the rural poor indicates the dire need for increasing awareness among them about the special schemes meant for their welfare. The lackadaisical attitude of the implementation machinery should also be changed. Selecting deserving and bonafide beneficiaries by conducting household surveys, credit camps and involvement of Gram sabhas, etc. will ensure assisting of right beneficiaries. The major advantages of such exercises are cutting across the dominance of intermediaries and avoidance of leakages. This can be done by active and effective coordination among the various village level developmental functionaries. According to him the programme has promoted the income of the beneficiaries.

Taneja (1989) researches the conclusion that despite too much proclaimed claims about the success of various anty-poverty programmes, such as IRDP, NREP, RLGP, and TRYSEM most of the labour households are still not able to meet their minimum consumption requirements. These are the people who do not have a bare sufficiency of anything neither food, clothing, nor shelter, leave alone education or medical care. The author observes that the fact we find such utter destitution here in Panjab (reputed to be the home of India's most progressive farmers) raises doubt about the designing and implementation of the poverty eradication programmes. Taneja (1989) researches the conclusion that despite too much proclaimed claims about the success of various anty-poverty programmes, such as IRDP, NREP, RLGP, and TRYSEM most of the labour households are still not able to meet their minimum consumption requirements. These are the people who do not have a bare sufficiency of anything neither food, clothing, nor shelter, leave alone education or medical care. The author observes that the fact we find such utter destitution here in Panjab (reputed to be the home of India's most progressive farmers) raises doubt about the designing and implementation of the poverty eradication programmes

Singh (1988) in his paper entitled "Socio –Economic Impact of IRDP on Weaker Sections in Panjab", infers that the IRDP does have its impact on the weaker sections. Those who took advantage of the facilities were in a better position to improve their socio-economic life than those who did not avail themselves of such facilities. He observes that comparatively well-off sections of the society derived more benefits from IRDP than the weaker sections..

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It involves-

Introduction to topic.

1) Literature review.
2) Collection of data.
3) Part Analysis of Data.
4) Discussions and Findings.
5) Conclusion.

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Stages

A. Studies Of Map

Following are the records which are taken from studies of map –

Area of the village – 343.94 Ha.
Agriculture Area – 92 to 95 % of total area of village.
Non – agriculture area –5 to 8 % of total area of village.
River passing through village – Pawana River.

B. Forecasting Of Population

Methods used -

1) Incremental increase method.
2) Geometrical method.
3) Arithmetical increase method.

Current population – 1,411
Forecasted population for next 50 yrs. – 30,000

C. Feasibility Study On Water Supply

For continuous supply of water for that village, a water treatment plant should be implemented for their use for next 50 years, with its complete utility, by considering its population after 50 years, this water supply design should be implemented.

Population after 50 years = 30000.
Water Demand Per Day Per Person = 135 lit/Day.
Discharge of water = 4.05 X 10^6 Lit/Day.
Area required for WTP Plant = 6.75 Sq.m.
Various test are conducted on different location and the results are as followqs :-

TABLE 01
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

Sample no.	PH	TDS (PPM)	Turbidity (MTU)	Fluride (mg/l)	Hardness (mg/l)	Sulphate (mg/l)	Alkalinity (mg/l)
1 (@Weir)	7.74	239	3.84	0.43	200	6	83
2 (@River)	6.90	50.8	2.20	0.24	48	1	59
3.(@Stream)	7.41	193	1.94	0.44	180	4	70
4 (@Bore)	7.74	352	0.30	0.69	266	48	83

D. Feasibility Study on Sewage Flow

As we know sewage water contains many hazardous Chemicals and gases which is unhealthy for Human Being and Environment. This Water should be treated and transfer for reuse. As the quantity of this water is 60-70% of Drinking water, so the treatment and reuse of this water is necessary for healthy environment.

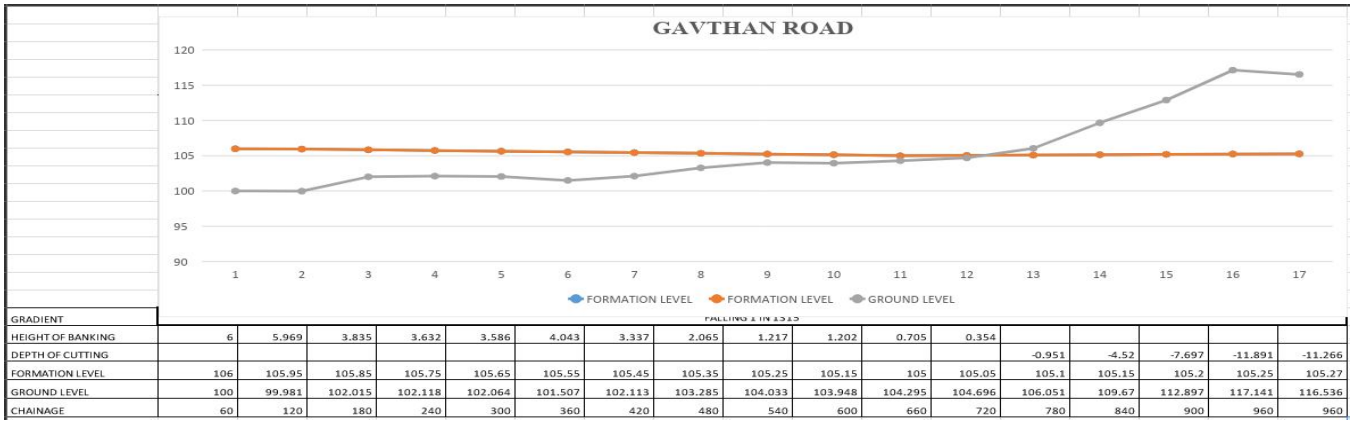
E. Survey of Ground Level

In this survey Authors surveyed the village area for the future development of the road in village. This survey is done so as to find out Cuttings and fillings to design the road. Authors had done this survey for around 6 Roads. The readings of one of them are as follows:-

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GRAPH 01

Formation lavel of Village Road.



GRADIENT																	
HEIGHT OF BANKING	6	5.969	3.835	3.632	3.586	4.043	3.337	2.065	1.217	1.202	0.705	0.354					
DEPTH OF CUTTING													-0.951	-4.52	-7.697	-11.891	-11.266
FORMATION LEVEL	106	105.95	105.85	105.75	105.65	105.55	105.45	105.35	105.25	105.15	105	105.05	105.1	105.15	105.2	105.25	105.27
GROUND LEVEL	100	99.981	102.015	102.118	102.064	101.507	102.113	103.285	104.033	103.948	104.295	104.696	106.051	109.67	112.897	117.141	116.536
CHAINAGE	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540	600	660	720	780	840	900	960	960

F. Feasibility Study of Soil

In this study the Authors collected 13 sample of soil from different locations below ground and conducted various test, from which Sieve analysis test results are as below :-

Table 02

Feasibility study of soil sample.

IS Sieve	Wt. retained	% Wt. retain	Cumulative %	% Fineness
4.75	356	35.6	35.6	0.35
2.36	208.6	20.86	56.4	0.56
1.18	132.5	13.25	69.7	0.69
600	95.5	9.55	79.2	0.79
425	55.5	5.55	84.76	0.84
300	34	3.4	88.16	0.88
150	64	6.4	94.5	0.94
75	28	2.8	97	0.97
Pan	20	2	100	0.10

IV. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

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Below are some key benefits of conducting a feasibility study:

1) Improves project teams' focus.
2) Identifies new opportunities.
3) Provides valuable information for "To Do/Not to Do" decision.
4) Narrows the business alternatives.
5) Identifies a valid reason to undertake the project.
6) Enhances the success rate by evaluating multiple parameters.
7) Aids decision-making on the project.
8) Identifies reasons not to proceed.

V. CONCLUSION

A. We therefore conclude that feasibility study is very important in making decisions in proposing a project.
B. We therefore conclude that the feasibility study must contain the key elements namely-
1) Idea of project,
2) Nature of the Project,
3) Economy of the project.

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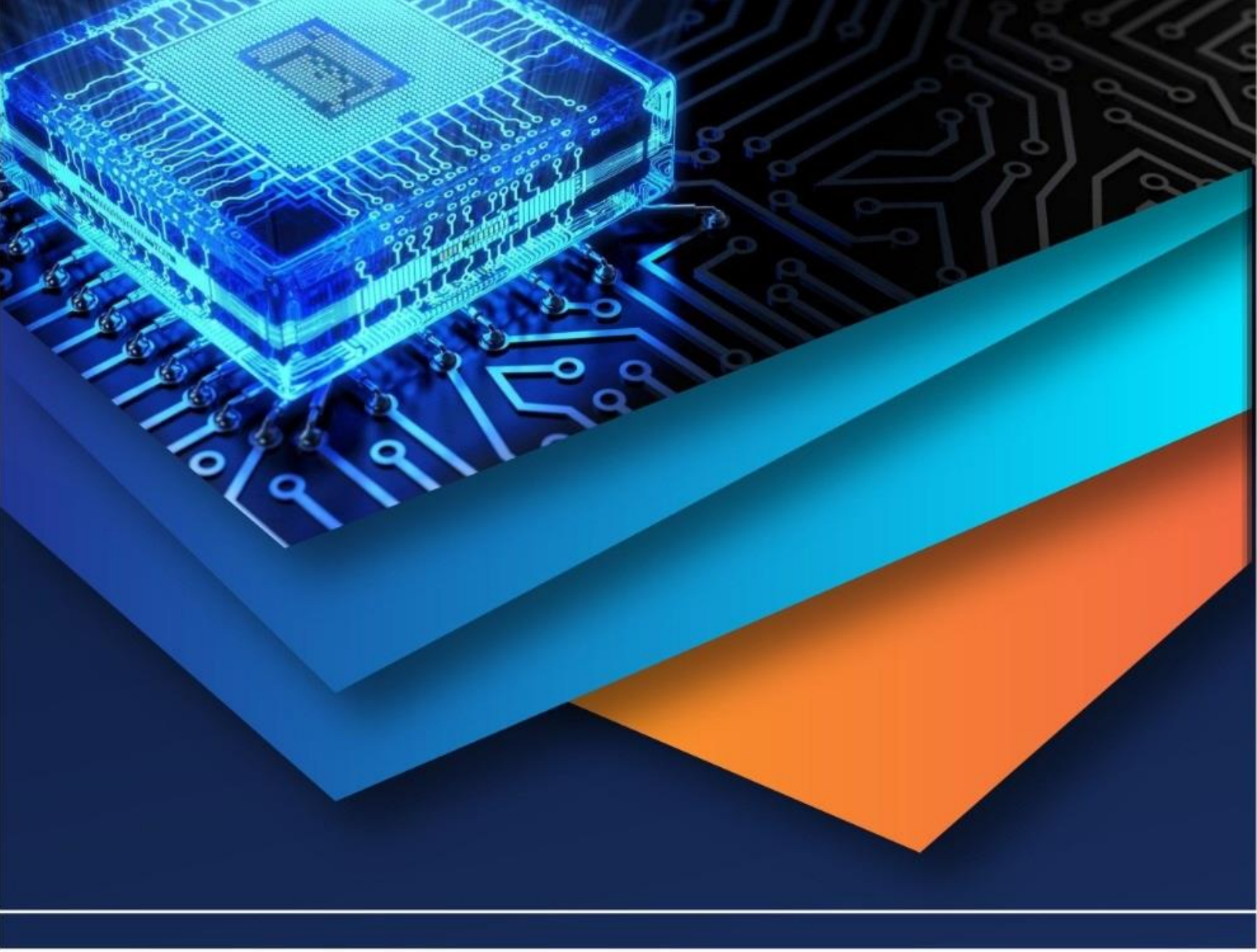
C. As we conclude that our report is feasible to implement.

D. From feasibility topic we conclude the final conclusion, which one of that states which is best choice.

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