

Analysis of physical and social facility of Katharota village at Junagadh of Gujarat

Various infrastructure facility in Katharota village

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Abstract: Infrastructure is a supportive system or arrangement which acts as a medium in activating the development process in the area. These are certain facilities which are very useful both socially and economically such as electricity, road, health and education are known as basic infrastructure. 'Infrastructure is a common public facility created by investing public funds'. Infrastructure is considered as an extremely essential variable in development planning.

Index Terms - Physical and social infrastructure facility, renewable energy sources

1. Introduction

'Socio-economic development of rural areas is of crucial significance in the framework of integrated growth and social justice'. Quality infrastructure leads to development, so the provision of basic infrastructure is essential for development of any region. Being a hilly State the most important aspect of development in Sikkim has been infrastructure. This is a crucial fact that in Sikkim most of its areas situated in the hills and mountain. In every aspect of development connectivity has a major difficulty. 'Limited market access, underdeveloped communications system, restrictions on free movement of people, goods and services and most importantly the recurrent natural calamities have all very adversely affected the development process'.

The structural progress of socio-economic development is mainly depend upon how the physical infrastructure has been developed within and around the region. In every sector the development related with industries, agriculture, health services, marketing, education, electrification, sanitation and housing and drinking water facilities has been associated with balanced distribution of infrastructure. Hence, it is essential to present a detail account of infrastructure facilities in terms of their quantity and distributional pattern over the area.

Government has tried to initiate various developmental programs to the people for their comprehensive growth. With the help of different ongoing program there has been a major progress in infrastructural development in Sikkim, this has led positive impact on the overall development process in the State. Bharat Nirman has been a major scheme conceived as a time-bound plan for rural infrastructure. It seeks to provide drinking water supply to all uncover and slipped-back households, electricity to all remaining villages, connect all habitations with the population with an all-weather road, create additional irrigation facility; build houses for the rural poor and to cover every village with a telephone.

More significantly, the State is now gradually getting more expose to modern means of communications and hence the process of development has been increasing. The expansion of the PMGSY road network across the State, the spread of mobile network and internet connectivity to even remote parts of the State have enlarged connectivity greatly among people previously living in remoteness. Under this scheme, infrastructure projects will now be eligible for investment subsidy of 25 per cent of the capital cost up to Rs. 5 million on each project. In order to continue and more improvement in the area of human development, it is necessary to focus on the physical infrastructure and industrial development. These can help to improve connectivity and access of the people to public services and improve the scenario of productive employment in the State.

2. Population data

Populations of India (In Crore)			
Year	2001	2011	Difference
India's Population	102.9	121.0	18.1
Rural Population	74.2	83.3	9.0
Urban Population	28.6	37.7	9.1

[1] Population of India

Populations of Gujarat (In Crore)			
Year	2001	2011	Difference
Gujarat's Population	5.07	6.04	0.97
Rural Population	3.11	3.46	0.35
Urban Population	1.81	2.53	0.75

2.2 Population of Gujarat

Sr. No.	Census	Population	Male	Female	Total House Holds
I)	2001	2721	1389	1382	546
ii)	2011	3465	1840	1625	575

2.3 Population of Katharota village

3. Infrastructure facility of village

India lives in its villages, and while the cities have grown immensely over the last 20 years, rural areas have not seen that kind of development. For India's economy to be strong, the rural economy needs to grow. Rural areas are still plagued by problems of malnourishment, illiteracy, unemployment and lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc. This has led to youth moving out of villages to work in cities. This could be compared to the brain drain from India to US. Our villages need to grow in tandem with cities and standard of life has to improve there for inclusive growth to happen. If rural India is poor, India is poor. Large parts of rural areas in the country are not stand-alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, which are relatively proximate to each other.

These clusters typically illustrate potential for growth, have economic drivers and derive locational and competitive advantages. Hence, making a case for concerted policy directives for such clusters. These clusters once developed can then be classified as 'Rurban'. Hence taking cognizance of this, the Government of India, has proposed the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), aimed at developing such rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities.

3.1 Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society. All too often, development is driven by one particular need, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. We are already seeing the damage this kind of approach can cause, from large-scale financial crises caused by irresponsible banking, to changes in global climate resulting from our dependence on fossil fuel-based energy sources. Sustainable development is about finding better ways of doing things, both for the future and the present. We might need to change the way we work and live now, but this doesn't mean our quality of life will be reduced.

A sustainable development approach can bring many benefits in the short to medium term, for example: Savings - As a result of SDC scrutiny, government has saved over £60m by improving efficiency across its estate.

Health & Transport - Instead of driving, switching to walking or cycling for short journeys will save you money, improve your health and is often just as quick and convenient. The way we approach development affects everyone. The impacts of our decisions as a society have very real consequences for people's lives. Poor planning of communities, for example, reduces the quality of life for the people who live in them.

3.4 Infrastructure facilities

- 1) Water
- 2) Drainage
- 3) Transportation
- 4) Education
- 5) Sanitation
- 6) Fire station
- 7) Health
- 8) Community hall
- 9) Play ground
- 10) Gardens
- 11) Public library
- 12) Post office
- 13) Gram panchayat
- 14) Bio gas
- 15) Solar energy
- 16) Telephone facility
- 17) Bank

3.3 Renewable energy source planning particularly for villages

Renewable energy is energy generated from natural resources—such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat which are renewable (naturally replenished). Renewable energy technologies range from solar power, wind power, hydroelectricity/micro hydro, biomass and biofuels for transportation. Renewable energy is energy that is generated from natural processes that are continuously replenished. This includes sunlight, geothermal heat, wind, tides, water, and various forms of biomass.



Results and discussion

Katharota is 16 km far from the Junagadh. There are 576 household in Katharota. We had study about the basic amenities by in different category like education, social life, primary amenities, transportation facilities and economic growth of the village. The infrastructure facilities in Katharota village is properly suitable and very useful for the people.

No.	Facility name	No. of Facility
1.	Total household as on 31 st march 2011	576
2.	No. of shops	21
3.	No. of govt. schools	1
4.	No. of govt. college	0
5.	No. of govt. anganwadi	4
6.	No. of hand pump	8
7.	No. of private hospital	0
8.	No. of govt. hospital	1
9.	No. of water tank	2
10.	No. of post office	1

4. Acknowledgment

The main aim of this Vishwakarma Yojna is improving their villages like cities. By this project we trying to get that all facilities which is only available on cites. By this benefit we can stop to villagers who are going to cites for their education, good medical facilities and other matter. And stop the urbanagestion and development the village and help full the windows and ours collage also help full the sarpanch and talatimanti and village people.

5. References

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