iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.34970

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue VI Jun 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

An Approach towards Urbanization Khadiya Village, Junagadh District

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Abstract: ***Vishwakarma Yojana provides the benefits of real work experience to engineering students and students can apply their technical knowledge in the development of infrastructure in rural development. Under this scheme, the villages are surveyed and this project was identified & selected for implementation Rurbaization is the concept of providing villagers the basic amenities required along with keeping the village soul alive. [1]This project gives new ideas for Development of rural villages. As a measure to strengthen the Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of functions, powers and finance. Gram Sabha, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and PRIs have been accorded adequate role to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective. By this V.Y. project government wants technical solution of the problems of villages from the engineering point of view. [2][3]***
Keywords: Rurbaization, Sustainable development, Rural soul, Reduce Migration, Fast Development.

I.INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is an organizing principle for sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the planet. It is a process that envisions a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource-use continue to meet human needs without undermining the "integrity, stability and beauty" of natural biotic systems. [4]

Vishwakarma Yojana would provide "Design to Delivery" solution for development of villages in 'Rurban' areas. The developmental work in villages that could undertake as per the need of the village in particular includes Physical infrastructure facilities (Water, Drainage, Road, Electricity, Solid waste Management, Storm Water Network, Telecommunication & Other), Social infrastructure facilities (Education, Health, Community Hall, Library, Recreation Facilities & other) and renewable energy (Rain water harvesting, Biogas plant, Solar Street lights & Other) for Sustainable development[5]. Under this scheme, the villages of "Rurban" area will be adopted by the engineering colleges under the Gujarat Technological University. The Engineering colleges would study the identified villages and make the recommendations on the application of technology to achieve integrated and comprehensive development, through project preparation and management.[6] [7]

II. NEED OF STUDY

By Vishwakarma Yojana project government required technical result of the problem of villages at theengineering point of view.
The developmental work in villages that could under taken as per the need of the village includes,
To development of village compare to the city area in the basic facility to needed for people and their amenities and to study whole village. How can development the basic needed and their requirement. It should development the Gaushala, Gram Panchayat, Aanganwadi, Road, Drainage system, School, hospital etc.[8] It is very essential to develop village because India's development depends upon the progress of the villages. India is agriculture country and poverty can be removed through improvement in agriculture. Solutions of rural problems can bring the change in the rural society. The country and its society can be reconstructed only through rural developments[9]

III. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

A. To provide basic facilities in the village.
B. To Reduce Migration.
C. To provide the necessary designs of the public buildings which are not available in the village.
D. Repair & maintenance of Existing Public Buildings like Gram Panchayat, Public Library, School Buildings, Health Center, and Public Toilet Block &Other.
E. To promote integrated development of Khadiya village with provision of required facilities, better connectivity, employment opportunities, etc.[10]
F. To develop the village such that it can be called a Smart Village.

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IV. DATA COLLECTION

A. The general data is collect by the observation of village.
B. By visiting village
C. By techno economical survey
D. By questioning to villagers
E. By taking photograph of existing situation

V. RELATED WORK

1) We design total 18 designs throughout the project and also do estimate and costing of our design in our project.
2) We put Plan, Elevation and Final Costing amount of our 2 designs here out of total 18 designs

A. Gaushala

1) Among various physical designs, Gaushala is not available in Khadiya village and so it is designed below.
2) In Khadiya Village there is a total of 2293 animals and out of these, there are 830 cows are in the village.
3) By the survey and as per the information which is given by the sarpanch there is approx. 500+ pet cows and other 300+ are Homeless cows is living in the village. We design a gaushala for our village because these 300+ Homeless cows get their home.
4) In our design of the gaushala there are 300+ cows that can live in it. The data of Numbers of cows and other animal are shown in Table no.1
5) We provide Veterinary Hospital building in gaushala because Khadiya is Connected to many small Villages near it and their animals also take treatment in this veterinary hospital and it is very useful for them.

Table 1. Number of animals in village

Sr.no	Animal	Number of Animal
1	Cow	830
2	Buffalo	1231
3	Sheep	0
4	Goat	232
	Total	2293

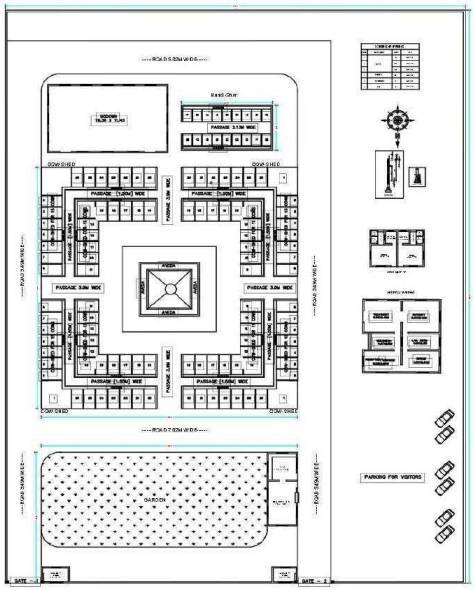


Figure 1. Plan of Gaushala

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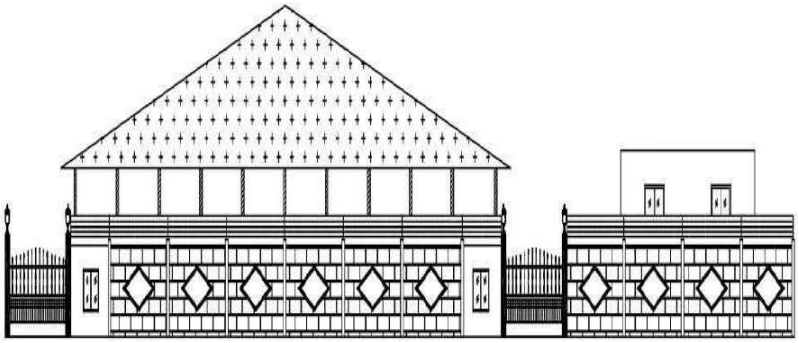


Figure 2. Elevation of Gaushala

Table 2. costing of GAUSHALA

ITEM	TOTAL COST
Quarter	10,41,500 /-
Veterinary Building	23,83,200 /-
Milk Collection center & lab	12,17,000 /-
Security Cabin	2,35,550 /-
Godown	23,93,200 /-
Cow shed & Nandi Ghar	13,54,800 /-

TOTAL COST OF GAUSHALA = RS 86,25,250 /-

B. Public Toilet

1) Among various physical designs, Public Toilet is not available in Khadiya village and so it is designed below.

2) We Provide 6 no of toilet blocks in our Public Toilet, in which 3 no of toilet blocks are for gents and other 3 no of toilet blocks are for ladies

3) As per the vision of our PM Shree Narendra Modi of "SWATCHH BHARAT ABHIYAN" we include in our design and provide in our Khadiya village.

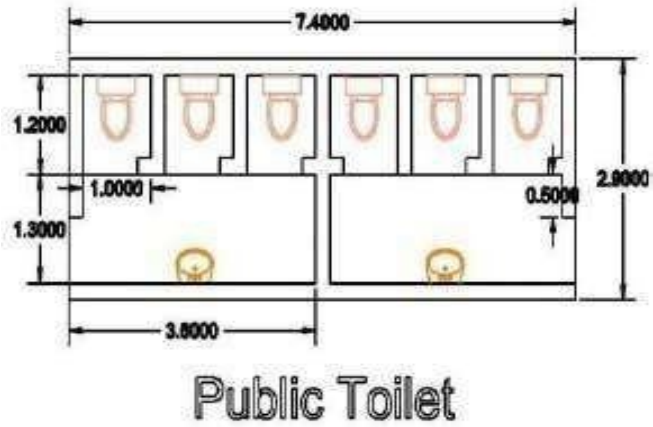


Figure 3. Plan of Public Toilet

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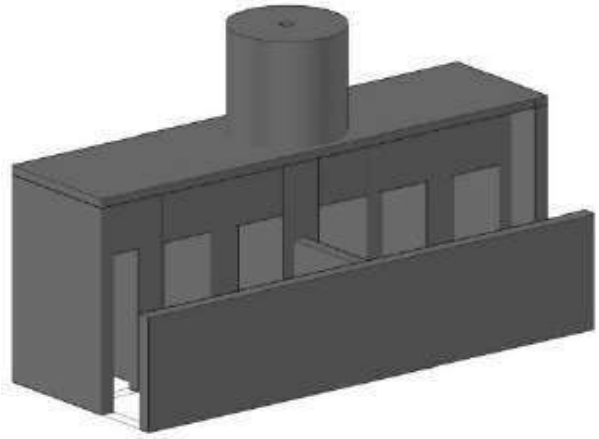


Figure4. Elevation of Public Toilet

Table 2. costing of PUBLIC TOILET

TOTAL PUBLIC TOILET CONSTRUCTION + ELECTRICT COST + PLUMBING COST = (1162510 + 5000 + 177250) = 13,44,760 says = 13,45,000 /-

VI. CONCLUSIONS

A. Our aim was to give Knowledge and perspective of the Vishwakarma Yojana (phase - VIII) to the villagers and sarpanch of the village. By presenting that how the Vishwakarma Yojana works and our recommendation which follows Vishwakarma Yojana and Ideas for Development of villageby gathering peoples of Individual Village and their sarpanch.

B. As per the Vishwakarma Yojana requirements, we collect the required data by the visiting the village and meeting with the sarpanch and some educated villagers of the village. By which we can decide the problems of villagers and discuss about their solution at efficient and economical way. After the meetings and visiting the village we can find out some Problems which require suchdevelopment.

C. We select stable designs which can help the village to develop in future with low budget with more facilities. We design and providing all these amenities as village required. Our design will be helpful in development. The purpose behind our design is to manufacture and develop highlyqualified and highly developed infra structure which will help to Khadiya in future

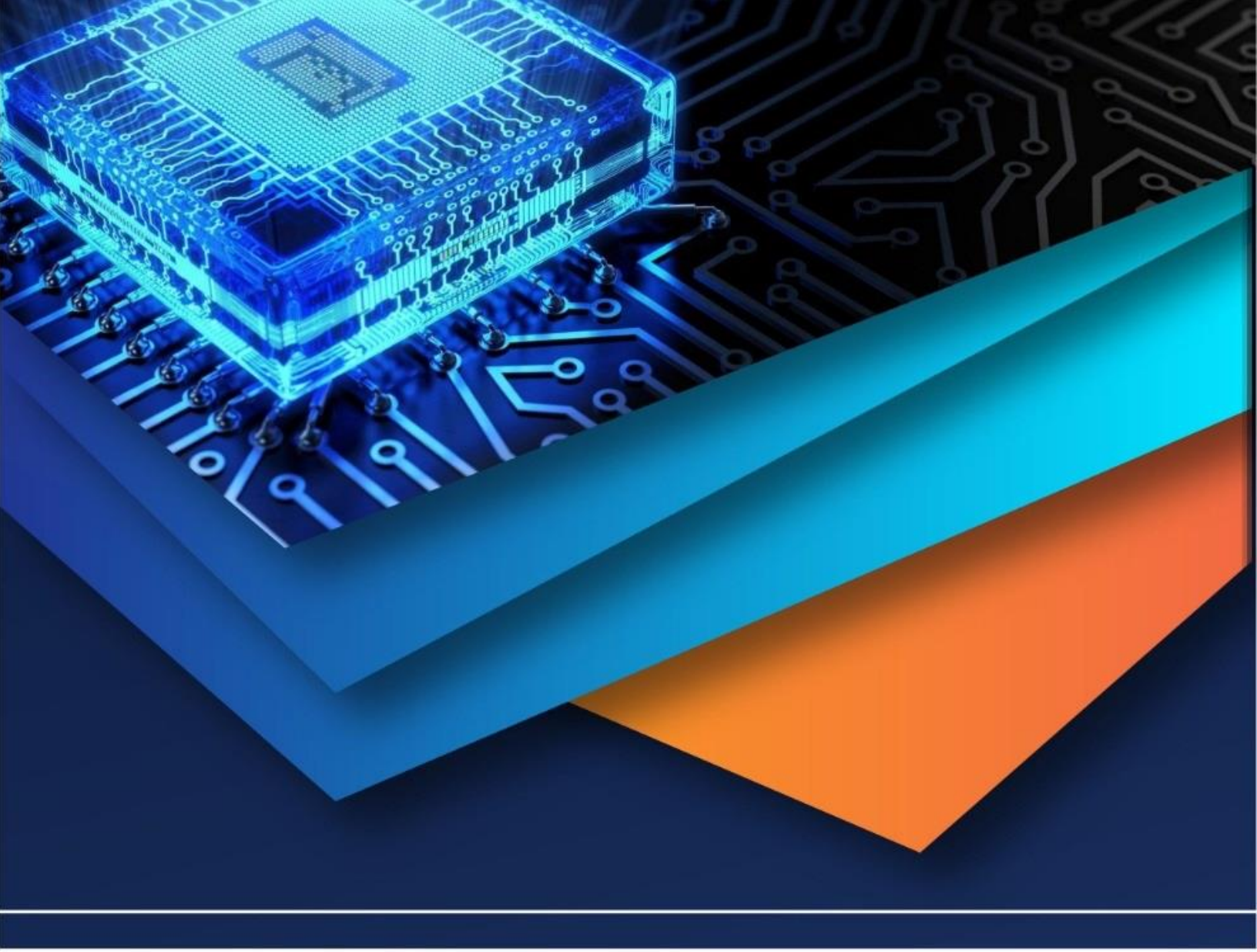
VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are highly indented to Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad for providing us such opportunity to work under Vishwakarma Yojana to get real work experience and applying our technical knowledge in the development of Villages.

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