

**DETAIL PROJECT REPORT**  
**VISHWAKARMA YOJNA: VIII**  
**AN APPROACH TOWARDS RURBANISATION**  
**GAMDI Village**

**Anand District**

**PREPARED BY**

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**YEAR: 2020-21**

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**Chandkheda, Ahmedabad – 382424 Gujarat**

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**Year: 2020-21**

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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the following students of Diploma Engineering successfully submitted

**Detail Project Report for,**

**VILLAGE: GAMDI**

**DISTRICT: ANAND**

**Under**

**Vishwakarma Yojana: Phase-VIII**

in partial fulfillment of the project offered by

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, CHANDKHEDA**

**during the academic year 2020-21.**

This project work has been carried out by them under our supervision and guidance.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Government of Gujarat has launched “Vishwakarma Yojana: an approach towards rurbanisation” for development of villages which is implemented by “Gujarat Technological University”. Vishwakarma yojana would provide “design to delivery” solution for development of villages in ‘city’ areas. A vast majority of the population of India lives in rural areas (68.9% as per Census 2011). Though the number is expected to fall in the coming years, it is still estimated that more than half of our population would be living in rural areas even in 2050. Despite there being several past initiatives by governments at all levels – Central, State and Local – in the past, the level of development has not kept in pace with the rising aspirations among Indians.

Gamdi is a village situated in Anand district. The total geographic area of the Gamdi village is 6 square kilometers which makes it the biggest census town by area in Anand district. According to the 2011 Indian Census, Gamdi city consist of the total population of approximate 15,000 people. The literacy rate of Gamdi city is 87.60 percent, which is higher than Gujarat's literacy rate of 78.03 percent. Nearby Villages of Gamdi are Adas, Ankavdi, Rajupura, Vasad, Sundan, Hadgood, Mogri, Ramol, Demol, Changa and Padgol.

The basic concept of smart village is to collect community efforts and strength of people from various streams and integrate it with information technology to provide benefits to the rural community. According to Mahatma Gandhi’s philosophy and thoughts smart village project provides, “Global means to the local needs. For future scope village will be designed as per the survey from smart village and ideal village like physical facilities, social facilities, socio-economies facilities etc. As village will be provided with primary health center (PHC), water tank (ESR), underground sump, solar street lights, training center, bus station, pond and garden and new irrigation techniques for farmer.

Our vision of smart village is that modern energy access can act as catalyst of development in education, health, clean water, sanitation, and environmental sustainability. Development of nation at any phase is linked with technology and when it happens there is advancement in science and innovation.

**Key Words:** Rural areas, Rural Community, Smart Village, Modern Energy

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## **Chapter-1**

### **Ideal Village Punsari of Gujarat State**

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 Sabharkantha District of the state of Gujarat is unique as it stands out as a smart and model village. The study 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.

#### **1.1 Introduction**

India is rapidly urbanising so much so that the 2011 census for the first time recorded greater absolute increase in urban than in the rural population of India. This is not much of a surprise, as since the onset of globalisation in the early 1990s, the urban bias has been declining and national and sub-national governments have increasingly been focusing on urban rejuvenation programmes like JNNURM and the latest flagship programme of Smart City Mission of the current government in India. However, one must understand that although India does not live in its villages anymore, the rural population is still quite large (68% of the total population) and more importantly, it reels under the pressure of extreme poverty, pitiable basic amenities, and dearth of livelihood opportunities.

Therefore, an equal amount of attention should be directed towards rural renewal schemes, which China has been doing since the late 1980s. Since independence, dedicated government programmes have been directed toward integrated development of rural areas. Nonetheless, the results and achievements of these development schemes have been disappointing.

Series of other programmes have been announced since then, together with various committees to review the impact of these programmes. However, certain major issues still linger on as some of the major concerns of Indian rural areas such as uneven regional development, extreme

backwardness of specific rural regions, increasing and continued migration to urban areas, dearth of employment opportunities, and sub-standard living conditions. Therefore, development of the hinterland is one of most important goals and challenges that India is facing today.

In this backdrop, the present study purports to explore, analyse, and explain the concept of model village in India. This study aims to answer the following research questions:

- 1) What is rural development in Indian context and what makes the idea of model village an important tool to achieve it?
- 2) How did Punsari Village transform into a model village and what are its major achievements?
- 3) Is there a gap between model village and an ideal village and why is it so?

There is an urgent need to transform the rural landscape of India and bring it on par with its urban counterparts while retaining the soul of the rural life. This is primarily needed to ease the galloping pressure on urban areas, decongest them, and restrict migration of rural population to urban dwellings. The case of Punsari Village from the Sabharkantha District of Gujarat is unique as it stands out as India's first model as well as smart village. Using descriptive analytical framework, the study aims to argue that such smart villages are a ray of hope for rural revitalization in the countryside of India.

The study maintains that grass-roots leadership, community participation, decentralisation of powers to local bodies in rural areas, and financial support (Crook, 1998) in the form of various government schemes can bring far-reaching changes to rural India, which is essential to deal effectively with rural distress. 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 as well as sustainable. The study also aims at strongly advocating a view that there still exists a considerable gap between what we call a model village and what an ideal village should be. The idea of ideal village is an alternative model that the author tries to construct and that shall be discussed later in the study. The questions have been tested using the descriptive analytical method.

The information is gleaned from primary as well as secondary sources. In-depth, semi-structured interviews with the former village headman (headperson is called a Sarpanch in India), current village headwoman and other members of the Punsari Gram Panchayat (rural local body in India), and observations from the field visits to the village constitute the core of the primary data of the present study. Books, journal articles, government reports, and online sources have been used to substantiate the arguments made in this work.

The study is divided into three parts. The first part explains the concept of rural development and explores its trajectory in India. The second part tries to focus on the role of elected bodies i.e. Panchayati Raj Institutions that are considered the important vehicles of rural development. The third section draws heavily from the fieldwork conducted in Punsari and discusses in detail the process of transformation that took place in this village. The final segment of the study offers concluding remarks and argues that a lot is yet to be achieved since there is a gap between a model village and an ideal village.

## **1.2 Conceptualising Rural Development and the Idea of Model Village**

Development is a highly complex, relative, and multi-dimensional concept. The core focus of this term even today continues to be economic growth. However, some quintessential terms such as sustainability and inclusiveness have been added to broaden the scope of this concept. From a holistic perspective, development is directed to achieve goals in health, education, public infrastructure, and empowerment of the people particularly at grass-roots level. The term rural development represents improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas.

As per Chambers (1983), “rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need”. According to Sreedhar and Rajasekhar (2014), rural development as a phenomenon can be viewed as the result of interactions between various physical, environmental, technological, economic, socio-cultural, and institutional factors in the rural areas of a nation. Sreedhar and Rajasekhar add that as a strategy, rural development is the approach or operational design to bring about the desired positive change in the socio-economic and cultural life of the

people. Although development of rural areas has always been a priority of Indian government since independence, off late rapid urbanisation has diverted attention of the government onto urban areas. Equal attention needs to be paid to the goal of rural rejuvenation. In the following section, the trajectory of rural development programmes in India is briefly sketched.

### **1.3 The Trajectory of Rural Development in India**

Following the Gandhian vision and dream of Gram Swaraj (village level self-governance) (Bardhan, 2007), rural development has always been given critical salience in the planning process of independent India. It began with launching of the Community Development Programmes (hereafter CDP) in 1952 followed by the National Extension Services (hereafter NES) in 1953. These two programmes had ambitious objectives and envisioned community participation but failed miserably due to their topdown development paradigm (see the works of Sreedhar & Rajasekhar, 2014; Patel, 2014; UNDP, 2000). Later, successive Five-Year Plans led to the creation of essential physical and institutional infrastructure to bring about socio-economic changes in rural areas (Patel, 2014).

The Fifth Five-Year Plan proposed different approaches to rural development such as Area Development, Target Group Approach, and comprehensive development approach.<sup>3</sup> Schemes involving special financial and fiscal concessions, bank loans on soft terms, and capital subsidies were also introduced into underdeveloped areas to attract increased investments for development. (Patel, 2014). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (hereafter IRDP) launched in 1976 aimed at alleviating rural poverty and at holistic rural development through self-employment opportunities. The IRDP was conceptualized as a programme oriented towards development of a given area rather than development of a specific sector.

It was designed to alleviate poverty through local level planning, taking into account the development of local resources including human resources through formulating projects on scientific lines. IRDP also failed to realise its targets. “Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana” (SGSY) is a programme for self-employment of the rural poor and has been implemented since 1999, after restructuring and merging the erstwhile IRDP and its allied programmes. In 2011, the government announced National Rural Livelihood mission with an objective to further the cause of rural development. All these programmes have met with partial success but still much needs to

be achieved. It is important to identify and understand specific concerns, needs, and challenges in different rural areas of the country and adopt specific policies rather than adopting a “one-size-fits-all” approach. Universal programmes need to be tweaked to suit local requirements so that their success is guaranteed.

Sreedhar and Rajasekhar (2014) have identified several general characteristics of rural economy which at times work against the successful implementation of ambitious government schemes. Some of the main features are pre-dominance of agriculture and its dependence on monsoon, high levels of poverty, unemployment, illiterate and unskilled work-force, pre-eminence of small holdings, indebtedness, capital deficiency, lack of infrastructure and basic amenities, and low level of technological advancements. However, Sreedhar and Rajasekhar also believe that collective decisions and actions, visionary dedicated leadership and social consciousness can help to alleviate these problems.

One reason for the failure of rural development schemes has been the lack of a holistic focus on the village as a unit. Separate flagship schemes targeting different sectors such as health (NRHM), education (SSA), and livelihood (NREGA, NRLM) have been launched in the past, but met with limited success. Since 1990, the economic and political context in India changed in a paradigmatic manner. The New Economic policy of 1990 opened the earlier barricaded economy in India. Thus, the process of liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation was unleashed. This was followed by what the author calls a new polity policy in the form of two important constitutional amendments. These were the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993. In short, the processes of globalisation and decentralisation happened simultaneously in India (Palanithurai, 2009).

The above-mentioned two amendments appended one more tier of government to our two-tier federal polity. They also decentralised functions, functionaries, and finances to the local bodies at grass-roots level. The urban local bodies and rural local bodies now have a constitutional status and are democratically elected. They act as deliberative, participative, and decision-making agencies at the grass-roots level. These amendments enabled the local institutions to take charge of their challenges and resolve them with people’s participation. Hence, in the last two decades the focus has not been only on general schemes of rural development. The government has been

focusing on one particular village as a unique case and addressing the issues at the local level with involvement of local leaders and community.

The “model village” as a concept has been gaining salience precisely because of its comprehensive and localised approach. It can address resource deficits in the sectors such as health, education, and growth with adequate focus on the special needs of every village. The idea of an “Adarsh Gram” or model village has been explored earlier as well, most notably through the Pradhanmantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (Prime Minister’s Model Village Scheme), launched by the central Government in 2009/10. The scheme was implemented in pilot mode in a thousand villages of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu, with an allocation of Rs. 10 lakh per village. This limit was later raised to Rs. 20 lakh per village. The target villages under the scheme were those with more than fifty per cent of the population belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs). Additionally, state governments have also taken steps in this direction. Himachal Pradesh launched a Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (Chief Minister’s Model Village Scheme) along similar lines in 2011, allocating Rs. 10 lakh per village.

In line with the recommendations and suggestions gleaned from various committees and works of scholars dealing with the area of rural development, the government of India has recently launched a programme named Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna<sup>4</sup> (Member of Parliament Model Village Scheme). Under the new scheme, each parliamentarian is mandated to adopt three villages and ensure that the chosen villages are transformed into model villages. It is estimated that 2379 villages would be covered by the scheme by 2019. Village Development Plans will be prepared by the Gram Panchayat (rural local body) and approved by the Gram Sabha (rural local assembly). Sustainability, community involvement, technology, and connectivity are the four most important guiding principles of the proposed scheme. Villages will be backed up by the provision of basic amenities, which are often available only in urban areas, and with a social security system. “Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana” of the central Government aims at involving members of parliament (MP) more directly in the development of model villages. By adopting a village(s) under this initiative, a member of parliament has an opportunity to benefit directly all sections of a village community in an integrated, efficient, and participatory fashion. Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they are transformed into models for others. The idea of model village aims to achieve the following:



- i. Adopt people's participation as an end in itself – ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of a village, especially in decision-making related to governance
- ii. Adhere to Antyodaya (development unto the last) – enabling the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well-being
- iii. Affirm gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- iv. Guarantee social justice
- v. Instil dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- vi. Promote a culture of cleanliness
- vii. Live in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- viii. Preserve and promote local cultural heritage
- ix. Inculcate mutual cooperation, self-help, and self-reliance
- x. Foster peace and harmony in the village community
- xi. Bring about transparency, accountability, and probity in public life, Nurture local self-governance.

Rural development can never be a linear process. It faces challenges and issues at different levels and of various kinds. The SAGY has identified these issues so that they help the members involved to deal with them:

- i. Inability to develop a shared vision of development over a longer period
- ii. Disconnection between development inputs delivered and the genuine needs of the community
- iii. Lack of participation of all sections of society, especially the marginalized and the aged
- iv. Focus on infrastructure and expenditure ignoring the social aspects and sustainable outcomes
- v. Reliance primarily on government grants and not emphasizing community contributions and self-help
- vi. Absence of organic convergence of different schemes

- vii. Unfair decisions regarding the allocation of benefits to locations and households leading to alienation
- viii. Political partisanship – perceived and real
- ix. Disregard for socio-cultural values of different sections of the community
- x. Existence of multiple power structures and absence of a reconciling mechanism
- xi. Ignoring environmental concerns for immediate gains
- xii. Prevalence of social evils like drinking, dowry, casteism, communalism and discrimination against women

#### **1.4 Rural Development and Role of Grass Roots or Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (Rural Local Bodies)**

India has a chequered history of Panchayati Raj (rural grass-roots institutions) starting from self-sufficient and self-governing village communities to modern-day organized village governance system in the format of Panchayati Raj Institutions or PRIs. The informal village level council of five elderly men (traditional Panchayats) and the present day democratically elected Panchayats state a lot about the deep-rooted culture of self-governance in this country. Sir Charles Metcalf called the traditional Panchayats of India little republics. However, these informal Panchayats suffered the onslaught of Mughal and British imperialism and could never be revived through democratic means in the pre- independence period. The CDP and NES were the first failed baby steps taken in that direction.

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1956) and Ashok Mehta committee (1966) recommended that a formal democratically elected structure had to be crafted at the grass-roots level in order to actualise the objectives of rural development programmes. Most of the other government committees<sup>7</sup> also recommended that people's participation in planning and implementation and grass-roots leadership is a key to fructify objectives of rural development. Rajiv Gandhi's contribution to realising the Gandhian dream of rural self- governance is unforgettable. However, his government's initiative in the form of the 65th and 66th constitutional amendment bills was defeated in the upper house of the Indian parliament. Finally, after the pronouncement of New Economic Policy in 1991, what followed in 1993 was a new polity policy

in the form of the historic 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, which added the third tier to the Indian federal polity.

These two acts constitutionally recognised rural local governance and made it responsible for performing twenty-nine functions. These functions are exclusively to be performed by a three-tier Panchayati Raj Structure which begins with Gram Panchayat (local body at the village level), Panchayat Samiti (local body at the block level, i.e. above village) and Zilla Parishad (local body at the district level, i.e. above block). This has led to decentralisation of not only functions but also of functionaries and finances. It has widened the scope for people's participation in the process of rural as well as self-development. Joshi (2017) calls these Panchayats the central processing units of Indian democracy. These grass-roots level units are the schools of Indian democracy. If they are fed with appropriate inputs, it will be easier to earn outputs that will strengthen democracy as a whole in India. These institutions have been strengthened through salient constitutional provisions such as reservation of seats for women and marginalised sections of the society, and constitution of state election commission and state finance commission.

However, the ground analysis of these institutions reveals that they have not been honestly vested with the functions, functionaries, and financial resources in many states in India. This mars the spirit of decentralized democracy and hampers rural development programmes as well. In fact, it still remains a rubber stamp third tier of Indian federalism (Tremblay, 2001). Financial paucity is the biggest problem faced by the PRIs. If PRIs are to work as prime mechanism of development, they have to be given proper financial aid, especially in a global world. However, the situation is not so bad that it does not give us any ray of hope. Certain villages in India are growing exceptionally well. Hiware Bazar, located in the District of Ahmednagar, in Maharashtra, has transformed from a place fraught with issues to possibly the richest village in India.

The sole reason for this fairy-tale change is one man called Popatrao Pawar. He banned all addictive substances to minimize expense and encouraged the villagers to invest in rainwater harvesting, etc. There are a record 60 millionaires in the village and barely any poor. From 168 below poverty line families in 1995, Hiware Bazar now has just three.

The villagers continue to strive to see the day when not one person is poor. Mawlynnong, a small village in Meghalaya, was awarded the prestigious tag of ‘Cleanest Village in Asia’ in 2003 by Discover India Magazine. Located at about 90 kilometres from Shillong, the village offers a skywalk that can be taken as you explore it. According to visitors, you cannot find a single cigarette butt or a plastic bag lying around there.<sup>8</sup> Ankapoor is located in the District of Nizamabad in the state of Telangana. Ankapoor has been globally recognized as a “model agricultural village” for its achievements in introducing modern technologies in agriculture while ensuring the participation of all sections of the village community, particularly women.

Organizations like the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) have formally commended the developments in agriculture in the village. Kumbalangi is essentially a fishing hamlet that has developed as a unique rural tourist destination in Kerala’s Ernakulam district. The Kumbalangi Integrated Tourism Village Project was launched in 2004, focusing on eco-tourism, while offering tourists a glimpse of the rich and rustic life of the Indian countryside. The important attractions in Kumbalangi include organic farm produce used to prepare meals for tourists, toddy tapping, and crab farming. To keep the village clean and serve its energy needs, households are also provided with subsidies for setting up mini biogas plants in their households. These villages in different parts of our country are guiding posts and give hope and optimism to work in the direction of holistic rural development.

### **1.5 Case Study of Model Village from the state of Gujarat- Punsari**

“Swarajya (self-governance) to Surajya (good governance)” has been hailed as the mantra for rural development in the state of Gujarat. The good governance model of this prosperous state from western part of India has been a matter of study for quite some time now. A number of schemes have been launched in the past decade, such as Adarsh Gram, Smaras Gram, Tirth Gram, Sardar Awas, and Paawan Gram, to develop rural areas in Gujarat. The present study adopts a constructive approach and aims to explore and understand the successful experiment of Punsari Village. The official document of the state government of Gujarat on smart and model village defines a model village as “a village which has foresight for the development and proper planning

to keep the village clean, healthy, green, pollution free, crime free, and disease free with co-ordination of various community development and welfare schemes of Government.

Smart village means a village which wishes to increase facilities for the citizen by taking decisions democratically. Smart village means a village in which the youth, women, farmers, village artisans, backward, and deprived people may get equal opportunity for development.” (Sengupta, 2014). These guidelines aim to offer a design of rural development that focuses not only on improving economic indicators of development but also on bettering the social indicators of development such as health, sanitation, education, women’s empowerment, inclusiveness, etc. In this process, the Gram Panchayat has to play a pivotal role. The present programme was inspired by the success of a small village from the District of Sabarkantha in Gujarat called Punsari. In the following section a detailed discussion on how this transformation took place is given. This is based on the information collected through semi-structured in-depth interview with the former village headman and current village headwoman.

### **1.5.1 Model Village: Punsari**

Punsari is located approximately 80 kilometres away from the state capital of Gandhinagar in Gujarat. It has had phenomenal success in the past decade under the leadership of a visionary and missionary Sarpanch (village headman) Mr. Himanshu Patel (who served as the Sarpanch from 2006 to 2016). The village has received several awards from the state as well as national government for its outstanding achievements and has become extremely popular across the country. This was the most important reason that motivated the author to visit and study this model village personally, to understand and explore how this transformation was made possible. The village has 23 communities with a population of 6000, including only 350 people living below the poverty line. Most of the people in the village are dependent on agriculture and milk production for livelihood. The major crops cultivated in the village are cotton, wheat, and potato. The trajectory of development can be broadly divided into five headings.

### **Infrastructure Development**

The most important concern in rural development is to provide basic amenities to each person living in the rural area. Punsari stands out in this regard as it has constructed a reverse osmosis plant and since then provided house-to-house piped connections to supply chlorinated water. It also has its own 66 KVA substation for electricity generation and 100 per cent coverage of all streets with LED streetlights. A public address system with 120 waterproof speakers for announcing information and spreading messages has been another striking feature of this village. The village headperson uses this public announcement system to share what s/he thinks, plans, and is doing at the gram Panchayat. The entire village has been put under CC TV surveillance, which has helped to bring down crime rate to almost zero per cent. Each household has a personalised lavatory and the whole village has a well-designed drainage and storm water disposal system. Atal Express is a free bus service available for commutation to all the villagers. Punsari is the first fully Wi-Fi-covered village in India. There are also plans to do GIS mapping for the better implementation of many government schemes. Some of the popular national banks and their ATM centres are now available as well.

### **Education**

Education for all and free for all is the mantra this village has aspired to adopt. Punsari has five primary schools and four secondary schools. The class rooms in these schools are fully equipped with CCTV cameras, LED screens used for teaching, mineral water plants, separate toilets for girls and boys, computer labs, and well-stocked libraries. MidMeals programme of the central government has been successfully implemented. Availability of these basic amenities within the premises of schools has also helped to reduce the dropout rate to zero.

### **Health, Sanitation & Women Empowerment**

Punsari has a 24/7 primary health centre equipped with a pharmacy and a library. It also has a 24/7 maternity ward to encourage institutional deliveries in the village. In fact, the village has been successful in achieving the goal of 100% institutional deliveries. It has also been able to materialise the objective of 100% immunisation and zero per cent infant and maternal mortality rate. The waste collection system offers door-to-door collection service. The street polluters are heavily fined. There are 109 women self-help groups in the village, which has helped and changed the

lives of more than 1200 women involved in them. They provide vocational training in order to make women self-reliant.

### **Democratic Governance**

A team of 22 full-time and 47 part-time employees along with the elected officials of the gram Panchayat under the leadership of village headperson run this local unit. The village has developed an effective mechanism to redress grievances through a toll-free number. A complaint register is maintained in order to ensure timely grievance redress. A co-ordination committee involving elected representatives and government officials works tirelessly to achieve the goals of good governance.

### **1.5.2 One Man, Many Schemes and Multiple Hands That Made Punsari a Model Village**

Traditionally, rural development looked as a top bottom process. This view was further reinforced through centrally funded poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. In 2006, a young man, Himanshu Patel, was elected as village headman of Punsari. He hails from Chaudhary Patel Community. There was no model in front of him at the time of his election. He began with performing mundane and routine functions of the gram Panchayat. While doing his work, he realised that the village required urgent attention and a plethora of existing government schemes that were available could be a useful source of finance for development projects. He was clear that he would not beg for funds from corporate entities under their corporate social responsibility schemes or funds from non-resident Indians (NRI). He knew that the revenue generated by the Panchayat was not the only source of finance.

It was also not adequate for such programmes. Hence, it was necessary to rely on the funds coming from the state and federal governments. The only challenge for him was how to establish a link between gram Panchayat and various existing government schemes. Currently some eighty-two different schemes for rural development are in operation in India. Himanshu Patel thought of joining the village system with these existing schemes and benefit from them. For example, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Scheme for Education for All) central government gives funds to construct rooms, toilets, and buy educational material in primary schools. The task of the leader at

the local level and the gram Panchayat is to mobilise the gram Panchayat members and village folks, to prepare a proposal, and apply for such schemes so that the money is granted to the village and that it can be used for the purpose of development in the field of education. Similarly, he consistently thought of identifying such schemes and ministries and departments which were already offering financial assistance in a variety of programmes for rural rejuvenation, and he declined to exhaust money generated by Panchayat through taxes.

In the past ten years, more than seventeen crores of rupees have been transferred in the form of financial assistance under various government schemes and programmes to this single village. Generally, criticism is levelled against our three-tier federal model in which government units at the grass roots have the biggest problem of financial crunch but this village stands out as an exemplar. The village head disproved the myth that money does not come from the state and central governments. He rather made a point that local level committed leadership, activism, and vision for rural development were required. Self-governance begins with first owning your work and responsibilities. Finance is just one aspect of rural reconstruction. The bigger challenge is to take the team of elected representatives at the grass-roots level together and generate consensus amidst difference of opinions and actions. Himanshu Patel has successfully handled this situation as he sees village headman not merely as an elected representative but visualises him as a Chief Executive Officer of a particular village. He believes that a village headman should be available to his people 24/7. The rural transformation is not merely a process of changing the village physically but also changing the way village headman has to function. His model focused on a change in the people's beliefs and attitudes. A model village first needs to have a model Sarpanch (village headperson) who regularly comes on time to the gram Panchayat office and spends considerable quality time at work. Sarpanch's role is to ensure that the citizens' charter is taken seriously by the Panchayat and that people's issues are resolved on priority basis. Maximum communication with villagers, officials of the village level bureaucracy, and other interested parties guarantees minimum frictions and disagreements. This is the most striking feature of the village which garnered stupendous public support for most of the work done by the Panchayat. For Patel, it was essential to reinforce connections with people and that was the biggest advantage for smooth operation and execution of various functions and tasks. The village headman of Punsari talked, discussed, and tried to resolve the issues of at least a hundred people on a daily basis. In



fact, he believed that if a hundred people did not come to visit Panchayat office every day, Sarpanch, i.e. the leader, actually failed to garner their confidence and consequently failed to represent them as a village headman. People may come with small and petty issues but headman's involvement in resolving these issues actually helps to strength people's confidence in the Panchayat system. In most of the villages in India, the village headperson almost disappears in the post-election period.

After winning the election these headpersons fail to own responsibility and build a connection with their village folks, which is the main reason behind increasing disconnection and distrust between people and headpersons. Himanshu Patel was able to overcome the differences and criticisms levelled against him because of a strong connection that he had established by constantly being in touch with people. He did not hold grudges and biases against people who did not agree with him but rather tried to accommodate them and absolve their differences. Himanshu Patel has set an example to other villages that committed leadership and community support are key elements that make rural development possible.

He has many more plans like GIS mapping of people, resources in the village, generating sources of livelihood within the boundaries of the village, change people's mindset in order to transform this model village in to an ideal village. For him, the development of infrastructure and use of sophisticated technology is not the only sign of development. This leader believes that it should include communal harmony, social justice, improvement in some essential social indicators of development like zero maternal/infant mortality rate, hundred per cent institutional deliveries, zero dropout rate, hundred per cent immunization etc. A holistic development model is the attractive feature of this village.

The village Panchayat has established a skill development centre which focuses on enhancement of skills that are required for locally available livelihood opportunities. Village headman of Punsari repeatedly indicated that it was essential to link rural development process with local culture, available resources, and local needs. Punsari comes quite close to what Ash (1994) recognises in his work as a double movement of globalization on the one hand and devolution, decentralization, and localization on the other, which has been called glocalization. In the field of women empowerment Punsari goes beyond the conventional idea of empowerment

where women are seen as working in high profile positions, are highly educated, or are dressed in so-called modern avatar.

This village under the able leadership of Himanshu Patel believed in empowering their women by re-establishing, re-connecting, reviving, and recognising their role in the village life. Their role was undermined by imposing upon them outdated and orthodox customs and rituals. The process of empowerment had to be in the direction where these orthodoxies had to be fought and women could come out and contribute to not only their development but also to overall development of their village. Therefore, the Panchayat offered those women credits, loans, provided them with land, or offered skill improvement programmes so that they could come out of their traditional shells and be part of the progress of their village.

This has not broken their connections with rural life. Rurbanisation is a term that has become quite popular in recent times. The concept centres around the development of global villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life without compromising on facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating altered 'Rurban' forms. Gujarat government has already rolled out a scheme for the purpose of rurbanisation under which selected villages shall be transformed to provide them with urban amenities and yet preserve their rural soul. The Government of India launched a similar scheme titled Provision of Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) in 2010.

## CHAPTER 2

### 2. Literature Review (Smart Village)

#### 2.1 Introduction

A rural area is a geographic area that is located outside cities and towns, while rural areas are also known as 'village' in India. As per statistics there are 676 district in 29 states and 7 union territories in India with a total number of 6,38,000 villages. In India there are near about 70% of the population residing in rural areas and those areas need immediate facelifting in terms of socio-economic and political spheres. In India, villages are the heart of the nation. So the main aim to smarten the villages by offering basic facilities, education, employment generation activities, technology etc. Imbalance growth between rural and urban landscapes leads to the challenges of rapid in already crowded Indian urban masses. So, smart village's concept may play crucial role in maintaining the balance between the development of rural and urban areas and helps to reduce migration of rural population in urban areas. The ideas of 'smart village' will also attention to multiple challenges such as unplanned urbanization, under development of villages, migration for economic pursuance, improved standard of living etc.

#### 2.2 Literature Review:

- 1) Rutuja Somwanshi & et.al. (2016) They study the project report deals with study and development of smart village. Smart village is one of the energy access acts as a catalyst for development in education, health, security, productive enterprise, environment that in turns support further improvement in energy access. This report focuses on improved resource use efficiency, local selfgovernance, access to assure basic amenities and responsible individual and community behavior to build happy society. Smart village by taking smart decisions using smart technologies and services.
- 2) Dr. C. Grace Indira and V. Anupama (2016) Explain besides smart cities, it is necessary for us to have smart village for, sustainable and inclusive future of emerging India. Smart villages are the need of the hour as development is needed for both rural and urban areas for improved livelihood. The impulsive motive behind the concept 'smart village' is that the technology. Now

it's need of the hour is integrated planning, strategy, and above all monitoring and execution of the activities using proper governance models to work property for the real future of emerging India. They focuses on the key areas as vision and need for smart villages, approaches, government programmes, technology used for smart villages, areas of interest in smart village and it outcomes expected.

- 3) Boda Ramesh (2016) Explains concept of smart village is the development of the village shall be based on the five path that is retrofitting, redevelopment, green fields, E-pan, livelihood, 69% of India lives in villages, if it is ignored, then it will hamper the economic growth of the country. Villages are backbone of our countries economic growth as most of the primary sector activities occur in villages. To explore new opportunities and dimensions for the rural population in other sectors will definitely boost the country growth. In that path smart village is an initiation through the concept of Rurbanization.
- 4) Ankit D. Gangani, Mehulkumar A. Dungrani, Kuldeepsinh Y. Jadeja (2016) They study the planning aspects for betterment of smart Indian village. Smart villages are the need of the hour as development not just for rural areas but for integrated urban growth including smart cities as well for better livelihood. Planning for betterment of smart village is needs smartness in technology, ecofriendly environment, maximizing employment potential of rural youth. Taking education, skill for vocations etc. to villages can well channelize the energies of the youth as a powerful tool for the nation. Most of the overall development of the country can be possible with the development of the villages only.

### **2.3 Objectives Of The Study:**

- 1) To study the need and importance of smart villages.
- 2) To study the aims of smart village.
- 3) To study the Government programs for smart village.

**Data Collection:** The present study is based on secondary data which is collected from various publications, journals, magazines, reference books, internet etc.

**Need and Importance of Smart Villages:** At present one of the major challenges in India is growing population and rapid urbanization. This urban growth to certain expansion is unavoidable,

as the economic pursuits and aspirations of the population do change and expand. This needs to be invert and suitably managed through a balance between rural and urban quality of life. The concept of 'smart village' will address the multiple challenges faced for sustainable development of rural India. A 'smart village' will provide long term social, economic and environmental welfare activity for village community which will capable and empower enhanced involvement in local governance processes, encourage entrepreneurship and build more lively communities. At the same time a 'smart village' will ensure proper sanitation facility, good education, better infrastructure, clean drinking water, health facilities, environment protection, renewable energy, waste management etc.

The smart village can achieve SMART in infrastructure, SMART in technology and innovation, SMART institutions along with optimal mobilization and utilization of available resources, leading to faster and more inclusive growth.

#### **2.4 Aims of Smart Village :**

- Homes with access to toilet, safe drinking water and regular power.
- Maintain its Identity, cultural and heritage.
- Functional solid/liquid waste management system.
- Functional toilet, potable water electricity available in schools, health centres.
- Interacts with Government, NGO's, Social Entrepreneurs Experts for its needs.
- Good facilities for domestic animals like dogs and cattle, dispensaries, pond for cattle, veterinary hospitals etc.
- Awareness on new technologies that can be implemented in villages, farms and nearby places etc.

## **2.5 Government Programs for Smart Village :**

### **Major Programs in Agriculture**

- National Agricultural Development Program.
- Bank loans, Free Electricity.
- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program.
- Fertilizer Subsidy.

### **Major Programs to Improve Employment**

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- National Food Security Bill.
- Public Distribution System.

### **Major Programs and Partnerships to Improve Nutrition Security**

- Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- Annapurna Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development) for senior citizens.
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- Emergency feeding program (in eight districts in Orissa)
- The Nutritional Program for Adolescent Girls.

## **2.6 SUGGESTIONS:**

- 1) The village panchayat adopted a holistic focus on a variety of activities, with community groups responsible for various aspects of the village economy and social development.
- 2) Emphasis on community - based organizations like women's thrift, milk dairy society and youth clubs.
- 3) Formation of a community, regular meets and setting up of development of goals for village development.
- 4) Government with the help of non-government authorities can arrange various training programs and to aware the people for development of rural and urban areas.

## **2.7 Conclusion**

Smart villages became a necessity in current world development scenario. 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 solution. Smart villages will not only reduce this migration but also irrigate the population flow from urban to rural area as well. Considering education and skill for vocations etc. to village can well channelize the energies of the youth as a powerful tool for the nation. An educated rural youth will be an asset to the country and at most the overall development of the country can be possible with the development of the villages only.

## **Chapter 3**

### **3. Smart Village Concept Idea and its Development**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

In India there are 6,00,000 villages out of them 1,25,000 villages are backward so there is a need for designing and building the village as a smart village. With modernization and urbanization people migrate from one place to another place for different facilities such as education, employment and affinity of people towards the locality or city. Village is main criteria for development of nation. So, develop the village in such a way that which is self dependant in providing the services, employment and well connected to the rest of the world i.e. smart village. The smart village corrects the social oversight by providing accommodations for sustainable family relationships without disturbing the lifestyle of different generations. The vision of smart village is that modern energy access can act as catalyst for development in education , health , productive enterprise , clean water , sanitation , environmental sustainability and participatory democracy which helps to support further improvement in access to energy . Initially the concept of development of village is of Mahatma Gandhi i.e. swaraj and suraj village . But, now days it is newly termed as smart village. We know that, India is a developing nation, with the help of smart village we can make India as a SS nation. Now days, our government also gives strong focus on smart village. Government implements so many schemes on smart village.

#### **3.2 Concept**

The basic concept of smart village is to collect community efforts and strength of people from various streams and integrate it with information technology to provide benefits to the rural community. According to Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and thoughts smart village project provides, "Global means to the local needs."

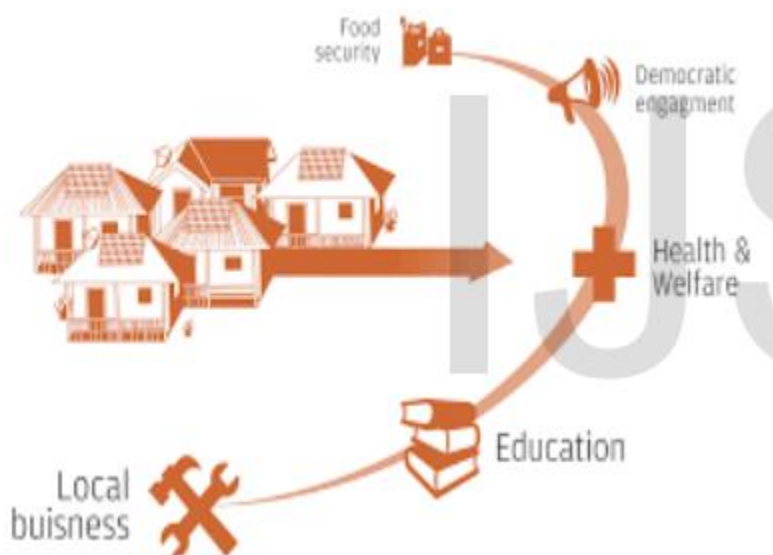


The concept of smart village is defined as below,

S	Social, skilled and simple.	Zero tolerance for caste and creed and no discrimination on gender and religion. Skilled simple living and high thinking.
M	Moral, methodical and modern.	Moral values of Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda using modern (latest ) methods .
A	Aware, adaptive and adjusting.	Awareness about global, social and economic issues adaptive and adjusting the fast changing environment.
R	Responsive and ready	Ready to generate all resources for self - sufficiency and self-governance. Responsive for co-operative movements and collective wisdom.
T	Techno savvy and transparent	Tecnosavy for IT and transparent mobile usage harmonic relations.

**Table 3.1 Concept of Smart Village**

### 3.3 Services Required for Smart Village



#### 3.1 Service Requirement

1. Food security.
2. Democratic engagement -
  1. Good governance,
  2. Social development.
3. Health welfare-
  1. Environmental development ,
  2. Personal development.
4. Education - Basic knowledge for awareness.
5. Local business - economic development.

### 3.4 Requirement of Smart Village

1. Smart security.
2. Efficient public transportation system.
3. Improving sanitation conditions
4. Solid and liquid waste management.
5. Rain harvesting /Rain water drainage system.

6. Safe drinking water facilities.
7. Use of renewable energy.
8. Energy conservation.
9. Grievance redresser.
10. Strengthening CBOs.
11. Functional bank account.
12. Facilities regarding to the agriculture.
13. Latest& affordable medical facilities.
14. E-governance.
15. Use of modern technologies for improvement of locality.
16. Improvement on women empowerment.
17. Educational facilities

### **3.5 Benefits**

#### **1. Locally produced and locally consumed energy:**

In villages if the mountains, hilly area are present then use of solar energy & wind energy then energy is produce in that village itself & use for development of village.

#### **2. Creation of job:**

Generally village people migrate from village to city for purpose of job. If village becomes smart so all the job requirements are fulfills & people not migrate from one place to another.

#### **3. Contribution to global environment:**

The system can reduce reliance on fossil fuels &contribute to reduction of green house gases such as carbon dioxide .Energy consumption optimization 25-30% average energy saving.

4. For farmer e-learning etc. facility that will be able to ask there quarries online.

5. New technologies in education, e-learning, desktop publishing, horoscope generation of interested person of the village. Transportation of village into comfortable & safe space that enhance quality

### **3.6 Awareness Programs for People**

#### **3.6.1 Government Contribution:**

##### **(a) Reorienting education towards sustainable development**

- Education is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address the environment and development issue.
- Basic education provides underpinning for any environment and development education , the latter needs to be incorporated as essential part of learning .
- It is critical for achieving ethical awareness, values and attitudes, skills and behavior consistent with sustainable development and for effective public participations in decision making.
- To achieve the accessibility of environment education, linked to social education from the primary school age through adulthood to all groups of people.

##### **(b) Increasing public awareness –**

- Public awareness should be recognized as a process by which human beings and societies can teach their fullest potential.
- Small scale enterprise promotion through social media.
- Education empowerment and access to information through smartphones .
- By making Motivational Videos.

##### **(c) Promoting training programs –**

- Government with the help of non-government authorities can arrange various trainings to aware the people .
- Implement various schemes and projects in accordance with policies.
- Training for all age group people.

- With the help of social media, motivational speeches and videos we can give training to the people.

### **3.6.2 Ngo's Role:**

- NGOs play important role in rural development of India. NGOs acts as Planner & Implementers of Developmental Plans and perform a variety's of services & Humanitarian.
- NGOs services focus on assessing individual strength and settling personal goals& encourage overall growth and development.
- NGOs play role in co-ordination, collaboration and bridge the communication between the govt., private sectors.
- NGOs creating awareness among the public active to promote education.Ex.Education of girls .NGOs have important role in bringing about social change and development.
- The projects like construction of Dams, Roads, Highways', railways& important role in religious discrimination.
- The role of NGOs has a very important to protection of environment through social services. NGOs are taking up this job sportingly and successfully

### **3.6.3 Peoples Role**

- Inculcating hygienic behavior and practices.ART
- Inculcating respect for the cultural heritage.
- Volunteerism: activities for promotion of voluntarism like BhadratNirman.
- Reducing risk behavior - alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse.
- Behavioral changes.various programs implemented by grampanchayat,
- Drinking water pipeline is under construction with the help of rashtriya peyjal yojna,
- Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee scheme – under this jalyogvt. scheme is under construction.

## Chapter 4

### About Gamdi Village

#### 4.1 Information/Data of Gamdi Village

Sr.No.	Information of village	Details
01	Area	6 sq.km
02	No. of houses	3695
03	Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men and women = 10050+8846=18896</li> <li>• Literate = 8740+7601=16341</li> <li>• 0-6 age = 1248+861=2109</li> </ul>	18896
04	Water supply system (bore wells) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipeline work construction under government scheme “Rashtriya Peyjal yojana”</li> <li>• Water supply with the help of bore wells (21 govt., 11 private)</li> </ul>	32
05	Reservoirs	00
06	Power supply	MGVCL
07	Water supply for agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From –wells, borewells and Reservoirs</li> </ul>	-
08	Dams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cement dams =0</li> <li>• Kolhapuribandhra=0</li> <li>• Matinalas =0</li> </ul>	00

09	Biogas plant	00
10	Education facility • 2 schools and 2 anganwadi	04
12	Solar street	00
13	Health facilities • Private =2 • Subcentre =1	03
14	Warehouse	00
15	Co-operative society Nearby	01
16	Town hall Nearby	01
17	Community hall Nearby	01
19	Bank = Bank Of Baroda State Bank of India	02
20	Worth ship places • Temple 02 • Mosque=00	02
21	Income source • Agriculture • Animal conservation • Business in dairy products • Nursery	
22	Irrigation system • Sprinkler • Drip irrigation	

25	Slope	2 direction
26	Major problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water logging</li><li>• Undeveloped roads</li><li>• No solid waste treatment</li><li>• No use of local resources</li></ul>	

#### 4.2 Photographs



#### 4.1 Roads





**4.2 Solid Waste Disposal**



**4.3 Sewers**



**4.4 Ground Water Level**



**4.5 RCC Structure**





**4.6 Gram Panchayat**



**4.7 Meeting with Sarpanch**



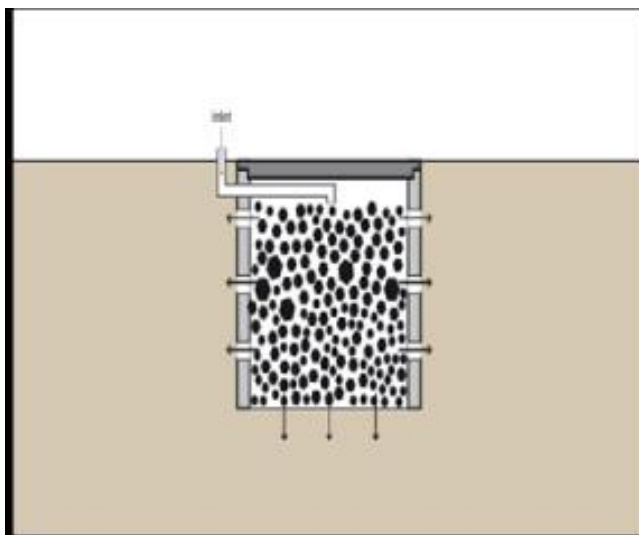
**4.8 Solid Waste**

## Chapter 5

### Technical Options with Case Studies

In this selected village, there are many scope for development. To develop this village as a SMART VILLAGE by providing various services we have prepared the report which is as follows:

#### 5.1 Magic Pit or Soak Pit



**5.1 Soak Pit**

Magic pit is covered porous walled chamber that allows water slowly soak into the ground.

Magic pit can offer a cost efficient opportunity for partial treatment of waste-grey or storm water and relatively safe way of discharging it into the environment and therewith recharging groundwater bodies.

- As waste water percolates through the soil from a magic pit, small particles are filtered out by the soil matrix and organics are digested by micro-organisms. Sub-soil layers are water permeable in order to avoid fast saturation.
- Magic pit is best suited for soil having good absorptive properties; clay, hard packed or rocky soil is not appropriate.
- It should be located at safe distance from drinking water source (30m at least). It odorless and not visible because of that it do not cause any problem regarding with health.
- A magic pit should be last between 3-5 years without maintenance but after that it needs to clean.
- When the performance of the magic pit deteriorates, the material inside the magic pit can be excavated and refilled.
- For future access, a removable lid should be used to seal the pit until it needs to be maintained.

#### **Benefits:**

- Can be built and repaired with locally available materials.
- Technique simple to apply for all users.
- Small land area is required.
- Low capital cost; low operating cost.

- Recharging ground water bodies.

For GAMDI village,

No. of houses = 3695,

Required no. of magic pit = 1800,

Amount required for magic pit =  $1650 \times 1800 = \text{Rs } 29,70,000$

## 5.2 Solid Waste Management

- Establish a waste collection, transport and treatment within the panchayat.
- The collected waste should be segregate into biodegradable and non-biodegradable at each house itself by making two dustbins,  
Green dustbin = bio-degradable waste  
Red dustbin = non-biodegradable waste.
- From bio-degradable waste we can prepare bio-compost and vermin-compost and non-biodegradable is sold to recyclers or sent to the landfills.
- To collect this waste, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme grampanchayat appoint a team of trained youth called as Friends of nature who do entire operation starting from collection to composting and land fill.

The no. of friends of nature, 1 for 150 households.

So, number of friends required for GAMDI village,

No. of houses = 3695

No. of green friends required =  $3695/150 = 25$ .



- For this management, various tools and equipments are required for daily collection and treatment of waste and the land required to construct treatment plant and capital cost required to construct vermin-compost bed and shed which are obtained under Solid Waste Management Scheme Fund and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- For collection of waste tricycle is required, 1 for 300 households.
- Therefore, for GAMDI, we need to provide 12 tricycles.
- The payment of Green Friends will be given for first 100 days from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and next 100 days from Solid Waste Management Scheme Fund.
- After that village panchayat may use its own revenue generated from solid waste management activities and users' fees.
- The user fee is Rs-30/month for each household at doorstep with receipt.
- On an average each village panchayat may require 12 lakhs for solid waste management.

### **5.3 RO Plant**



**5.2 RO Plant**





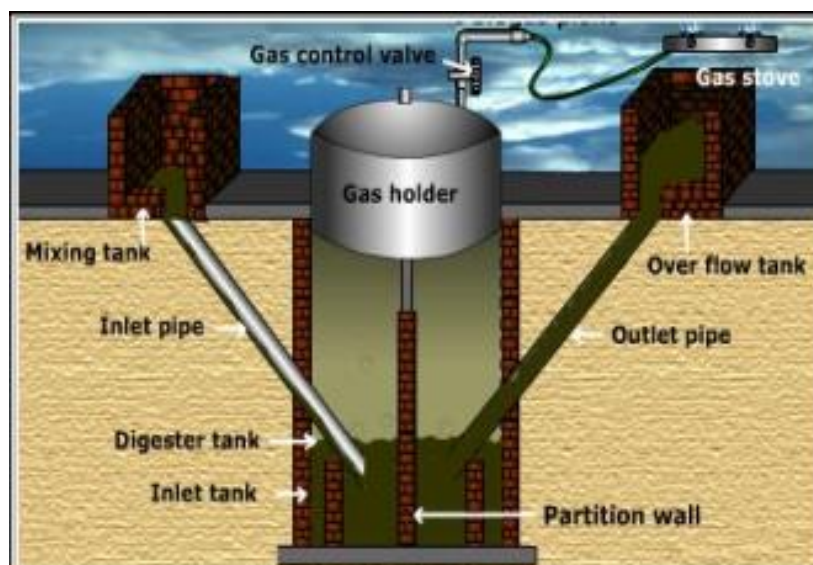
### 5.3 Water ATM

- Reverse osmosis (RO) is a water purification technology that uses semipermeable membrane to remove ions, molecules and larger particles from drinking water.
- About 60% of diseases afflicting the rural population are waterborne.
- So, instead of spending money on medical facilities use clean drinking water. Total population of the GAMDI village is near to 19000.
- In GAMDI, there are 3695 families and which carry 20 liter water daily.
- Therefore, we should provide 6 RO plant of capacity 2000 lph having cost of 10 Lakh each and which is implemented under the various scheme of Department of Rural Development And Panchayat Raj.
- With RO plant provision of WATER ATM is done to solve the problems such as delivery of water using manpower and payment related issue.

- The cost of one liter of water is 50 paise.
- The total cost required for Ro plant is 60 lakh and for water atm and installation cost of 15 Lakh is required.

## 5.4 Biogas Plant

- Biogas is a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.
- Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage green waste or food waste.



5.4 Bio Gas Plant

### 5.4.1 Biogas production for each house-

- The biogas plant is made of F.R.P. Material which is resistant to water, sunlight and electricity, if it is take care of well, can be used for up to 25 years.

- Everyday 10 kg cow dung along with 15 liters of water is put in the mixing tank.
- The cow dung is brought from cowsheds from nearby areas, where owners want to dispose it anyway.
- The mixture is fermented inside the fermentation tank by the anaerobic bacteria.
- The mixture is then converted into slurry through which methane gas and  $\text{CO}_2$  gas are released. They also put kitchen waste into the tank for producing biogas which used for cooking.
- The amount of biogas produced can be used for feeding 4-5 members of the family and 10-15kg manure is released from the plant everyday which is utilized in their backyard.
- The initial cost for setting up a biogas plant is somewhere between Rs.25000 and one can recover the cost by saving one
  - ☐ Total no. of houses=3695
  - ☐ Existing no. of houses containing biogas plant = 00
  - ☐ Provide, for 240 houses individual biogas plant = 240
  - ☐ And for remaining 3455 houses = 1 biogas plant for 3 houses = 1150
  - ☐ Therefore total no. biogas plant = 1390
  - ☐ Amount required for construction of 1 biogas plant = 25,000 Rs
  - ☐ For 1390 biogas =  $1390 \times 25000 = \text{Rs } 60,00,000$ .
- Government gives subsidy for biogas, For general category = Rs 9,000
- For scheduled cast/category = Rs 11,000

- The biogas production is best way to use natural resources which is nonpolluting and also use for making organic manure because of that we can use it in agriculture to reduce the harmful effects of chemical and pesticides.
- The biogas is used not only for cooking but also used as electrical purpose by converting the gas into electricity in invertors.
- It is a cheaper technology, helps to reduce the greenhouse gases and also helps to reduce waste generated.

### **5.5 Rainwater Harvesting**

- Rainwater Harvesting is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs and tanks, or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers. The rainwater harvesting is of different types such as,

1. Directly from roof tops and stored in tanks,
2. Monsoon runoff and water in swollen streams during the monsoon and storing it in underground tanks,
3. Water from flooded rivers can be stored in small ponds,
4. Collection and transfer of rainwater into percolation tanks. So as to facilitate discharge into ground



**5.5 Roof Rainwater**



**5.6 Ground Water Recharge**



**5.7 Surface Rainwater**

- But for village we use roof rainwater harvesting for houses.
- With rooftop harvesting, most any surface – tiles, metal sheets, plastic but not grass or palm leaf can be used to intercepts the flow of rainwater and provide a clean water and year-round storage. Other uses include water for gardens, irrigation of annual crops pastures and trees, domestic and livestock consumption, ground water recharge.
- The rainwater harvesting is mandatory to all in village.
- The reasons for using rainwater harvesting systems answer three questions:

**What:** rainwater harvesting will improve water supply, food production, and ultimately food security.

**Who:** Water insecure household or individuals in rural areas ill benefit the most from rainwater harvesting system.

**How:** Since rainwater harvesting leads to water supply which food security, this will greatly contribute to income generation.

**Advantages:**

1. Rainwater harvesting provides a good supplement to other water sources. Thus, relieving pressure on other water sources.
2. It can be as a buffer and can be used in times of emergency or breakdown of public water supply systems.
3. Helps to reduce the storm drainage load and flooding in the cities.
4. It is a flexible technology and can be built to require meets of any range. Also the construction, operation and maintenance is not very labor intensive in most systems.
5. Prevents water wastage by arresting soil erosion and mitigates flood.
6. Sustains and safeguards existing water table through recharge.
7. Arrests sea water intrusion and prevents salination of ground water.

## 5.6 Income Source

The main business of people in gamdi village is agriculture and along with that poultry, business related with dairy products, animal conservation, nursery.

Agriculture:

- Agriculture has a significant role in the socioeconomic fabric of India. About 70% people in India do the agriculture.
- The history of agriculture in India dates back to the RugVeda. Today India ranks second worldwide.
- Now a day the major problem is of scarcity of water and it is same in our selected village.
- To avoid this problem, avoid the production of crops which require more quantity of water like sugarcane, banana etc. while taking crops first check the quality of soil and according to that take crops which are suitable.
- To reduce the wastage and overuse of water use latest modern techniques like drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and so on.
- As a main business government launches so many schemes which help to reduce stress and pressure generated in farmers mind because of today's condition.
  - The schemes are,
    1. Soil health card scheme.
    2. National agricultural development program to promote use of organic farming.
    3. Fertilizer subsidy.
    4. Bank loans, free electricity.
    5. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. Saksham Kisan, samriddh Bharat.
    6. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY).
    7. Crop intensification such as SRI
    8. Micro-irrigation, Agro-service center
    9. Setting up seed banks

Now a day's government started a new scheme to provide insurance cover to production, productivity and farmers income. The recent initiative in agriculture,

1. Mobile apps Kisan suvidha and pusa Krishi launched.
2. Launch of the mobile apps "AgriMarket & crop insurance".
3. Convergence between agriculture research & extension.
4. Provision of kisan mandi to avoid unwanted things in marketing sector.

In agriculture use organic farming with modern techniques and equipments to reduce the time of work and increase the productivity or yield.

Best low cost small business ideas in agriculture,

1. Cultivation of food and cash crops
2. Flowers, medicinal herbs and gardening
3. Production and formulation of livestock feeds
4. Cultivation of mushroom
5. Marketing of fresh fruits
6. Retailing of food stuff
7. Fish farming
8. Snail farming
9. Source for agro-raw materials for urban manufacturing companies
10. Keeping bee for honey production
11. Start connecting rural farmers with exporters using internet
12. Production of fruit juice and jams
13. Sales and maintenance of farm equipment
14. Produce baskets, brooms, cane chairs, ropes etc.
15. Dairy products.
16. Post-harvest technology applications
17. Micro-enterprises
18. Traditional industries



19. Skill development of all eligible youth for self-employment and placement
20. Village Tourism including eco-tourism With agriculture we do this kind of businesses which helps to improve economy

### **5.7 Solar Street Light**

solar street lights harness energy from the sun to provide an alternative source of energy to conventional street lighting.

#### **Benefits:**

1. Zero running cost.
2. Guaranteed working in rainy weather.
3. No schedule maintenance for up to 5 years.
4. Environment friendly 100% powered by the sun.
5. Solar panels reduce fossil fuel consumption



### **5.8 Solar Street Light**

Dimension

L=34.5cm, B=17cm, Wt =2.5kg, pole ht=10Ft,

Position = underground.

All India courier cost for the street light = Rs 3000

In Gamdi village we will provide 40 street lights,

Total cost =40 X 3000= Rs 1,20,000

Government provides 30% subsidy of total project cost.

### 5.8 Solar Panels



### 5.9 Solar Panels

- Supply of electricity is quite unreliable in most part of India.
- Due to increased scheduled and un-scheduled power cuts in most of the cities in India, interest in using electricity generated through alternate sources has also increased.

- Therefore use of renewable energy is become the need. Solar panels designed to absorb sunrays as a source of energy for generating electricity. Some solar panels have efficiency exceeding 19%.
- Government launched a scheme Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in 2010. As a part of this mission the government has initiated a subsidy scheme to help the individual and organization. Initially the subsidy was 30% but now it is modified to 40% on the capital cost of solar system for rural and urban areas.
- For Gamdi village we will provide solar panels on suitable open spaces.
- Provisions of 45 KW electricity generations for those 180 solar panels are required.
- The amount required for that Rs 49,50,000.

## **5.9 Plantation**

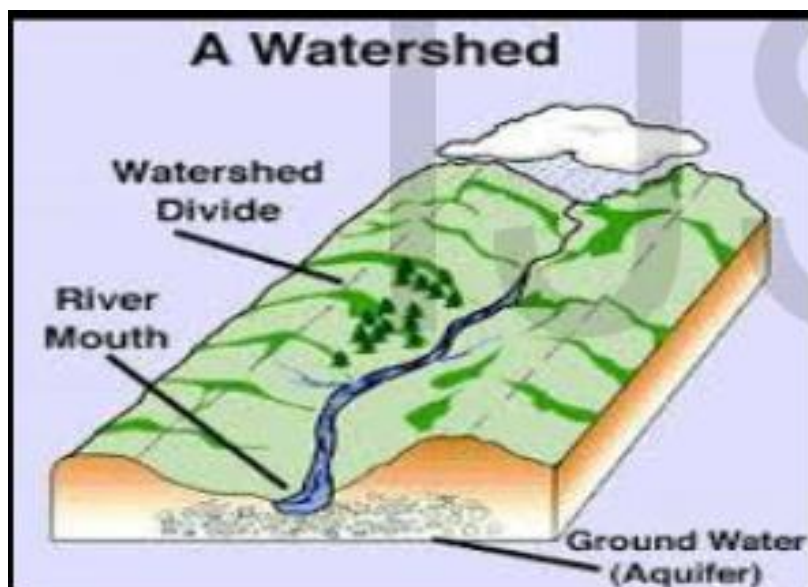
- Tree plantation creates instant forests, we do this by growing tall tree seedlings in the shortest time possible. For this we provide fast growing trees fruit trees, nut trees etc.
- In dry tropical areas where rainfall is low, grasses for seeding animal are seasonally scarce and low in quality feeder tree plantation contain import feed items (nutrients) that grasses sometimes do not have.
- In village roadside plantation is carried out and where the space is empty we can plant tree which helps to make environment friendly i.e. eco-environment.



### **5.10 Plantation**

#### **5.10 Watershed Management**

- Watershed development refers to a set of measures that help retain water within a watershed. These include soil and water conservation, a forestation, grasslands development and protection of biomass.
- Water management means properly organizing the hydrosphere in order to prevent major water crisis in future.
- The main goal of Watershed Management is to implant the sustainable management of natural resources to improve the quality of living for the population.



### 5.11 Watershed Management

Important aspects of water management include:

- Hydrosphere
- Hydrological cycle
- Exchange of water
- Transportation of water and irrigation.

#### Techniques for Water and Soil Conservation:

**1. Earthen bunds:** Reduction in soil erosion: The ground water table of wells within 1 to 2 km on downstream side of bund increases. The submerged material that has been flown off catchment area can be used as fertilizer.





**5.12 Earthen Bunds**

**2. Continuous Contour Trenches:** Reduces surface water flow velocity, promotes infiltration, and prevents pollutants from draining into water bodies.



**5.13 Contour Trenches**

**3.Farm Ponds:** Ponds constructed on the upper side of the farms to block and store the runoff rainwater which can be used during emergencies are called farm ponds. The main objective of farm pond is to store the water from the surface runoff in the ponds and use for the irrigation purpose. The water stored in the farm ponds is generally used when

irregular rains are received. Places where construction of wells are not possible in such areas, the farm ponds are constructed.



**5.14 Farm Ponds**

### **5.11 Education**

- The current schemes for universalization of education for all are the Sarva shiksha Abhiyan.
- This is the one of the largest education initiatives in the world.
- In India education system a significant no. of seats are reserved for under the affirmative scheduled castes & scheduled tribes & other backward classes.
- Free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between ages of 6&14. The central & most state boards uniformly follow the “10+2+3” pattern of education. In this pattern, study of 12yrs is done in school or in college and 3 yrs of graduation for a bachelor’s degree. The first 10 yrs is further subdivided into 5 yrs of primary education, 3 yrs of upper primary, followed by 2yrs of high school.
- The education of women plays a significant role in improving living standards in the country.

- A higher women literacy rate improves the quality of life both at home and outside the home, by encouraging & promoting education of children.
- By providing various facilities with latest modern technologies like e-learning helps to increase the knowledge of children.
- In school the various activities are carried out to improve the skills of children and they can move forward in their life to become a good person of the society.
- Government plays important role in that by providing various schemes such as,
  1. Giving the scholarship to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, backward class students.
  2. Arranging the programmes like Surva shiksha abhiyan.80% of all recognized school at the elementary stage is government run.
  3. The Indian government also banned child labour in order to ensure that the children do not enter unsafe working conditions.
  4. Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
  5. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).
  6. Annapurna Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development) for senior citizens.
  7. The Nutritional Program for Adolescent Girls.
  8. Emergency feeding program

### **5.12 Smart Healthcare Facilities**

- Promoting health literacy, the eWay providing authenticated, validated customised health information to a pre-defined population through smart phones etc. If public WiFi is available this could be exploited.



- Telemedicine enabled pre-hospital management in smart ambulances for emergencies, trauma etc Remote health monitoring at home that reduces hospital bed occupancy by converting a home into a health care ward using technology.
- Scientific, statistical evaluation of health care outcomes, incidence prevalence, follow up etc. will for the first time be feasible.
- Health' is an inherent and major component, which must always be taken into account while planning a smart city or smart village. Whether it be pollution, the metro or even water or transportation management, inputs of a clinician who is familiar with technology and its implications and most importantly the behavioral response to use / imposition of technology needs to be considered.
- In the past, health has always been an afterthought, retrofitting being the order of the day we have never ever been future ready – with the imminent construction of smart communities, this is once in a life time opportunity.
- Most importantly 24/7 availability of EMR will considerably reduce duplication of investigations. Immediate access to entire past and present medical history to authorized personnel will produce incremental changes in quality of health care delivery.
- With the help of latest modern technologies like e-healthcare, laser technique we can diagnosis the person any ware.

### **5.13 Women Empowerment**

- The women play a significant role in development of country.
- A higher women literacy rate improves the quality of life both at home and outside the home, by encouraging & promoting education of children.

- When women have economic empowerment, it is a way for others to see them as equal members of society.
- Through this they achieve more self-respect and confidence by their contribution to their communities and help to increase the economy of the country.
- In gamdi village, there are some self-help groups started by women which help to increase their image in society.
- Government implements so many schemes for women empowerment,
  1. Beti bachao beti padhao scheme
  2. Indira Gandhi matritva sahyog yojna(IMGSY)
  3. Rajiv Gandhi national crèche scheme for the children of working mother
  4. One stop center scheme
  5. Women helpline scheme
  6. Ujjawala – a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and reuse, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
  7. Swadhar greh
  8. Support to training and employment programme for women (STEP)
  9. Stri shakti puraskar

#### **5.14 Good Governance**

- Strengthening of local democracy through strong and accountable and gramactive and gramsabhas
- E-Governance resulting in better service delivery
- Provision of UIDAI cards to all

- Ensuring regular and punctual attendance of government and panchayat staff
- Time bound services and delivery in line with departments citizens Charters
- Holding of manila gramsabhas before every gramsabhas
- Holding of gramsabhas at least 4 times a year
- Holding of balsabhas every quarter
- Institutionalizations of regular open platforms for arising grievances and their redressed
- It is equally important to have participatory local development plan to translate the aforesaid activities into possible actions by using appropriate tools.
- If anyone has some problem related with local administration then he/she can dial the toll free no. set up by gramsabha and his problem is solved during gramsabha.

### **5.15 Minibus**

A minibus of 35 seats having ticket of 1 Rs to use this bus. For female students bus service is free. For this bus 100% funding is from District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Cost of running this service is managed through ticket sales. The price of this minibus is approximately up to Rs 13, 50,000.



**5.15 Mini Bus**

### **5.16 Loudspeakers**

Provision of 50 loudspeakers covering each corner of the village. Important announcements like holding of gramsabhas, tax payment, electricity bills, telephone bills and other important announcements as per need and condition. The villagers also listen to prabhatiya in the morning and bhajans, prayers. To set up this system approximately Rs 1,20,000. required and were spent from corpus fund.

### **5.17 CCTV Cameras**



**5.16 CCTV Camera**

CCTV cameras are installed in the school and aanganwadi. 50 cameras are installed at a prime junction of the village so that the litterbugs can be spotted and punished. Approximately the money required for installation of cameras Rs 1,40,000.

### **5.18 WI-FI Connection**

Free wifi is provided for the village. After consuming 100 MB data the connection will be terminates and user can re-login after a 10 minute gap. The amount required for installation of wifi is approximately 2.5 Lakh.



**5.17 WiFi**

### **5.19 Road**

In Gamdi village we can provide two types of roads, Cement concrete road or Paver block road

☐ Cement concrete road:

Problems due to the dust and wet weather damage to the road using innovative technology at a low cost. For 1 KM cement concrete road the required cost is 20 lakh.

□ Paver block road:

Paver block road is used to improve drainage facilities. It is easy for construction and time required for construction is much less than cement concrete road. For 1 KM of paver block road the amount required for construction is 12 Lakh.

Therefore, the paver block road is economical than cement concrete road and it is suitable. Approximate road length required in Gamdi village is 1.5 km, so overall cost for paver block road will be approx.. 18 Lakhs Rs.



**5.18 Paver Block Road**



**5.19 Cement Concrete Road**

## Chapter 6

### 6.1 Overall Cost Estimate

Sr. No.	Title	Required Cost
1	Magic Pit	29,70,000
2	Solid Waste Management	12,00,000
3	RO Plant & Water Treatment	15,00,000
4	Biogas Plant	60,00,000
5	Solar Street light	1,20,000
6	Solar Panel	49,50,000
7	Minibus	13,50,000
8	Loudspeakers	1,20,000
9	CC-TV Cameras	1,40,000
10	Wi-Fi Connection	2,50,000
11	Roads	18,00,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,04,00,000</b>

According to the calculation, the total cost required for development of Gamdi village as a will be approximate Rs 2 Crores.

### 6.2 Data of Existing Projects



GAMDI GRAM PANCHAYAT ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયત				ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગ્રામ પંચાયતની સ્થાપના	
ગ્રામ પંચાયતના સભ્યોની હકીકત દર્શાવતું પત્રક				અ.નં.	સરપંચશ્રીનું નામ
અ.નં.	સભ્યશ્રીનું નામ	હોદ્દો	વોર્ડ	અ.નં.	સરપંચશ્રીનું નામ
૧	શ્રી ઇસ્માઈલભાઈ હાજી આદમભાઈ વહોરા	સરપંચશ્રી		૧	શ્રી મમલભાઈ મોતીભાઈ પટેલ
૨	શ્રી જશભાઈ મંગળભાઈ ચાવડા	ઉપ.સરપંચ		૨	શ્રી ડાહ્યાભાઈ તાયાભાઈ પટેલ
૩	શ્રી જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ મકતભાઈ વસાવા	સભ્યશ્રી	૧	૩	શ્રી મોતીભાઈ મસ્તુડાસ પટેલ
૪	શ્રી ગજુભાઈ માણાદાભાઈ સોલંકી	સભ્યશ્રી	૨	૪	શ્રી સંતલાલ મોતીભાઈ પટેલ
૫	શ્રીમતિ જસ્ટીનાબેન પ્રવિણભાઈ મેકવાન	સભ્યશ્રી	૩	૫	શ્રી વિઠ્ઠલભાઈ મોતીભાઈ પટેલ
૬	શ્રી મહેન્દ્રભાઈ મગનભાઈ સોલંકી	સભ્યશ્રી	૪	૬	શ્રી ચંદુભાઈ ડાળીદાસ પટેલ
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૧૧	શ્રીમતિ નિરંજનાબેન રાજેશભાઈ પરમાર	સભ્યશ્રી	૯	૧૧	શ્રી વહીવટદાર
૧૨	શ્રીમતિ સુમિત્રાબેન વિજયસિંહ વાઘેલા	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૦	૧૨	શ્રીમતિ સાંતાબેન મમલભાઈ
૧૩	શ્રીમતિ મીનાબેન જનુભાઈ વાઘેલા	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૧	૧૩	શ્રી વહીવટદાર
૧૪	શ્રી વિનુભાઈ ઉર્ફે વિનોદભાઈ કૃતેસિંહ ગોહેલ	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૨	૧૪	શ્રી વહીવટદાર
૧૫	શ્રીમતિ મીનાબેન વિજયકુમાર ગોહેલ	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૩	૧૫	શ્રીમતિ જલડબેલ આર. રા.
૧૬	શ્રી જશભાઈ મંગળભાઈ ચાવડા	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૪	૧૬	શ્રી ચીમલભાઈ મોડવાભાઈ
૧૭	શ્રી અત્તાઉલ્લાખાન બિસ્મીલ્લાખાન પઠાણ	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૫	૧૭	શ્રીમતિ શોભનાબેન રાજેશ
૧૮	શ્રી અરવિંદભાઈ રમણભાઈ પરમાર	સભ્યશ્રી	૧૬	૧૮	શ્રી ઇસ્માઈલભાઈ હાજી
				૨૦	શ્રી ઇસ્માઈલભાઈ હાજી

### 6.1 Gram Panchayat



ક્રમશઃ	કામનું નામ	અરજદારનું નામ	કામ પૂર્ણ થયેલું તારીખ	ચીફનામું નામ
૨૬	ગામડી ગામે શાંતાબેન કાભાભાઈનાં મકાન થી રાધીકા વિસ્તાર સુધી સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૨૭	ગામડી ગામે હરીજનવાસથી જસવંતગીરીના ઘર સુધી સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૨૮	ગામડી ગામે અચંત વિસ્તારમાં શંકરભાઈ આર્યના મકાનથી રમેશભાઈ સંગડાનાં મકાન સુધી સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૨૯	ગામડી ગામે ભાથીભાઈ મંદિરથી આમદકાકાની ખડકીમાં લાકીનું સી-સી-રોડ કામ	૪૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૦	ગામડી ગામે નવરચના વિસ્તારમાં મહેમદશાહી ઉલ્લા અંભારીના વિસ્તારમાં સી-સી-રોડ	૭૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૧	ગામડીના ગોમરપુચ ગામે પાઈપલાઈન કામ ભારે	૧૫૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૪-૧૫	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૨	ગામડી ગામે રોહિતવાસ્તમાં માતાભાઈ મોદિયાર પાસે બ્લોક પેવિંગ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૪-૧૫	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૩	ગામડી ગામે ઈશ્વરભાઈ ભીખાભાઈના આંચામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૪-૧૫	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૪	ગામડી ગામે રામમંદિર પાસે દકાશભાઈના આંચામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૪-૧૫	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૫	ગામડી ગામે લુહારફળીયામાં અંબુભાઈ મોદિયારના આંચામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૪-૧૫	એમ.પી.આર્.બંદ
૩૬	સેર ઝીરીચલે સુલતાન શ્રીમોડ સી-સી-રોડ	૧૧૯૬૮૪	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	એમ.એલ.એ.આર્.બંદ
૩૭	મુખીવાળા ફળીયામાં ગટર લાઈન	૧૯૯૯૬૭	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	એમ.એલ.એ.આર્.બંદ
૩૮	ગામડી ગામમાં ખુરતી ગટર લાઈન	૧૪૯૪૪૯	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	એમ.એલ.એ.આર્.બંદ
૩૯	મુખીવાળા ફળીયામાં ગટર લાઈનનું કામ	૨૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨	એમ.એલ.એ.આર્.બંદ
૪૦	ગામડી ગામે ભાથીજી મંદિરથી દરબાર ફળીયા પાસે આશાભાઈના ઘર પાસે મુખીવાળા પાસે મોડર ભાગલા ઘર તરફ સી-સી-રોડનું કામ	૧૩૭૪૧૭	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.એલ.એ.આર્.બંદ
૪૧	ગામડી ગામે મુદા-મુદા વિસ્તારમાં બ્લોક પેવિંગનું કામ	૨૩૯૬૭૧	૨૦૧૩-૧૪	એમ.એલ.એ.આર્.બંદ
૪૨	ચોકલાનગરથી સુરેશભાઈની ઘંટી સુધી સોયન ગટર લાઈન	૨૪૯૧૮	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૩	લુહાર ફળીયાથી દુધમંડાની સુધી સેંડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ ગટર	૭૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૪	સિકમનગરના જુદા-જુદા ફળીયામાં સેંડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ ગટર	૪૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૫	ગંડ ઓફ જરોડાથી જાહનગીયા પાટસાલા ઘર સુધી સેંડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ ગટર લાઈન	૪૯૬૨૨	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૬	ભાની પરબડી વિસ્તારમાં ગટર લાઈન	૬૧૫૩૭	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૭	ભાગીલા મંદિરથી વિશ્વનાથ સોસાયટી સુધી સોયન ગટર લાઈન	૧૮૬૭૮૯	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૮	સહાઈ કામ ભારે બહેર આરોગ્યને લગતી ખુરદેશ ભારે લોખંડની ગાકીઓ નંબર-૧૦ અને કચરો એકઠા કરવા ભારે પીપ નંબર-૨૦ અરોડવા	૫૭૧૯૫	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૪૯	ગામડી ધુમ તલાવડીથી ગામડી મંદિર સુધી પાણીના નિકાલ માટે સેંડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ ગટર લાઈન	૯૨૩૩૨	૨૦૧૦-૧૧	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૫૦	ગામડી ભારવિધા વિશ્વનાથ સોસાયટીથી ધુમ તલાવડી સુધી ગામના પાણી સુધીની સોયન ગટર	૧૩૨૫૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૫૧	ગામડી ભારવિધા વિશ્વનાથ સોસાયટીથી ધુમ તલાવડી સુધી ગામના પાણી સુધીની ખુરતી સોયન ગટર	૨૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)
૫૨	ગામડી ભારવિધા વિશ્વનાથ સોસાયટીથી ધુમ તલાવડી સુધી ગામના પાણી સુધીની ખુરતી સોયન ગટર	૨૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૧૩ મુ. નાણાપંચ (આમ્.ક.૧૧)

## 6.2 Name of Work

મોજે ગામડી તા.જી. આગેદ તા.૧૪/૨૦૧૦ થી ૩૧/૩/૨૦૧૫ ના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન થયેલ સામુહિક વિકાસ કામોની યાદી			
ક્રમ	કામનું નામ	અંદાજિત ખર્ચ/કામ પૂર્ણ થયાનું વર્ષ	યોજના નં. નામ
૧	મુખીવાણ ફાળીયામાં બ્લોક પેવીંગનું કામ	૮૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ ૫ ટકા પ્રોત્સાહક જોગવાઈ
૨	ગામડી ગામમાં ખુરતી ગટર લાઈન	૨૯૯૪૫૯	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ ૫ ટકા પ્રોત્સાહક જોગવાઈ
૩	ગામ પંચાયત થી રામજી મંદીરથી મુખીવાણ ફાળીયાથી સી-સી-રોડ	૨૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ ૫ ટકા પ્રોત્સાહક જોગવાઈ
૪	ખિસ્તી મહીલલામાં ગટર લાઈન	૩૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ ૧૫ ટકા વિવેકાધીન જોગવાઈ
૫	દરવાજાવાણ ફાળીયામાં ગટર લાઈનનું કામ	૨૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ ૧૫ ટકા વિવેકાધીન જોગવાઈ
૬	ગામડી ગામે ચાટાઈ ફાળીયું કુલાલાઈ લલ્લુભાઈના ટેકરા સુધી ગટર લાઈન	૧૬૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૨ ૧૫ ટકા વિવેકાધીન જોગવાઈ
૭	માતેશ્વરી સોસાયટીમાં બ્લોક પેવીંગનું કામ	૩૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ ૧૫ ટકા વિવેકાધીન જોગવાઈ
૮	ગામડી ગોમોટપુરા બોર પંચીંગ મશીનરી	૧૪૮૦૯૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨ ૧૫ ટકા વિવેકાધીન જોગવાઈ
૯	નાની પરબડીવાણ ફાળીયું બ્લોક પેવીંગ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪ ૧૫ ટકા વિવેકાધીન જોગવાઈ
૧૦	ગામ પંચાયત એમીડીસ સામેના ચોકમાં સી-સી-રોડ	૯૯૫૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૧	ચિમલભિરીવમ હાઈસ્કૂલનો રસ્તો	૪૯૮૦૦	૨૦૧૦-૧૧ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૨	માતેશ્વરી કોલોનીમાં સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૩	અપિતપાકમાં સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૪	ત્રિકમનગર વિસ્તાર અને નવરંગ વિસ્તારમાં સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૫	જલારામ નગર અને વંધ વિસ્તારમાં સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૬	ખિસ્તીયાસમાં ગટર લાઈન	૭૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૧-૧૨ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૭	ગામડી ગામે દરબાર ફાળીયામાં જવાના જાહેર રસ્તાનું સી-સી-રોડ	૭૫૦૦૦	૨૦૧૨-૧૩ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૮	ગામડી ગામે નવરંગના વિસ્તારમાં જવાના જાહેર રસ્તાના બે ખાંચામાં સી-સી-રોડ	૫૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૨-૧૩ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૧૯	ગામડી ગામે નવાયુરાથી અપિતનગર જવાના રસ્તે સી-સી-રોડ	૭૫૦૦૦	૨૦૧૨-૧૩ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૨૦	ગામડી ગામે ભાથીબળેશ્વરવાણ ફાળીયામાં જવાને રસ્તે સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૨-૧૩ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૨૧	ખિસ્તી મહેલવા સેવે ગામના સુબોનો અંડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ ગટર	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૨-૧૩ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૨૨	અંબિકા વિસ્તાર અંડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ ગટર	૫૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૨-૧૩ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૨૩	ગામડી ગામે ચોખાવાણ ફાળીયામાં સંકુભાઈ રામાભાઈના ઘર થી મોનબલાઈના ઘર સુધી સી-સી-રોડ	૭૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૨૪	ગામડી ગામે અંબિકા વિસ્તારમાં રાંધેશભાઈ ભાઈભાઈના મકાનથી કાંતેભાઈ સોશલભાઈના મકાન સુધી સી-સી-રોડ	૧૦૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪ એમ. પી. આણંદ
૨૫	ગામડી ગામે ત્રિકમનગર વિસ્તારમાં મંગાભાઈ મંજરના ઘરથી તાપાન મુખી સી-સી-રોડ	૫૦૦૦૦	૨૦૧૩-૧૪ એમ. પી. આણંદ

## 6.3 Work with Details



ના.પં.પા.  
11/9/2020

ના.પા.પં. વિકાસ વર્ગી ૭૦૫  
તાલુકા પંચાયત ભવન, આણંદ  
તા. ૧/૧૨/૨૦૨૦

સંચાલેલી વાંચ :-

- (૧) જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રી, જિલ્લા પંચાયત, આણંદ ના હુકમ નં. વિકાસ જી પં સ્વ બજટ ૨૦૨૦-૨૧ / વર્ગી / ૫૪૧૩ તા. ૧૮/૮/૨૦૨૦
- (૨) અત્રેની કચેરીનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક : તા. પં વિકાસ/વર્ગી/ ૪૯૯, તા. ૩૦/૦૬/૨૦૨૦
- (૩) અ.મ.ઈ / ના.કા.ઈ શ્રી મા અને મ તરફ થી પાસ થઈ આવેલ બીલ
- (૪) હિસાબી અધિકારી સાહેબ, જિલ્લા પંચાયત આણંદનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક : આંતરીક ઓડીટ/ જા.નં. બીલ/વર્ગી/ ૧૩૬૯ તા. ૫/૧૨/૨૦૨૦

હુકમ :-

આમુખ-૧ અન્વયે જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્ય (વિકાસ શાખા) ડાંટ ૨૦૨૦ / ૨૧ હેટાં ગામડી- ગામે નવાપુરા વિસ્તાર શાંતાબેન વાણી કબીયામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગ નું કામ ના રજુ થયેલ એસ્ટીમેટ સામે રૂ. ૧૫૦૦૦૦/- ની વહીવટી મંજૂરી મળેલ છે.

આમુખ-૨ અન્વયે નું કામ ને એજન્સી બેઝેડ ઉપર એસ્ટીમેટના ભાવોભાવ થી સદર કામનો વર્કઓર્ડર ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગામડી- ને આપવામાં આવેલ.

આમુખ-૩ અન્વયે નું કામ નું રજુ થયેલ બીલ એમ.બી.નંબર ૧૯ પાન નંબર થી ૭૭ રજુ થયેલ બીલ રકમ રૂ. ૧૫૦૦૦૦/- આંતરીક કરી આવેલ છે.

વાસ્તે આમુખ-૪ અને પઅન્વયે ના નોંધ ઉપરના આદેશ અન્વયે કામ નું કામને રજુ થયેલ બીલ રકમ રૂ. ૧૫૦૦૦૦/- એકે રૂપિયા નવોળી એક લાખ પંચાસ હજાર પુરા સરપંચશ્રી, ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગામડી- ને નીચેની વિગતે ચુકવવા આથી હુકમ કરવામાં આવે છે.

સદર બીલનો ખર્ચ જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્ય (વિકાસ શાખા) ૨૦૨૦/૨૧ ના સદર પાડવાનો રહેશે.

ચાલુ બીલની કુલ રકમ	૧૫૦૦૦૦/-
હવાલાથી સ્ટેમ્પ હપુટી સદર	૬૦૦/-
લેબર શોષ સદર	૧૫૦૦/-
વિલગ વાળતર ની રકમ	૦/-
કુલ કપાત	૨૧૦૦/-
આ બીલ પેટે ચુકવવાની રકમ	૧૪૭૯૦૦/-

તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારી  
તાલુકા પંચાયત આણંદ

નાંટ રવાનું :

ગામ પંચાયતની સહી, તાલુકા પંચાયત આણંદ તરફ બીલનો ખર્ચ પાડવા સારે.

સરપંચશ્રી ગ્રામ પંચાયત આણંદ તા. આણંદ

## COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

<p>1. Name of Work</p> <p>2. Name of Scheme</p> <p>3. District</p> <p>4. Technical Sanction No. Date</p> <p>5. Administrative Sanction No. Date</p> <p>6. Administrative Amount (Govt. Share &amp; Contribution)</p> <p>7. Estimate Cost</p> <p>8. Tender Cost</p> <p>9. Date of Agreement</p> <p>10. Date of Starting Work</p> <p>11. Stipulated Date of Completion</p> <p>12. Cost of Work As Compared to Certificate (Expenditure)</p> <p>13. Work Completed On Date</p> <p>14. Final Measurement Recorded in M.B.N. No.</p> <p>15. Contingency</p> <p>16. Total</p> <p>17. Rs. 150000.00/- Five Lakhs and Fifty Thousand Only</p> <p>18. Certified True and Correct as per Plans and Estimate except the necessary deviations</p> <p>19. A.A.E.</p> <p>20. T.P. Anand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing Block Paving In Navapura Vistar Shantabhai Vadi Taluka Al Village Gamdi Ta Anand</li> <li>• J.M. Panchayat Fund-2020-21</li> <li>• Sarpanch V.P. Gamdi Ta - Anand</li> <li>• R &amp; B (P) Sub Div Anand T.S.no- G69 / 07-09-2020</li> <li>• No. 145 /BJT /Nahivadi /2019-20 /Nashi / 5413 Date- 10-12-2020</li> <li>• Rs. 150 000.00</li> <li>• Rs. 150 000.00</li> <li>• Rs. 150,000.00</li> <li>• Date- 30-09-2020</li> <li>• Date- 30-09-2020</li> <li>• Date-31-03-2021</li> <li>• 151937.00</li> <li>• Date-03-12-2020</li> <li>• M.B. No 101 /2018-19 Pg No 65 To 66</li> <li>• Date-03-12-2020</li> <li>• Rs. 150000.00</li> <li>• Rs. 150000.00</li> <li>• Rs. 150000.00</li> </ul>
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 Deputy Executive Engineer,  
 R & B Panchayat Sub Division,  
 ANAND.



**ESTIMATE**

REGION	:-	PANCHAYAT R. & B. / M. & I. DIVISION ANAND
SUB DIVISION	:-	PANCHAYAT R. & B. / M. & I. Sub.Divn. Anand
HEAD	:-	Jilla Panchayat own Fund 2020-21
MAJOR HEAD	:-	Road Facilities
MINOR HEAD	:-	Providing Block Paving In Navapura vistar Santaben valu
NAME OF WORK	:-	faliyu at village :- Gamadi Ta:- Anand
		At-Village:- <u>Gamdi</u> Ta:- <u>Anand</u>
ORIGINAL / REPAIR	:-	Original
AMOUNT	:-	Rs. <u>150000.00</u>

Estimate framed in the office of the T.D.O. T.P. Anand

Estimate framed by	:-	Shree N.D.parmar(A.A.E.T.P.Anand)
Checked by	:-	Shree A.D.Chavada(A.A.E.T.P.Anand)

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Village :- Gamdi Is situated in Anand Taluka. In this village above said work

is sanctioned under Jilla Panchayat own Fund 2020-21

Scheme vide ordered by At. L. No. 4/2514/11/104 dt. 08/06/2020

Hence estimate for this work is prepared according to site situations and demand of concerned village panchayat mostly within the financial limit as grant allotted for this work.

This Estimate is prepared According to site and situation shown by the village panchayat (Sarpanch And TCM) for this work the limit of grant sanction As per Above letter. In case of any difference in location from the original places mention in the sanction letter then village panchayat will be responsible.

The Site where the work is executed must be Government land. If The Site of work is in private land, the panchayat has to own it by registered. Basiskarar from private lander on stamp paper with entry of name of concern village panchayat in 7/12 document before administrative approval of this work. In case of any mischief in this matter concern village panchayat will be responsible.

Rates are considered as per current government approved S.O.R. accepted by R. & B. / M. & I. Divisional offices District Panchayat Anand.

Non-Scheduled items are supported by detailed Rate Analysis.

RECAPITULATION SHEET	
SUB ESTIMATE NO. 1	RS. 150000.00
Block Paving	RS. 3.00
SUB ESTIMATE NO. 2	RS. 150000.00
TOTAL	RS. 150000.00

Technically Sanctioned for Rs. 150000/-

(Inpees one lakh fifty thousand only)

and technical sanction is registered

with this office item No. 2113 Panchayat own fund 20-21/669

Date 03/09/20

Deputy Ex-Engineer  
R. & B. Panch. Sub. Divn.



**ABSTRACT**

Name of Work:- Providing Block Paving In Navapura vistar Santaben valu faliya  
Ta:- Anand

Sr	Qty	Item	Rate
1	35.46	Box cutting the road surface to proper slope and camber for making a base for road work including removing the excavated stuff and despoising on road side slop as directed up to 50 mt lead & Conveyance charges for excavated earth etc Up to 500 M Lead (Sor P 260 It. no 26008 0 + 26010C 0) (55 52+91 29 =156 81)	156.81 1 57 158.38
2	236.40	Providing and Fixing Pre-Cast Rubber Dye. Inter locking Concrete Block 60 mm thick with Grade of conc M200 Pnumatic compressed by Mechanically pressed and as per approved design including 75 mm sand layer for levelling and filling the joint with sand in proper line and level etc comp (S O R P No 187 it No 14033)	603.05 6.03 609.08
3	1.00	Providing Name Plate or Other Arrangement for showing The Details Of Grant and Work as Directed. (lump sum)	500.00 5.00 505.00


Total Rs  
Say Rs

  
A.A.E.  
T.P. Anand

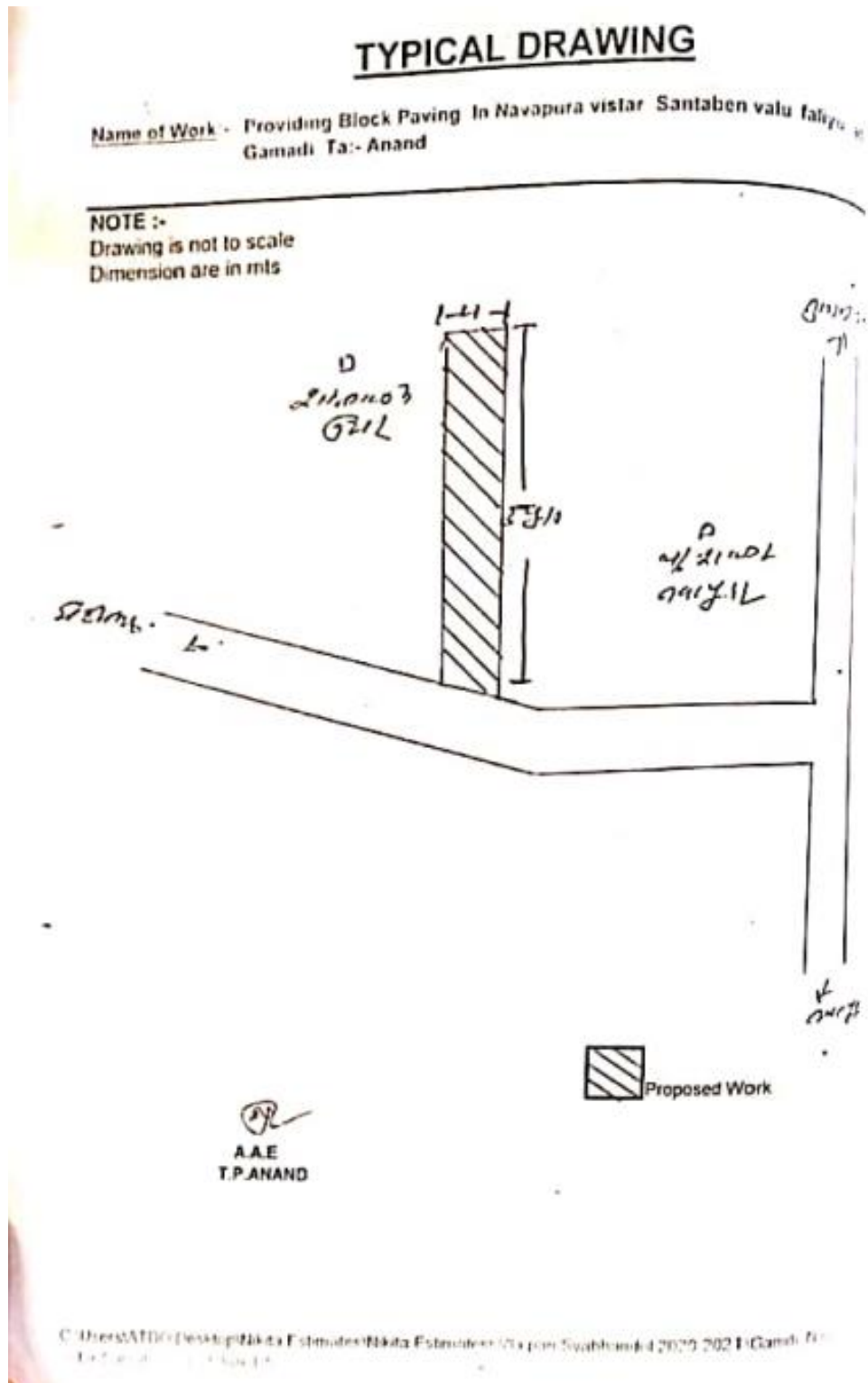
**Measurement**

Name of Work:- Providing Block Paving In Navapura vistar Santaben valu faliya at village  
:-Gamadi Ta:- Anand

Sr.	Item	No	Length	width	Depth	Qunty	Total Qunty
1	Box cutting the road surface to proper charges for excavated earth etc Up to 500 M Lead						
					avg		
		1	59.10	4.00	0.15	35.46 Cmt	
					Total	35.46 Cmt	
2	Providing and Fixing Pre-Cast Rubber Dye. Inter locking Concrete Block 60 mm thick with Grade..... for levelling and filling the joint with sand in proper line and level etc comp						
		1	59.10	4.00		236.40 Smt	
					Total	236.40 Smt	
3	Providing Name Plate or Other Arrangement for showing The Details Of Grant and Work as Directed.						
					1 no	1.00 No	

  
A.A.E.  
T.P. Anand





॥ જય હરસિદ્ધિ માતા ॥

# અરવિંદભાઈ મગનભાઈ પરમાર

**બિલ્ડીંગ કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર એન્ડ સપ્લાયર્સ તથા લેજર કામ**

રેતી, ઈંટો, કપચી, મેટલ, રફ કોટા સ્ટોન, તથા આર. સી. સી. પાઇપ  
સારસા રોડ, અંબિકા રાઈસ મીલની બાજુમાં, ઠે. ચિખોદરા, તા. જી. આણંદ - ૩૮૮ ૩૨૦

તા. - - ૨૦

પ્રતિ,  
સરપંચ શ્રી.  
ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગામડી  
તા. જી. આણંદ

વિષય: ગામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત સ્વલડીંગની ગ્રાન્ટમાં સને  
૨૦૧૯/૨૦૨૦ ના વર્ષ માં નવાપુરા વિસ્તારમાં શાંતાબેન વાળા ફળીયામાં બ્લોક  
પેવિંગના કામનાં ભાવ બાબત.

સવિનય ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે આણંદ તાલુકાના  
ગામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત સ્વલડીંગની ગ્રાન્ટમાં સને ૨૦૧૯/૨૦૨૦ ના વર્ષ માં  
નવાપુરા વિસ્તારમાં શાંતાબેન વાળા ફળીયામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગનું કામ મંજૂર થયેલ  
છે.તો આ કામ અમો સરકારશ્રી ના ભાવો ભાવ તથા એસ્ટીમેટ પ્રમાણે કરી  
આપવા સંમત છીએ. તો આ કામ આપ અમોને આપવ. આપ સાહેબશ્રીને નમ્ર  
વિનંતી છે.

નિ.ત. પરમાર

અરવિંદભાઈ  
સરપંચ  
ગ્રામ પંચાયત, ગામડી  
તા. જી. આણંદ.

**JANAK D. CHAUHAN** ✨

**Building Material Suppliers & Contractor**

DAKOR - 388 225 Ta Umareth Dt Anand

Date :

જામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત ગામડી  
તા. જિ. આણંદ

વિષય: ગામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત સ્વલડોજની ગ્રાન્ટમાં સને ૨૦૧૯/૨૦૨૦ નવાપુરા વિસ્તારમાં શાંતાબેનવાળા ફળીયામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગના કામનાં ભાવ બાબત.

સવિનય ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે આણંદ તાલુકાના ગામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત સ્વલડોજની ગ્રાન્ટમાં સને ૨૦૧૯/૨૦૨૦ ના વર્ષમાં નવાપુરા વિસ્તારમાં શાંતાબેનવાળા ફળીયામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગનું કામ મંજૂર થયેલ છે.તો આ કામ અમો સરકારશ્રી ના ભાવ કરતા ૩ % વધારે થી કરી આપવા સંમત છીએ. તો આ કામ આપ અમોને આપવા આપ સરકારશ્રી ને નમ્ર વિનંતી છે.

દિ, જી/ન/ક. ડ. સ.

સરપંચ  
ગામ પંચાયત, ગામડી  
તા. જિ. આણંદ.

તા. ૧૨/૧૨/૨૦૨૦

તા. ૧૨/૧૨/૨૦૨૦  
તા. ૧૨/૧૨/૨૦૨૦

સાથે લીધાં :-

- ૧) જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રી, જિલ્લા પંચાયત, આણંદ ના હુકમ નં. વિકાસ/પ/સ/અ/૨૦૨૦/૨૦૨૦  
/વશી/૫૭૧૮ તા. ૨૧/૧૦/૨૦૨૦
- ૨) અત્રેની કચેરીનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક : તા. પં વિકાસ/વશી/ ૫૩૪, તા. ૨૨/૧૦/૨૦૨૦
- ૩) અ.મ.ઈ / ના.કા.ઈ શ્રી મા અને મ તરફ થી પાસ થઈ આવેલ બીલ
- ૪) ગિસાબી અધિકારી સાહેબ, જિલ્લા પંચાયત આણંદનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક: આંતરીક ઓડીટ/ જા.નં. બીલ/વશી ૧૩૬૮ તા. ૫/૧૨/૨૦૨૦

હુકમ :-

આમુખ-૧ અન્વયે જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્ય (વિકાસ શાખા) ડાઉન ૨૦૧૯/૨૦ ડેટા ગ્રામડી- ગ્રામે દહે ના ટેકરા વિસ્તાર ના કળીયામાં બ્લોક પેવિંગ નું કામ ના રજુ થયેલ એસ્ટીમેટના સામે રૂ. ૨૫૦૦૦/- ની વહીવટી મંજૂરી મળેલ છે.

આમુખ-૨ અન્વયે નું કામ ને એજન્સી બેઈઝ ઉપર એસ્ટીમેટના ભાવોનાય થી તદ્દર કામનો વર્કઓર્ડર ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગ્રામડી- ને આપવામાં આવેલ.

આમુખ-૩ અન્વયે નું કામ નું રજુ થયેલ બીલ એમ.બી.નંબર ૧૦૧ પાન નંબર થી રજુ થયેલ બીલ રકમ રૂ. ૨૫૦૦૦/- આંતરીક કરી આપેલ છે.

વાસ્તે આમુખ-૪ અને ૫ અન્વયે ના નોંધ ઉપરના આદેશ અન્વયે કામ નું કામને રજુ થયેલ બીલ રકમ રૂ. ૨૫૦૦૦/- અંકે રૂપિયા નવોણ પંચીસ હજાર પુરા સરપંચશ્રી, ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગ્રામડી- ને નીચેની વિગતે મુકવા આથી હુકમ કરવામાં આવે છે.

સદર બીલનો ખર્ચ જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્ય (વિકાસ શાખા) ૨૦૧૯/૨૦ ના સદરે પાડવાનો રહેશે.

ચાલુ બીલની કુલ રકમ	૨૫૦૦૦/-
સવાલાથી સ્ટેમ્પ કપુટી સદર	૧૦૦/-
લેખર શેષ સદર	૨૫૦/-
વિલખ વળતર ની રકમ	૦/-
કુલ કપાત	૩૫૦/-
આ બીલ પેટે મુકવાની રકમ	૨૪૬૫૦/-



ગામડી વિકાસ અધિકારી  
ગામડી પંચાયત આણંદ

નકલ રવાના :

ગામડી ગિસાબનીશ્રી, તાલુકા પંચાયત આણંદ તરફ બીલનો ખર્ચ પાડવા સારું.  
સરપંચશ્રી ગ્રામ પંચાયત આણંદ તા. આણંદ

સરપંચ  
ગ્રામ પંચાયત, ગ્રામડી  
તા. પિ. આણંદ.

# **COMPLETION CERTIFICATE**

Name Of Work	• Providing Block Paving In Dave's Tekra Vistar At Village Gamdi, Tal Anand
Name Of Scheme	• R & B Panchayat Fund 2019-20
Agency	• Sarpanch V.P. Gamdi Tal - Anand
Technical Sanction No. & Date	• P & B (P) Sub Dn Anand T.S no- 737 / 30-09-2020
Administrative Sanction No. & Date	• No. Vikas /BJT /Vahvali /2019-20 /Nashi /5718 Date-21-10-2020
Administrative Amount (Govt Grant & Contribution)	• Rs. 25,000.00
Estimate Cost	• Rs. 25,000.00
Tender Cost	• Rs. 25,000.00
Date Of Agreement	• Date- 10-2020
Date Of Starting Work	• Date- 10-2020
Stipulated Date Of Completion	• Date-31-03-2021
Cost Of Work As Completion Certificate (Expenditure)	• 25597.00
Work Completed On Date	• Date-03-12-2020
Final Measurement	• M.P. No 101 /2018-19 Pg No 67
Recorded In M.B.N.	• Date-03-12-2020
Total	Rs. 25000.00
Contingency & W.T.	Rs. -----
Total	Rs. 25000.00
RS 25000.00/- Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only	
Certified That Work has been Completed as per Plans and Estimate except necessary deviation	
 A.A.E. T.P. Anand	 Deputy Executive Engineer, R & B Panchayat Sub Division, ANAND.





**ESTIMATE**

**DIVISION** :- PANCHAYAT R.& B./ M.& I. DIVISION ANAND  
**SUB DIVISION** :- PANCHAYAT R.& B./ M.& I. Sub.Divn. Anand  
**UND HEAD** :- Jilla Panchayat own Fund 2019-2020  
**MAJOR HEAD** :-  
**MINOR HEAD** :- Road Facilities  
**NAME OF WORK** :- Providing Block Paving In Dave's Tekra vistar at Village :-  
 Gamadi Ta:- Anand  
 At- Village:- Gamdi Ta:- Anand  
**ORIGINAL / REPAIR** :- Original  
**AMOUNT** :- Rs. 25000.00

Estimate framed in the office of the T.D.O. T.P. Anand

Estimate framed by :- Shree N.D.parmar(A.A.E.T.P.Anand)  
 Checked by :- Shree A.D.Chavada(A.A.E.T.P.Anand)

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Village :- Gamdi Is situated in Anand Taluka. In this village above said work

Is sanctioned under Jilla Panchayat own Fund 2019-2020  
 Scheme vide ordered by Vikas/ Sbhay grant/vashi/SQ38 Date : 18-08-2020

Hence estimate for this work is prepared according to site situations and demand of concerned village panchayat mostly within the financial limit as grant allotted for this work.

This Estimate is prepared According to site and situation shown by the village panchayat (Sarpanch And TCM).  
 for this work the limit of grant sanction As per Above letter. In case of any difference in location from the original  
 places mention in the sanction letter then village panchayat will be responsible.

The Site where the work is executed must be Government land. If The Site of work is in private land, the  
 Panchayat has to own it by registered Bakiskarar from private lander on stamp paper with entry of name of  
 concern village panchayat in 7/12 document before administrative approval of this work. In case of any mischiet in  
 this matter ,concern village panchayat will be responsible

Rates are considered as per current government approved S.O.R. accepted by R.&B. / M.&I.  
 Divisional Offices District Panchayat Anand.

Non-Scheduled items are supported by detailed Rate-Analysis.  
**RECAPITULATION SHEET**

SUB-ESTIMATE NO. 1	Block Paving	RS.	25000.00
SUB-ESTIMATE NO. 2		RS.	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	RS.	<u>25000.00</u>

T.P. Anand

Technically Sanctioned for Rs. 25000/-

Twenty Five thousand only.

and the work sanctioned on 18-08-2020

Sub Office No. 3013/R&B Jilla Panchayat own fund 2019-20 1/137

Hinder



Name of Work:- Providing Block Paving In Dave's Tekra vistar at village :-Gamadi Ta:-

Sr	Qty	Item	Rate	Per
1	5.88	Box cutting the road surface to proper slope and camber for making a base for road work including removing the excavated stuff and despoising on road side slop as directed up to 50 mt.lead. & Conveyance charges for excavated earth etc Up to 500 M. Lead. (Sor.P 260 II. no 26008 0 + 26010C.0) (65.52+91.29 =156.81)	156.81 1.57	Cmt
			158.38	
2	39.20	Providing and Fixing Pre-Cast Rubber Dye. Inter locking Concrete Block 60 mm thick with Grade of conc.M200 Pneumatic compressed by Mechanically pressed and as per approved design including 75 mm sand layer for levelling and filling the joint with sand in proper line and level etc comp (S.O.R.P.No.187 it.No.14033)	603.05 6.03	Smt
			609.08	
3	1.00	Providing Name Plate or Other Arrangement for showing The Details Of Grant and Work as Directed. (lump sum)	500.00 5.00	No
			505.00	

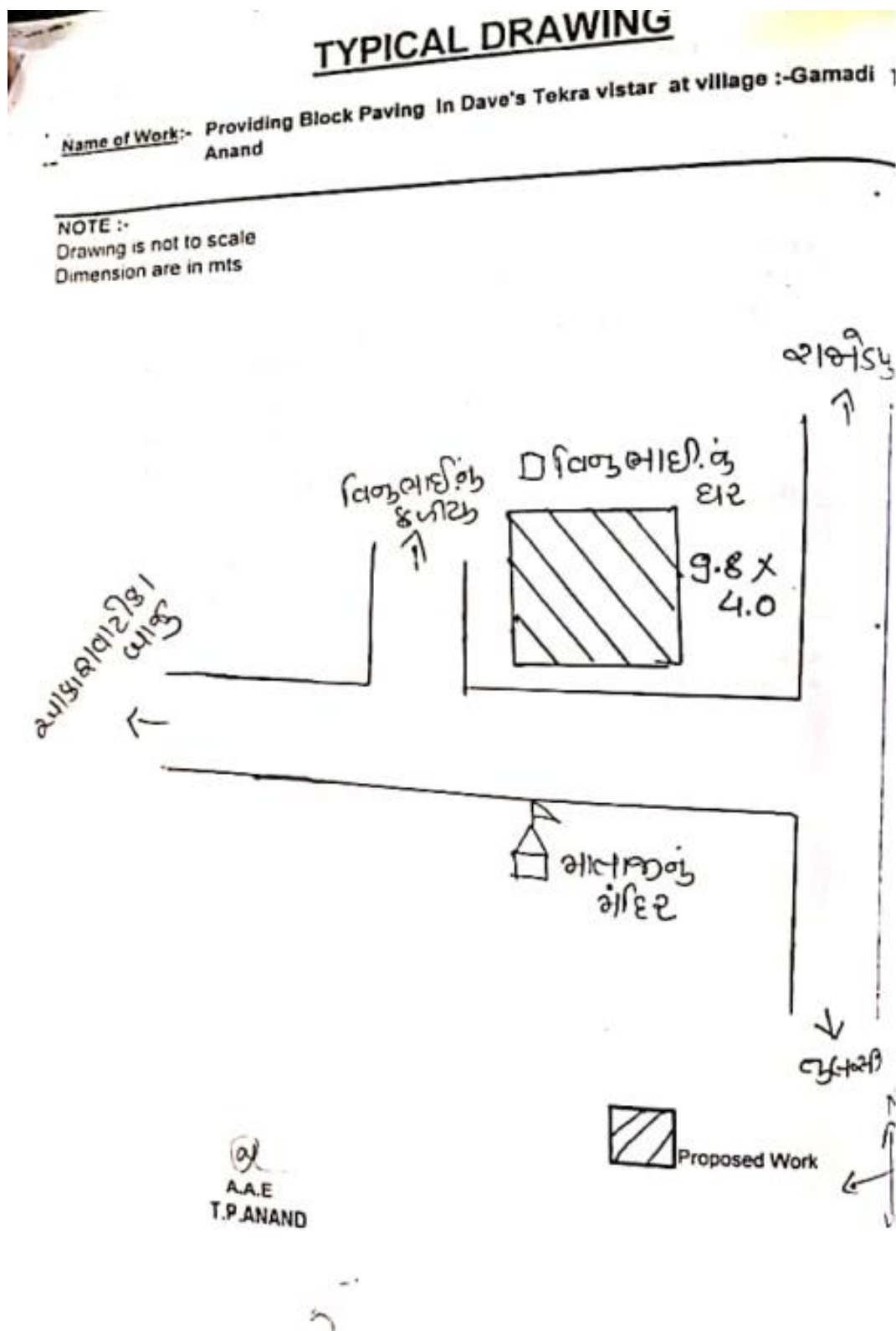
Total Rs.  
Say Rs.

  
A.A.E.  
T.P. Anand

Name of Work:- Providing Block Paving In Dave's Tekra vistar at village :-Gamadi Ta:-  
Anand

Sr.	Item	No	Length	width	Depth	Qunty	Total Qunty
1	Box cutting the road surface to proper ..... charges for excavated earth etc Up to 500.M. Lead						
					avg		
		1	9.80	4.00	0.15	5.88 Cmt	
					Total	5.88 Cmt	
2	Providing and Fixing Pre-Cast Rubber Dye. Inter locking Concrete Block 60 mm thick with Grade..... for levelling and filling the joint with sand in proper line and level etc comp						
		1	9.80	4.00		39.20	Smt
					Total	39.20	Smt
3	Providing Name Plate or Other Arrangement for showing The Details Of Grant and Work as Directed.						
		1 no				1.00 No	

  
A.A.E.  
T.P. Anand



॥ જય હરસિદ્ધિ માતા ॥

# અરવિંદભાઈ મગનભાઈ પરમાર

બિલ્ડીંગ કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર એન્ડ સપ્લાયર્સ તથા લેનર કામ

રેતી, ઇંટો, કપડી, મેટલ, રફ કોટા સ્ટોન, તથા આર. સી. સી. પાઈપ  
સારસા રોડ, અંબિકા રાઈસ મીલની બાજુમાં, ઢે. ચિખોદરા, તા. જી. આણંદ - ૩૮૮ ૩૨૦

તા. - - ૨૦

પ્રતિ,  
સરપંચ શ્રી.  
ગ્રામ પંચાયત ગામડી  
તા. જી. આણંદ

વિષય: ગામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત સ્વલડોળની ગ્રાન્ટમાં સને ૨૦૧૯/૨૦૨૦ ના વર્ષ માં દેવેના ટેકરા વિસ્તારમાં બ્લોક પેવિંગના કામનાં ભાવ બાબત.

સવિનય ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે આણંદ તાલુકાના ગામડી ગામે જીલ્લા પંચાયત સ્વલડોળની ગ્રાન્ટમાં સને ૨૦૧૯/૨૦૨૦ ના વર્ષ માં દેવેના ટેકરા વિસ્તારમાં બ્લોક પેવિંગનું કામ મંજૂર થયેલ છે.તો આ કામ અમો સરકારશ્રી ના ભાવો ભાવ તથા એસ્ટીમેટ પ્રમાણે કરી આપવા સંમત છીએ. તો આ કામ આપ અમોને આપવા આપ સાહેબશ્રીને નમ્ર વિનંતી છે.

જિ.મ.પરમાર

સરપંચ  
ગ્રામ પંચાયત, ગામડી  
તા. જિ. આણંદ.

## Chapter 7

### 7 Conclusion of the Entire Village Activities

After applying all this services and technique the overall problems of Gamdi village will be reduced. Due this the cultural, social (Improving the well-being of every individual in society, increase self-sufficiency, reduce the poverty), economical (due to various businesses economical status and standard of living increases), environmental (use of natural resources reduce the pollution and plantation brings the friendly environment), educational (e-learning and other modern techniques increases the level of thinking and personal development) , living standard and overall status of village increases. Because of that village become self-dependent and contributes towards the development of nation.

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- Website: [www.smartcity.org.in](http://www.smartcity.org.in)
- Website: [www.SansadAdarshGramYojana.org.in](http://www.SansadAdarshGramYojana.org.in)
- [www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/kolhapur/karveer/kandalgaon](http://www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/kolhapur/karveer/kandalgaon)



## Chapter 9

### Annexure Attachments

#### 9.1 Scanned Copy of Survey of Gamdi Village

Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat		Vishwakarma Yojana: Phase VIII Techno Economic Survey
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### Techno Economic Survey

**Vishwakarma Yojana: Phase VIII**

**ALLOCATED VILLAGE SURVEY**

An approach towards "Rurbanisation for Village Development"

Name of District:	ANAND
Name of Taluka:	ANAND
Name of Village:	GAMDI
Name of Institute:	GOVT. POLY. KHEDA
Nodal Officer Name & Contact Detail:	HIMANK N. GHULYANI 9824320706
Respondent Name: (Sarpanch/ Panchayat Member/ Teacher/ Gram Sevak/ Aaganwadi worker/Village dweller)	Sarpanch Ismail Gamdi
Date of Survey:	08/01/2021

**I. DEMOGRAPHICAL DETAIL:**

Sr. No.	Census	Population	Male	Female	Total Number of House Holds
1.	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	2011	18896	10050	8846	3695

**II. GEOGRAPHICAL DETAIL:**

Sr. No.	Description	Information/Detail
1.	Area of Village (Approx.) (In Hect.)Coordinates for Location:	6 sq. km
2.	Forest Area (In hect.)	—
3.	Agricultural Land Area (In hect.)	1.9 sq. km
4.	Residential Area (In hect.)	3.8 sq. km
5.	Other Area (In hect.)	0.3 sq. km
6.	Distance to the nearest railway station (in kilometers):	Anand Railway Station 5.5 km





7.	Name of Nearest Town with Distance:	Anand 5 km
8.	Distance to the nearest bus station (in kilometers):	Anand Bus Stop 4.5 km
9.	Whether village is connected to all road for the any facility or town or City?	Yes

**III. OCCUPATIONAL DETAILS:**

Name of Three Major Occupation groups in Village	1.	Farming
	2.	Nursery
	3.	Animal Conservation

Major crops grown in the village:	1.	Basmati
	2.	Tambaku
	3.	—

**IV. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Detail	Adequate	Inadequate	Remarks
A.	Main Source of Drinking water				
1.	<b>PIPED WATER</b> Piped Into Dwelling Piped To Yard/Plot Public Tap/Standpipe Tube Well Or Bore Well	Yes	✓		
2.	<b>DUG WELL</b> Protected Well Un Protected Well	Yes	✓		
3.	<b>WATER FROM SPRING</b> Protected Spring Unprotected Spring Rainwater Tanker Truck Cart With Small Tank	No	—	✓	
4.	<b>SURFACE WATER</b> (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ Irrigation Channel Bottled Water Hand Pump	No	—	✓	

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Gujarat Technological University,  
Ahmedabad, GujaratVishwakarma Yojana: Phase VIII  
Techno Economic Survey

Other(Specify)Lake/ Pond		NO			
Suggestions if any:					
<b>B. Water Tank Facility</b>					
Overhead Tank		Capacity:	YES	50,000 LTR	
Underground Sump		Capacity:	NO		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>C. The Type of Drainage Facility</b>					
A. UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE		YES	—		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>D. Road Network :All Weather/ Kutchha (Gravel)/ Black Topped pucca/ WBM</b>					
Village approach road		YES	✓		Kachi Road
Main road		YES	✓		RCC Road
Internal streets		YES	✓		
Nearest NH/SH/MDR/ODR Dist. in kms.		NH-8	YES		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>E. Transport Facility</b>					
Railway Station (Y/N) (If No than Nearest Rly Station---Kms)		NO 5.5 km	—		
Bus station (Y/N) Condition: (If No than Nearest Bus Station---Kms)		NO 5 km	—		
Local Transportation (Auto/ Jeep/Chhakda/ Private Vehicles/ Other)		YES	✓		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>F. Electricity Distribution</b>					
(Y/N ) Govt/ Private (Less than 6 hrs./ More Than 6 hrs)		MGVEL	✓		

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	Power supply for Domestic Use	Yes	✓		
	Power supply for Agricultural Use	Yes	✓		
	Power supply for Commercial Use	Yes	✓		
	Road/ Street Lights	Yes	✓		
	Electrification in Government Buildings/ Schools/ Hospitals	Yes	✓		
	Renewable Energy Source Facilities (Y/ N)	No	—		
	LED Facilities	NO	—		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>G.</b>	<b>Sanitation Facility</b>				
	Public Latrine Blocks If available than Nos.	Yes	✓		
	Location Condition	—	—		
	Community Toilet (With bath/ without bath facilities)	Yes	✓		
	Solid & liquid waste Disposal system available	No	—		
	Any facility for Waste collection from road	NO	—		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>H.</b>	<b>Main Source of Irrigation Facility:</b>				
	TANK/POND STREAM/RIVER CANAL WELL TUBE WELL OTHER (SPECIFY)	Good	✓		
Suggestions if any:					
<b>I.</b>	<b>Housing Condition:</b>				
	Kutchha/Pucca (Approx. ratio)	Pucca	✓		

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**V. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:**

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Information/ Detail	Adequate	Inadequate	Remarks
J.	<b>Health Facilities:</b>				
	ICDS (Anganwadi)	Yes	✓		
	Sub-Centre	-			
	PHC	Yes	✓		
	BLOCK PHC			/	
	CHC/RH			/	
	District/ Govt. Hospital			/	
	Govt. Dispensary			/	
	Private Clinic			/	
	Private Hospital/			/	
	Nursing Home			/	
	AYUSH Health Facility			/	
	sonography /ultrasound facility			/	
	If any of the above Facility is not available in village than approx. distance from village: .....kms.				
	Suggestions if any:				
K.	<b>Education Facilities:</b>				
	Anganwadi/ Play group	Yes	✓		
	Primary School	Yes	✓		
	Secondary school	No	-		
	Higher sec. School	No	-		
	ITI college/ vocational Training Center	No	-		
	Art, Commerce & Science /Polytechnic/ Engineering/ Medical/ Management/ other college facilities	No	-		

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If any of the above Facility is not available in village than approx. distance from village: .....kms.					
Suggestions if any:					
L.	Socio- Culture Facilities	Condition	Location	Available (YES)	Available (NO)
	Community Hall (With or without TV)			No	✓
	Public Library (With daily newspaper supply: Y/N)			No	✓
	Public Garden			No	✓
	Village Pond			No	✓
	Recreation Center			No	✓
	Cinema/ Video Hall			No	✓
	Assembly Polling Station			No	✓
	Birth & Death Registration Office			Yes	
If any of the above Facility is not available in village than approx. distance from village: .....kms.					
Suggestions if any:					
M.	Other Facilities	Condition	Location	Available (YES)	Available (NO)
	Post-office	Good		✓	
	Telecommunication Network/ STD booth	ok		✓	
	General Market	Good		✓	
	Shops (Public Distribution System)	Good		✓	
	Panchayat Building	Good		✓	
	Pharmacy/Medical Shop	ok		✓	
	Bank & ATM Facility	Good		✓	
	Agriculture Co-operative Society				✓
	Milk Co-operative Soc.				✓
	Small Scale Industries				✓
	Internet Cafes/ Common Service Center/Wi Fi				✓
	Youth Club				✓
	Mahila Mandal	Average		✓	

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**VI. SUSTAINABLE /GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Information/ Details	Adequate	Inadequate	Remarks
1.	Adoption of Non-Conventional Energy Sources/ Renewable Energy Sources	—		✓	
2.	Bio-Gas Plant Solar Street Lights Rain Water Harvesting System	—		✓	
3.	Any Other	—		—	

**VII. DATA COLLECTION FROM VILLAGE**

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Information/ Details	Adequate	Inadequate	Remarks
1.	Village Base Map Available: Hard Copy/Soft Copy			✓	
2.	Recent Projects going on for Development of Village		yes		
3.	Any NGO working for village development			✓	
4.	Any natural calamity in the village during the last one year: EARTHQUAKES FLOODS CYCLONE DROUGHT LANDSLIDES AVALANCHE OTHER (SPECIFY)		NO		





**VIII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ REQUIREMENT:**

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Information/ Detail	Remarks
1.	Repair & Maintenance of Existing Public Infrastructure facilities, School Building Health Center Panchayat Building Public Toilets & any other	—	—
2.	Additional Information/ Requirement	—	—
3.	During the last six months how many times CLEANING ..... FOGGING..... Drive was undertaken in the village?	—	—

**IX. Smart Village / Heritage Details**

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Information/ Detail	Remarks
1.	IS THEIR ANY THING FOR THE VILLAGE ENHANCEMENT POSSIBLE ?	—	—

Note: Photographs/ Video/ Drawings of all existing Infrastructure facilities & conditions should be taken by students of respective villages for their record and information.

For Any Administration queries/ Difficulties:  
GTU VY Section  
Contact No – 079-23267588  
Email ID: rurban@gtu.edu.in



## 9.2 Gamdi Gram Panchayat Certificate



# GAMDI GRAM PANCHAYAT

## ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયત

At. GAMDI, Ta. & Dist. ANAND (Gujarat)  
Phone : (02692) 253070 / 268419

સત્યમેવ જયતે

મુ. ગામડી, તા.જિ. આણંદ (ગુજરાત)  
ફોન : (૦૨૬૯૨) ૨૫૩૦૭૦, ૨૬૮૪૧૯

જાવક નં



તારીખ : ૦૫ - ૧ - ૨૦૨૧

પ્રમાણપત્ર

અમે ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયત  
ના આજના પ્રમાણપત્ર લખી આપણનાં આજનાં  
ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયતની કચેરી (ગામડી) કોલેજ  
જી.કે. (૧) કોલેજ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીયલ વર્કસ  
(૨) કોલેજ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીયલ વર્કસ  
(૩) ગામડી ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીયલ વર્કસ  
ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયતની ગામડી ગામડી  
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સરપંચ

ગામડી ગ્રામ પંચાયત, ગામડી  
તા. જિ. આણંદ.