



An Integrated Approach towards a Model Village: Case Study from Belagavi District

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ABSTRACT

The prevalent trend of migration of people from villages to urban areas in the quest for better quality of life and facilities like good education, healthcare, internet and entertainment as well as better employment opportunities, have been a great concern of Government of India (GoI) and respective State Governments. Various schemes in the past, targeted to improve the quality of life in villages in terms of shelter, food, health through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Mukya Mantri Awas Yojana (MMAY), Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA), Rurban Mission (RM) and several other programs. However, the implementations of different concepts are far from reality, because of the lack of experts working in rural sector to develop and implement schemes in a more emphasized way. One of the major reasons is the non-involvement of the beneficiaries for whom the plans / schemes have been formulated. As India is a vast country having different geo-climatic conditions and culture, one solution may not fit for all. If the model villages are developed in each district of country by providing basic minimum facilities of village road connectivity with a pucca road and public transport, piped water supply and sanitation, electricity and street lighting and drains, solid and liquid waste management, upgrading school infrastructure, aanganvadi kendras, pucca houses, electronic delivery of citizen centric services, and LPG gas connections, fully equipped mobile health units, dispensaries, agro-processing, storage and warehousing, skill development training for masons, carpentry, welding, driving, painting, etc. linked to economic activities, livelihood generation activities like dairy, poultry, biogas, and other attributes as per the provisions listed in 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act., then definitely migration of the people from villages would automatically stop. In this paper, a concept of Model Village in Belagavi District of Karnataka is presented by integrating the PURA and RM approach. It is envisaged that the proposed model will catalyse the overall regional growth, which would benefit both rural and urban areas of Belagavi district and surrounding districts as well, by strengthening rural areas and disburdening urban areas leading to a balanced regional development in Karnataka state.

Keywords: Belagavi District; Integrated development; Model village; Settlement pattern.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Belagavi district people are rapidly migrating from villages to urban areas in search of comparative quality of life as good education, health care, electricity, internet, economic opportunities for survival and entertainment options. Census 2011 data show the inequalities in basic amenities between rural and urban India. While 93% of urban households have electricity, only 55% of rural households have it. While 71% of urban households have access to piped water connections, the figure is only 35% of rural households. Only 31% of rural households have access to toilets, while 81% of urban households have latrines (Weekly Economic Bulletin). This situation can be minimized with implementation of game changing technologies in the rural areas.

Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages for transforming 'swaraj' into 'su-raj'. A model village as an

ideal, to which, other similar developments can aspire (Michael, 1999). Integrated Rural Development (IRD) envisages the optimum utilization of the natural, physical and human resources of a given rural area for the enrichment of the quality of life of its population (KalkotiG.2014). From the environment point of view, it is desirable to take each village to draw up a plan to ensure eco-balance and sustainable development (Ashok Kumar 1998; Ashok Kumar *et al.* 2004; Ashok Kumar, 2006). The occupation of agriculture and allied activities of cattle keeping, horticulture and handicrafts call for a different approach (Singh, 1995). Hence planners have to identify, priorities, and study their target groups or sub-groups to emphasise their welfare in the village plan considering the ground realities. The objective of the paper is to identify the various requirements of the village and connect them in an integrated form. As the case study, the settlement pattern is proposed for integrated development of villages in Belagavi district through a

proper road connectivity as a top priority followed by other amenities.

2. EXISTING SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Since country's independence, Government has been formulating policies, programs, projects and schemes and investing significant financial resources through every five year plan to accelerate the rural development. The aim was to uplift socio-economic development of the nation. Some of the schemes restructured for their wider outreach and acceptability. The schemes like Community Development Program (1952), National Extension Services (1953), Panchayati Raj (1959) were implemented for the development of rural areas. The Green Revolution scheme High Yielding Variety Programme (1960) has been the most spectacular success story from India, which made the country self reliant in foodgrain production.

The other schemes like Indira Awaas Yojana (1995), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (2000), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) (2005), National Social Assistance Programme (1995), Aajeevika Skills (2009), Watershed Development (Revised – 2001), Hariyali (2003), National Horticulture Mission (2005), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (2007), National Food Security Mission (2007), Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (2009), are focused for houses, roads, employment, Pension, skill development, agricultural, food, ladies empowerment in the rural areas (Sharma, 2014).

In the year 1992, Government of India improved 73rd Constitutional Amendments Act., for decentralization of planning functions among different tiers. The following are the attributes which are listed in 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. article 11. (The Constitution of India).

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
5. Fisheries
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries
10. Rural housing
11. Drinking water
12. Fuel and fodder

13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
15. Non-conventional energy sources
16. Poverty alleviation programme
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Markets and fairs
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
28. Public distribution system
29. Maintenance of community assets

2.1 Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

For the transformation of rural India the PURA concept was coined in 2003 by (Late) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, Hon'ble President of India. Fig. 1 shows the PURA concept. PURA was envisaged as a self-sustained and viable model of service delivery to be managed through an implementation framework between local people, public authorities and the private sector (PURA, 2003).

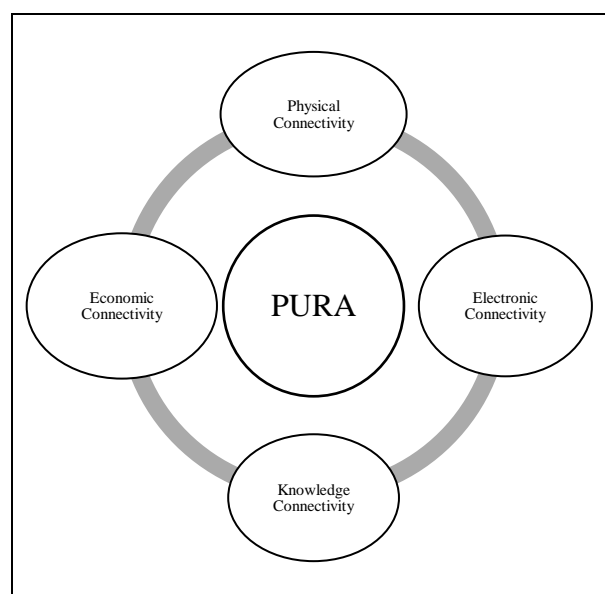


Fig. 1: PURA Concept.

2.2 SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Government of India on October 11, 2014 launched SAGY for overall development of rural areas. AS per SAGY, each MP will take the responsibility of developing three villages by 2019. The idea is to make India's villages to be fully developed with physical and institutional infrastructure. SAGY (Fig. 2) aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others (SAGY, 2014). The goal of SAGY is to translate this comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context (SAGY, 2014).

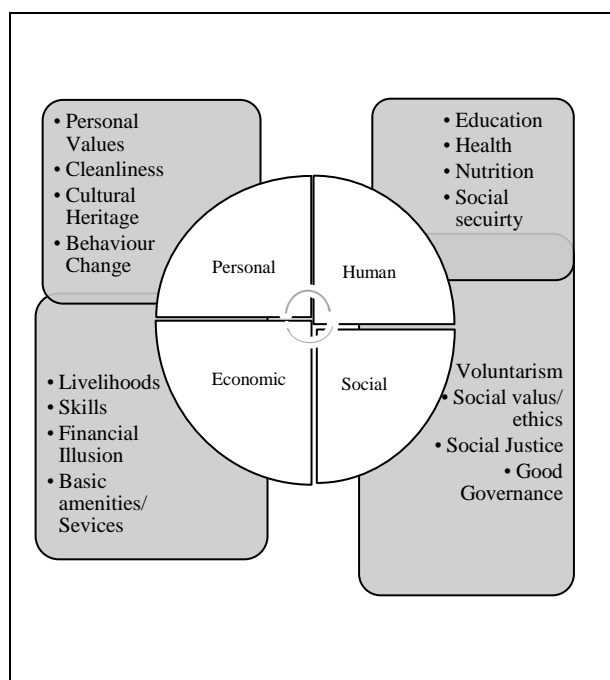


Fig. 2: Village Development Model through SAGY.

2.3 Shyama Prasad MukherjiRurban Mission (SPMRM)

The SPMR Mission was launched by GoI on 16th September 2015. Shyama Prasad MukherjiRurban Mission (SPMRM) is aimed at making villages smart and growth centres of the nation. The SPMRM (Fig. 3) is an ambitious attempt to transform rural areas into “economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces”, or smart villages “which would trigger overall development in the region (SPMRM, 2015). To ensure a

standard of development, 14 components have been included in a list of parameters as listed below.

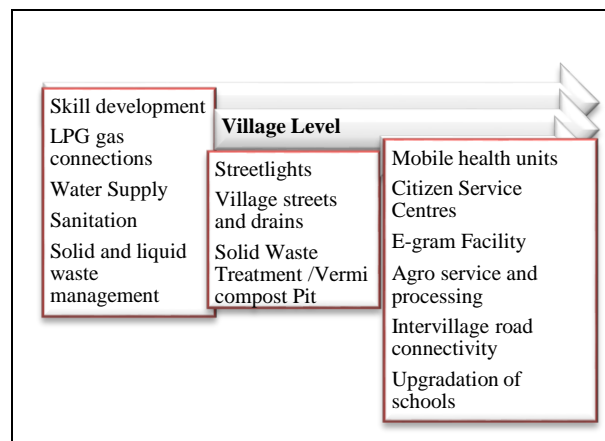


Fig. 3: Rurban Concept.

The various schemes proposed by the GoI, combine together are fulfilling the basic provisions made in 73rd Constitutional Amendments Act. The common features in all above schemes talk about the social and economic growth of the people settled in the villages. Some of the policies which are newly introduced in the recent schemes such as soil health card, cultural heritage etc. are not incorporated in the 73rd Constitutional Amendments Act. but plays important role in the economical growth of the villages. The growth of the village should combine various schemes and integrate them and besides that require to be connected to district.

3. PROPOSED CONCEPT OF MODEL VILLAGES AND INTEGRATED DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The overall growth of the country not only depends on the growth of the big cities, but also the growth of the village. Hence, it is necessary to formulate the ideas to build the model villages. In this paper, a concept of Model Villages (MVs) in Belagavi district of Karnataka is presented by integrating the PURA and SPMRM approach. A conceptual layout of model village is proposed as shown in Fig. 4. As the case study, the settlement pattern is proposed for integrated development of villages in Belagavi district through a proper road connectivity as a top priority followed by other amenities.

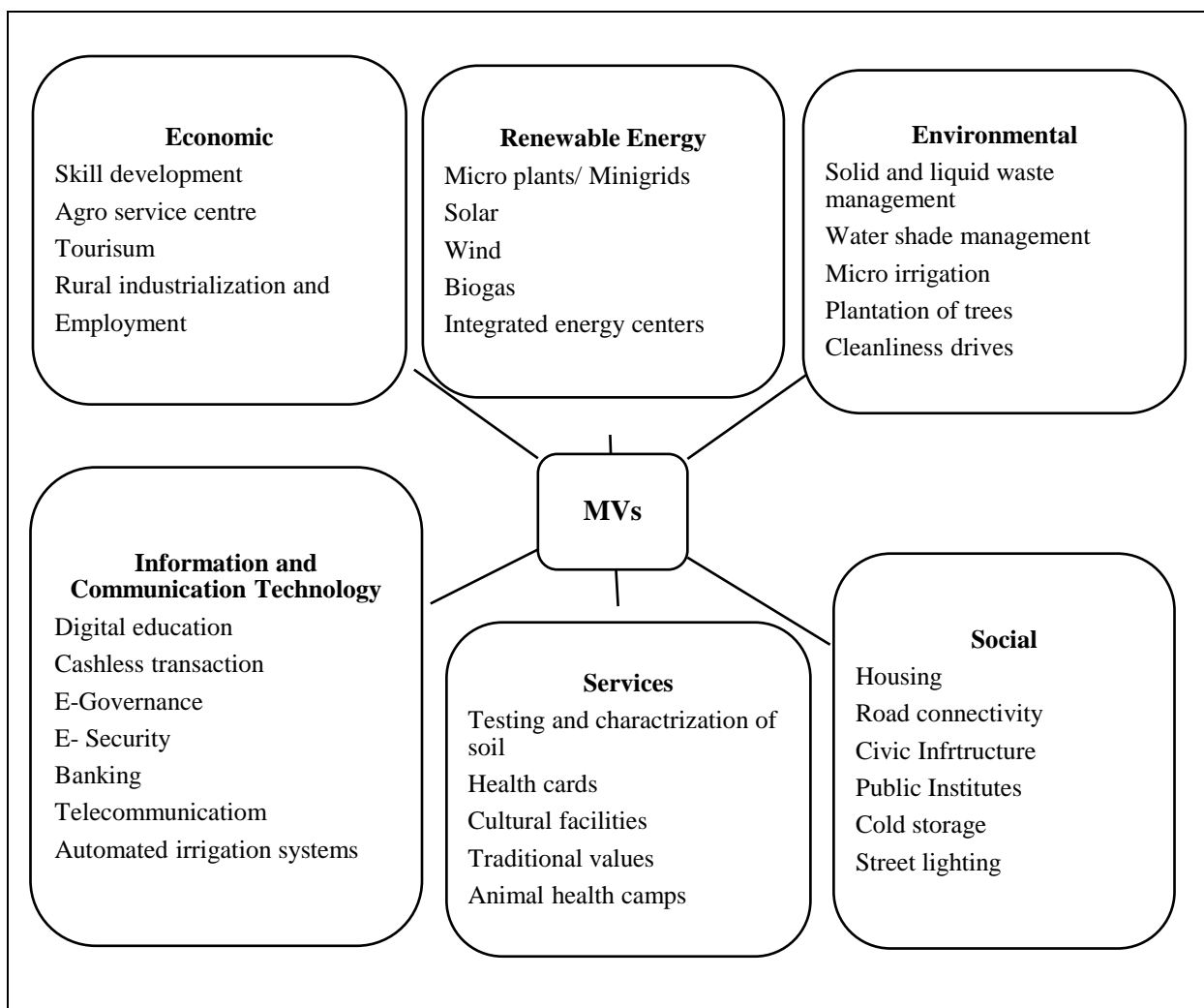


Fig. 4: Conceptual Layout of Model Village.

Integrated planning is the transference of some degree of administrative authority or responsibility to the lower levels within central government ministries and agencies (Ashok Kumar, 1998). It gives some preference to field agents to plan and implement programmes and projects or to adjust central directives to local conditions, within guidelines set by central ministry of agency headquarters (Ashok Kumar, 1998).

The proposed settlement pattern for Belagavi district suggested in the following four levels of hierarchy of nodal settlements.

- a. Growth Centers (GCs)
- b. Sub Growth Centers/ Mandi Towns (SGCs)
- c. Service Centers/ Sub-Mandi Town (SCs)
- d. Central Villages (CVs)

The service population and the distance from the lowest order settlement for each of the proposed level of hierarchy is suggested in Table 1. Table 1 is arrived on

the analysis of settlement pattern of Belagavi district and Karnataka census 2011 (Census of India, 2011). It may be noted that in view of the topography in most of the blocks where the settlement are sparsely located and the population is sparse; accessibility distance and other infrastructure development criteria have also been used before arriving at the location as well as number of the above level of hierarchy of settlement in each block. Fig. 5 shows proposed concept of hierarchy of settlement in a district. Figure 6 shows the integrated development planning for Belagavi district.

Table 1. Level of Settlement (Proposed)

Level of settlement	Service Population	Distance (km)
CVs	3,000-6,999	2-5
SCs	7,000-14,999	5-15
SGCs	15,000-44,999	15-25
GCs	45,000- 99,999	25-45

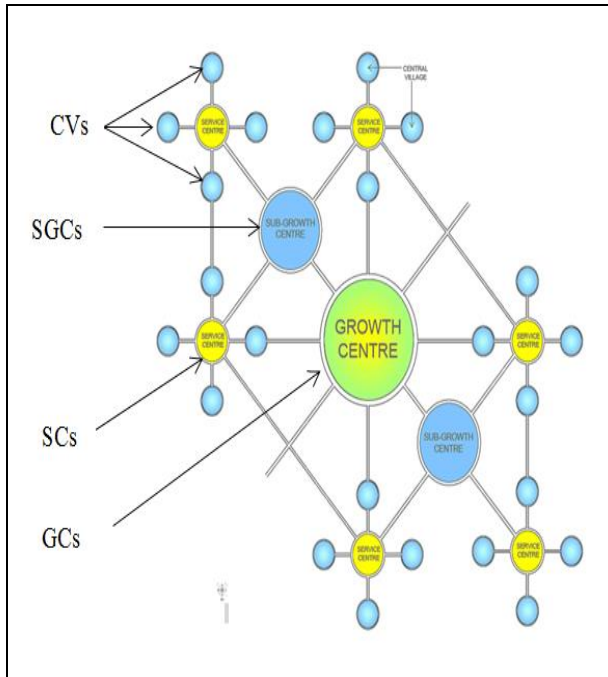


Fig. 5: Proposed concept of hierarchy of settlement in a MVs and District.

Central Villages:

Ranking lowest in the settlement hierarchy, these settlements would act as nodal centers in meeting the requirements of social infrastructure facilities of a group of 2-3 basic villages and performing the functions of a collecting centre, serving population of 3000-6,999 within a radius of 2-5 km.

Service Centres:

These centres are the second order settlements in hierarchy for Belagavi district. Three or Four central villages are proposed to form a service centre having a population of 7,000- 14,999 or within a radius of 5-15 km to be named as service centers/sub-mandi towns performing short term storage facilities, major collection and distribution centres of agricultural and horticultural commodities. Besides, these centres would also act as centres of agro-based, forest based, livestock based service industries.

Sub Growth Centres:

These are the third higher order settlements. Here, three to four SCs towns are proposed to form a SGCs point having a population of 15,000-44,999 within a radius of 15-25 km. These centres would act as multi-functional nodes with administrative, market, storage and industrial related functions of higher order than service

centres. It is suggested that each block would have 4 to 5 SGCs, depending upon the population.

Growth Centres:

This is the highest order settlement in the proposed settlement hierarchy with a service population of 45000-99,999. It is suggested that three to four SGCs are proposed to form a GCs and would play a dominant role with primarily multi-functional nodes with administrative, economic, infrastructure, marketing, banking and industrial functions.



Fig. 6: Integrated district development planning for Belagavi.

In the present paper out of various GCs integrated development planning of Gokak as a one of the Growth Centre (GC) is presented. The proposed higher order GC facilities for Gokak is presented in Table 2. In the Gokak growth centre around 130 villages are situated, out of that it is proposed that Total 35 villages should be made as central villages. Table 3 shows the list of existing amenities available at present and proposed amenities to be incorporated. The villages which comes under CVs should have basic minimum facilities such as village road connectivity with a pucca road and public transport, water supply and sanitation, electricity and streetlighting and drains, solid and liquid waste management, upgrading school infrastructure, aanganvadi kendras, puca houses, electronic delivery of citizen centric services, and LPG gas connections, dispensaries, livelihood generation activities like dairy, poultry, biogas. The amenities proposed in this case study may vary in other areas according to its need.

Table 2. List of proposed hierarchy of settlement in Gokak

GC	SGCs	SCs	CVs
Gokak	Konnur, Ghataprabha	Pamaladinni, Duradundi Dhupadal, Arabhavi, Ankalgi, Gokak Falls, Shindikurbet	Hunshyal, Mutnal, Molmanatti, Lolatur, Suladhal, Shivapur, Badigwad, Sanganakeri
	Kuligod	Yadwad, Koujalgi, Waderatti, Hunshyal	Hunshyal, Talakatnal, Masaguppi, Udagatti, Melavanki, Sunadholi, Kemmankol Shingalapur.
	Mudalagi	Tukkanatti, Hallur, Kallolli, Naganur, Rajapur	Shivapur, Patagundi, Dharmatti, Munyal, Balobal, Nallanatti, Beerangaddi, Tigadi
	Mamadapur	Benachinamaradi, Tavag, Kolavi	Chikknandi, Tapashi, Betageri, Maladinni, Akkatangerahal, Makkalageri, Upparatti, Nabapur, Herenandi, Kundargi, Khanagaon

Table 3. Existing and proposed service facility for Gokak region.

Level of settlement	Existing Amenities	Proposed Amenities
CVs	Pre-Primary to Secondary school Untreated Tap water Primary health sub center Anganwadi Centre Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Birth & Death Registration Office Newspaper Supply Approach by pucca road Rarely bus service	Higher secondary schools Treated water Primary health center (5 beds) Smart schools Social security Community centre Courier facility Road connectivity Other district roads Micro-enterprises, Solid and liquid waste management/ Cleaniness drive, Banking/ATM, Animal health camps, Water shade management, Plantation of trees, Telecommunication, Micro Irrigation, Medical practitioner, Agro service centre
SCs	Anganwadi Centre/ Pre-Primary to Senior Secondary school Primary health center Integrated Child Development Scheme Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Community centre	Degree college/ Digital education Community health center Nursing home E-Governance, E-libraries Torisum, Cold storage centre Rural Industrization/ Agricultural marketing Fertilizer and seed Godowns and Integrated energy centers, Renewable energy, Major district roads
SGs	Public library Agro service centre/ Agricultural marketing Community health center Degree college/ Digital education	Common Service Centres Small Industrization Fertilizer and seed Godowns Health and family welfare center Higher Eduction / Skill development center Head Post office, State Highways
GCs	Small scale industries Textiles industry Dispensaries / Health Center Family welfare center Working women's hostles Skill development center	Chemical/Engineering/ Leather/ plastic Industries District hospital Ashama residential school Setting up citizen committees Medical/ Engineering/ Management Institutions Civic infrastructure, E-security and Banking, Torisum, National Highways Mobile Health Clinic, Special School for Disabled, Cleaniness Drive, Ready made garments, Glucose factory, Automobile service centres

4. CONCLUSION

In the present paper the settlement pattern is proposed for integrated development of villages in Belagavi district through a proper road connectivity as a top priority followed by other amenities. The case study for the Gokak region envisaged that, the proposed model will catalyse and the overall regional growth better than existing, which would benefit both rural and urban areas falling under Belagavi and surrounding districts, by strengthen rural areas and disburden urban areas leading to a balanced regional development in Karnataka state.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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