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# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH**

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

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**Volume: 7      Issue: V      Month of publication: May 2019**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.5616>**

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# Proposal for Integrated Rural Development Programme for Anjaneri Village

Pritam Pagar<sup>1</sup>, Rahul Jain<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Town and Country planning Section, Civil Engg Department, SOET Sandip University, Nashik, India

**Abstract:** *In this paper we are studying the integrated rural development is a program concept that covers most of our activities. This means helping rural communities sustainably improve living conditions in all areas of daily life. The aim of this program is to provide opportunities for the poor and develop their skills to improve their living conditions. The program is considered the best program to eradicate poverty-related problems by offering people who have fallen below the poverty line. The village under this project is Anjaneri. There are so many problems that people face in everyday life. The problem of poverty, unemployment, lowers participation of women in other activities, etc. Some of the ways to promote development include empowerment of women, employment opportunities and self-help groups. This concept was to formulate growth strategies for the village in order to make it self-sufficient for the protection of the native occupation and the heritage and monuments of the village. For an integrated program, residents should be trained in various services, and funding agencies, microfinance institutions and NGOs can be addressed to create a financial ecosystem for developing a development chain.*

**Keywords:** *Employment, Poverty, Self-help group, Women empowerment and Economic growth.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally focused on the use of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. Integrated rural development is a program concept that covers most of our activities.

This means helping rural communities sustainably improve living conditions in all areas of daily life. The Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) was launched in 1978 by the Government of India and implemented in 1980. The aim of this program is to provide poor employment opportunities as well as opportunities to develop their skills to improve their living conditions. The program is considered to be the best program to tackle poverty-related problems by providing those who have fallen below the poverty line with the necessary subsidies linked to job opportunities.

India is a country of villages where more than 68% of the total population live in more than 5.97 lakh villages. As Mahatma Gandhi said, "India lives in its villages" or "India's soul is in villages", which form the backbone of Indian culture, heritage and economics. Agriculture has been practiced in the country since antiquity (from the Harappa civilization), where the communities have settled and civilized the structure of the villages. The social, economic and scientific developments in these communities contributed to the growth of such a village. The first concern of every village will be to cultivate its own food crops and cotton as a material. It should have a reserve for its livestock, recreation and playground for adults and children. As more land becomes available, useful money groups will grow. There will be no castes as we have today, with their graded untouchability. The IRDP is officially described as an important mechanism to combat rural poverty. The main objective of the IRDP is to educate families with target groups below the poverty line by creating sustainable opportunities for self-employment in the rural sector. The program is implemented in all blocks of the country as a centrally funded program, 50% funded by the centres and states. The program is being implemented by district development agencies for rural areas (DRDAs). The DRDA's governing body includes local MPs, MLA, chairmen of Zila Parishad and district development department leaders, SCs, STs and women representatives. At the grassroots level, block staff are responsible for running the program. The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) oversees the program at the country level, while the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is responsible for releasing the central portion of the funds, policymaking, general guidance, monitoring and evaluation of the program.

## II. PROBLEM DEFINITION

In this village there are many problems people facing in there day to day life but the basic problem is lack of women empowerment in various activities, reducing employment and lack of economic development.

### III.OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- A. To provide gainful employment and increase the purchasing power of rural poor.
- B. To bring the families living below the poverty line, above this line and increasing their incomes.
- C. To study impact of the programme on the target families.
- D. To provide toilets under Swachh bharat mission.
- E. To empower the women living in village.

### IV.NEED OF THE STUDY

- A. The need of the study is to identify problems and issues related to social, economic and physical infrastructures.
- B. To study the government schemes to develop the infrastructure and provide better facility in anjaneri village for present and future.
- C. The basic aim of the study is to find solution on village problems and improve the living standards of habitats in rural areas.

### V. METHODOLOGY

This research starts with identifying problem. In first step, Objective should be decided and Literature studied. This will be followed by literature review to get and understand Comparative Study of integrated rural development programme. After identifying the problems and detail literature study, for study area Anjaneri village is selected. After selection of study area, various data are collected through local survey, various meeting with Sarpanch (elected member of village), Gramsevak (appointed by state government), Principal of primary school, local people and Grampanchayat of Anjaneri which includes maps and Basic data. Then Analysis has been done of that collected data. Based on this data analysis proposals have been prepared.

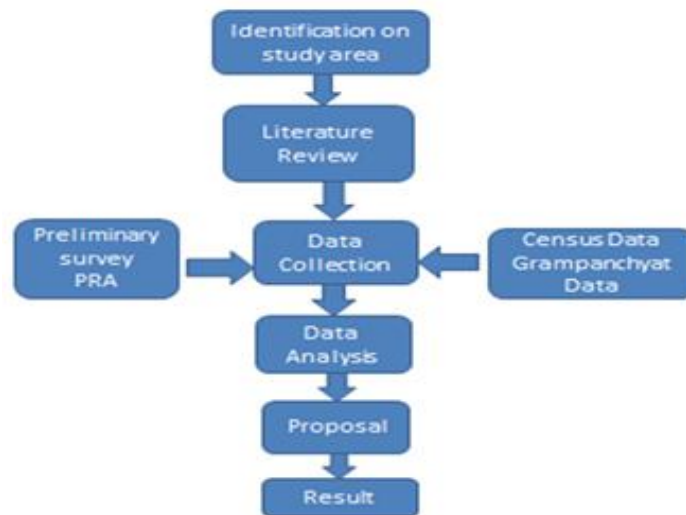
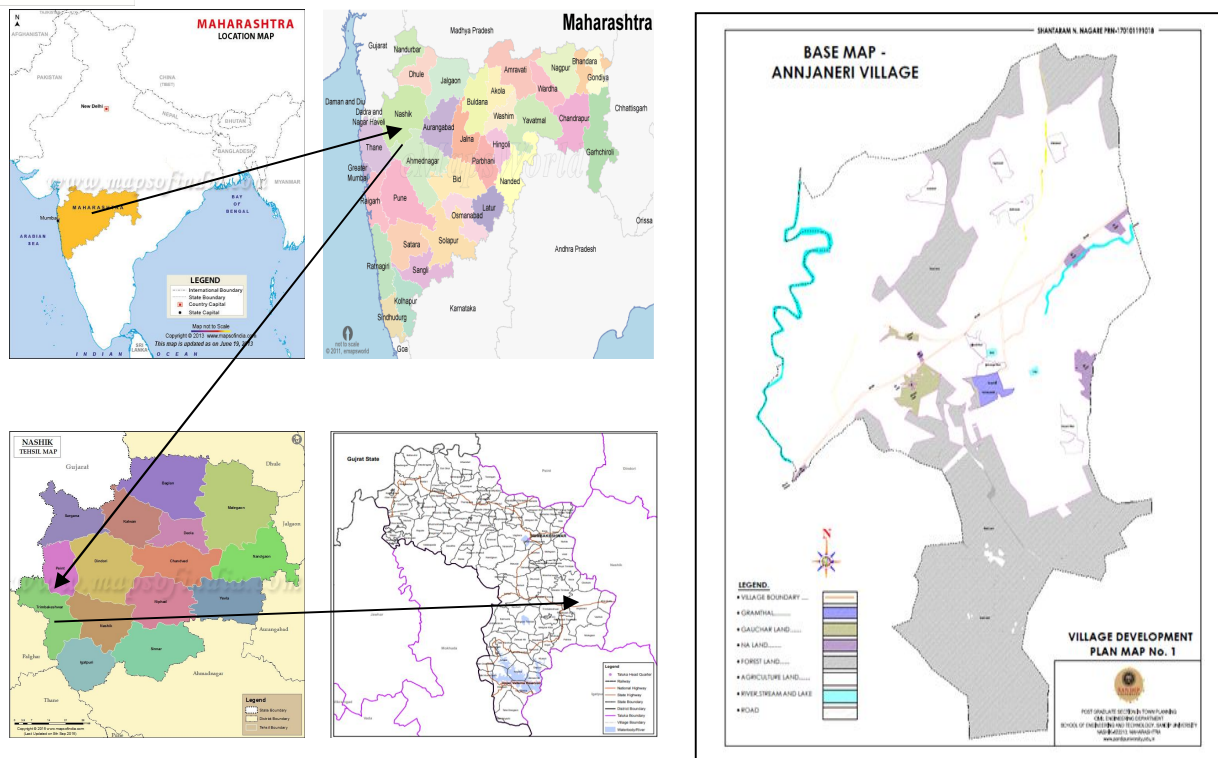


Chart 1 Methodology

### VI.STUDY AREA PROFILE

#### A. Study Area

Map 1 shows the study area selected for the study. Anjaneri is a village in the Indian state of Maharashtra in the Indian state of Nashik. It belongs to Khandesh and the northern Maharashtra region. It belongs to the division Nashik. It is located 25 km west of the district headquarters Nashik and 17 km from Trimbak and 150 km from the state capital Mumbai. Mulegaon (4 km), Pegalwadi (t) (4 km), Pegalwadi (4 km), Talegaon Anjaneri (6 km) are the nearby villages of Anjaneri. Anjaneri is surrounded by Nashik Taluka heading east, Mokhada Taluka heading west, Igatpuri Taluka heading south and Peth Taluka heading north. Nashik, Ozar, Saundra, Silvassa are the towns near Anjaneri. This place is located on the border of Nashik district and Thane district. Thane Mokhada district lies west to this place.



Map 1 Study Area Location

## VII. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

### A. Survey Details

Survey and visit gives the real picture of the existing scenario of the village. For Every study data collection is the basic requirement. It is carried out through inventory data studies, field studies, personal interview of the beneficiaries etc. It involves collection of data for studying the past and existing social and demographic characteristics.

The main purpose of this chapter is to establish the study parameters for collection of data. Primary and secondary data is collected to fulfill the requirement.

- 1) *Primary Data:* Data which is collected by carrying out site surveys, questionnaire survey, informal questioning.
- 2) *Secondary Data:* Data which is collected from government reports, case studies, census data

Meeting with Village Representatives: A formal meeting with Sarpanch and Gramsevak for taking permission regarding the work to be conducted in the village

Preliminary Survey: A Survey to assess the existing conditions of village. The survey covered specific issues like percentage household having private toilets, solid waste management practices, clean surroundings, pure and safe drinking water Facilities.

In data analysis the lack of women empowerment contribution has been seen. The percentage of participation of women in all sectors are so less. For that we are proving microfinance group to increase their courage and confidence.

As village having unemployment people, we are giving employment through pradhan mantri employment guarantee programme. In that most of people start their own business by taking loan through banks.

Starting programme of SHGs to empower the women living in the village and 30-35 SHGs can be created in the village and use funds for village development or personal use.

Due to increase percentage of open defecation we are providing community toilets for village. Under swachh bharat mission we are providing three blocks in those 5 cubicles for women, 4 cubicles for men and 2 urinals for men. The fund of 60% is giving by central government and 40% of fund giving by Grampanchayat.

TABLE 1  
BASIC DATA

Basic data	anjaneri
Area of village	923.68 hectares
Distance from taluka	7.4 Km
Distance from district	20 Km
Private Clinic	2
Z P school	1
Highschool	2
Anganwadi	6

TABLE 2  
POPULATION DATA

Population data	anjaneri
Population	2503
male	1275
female	1228
Child(0-6) population by 2011	375
Total no of houses	471
Literacy rate	87.20 %

### VIII. PLANNING PROPOSAL

In this chapter present Govt. policy, prepare a proposal on the basis of following policy, National policy for women empowerment, Self-help group, Self-employment under PMRY.

#### A. National Policy for women Empowerment

Empowerment of Women is a socio-political ideal intended for the broader framework of women's rights. It is a process that causes women to reach their full potential, their right to access opportunities, resources and choices, and the freedom to make decisions both inside and outside their home. Empowerment would only be achieved if the improvement in the living conditions of women is accompanied by their ability to influence the direction of social change achieved through equal opportunities in economic, social and political spheres of life.

A society in which women can develop their full potential and become involved as equal partners in all areas of life and influence the process of social change.

- 1) *Health Including Food Security And Nutrition:* The focus on pregnant and lactating women (P & L) will be continued by organizing special health camps to prevent and treat diseases affecting P & L women, such as anemia, low BMI, malnutrition, etc., and special mediation drives of health and nutrition education.
- 2) *Education:* Pre-school education in Anganwadi centers will be strengthened and efforts will be made to facilitate access to pre-primary education for girls by involving the community and raising awareness among parents. This improves children's communication and cognitive skills in preparation for entering primary school. This will help older children, especially girls, attend school and prevent their poor performance and early school leavers by relieving them of the responsibilities of sibling care.
- 3) *Poverty:* Women make up the majority of the population affected by poverty. Efforts are being made to assess the occurrence of poverty through gender assessments, as budget estimates do not provide estimates of gender poverty. The connection between gender and poverty dynamics is addressed. As poverty rates are not broken down by sex, alternative gender pilot surveys are conducted to examine the differences in well-being between households. All programs to eradicate poverty will focus on women's participation.
- 4) *Anjaneri Village Women Perception On Their Rights:* Following Chart Shows how many women knows their rights to protect against harm, rights to set up associations, rights to get own land and rights to involve in country's politics.

### Womens perception on their rights

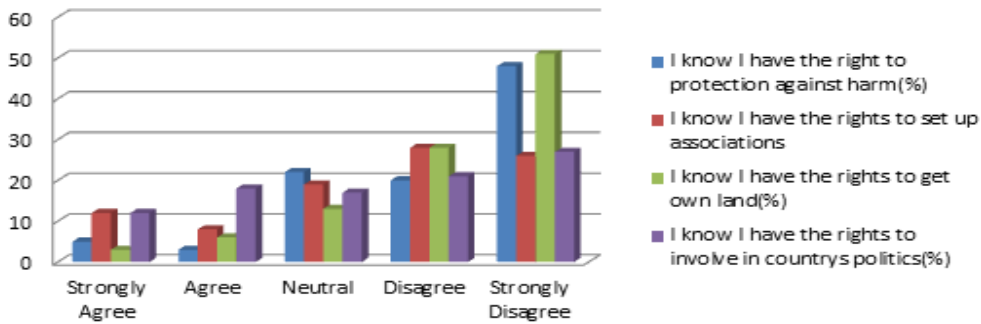


Chart 2 Women Perception On Their Rights Of Anjaneri Village

#### 5) Household Empowerment in Anjaneri Village

### Economic Development

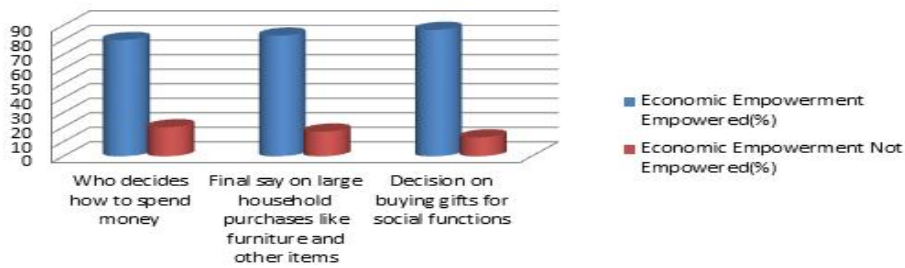


Chart 3 Economic Development

The graphs above show the percentage of economic development of women with and without powers.

The current village scenario says that 10 to 20% do not decide how to spend money on unauthorized women. If we strengthen women, they decide to 70-80%.

The rights to buy furniture or other items are between 10 and 15% for women without their own authority, and between 75 and 80% for women with their own powers.

The purchase decision for gifts for social functions for unauthorized women is between 10 and 12%, with authorized women accounting for up to 85 to 90%.

#### 6) Social Empowerment in Anjaneri

### Social Empowerment

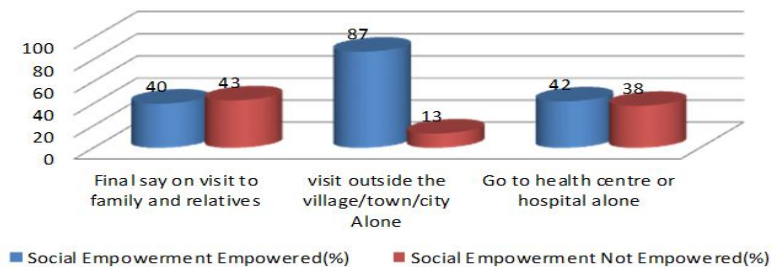


Chart 4 Social Empowerment

The above graphics show the social strengthening of the Anjaneri village. Existing status of women in family and relatives visits up to 40% and in social commitment up to 43%. If you are outside the village or city, the proportion of women is 13%, while in the case of women with social skills it is 87%. In the hospital alone, the proportion of women is 38%, while in the case of women with social skills it is up to 42%.

**B. Self-help Group for Anjaneri Village**

Villages face problems related to poverty, illiteracy, lack of health-care skills and so on. These are problems that can not be tackled individually, but can be better solved through group work. Today these groups, known as self-help groups, have become a means of change for the poor and marginalized. The self-help group is a method to organize the poor and marginalized to solve their individual problem together.

1) **Target Group:** Families below the Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas include in the target group. Within the target group, safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections, by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons.

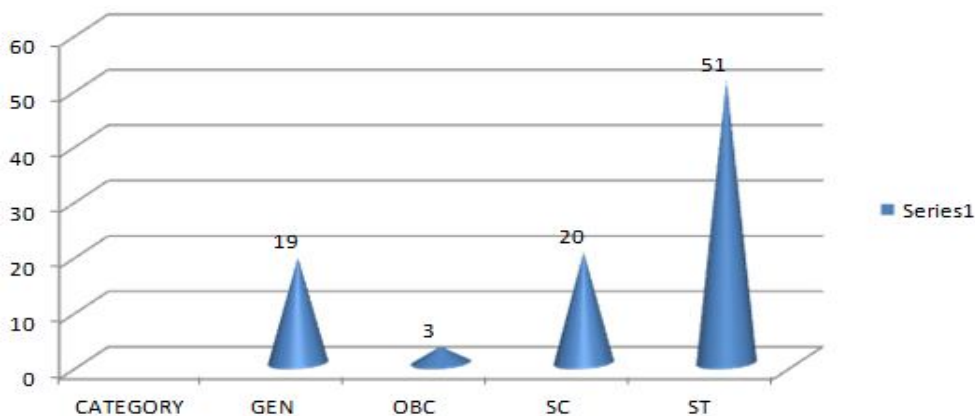


Chart 5 Percentage Of Categories In Anjaneri Village

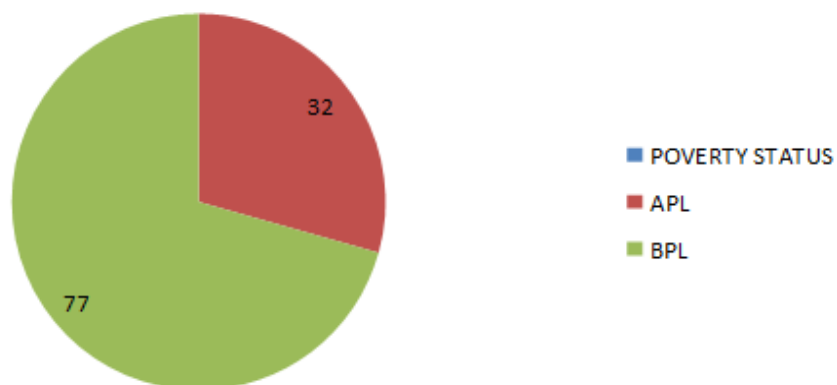


Chart 6. Poverty Status Of Anjaneri Village

In Anjaneri village there are 77% people are below poverty level where as remaining 32% Are from above poverty level.

- a) Strategy: Conceived as a holistic program of self-employment. It covers the areas of self-employment of the rural poor, viz. organizing them in SHGs, infrastructure building-up, technology and marketing support.
- b) SHG Formation: In particular SHG members from BPL families, with some exceptions, for some marginal APL families, if acceptable to the BPL members of the group. Group size of 10-20 people, with the exception of deserts, hills and disabled people, where the number of members can vary between 5 and 20. Special attention is paid to the formation of self-help groups for women. 50% of the groups formed in each block should be exclusively for women. SHGs are generally formed by NGOs, CBOs, animators, community-based coordinator networks, or dedicated government officials.
- c) Income generating activities (microenterprise selection): First and foremost, a single income generating activity of the group is preferred to the group loan. However, group can go for several activities also in the context of group lending. Thus, IGAs are taken up by the SHG members as group activity.
- d) Financial Support: A retrospective subsidy of between 30% and 50% of the project costs will be granted to the individual beneficiary and 50% of the project costs for group-level activities will be granted within the prescribed limits.

2) Steps Forming SHG



FIG.1 process of forming SHGs

C. Self-Employment under PMEGP

The Indian government has approved the introduction of a new loan-based subsidy program called PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program), which combines the Prime Minister's programs Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Program (REGP) to create job opportunities through the establishment of micro-enterprises in rural and urban areas. PMEGP will be a central sector scheme managed by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME).

1) Objectives

- a) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban through new self-employment /projects/micro enterprises.
- b) To bring together artisans in rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities at their place.
- c) To provide continuous and sustainable, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.

2) Scope

- a) The scheme is applicable to all viable projects in rural as well as urban areas, under Micro enterprises sector.
- b) The maximum cost of the project under manufacturing sector is Rs.25 lakhs and services sector is RS.10 lakhs.

3) Employment status of Anjaneri village

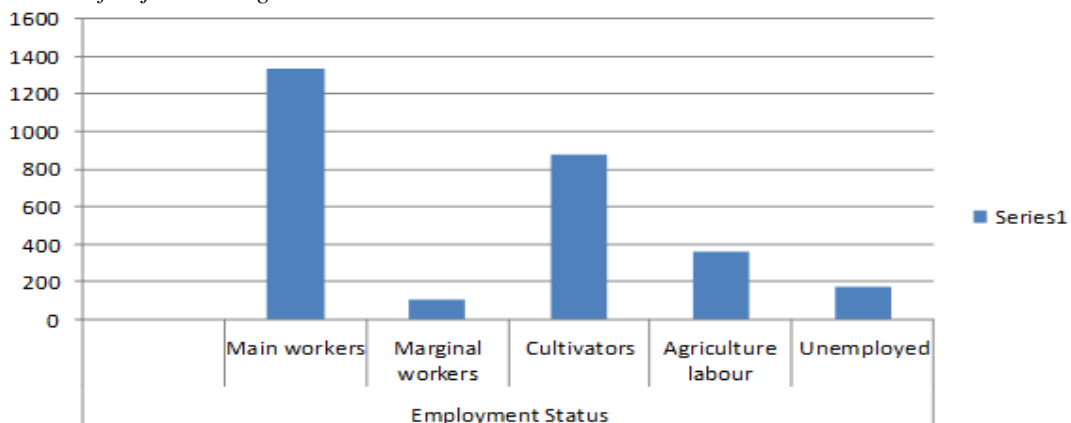


Chart 7 Employment Status

The above graphs show the employment status in the village of Anjaneri. 1444 were engaged in work activity. 92.52% of employees describe their work as their main job (employment or acquisition of more than 6 months), whereas 7.48% of the 1444 workers who do the main work have been involved in marginal activities for less than 6 months to secure a livelihood, 882 were cultivators, 359 were agricultural workers.

4) Levels of funding under PMEGP:

TABLE 3  
Categories Of Beneficiaries Under Pmegp

SR. No.	Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (project cost)	
			Urban	Rural
1.	Area (location of project/unit)			
2.	General Category	10 %	15 %	25 %
3.	Special (including SC / ST / OBC / minorities / women, former soldiers, disabled people, NER, mountain and border areas, etc.	5 %	25 %	35 %

5) Financial Institutions

- a) Public Sector Banks.
- b) Regional Rural Banks.
- c) Co-operative Bank and Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks.
- d) Small Industries Development Bank of India.

There are 344 sample projects in various sectors under PMEGP to provide employment in village.

D. Community Toilet For Anjaneri Village

Elimination of open defecation is important components in the development of a village. The provision of providing sanitation facilities through community toilet is suitable option for those who cannot afford Separate toilets.

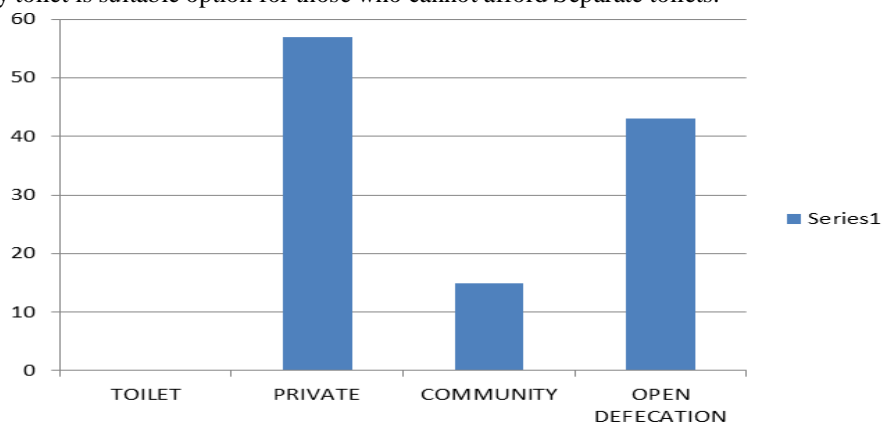


Chart 8 Percentage Of Toilet In Village

1) Site Selection

- a) Size of the toilet blocks as per the user population.
- b) Accessibility to users throughout the year.
- c) Convenience of the local community should be the main guiding factor in location of a toilet.
- d) Site should be finalized with the community.

2) The Facilities To Be Provided

- a) Separate toilets for men and women.
- b) Special seats for children and disabled.
- c) Urinal facilities for men.
- d) Sufficient storage of water – Overhead tank and sump.
- e) The interior should be non-visible from the outside.
- f) Store room area for keeping the cleaning material.

3) Norms For Planning Of Community Toilets

TABLE 4  
Norms For Community Toilet

Type of toilet	Toilet seats	Toilet cubicles size	
		Optimum(mm)	Minimum(mm)
Community toilet	One seat for 35 male, One seat for 25 female	900 x 1200	750 x 900

4) Water Requirement

TABLE 5  
Water Requirement

Particulars	Unit	Quantity in Litres
Gents - Urinals	Litres/usage	0.20
Gents -Toilets	Litres/usage	7.00
Women -Toilets	Litres/usage	7.00

Three toilet blocks with 5 toilet cubicles for women, 4 toilet cubicles for men and 2 urinals for men along with the septic tank are suggested.

**IX. CONCLUSIONS**

In this study different govt policies and schemes and guidelines for employment, poverty and women empowerment infrastructure. We are study to understand the infrastructure requirement in integrated planning to identify facing problem in the village and to solve them with the help of govt schemes and policies. In this physical planning the women empowerment is measuredly develop with the help of self-help group. Implemented the PMEGP in the village to reduce poverty. For increasing economic development of village we are creating SHGs and PMEGP in village. Providing toilets under Swachh bharat to reduce open defecation.

**X. ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I acknowledge to Grampanchayat, anjaneri village Nashik for giving me the valuable data. I eamestly wish to express heartfelt thanks and a sense of gratitude to Mr. Rahul Jain, assistant professor Civil Engineering Department, Sandip University, Nashik.

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