

“A SELF SUSTAINED VILLAGE - NIDHAL”

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Abstract - Now a day it is most important to transforming village in to self sustained and self dependant village because all the educated peoples form village are migrating towards city for livelihood and employment purposes. So that the development of village is less due to ignorance of highly qualified peoples. For sustainable and comprehensive development of village collective efforts, contribution, and participation of every one’s in village is important. So that the replication of developed villages are come in to existence also replication of such villages are possible to develop the economy of nation. For this purpose the government of India and government of Maharashtra have implemented useful schemes like SAGY [Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana] and Adopted village [Dattak Gram Yojana] Maharashtra Government has also implemented one important scheme “MVSTF” [Maharashtra Village Social Transformation Foundation] to transform 1000 backward villages of Maharashtra in to self sustained and self dependent village the scheme is in under progress and giving most effective expected results in transformation of villages.

Key Words: Self Sustained Village, Collective Efforts, Transformation, Replication, Comprehensive development, SAGY, MVSTF.

1. INTRODUCTION

One can say that “**The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step....**”

Before 1983 the Village Nidhal was one of a usual back ward village in the India within a span of 35 years the villagers with community action, participation, collective efforts, and contribution in every work transformed a backward village into self sustained village in Maharashtra. In India a key role of local government, state government, and central government which covers almost all the schemes to the development of village. At least 309 government schemes are available to transform any backward village in to self sufficient and self dependant village. There are so many NGO’s and CSR funds, Self help groups [SHG’s], NRI funds, Foreign added projects...etc which provides the funds for comprehensive development of various sectors in village progress. The most important things required are the village community has to come together and work collectively and consistently to achieve targeted objectives. Nidhal village has becomes a self sustained and self dependent village due to taking advantages of all government schemes as well as community contribution, community action, community participation of villagers under the active leadership of Hon’ble Mr. Chandrakant Dalavi [IAS] Who is a Backbone of this transformation of backward Nidhal village in to Self Sustained and self dependent village.

Because of his visionary work today all the physical needs of village and surrounding 8 hamlets nearby village are almost fulfilled also the standard of living and thinking is increased. The economic development of village and of the every family is the ultimate aim of the development of village. Presently the village is collectively working on five important area identified viz. 1-Watershed development 2- Changes in Crop pattern 3- Horticulture plantation 4- Dairy development 5- Cow based farming [Organic Farming]

2. OBJECTIVES

1-Replication of different self sustained and smart villages in the world.

2- Awareness about ideal village, self sustained village.

3-To know the different schemes of Local Government and Central Government to rural development like MVSTF, SAGY [Sansad Adarsha Gram Yojana for MP] and [Adopted Village Schemes for MLA and MLC]

4-Awareness to know the Strength of united people i.e. Collective efforts, every one’s contribution for village development and its productive results.

5-To participate different types of skilled, semi skilled and highly skilled peoples in Nation’s development.

6-To increase the GDP of Nation through sustainability of village.

7-Transformation of village in to Global village i.e. Self sustained Village.

3. METHODOLOGY

“One step towards the Success....”

Hon’ble Commissioner Mr. Chandrakant Dalavi Saheb [IAS] a man behind huge success of Nidhal Sustainability. He organized people in the village who had gone out of the village for service, trade and profession. Who also peers [Clubbed] the fellow of common goals to achieve sustainability. They have vitally focused on five areas viz. Watershed development, change in cropping pattern, Horticulture plantation, dairy development, Cow based farming [Organic farming] They have also focused on development through government schemes, public involvement, community contribution, community action, collective efforts..etc.

Profile of Nidhal Village-

Place- Nidhal. Taluka- Khatav. District- Satara.

Pin-415023 [Maharashtra-India]

A] Nidhal 2011 Census Details- Nidhal Local Language is Marathi. Village Total population is 3596 and number of houses are 797. Female Population is 50.5%. Village literacy rate is 72.3% and the Female Literacy rate is 33.2%.

No	Census Parameter	Census Data	Reference
1	Total Population	3596	Nidhal 2011 Census Details
2	Total No of Houses	797	
3	Female Population %	50.5% [1815]	
4	Total Literacy rate %	72.3% [2600]	
5	Female Literacy rate	33.2% [1193]	
6	Working Population %	50.2 %	
7	Child [0 -6] Population by 2011	389	
8	Girls Child [0-6] Population % by 2011	45.5% [177]	

B] Other Common Details-

Sr.No	Parameters	Data
1	Total Area	1530.37 Hect.
2	Forest Area	223.34 Hect.
3	Non Agricultural Area	4.36 Hect.
4	Total Irrigated area	918.23 Hect.
5	Power supply [Summer]	12 hrs.
6	Power supply [Winter]	16 hrs.
7	Cement Chain Bandhara	70 Nos.
8	Bore Holes and Tube wells	NA

3.1-Watershed Development programme-

3.1.1- Indo-German Watershed programme

With the help of NABARD by the 20% contribution of the villagers Indo-German Watershed development project is being implemented in the village to increase the Water level.



Photo-01- Posters of different works done by people.

3.1.2- Construction of Chain of Bandharas

There are four streams in village the village had identified 70 sites suitable for construction of cement bandharas. Until today 70 bandharas are completed. The cement bandharas are constructed by village watershed development committee. The back water length of cement bandhara is 8.50 km with the effect of these cement bandharas the water table is increased.

3.1.3- Joint Forest Management

There are 223.34 hectares of forest land in village. Under the scheme of Government of India through the joint forest management protection and preservation of forest as well as soil and water conservation measures in the forest are undertaken. JFMC is registered in the year 2002. And 70 hectares of the forest to undertake the measures of Contour-cum -Trench [CCT], Tree plantation, Mati Nala bandh and forest bandhs.



Photo-02- Visit of Volunteers of Jay Hind People's movement to Nidhal.

3.1.4- Soil and Water conservation measures under taken in the village

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the village. The village is in drought prone area as such shortage of water and insufficient and scanty rainfall is the challenge for agriculture before the village. The only programme which can be of help to the village is soil and water conservation. Village decided to execute the different measures of soil and water conservation.

3.2-Economic development of village

The villagers are now working upon the economic development of village through various projects which are being implemented through individual participation, community action and contribution. Those are in the form of following ways.

3.2.1-Establishment of village co-operative credit society

The major role of Co- operative credit society is for providing working capitals, loans to the farmers, Establishments of business and land developments.

3.2.2-Horticultural Plantation

For encouraging the farmers the government of Maharashtra had launched phalbaug lagvad yojana. The villagers are guided and promoted to implement this scheme in this village on an extensive scale.

3.2.3 Dairy development and dairy farming

The farmers in village have decided to do supportive business with the agriculture as dairy farming [milk production and byproducts] which shows better results in rural economic development.

3.2.4- Changes in the cropping pattern

The advice of experienced agronomist is taken for changing the cropping pattern. Which results in to better yield of kharip and rabbi crops.

3.2.5 -Use of Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Methods

All horticulture plantations within the village is being irrigated through drip and sprinkler irrigation system. Also now a day all farmers are used this modern methods of watering to save water.

3.2.6 -Marketing of agriculture produce

The vegetable, orchards and commercial crops are collectively transported to nearby city like Pune or Mumbai which guarantee the earliest sale and best prices of the day for the farmers of the village.

3.3-Cow based farming [Organic farming]

Cow based farming i.e. organic farming is the key factor of improvement in crop yield as well as good health of human being, animals, and plants over there. This organic farming is improving the fertility of soil and growth of different types of kharip and rabbi crops. Which directly improves village economy and the life style of farmer.

3.4-Educational Development- "Knowledge is Power"

Education is the powerful tool in development and construction of village. In case of Nidhal peoples they have concentrated on the educational progress of their village by constructing a beautiful school building of Hanuman Vidyalaya up to 10 STD in which more than 500 students are

taking education. Digital Classrooms are also available. These things are becomes possible due to the help of public involvement, donations and contributions. They also have focused on the Women's and girl's education for empowering them.



Photo-03- Digital School Hanuman Vidyalaya Nidhal.

Also the villagers are providing education of Vyasnamukti [Liquor free Village] Spiritual development courses like Art of Living, Dnyaneshwari parayan, preaching, bhajan and kirtan.....etc.

3.5-Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development in village is in the form of development of internal village roads, connectivity to the Hamlets, connectivity to city, hospitals, gymnasium, construction of solid waste management plants [SWM Plant], Sewage Treatment plant [STP] Water Treatment plant [WTP], Stoppage of open defecation [ODF Village], construction of common Toilets, W/C, Baths, Telephone exchange, common Library, Commitment centers, Modern Grampanchayat office, Government Banks, commercial complexes....etc all the things are available in Nidhal in well operating conditions.



Photo-04-Modern Grampanchayat office of Nidhal.

3.6-Development of Human Resources of the Village-

"United We Stand divided we fall"

Various organizations are established to make collective efforts towards development of village, families and individuals of the village. The development of Human resources in the forms of-

- Youth Development.
- Women welfare and Village Development [Empowering Women's]
- Organization of Employees, Professionals and Traders of Village.
- Establishments of Separate Self Help Group's [SHG's] of Men's and Women's.
- Gender Equality.



Photo-05- Discussion of Volunteers of Jayhind Peoples movement with Nidhal peoples.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS-

1-The development of Nidhal is continual and lifelong process.

2- Hon'ble commissioner Mr.Chandrakant Dalavi [IAS] who is a backbone of this rural development and has made a "Role model village" for study.

3-While doing this work the water table level is increased due to 70 Nos. of chain bandhara of 8.50 km back water length.

4-Nidhal village have shown the strength of united work i.e. power of collective efforts and its lifelong results to the world in the form of development in Agriculture, Social development Economical development Cultural development ,Environmental development.

5 -Day by day the visitors also increased to visit Nidhal so that employment to local peoples like Tourist guide, selling of local fruits, local handmade items made by mahila mandal and women's self help group ...etc which generates revenue to the village.

6-Education Facilities to all local students as well as nearby Hamlets are also provided up to Xth std.

7- Different Facilities like pure drinking water to all, Insurance of all people [Insured village] infrastructure development, connectivity to all hamlets, solid waste management, waste water management, Rain water harvesting. Internet connection [Wi-Fi zone], Telephone

Exchange, Co-operative Banks, Post office, Nationalise Banks, Cashless Transactions of every person..etc are also implemented.

8-Different government Schemes like Open Defecation Free Village [ODF] prohibition of Liquor, Kurhad bandhi, Charai Bandhi, prohibition of Bore well Testing..etc programmes are effectively implemented in Nidhal village.

9-Nidhal village have won different awards like "Cleanest Village in Maharashtra- 2001-2002", and Awards for "Soil and Water conservation campaign-2003-2004", "Nirmal Gram Award -2007" and "Vima Gram Award-2007" so that people gets inspired and motivated to do more effective works.

10- Effective implementation of Jalswaraj project ,Watershed development programme with Co-operation with Indo-German Watershed development programme, Construction of chain Cement Bandharas, Joint forest Management with the help of NGO's, SHG's, CSR funds, NIR funds, Donations..etc.

11-Development of human resources of the village is the key source of village progress in the form of Youth development, Women welfare, by organization of employee's professionals and traders of the village. Also by giving different types of trainings to the rural development to village transformer.

12-The major source of Economical Development of Nidhal village is in the form of Agricultural development is by change in the cropping pattern with the advice of experienced Agronomist. Also use of improved technology of horticultural plantation. For saving the wastage water all the farmers are effectively using Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation methods of watering for crop growth. Also dairy development and dairy farming plays most effective role in economic growth of village. Also provided good national and International market for local agricultural products in village.

13-Spiritual Development in the form of Bhajan, and Kirtan , Preaching ,and Dnyaneshwari Parayan also the Course of Arts of Living is organized by village people which give good results in development of village.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Sustainability of village is key factor in progress of nation. For achieving the specified goals we have to technically train the peoples for village development. Also awareness camps should be taken to know the concept of sustainable village. All States Government should take effective role in village development like MVSTF which is being implemented in Maharashtra and showing great results in 1000 adopted villages. Compulsory education of village development should be added to schools and colleges. Also the effective implementation of government schemes SAGY and Adopted village.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are very thankful to Hon'ble Commissioner Mr. Chandrakant Dalavi Saheb [IAS], Hon'ble MLC Dr. Sudhirji Tambe Saheb, Hon'ble Er. Kishorji Gore saheb, [USA] Hon'ble Er.Sandip Khatal sir, Team Jay Hind people's Movement, Mr. Manoj Hase sir, All Villagers of Nidhal for providing valuable information and inspiration to our team for doing this great and huge work.

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BIOGRAPHIES



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