

Developing Village as a Model Smart Village: A Case of Khorsam

Thesis submitted in
Partial Fulfillment for
The Award of the Degree of
Master of Urban and Regional Planning

By
Jaydip Anilkumar Patel

Second Semester, MURP II – 2020-21

Primary Guide: Dr. Binu Singh
Secondary Guide: Ms. Fiona Dais



Master of Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) Program
Department of Architecture
Faculty of Technology and Engineering
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
D. N. Hall, Pratap Gunj, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

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“THE FUTURE OF INDIA LIES IN ITS VILLAGES”

**THE GREATER POWER OF PANCHAYATS,
THE BETTER FOR THE PEOPLE**

-Mahatma Gandhi

CERTIFICATE

Developing Village as a Model Smart Village: A Case of Khorsam.

The contents presented in this Thesis represent my original work and it has not been submitted for the award of any other Degree or Diploma anywhere else.

Jaydip Anilkumar Patel

This Thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Urban and Regional Planning

At the Department of Architecture

Faculty of Technology and Engineering

The Maharaja Sayajirao University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

The present work has been carried out under our supervision and
Guidance and it meets the standard for awarding the above stated degree.



Primary Guide:

Dr. Binu Singh

Secondary Guide:

Ms. Fiona Dais

Head of the Department (Dr. Bhawana Vasudeva)

Department of Architecture.

Dean, Director of the Master's Programs,

Faculty of Technology & Engineering, the Maharaja Sayajirao University

ABSTRACT

Smart Villages are the need of the hour as development is needed for both rural and urban areas for better livelihood and technology will offer effective solutions. The technological support already exists at the urban side and there is tremendous pressure on urban landscapes due to the Migration of rural people for livelihood Smart Villages will not only reduce this migration but also irrigate the population flow from urban to rural areas as well. Taking education, skill for vocations, etc to villages can well channelize the energies of the youth as a powerful tool for the nation. Educated rural youth will be an asset to the country and even if he shifts to a city he shall prove to be an asset rather than a burden as is happening now. And at most the overall development of the country can be possible with the development of the villages only.

There is no denying fact that we need smart villages. This is the biggest challenge facing all developing countries today. There are technologies available and they are successful elsewhere. But the failure comes from lack of strategy, integrated planning, and execution of the ecosystem framework of a village and city based on its location and investment climate will guide in developing growth strategies that can be replicated to millions of villages and towns. Around the World and this is in line with the inclusive growth initiatives.

The case of village Khorsam village from the Patan District of the state of Gujarat is unique needs to stand out as a smart and model village. It will help to develop surrounding villages as cluster development, to fulfill this idea needs grassroots leadership, community participation, decentralization of powers to local bodies in rural areas, and financial support in the form of various government schemes can bring far-reaching changes in the rural landscape of India.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my Parents, who have always been supporting me, and thankful for what am I in life till date.

Anilkumar Virambhai Patel

&

Arunaben Anilkumar Patel

The credit goes to my Uncle and Aunt who have been with me throughout this thesis Journey.

I am inspired by my late Grandfather for their Honesty & dedication towards hard-work. He had always worked towards village development selflessly.

Virambhai Pragjidas Patel

I am also thankful to my guides for helping me in this Entire thesis Journey.

Dr. Binu Singh

&

Ms. Fiona Dais.

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ABBREVIATIONS

GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
SC	Schedule cast
ST	Schedule tribes
PHC	Public Health Center
SHG	Self Help Group
GIS	Geographic Information System
SMS	Short Message Service
RO	Reverse Osmosis
PPS	Probability proportion to size
PCI	Per Capita Income
GP	Gram Panchayat
NCDEX	National Commodity & derivatives Exchange Limited
SPMRM	The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
NMSA	National mission for sustainable agriculture
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna.
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna
MIF	Micro Irrigation Fund

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

India is a vast country with a majority of its total population living in the villages. Indian society is predominantly divided into two divisions like the rural society and urban society. Villages have always been an integral part of society in India. No specific timeframe can be mentioned about the conception of villages in India. However, the concept of the village was not present there in the ancient period. The Indus Valley civilization is so far known to be the ancient civilization in India and it mainly comprised two cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. However, the concept of the village seems to be absent during this era.

1.1 History of Indian Villages

1.1.1 History of Indian villages

The history of Indian villages, in fact, goes back to the Vedic era when the kingdoms comprised a serious city and several other villages. The villages were a cluster of homes and also the surrounding land was cultivated by the villagers. The concept of villages in India flourished during the late Vedic era or during the reign of the Mauryas. The Maurya Dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya during 323 BC and therefore the villages were a predominant part of the Indian social structure at that point. The villages were administered in a structured way, through a Gram Sabha during the Maurya Dynasty. The religious and cultural scenario of the villages was primarily dominated by the Hindus, especially the Brahmins. The class structure of Hinduism was strictly maintained during that period.

1.1.2 Structure of the Indian Village System

However, the social organization of the Indian villages changed drastically during the reign of Muslim emperors just like the Mughals or Afghans. This era within the history of Indian villages saw the villagers being influenced by Islam and also the equality for religious practice, among all parts of the society was also maintained. During the country period, the Indian villagers got influenced by the Christian religious culture, and also the rich diversity of several religions was seen during that period. The structure within the Indian villages also changed accordingly with the change of non-secular and cultural scenarios.

1.1.3 Political Scenario of the Indian Village System

The political scenario in the Indian villages has witnessed interesting changes from the ancient period to medieval period to the contemporary period. In the ancient period, the Indian villagers were not inclined to politics and they blindly followed the rules of their kings. This tradition of Political unawareness among the Indian villagers continued during the medieval period also. However, the Indian villagers started to be politically aware during the British period. In the contemporary period, the Indian villagers are very much inclined to political activities and they also take active part in all kinds of political decision making process in independent India. The political scenario of the Indian villages has probably seen the most significant changes, so far. While the Indian villagers were politically unaware for most parts of the ancient and medieval period, they have now become very much politically active. They are actively participating in the democratic political system of India by casting their votes during general elections. They also actively take part in the local governance system in India. The history of Indian villages has also seen drastic changes in transport system. The Indian villagers can now avail almost all the modern means of transport.

1.1.4 Transport System of the Indian Village System

Walking was the only way of transport in ancient Indian villages. There was no alternative transport system for the villagers, until the vehicles like Bullock Carts, or Palkis, or Horse Carts, Boats, Ships, etc. Came into existence. These continued to be the principal means of transportation for a long period, till the end of the medieval period. However, the British rulers brought about a huge change in the transport system of Indian villages by introducing the busses, trains and other automobiles.

1.1.5 Education System of the Indian Village System

The educational scenario has also seen significant changes in the history of Indian villages. In the ancient period, the Indian villagers used to be taught the Vedic and other Hindu scriptures by the Brahmans. These scriptures were the only means of education in the ancient period. The women also used to get education during that period. However, the scenario changed during the medieval period, when the Muslim rulers put on restrictions on women education. The Indian villagers also started to learn about the Buddhist, Jains or Muslim scriptures during that period. The British era brought about a sea of change in the entire educational system of Indian

villages. They introduced English language to the Indian people and the missionaries started to propagate Christianity, through the numerous schools established by the British rulers. The British rulers also introduced different streams of education like medical education, engineering education, technological education, etc. This period witnessed a diverse educational scenario in the Indian villages.

1.1.6 Occupation during the Indian Village System

The history of Indian villages presents an interesting occupation scenario, which has changed with time. Agriculture and farming were the prominent occupations of the Indian villagers during the ancient period and the other occupations included doing clerical jobs in king's courts or working as soldiers for the emperors. The Indian villagers remained dependent on agriculture for several centuries till the British period. However, the scenario changed during the British rule with the introduction of several industries. The villagers started to move to the urban areas, leaving their traditional occupation of agriculture. They joined different industrial organizations as workers or laborers and found alternate occupation. However, agriculture is still the principal occupation in most villages in India.

The scope of getting proper education has increased in the modern times and the literacy rate in the Indian villages has also increased remarkably. The women in Indian villages are also getting enough scope to get educated in the contemporary period. The scope for getting into different occupations has increased for the Indian villagers in the contemporary period as well. Many villagers have changed their occupation from agriculture to industry and have moved to the rural areas for getting into alternate occupation.

Apart from all these factors, the general condition of the Indian villages has improved a lot in the contemporary period. The electricity has already reached in most of the Indian villages and the villagers are enjoying the other modern technological advancements, as well. As a whole, it can be said that most of the changes that occurred in the history of Indian villages have yielded positive results for the villagers. They have also aided India to become more and more civilized and developed.

1.2 Gujarat scenario

Villages of **Gujarat** are spread into 33 **districts** of the **state**. The villages of Gujarat present a wonderful scenic beauty and the villagers love to live together in peace and harmony. The economical and industrial strength of the state largely depends on the villages of Gujarat.

1.2.1 Education in Villages of Gujarat

The educational scenario in the villages of Gujarat is quite impressive. The children of Gujarati villages begin their educational career from the government primary schools and then pursue higher studies from the colleges and universities mostly established in the urban areas of Gujarat. The government authorities have also taken many initiatives to increase the female literacy rate in the villages of Gujarat.

1.2.2 Occupation in Villages of Gujarat

The principal occupation of people in the villages of Gujarat is agriculture. People in the villages of Gujarat cultivate the cash crops like cotton, quite extensively. The state is the highest producer of cotton in India. However, the cultivation pattern in the villages of Gujarat varies according to the variations in climate and topography. The major crops cultivated in the villages of Gujarat include groundnut (highest production in the country), cotton, tobacco (2nd highest production in the country), Isabgul, cumin, sugarcane, jowar, bajra, rice, wheat, pulses, tur, gram, banana, etc. Apart from these, the villagers in Gujarat also produce honey, wax and bamboo; the medicinal herbs and fruits like Jamun and guava; etc. The people living in the forests of Gujarat produce teak, Khair, sadad, hadariyo, etc. As well. Besides agriculture, the villagers in Gujarat are also engaged in other occupations like dairy farming, textiles, petroleum, cement production, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, etc. Cottage industry is also one of the major occupations in the villages of Gujarat. Many people are involved in textiles industries. The villagers also make different types of Sarees that include Brocade Sarees, Tanchoi, Gharchola, Panetar, Patola Silk, etc. Apart from these, the people in the villages of Gujarat are involved in the occupations like jewelry making, Lacquer Work, Wood Carving, Furniture making, Temple Curtain making, Pottery, Embroidery, etc. As well. In some villages in Kutch, the people make durries, carpets, blankets, rugs, etc.

1.2.3 Culture in Villages of Gujarat

The folklore and folk culture is one of the major characteristics of the villages in Gujarat. The root of this culture can be traced back to the mythology of Krishna. The villagers in Gujarat celebrate different fairs and festivals together, irrespective of their religions or castes. The most popular festivals celebrated in villages of Gujarat include the Kite Festival, Modhera Dance Festival, Rann Festival, Bhavanath Fair, Diwali, Holi, Chitra Vichitra Fair, Dang Durbar, Janmashtami, Bhadra Purnima, Tarnetar Fair, Navratri festival, Shamlaji Fair, Vautha fair, Somnath Fair, etc. The people perform various art forms as part of celebrating the festivals. The popular dance forms performed by the villagers include Ras dance, Dandiya or stick dance, Garba dance, etc. The people also perform a folk drama named 'Bhavai' during the festivals.

The villages of Gujarat are rich in their tradition and culture. The people like to live in harmony and peace and are quite helpful to each other. A healthy relationship can easily be found among the villagers in Gujarat.

1.3 Smart Village concept

1.3.1 Smart village

Smart Village was one of the concepts for the developed villages in India. This concept was developed by Viswanadham and Vedula in their book entitled "Design of Smart Village". A smart village model followed a model from the smart city as an effect of integrated technology changes to be implemented in the remote areas. The aim of the smart village was to help it solve all problems through the implementation of ICT (Information and Communications Technology) and GIS (Geographic Information System). Nowadays, Indonesia has implemented the concept of "Nawa-Cita" for regional development, this program prioritized the development in rural areas. The smart village concept focused on the role of technology in building governance and public services. The technology used by Muke and Nilesh in their research was able to be used by people living in rural areas in order to improve their quality of life. The use of technology utilized by villagers was able to make them become more responsive. Smart village model based on the concept of "Access to

Information for Everybody” in which ICT (Information and Communications Technology) service was reached easily by villagers through IIIC program. The Smart village model developed by N. Viswanadham and S. Vedula was called a smart village ecosystem covering 4 aspects;

- 1) Institution,
- 2) Resources,
- 3) Service Chain and
- 4) Service delivery technologies & mechanisms.

Besides, there were 7 focus areas in the smart village including economy, ICT, people, governance, environment, living, and energy. Smart villages existed because of ICT awareness that was able to be utilized as an instrument for the efforts of local economic development. The use of technology became the main factor in creating a smart village. Based on Guzal-Dec, technology in the smart villages had important roles such as investing in the infrastructures, business development, human resources, potential, and community building

1.3.2 Smart agriculture

Agriculture describes the practice of growing crops or raising animals. Someone who works as a farmer is in the agriculture industry.

The Latin root of agriculture is agri, or "field," plus cultura, "cultivation." Cultivating a piece of land, or planting and growing food plants on it, is largely what agriculture means. Raising animals for meat or milk also falls under the category of agriculture. If we didn't have agriculture, we'd all be running around the woods, picking berries and trying to shoot things.

By now, most of us are quite familiar with reports on population growth, global warming, consumer demands, etc., and the pressure on our planet's supply of food, water and land. It is worth noting that farmers have long leveraged technological breakthroughs to adapt agricultural practices to changing times, and this era is no exception, particularly with the emergence of Smart Agriculture.

1.3.3 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is the branch of science deals with the practice of breeding, farming and care of farm animals such as cattle, dogs, sheep and horses by humans

for advantages. Animal husbandry refers to livestock raising and selective breeding. It is a branch of agriculture.

A large number of farmers are depends on Animal Husbandry for their livelihood. In addition to supplying milk, meat, eggs, wool and hides, animals, mainly bullocks, are the major source of power for both farmers and dryers.

Animal husbandry is the management and care of farm animals by humans for profit, in which genetic qualities and behavior, considered to be advantageous to humans, are further developed.

1.4. Schemes

1.4.1 Smart Village Yojana

Smart Village Competition and allotment of grant for it was under consideration of the Government. After due consideration, it is decided to implement “Smart Village Scheme” with the purpose to take initiative with certain goal and in certain direction and to increase spirit of healthy competition.

Mandatory targets for Smart Village

Following mandatory targets are necessary to achieve before declaring any Gram Panchayat a Smart Village. State Government can make changes in the mandatory targets from time to time by considering certain programmes or targets.

- 100% vaccination
- 0% drop out ratio
- Open defecation free village
- 90% tax collection
- Compulsory door to door solid waste disposal
- Distribution of ATVT services at E-Gram Centre
- To upgrade the Grade of school, which the school has got in last Gunotsav. (eg. C grade to B grade school)
- 100% individual toilet
- Malnutrition - No child should be in ‘RED Zone’
- Mandatory organizing four Gram Sabha in a year with 50% presence
- 100% implementation of direct deposit of Government assistance into
- Beneficiary’s account. (D.B.T.)
- 100% enrolment of children in Anganwadi.

- To update revenue/ Gram Panchayat records.
- Road side plantation in the village.
- 100% Wi-Fi village.
- 100% coverage of farmers under Soil Health Card Scheme.
- To place LED in place of street lights in public place of villages.

The grant shall be allocated through District Panchayat to the Gram Panchayats eligible for the grant of Smart Village.

An outlay Rs.1000.00 lakh for the year 2019-20. Smart Village selection process is under progress.

An outlay Rs.1000.00 lakh provision has been proposed for the year 2020-21

1.4.2 The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Introduction

As per Census of India statistics, the rural population in India, stands at 833 million, constituting almost 68% of the total population. Further, the rural population has shown a growth of 12% during the 2001-2011 period and there has been an increase in the absolute number of villages by 2279 units, during the same period.

Large parts of rural areas in the country are not stand-alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, which are relatively proximate to each other. These clusters typically illustrate potential for growth, have economic drivers and derive locational and competitive advantages. Hence, making a case for concerted policy directives for such clusters. These clusters once developed can then be classified as 'Rurban'. Hence taking cognizance of this, the Government of India, has proposed the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), aimed at developing such rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities.

Taking also into view, the advantages of clusters, both from an economic view point as well as to optimize benefits of infrastructure provision, the Mission aims at development of 300 Rurban clusters, in the next five years. These clusters would be strengthened with the required amenities, for which it is proposed that resources be mobilized through convergence of various

schemes of the Government, over and above which a Critical Gap Funding (CGF) would be provided under this Mission, for focused development of these clusters.

Visions

The National Rurban Mission (NRuM) follows the vision of "Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "Rurban Villages".

Objectives

The objective of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

Mission's Outcomes

The larger outcomes envisaged under this Mission are:

- i. Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.
- ii. Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.
- iii. Spreading development in the region. iv. Attracting investment in rural areas.

1.5 Thesis Framework

1.5.1 Research Area

- Domain–Rural Development
- Sub-domain–Model Village Development plan.

1.5.2 Research Problem Identification

- Even today after many efforts by the government, rural India lacks many basic amenities like water, sanitation, social infrastructure etc.
- Lack of transparency of governance.
- Lack of criteria to develop small village (less than 5000 Population) in isolation.

1.5.3 Purpose of the study

- Indian population lives in villages. Therefore it's natural that for 'inclusive' development, the Govt. must consider on them. Placing the stress on creating 'smart cities' is flawed policy. We must give top priority to the development of 'smart villages' — preserving the sustainability of villages will positively impact cities in the future.
- Therefore In recent times, so many cases of farmers' suicides due to crop failure have been reported. Even after 70 years of independence, we have shortage of 'support and guidance system'; nor do we have professional counselling for farmers. Many of them haven't secondary source of income — this is a major significant lacuna. Shortage of job opportunities in villages in addition to less remunerative farming (except within the case of large land holdings) compels village youth to migrate to cities. There, many of them do not enjoy a reasonable quality of life because they manage to get only subsistence jobs. The migration is additionally uni-directional as they continue to live in cities with the hope of landing better jobs. In the long term, this leads to desertion from villages, dilution of village culture, reduced land under cultivation and, consequently, farm output. In the cities, uncontrolled migration adds to pollution, traffic problems, crime, and over-burdening of civic amenities and infrastructure.

1.5.4 Research Questions

- How to aware people to develop their village by own decision, and how use village resource, character and quality in development of village

1.5.5 Aim

- To reduce the burden on city by using model smart village concept.

1.5.6 Objectives

- To understand infrastructure development to improve the quality of life of people
- Providing access to urban amenities to rural areas.
- To understand the ways to improve socio-economic profile of the village.

1.5.7 Study Area

- Khorsam, Chanasma, Patan, Gujarat-384220.
- A Village Develop in isolation as Model Smart village, this model can use to develop Surrounding Village as a cluster Development.

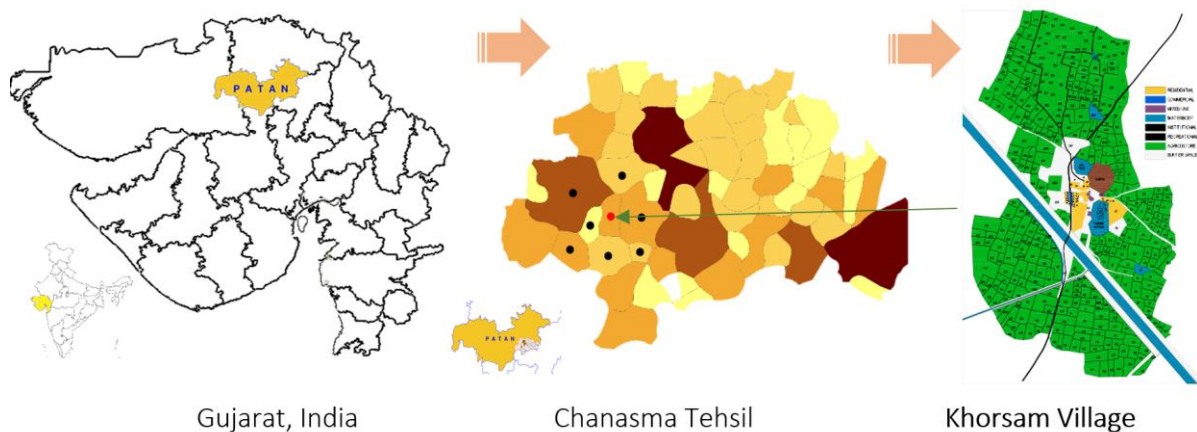


Figure 1, Study Area Location

1.5.8 Scope of work

- Surrounding village can be develop in cluster with considering this as a model village.
- By cluster development burden on cities reduced.
- Agricultural development and animal husbandry can give employment to villagers and good health and hygiene to citizens.
- Village skilled activity can be enhance by economic options.
- Quality of life can be increase.

1.5.9 Limitations of work

- Need to develop in cluster of village
- Need to consider feasibility analysis for long term planning proposal

CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Research Papers

2.1.1 Emerging Model Villages in India: A Study of Punsari Village from the State of Gujarat (India).

Author:

Sanhita Rahul Joshi

Central Idea:

Development through smart village concept.

Keywords:

Smart village, village, rural development, holistic development

Description:

Although India does not live in its villages anymore, the rural population is still sizeable and, more importantly, it reels under the pressure of extreme poverty, pitiable basic amenities and dearth of livelihood opportunities. There is an urgent need to transform the rural landscape of India while retaining the soul of the rural life.

The case of village Punsari from the Sabarkantha District of the state of Gujarat is unique as it stands out as a smart and model village. The paper argues that grassroots leadership, community participation, decentralisation of powers to local bodies in rural areas, and financial support in the form of various government schemes can bring far-reaching changes in the rural landscape of India. The paper also strongly advocates a view that there still exists a considerable gap in what we call a model village and what an ideal village should be.

The paper has attempted to explore the development journey of a smart and model village called Punsari. The author argues that grass-roots leadership, community participation, decentralisation of powers to local bodies in rural areas, and financial support in the form of various government schemes can bring far-reaching changes in the rural landscape of India. Punsari represents a classic example as well as an exemplar of concerted efforts of elected leaders, community people, and government support to bring transformation and make villages smart and sustainable. The paper has highlighted the role played by a local leader whose vision and mission can

achieve the impossible. However there still exists a gap between a model village and an ideal village. The gap can only be filled with the persistent efforts for rural revitalisation not only by the government but also with effective involvement of the local leaders and village folks. Economic progress has to coincide with social progress which is inclusive, sustainable, and sensitive not only to its environment but to its people as well.

Learning Of Study:

- Need of smart villages
- Cause of migration, how to solve.
- Workability of smart village

2.1.2 A Factor Analysis of Modernization in Village India

Author:

Irma Adelman and George Dalton

Central idea:

Overcome some of these difficulties in analyzing village development in India. Of the many forces at work we try, by statistical means, to isolate the few that are most important, explain their operation, and indicate their policy uses.

Key words

Micro-development, socio-economic change, modernization policies, macro-economic development

Description

There does not now exist a field of study which analyses the economic and social processes that are transforming village communities in the developing world, and relates village to national development. Yet policies to increase agricultural productivity and inculcate attitudes and skills favorable to new economic and cultural achievements at the village level are important in developing countries.

There are three basic obstacles which must be surmounted in studying micro-development.

- 1) The communities undergoing socio-economic change are many, and widely different. Studies of individual villages based on sustained fieldwork can provide us with insights into the process for specific communities, but the conclusions reached cannot readily be generalized to other villages because of the extraordinary range of variation among them.
- 2) Quantified information on village economic structure and performance is scarce and often of dubious accuracy.
- 3) There are no theories generating models of sequential change and development at the village level which are theoretically persuasive and amenable to policy implementation. Agricultural economists, anthropologists and rural socio legists usually concern themselves with the introduction of piecemeal innovations, and emphasize different aspects of the transformation process, even though they recognize that the effectiveness of modernization policies is influenced by many disparate, mutually interacting, and forces.

Unlike Planners working on macro-economic development, development planners who must devise policies to apply at the village level therefore have no knowledge of the functional relationships among variables.

In this paper we attempt to overcome some of these difficulties in analyzing village development in India. Of the many forces at work we try, by statistical means, to isolate the few that are most important, explain their operation, and indicate their policy uses.

Learning of study

Analyses the economic and social processes that are transforming village communities in the developing world, and relates village to national development.

Policies to increase agricultural productivity and inculcate attitudes and skills favorable to new economic and cultural achievements at the village level are important in developing countries.

CHAPTER 3 – PHYSICAL CASE STUDY, AKODARA HIMMATNAGAR.

India is a well-known country of oldest civilization in the world where people of many ethnic groups live together for years. India is a country of diverse civilization where people used of using almost 1650 spoken languages and dialects according to their religion and choice. In spite of being related from different cultures, traditions, religions and languages; people here respect each other and live together with lots of love and feeling of brotherhood.

Because of diversity and unique character of each village we need to study them deeply, so I take a case study as a physical case study, to understand village as a grass root level.

3.1 Introduction

Akodara village Of Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha is a fully digital Smart village. The village of 1,200 people has been adopted by ICICI Bank and helped by the local administration.

Digitalization is the need of the era, and the Government of India has been taking numerous initiatives in this direction. The present case is about the Akodara Village in Gujarat which is known as the ‘first Indian digital village’. The ICICI Bank adopted this village and made it 100 per cent digital with proper infrastructure facilities which have been leading the village in the direction of electronic/digital payments. The purpose of the case is to make the people aware about the digitalization initiatives taken by the Government and banks and the possibilities of bringing technology to the rural areas of India. This has been seen from the case that if proper infrastructure is made available and there is a strong will power to plan and implement to challenge the status quo, nothing is impossible. ICICI Bank has actually converted impossible to possible. This case focuses on various initiatives taken in this direction to make this achievement possible.

3.2 Development process

- In 2015 ICICI bank select and adopted as a digital village.
- After this they started to convert infrastructure into digital infrastructure like e-school, digital banking, e-transaction, ATM, payment automation etc.

- Afterwards in 2016 they went for various grants like smart village grant, finance commissions.
- Afterwards they continuing getting grant around 70 lack per year to maintain digital smart village welfare.

Table 1, Development Process

Year	Description	Funding		
2015	Adopted	The village was adopted by ICICI bank under its digital village project in 2015 and made cashless by adopting digital technology		
2016		Planned grant	Planned provision	Total (Rupees)
		Smart village grant	50,00,000	72,54,666
		14th finance commission	15,00,000	
		Sansad sabhya, dhara sabhya, jilla sadaya, atvt, angbhut yojna, 15% vivekadhin yojna grant	7,54,666	
2016-17	Proposed work	Civic amenities, education, health, economy, environment, road beautification	76,58,000	76,58,000
2017-18	Proposed work	Education, health, economy, environment, road beautification, Village decoration	73,53,000	73,53,000
2018-19	Proposed work	Education, health economy, environment, Road beautification	67,53,000	67,53,000

GRAM PANCHYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015-16



SOURCE : AKODARA PHYSICAL BOOKLET, 2017

SITE VISIT PICS



WORLD WIDE VISITORS



1ST DIGITAL VILLAGE OF INDIA



1ST ANIMAL HOSTEL IN INDIA

SOURCE : SITE VISIT

Figure 2, Case study, Digital Smart Village

3.3 Digital infrastructure

3.3.1 Digitized Education

All the teachers in Akodra village are very happy as their school classrooms are digitally integrated with LCD projectors and computers. Students can not only listen to the teacher, but also gain experience of audio dio-video, which leads to faster learning. This makes the learning process interesting and conceptually clear to the students. Parents are also digitally connected to the school attendance system and they regularly receive important notifications and details of their children via SMS.

3.3.2 Digitized agriculture

Important economic transactions of sale and purchase of agricultural products and milk have also been digitized. Digitization has almost eliminated the possibility of corruption and fraud in the village as all the villagers have linked the Aadhaar card to their bank accounts and get all the benefits from the government directly into their bank account. Digitization is the ultimate blessing for them.

3.3.3 Digitized Water: RO

The bank has provided safe and pure water to the villagers. ICICI Bank has set up an RO water treatment plant in Akodra village. This has solved the need for clean drinking water for the villagers. R.O. for the comfort of the villagers. Payments for using pure water from the plant have also been digitized.

3.3.4 Digitized Information

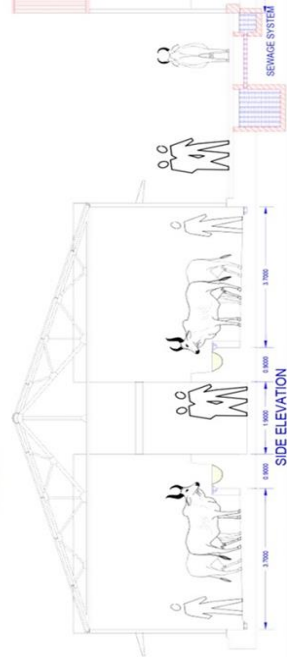
The bank has an electronic display board outside its branch which is available in local language and displays information about Commodity Spot Prices from NCDX, which helps in facilitating their decision to buy / sell agricultural products, providing them advisory services on farm activities. Does, also reports weather news that updates them and connects them with the latest happenings around them.

3.3.5 Cattle Hostel: The First Animal Hostel in India

- The idea of Animal Hostel was initiated by our Prime Minister. The animal hostel is a place where all the animals of the village are kept together. In this place, the animals are kept and taken care of with all the necessary facilities.
- Village The animal hostel in this village has been conceived as a 'sustainable management model'. The village based milk co-operative is close to 'Sabarkantha District Milk Co-operative Union' and has good connectivity with the main road.
- The reason behind choosing Akodra as an animal hostel was that there were 220 families living in the village - out of which, 205 are animal owners. The hostel has various facilities such as fodder production and storage, generating electricity using biogas plant and compost production.

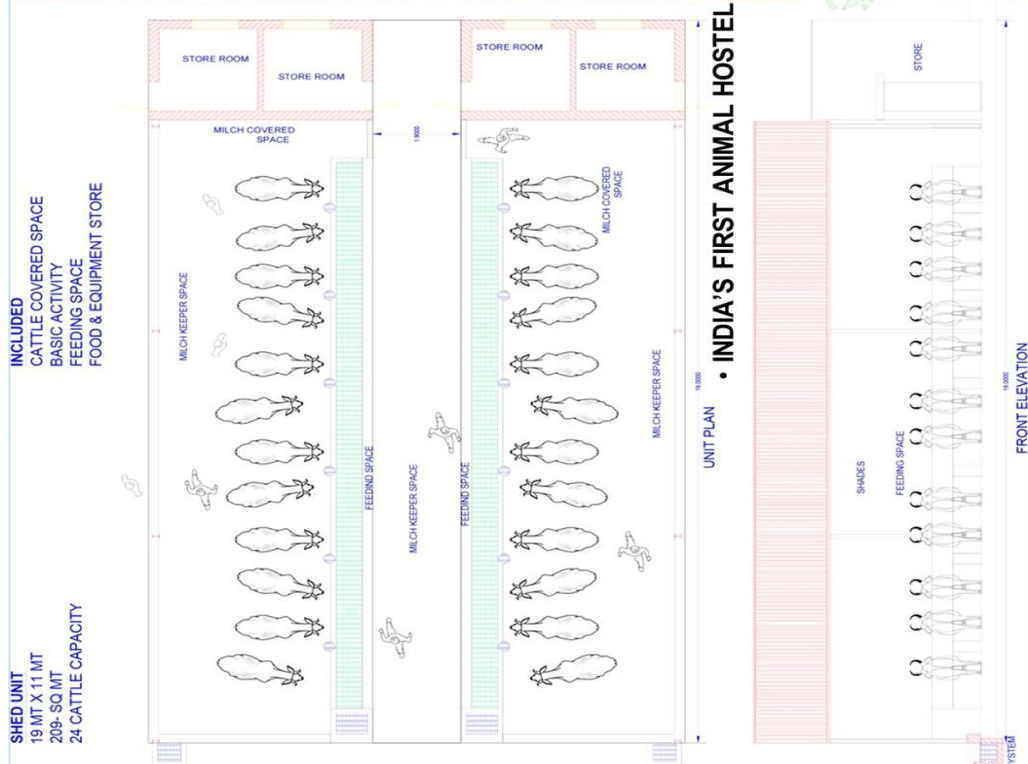
PHYSICAL CASE-STUDY

LAYOUT
16875 SQ.MT
22-SHEDS TOTAL
528-CATTLE STRENGTH
INCLUDED
SHEDS, FOOD STORE
COMMON CIRCULATION
WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE SERVICES, ELECTRICITY
CHAF CUTTER, VETERINARY
PRODUCT, CO-PRODUCT COLLECTION



SOURCE : SELF

ANIMAL HOSTEL, AKODARA



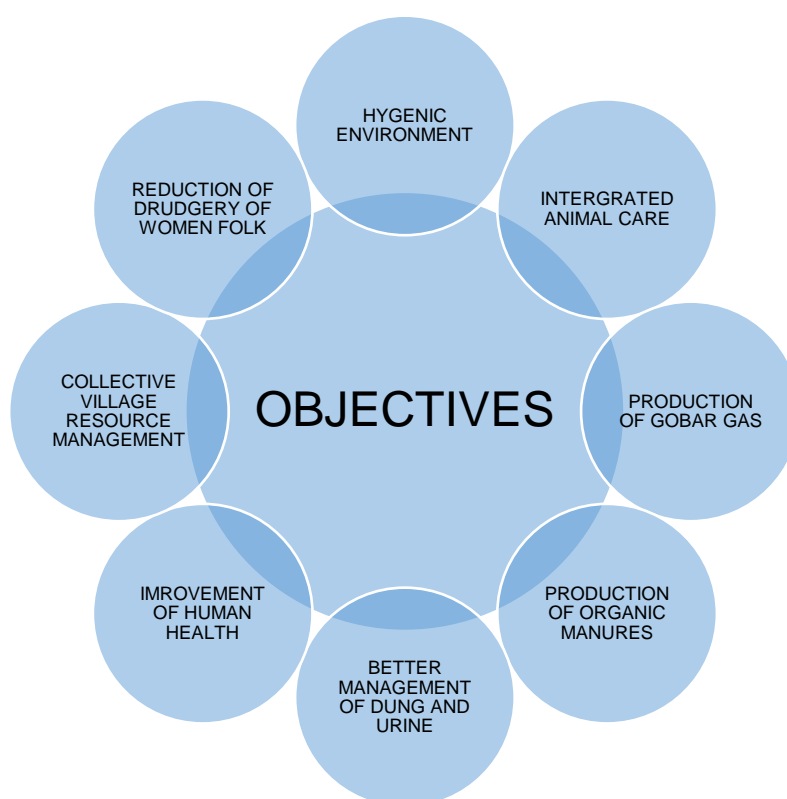
SOURCE : PHYSICAL CASE STUDY

Figure 3, Case study, The First Animal Hostel in India.

Statistical Data

CATTLE STRENGTH	• 900-1000	BIO GAS PLANTS	• 3* 85 CU.M.
CATTLE SHED	• 36	FODDER CULTIVATION PLOT	• 50 HA.
ELEVATED WATER STORAGE TANK	• 100000 LITERS	FODDER PRODUCTION	• 3000 TONNE/PER YR
UNDERGROUND SUMP	• 80000 LITRES	VERMIN COMPOST PRODUCTION	• 1000 TONNE/PER YR

Figure 4, Case study, Statistical Data



Funding

Table 2, Animal Hostel, Funding

FINANNCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR ANIMAL HOSTEL, AKODARA		
Rate of subsidy – for 1 (one) animal hostel		
Gov. Subsidy	4,15,00,000	90%
Gram panchayat	46,00,000	10%
Total	4,61,00,000	

CHAPTER 4 – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Methodology

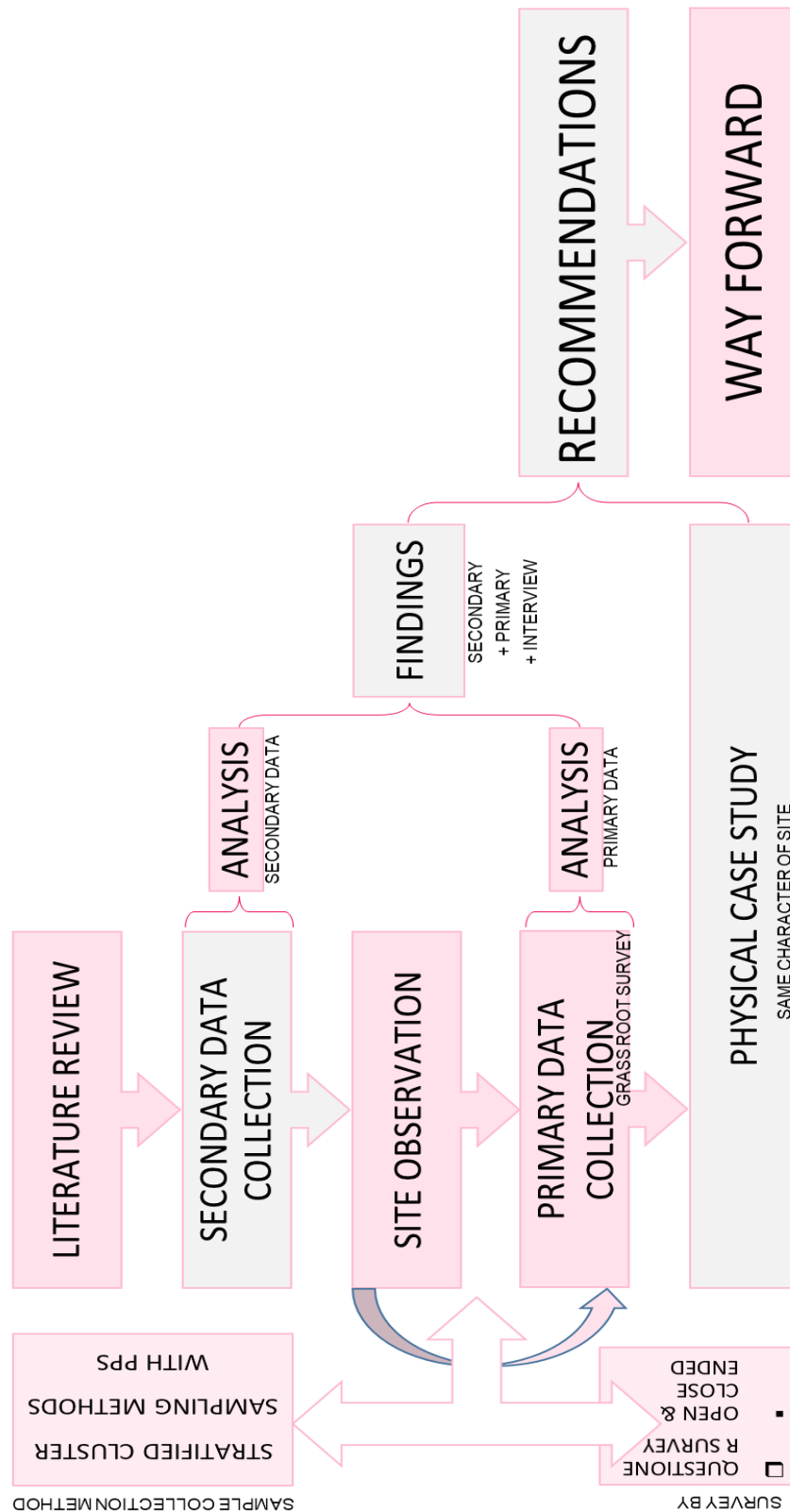


Figure 5, Research Design & Methodology

CHAPTER 5 – DATA COLLECTION

5.1 Secondary data collection

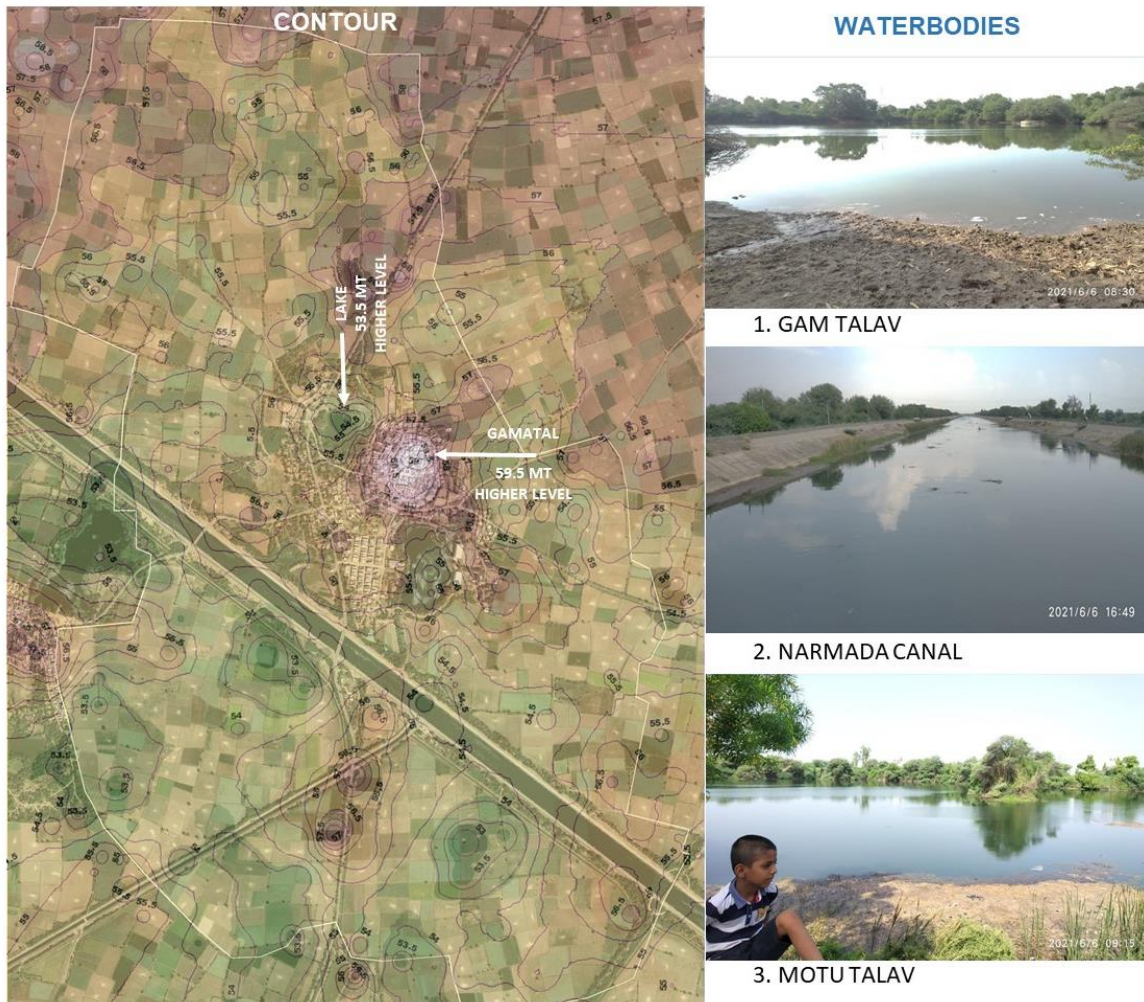


Figure 6, Contour Map

5.1.1 Contour map

- Old Gamtal has higher contour level 59.5 MT, Gamtal Lake has lower contour level 53.5 MT.
- Total level difference is 6 MT, There is no water logging problem in village.
- Village have good resource of water village have 2 lake and Narmada main canal passes through village.

5.1.2 Demographic data

Climate

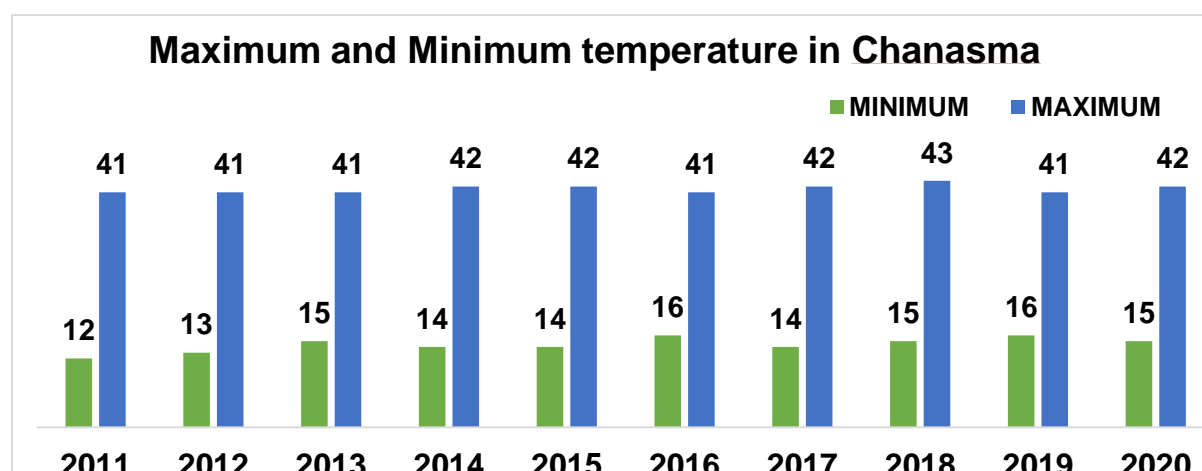


Chart 1, Temperature

Temperature

- The climate of the taluka is warm and semi-arid climate.
- May is the hottest month (42°C) & January is the coldest month (12°C). It receives maximum rainfall during the monsoon season from June to August.
- The climate is generally found suitable for agriculture field works during monsoon and winter and early summer months.
- Temperature was maximum in the month of April and May and minimum in December and January.

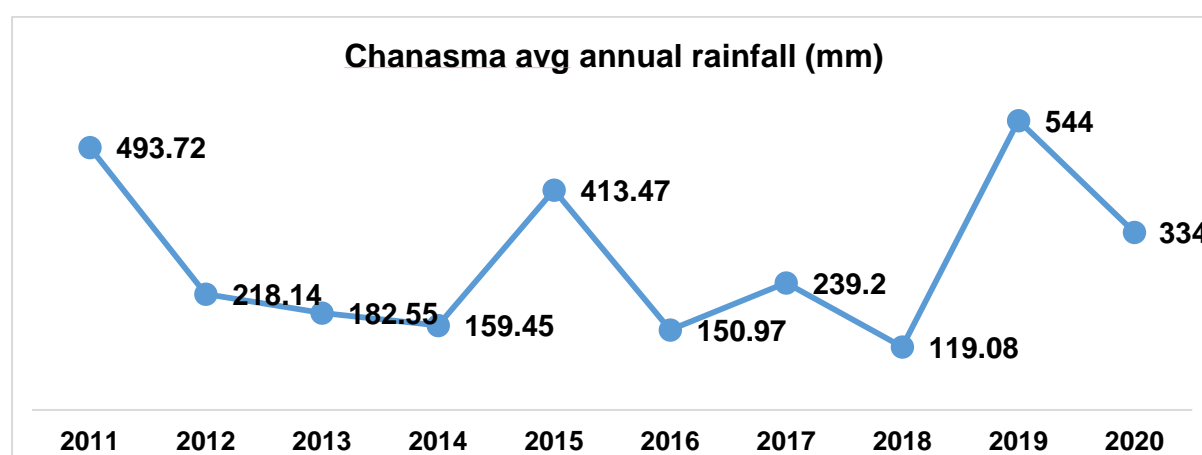


Chart 2, Rainfall

Rainfall

- There is maximum rainfall IN THE YEAR 2019 which is 544 mm. The minimum rainfall was in the year 2018 which was 119.08 mm.
- The average rainfall during the year 2011 to 2018 is 330 mm.

Wind

- During the period from April to September; the winds blow mostly from direction south and west.
- Wind velocity average 24 km per hour
- During the period from November to March; in the morning winds are between north & east and in the afternoon winds are generally from direction between west and north.

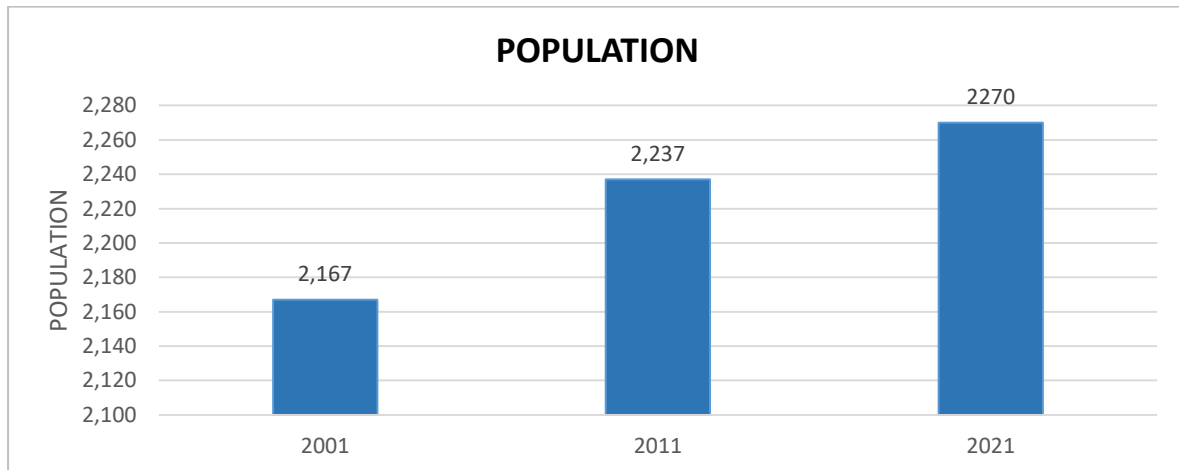


Chart 3, Population

Population

- Graph showing statistical analysis of population
- From census data 2001 to 2011 population growth is 70 and growth rate is 1.03 % only.
- Current population is 2270 as per GPDP report.

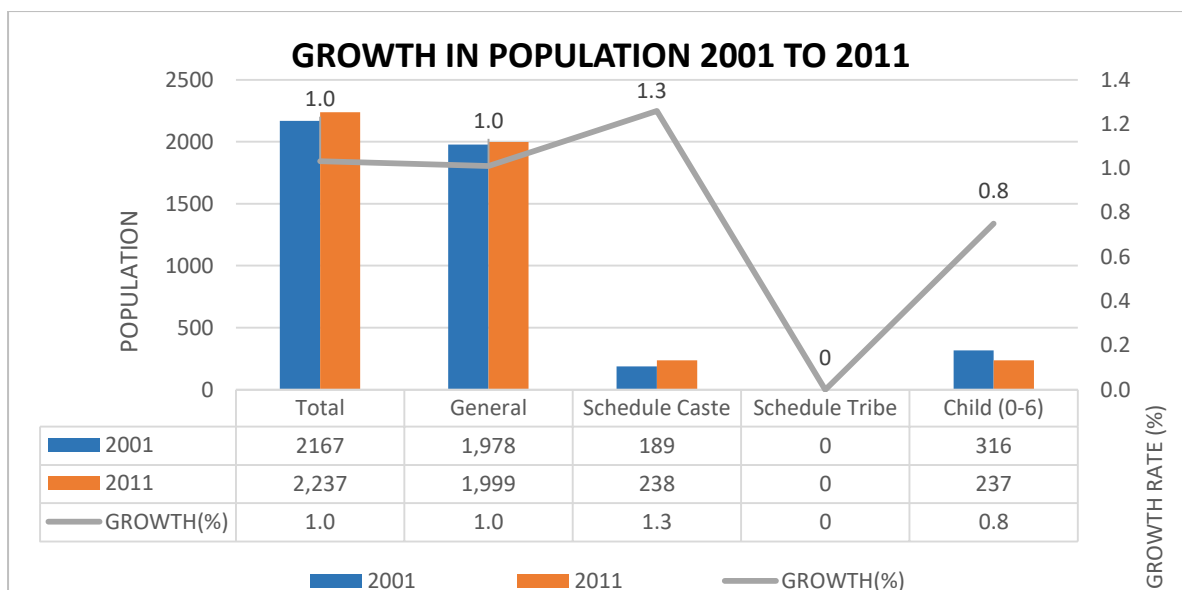


Chart 4, Population Growth

GROWTH IN POPULATION 2001 TO 2011

- Graph showing statistical analysis of Population Growth Category wise.
- Overall population growth is 1.03%, General population growth rate is 1.01%, S.C. Population higher growth rate is 1.25%, and Child population growth rate is 0.74%

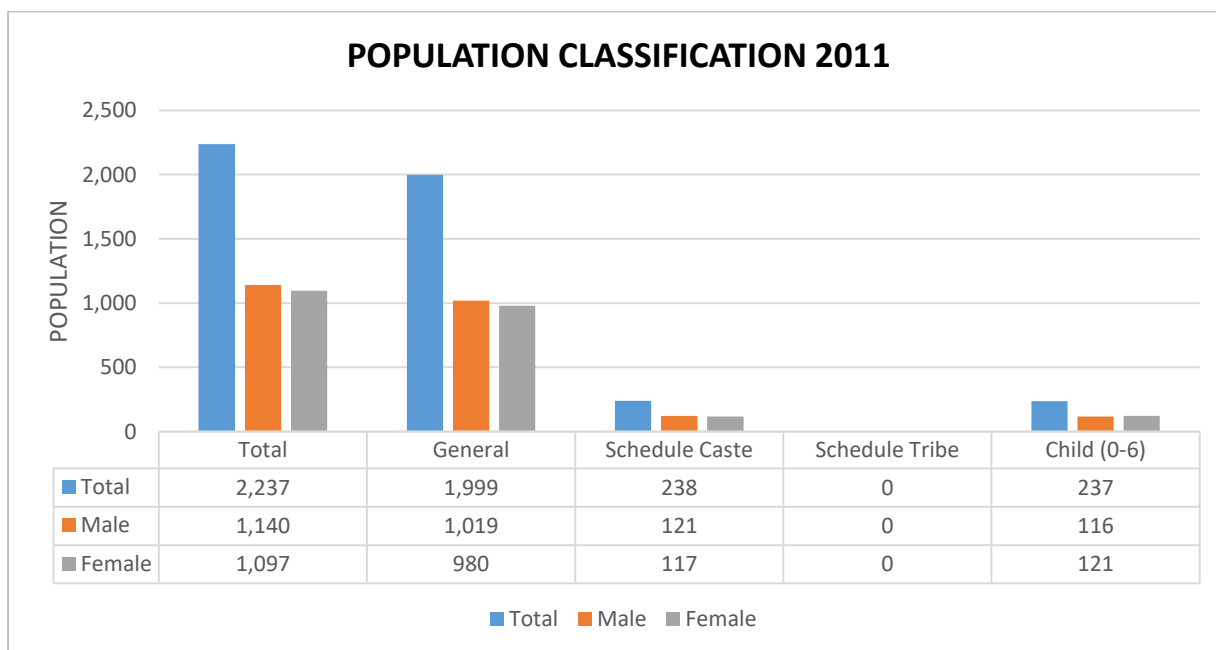


Chart 5, Population Classification

Population classification

- Graph showing Statistical analysis of Population Classification of 2011.

- Among total population general having 89.36%, S.C. Having 10.64%. All of them child population is 10.59 %, in general population 51% male & 49 % female,
- In S.C population 50.8 % male & 49.2 % female, In child population 48.9 male & 51.1 % female.

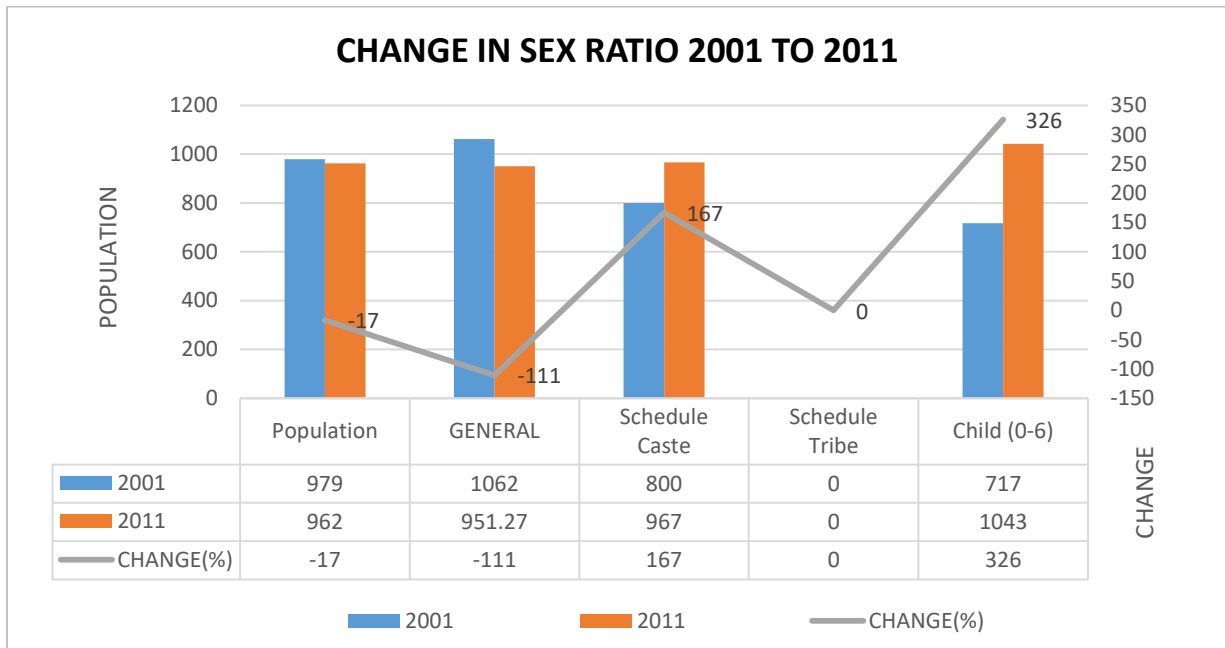


Chart 6, Change in Sex-Ratio

Change in sex ratio 2001 to 2011

- Graph Showing Statistical Analysis of census-2001 & 2011 Data
- There are 962 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 951, in schedule caste is 967 and child sex ratio here has increased by 326 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

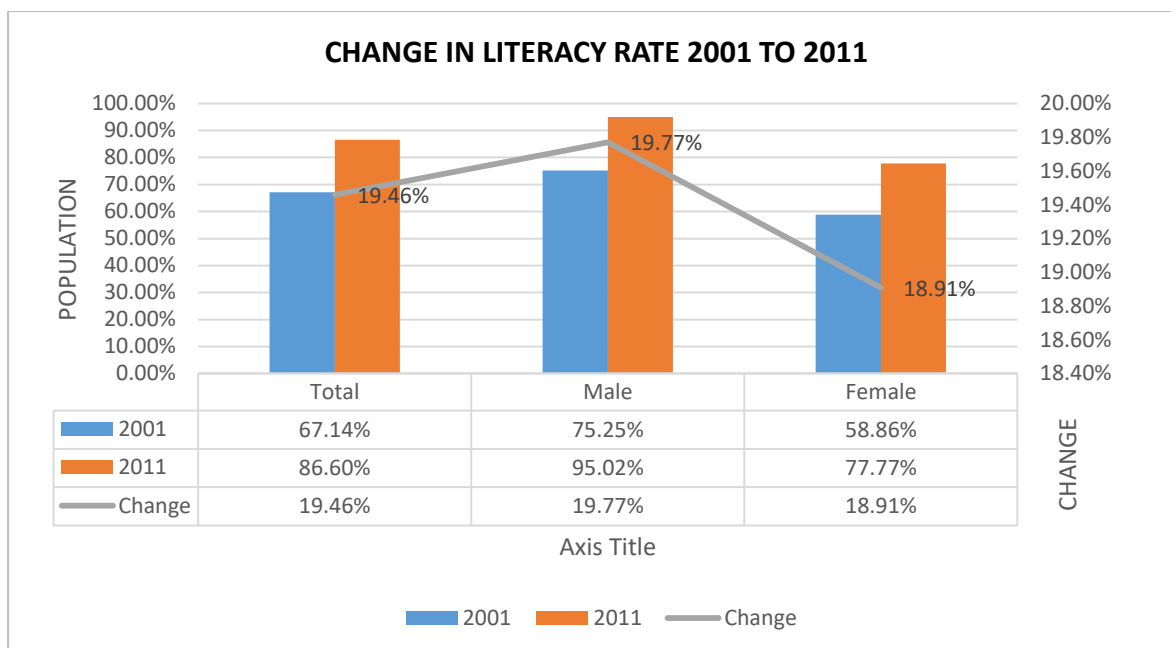


Chart 7, Change in literacy rate

Change in Literacy rate 2001 to 2011

- Graph Showing Statistical Analysis of Change in Literacy rate.
- Over all literacy rate is 86.60%, 2001 to 2011 Increase rate is 19.46%. Total literate male is 95.02% & female literacy is 77.77%



Chart 8, Workers

Workers

- Graph showing statistical Analysis of Workers.

- Village has 48.9% population engaged in either main or marginal works. 59% male and 38% female population are working population. Among them 55% people are Main worker. Village has the lowest percentage of marginal workers where male and female percentage are 4% and 6% respectively in total population.

5.2 Primary data collection

5.2.1 Survey

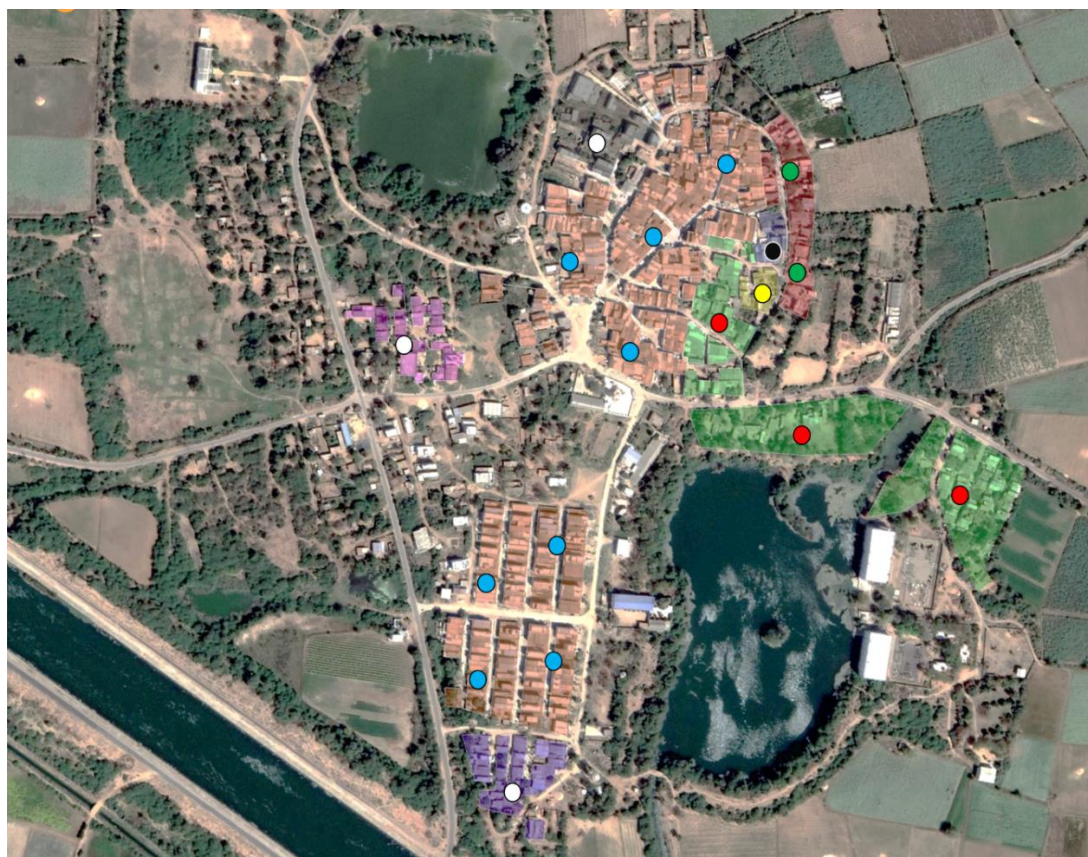


Figure 7, Survey Cluster Map

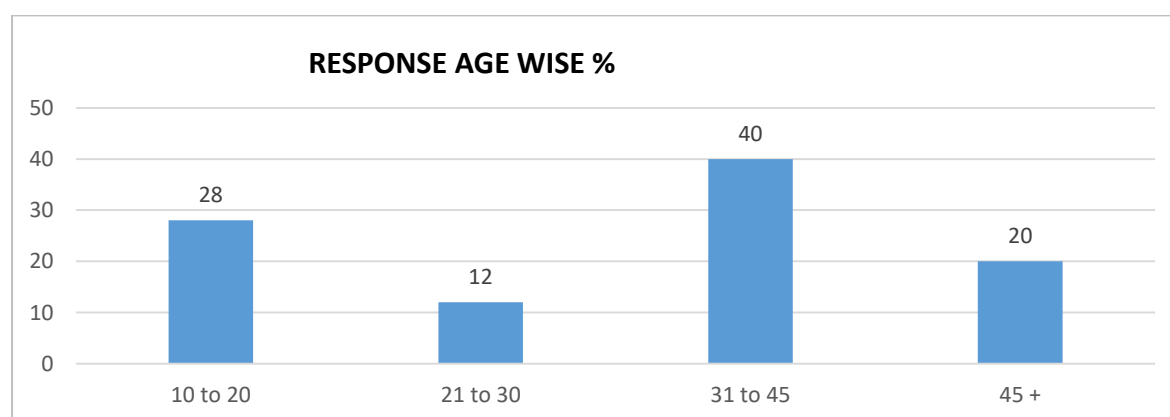


















Chart 9, Respose age wise.

- Different colors on maps are showing different communities, color Dots are showing Survey sample's location.
- I took household survey on 6 & 7 June 2021, targeted middle age persons having 31 to 45 age,
- Survey method is stratified cluster sampling with Probability proportion to size, in this method, I taken sample size 6 and divided propose Nate 18 various group to taken homogeneous survey.

Table 3, Primary Survey Table

Cluster Selection color wise		Sample size=6 sample	Total Survey
	Patel vas		$8 \times 6 = 48$
	Muslim vas		$3 \times 6 = 18$
	Dalit vas-1		$1 \times 6 = 06$
	Dalit vas-2		$2 \times 6 = 12$
	Dalit vas-3		$1 \times 6 = 06$
	Dalit vas-4		$1 \times 6 = 06$
	Dalit vas-5		$1 \times 6 = 06$
	Mixed community		$1 \times 6 = 06$
Total survey			108

5.2.2 Questionaries'

- Here are some answers of questionaries' by statistical analytical graph forms.

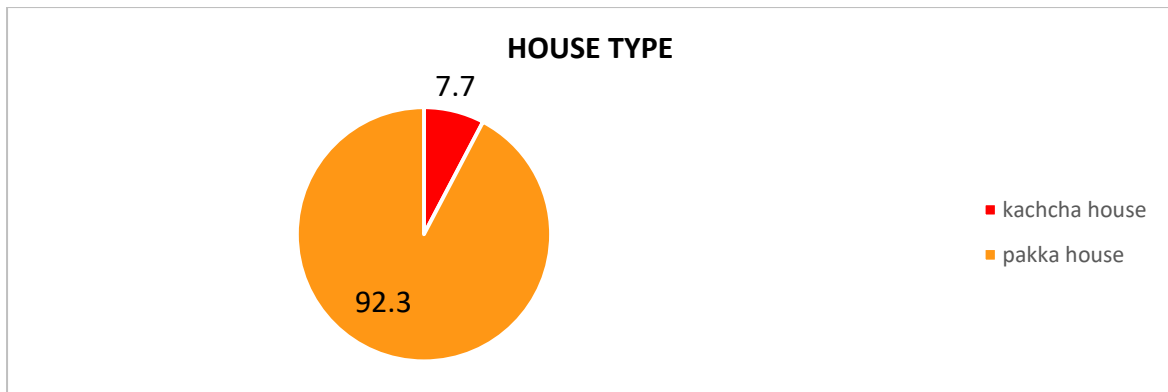


Chart 10, House type

House Type

- Pie chart showing, majorly whole village has pukka house. 7.5 % peoples have kuccha house.

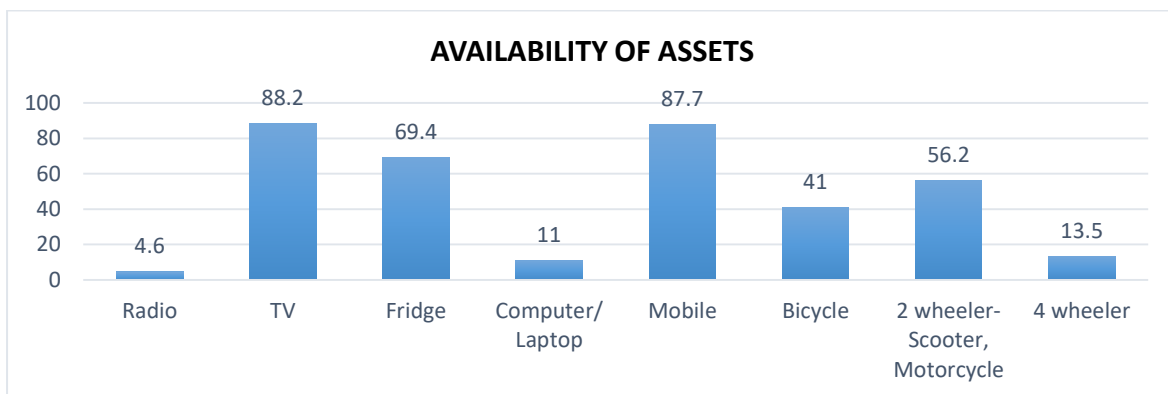


Chart 11, Availability of assets

Availability of assets

- By Availability of Assets we can know the accept ness of digital & modern transformation.
- T.V., mobile, laptops are as above, can enough for digital platform.

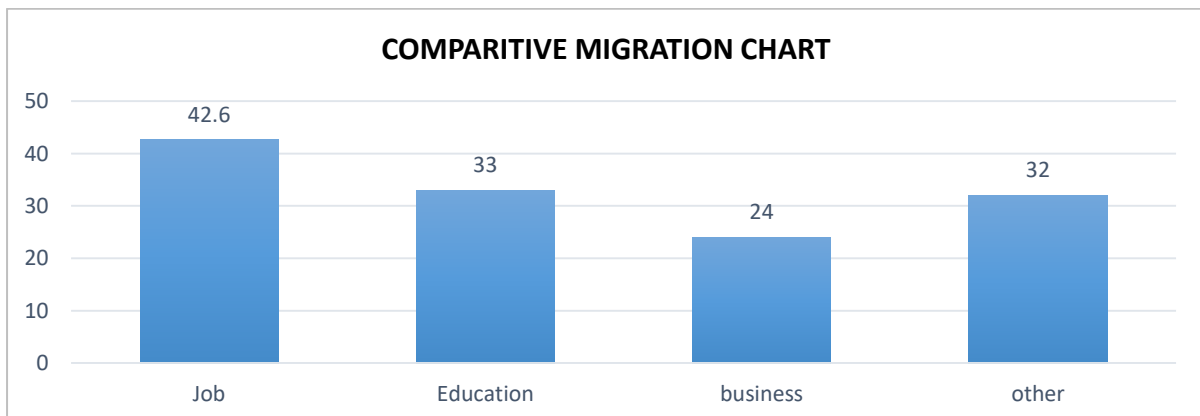


Chart 12, Reason for Migration

Reason for migration

- Major reason for migration is employability, then the education, then business, in others comes status etc.
- Job is the major reason for temporary migration.

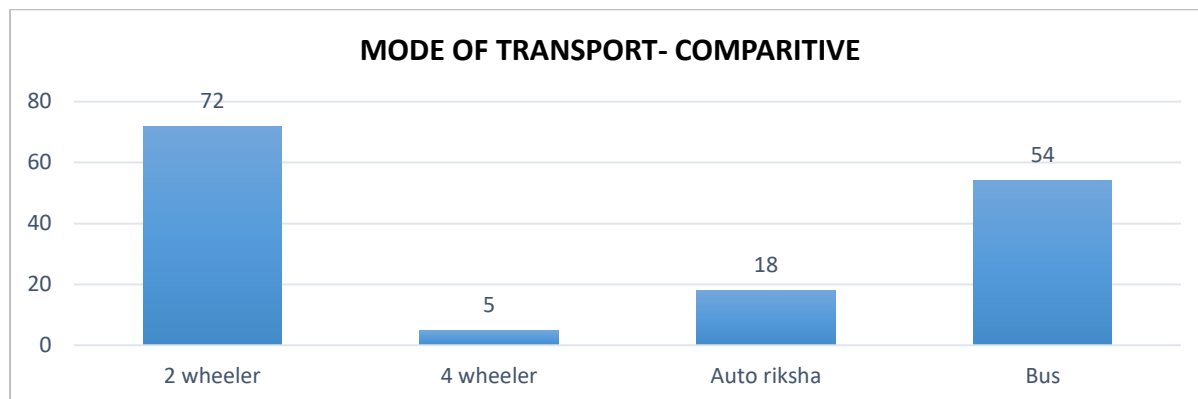


Chart 13, Mode of Transport

Mode of transport

- Public Transport availability is good for village but road widening is need of today.
- First choice of villager as a public transport bus & As a Private transport is 2-wheeler.

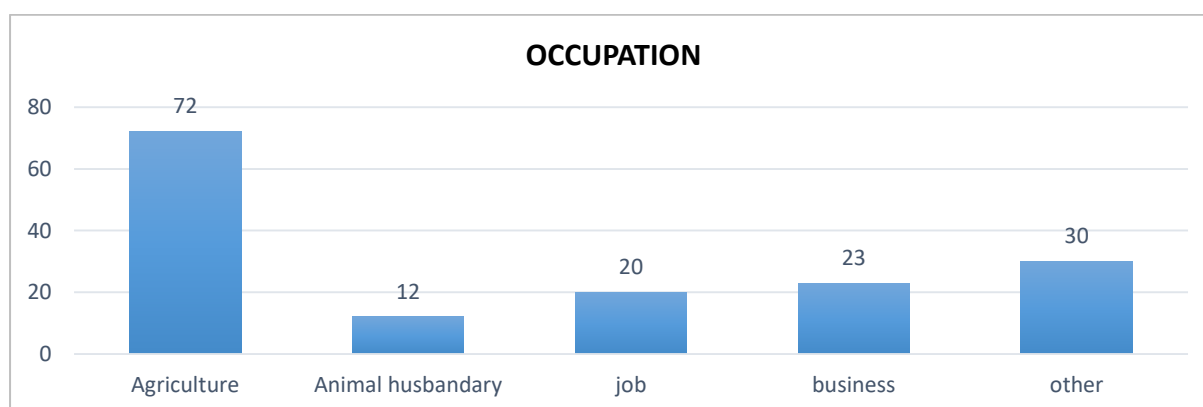


Chart 14, Occupation

Occupation

- Major group of people involving in agriculture activity along with business, job, animal husbandry.

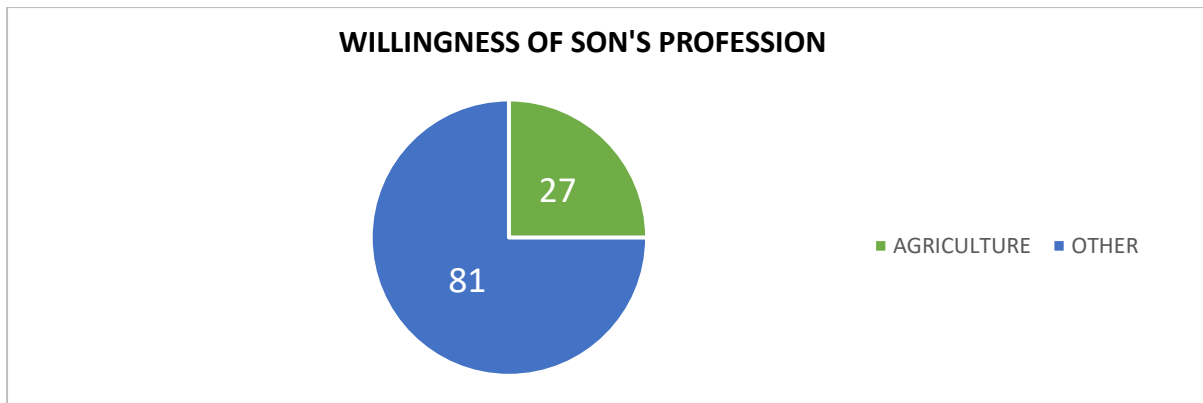


Chart 15, Occupation Willingness

Willingness of Agriculture Profession as a family profession

- Major group of people involving in agriculture but farmers are not wanted to continue their farming business as a family business.
- Only 27% people want a agriculture as a family occupation.

5.2.3. Physical infra structure

Road Connectivity

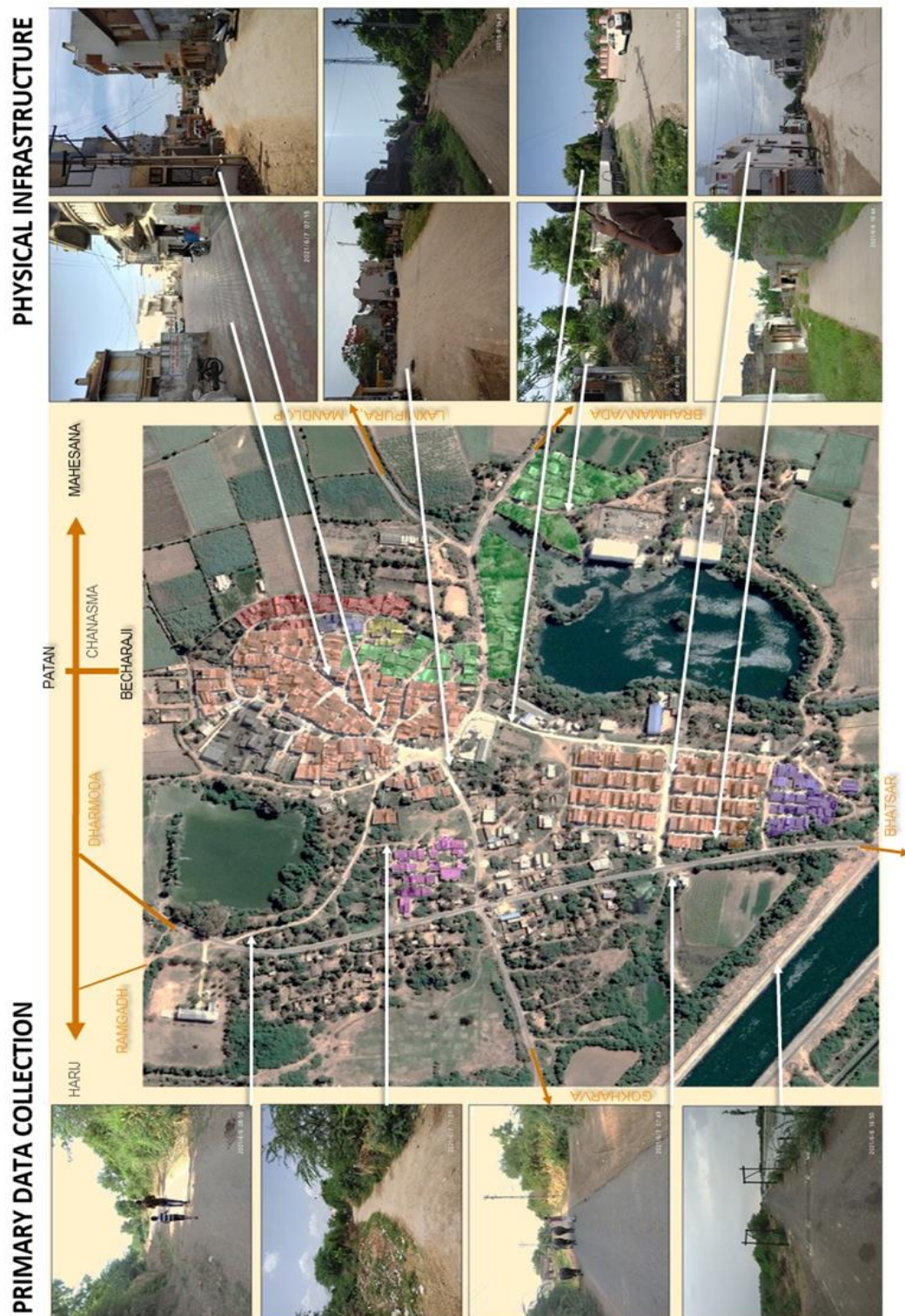


Figure 8, Road Connectivity

Village is junction of five small villages connected with pukka roads, village having internal roads from RCC and paver block, Main district road Dharmoda to Bhatsar is proposed for widening from 3.75mt to 5.5mt.

Civic Amenities

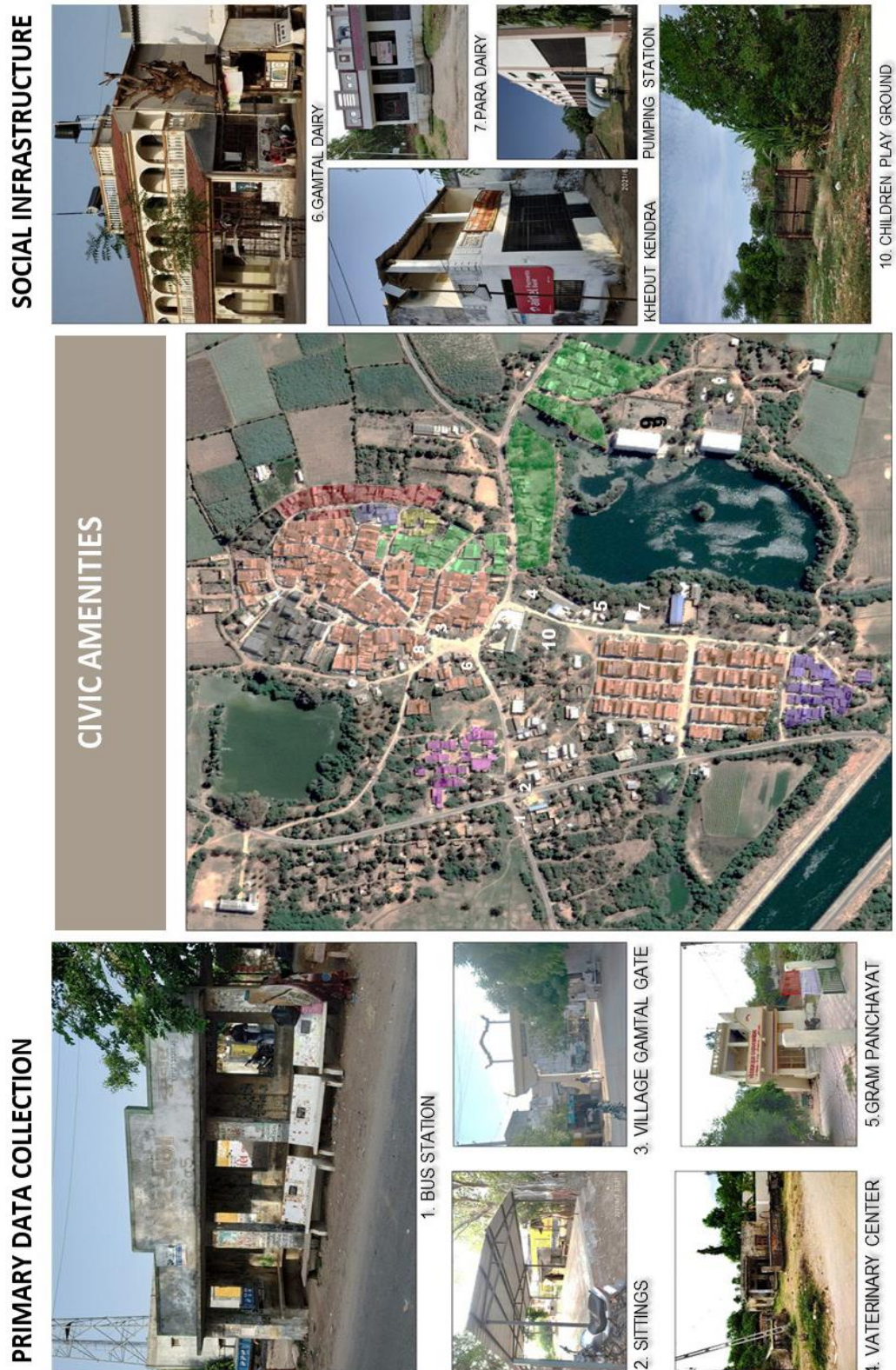


Figure 9, Civic Amenities

Here are civic amenities in village, I found bank and PHC center located nearby as per Govt. norms. Physically All civic amenities are available but the Problem is in workability, like Farmer help center etc.

5.2.4 Social infrastructure

Education

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Figure 10, Education

Table 4, Education Data

ANGANWADI, TOTAL-3				SECONDARY SCHOOL , TOTAL-1	
Anganwadies	A-1	A-2	A-3		Rate (%)
Enrolment	4	12	3	School enrolment	60
Enrolment rate	100%			Previous year	55
PRIMARY SCHOOL, TOTAL-2				This year	62
	Enrolment Number		Rate (%)	Drop-out rate	07
School enrolment	18		100	Previous year drop-out	05
Previous year	18		100	This year drop-out	02
This year	19		100	Gunotsav rate	C
Drop-out rate			0		
Gunotsav rate			A		

- Village is good up to primary education as per mentioned information, need to improve grade in secondary school, higher secondary school is not available but located nearby 9-km far

Religious Spaces



Figure 11, Religious Spaces

Different colors on maps are showing different communities, all community cluster having some community gathering spaces, this spaces having different religious spaces like Temples and Masjids, Khodal-dham is Main Temple of village.

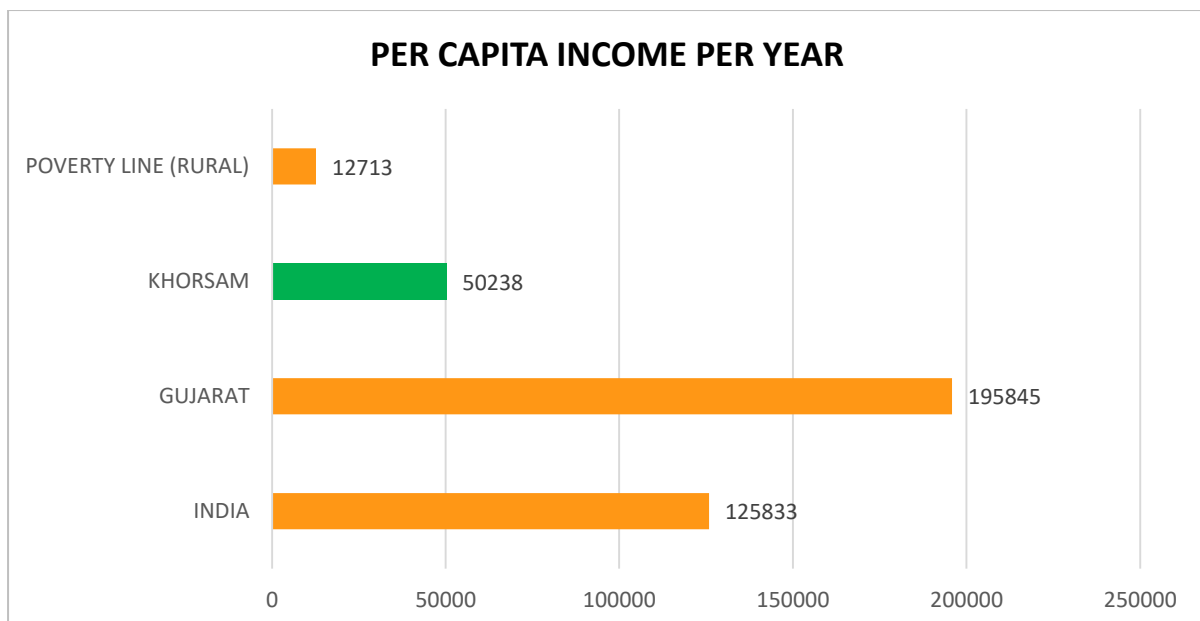


Chart 16, Per capita Income,

Per Capita Income

- Per capita income is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region.
- Per capita income for a nation is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.
- Calculation = total income / total Population
- India's PCI @ current price (2018-19) = 1, 25,883
- Gujarat PCI @ current price (2018-19) = 1, 95,845
- Khorsam Village PCI Per year = **50,238**

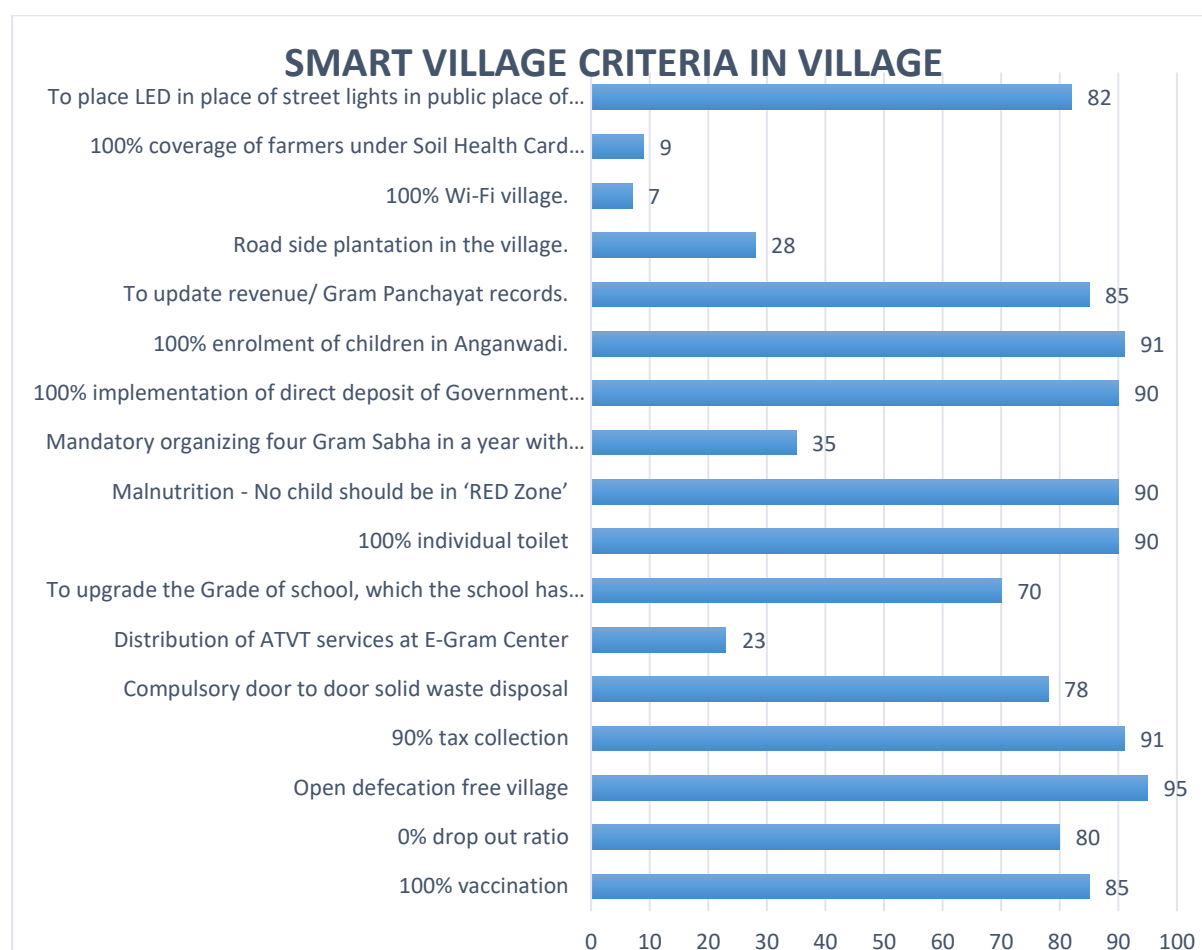
5.3 Basic amenities

Table 5, Survey: Basic Amenities

Facilities	Availability	Private	Govt.
Drinking water			
P.H.C			
Sewage line			
Public Transport			
Irrigation			
Electricity			
Solid waste collection			
Bank			
Post office			
Library			
Internal Roads			
Village/ Town Connected Road			
Anganwadi			
Primary school			
Secondary school			
Higher Secondary school/ colleges			
Veterinary Centre			
Dairy			
Farmer Training Centre			
Community hall (Vadi)			
Public Toilet			
Bus stand			
Mobile tower			
LEGENDS	AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	

PHC service is not available for small in village, nearest centre is available in 7-km far in Kamboj, bank is also not available in village, Higher secondary school is not available.

5.4 Smart village criteria



These are mandatory targets are necessary to achieve before declaring any Gram Panchayat a Smart Village. State Government can make changes in the mandatory targets from time to time by considering certain programmes or targets.

Source: Budget publication, development programme 2020-21, general administration department, planning division, sachivalaya, Gandhinagar, February, 2020

CHAPTER 6- FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Merits and demerits

6.1.1 Merits:

- Good in basic Physical and social infrastructure availability but need to improve.
- Literacy Rate is Very good (86.6%)
- Connectivity with other Villages is also good.
- Good Natural Resource Availability.
- Main Workers force are good in Numbers.

6.1.2 Demerits:

- Lack of awareness of people towards development.
- Per Capita Income is little lower.
- Interest in Agriculture decreasing day by day as parallel milch animal Also Decreasing.
- Little lower per capita income.
- There is no proper Process is available For Development, but so many schemes and Yojanas are available.

6.2 Gram sabha

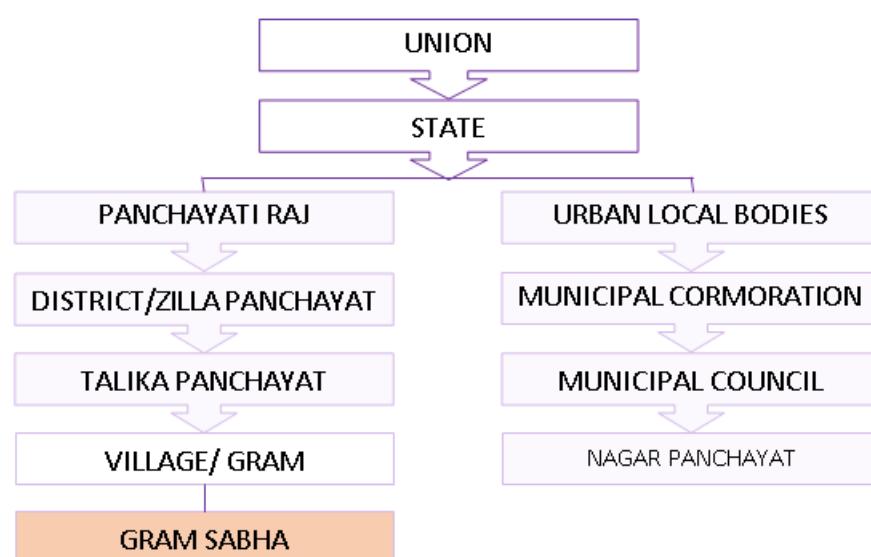


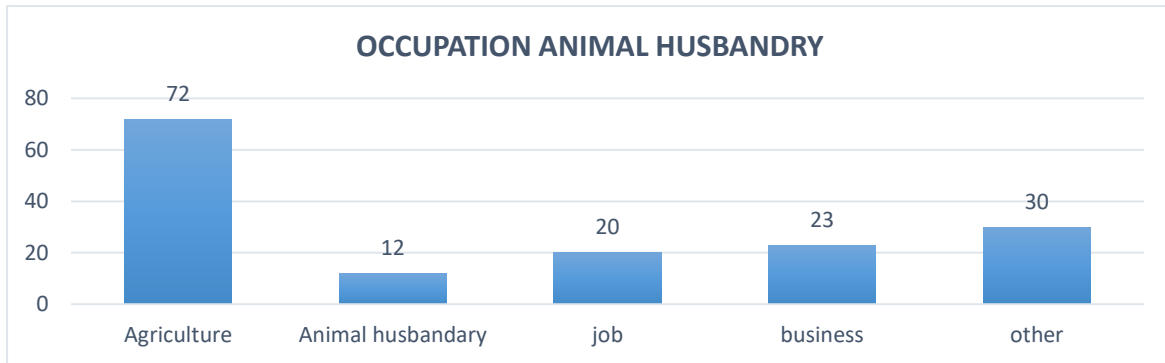
Figure 12, Administrative Structure

Table 6, GPDP Report

GPDP REPORT	
District	Patan
Block	Chanasma
G.P. Name	Khorsam
Facilitator Name	
Sabha held on	06-10-2020
Feedback type :	Sabha
Number of people present in gram Sabha/meeting	59
Number of SC's present in gram Sabha/meeting	4
Number of ST's present in gram Sabha/meeting	1
Number of SHG members present in gram Sabha/meeting	5
Presentation and validation of mission Antyodaya data	Yes
Presentation by SHG regarding poverty issues & poverty reduction plans	-

- In administrative structure- I found the grassroots level gram Sabha is not strong, here we can see in right side, there are less community participation in gram Sabha but as per GPDP guideline there are 40% attendance mandatory.

6.3 Occupation



6.3.1 Agriculture

- The science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products
- Global population will increase from 7 billion to more than 9 billion in the next 40 years. Agricultural producers will have to increase food production 70 to 100 percent in that time.
- Main occupation,-bye primary survey, I found farmer not going to continue agriculture occupation for next generation.
- In farming process I found they have good skill of farming but the expense of land preparation, seed, and fertilizer is higher and sometimes uncertainty of climate makes crop fail. If farming get success the rate will goes down because of low demand, so over all its seems like risky job.
- In animal husbandry, I found cattle are decreasing year by year.

Problems in agriculture occupation

- Need skill
- Investment, care
- Climate change
- Risky Profession
- Public demand

- Low Product rate

Challenges:

- Raising agricultural productivity per unit of land.
- Reducing rural poverty through a socially inclusive strategy that comprises both agriculture as well as non-farm employment.
- Ensuring that agricultural growth responds to food security needs.

6.3.2 Animal Husbandry

A branch of agriculture concerned with the production and care of domestic animals

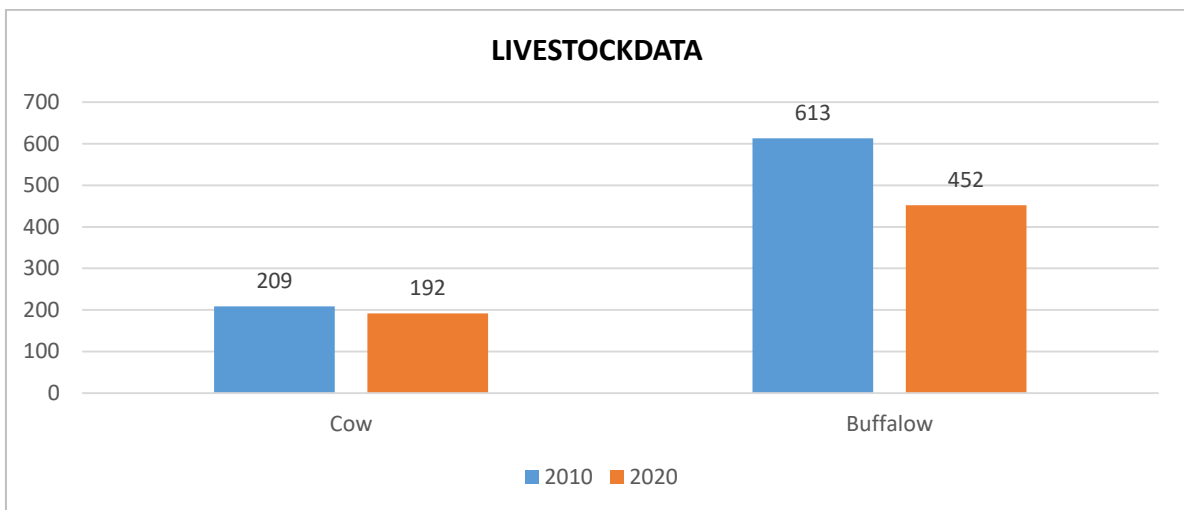


Chart 17, live stock Data

Challenges:

- After technology for farming, importance of Animal husbandry reduced.
- Need to engage with cattle for the whole day.

6.4 Migration

- By some interview and observation I tried to Showing migration from village as shown in graphical map.
- Graphical map Shows outside of Village activity of Villagers.
- I found migration is step wise process, for some requirement villagers circulate nearby villages, they will attract with modernism, circulation convert into up-down then temporary migration become permanent migration.

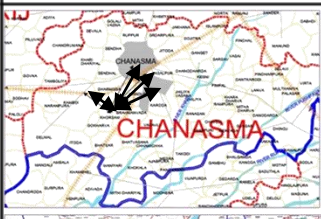
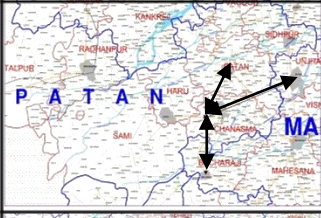
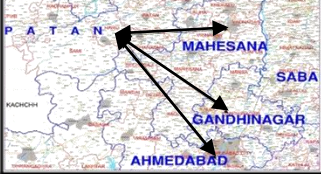

MAP	TYPE	REASON
	NEARER VILLAGE, (KAMBOI, 5.7 KM)	HEALTH ETC FACILITIES
	NEARER TOWN (CHANASMA, 9-KM)	EDUCATION , APMC SHOPPING, SMALL BUSINESS FACILITIES
	NEARER TOWN/CITY (PATAN, BECHRAJI, 27 KM)	EDUCATION, JOB (AGRO & AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRIES)
	NEARER TOWN/CITY (MAHESANA, 43 KM RADIOUS)	EDUCATION + JOB, BUSINESS
	NEARER CITY (MAHESANA, AHMEDABAD, GHANDHINAGAR, 125 KM RADIOUS)	EDUCATION + JOB + BUSINESS
	NEARER METROPOLITAN CITIES (AHMEDABAD, SURAT)	JOB + BUSINESS + EDUCATION

Table 7, Migration Process From Village

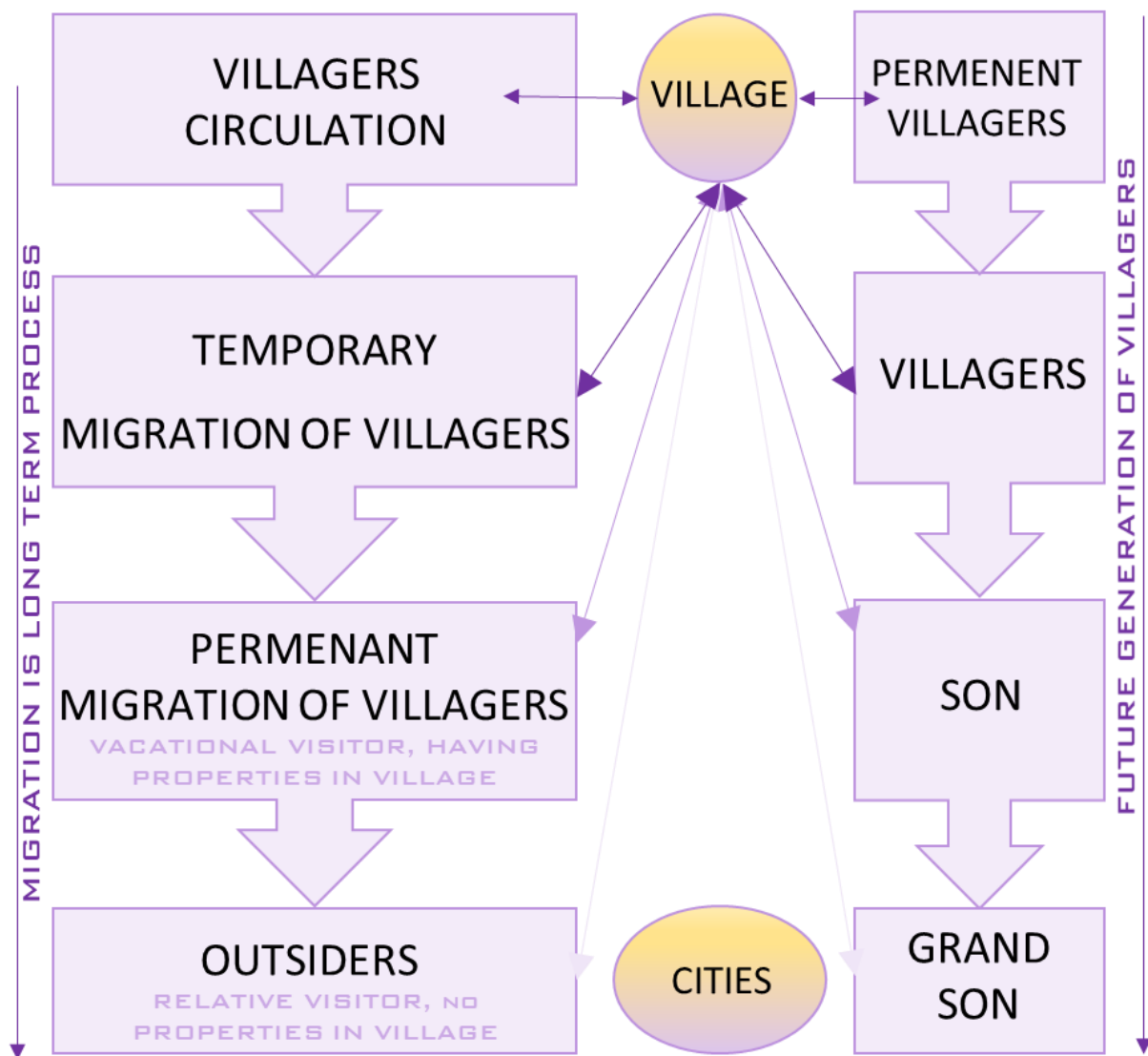


Figure 13, Migration Process

- This Graph shows How Migration to Cities happen Year by Year and Generation to Generation.
- Migration to Cities happens in generation wise; Future next generation going far from villages Year by Year, in search for modern amenities and Employment.

CHAPTER 7 – RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Public Participation

Public Participation GPDP can make Village More Developed with the right direction.

(Objective: To understand infrastructure development to improve the quality of life of people)

7.2 Basic Infrastructure

Fulfill Basic Requirement of Physical and Social **Infrastructure**.

(Objective: To understand infrastructure development to improve the quality of life of people)

7.3 Economic profile

Smart agriculture and unique concept of **Animal husbandry** can make village economically strong and Create More Options for Economy Generation in future.

(Objective: To understand the ways to improve socio-economic profile of the village.)

7.3.1 Smart Agriculture

Cropin is a Smart Android Application can Make Agriculture Digital and Smart, and help to increase per capita income of farmer.

7.3.2 Animal husbandry

Unique concept of **Animal hostel** will help village in village economically rich, and also benefited by biogas and Vermin-compost.

7.4 Smart Village Concept

Implement civic amenities to rural areas to reduce migration. (**Smart Village Concept**)

(Objective: Providing access to urban amenities to rural areas.)

CHAPTER 8- WAY FORWARD

8.1 Public Participation

Public Participation can be get by awareness. Need to organize various awareness programs, hoardings and Wall paintings.

8.2 Basic Infrastructure

Here mentioned how to fulfill Physical and Social **Infrastructure** by executive body.

FACILITIES	Present	Private Govt.	Required
Drinking water			Need R.O. system instead of chlorination
P.H.C			NOT UNDER GOVT NORMS
Sewage line			40% UNAVAILABLE
Public Transport			
Irrigation			
electricity			
Solid waste collection			
bank			WORK BY AGENT
Post office			
Library			
Internal Roads			
Village/ Town Connected Road			
Anganwadi			
Primary school			
Secondary school			
Higher Secondary school/ colleges			REQUIRED SOLUTION
Veterinary Center			
Dairy			
Farmer Training Center			AVAILABLE, NOT IN USE
Community hall (Vadi)			
Public Toilet			
bus stand			
Mobile tower			
Legend	AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	REQUIRED

Table 8, Basic Infrastructure

8.3 Economic profile

Smart agriculture and unique concept of **Animal husbandry** can make village economically strong and Create More Options for Economy Generation in future.

8.3.1 Smart Agriculture



14, Smart Agriculture

- There are so many Android Applications are available for Agriculture.
- By Govt. application Villagers can aware about Govt. schemes, beneficiaries and yojanas. exp. Agri. Sci, Agro Star.
- I found **Cropin** is a very good application for the **Smart agriculture management**.
- Implemented Successfully at Gaya, bihar (drought prone) & Madhubani, Bihar (flood prone).
- By training programme like SLACC will make villagers smart farmer.
- Cropin is a Smart Android Application can Make Agriculture Digital and Smart, and help to increase per capita income of farmer.

8.3.2 Animal husbandry

- There are so many models available for animal like animal hostel, Gaushala, vadas, Milch center, Pinjrapole etc.
- I found Animal hostel is good concept for this village, also appropriate at rurban areas too.
- The animal hostel will help increasing milk production besides giving employment to rural women. It will also lessen the stress of housewives in the village as they will not need to remain engaged with their cattle for the whole day
- This model will helps villagers for village cleanliness, rural economy, milk production (Qualitative & Quantitative), biogas plant, vermi compost.



15, Animal Husbandry Model

Unique concept of **Animal hostel** will help village in village economically rich, and also benefited by biogas and Vermin-compost.

8.4 Smart Village Concept

- Implement civic amenities to rural areas to reduce migration. (**Smart Village Concept**)

CRETERIA	PROBLEM	LONG TERM SOLUTION	FINANCE SOURCE
DISTRIBUTION OF ATVT SERVICES AT E-GRAM CENTER	Lack of good governance, lake of awareness.	E- plate-form training	-
100% WI-FI VILLAGE.	Funding, misuse of teenager and youth by gaming & social apps addiction etc.	Ristriction settings	Finance commission, smart village grant
100% COVERAGE OF FARMERS UNDER SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME.	Use gramsevak's facilities	Govt mobile apps	-
MANDATORY ORGANIZING FOUR GRAM SABHA IN A YEAR WITH 50% PRESENCE	Lack of awareness of villagers, lack of time and place comfort	E- plate-form, Village self app	Finance commission
ROAD SIDE PLANTATION IN THE VILLAGE.	Care of plants	Adopt plants by villagers/students by various awareness programme	Finance commission, smart village grant
TO UPGRADE THE GRADE OF SCHOOL, WHICH THE SCHOOL HAS GOT IN LAST GUNOTSAV. (EG. C GRADE TO B GRADE SCHOOL)	Awareness of people about education	Enhance sport activity, aware about khelmahakumbh etc.	
OTHER CRITERIA	Lack of awareness	Awareness programme Village self app	Finance commission, smart village grant

Table 9, Smart Village Recommendation

Appendices

Appendix I: Panchayat form

KHORSAM GRAM PANCHAYAT MAHITI FORM

ક્રમ	વિગત	માહિતી
૧	ગ્રામ પંચાયતનું નામ	
૨	તાલુકાનું નામ	
૩	જિલ્લાનું નામ	
૪	પછાત તાલુકા પૈકી નું ગ્રામ કોય તો વિગત	
૫	કુલ વસ્તી (૨૦૧૧ વસ્તી ગણતરી મુજબ)	
	પુરુષ	
	સ્ત્રી	
	કુલ	
	અનુસુચિત જાતી	
	અનુસુચિત જન જાતી	
	અન્ય	
૬	કુલ કુટુંબોની સંખ્યા	
૭	સાક્ષરતા દર	
	પુરુષ	
	સ્ત્રી	
૮	કુલ પ્રાથમિક શાળા	
૯	કુલ આંગણવાડી	
૧૦	પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર	
૧૧	ગ્રામ પંચાયતના કુલ સભ્યો (સદસ્યો સહિત)	
૧૨	સરપંચનું નામ :-	
૧૩	સામાજિક ન્યાય સમિતિના ચેરમેનનું નામ:-	
ક્રમ	વિગત	માહિતી
૧	પંચાયત વેરો	
	ગત વર્ષની વસુલાત	
	ચાલુ વર્ષની વસુલાત	
૨	ચેરિયા બેઝ આકારણી લાગુ કરી છે ? (હા કે ના)	
૩	છેલ્લી ગ્રામસભામાં ફાજરીની ટકાવારી	
૪	છેલ્લી ગ્રામસભામાં મહીલા ફાજરીની ટકાવારી	
૫	ઇ-ગ્રામ મારફતે સુવિધાઓ	
૬	છેલ્લા વર્ષમાં ગ્રામ પંચાયતની મળેલ બેઠકની સંખ્યા	

૪.૧ પંચાયત સંબંધી સુવિધાઓનું મુલ્યાંકન

ક્રમ	વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1 YES- 2 NO	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	ગ્રામસભા વર્ષમાં કેટલીવાર મળે છે?		
૨	ગ્રામસભા પહેલા વોર્ડસભાનું આયોજન થાય છે?		
૩	ગ્રામસભામાં સરેરાશ હાજરી		
૪	તે પૈકી મહિલાઓની હાજરીની ટકાવારી		
૫	ગ્રામસભામાં હાજરી વધે તે માટે જા પગલા ભર્યા?		
૬	ગ્રામસભામાં યોજનાનું સામાજિક ઓડિટ થાય છે?		
૭	ગ્રામ પંચાયતનું પંચાયત રેકર્ડનું કયા વર્ષ સુધીનું વર્ગીકરણ થયું છે?		
૮	વર્ગીકરણ ન થયું હોય તો શું આયોજન છે.?		
૯	મહેસૂલી રેકર્ડ નું અદ્યતન વર્ગીકરણ થયું છે?		
૧૦	વર્ગીકરણ ન થયું હોય તો શું આયોજન છે?		
૧૧	અલગ રેકર્ડ રૂમની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
૧૨	ગ્રામપંચાયત ના કરવેરાની છેલ્લી આકારણી કયારે થઈ. ?		
૧૩	ગ્રામપંચાયતમાં કેટલા કરવેરા છે?		
૧૪	કુલ માંગણુ કેટલું છે?		
૧૫	૯૦ ટકા વસૂલાત માટે શું પગલા લેવામાં આવેલ છે?		
૧૬	૪.૨ ઇ-ગ્રામ ઇ-ગ્રામ સેન્ટર માટે ગ્રામ પંચાયતમાં અલગથી રૂમની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો હા તો અપગ્રેડેશનની જરૂરીયાત છે?		
૨	ઇ-ગ્રામ સેન્ટર ખાતે પંખો/ લાઇટની સુવિધા છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૩	ઇ-ગ્રામ ખાતે કેટલા અને પુરતા કોમ્પ્યુટર છે?		
	વધારે કોમ્પ્યુટરની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
૪	કયા સોફ્ટવેર અપગ્રેડેશન થયેલ છે?		
૫	કેટલા પ્રિન્ટર અને સ્કેનર છે?		
	વધારે પ્રિન્ટર અને સ્કેનર ની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		

5	હાલ ઇ-ગ્રામ VSET સિવાય કનેક્ટીવીટી માટે અન્ય કોઈ વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો હા તો કઈ વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જોના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
6	BSNL ના રૂ.૯૯૯/- ના ઇન્ટરનેટ પ્લાનની સુવિધા લીધેલ છે?		
	જો ના તો જરૂરીયાત છે?		
૯	છેલ્લા બે વર્ષમાં ઇ-ગ્રામ સેન્ટરને કેટલી ગ્રાંટ મળેલ છે?		
૧૦	ઇ-ગ્રામમાં રેકર્ડ રાખવા માટે કબાટ/ તિજોરીની સુવિધા છે?		
	જોના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
૧૧	ઇ-ગ્રામ ખાતેથી યોજનાઓના ફોર્મ મળે છે?		
	જો હા તો કઈ કઈ યોજનાઓના ફોર્મ મળે છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૧૨	ઇ-ગ્રામ ખાતેથી વીજળી બીલ કલેક્શનની સુવિધા પુરી પાડવામાં આવે છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો શું આવક ગ્રાય છે? (માસિક)		
૧૩	ઇ-ગ્રામ ખાતેથી ગેસ બીલ કલેક્શન સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો શું આવક ગ્રાય છે? (માસિક)		
૧૪	ઇ-ગ્રામ ખાતેથી ૭/૧૨ ના ઉત્તરાણી પ્રિન્ટની સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો શું આવક ગ્રાય છે? (માસિક)		
૧૫	બાકીની અન્ય કઈ સર્વિસ ઇ-ગ્રામ સેન્ટર ખાતે ચાલુ કરી શકાય?		
૧૬	ગામમાં Wi-Fi ની સગવડ ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		

ક્રમ	પ. વિશિષ્ટ સિધ્ધી વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1 YES-2 NO	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	સમરસ ગ્રામ પંચાયત સમરસ થયેલ છે જો ના તો સમરસ થવા શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૨	નિર્મળ ગ્રામ પુરસ્કાર નિર્મળ ગામ પુરસ્કાર મળેલ છે. જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૩	તીર્થગામ/પાવનગામ તીર્થગામ/પાવનગામ પુરસ્કાર મળેલ છે જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૪	૧૦૦ ટકા બેંક ખાતા ૧૦૦ ટકા બેંક ખાતા શરૂ કરેલ છે જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૫	ગૌરવ ગ્રામસભા એવોર્ડ ગૌરવ ગ્રામસભા એવોર્ડ મળેલ છે જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૬	શ્રેષ્ઠ ગ્રામપંચાયત એવોર્ડ શ્રેષ્ઠ ગ્રામપંચાયત એવોર્ડ મળેલ છે જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૭	અન્ય એવોર્ડ ઉક્ત સિવાયના અન્ય એવોર્ડ મળેલ છે. જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		
૮	અન્ય વિગત ગ્રામપંચાયતને પોતાની કોઈ પ્રોજેક્ટ કરવામાં આવેલ હોય તો તેની વિગત દા.ત:-ગૌરવ ડેવલપમેન્ટ, ડીજીટલ વિલેજ પોતાની વેબસાઇટ વગેરે જો ના તો શુ આયોજન કરેલ છે.		

૬. સરકારશ્રીની યોજનાઓ

૧	પ્રધાનમંત્રી સુરક્ષા વિમા યોજના ફેઝ બોલવામાં આવેલ ખાતાઓની સંખ્યા		
૨	પ્રધાનમંત્રી જીવન જ્યોત વિમા યોજના ફેઝ બોલવામાં આવેલ ખાતાઓની સંખ્યા		
૩	અટલ પેન્શન યોજના ફેઝ બોલવામાં આવેલ ખાતાઓની સંખ્યા		
૪	સુકન્યા સમૃદ્ધિ યોજના ફેઝ બોલવામાં આવેલ ખાતાઓની સંખ્યા		
૫	ગામની કેટલી કન્યાઓને લાભ આપવામાં આવેલ છે? તેની સંખ્યા		

ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT/COMMENTS

ક્રમ	વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1-Yes 2-No	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	100% વ્યક્તિગત શૌચાલયની કામગીરી		
	ગામમાં વસવાટવાળા ઘરો પૈકી વ્યક્તિગત શૌચાલય ધરાવતા ઘરોની સંખ્યા		
	જો હા તો ધરોની સંખ્યા		
	જો ના તો 100% શૌચાલયયુક્ત ગામ બનાવવા શું આયોજન છે?		
૨	ગામ નિર્મળ ગામ જાહેર ચયેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો મળેલ પુરસ્કારની રકમમાંથી ડોર ટુ ડોર ધન કચરાના નિકાલની વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવેલ છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૩	ગામમાં વસવાટવાળા ઘરો પૈકી ડોર ટુ ડોર ધન કચરાના નિકાલ વ્યવસ્થા ડેઠળ કેટલા ઘર આવરી લેવામાં આવેલ છે તેની સંખ્યા?		
	જો 100% ઘર આવરી લેવાયેલ ના હોય તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૪	ગામમાં ગટર વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો હા તો ગટર વ્યવસ્થાની સગવડ		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો ગટર જોડાણવાળા ઘરોની સંખ્યા		
૫	ગામમાં કુલ જાહેર સંસ્થાઓની સંખ્યા? (ગ્રામ પંચાયત, પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર, શાળા વગેરે) જાહેર સંસ્થાઓની રોજ સફાઈ થાય છે કે સમયાંતરે?		
૨	શુદ્ધ પીવાના પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા (બે વાક્યમાં લખવું)		
૩	જાહેર સ્થળોની સ્વચ્છતા (ફાલની વ્યવસ્થા બે વાક્યમાં)		
૪	ડોર ટુ ડોર ધન કચરાના નિકાલની વ્યવસ્થા		
	કુલ ઘર		
	આવરી લેવાયેલ ઘર		
૫	સ્પર્ધા ના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ગામમાં કોઈ રોગચાળાનો બનાવ બનેલ છે ? (હા કે ના)		

સ્વચ્છતા સંબંધી સુવિધાઓનું મુલ્યાંકન

	જાહેર સંસ્થાઓની રોજ સફાઈ ચાલુ છે કે સમયાંતરે?		
5	કચરા નિકાલ માટેની કોઈ વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો હા તો કેવી રીતે કચરો નિકાલ કરવામાં આવે છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૭	ગામમાં શુધ્ધ પીવાના પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા		
	100% ઘરોમાં શુધ્ધ પીવાના પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૮	જો ઘરોમાં નળની વ્યવસ્થા ન હોય તો અન્ય શું સુવિધા છે?		
૯	ગામમાં R.O. પ્લાન્ટ છે?		
	તમામ ઘરોને કેટલા દરે પાણી આપવામાં આવે છે?		
૧૦	પીવાના પાણીની મેઇન ટાંકી કેટલા સમયે સફાઈ ચાલુ છે?		
૧૧	કલોરીનેશનની શું વ્યવસ્થા કરેલ છે?		
	કલોરીનેશન કોના દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે?		
૧૨	પાણીમાં PH લેવલ માપવાનું સાધન ગામમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	જો ના તો શું વ્યવસ્થા કરવામાં આવે છે?		
૧૩	સ્પર્ધા દરમિયાન ગામમાં કોઈ રોગચાળાનો બનાવ બનેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો કેટલા લોકોના મૃત્યુના કેસ નોંધાયેલ છે?		
	કેટલા લોકોને તાલુકા કે જિલ્લા કક્ષાની મોટી હોસ્પિટલમાં રીફર કરવામાં આવેલ છે?		
	કેટલા પશુઓના મૃત્યુ થયેલ છે?		
૧૪	જો હા, આ માટે દવાનો પુરતો સ્ટોક ઉપલબ્ધ હતો?		
	જો ના તો શું વ્યવસ્થા કરવામાં આવેલ?		

ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT/COMMENTS

ક્રમ	૪.૩ કૃષિ /પશુપાલન વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1-Yes 2-No	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	ખેતિ ફેઠળનો કુલ વિસ્તાર		
૨	તે પૈકી ડ્રીપ ઇરીગેશન ફેઠળનો કુલ વિસ્તાર		
	આ વિસ્તાર વધારવા શું આયોજન છે?		
	હાલ કેટલા ખેડૂતો ડ્રીપ ઇરીગેશન નો લાભ લે છે ?		
૩	ગામમાં ઓર્ગેનીક ખેતી કેટલા ખેડૂતોએ અપનાવી છે ?		
	જો ઓર્ગેનીક ખેતી અપનાવી હોય તો કયા પાક માટે ?		
	આ ક્ષેત્રે ગામનું શું આયોજન છે ?		
૪	સોઇલ ફેલ્ડ કાર્ડ ધરાવનાર ખેડૂતો કેટલા ?		
	બાકીના ખેડૂતો માટે શું આયોજન છે ?		
૫	ગામમાં દુધાળા હીરની સંખ્યા કેટલી ?		
	હાલ ગામમાં કેટલી દૂધ મંડળી છે?		
	દૂધમંડળીઓમાં ચીલીંગ પ્લાન્ટની સગવડ છે		
ક્રમ	ગૌચર વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1-Yes 2-No	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	હાલ ગામમાં ગૌચરની કેટલી જમીન ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	ગૌચરની જમીન પર દબાણો છે ?		
	જો હા તો દબાણ દૂર કરવા શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
૨	ગૌચરની કેટલી જમીનમાં પશુઓ માટે ધાસચારી ઉગાડવામાં આવે છે?		
૩	ગૌચર ડેવલપમેન્ટ પ્લાન માટે ગ્રામ પંચાયતે કોઈ આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો કેટલી આવક થાય છે? (વાર્ષિક)		
	જો ના તો આવી પ્લાન બનાવવાનું કોઈ આયોજન છે?		
	જો હા તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		

ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT/COMMENTS

૪.૬ પાણી પુરવઠો

ક્રમ	વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1-Yes 2-No	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	ઝાલ ગામમાં કુલ વસવાટ કરતા કુટુંબોની સંખ્યા?		
	કુલ ગ્રામજનોની સંખ્યા		
	કુલ પશુઓની સંખ્યા	644	
૨	દરરોજ કુલ કેટલા લિટર પાણીનો વપરાશ છે?		
૩	ગામમાં ઘરે ઘરે નળની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન છે?		
૪	ગામમાં કુલ કેટલા ટેન્ડરપંપ છે?		
	તમામ કાર્યરત છે?		
	જો ના તો રીપેરીંગ માટેનું શું આયોજન છે?		
૫	ગામમાં પેટા વિસ્તારમાં પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન છે?		
૬	ગામમાં પાણીના ઝાલ કયા કયા સ્ત્રોત ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	પીવાના પાણીના અન્ડરગ્રાઉન્ડ કેટલા ટાંકા છે?		
	ઓવરહેડ ટેંક કેટલા છે?		
	પાઇપલાઇનથી પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા હોય તેવા કેટલા ઘર છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
૭	ગ્રામ પંચાયત પાણીવેરી ઉધરાવે છે?		
	જો હા તો કેટલી આવક થાય છે (વાર્ષિક)		
	જો ના તો વેરા માટેનું શું આયોજન છે?		
૮	પાણીના તમામ સ્ત્રોતનું કલોરીનેશન નિયમીત કરવામાં આવે છે?		
	જો હા તો કોના દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે ?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન છે?		
૯	ગામમાં પાણી સમિતિની રચના થયેલ છે?		
	જો ના તો પાણી સમિતિની રચના કેટલા સમયમાં કરવામાં આવશે ?		
૧૦	ગામમાં શાળા, આંગણવાડી, પંચાયત ઘર તેમજ સરકારી કચેરીઓમાં માં પીવાના પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન છે?		
૧૧	પશુઓ માટે અલગથી ડવાડાની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો ના તો પશુઓને પીવાના પાણીની શું વ્યવસ્થા છે?		

૪.૭ અન્ય

ક્રમ	વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1-Yes 2-No	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ન હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	ગામમાં કુલ કેટલા સખીમંડળો છે?		
૨	તમામ સખીમંડળો કાર્યરત છે?		
	જો હા તો કેવી પ્રવૃત્તિઓ હાથ ધરેલ છે?		
૩	તમામ સખીમંડળોની વાર્ષિક આવક કેટલી છે?		
૪	ગ્રામ પંચાયત સખીમંડળોના પ્રોત્સાહન માટે કોઈ ખાસ પ્રયત્નો કરેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
૫	કુલ કેટલા સ્વસહાય જુથો છે?		
	તમામ જુથો કાર્યરત છે?		
	જો ના તો જુથો કાર્યરત રહે તે માટે ગ્રામ પંચાયતે શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૬	તમામ જુથો બેંક સાથે લીન્કેજ છે?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે?		
૭	કેટલા જુથોની બેંક દ્વારા લોન મળેલ છે?		
૮	કેટલા જુથો દ્વારા બચત કરવામાં આવે છે?		
૯	ગામમાં હાટ બજાર છે ?		
	જો હા તો તમામ સગવડ ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો સગવડ ઉપલબ્ધ ન હોય તો અપગ્રેડ કરવાનું શું આયોજન છે ?		
	જો હાટ બજાર ન હોય તો નવું બનાવવા આયોજન કરવામાં આવેલ છે ?		
૧૦	ગામમાં શાળા તેમજ દવાખાનાને જોડતા પાકા આંતરીક રસ્તા છે ?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન છે ?		
૧૧	વિજળી		
	સ્ટ્રીટ લાઇટની સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	તમામ પરા વિસ્તારમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	મફત પ્લોટ વિસ્તારમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	સોલાર લાઇટની સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	સ્ટ્રીટ લાઇટમાં LED નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે ?		

Appendix II: Public Health Form

AAROGYA MAHITI FORM, KHORSAM

૨.૧ આરોગ્ય સંબંધી સુવિધાઓનું મુલ્યાંકન

ક્રમ	વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1- Yes 2-No	જો ગામમાં સગવડ ના હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?
૧	પેટા આરોગ્યકેન્દ્ર		
	જો હા તો સુવિધા અપગ્રેડ કરવાની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
	જો ના તો નજીકમાં કેટલા અંતરે છે ?		
૨	પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર		
	જો હા તો સુવિધા અપગ્રેડ કરવાની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
	જો ના તો નજીકમાં કેટલા અંતરે છે ?		
૩	સામુહિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર		
	જો હા તો સુવિધા અપગ્રેડ કરવાની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
	જો ના તો નજીકમાં કેટલા અંતરે છે ?		
૪	પ્રસુતિ ગૃહ (સરકારી/ખાનગી)		
	જો સરકારી હોય તો સુવિધા અપગ્રેડ કરવાની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
	જો ના તો નજીકમાં કેટલા અંતરે છે ?		
૫	સરકારી હોસ્પિટલ / પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર/ સામુહિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર વિવિધ રોગ નિષ્ણાત ડોક્ટર		
	નિષ્ણાત ડોક્ટર ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો કયા રોગના નિષ્ણાત ડોક્ટરની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
૬	ગામમાં આશા કાર્યકર છે ?		
	વસતિ ધોરણો અનુસાર પુરતી સંખ્યામાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો વસતિ ધોરણો અનુસાર કેટલી જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
૭	ગામમાં એમ્બ્યુલન્સની સગવડ છે ?		
	જો ના તો કેટલે અંતરે ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
૮	108 મોબાઈલવાનનું સ્ટેશન છે ?		
	જો હા તો કેટલા સમયમાં પહોંચે છે ?		
	જો ના તો કેટલે અંતરે ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
૯	દવાની દુકાનની સગવડ		
	જો ના તો વૈકલ્પિક શું વ્યવસ્થા કરી શકાય ?		

	બ્લડ બેંકની સગવડ છે?		
૧૦	જો ના તો કેટલે અંતરે ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો વૈકલ્પિક શું વ્યવસ્થા કરી શકાય ?		
૧૧	૧૦૦ ટકા જન્મ નોંધણી		
	જો ના તો ૧૦૦ ટકા જન્મ નોંધણી માટે શું આયોજન કરેલ છે		
૧૨	૧૦૦ ટકા મરણ નોંધણી		
	જો ના તો ૧૦૦ ટકા જન્મ નોંધણી માટે શું આયોજન કરેલ છે		
૧૩	ગામમાં પ્રતિ માસ કેટલા મમતા દિવસ યોજાય છે?		
	ગામમાં વધારાના મમતા દિવસની જરૂરીયાત છે?		
	જો હા, તો તે માટે શું આયોજન છે ?		
	મમતા દિવસે સીમ, વાડામાં વસતા કુટુંબો અને મજૂર વસાહતમાંથી લાભાર્થી મહિલા અને બાળકોને મમતા કેન્દ્રમાં		
	લાવવા માટે કોઈ વ્યવસ્થા છે ?		
	જો ના, તો તે માટે શું આયોજન છે ?		
	મમતા દિવસે મમતા કેન્દ્ર ખાતે સ્ત્રીઓની સગર્ભાવસ્થાની અને પ્રસૂતિ બાદની તપાસમાં Privacy જળવાય તેવી વ્યવસ્થા છે ?		
	જો ના, તો આવી વ્યવસ્થા ઉભી કરવા માટે શું આયોજન છે ?		
૧૪	સંસ્થાકીય પ્રસૂતિ		
	પ્રજનન અને બાળ આરોગ્ય રજીસ્ટરમાં ૧૦૦ % સગર્ભા નોંધણી અને ૧૦૦ % પ્રસૂતિ નોંધણી થાય છે ?		
	જો ના તો ૧૦૦ % નોંધણી માટે શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
	૧૦૦ ટકા સંસ્થાકીય પ્રસૂતિ માટે ગામના પેટા આરોગ્ય / પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રમાં પુરતી સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો, અન્ય ગામે કેટલા અંતરે ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	સંસ્થાકીય પ્રસૂતિ માટેની સુવિધા અન્ય ગામમાં હોય તો સગર્ભા પ્રસૂતિ માટે સયસર સંસ્થામાં પહોંચી શકે તે માટે કોઈ વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
	જો હા તો કઈ		

૧૫	ચિરજીવી યોજના ડેઠળ પ્રસુતિ માટે ડોક્ટરની સેવા		
	ગામમાં ચિરજીવી યોજના ડેઠળ સેવા પુરી પાડવા સરકાર સાથે કરારથી જોડાયેલ ડોક્ટર ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો વૈકલ્પિક શું વ્યવસ્થા કરી શકાય ?		
૧૬	રસીકરણ (૧૧ થી ૨૩ મહિનાના બાળકો) [કરજીયાત લક્ષ્યાંક]		
	પ્રજનન અને બાળ આરોગ્ય રજીસ્ટરમાં બે વર્ષ સુધીના તમામ બાળકો નોંધાય છે?		
	જો ના તો ૧૦૦ ટકા નોંધણી માટે શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
	ગામમાં પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર હોય તો રસી જાળવવા માટે પુરતી કોલ્ડ સ્ટોરેજની સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
	રસીકરણ માટે પુરતી સ્ટોક ઉપલબ્ધ છે ?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
૧૭	૦-૫ વર્ષ નું કોઈ બાળક કુપોષિત ન હોવું જોઈએ		
	૦-૫ વર્ષના બાળકોની સંપૂર્ણ યાદી તૈયાર કરાય છે?		
	જો ના, તો યાદી તૈયાર કરવા માટે શું આયોજન છે ?		
	૦-૫ વર્ષના બાળકો પૈકી કુપોષિત અને અતિ કુપોષિત બાળકોની યાદી તૈયાર કરાય છે		
	જો ના તો, યાદી તૈયાર કરવા માટે શું આયોજન છે (ગામમાં કુપોષિત અને અતિ કુપોષિત બાળકોની યાદી તૈયાર ન હોય તો આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રના સ્ત્રી આરોગ્ય કાર્યકર ગામના ૦-૫ વર્ષના બાળકોને તપાસી યાદી તૈયાર કરવામાં સહાયરૂપ થશે)		
	અતિ કુપોષિત બાળકને સામાન્ય કક્ષામાં લાવવાનું શું આયોજન છે.		
	કુપોષિત બાળકને સામાન્ય કક્ષામાં લાવવાનું શું આયોજન છે.		
૧૮	ગામમાં આંગણવાડી છે ?		
	હા તો અપગ્રેડેશનની જરૂરીયાત છે?		
	જો ના તો કેટલી નવી આંગણવાડીની જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
	આંગણવાડી કેન્દ્ર ખાતે પુરતી સ્ટોક છે ?		
	જો ના તો કેટલી જરૂરીયાત છે ?		
	બાળકો માટે ધોષક આહારની પુરતી વ્યવસ્થા છે ?		
	જો ના તો શું આયોજન કરેલ છે ?		
	૧૦૦ ટકા કુપોષિત બાળકોને દાતાઓ દ્વારા દત્તક લેવામાં આવેલ છે ?		
	જો ના તો દાતાઓ શોધવા માટે શું આયોજન કરવામાં આવેલ છે ?		

Appendix III: Anganwadi interview form

AANGANWADI MAHITI FORM

પૂર્વ પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ

ક્રમ	વિગત	જો સગવડ ગામમાં હોય તો 1-Yes 2-No	જો કોલમ-૩માં જવાબ "2- No" (ના) હોય તો વૈકલ્પિક શું આયોજન કરેલ છે.
૧	આંગણવાડીમાં ગામના 100 % બાળકોનો પ્રવેશ(નામાંકન) થયેલ છે? (ફરજીયાત લક્ષ્યાંક)		
	ગામમાં પુરતી આંગણવાડી કેન્દ્રોની સુવિધા છે?		
	જો હા તો આંગણવાડી કેન્દ્રોનું બાંધકામ થયેલ છે?		
૨	આંગણવાડીમાં પુરતી સંખ્યામાં બહેનોનો સ્ટાફ ઉપલબ્ધ છે?		
	જો હા તો તેઓને કોઈ તાલીમની જરૂરીયાત છે?		
૩	આંગણવાડી બહેનો દ્વારા ગામના 100 % બાળકોનું નામાંકન કરવામાં આવે છે?		
૪	આંગણવાડીમાં નામાંકન બાદ 100 % બાળકો ટકી રહે છે?		
૫	આંગણવાડીમાં બાળકો માટે શૈયાલયની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
૬	આંગણવાડીમાં બાળકો માટે પીવાના પાણીની સુવિધા છે?		
૭	આંગણવાડીમાં વીજળીની સુવિધા છે?		
૮	આંગણવાડીમાં પોષકાહાર આપવામાં આવે છે ?		

Appendix IV: Primary-School Interview form

KHORSAM PRIMARY SCHOOL MAHITI FORM

NO OF PRIMARY SCHOOL:

SCHOOL MOBILE NO.

ક્રમ	૧. શિક્ષણ વિગત	માહિતી
૧	શાળા પ્રવેશ દર	
	ગત વર્ષ નો પ્રવેશ દર	
	ચાલુ વર્ષનો પ્રવેશ દર	
૨	ડ્રોપ આઉટ પ્રમાણ	
	ગત વર્ષનો ડ્રોપ આઉટ	
	ચાલુ વર્ષનો ડ્રોપ આઉટ	
૩	શિક્ષણ ગુણવત્તા સુધારણા આંક (A, B, C, D)	

પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ

૧૦	ડ્રોપ આઉટ રેશીયો ૦% છે? (કરજીયાત લક્ષ્યાંક)		
૧૧	ગુણોત્તર અંતર્ગત ગામની તમામ શાળા A+ ગ્રેડ ધરાવે છે? (કરજીયાત લક્ષ્યાંક)		
૧૨	કન્યા કેળવણી ક્ષેત્રે ગામની ૧૦૦% કન્યાઓને ધોરણ ૧ થી ૮ સુધીનું શિક્ષણ આપવામાં આવે છે?		
	સરકારી શાળાની તમામ કન્યાઓને સાયકલો મળેલ છે?		
	શાળામાં કન્યાઓ માટે અલગથી શૌચાલયની વ્યવસ્થા છે?		
૧૩	શાળામાં દર વર્ષે ગામના ૧૦૦ % બાળકોનું નામાંકન થાય છે?		
	જો હા તો નામાંકન બાદ ૧૦૦ % બાળકો ટકી રહે છે?		
૧૪	શાળામાં પુરતા શિક્ષકો છે?		
	જો હા તો તાલીમ પામેલ છે?		
૧૫	શાળામાં પુરતા ઓરડા છે?		
	શાળામાં પીવાના પાણીની સુવિધા છે?		
	શાળામાં વીજળીની સુવિધા છે?		
૧૬	શું ધો.૧ થી ૮ ધરાવતી પ્રાથમિક શાળાને સ્માર્ટ સ્કૂલ તરીકે વિકસાવવામાં આવેલ છે?		
	જો હા તો શાળાનો સ્માર્ટ સ્કૂલ તરીકે વિકાસ સરકારથી દ્વારા થયેલ છે?		

Appendix V: Secondary-School survey form

KHORSAM SECONDARY SCHOOL MAHITI FORM

NO OF SECONDARY SCHOOL:

NO OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL :

PRINCIPAL/TEACHER

NAME & NO.

ક્રમ	વિગત	માહિતી
૧	શાળા પ્રવેશ દર	
	ગત વર્ષ નો પ્રવેશ દર	
	ચાલુ વર્ષનો પ્રવેશ દર	
૨	ડ્રોપ આઉટ પ્રમાણ	
	ગત વર્ષનો ડ્રોપ આઉટ	
	ચાલુ વર્ષનો ડ્રોપ આઉટ	
૩	શિક્ષણ ગુણવત્તા સુધારણા આંક (A, B, C, D)	
માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ		
૧૭	ગામમાં ધો.૯ થી ૧૦ માટે માધ્યમિક શાળા છે?	
	જો ના તો નજીકની માધ્યમિક શાળા ૫ કિ.મી.ના અંતરે આવેલ છે?	
૧૮	ડ્રોપ આઉટ રેશીયો ૦% છે? (ફરજીયાત લક્ષ્યાંક)	
૧૯	માધ્યમિક શાળામાં દર વર્ષે ગામના ૧૦૦ % બાળકોનું નામાંકન થાય છે?	
૨૦	માધ્યમિક સ્તરે બોર્ડની પરીક્ષામાં ગામના ૧૦૦% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પાસ થયેલ છે?	
૨૧	શાળામાં પુરતા શિક્ષકો છે?	
	જો હા તો તાલીમ પામેલ શિક્ષકો છે?	
૨૨	શાળામાં પુરતા ઓરડા છે?	
	શાળામાં પીવાના પાણીની છે?	
	શાળામાં વીજળીની સુવિધા છે?	
નિરંતર શિક્ષણ		
૨૩	૧૦૦ % સાક્ષર ગામ (ફરજીયાત લક્ષ્યાંક) - શું ગામના ૧૦૦% વ્યક્તિઓ સાક્ષર છે?	

Appendix VI: Primary Survey form

Khorsam Village Survey

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (Education Record Purpose)

* Required

1. 1) Your Full Name *

તમારું પૂર્ણ નામ

2. 2) Age *

ઉંમર / વય

3. Contact Number

સંપર્ક નંબર

4. 3) Number of Total Family members *

કુટુંબના કુલ સભ્યોની સંખ્યા

5. 4) Number of Family members Permanent Resident of village? *

ગામના કાયમી રહેવાસી પરિવારના સભ્યોની સંખ્યા?

6. 5) House Type *

ઘરનો પ્રકાર

Mark only one oval.

☐ Kachcha House / કાચી મકાન

☐ Pakka House / પાકું મકાન

7. 6) House Amenities *

ઘરની સવલતો

Check all that apply.

- ☐ TV
- ☐ Fridge
- ☐ A.c.
- ☐ 2-wheeler
- ☐ 4-Wheeler

8. 7) Occupation *

વ્યવસાય

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Agriculture / ખેતી
- ☐ Animal Husbandry / પશુપાલન
- ☐ Job / નોકરી
- ☐ Business / ધંધો
- ☐ Other

9. 8) Select Available good facilities in Village. *

ગામમાં ઉપલબ્ધ સારી સુવિધાઓ પસંદ કરો.

Check all that apply.

- ☐ પીવાનું પાણી / Drinking Water
- ☐ પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર / Primary health Center
- ☐ ગટર સેવાઓ / Sewage Services
- ☐ જાહેર પરિવહન / Public transport
- ☐ સિંચાઈ / Irrigation
- ☐ વીજળી સેવાઓ / Electricity Services
- ☐ દરવાજા સુધી ધન કચરો નિકાલ / door to door solid waste disposal
- ☐ બેંક / Bank
- ☐ પોસ્ટ ઓફીસ / Post Office
- ☐ પુસ્તકાલય / Library
- ☐ આંતરિક રસ્તાઓ / Internal Roads
- ☐ અન્ય ગામ, શહેર જોડાયેલા રસ્તા / Other village, City connected roads
- ☐ પ્રાથમિક શાળા / Primary School
- ☐ નજીકની માધ્યમિક શાળા / Nearby Secondary School
- ☐ નજીકની ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શાળા / Nearby Higher Secondary School
- ☐ નજીકની કલેજ / Nearby College
- ☐ પશુચિકિત્સા સેવાઓ / Vateriaary services
- ☐ ડેરી / Dairy

10. 9) Vigha of land do you have in Village? (for farmers)

તમારી પાસે વિઘા જમીન છે ? (ખેડૂતો માટે)

11. 9.1) Do you Want to Continue Agriculture as a Family Profession?

શું તમે કૌટુંબિક વ્યવસાય તરીકે કૃષિ ચાલુ રાખવા માંગો છો?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Maybe

12. 10) How-Many Animals Do You Have? (For animal husbandry)

તમારી પાસે કેટલા પાલતુ પ્રાણીઓ છે? (પશુપાલક માટે)

13. 11) Are you Using soil test & farming related Android Mobile Apps" (For Farmers)

શું તમે માટી પરીક્ષણ & ખેતી સંબંધિત Android મોબાઇલ એપ્લિકેશનોનો ઉપયોગ કરી રહ્યા છો? (ખેડૂતો માટે)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ only soil test/ માત્ર માટી પરીક્ષણ
☐ only Android mobile apps/ ફક્ત Android મોબાઇલ એપ્લિકેશનો
☐ both/ બંને
☐ no one/ એકપણ નહિ

14. 12) Mode of transport *

પરિવહનની રીત

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Two-wheeler / બે પૈડાનું વાહન
☐ Four-Wheeler / ચાર પૈડાંવાળું વાહન
☐ Public Auto-3wheeler / સાર્વજનિક રીક્ષા, છકડો, ૩ પૈડા
☐ Bus / બસ
☐ Other / અન્ય

15. 13) Yearly Approximate Total Income of your village resident family members? *

તમારા ગામના રહેવાસી પરિવારના સભ્યોની વાર્ષિક કુલ આવક?

16. Suggestions For How to Increase Your Income?

તમારી આવક કેવી રીતે વધારવી તે માટેના સૂચનો ?

17. 14) Do you want to see your village as a SMART VILLAGE. *

શું તમે તમારા ગામને સ્માર્ટ ગામ તરીકે જોવા માંગો છો?

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes / હા

☐ No / ના

18. 15) Select Available Creteria in your Village. (all options are mandatory for Smart Village Concept) *

તમારા ગામમાં ઉપલબ્ધ સુવિધાઓ પસંદ કરો. (બધા વિકલ્પો સ્માર્ટ વિલેજ કન્સેપ્ટ માટે ફરજિયાત છે)

Check all that apply.

☐ 100% રસીકરણ / 100% vaccination

☐ 0% ડ્રોપ આઉટ રેશિયો / 0% drop out ratio

☐ ઓપન શૌચ મુક્ત ગામ / Open defecation free village

☐ 90% કર સંગ્રહ / 90% tax collection

☐ ફરજિયાત ડોર ટુ ડોર સોલિડ કચરાનો નિકાલ / Compulsory door to door solid waste disposal

☐ ઇ-ગ્રામ કેન્દ્રમાં એટીવીટી સેવાઓનું વિતરણ / Distribution of ATVT services at E-Gram Center

☐ શાળાનો ગ્રેડ અપગ્રેડ કરવા, જે શાળાને છેલ્લા ગુણોત્સવમાં મળી છે. (દા.ત. સી ગ્રેડથી બી ગ્રેડ સ્કૂલ) / To upgrade the Grade of school, which the school has got in last Gunotsav. (eg. C grade to B grade school)

☐ 100% વ્યક્તિગત શૌચાલય / 100% individual toilet

☐ કુપોષણ - કોઈ પણ બાળક 'રેડ ઝોન' માં ન હોવું જોઈએ / Malnutrition - No child should be in 'RED Zone'

☐ 50% ની હાજરી સાથે વર્ષે ચાર ગ્રામ સભાઓનું આયોજન ફરજિયાત / Mandatory organizing four Gram Sabha in a year with 50% presence

☐ લાભાર્થીના ખાતામાં સરકારી સહાયની સીધી જમા રકમનો 100% અમલ. (ડી.બી.ટી.) / 100% implementation of direct deposit of Government assistance into beneficiary's account. (D.B.T.)

☐ આંગણવાડીમાં 100% બાળકોની નોંધણી. / 100% enrolment of children in Anganwadi.

☐ મહેસૂલ, ગ્રામ પંચાયત રેકૉર્ડ સુધારવા / To update revenue/ Gram Panchayat records.

☐ ગામમાં રોડ સાઈડ વાવેતર / Road side plantation in the village.

☐ 100% Wi-Fi ગામ / 100% Wi-Fi village.

☐ સોઇલ હેલ્થ કાર્ડ યોજના હેઠળ 100% ખેડૂતોનું કવરેજ / 100% coverage of farmers under Soil Health Card Scheme.

☐ ગામોની જાહેર જગ્યાએ સ્ટ્રીટ લાઇટની જગ્યાએ એલ.ઇ.ડી. / To place LED in place of street lights in public place of villages.

19. Suggestions For Develop Your village.

તમારા ગામના વિકાસ માટે સૂચનો.

20. What is Good in your village?

તમારા ગામમાં શું સારું છે?

21. Good Things of your village pics.

તમારા ગામની સારી સુવિધા / વસ્તુઓ ની તસવીરો.

Files submitted:

22. Problems Of your Village

તમારા ગામની સમસ્યાઓ

23. Problems pics in your village.

તમારા ગામમાં સમસ્યાઓની તસવીરો.

Files submitted:

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Google Forms

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