Countryside Development of Allahabad City through ICT

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Abstract - The rural planning is one of the most important responsibilities of a government of any country. Rural planning consists of countryside development, socio-economic development, maintenance of public security and their benefit. In this new era, the period of huge globalisation and the level of technology being used, there is a requirement to take new and well defined initiatives for fulfilling the ever growing challenges. The gather speed growth rate of the human population in rural areas of any country requires a well developed rural infrastructure. In India huge majority of human population lives in villages. For this it is required to make synchronized efforts to develop a well defined rural developmental plan by integrating modern technologies. Rural planning and its effectiveness are being debated, the need for 'planning' is again revisited in a favourable manner and its need acutely felt. In India rural planning and its effectiveness needs very much concentration. This paper tries to catch the attention for developing the rural areas of Allahabad city, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Key Words: Rural area, Allahabad city, shankargarh block, Mau Aima,soraon, koraon,development, population, latitude, longitude, area.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Development means better use of natural resources and also advancement of management to meet the human requirements and to increase the quality of human life. Developing the rural community is also a difficult task, as we have to deal with the little educated masses.

Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without endangering the prospects of the future generations to meet their own requirements for the development to be sustainable. It is necessary for us to consider the social, ecological and economic factors of the living and non living resource base.

A CASE STUDYFORTHECOUNTRYSIDE AREA OF ALLAHABAD:

Allahabad city view from top

[1]Picture 1.1

This Cable-Stayed four lane road bridge on Yamuna River in Allahabad is one of the largest constructions of India
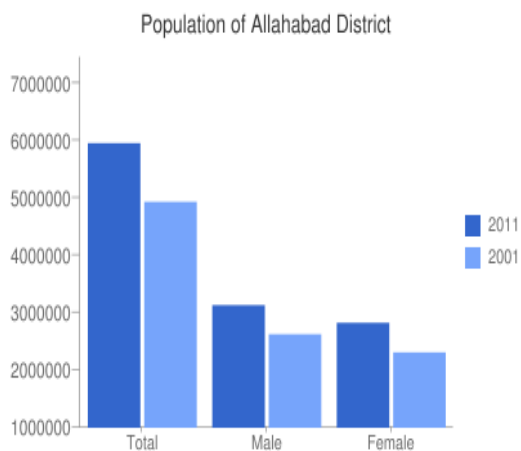
[1]Picture 1.2

Year	Decadal Variation		
	Rural	**Urban**	**Total**
1901-1911	-1.0	-8.0	-2.0
1911-1921	-4.0	-7.0	-4.0
1921-1931	5.0	13.0	6.0
1931-1941	18.0	40.0	22.0
1941-1951	11.0	22.0	13.0
1951-1961	19.0	21.0	19.0
1961-1971	20.0	22.0	21.0
1971-1981	26.0	43.0	29.0
1981-1991	29.0	32.0	30.0
1991-2001	26.94	28.22	27.28

[11]

Table 1.1

[2]

Graph 1.1

Population of District Allahabad

Years	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
1853	1379788	722798	656990	NA	NA
1865	1406624	744491	662133	NA	NA
1872	1396241	716070	680171	NA	NA
1881	1474106	741730	732376	NA	NA
1891	1548737	781509	767228	NA	NA
1901	1489358	744654	744704	1272012	217346
1911	1467136	744382	722754	1266356	200784
1921	1404445	722188	682257	1217566	186879
1931	1491913	767405	724508	1277760	214153
1941	1812981	928142	884839	1513696	292285
1951	2048250	1052022	996228	1682123	366127
1961	2438376	1263981	1174395	1994412	443964

[11]
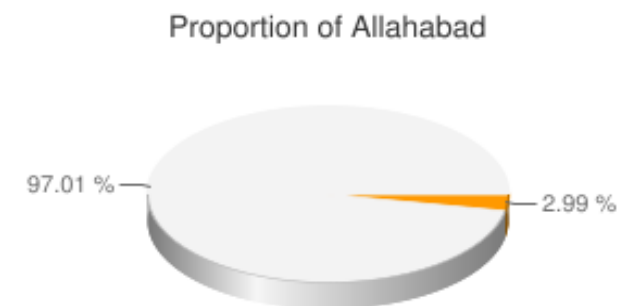
Table 1.2

Allahabad District Map

[2] Graph 1.2
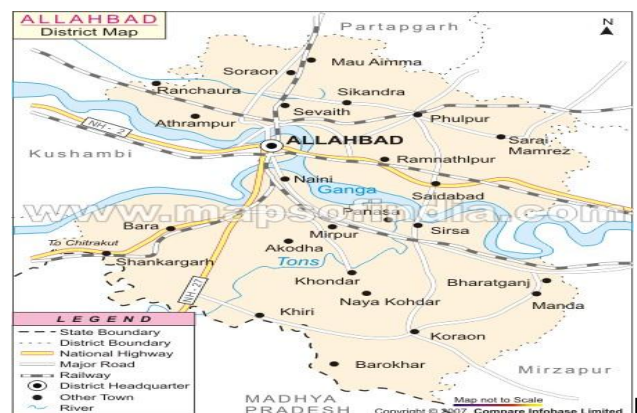
Growth Rate of Population in District Allahabad

Map1.1

Allahabadhas latitude 25° 28' N and longitude 81° 54' E, Elevation 98 metres (322 ft).

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	5,959,798	4,936,105
Male	3,133,479	2,626,448
Female	2,826,319	2,309,657
Population Growth	20.74%	26.61%
Area Sq. Km	5,481	5,481
Density/km2	1,087	901
Proportion to Uttar Pradesh Population	2.99%	2.97%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	902	879
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	917	917

[2]

Table 1.3

Of these, 12,06,785 and 37,29,320 people were living in urban and rural pockets of the district respectively.[7]

Allahabad city consists of 20Mandals in which each Mandals contains a number of villages. TheseMandal are as follows:

1.Allahabad, **2.**Bahadurpur**,** **3.**Bahria, **4**. Chaka, **5.**Dhanupur, **6**.Handia, **7.**Holagarh, **8.**Jasra, **9.**Phulpur, **10**.Meja, **11.**Mauaima, **12.**Manda, **13.**Koraon, **14.**Kaurihar, **15.**Kaudhiyara, **16**.Karchhana, **17.**Pratappur, **18.**Saidabad, **19.**Shankargarh, **20.**Soraon, **21.**Uruwan[8]

Some details of above few Mandals are as follows:

- Shankargarhis situated at latitude 25° 11' 0" North, longitude 81° 37' 0" East,[6].Area: 2.94 sq.km - Density: 4456.5 inh./sq.km, C 1991-03-01: 10,662, C 2001-03-01: 13,102, Change percentage of C 2001-03-01 in comparison to C 1991-03-01.: +2.08%/year. [5]

- Mau Aima: C 1991-03-01: 13,167, C 2001-03-01: 17,976[5]

- Soraonis situated at latitude 25° 37' 0" North, longitude 81° 51' 0" East, [9]. C 1991-03-01: 10,662, C 2001-03-01: 13,102,[5]

- koraon : C 1991-03-01: 7,832, C 2001-03-01:12,142[5]

If we take a single example of undevelopment in Allahabad then Shankargarhitself consist of 73 villages including itself but yet Shankargarh is totally undeveloped, neglected and poverty-ridden area though it has a lot of potential which can be harnessed for growth. List of 73 villages are as follows:

1.Amilia, **2.**Ankoria, **3.** Badhaiya, **4.**Bansi, **5.**Bashara, **6.**Bavandhar, **7.** BeniPur, **8.**Berui, **9.**Bhandivar, **10.**BhatPura, **11.**Bihariya **12.**Bushhara **13.**Chak Suche,**14.**Chandwa,**15.**ChhatarGarh, **16.**Deora,**17.**Deori Beni, **18.**Dera,**19.**Derawari, **20.**Dhara,**21.**Dubha, **22**. GadaiyaLonipar, **23.**GarhaKatra, **24.**Goisara, **25.**Golhaiya, **26.**Harro, **27.**Ichachhoura, **28.**Janwan, **29.**Jar Khori, **30.**JhajharaChaube, **31.**Jorwat, **32.**Juhi, **33.**Kalyanpur, **34.**Kapari, **35.**KapsiAntari, **36.**KariaKhurd, **37.**Kohandia, **38.**LakhanPur, **39.**Lalai, **40.**Launda Kala, **41.**Lohgara, **42.**Lohra, **43.**MadanPur**, 44.**Mala Pur, **45.**MawaiaKalan, **46.**Nari Bari, **47.** NaurihaTarhar, **48**. NaurihaUperhar, **49.**Newaria, **50.**Nibi, **51.**Nimi, **52.**Osha**53**. Paguwar, **54.**PahariKalan, **55.**Pandua, **56.**PuraBaghel, **57.**PuraBhattu, **58.**Puragej, **59.**Rai Patna, **60.**Room, **61.**SalaiaKhurd, **62.**Satpura, **63.**Shankargarh**, 64,**Shidh

Ticket, **65.**Shiv Raj Pur, **66.**Sonawe, **67.**Sonbarsa, **68.**Sunder Pur, **69.**SurwalShahni, **70.**Telghana, **71.**TikariKhurd, **72.**TikrohinKalan, **73.**UthgiTarhar. [10]

**Population Graph of Shankargarh**

[3]
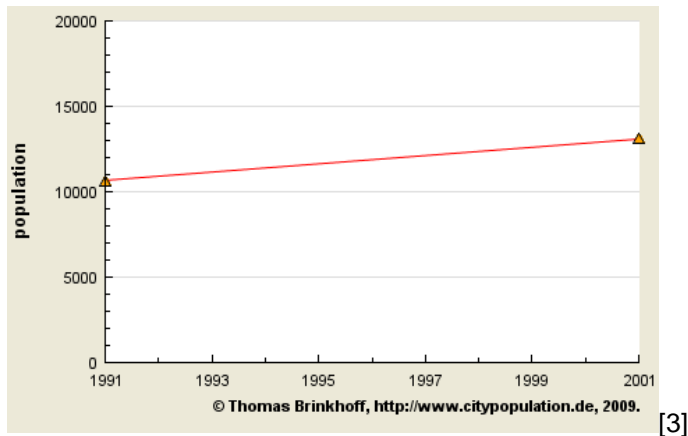
Graph 1.3

Containing a huge amount of villages there is no attraction of our government toward shankargarh. In this era we are making online government but on the other hand there is not even a education facility in this huge block which consist of other 72 villages. Before making online government or E-government we should first make our countryside developed. In my views fully developed country area makes any country perfect and powerful in all respect whether in financial, socio or blablabla. So making good government we should also give attention to this vast block of Allahabad. In this block development should involves a better life style and standard of living of the people, better education facilities, higher income of the people, greater skills and ample opportunity of employment as well as entrepreneurship and housing facilities and security of life etc.

In development phase of this rural area there should be like a Open Amenity Hub (OAH) that will definitely plays a vital as well as strong roll. In Shankergarh block, Allahabad there is a lack of Open Amenity Hub through which government can motivate citizens to explore themselves. Open Amenity Hub means a hub where all facilities will be provided with the help of information technology. With the help of OAH people can easily get latest as well as knowledgeable news, all type of facilities which will also include the easy access of the government policies. The benefit of opening this hub is that it will establish a very good interactive relationship between government and citizen of Shankergarh. It will also establish interactive relationship among the people of Shankergarh itself.
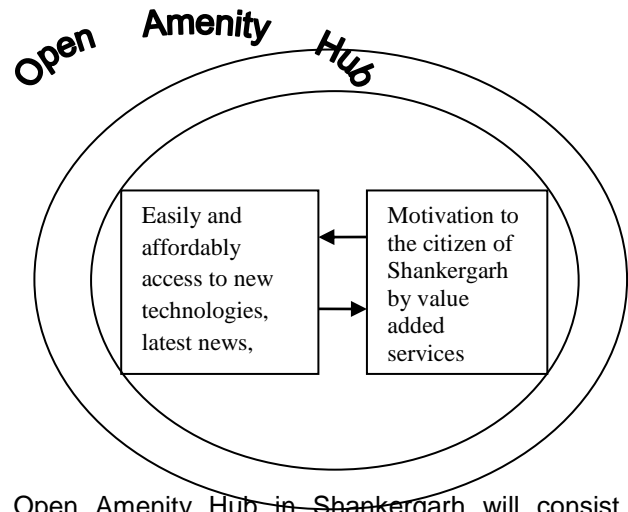
Open Amenity Hub in Shankergarh will consist of the following:

1. Conduct study classes for all age groups according to their need.

2. E-learning facilities based on need and age group.

3. Provide directions for the establishment of ICT based small budget industries.

4. Community based small hubs.

5. Agricultural educational news for agricultural development.

6. Local and regional radio and T.V. channels for motivation through entertainment.

7. Facilities or policies provided by the government

8. Governmental and private organizational employment news for all categories and age group.

9. Provide directions for the developmentof small technique industries.

10. News about crimes held in concern villages of Shankergarh.

vailable online at www.ignited.in
E-Mail: ignitedmoffice@gmail.com
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11. Give the news about whenpanchayat raj will be sitted for hearings in concern villages Shankergarh.

12. Result of the panchayat raj of concern villages of Shankergarh.

13. Steps for crime control for each and every village.

14. Land information System: every people can find out the information about his/her land. Such as area, present cost, and quality of the land. Quality of land means which type of seasonal crops should be planted in land so that more profit can be earned.

15. Atmospheric and Flood information.

16. Present cost of products whatever they are using.

17. This center will try to identify particulars interests so that this center can suggest them the method to gain money by their own interest work.

18. Will provide all approaches to access the city level leaders.

19. Doctors facilities.

20. Diagnosis facilities through video Conferencing with the help of top of the Doctors of the country.

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