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Action Plan for development of village Govindpura, Bengaluru

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Abstract— The villages in India face major challenges due to lack of awareness about various government schemes. The accessibility of these schemes to the end beneficiary is also a challenge posed by the current political and social structure in remote areas. Govindpura, Bangalore is a village facing such challenges that hinder its development. In this paper, we tried to identify the key drivers that hinder the growth of the village through the analysis of the demographic and economic data presented by Unnat Bharat Abhiyan ERP portal. The village was assessed based on various socio-economic factors such as education, health, etc. After analysis of the data, we suggested some schemes or programs for different sectors of the village economy. These schemes can be implemented by Government entities to provide a better quality of life in the village. We observed that more focus is required in spreading awareness about such schemes. Three key elements identified to bridge the gap of information asymmetry are: bridging the gap between government and people, effective Governance, and core health and infrastructure improvement strategies in areas like healthcare, irrigation facilities, etc. To enable proper implementation of these services, a proper funding and spending system needs to be developed, approved and implemented to ensure that the funds are sufficiently allocated for the different development domains. Funding options need to be considered carefully to ensure that: Transparency and accountability is maintained in allocation and utilization of funds, adequate funds are available for the implementation of the project, and utilization of allocated funds is monitored. The paper concludes with the observation that government schemes need to be properly managed and monitored at the village level. Technology can be used to track the life cycle of such schemes. Rural development is at the core of India's progress.

Keywords— rural development; development plan; government schemes awareness; rural data analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Development of villages is the backbone for the long term growth and development of India. Rural development can't be achieved with a single approach, one needs to consider all the aspects, i. e., socio-economic, culture, education, technology, infrastructure, etc [1]. The need of the hour is the proper implementation of the rural development schemes prepared by

the government of India and NITI AAYOG [2]. Participatory Rural Appraisal is a good tool for rural development. This method helps rural people take ownership of their development using analysis of the rural data and conditions [3]. The government can also be involved in facilitating the implementation of action plan post analysis. The rural development has gained world-wide attention, especially for developing countries. India has huge rural population and many people in rural India depend on agriculture. So proper development plan along with role of government schemes is the need of the hour [4]. There has been case studies on sustainable rural development. One of them is that of Yanamadala village [5]. We need similar case studies to create a sample of action plans for rural development. Various studies have focused on different aspects of rural development on case by case basis. Analysis of rural infrastructure in 16 Indian states and their impact on rural development was studied [6]. The complex socio-economic dynamics of electricity access in rural areas can be a deciding factor in rural development [7]. The scope of tourism for rural development can be very significant [8]. In this study we tried to analyse different kind of data like demographic data, land and agriculture data, basic information data, etc. Hence we provide a comprehensive analysis and action plan for development of the village Govindpura using the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan ERP data.

II. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

A. Data Source

The data of Govindpura village was collected using the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Enterprise Resource Planning interface. The portal used to access the data is:

<https://unnatbharatabhiyan.gov.in/erp/>

The data was obtained using the institution – IIT Delhi, which is a participating institution in the program.

B. Analysis Report

1) Demographic Analysis:

- Demographic Profile - Total Population of the village is 548. There are 127 households in the village (4

members per family). The gender ratio is 1116 females per 1000 male.

- Gender ratio is very good for this village but biased towards females. Gender discrimination is not a problem. In 19-45 years, male population is very low. This can be a problem.
- All castes, i.e. SC, ST, General and all households irrespective of caste are Below Poverty Line(BPL). So caste discrimination is not very evident, but the village is overall extremely poor.
- Aadhar coverage is fairly decent with only 20 people not having Aadhar coverage.
- Bank coverage is also very decent with 59/548 people only not having a bank account. Caste discrimination again not evident in financial inclusion.
- Most of the schemes related to agriculture and Kisan Credit Card are not there or not accessible to the people in the village. This might be a reason behind poor agricultural performance and hence leading to poverty.
- Prime Minister Awas Yojana not used in the village. Also mother care schemes and pension schemes, schemes for girls are absent in the village. Nobody is benefitted from the schemes that pertain to lifetime benefits.
- Swachh Bharat Yojana has very good coverage in the village, means pollution is not a problem. Poverty, agriculture and housing are the major challenges.

2) Basic Information Analysis:

- Female illiterates are very large in number. The people who take benefit of higher studies are very less in number. The number of People with any kind of diploma is also very low, especially the females.
- The sex ratio is very good in schools. But very poor in colleges. Reason can be that college is very far from the village, so girls find it hard to go to college, so most of the girls dropout after school.
- No Primary Health Care Center or civil hospital in the village, a major problem.
- Over 50% of households get water from unrecognised unhealthy sources.
- Toilets are present in fair amount in both SC/ST and General communities. Open Defecation is very less in the village.
- Housing is very good across all sections. Most houses are pucca houses. 6 General category people are homeless which is not a very big issue.
- Waste Collection system is very prominent.
- The village is well connected to highway, but the frequency of buses is very low. There are 50-50 Kutchha and Pucca roads.
- Most of the services or service centers related to agriculture are located at far off distances. This is a major concern. No ATMs, NGOs, electricity, Gas offices nearby or in the village. Railway Station is also very far away.

3) Land And Agriculture Analysis:

- The land under agriculture is very decent(402.16) acres, but all of it lies under unirrigated area, which is a big issue.
- There is no area under forest and no horticulture prevalent. Means other secondary activities are also lacking.
- Tank is the only source of irrigation. Households are not using any other irrigation methods.
- The use of fertilizers is also very improper and unorganized. This leads to lower productivity of land in the village which is a major challenge.

4) Livestock Assets and Occupation Analysis:

- Most of the cattle are not provided with proper care and shelter. Cows is the major part of Livestock. One noticeable fact is that General category people have more cows.
- The local activities and small businesses like weaving, arts work, etc. are absent in the village. Major people who earn income are salaried employees. There is lack of small scale industries and self-sufficiency in the village.
- Most of the people do not farm on their own land. The condition of agriculture is very poor. Also there is not much livestock activity which may generate income.
- Skilled wage workers are larger in number. The average annual income shows caste discrimination with General Category people having higher income compared to other lower castes. So there might be discrimination existing on economic front but not social front.
- The overall average income of the village is still very low, even for those who are salaried employees.

5) Energy and Power sources Analysis:

- Most of the households have sufficient amount of electricity supply.
- Kerosene is one of the major lighting source. LPG is mostly used for cooking.
- Traditional chulhas are still in use. Smokeless chulhas are very less in number.

III. RESULTS

A. Needs Identified on the basis of Analysis

- Education: In the village Govindpura, most people are studied only primary level and few of them are senior-level educated. None of them have a postgraduate degree and only three persons are graduated. Because there is only one primary school in the village and secondary schools are located at distance of 13 Km from the village (Mostly Higher Education). As we can see from data boys/girls ratio is more at the school level but It is very low at the college level because

villagers do not want to send their girls to colleges due to security reasons or any other.

- Health: There are no primary health centers in the village and no city hospital nearby.
- Drinking water facilities should be increase. they are using unreliable sources for drinking.
- Water for Irrigation: In Govindpura, 85 Household don't have any source for irrigation. There are no canals, rivers and borewells. There are no schemes available in the village for such purpose or villagers are unaware of such schemes. There are no methods available for irrigation.
- Smokeless Chulha: In the village, most household are using traditional chulha for cooking purposes. This causes several disease among women. Smoke less chulha should be provided to all households. In the village Govindpura no one got the benefit from PM Ujjwala Yojana. This may be cause of early death of women in GovindPura.
- Electricity Supply: 65% of total households are still using Kerosene as Lighting source.
- Awareness about Government schemes
- Agriculture condition: Due to lack of irrigation sources and methods agriculture condition is very poor in Govindpura. No one in the village is using chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Some of them are using only Organic Manures. Productivity is also low that should be increased.
- Frequency of connecting buses with highway should be increased.
- Infrastructure: Construction of Post-office, NGOs, Kisan seva kendra, Milk collection centre, fare price shop and others should happen for better life quality.
- BPL related benefits should be provided to all households.
- Proper shelter for cattle.
- Toilet construction for remaining few households.
- Farm activities need to be promoted and some skill development programs need to be introduced.
- Local business should be promoted.

IV. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF ACTION PLAN AND STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTATION

A. Action Plan

Based on data analysis, we identified some major needs of villagers and problems in the village Govindpura. Here we are suggesting some schemes or programmes for different sectors. These can be implemented by Government to provide a better quality of life. Government should implement these schemes and try to spread awareness about schemes using any platform. Management of these schemes is also an important part.

1. Education: In this village few of them are senior-level educated. None of them have a postgraduate degree and only three persons are graduated. Here is the list of scheme should be implemented to improve education:

- Rashtriya Uchchar shiksha abhiyan
- National scholarship
- Post-Doctoral fellow
- Post-matric scholarship for SC/ST students
- Scholarship for minority students
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

2. Health: There are no primary health centers in the village and no city hospital nearby. Here is the list of scheme should be implemented to improve this:

- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- Employment State Insurance Scheme
- National Health Mission
- Integrated child development scheme
- Janani Surksha Yojana
- National Ayush Mission
- Mission IndraDhanush

3. Water for Irrigation and Agriculture condition Improvement: In Govindpura, 85 Household don't have any source for irrigation. There are no canals, rivers and borewells. Here is list of scheme should be implemented to improve this:

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- Integrated watershed management programme
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- National Agricultural Market
- Subsidy on hybrid seeds
- Kisan Credit Card
- Soil Health Card
- Livestock Insurance Scheme

4. Smokeless Chulha: Most household are using traditional chulha for cooking purposes. This causes several diseases among women. So PM Ujjwala Yojana (for BPL) gives a smokeless energy fuel LPG which protect environment as well as women of household from disease. This scheme Initiated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas with aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing clean cooking fuel.

5. Electricity Supply: As in this village 65% of total households are still using Kerosene as Lighting source. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) should be implemented. It is a Government of India scheme designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. It will help to electrify the village under scheme and also prevent pollution which is coming out from burning of kerosene.

6. BPL related benefits scheme:

- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jivan Bima Yojana
- Pradhan mantri jan dhan Yojana

7. Water and Sanitation:

- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
- Swachh bharat Shauchalya Yojana
- Swachh bharat Abhiyan

8. Employment and Skill development programs scheme:

- MGNREGA
- Bharat Nirman
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (Aajeevika)
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

- National Career Service

9. Infrastructure related scheme:

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:
- Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Rurban Mission (NRuM)

B. Strategy to implement the Action Plan

Aim of strategic plan is to envisage implementation of all the required schemes and services meant for the benefit of people. For our village there are various schemes to be implemented properly for proper Education, health, clean water, clean fuel, electricity etc. Three key elements of our strategy are:

1) Bridging the gap between government and people:

A proper implementation of any government scheme requires active public participation. As such it becomes important that to increase the awareness levels of the people regarding the services offered by the Government, their rights as citizens and also make it easier for them to influence and participate in design of Government policies and schemes. This participation is expected to create a sense of ownership and a culture of higher compliance leading to closer ties between the government and the people. While poverty is big problem in the village so awareness through phone call or messaging does not seem possible, awareness can be spread through megaphones, face to face interaction of volunteers with the villagers and holding regular and timely Gram Panchayat.

2) Effective Governance:

Such can be achieved by giving more powers to Gram Panchayat so that swift decisions can be taken in best possible way that is in interest of most of the people. Also to keep check on corruption, funds allocated to village can be shown online and also the whole spending by village body be recorded. Since some villagers are computer literate, they can check the data and determine whether the work is being done or not.

3) Core strategies:

3.1) Education:

- Community ownership of school-based interventions through effective decentralisation.
- School encouraged to share all information with the community, a notice board in school for this purpose.
- Fee concession for girls and backward class students

3.2) Health:

- Prepare Health Plan for village through Village Health Committee of the Panchayat.
- Access to improved healthcare at household level promoted through the female health activist (ASHA).

- Promotion of Public Private Partnerships for achieving public health goals.
- Water for irrigation
- Increase gross irrigated area
- Create water distribution network
- Encourage community irrigation management

3.3) Clean fuel:

- Bring more people in PM Ujjwala Yojana.
- Direct transfer of subsidy to the beneficiary bank account linked to aadhar card to avoid fraud.

3.4) Electricity:

- Strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas.
- Feeder separation to ensure sufficient power to farmers and regular supply to other consumers.

3.5) Banking:

- Invest in technology solutions so as to reach unbanked rural population
- Provide initial Handholding support to new account holders and plan gradual transition to a self-help model
- Greater focus on linking Aadhar with bank accounts

3.6) Infrastructure:

- Provide Connectivity through an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year)
- Bring both public and private sector together in a bid to improve the fate of the nation's urban poor population

To enable proper implementation of the services, a proper funding and spending system needs to be developed, approved and implemented to ensure that the funds are sufficiently allocated for the different development domains. Funding options need to be considered carefully to ensure that

- Transparency and accountability is maintained in allocation and utilization of funds
- Adequate funds are available for the implementation of the project
- Utilization of allocated funds is monitored

The analysis of the data provided by government sources provides insights into current situation of various villages. We can analyse these data to identify major challenges and hurdles in the development of that particular village. Later using these analyses, we can recommend action plans for the villages. These action plans can be further implemented using the Participatory Rural Appraisal technique. As a future work, we may also study the impact of technology on rural development. Technology can be leveraged to facilitate various services to the villagers in a timely and effective manner. Proper monitoring of funds and implementation is very important as the government schemes have a very poor implementation record on ground. This model of study can be implemented for similar villages and development of individual villages will eventually lead to the development of nation.

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