

Rural Development and Urban Results

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Abstract— India is a developing country not a developed country. Many part of our country is suffering from scarcity of basic needs of humans and other primary needs such as Education, Transport Services, and Communication etc. It is very important to develop cities as well as rural areas i.e. “Rural Development And Urban Results” and beside if we include “Green Building” concept which is also known as a sustainable building is designed will give most valuable addition for protection of our environment to meet some objectives such as occupant health using Energy, Water, Waste Management, Renewable Energy and other resources more efficiently and reducing the overall impact to the environment and make building Economical. It is an opportunity to use the resources efficiently while creating healthier buildings that improve human health, and build a better environment. The Indian Green Building Council is government council which runs for protection of our environment. The IGBC gives rating by their specific norms of Eco-Friendly construction of the building. This project is on basic of IGBC council we include several concepts of council for modern green infrastructure construction technology which makes a significant impact on conservation and proper utilization of resources like land, water, energy, air, material etc. There by reducing the overall cost of construction as well as adverse impacts of climate change

Index Terms— Rural Development, Green Building, IGBC, LEED.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of

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development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this reason there is a large variety of rural development approaches used globally.

Rural development actions are mainly and mostly to development aim for the social and economic development of the rural areas. Rural development programs are usually top-down from the local or regional authorities, regional development agencies, NGOs, national governments or international development organizations. But then, local populations can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development. The term is not limited to the issues for developing countries. In fact many of the developed countries have very active rural development programs. The main aim of the rural government policy is to develop the undeveloped villages.

The concept of sustainable development can be traced to the energy crisis and the environment pollution control. The green building movement in the India originated from the need and desire for more energy efficient and environmentally friendly construction practices. There are a number of motives for building green, including environmental, economic, and social benefits. Green building brings together a vast array of practices, techniques, and skills to reduce and ultimately eliminate the impacts of buildings on the environment and human health. It often emphasizes taking advantage of renewable resources, e.g., using sunlight through passive solar, active solar, and photovoltaic equipment, and using plants and trees through green roofs, rain gardens, and reduction of rainwater run-off. Many other techniques are used, such as using low-impact building materials or using packed gravel or permeable concrete instead of conventional concrete or asphalt to enhance replenishment of ground water.

II. GREEN COVER

The green cover is the natural CO₂ combustor which is a greenhouse gas. It will gradually reduce the greenhouse gases in environment and increase in oxygen. The problem of Global Warming can also bring in control easily without any expenses. The gardens should include Native-Vegetation which requires less curing. The terrace farming should also bring in practice which will reduce hybridization in vegetables.



Fig- Plantation

III. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The energy crisis is the most difficult problem for the developing nations to overcome. The adequate use of natural resources as well as renewable energy will give optimum results to solve the energy problem. The maximize use of solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy in coastal areas will result in most energy efficient building. The opening should be arranged such that it will give the maximum light at the day time and ventilation problem will also been solve by providing large size opening.



Fig-Wind Mills

IV. RENEWABLE ENERGY

The renewable energy sources are energy supplies that are refilled by natural processes at least as fast as we use them. All renewable energy comes, ultimately, from the sun. We can use the sun directly as in solar heating systems or indirectly as in hydroelectric power, wind power, and power from biomass fuels. The Non- Renewable energy supplies can become exhausted if we use them faster than they become replenished most of forests were cut down for fuel before we started using coal. But the use of renewable energy can preserve the non-renewable energy resources.



Fig-Solar Stright Light

V. WATER EFFICIENCY

Water Efficiency is important for present time as there is only 3% of pure water on the whole earth which should be saved and used sparely. The water efficiency can be gained by the rainwater harvesting, ground water recharge, water treatment plant etc. The toilet should be ultralow flush toilet which save 3-4 liter of every flush. The vegetation in garden should be native as it requires less curing and water.



VI. INDOOR ENVIRONMENT

As many people spend much of their time indoors, long-term exposure to VOCs in the indoor environment can contribute to sick building syndrome. In offices, VOC results from new furnishings, wall coverings, and office equipment such as photocopy machines, which can off-gas VOCs into the air. Good ventilation and air-conditioning systems are helpful at reducing VOCs in the indoor environment. Studies also show that relative leukemia and lymphoma can increase through prolonged exposure of VOCs in the indoor environment.

There are two standardized methods for measuring VOCs, one by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and another by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Each method uses a single component solvent butanol and hexane cannot be sampled, however, on the same sample matrix using the NIOSH or OSHA method. The aromatic VOC compound benzene, emitted from exhaled cigarette smoke is labeled as carcinogenic, and is ten times higher in smokers than in nonsmokers.

VII. WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipalities, industries and agriculture farms are generating huge amounts of organic wastes. These wastes, in addition to disposal constraints are also posing a serious threat to the environment and human health, and toxicity to beneficial micro flora in soil. Notion of landfills for waste disposal has changed its dimension due to large quantities of waste generation, and reduced availability of dumping sites and environmental hazards. Similarly, incineration is expensive and causes air pollution. However, land application of organic wastes has emerged as an attractive and cost effective strategy. These wastes have been proved to supply plant nutrients and organic matter to the soil for crop production. Direct application of raw organic wastes is inappropriate for land use due to their unknown composition for having pathogens, toxic compounds, weed seeds, heavy metals and foul odour.



Fig-Dustbins

The waste management can be done by composting the organic waste the residue after composting is the good manure for agriculture. This type of manure also maintains the fertility of soil naturally and this gives the maximum yield from the land. It is also most economical fertilizer. The Bio-Gas Plant can also use for proper utilization of organic waste and the natural gas can be gain for our use. The plastic waste can be recycled and can use again and again. The rule of 3R's i.e. Reduce, Reuse & Recycle should be followed strictly as it will bring grate change and will give perfect solution to the waste problem.

VIII. CASE STUDY

We visited to the adarsh villages Havare Bazar and Ralegan Siddi they both are near parmer in Ahmednagar district. Those villages are previously known as drought villages but after the development of their storage system of water they are now self-sufficient. In these villages the use of natural energy is done very nicely i.e. wind energy for internal energy, solar energy for stright light, water hitting etc. by the simple means they had saved large amount of energy and had overcome the energy crises.



Fig-Awards Of Havare Bazar.

The roads there for transportation is also fully of concrete. The education system is also more stronger than early the schools there are fully digital the students has provided the several facilities like the school in cities. There are dustbins provided to every 500 m to simplify the collection of waste to local bodies. There is vermiculture plant, composting plant,

Fertilizer project for the organic waste disposal.



Fig-School In Ralegan Siddi (Fully Digital).

The people had untidily overcome the basic problem faced in the way of development like energy crises, waste disposal etc. The use of the government schemes are done by good way which make ease in development. The development also has resulted in rise in social standards of the people which keep them away from several deceases.



Fig- Gram Sansad in Havare Bazar (Gram Panchayat).

In the village Havare bazar the gram Panchayat is known as gram Sansad. Ours nation is suffering from problem of gender equality so in this village the women name is placed up than the men's for giving agenda of equality among all of them. The separate toilets has been constructed for the visitors known as visitors toilet. On every house of this village their slogans writed which inspires the people to remove the bad habits.



Fig-Common Washing place (Dhobi Ghat).

CONCLUSION

We had concluded that by rural development with combining with Green Building concepts we will have remarkable rise in development rate of villager towards urbanization by minimum harm to environment which gradually solve the universal problem Global warming. This is also a step towards development of our nation. The simple steps of using permeable paver block will gave rise to the ground water

table. The WTP will give the pure water to drink peoples which will give rise in social standards of people will also motivate them to keep their environment clean which will develop healthy environment. The maximize use of renewable energy will solve the problem of energy crises which is huge problem while development of our nation.

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