

# The Indian Smart Village

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**Abstract** - A smart village knows about its citizens, available resources, applicable services and schemes. It knows what it needs and when it needs. The population inhabit in the rural area needs the same caliber and status of life as enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. The driving motivation behind the concept on "Smart Village" is that the technology should acts as a means for development, enabling education and local business opportunities, improving health and welfare, enhancing democratic engagement and overall enhancement of rural village dwellers. "The soul of India is lives in its village." And "If the facilities available in the cities are not made available to rural population, the Governments will not have done their duties." – Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. The present research paper discusses about rural development in developing world for the up-liftman of livelihood of the rural masses.

**Key Words:** Information Technology, Rural, Smart Village, Development, Agriculture

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The villages of India's have different position in social and economic aspects. In 1901, there were 212.6 million peoples are living in villages and rural area. These increased to 721.1 million people in year of 2001. It will see that there is increased in population. In rural area, agriculture area and forest area is also decreased Farmers and agriculture labors to be exploited. So that Rural development phenomenon is very complex, therefore there is trying to development is required. Present project is shows the various precaution, ideas to do development of rural. It also describes the various visit of village which helps to development of village. This present project includes various rural issues and concerns and also about various infrastructure facilities in rural area.

### 1.1 Need of the study

In India, out of total population of 121 crores, 83.3 crores live in rural areas (Census of India, 2011). Thus, nearly 70 per cent of the India's population lives in rural areas. These rural populations can be characterized by mass poverty, low levels of literacy and income, high level of unemployment, and poor nutrition and health status. In order to tackle these specific problems, a number of rural development programmes are being implemented to create opportunities for improvement of the quality of life of these rural people. The rural developmental programmes intend to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the

health and educational status and to fulfill the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population. To improve the conditions of rural people

### 1.2 Objectives of study

The main objective of the Rural Development is improving the living standards of rural people by utilizing the easily available natural and human resources. The other objectives of rural development programmers are as follow:

Development of agriculture and allied activities. Development of village and cottage industries and handicrafts. Development of socio-economic infrastructure which includes setting up of rural banks, co-operatives, schools etc. Development of community services and facilities i.e. drinking water, electricity, rural roads, health services etc. Development of Human resource mobilization. To improve the living standards by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education. To increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty. To involve people in planning and development through their participation in decision making and through centralization of administration. To ensure distributive Justice and equalization of opportunities in the society.

## 2. INTRODUCTION: URBAN & RURAL

### 2.1 Urban

An area is a human settlement with high population density and infrastructure of built environment. Urban areas are created through urbanization and are categorized by urban morphology as cities, towns, conurbations or suburbs. "Urban area" can refer to towns, cities, and suburbs. An urban area includes the city itself, as well as the surrounding areas. Many urban areas are called metropolitan areas, or "greater" as in Greater New York or Greater London.

### 2.2 Rural

Rural areas are also known as 'Countryside' or a 'village' in India. It has a very low density of population. In rural area people practice agriculture for their livelihood. Town with a maximum population of 15,000 is considered rural in nature.

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) defines rural as follows:

An area with a population density of up to 400 per square kilometre, Villages with clear surveyed boundaries but no municipal board, A minimum of 75% of male working population involved in agriculture and allied activities.

**3. CONCEPT: IDEAL SMART VILLAGE**

**Table -1: Smart village**

<b>S</b>	Skilled simple living and high thinking.
<b>M</b>	Moral, methodical and modern.
<b>A</b>	Aware, adaptive and adjusting.
<b>R</b>	Responsive for co-operative movements and collective wisdom.
<b>T</b>	Tecnosavy for IT and transparent mobile usage harmonic relations.

**4. PROJECTS / SCHEMES BY GOVT. SECTOR**

In maiden independence day speech, Prime Minister Modi took the opportunity to announce the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (Parliamentarian's Model Village Scheme), under the new scheme, each parliamentarian is mandated to adopt three rural villages and ensure that these village are transformed in to "Smart Villages" by 2019. This new drive will provide more opportunities to report on exciting developments, undertake fruitful collaboration with other partners and disseminate impactful findings that can benefit off-grid communities far beyond India.

- ✓ Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna
- ✓ Swachchh Bharat Mission
- ✓ Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna
- ✓ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- ✓ National Rural Livelihood Mission
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
- ✓ Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
- ✓ National Rural Health Mission

**5. RURAL ISSUES & CONCERNS**

**Table -1: Rural Issues & Concerns**

Causes	Issues	possibility
<b>Children</b>		
No basic facilities No support from parents	No playing facilities Especially during summer vacation	Need play kids for plying
No higher secondary education facilities	High dropout rate of girls after 10 <sup>th</sup> std.	At least higher secondary education must be provided
Travel long distance	No medical facilities	At least PHC provided
<b>Women</b>		
Purifying water is not available	Drinking water	R.O plant required
No encouragement from family	Self employment of women's	Provide self-employed women's association
<b>Poor</b>		
Landlessness No regular employment	Low income	To want to know more about business enterprises. Need support for small scale business
<b>Habitats:-</b>		
Non supportive attitude of financial institutions	Loan facility	Avail loan paper easily
no transportation facility	Transportation problem	Provide govt& private vehicles

**Fig -1: Services for Smart Village**



## 6. CASE STUDY OF MODEL VILLAGE:



Fig -2: Punsari village gate

**District:** SabarKantha

**State:** Gujarat

**Language:** Gujarati and Hindi

**Telephone Code / STD Code:** 02779

**Pin Code:** 383335

**Post Office Name:** Gabat

Punsari Village, Gujarat This is a village in Gujarat region, nearby Gandhinagar. Punsari has been dubbed a "model village" by the state government and its young headman, Himanshu Patel, proudly states that his village offers "the amenities of a city but the Spirit of a village". About the Village:

Punsari gram panchayat had spent around 12-13 crores for the development of the village and that to with using govt. schemes and from the revenues only (Collecting Taxes), the gram panchayat have zero financing from NRI/NGO/CSR. The Income of Villages is approx. Rs. 5.50 – Rs.6 lakhs and its expenditure is approx. Rs.12 lakhs. The Gram Panchayat also introduces a new scheme every year to motivate the villagers to pay advance tax by providing a gift/kit i.e. this year they have given a dustbin. The Kit also bears a particular number/identity to a particular family, so that the panchayat have a record as to which kit is allocated to which family. Around 30-35 families resides in hut rest all are having their house with all modern amenities. It is also seen that those families who are engaged in agricultural activities are having a good standard of living as compared to that those who are engaged in their own business.

## 7. MANDATORY TARGETS FOR SMART VILLAGE

- ✓ 100% vaccination
- ✓ 0% drop out ratio
- ✓ 90% tax collection
- ✓ Compulsory door to door solid waste disposal

- ✓ 'A' grade primary school
- ✓ 100% individual toilet
- ✓ Remove encroachments on public roads
- ✓ 100% implementation of direct deposit of Government assistance into beneficiary's account. (D.B.T.)
- ✓ 100% enrollment of children in Anganwadi.
- ✓ To update revenue/ Gram Panchayat records.
- ✓ Road side plantation in the village.
- ✓ 100% Wi-Fi village.

## 8. CONCLUSION

We discussed with the village authorities and village dweller after that we filled the different types of survey and analysis form. In the techno economic survey conclude about Introduction of village, Geographical details, Demographical detail, and occupational detail and different types of Infrastructure facilities like about sanitation , transportation, road network, drainage line ,water supply, education viability, irrigation etc. And **smart village survey** conclude about percentage value of Education; percentage Health and percentage Cleanliness of village. And we find about which **smart facilities** can be subjected as per requirement of village dweller and village authorities.

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## BIOGRAPHIES



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