



**Comparative Study of Comprehensive Rural Development in Shivtakrar-Nira,  
Tahasil Purandar, District Pune, Maharashtra**

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**ABSTRACT**

Rural development is not new concept in India. Whereas eighty percent of the population resides in rural area and seventy-two percent of the work force depends upon agriculture & allied activities. Agriculture obviously plays a very important role in rural development. Therefore, Indian Economy is dependents on Agro-based activities. Rural development is being given top priority in our national planning. Hence, eradication of rural priority is the key of National Economy. Our rural problems are linked with basic needs of the people such as livelihood, literacy; resources are primary reasons of poverty in our country. It is creating gainful self-employment, which is the biggest challenge for the development organization as well as the society by making sustainable use of the natural resources & human skill.

Rural development involves raising the socio-economic status of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilization of local resources, both natural and human. While external help is necessary, rural development can achieved only when the rural people actively participated in the development process, in this research work has tried to focus on comparative study of rural development.

**Key words:** Agriculture, Challenge, Economy, Resources, Sustainable.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Rural development is not new concept in India. Where 80% of the population resides in rural area & 72% of the work force depends upon agriculture & allied activities. Agriculture obviously plays a very important role in rural development. Therefore, Indian Economy is dependent on Agro-based activities. Rural development is being given top priority in our national planning. Hence, eradication of rural priority is the key of National Economy. Our rural problems are linked with basic needs of the people such as livelihood, literacy; resources are primary reasons of poverty in our country. It is creating

gainful self-employment, which is the biggest challenge for the development organization as well as the society by making sustainable use of the natural resources & human skill. In the year 1920 first experiment of rural development was conducted by Shri Rabindranath Tagore at Shantiniketan. Tagores experiment aimed was at both the economic as well as moral re-habitation of the rural community. Mahatma Gandhi was the first leader; to promote rural development in India, his concept of rural development meant self-reliance with the least development on outsiders because he understood the rural masses more than any other leaders. He reminded the nation, that the heart & soul of India lives in villages. Therefore, we need to address the problems of the poor to ensure the social justice & better quality of life. Mahatma Gandhi's conviction was that in rural reconstruction along lies the salvation of the country. Gandhiji has introduced Swadeshi movement though spinning & weaving to promote Khadi, he has chosen Sewagram an experimental laboratory for work, this provided livelihood to the rural people. Because rural population should know that to sustain it financially and gain economic independence, opportunities are there but we have to take initiative to help them. Rural development simply means a strategy designed to improve the social and economic life of people in rural setting and in particular, it focuses on the rural poor consisting of small and marginal farmers, laborers, rural artisans and the weak and vulnerable people.

## **2. Study Area**

The Study area extends from 18° 05' to 18°10' Latitude and 74° 10' E to 74° 15' E Longitude. Both villages have occupied 1414.68-hector area, according to 2011 district census handbook the population of area is 12866. It is part of Wahle circle of Purandhar Tahsil it is situated in south east part of Pune district, which is basically drought prone area of the Maharashtra State, because it is located in rain Shadow region of deccan plateau.

## **3. Objectives**

- i. To find out the socio-economic condition of villages
- ii. To study the medical facilities provided by government & non- government agencies improve the health status of the villagers.

## **4. Methodology and database**

Methodology is a tool, to reach our own set of objectives. The objectives of the study is to studied all aspect of the village level, to identify the potentials which could be exploited for its development by questionnaires, spot visits and discussion with the villagers, data and information have collected from various sources i.e. Primary and Secondary. The secondary data collected from census handbook, District Gazettes, Grampanchayat office, Talathi office, Magazines, Satellite imageries, News Papers etc. In addition, data on climate collected from I.M.D. and irrigation department, related to

health data will be collected from health department. It will help to understand the socio-economic status of the family as well as the problems and felt needs. The collected data analyzed by different statistical methods, Cartographic techniques and method, GIS techniques etc.

### **5. Hypothesis**

The hypothesis of the proposed study was based on the assumption that proper planning can achieve the development of natural available resources. Water & soil is the key among them, management & conservation of the same is the vital important is designing planning strategy especially in the rural agro based area. The role of the government & non-government, improve the health status of villagers.

### **6. Significance of Study**

After independence, government of India paid especially attention on rural development because more than seventy percent population is living in village. Government of India has designed & implemented some programs of rural development. They have concentrated on some schemes related to agriculture, irrigation & power community development for this we need study the locally available resources for the betterment.

### **7. Geographical Condition**

The natural resources of any region are important for future economic development. It is necessary to know potentialities in terms of social and economic aspects. Here tries to highlight the physiographic, climate, soil, drainage, transportation network, occupational structure & weekly market centers in the study area.

The study area is a part of catchments of river Nira. The general slope direction of the study area is north to East. The location of Walhe circle is on the bank of river Nira, the river Nira is following from south boundary of the study area; it is Non-perennial River, three villages are situated on the bank of river Nira.

Climate is important aspects for agriculture, there are three season experienced in the study area namely summer, Rainy, post monsoon and winter, Indian agriculture is mostly depend on rainfall, this region annually received 78 mm. rainfall.

### **8. Socio-Economic Structure**

The objective of the social-economic study of the village is to examine study of the Occupation Structure, Education. Economic Structure gives an idea about this economic status of the village. It studied the economic condition of agricultural activity on which the development of the village depends.

### **9. Occupational Structure**

The involvement and availability of labor force in different sector indicates the development of agriculture. The planning commission of India in 1951 has classified population into three main occupational structures namely total main worker, non-worker & marginal worker. These worker have been further classified into three

categories namely cultivators, agriculture labour & other worker. Main worker means these who engaged in economic productive activities for at least six months whereas marginal worker means these who engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation orchard, mining & other services.

Table 1

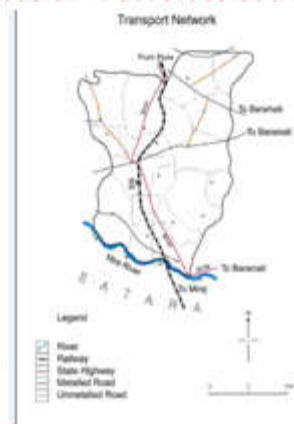
Sr. No.	Category	Percentage
1	Total Workers	34.90
2	Cultivators	7.85
3	Agricultural Labor	13.31
4	Live stock	5.61
5	Marginal worker	9.24
6	Other	63.93

(Source: Census 2011)

If we observed table 1 it shows Shivtkrar-Nira is well developed because the percentage of other workers is more, Marginal worker and cultivators are less.

### 10. Transportation Network

Transport and communication facilities play an important role in development of any region. Purandhar tashil is now well connected to many cities and towns like Pune, Satara, Phaltan. Transport is important for carrying the goods and agricultural product to the market place. Transport always supports agricultural development for any region. The study area is connected to Purandhar by metalled road while circle has state highways major districts roads, other districts roads, unmetalled road and railway line.



Map 1



Map 2

### 11. Weekly Market

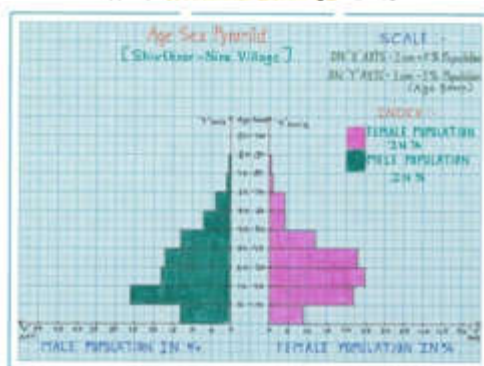
Weekly market is main character sties of rural economy, each group of village having weekly market. The location of market place is depends on convenient of transport facilities. Shivtakrar-Nira weekly market day is Wednesday, it is located on state highway

market is connected to ten villages by mettle road, it is more accessible place by road and .It is well k now largest market centre.

### 12. Demographic details:

Demographic aspect is very important when we deal with population. Population determines the basic strength for village improvement. If the number of people is, more it will increase the working capacity of the population. However, it would be a burden if the population were excessive than the capacity in the village like Shivtkrar-Nira population is more there is no need for labor in the field.

There are some basic characteristic, which are more important, and here to do study to understand the socio-economic condition of village.



Source: Household survey

Fig. 1 shows that in Shivtkrar-Nira the population of Male & Female is more in the age group of 10-20 & 20-30.

### 13. Dependency Ratio

."The ratio between adult on one hand and children and aged on the other hand is known as dependency ration."

Dependency Ratio of shivtkrar-Nira is a lowest 355.9, it means Shivtkrar-Nira is more develop village in Purandhar tashil.

### 14. Crops

If we compare about main crops Wheat and Sugarcane are the dominating crops because these crops are mostly growing in the family.

Table 2

Sr. No.	Main Crops	Percentage
1	Sugarcane	25.64
2	Wheat	31.62
3	Bajara	12.82
4	Jowar	14.52
5	Others	15.38

(Source: Household Survey)

The percentage of Sugarcane and wheat is more in Shivtkar-Nira because there is primary & secondary occupation is farming and most of the people are depends on agriculture. Some peoples are engaged in other activities i.e. industries, shops, food stalls, small-scale industries in Shivtkar-Nira.

### **15. Health facility**

From the present study, people of Shivtkrar-Nira are suffering from lack of medical facilities. Shivtkrar-Nira having government hospital serving people of Shivtkrar-Nira & neighborhoods village. There are less private dispensaries in this village; sanitation is the main requirement of this village.

### **16. Employment Opportunities**

There are two main sources of employment to increase lifestyle of villagers

#### **1) Railway Station:**

Nira Railway station is junction of central railway. Secondary & Tertiary activities are depends on railway station. Due to this railway station local people got employment such as tea stall, paper magazines stall, food stall are developed.

#### **2) Jubilant company:**

This company provides jobs to local people, this is National level project and it helps to improve lifestyle and economic condition of villagers.

#### **3. Ice Industry**

We have visited to ice industry in Shivtkrar-Nira, this is small scale industry developing fast since last 10 years. It has established in 1969. This small-scale industries run by four labors and having continues production throughout the year. They are having daily good production and having permit buyers from nearby area.

### **17. Problems of the villagers**

Rural people pass through a series of problems, which affect their survival and quality of life. These problems can be namely live hood, health education and social development. If we considered in detail problems are scarcity of food, fodder, fuel, shelter smallholding, poor crop yields, poor quality livestock lack of irrigation unemployment and underemployment affect the income generation.

- i. Plastic and garbage disposal problem is seen in the village.
- ii. Supply of electricity is irregular and they suffer the problem of load shading.
- iii. Traditional farming methods are still in practice. There is a lack of knowledge about new techniques of farming.
- iv. Junior College Not available

### **18. Conclusion**

According to observations, villages are isolated, but Shivtkar-Nira has good location along the roadway so there is good transportation network, but it has bad drainage

network system it is unhygienic for the society. Because virus can spread through air, it can affect on human being and animals. Due to open drainage, there are water born diseases, near the water sources also drainage are open and because of that, there is diseases are spreading from one place to other. There is no hospital facility, no good education facilities after SCC students are going to Nira and Someshwar for further education but it is not possible for all. Although there is agricultural land but people do not know any technical knowledge and skill hence they are doing traditional farming.

### **Suggestions**

- i. Rainwater harvesting technique should be implemented.
- ii. Underground pipelines should be constructed where; all sewage water can collected by pipelines.
- iii. Higher education facilities should be started in this village.
- iv. The farmer should try to sell his product in the market so that he will get more benefit and also the customers will get benefit
- v. New crops types should introduced by agricultural universities.
- vi. A wall boundary should construct around the forest, So wild animals will not enter in the village.
- vii. If farmers get correct information through agricultural officers, it has proven beneficial for the farmers, to collect information regarding work, which has done by the respective politicians. And farmers can ask question to politicians for their mistakes

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