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Online Smart Village Monitoring and Adoption Utilizing Android Application

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ABSTRACT: The investigation portrays a "Town Adoption Scheme" as a model for invigorating the rustic economy in India and to back off provincial - urban relocation which explore has appeared to be destructive to both; country and urban individuals of India and their areas. The model exhibited here is intended to utilize the assets existing in social, customary, social, lawful, ethnic, religious, financial and political layers of the country society and looks to empower the district to expand upon them to produce assets. Advancement for the country towns in India numerous MP have embraced the towns and made numerous strides towards progress. (*Abstract*)

KEYWORDS: adoption, monitoring by people, android application.

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the selection of the towns is to kill the neediness. In the current framework, it's not possible for anyone to follow the data about the MPs embraced town and it was obscure to the general population. So we propose the framework in which the client can login and see the MPs received towns and forthcoming occasions. In this application the MPs subtleties and furthermore the organizations related with the town. One can likewise see this insights regarding the occasions.

The fundamental goal of this application is that easy to use application in which the client can see the data about the MPs embraced town, up and coming occasions and point by point data about the occasions. Town Adoption Scheme is to prepare and acclimate the staff, with the financial components of the rustic networks, status of economical utilization of common assets, changing discernments and desires, needs and inventive exertion of the provincial networks for maintainable advancement and empower/move the network for self improvement to take off techniques, procedures, procedures to grow reasonably and make durable networks where each individual motivates measure up to chance to understand his/her potential.

which are likely to strengthen the process of development and ensure poverty reduction and strengthen natural resources management. The process of Village Adoption is thus an experimentation and involvement of faculty members to drive the process of development in a selected village. Given the emphasis on involvement of faculty members at grass-root level by adopting specific village, preferably from back-ward area, as well as keeping the experience of first phase of Village Adoption studies, it is felt necessary to draw a frame-work while undertaking this category of studies. Consequently, the broad guidelines are evolved. The village adoption study envisages integrated and holistic development of village or cluster of villages selected on a micro/macro watershed basis, on an Action



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Research mode. The village adoption provides an opportunity to academicians, policy makers and civil society, to get sensitised and understand the problems and social dynamics that exist at the grass root level and assimilate the facilitating/catalysing factors responsible for building sustainable and cohesive communities through inspiring, igniting, educating and enabling them to develop by utilising multiple opportunities with special focus on disadvantaged sector. The village adoption will also empower the faculty for better training, research and thus rural development.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Santanu Panda and Arup Majumde[1]The 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. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a “Silver Bullet” for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for productive labour force in villages. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labour, alleviating poverty, and making villages self-sustaining through productive assets creation such as road construction, cleaning up of water tanks, soil and water conservation work, etc. For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty programme in the world. In this paper, based on the secondary data, an attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood on the basis of various secondary data.

Atul D. Newase , Dr. Jitendra Sheetlani , Dr. Ranjit D.Patil [2]This paper presents a review of the various study made by different investigators, researchers regarding implications of ICT Tools on rural societies of India; significance and role of ICT in Rural Development; Rural Community development and after knowing the observations made by various researcher, investigator and experts concluded that ICTs play a major role in environmentally sustainable rural development; rural community development. ICTs have remarkable contribution towards improvement of economic and social development of societies in rural India. In developing country like India, to create information rich societies, to empower poor people, to reduce digital divide, sustainable development of rural community's dissemination of ICT in grassroots level of rural villages is necessary.

Dr. Karim M. Maredia [3]The literature on community development and rural reconstruction is voluminous and it spans six decades starting with the writings of Gandhi and Tagore during the 1930s and 1940s. During the 1950s the United States launched community development programs in some 60 nations around the world, mainly in Asia and Latin America. The community development (CD) projects recruited civil servants that was known as a multi-purpose village-level worker and placed them in villages to help meet what were perceived to be the “felt needs” of the village people (Holdcroft, 1984).

Hema Sarat Chandra N. , Vishwatej Rudroju , Mishra O.P[4] Village adoption is nothing but the act of accepting the villages for some purpose may be for development as in this context. Many efforts of village adoption are being carried out at many levels in our country. But it is almost very difficult to develop more than 6 lakh villages in India by just adopting them. Hence we need to strengthen village adoption programs towards a Model village approach as this village adoption has to be considered as a mile stone to achieve this. Usually both the Model village and Village adoption programs are assumed as the same, sometimes they are used as synonyms but not. This paper attempts to view these two approaches critically, and provided the scope and potential of the Model village concept with unique examples. It is expected the acceleration in the progression of our country through this unique approach.

Norizan Abdul Razak , Jalaludin Abdul Malik , Murad Saeed[5] The current study mainly aimed to investigate the Malaysian Smart Village project in a rural community which is atalysi as Kg Besting in Malaysia. Specifically, the study intended to address the major issues faced by the community of farmers, identify the Smart Village indicators and put forward a strategic plan for the Smart Village implementation. It was carried out among Malaysian farmers in Kg Besting community in Malaysia. Data was collected through a survey, focus group interviews and documents. The quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data revealed that the major issues faced by the farmers in this community in agriculture are limited involvement of human capital in agricultural activities, the small size of

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land and limited knowledge of using technologies and innovative techniques to enhance the agricultural processing and production.

III. DESCRIPTION

The study describes a "Village Adoption Scheme" as a model for energizing the rural economy in India and to slow down rural - urban migration which research has shown to be harmful to both; rural and urban people of India and their regions. The model presented here is designed to use the resources existing in social, traditional, cultural, legal, ethnic, religious, economic and political layers of the rural society and seeks to enable the region to build upon them to generate resources. Development for the rural villages in India many MP have adopted the villages and took many steps towards improvement.

The main objective of the adoption of the villages is to eradicate the poverty. In the existing system, nobody can track the information about the MPs adopted village and it was unknown to the people. So we propose the system in which the user can login and view the MPs adopted villages and upcoming events. In this application the MPs details and also the institutions associated with the village. One can also view the details about the events.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The village adoption study envisages integrated and holistic development of village or cluster of villages selected on a micro/macro watershed basis, on an Action Research mode. The village adoption provides an opportunity to academicians, policy makers and civil society, to get sensitized and understand the problems and social dynamics that exist at the grass root level and assimilate the facilitating/ atalysing factors responsible for building sustainable and cohesive communities through inspiring, igniting, educating and enabling them to develop by utilizing multiple opportunities with special focus on disadvantaged sector In proposed system, there was an application in which acts as an interface between the user and MPs details. The application contains the information about the MPs details and adopted villages. The upcoming events conducted by the MPs and also the institutions involved with events and all the information can be found in the application.

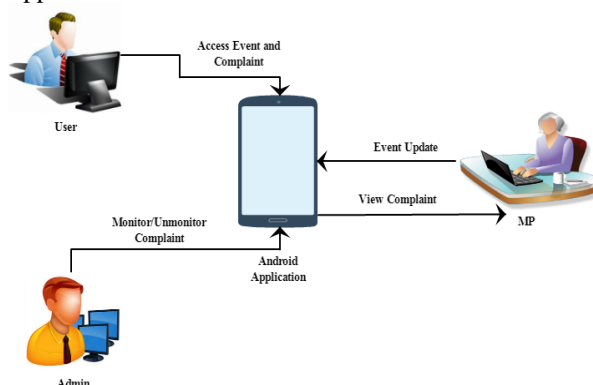


Fig:1.1 Architecture diagram

Gathering Information Assets

In existing system, there was no clear information about the adopted village by the MP's and the information about the upcoming event conducted by the MP's on that particular village.

A majority of the villages in the country still face constraints such as access to education, health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, Credit, Information and Market. Against this background, adoption of especially villages in backward regions through preparation of Village Development Plans (VDPs) would go a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned. In existing system, there was no clear information about the adopted village by the MPs and the information about the upcoming event conducted by the MPs on that particular village.



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A. VILLAGE ADOPTION INVOLVES:

- To inspire the rural communities to dream, mobilize forces and resources for sustainable development of each member who can realize his/her full potential and create such ecosystem for positive behavioral transformation.
- To seek positive transformation and to engender progressive changes in the communities through alternative development models that are participatory, sustainable and inclusive.
- To render service to the larger community by creating and sustaining a culture of cooperative living for inclusive and sustainable development.
- To empower marginalized and vulnerable groups in the village particularly the elderly, the woman, the youth and the children of the community.
- To establish convergence models of resources, manpower to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspiration and potential.
- To build partnerships and networking/tie ups with various agencies (NSS units, NGO's, industries, Public and Private sector, NRI) and industries working in and around the village/district for development of the selected village.
- To document new models of development of rural communities/villages/cluster of villages and use in trainings & research.
- Identify new researchable areas for solving problems.

At the end of Village adoption project, the team shall ensure:

- ✓ Availability and accessibility of basic amenities and services and achieving Sustainable Development Goals.
- ✓ To generate awareness on gender issues and social issues like literacy, health & hygiene, sanitation, safe drinking water, livelihood options etc.
- ✓ Creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- ✓ Access to rights and entitlements.
- ✓ Make the adopted village a "knowledge hub" that can attract resources for the development of the other villages in its vicinity; auditing has also been explored.

B. SELECTION OF VILLAGES:

- The criteria for selecting the village is its backwardness in terms of accessing Government Sponsored development/welfare programmes etc. Hence, while selecting the villages the faculty members concerned may access the statistical profile of the Block and then narrow down to the village; Wherever the State has predominant hilly terrain the selected villages should be in hilly areas.
- The statistical profile may be based on demographic profile, agriculture production, land-use pattern, incidence of basic amenities, incidence of weaker sections, agriculture and allied sector, performance in implementation of welfare/development programmes etc.
- One of the village among the lowest rung based on statistical profile may be selected for the study keeping in view the logistical advantages of access, travel time from headquarters etc.
- While selecting the village focus may also be made in those Lok Sabha Constituencies of Parliament Standing Committee and Advisory Committee on Rural Development. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament may also be taken into consideration while selecting the village. - While selecting the villages focus may also be on different regions viz. hilly, desert etc.



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C. IMPORTANT INTERVENTIONS:

The important interventions may be detailed as given below:

- **Individual development:**
 - Including hygienic behavior & Practices (toilets, bathrooms and designated spaces for washing and drying clothes)
 - Fostering daily habits including physical exercise and games.
 - Reducing Substance Abuse (alcoholism, smoking etc.)
 - Gender sensitization.
 - Introduce the woman to new technology and financial services including micro finance.
- **Human Development:**
 - Universal & equal access to basic health facilities (presence of health card, location of health providers(public and private)).
 - Immunization
 - Population by age & sex.
 - Universal and equal access to education facilities.
 - Innovative and smart school, Libraries can be developed as resource centers with good children's books
 - Adult literacy.
- **Community Development:**
 - Community resource Mapping
 - Awareness generation
 - Environment
 - Social mobilization
 - Skill development in agricultural practices
 - IEC about reproductive and health care services and vaccines
 - Early childhood care and education (ECCE).
 - Vocational and technical training for youth.
- **Area Development:**
 - Watershed development along with water literacy.
 - Road connectivity Housing & habitat development by promoting cost effective appropriate technologies.

D. PROPOSED SYSTEM MODULES

- **User issue registry**

The citizen is meant user here, the citizen can update any issue in their locality to make it to reach the minister. There are so many issues which are not even concerned by the local corporation but those are main difficulty to the citizens. These issues are easily solved when it brings to the view of the minister.
- **Admin updates**
 - **User's view**

The user can view updates from the admin about the recent activities in the college. Then also the updates about the current activities occurring in the village.



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- **M.P. Complaints view**

The M.P can also view issues raised by the citizen by using this application. Then the M.P can also easily know about the issues in the locality by means of using this application and he can also view about the each and every citizen details and also about the issues in their locality raised by the user.

- **Citizen's records**

The M.P (Member of parliament) have the most powerful authority in the tate, and also in every sections of the government. So the M.P has the authority to view the details of the citizen so the application provide platform to the citizen details.

E. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT :

Trust Areas:

Mahatma Gandhi, was probably the first among our leaders to promote rural development in India. On March 30, 1946 at the Prayer meeting at Urulikanchan before leaving for Delhi for final negotiation with the British, Gandhiji reiterated that we cannot retain power in Delhi without developing rural India. His concept of rural development meant self-reliance with least dependence on outsiders. Multidimensional development of a particular village is not possible within a day or two. It needs people's participation and also attitudinal changes among the villagers. There are lot of villages which has been opted for Model Village programme under SAGY by the honourable MPs of Govt of India. It usually took a year for bringing an attitudinal changes among the villagers to co-operate with government institution in making their own village equipped with all necessary facilities.

E. SCREEN SHOTS

- **User login**

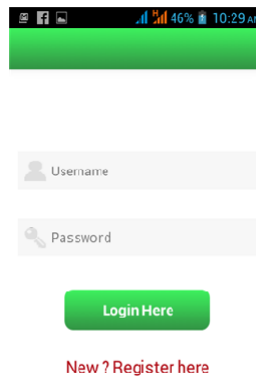


Fig:2.1 User login registry

The citizen is meant user here, the citizen can update any issue in their locality to make it to reach the minister. There are so many issues which are not even concerned by the local corporation but those are main difficulty to the citizens. These issues are easily solved when it brings to the view of the minister.



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Citizen register

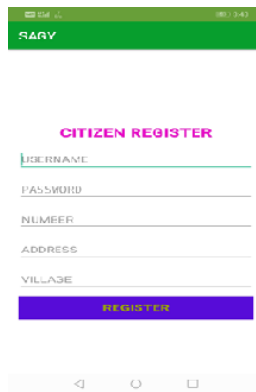


Fig:2.2 Citizen registry

The user can view updates from the admin about the recent activities in the village. Then also the updates about the current activities occurring in the village. Then the M.P can also easily know about the issues in the locality by means of using this application and he can also view about the each and every citizen details and also about the issues in their locality raised by the user.

Citizen login

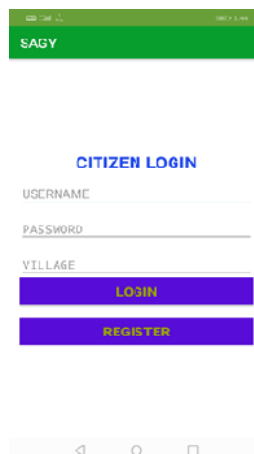


Fig:2.3 Citizen login

The M.P (Member of parliament) have the most powerful authority in the state, and also in every sections of the government. So the M.P has the authority to view the details of the citizen, so the application provides the platform to the citizen details.

V. CONCLUSION

The principle target of the selection of the towns is to annihilate the neediness. In the current framework, it's not possible for anyone to follow the data about the MPs embraced town and it was obscure to the general population. So we propose the framework in which the client can login and see the MPs received towns and up and coming occasions. Last but not the least, one need to focus on behavioural or attitudinal changes in villagers. Positive attitude of every individual towards any development have to be encourage. Then only one can implement the policies and schemes for the betterment of the rural villagers. Changing mind set should be one of the focus area during 19 implementation of developmental plans. Therefore every plan should be long term and comprehensive, so that all villagers can find their



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own role in the planning. While working on the above mention thrust areas one need to also monitor the level of responds by the villagers and accordingly modified the methodology. It is mandatory to say that equal participation from all age group and sex are primary requirement for the development of villages.

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