

source of water supply. The water supply levels varying from 50-136 lpcd. The total consumption of water in Mahalung 1.46 ML.

3. Natural Resource management

There are 1240 dugwell and 661 bore well in Mahalung. Apart from this Nira Right Bank canal and Ujani canal is major source for water for irrigation in Mahalung. Approximately main canal of 20 km length passes through Northern part of Mahalung.

4. Liquid Waste Management

There is no any treatment on sewage water. Sewage water directly discharged into nalla due to which surface water is polluted. Apart from this partially open drain system present in there are about 22% HHs are covered. Present drainage network in the village includes only open drains. Total length of drainage network is 10.26 km the quantity of waste generated is 1.16 ML.

5. Solid Waste Management

There is no scientific management of solid waste. One vehicle provided by the grampanchayat which collect community garbage bin waste. There are above 50 nos of open dumping spots in different location. Assume per capita waste generation in Mahalung is 300 gm per day, present solid waste generation is 6.25 ton daily. In Mahalung no any provision of house to house collection.

E. Environmental Status

To assess the air quality in village Mahalung air pollution monitoring done. The results are particulate matter pollutants exceed prescribed standards at both the locations and gaseous pollutants are within the limit. Noise levels in the village within the prescribed limit.

To assess the wastewater characteristics in Mahalung village and results compare with CPCB standards, the sewage is not suitable for domestic, irrigation and discharge in natural stream.

6. SWOT Analysis

The strengths of village availability economic drivers, educational facilities along with abundant source of water for drinking and irrigation purpose. The weaknesses are absence of solid and liquid waste management which creates unhygienic conditions. Opportunities' are Mahalung has great potential to develop further as a residential hub and improving village infrastructure. Haphazard and unplanned growth will lead to irreversible environmental degradation, place undue strain on natural resources, and reduce the quality of life.

7. Vision

This section discusses the vision for the village Mahalung for future development and strategies to realize the vision. Mahalung through its evolution has demonstrated its

strength as a Residential and agricultural hub. The establishment of the sugar factory in Mahalung and the irrigation provided by the canal acted as the seed factors for economic development; workers were attracted to Mahalung because of the employment prospects in agriculture in the village itself and in the neighboring villages. Therefore the vision for Mahalung is:

“Ensure a self sufficient sustainable socio-economic growth to develop Mahalung as an Ideal Residential hub with urban amenities and sustainable agricultural development.”

8. Plan

Thus, the plans have evolved mainly to meet out the gaps of infrastructure to serve the present and future population. Therefore, phase-wise plans were prepared. The development control rules to be taken up by the GP for effective execution of plans are defined as policy interventions and incorporated along with the infrastructure plan. The plan for building capacity of the Gram Panchayat and the community to implement the IEDP is also proposed.

Based on the suggestion and recommendations of the GP members revisions were taken up. Sector specific strategic Plans were proposed for attaining the goals and achieving the vision.

These plans mainly include:

- Liquid waste Management Plan
- Solid waste Management Plan
- Water Resources Management Plan
- Sustainable Habitation & Infrastructure Plan
 - Land use plan
 - Roads & Communication
 - Health & Educational Facilities
- Natural Resources Management Plan
- Village Capacity Building Plan

In each plan the specific activities and potential sources of funds are mentioned. The block costs for the proposed interventions have also been worked out and presented in the plan. The actual costs can be worked out during the process of preparation of the detailed project reports for the proposed interventions.

9. Conclusion

As per the census data of last six decades the population of Mahalung is continuously increase and at present population of Mahalung is 20833 which emerging towards growth centre. So Environment preservation and Development cannot be taken into isolation. Hence there is need to plan infrastructure considering Environmental aspects. The Infrastructure sector has both backward and Infrastructure in general and rural infrastructure in particular contributes to economic development both by increasing productivity and by providing amenities which enhance the quality of life.

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Norms and Standards

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