



Geo-Statistical Organization and Sustainable Rural Development of District Jaunpur

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Abstract

Development is the process of change that takes place within the available resources. Its nature keeps changing according to the country's economic, social, and physical conditions. Thus, it is a long-term continuous process that occurs in various aspects and dimensions of life, whether in the form of social movement, cultural revolution, or economic change. As a result of these changes, different stages of progress and development continue to arise in the lifetime of each society.

Sustainable development is a new concept of research which came to light in the 1980s. In 1987, Brundtland Commission on Environment and Development report was published. For the first time, sustainable development or sustainable development was explained, emphasizing adopting a method of development in which there is no impact on the development of future generations. Sustainable development refers to a system of development by which the needs of the present generation are met without compromising on the needs of future generations. Sustainable development emphasizes the development and growth of resources and conserving the environment.

Key Words- Sustainable development, Geo-statistical organization, Rural, Concept.

Introduction

The new concept of sustainable development is a modified form of the concept of development. It means such development which not only fulfils the immediate needs of human society but also provides the basis of development for the future in a sustainable manner. W. C. E. D. has defined Sustainable Development as "To

meet the needs and aspirations of the present generation keeping in mind the ability of the future generation to develop their needs and aspirations without harming the environment is called sustainable development is.

The United Nations organized the Environment and Development Conference, also known as the Earth Summit or the First Earth Summit, in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil. All the countries involved have adopted a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development. The geospatial organization is produced as a result of the activities and uses of society or community in an area, which results from the interaction between the society or communities living there and the environment.

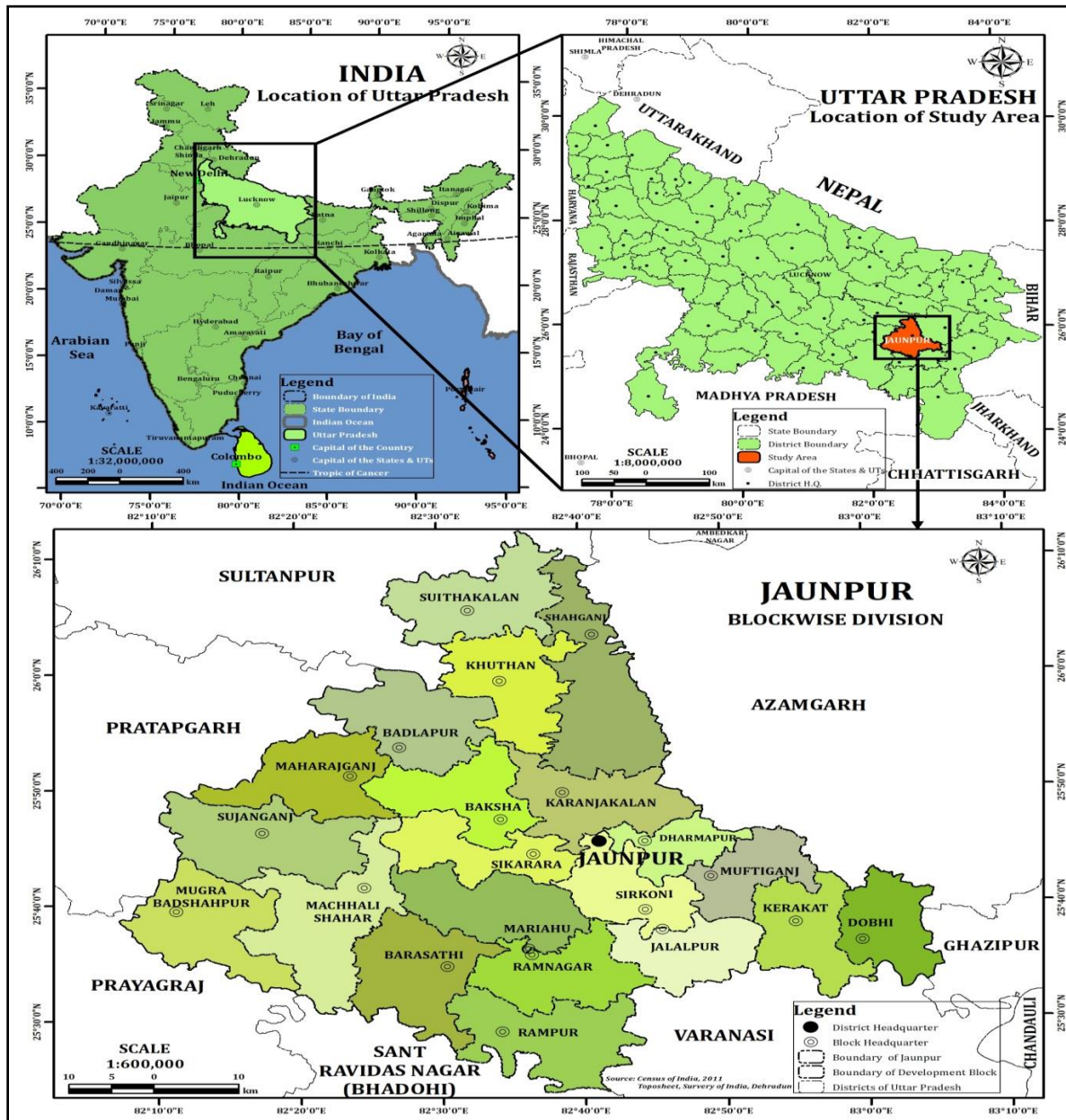
The National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America defined geography in 1970 as "Geography is the study of the pattern and process of the geological organization". The geospatial organization means that various humans are within the boundaries of a particular area. Interrelated by location of activities and various economic landscapes generated.

Location is the fundamental element of geography. A geographer is a spatial expert. In this context, American geographers have called geography the science of geological analysis. Under geoscientific analysis, geospatial competition, geoscientific coordination, geospatial interaction, geospatial variance, geospatial structure, geo-basic organization etc., are discussed. Among these various geospatial concepts, the geospatial organization concept is the most important from the point of view of regional development planning. The Geospatial Organization Concept sheds light on the fact that the existing settlement, land use, and transport system on the surface are interrelated and give a specific geographical form to any area. With the above elements of the Geo-statistical organization, domicile, land-use and According to the people's need in the transport system, the desired qualitative and quantitative changes, i.e. geological restructuring, can achieve the development goals. Infrastructural elements are of fundamental importance in the development of any area, which is why these elements are also called infrastructure. In the absence of infrastructures and the absence of their proper location

Balanced socio-economic development is never possible. In this context, in a developing country like India, there is a great need for proper geo-scientific organization of infrastructural elements to overcome the regional imbalances and socio-economic disparities.

Study Area

The present research study will be based on Jaunpur, district is located in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Jaunpur district is situated between 25° 24' North latitude to 26° 12' North latitude and 82° 7' East longitude to 83° 5' East longitude.



The total area of the district is 4038 sq.km. Gomti river is the main river flowing in the district, apart from this. An other important river of study area is Sai, Peeli, Varuna, Basuhi are here. According to the 2011 census, the total population of the district is 4494204. The economic development of the district is mainly based on agriculture. Three-fourth of the population here is engaged in agriculture, the main reason for this is the absence of heavy industries in the district. Jaunpur district is divided into 6 tehsils, 21 development blocks with the 3381 villages, and 13 urban centers.

Objectives

1. To study the various aspects of rural development.
2. To study the various dimensions of sustainable development.
3. Geospatial restructuring of infrastructural elements for sustainable rural development.

Hypothesis

In the present research study, an attempt will be made to test the following hypotheses.

1. Infrastructural elements are both ends and means for rural development.
2. Sustainable rural development results from the interactions of various rural resources, infrastructural elements, landforms and human consciousness.
3. Coordinated creation of various infrastructural elements according to the regional needs is essential for sustainable rural development.

Methodology

The present research study will collect secondary data from three periods for comparative study at the development block level. In this, data related to irrigation, transport, electricity, education, health, communication, finance, land use and agriculture will be taken from different editions of the District Statistical Magazine, and a compilation of other required data will be taken from various published and unpublished sources. The data relating to climate will be taken from the weather map, and the data related to the composition of the soil and its fertility will be taken from the soil testing laboratory. The data relating to population will be taken from the census of the year 1991, 2001 and 2011. To check the veracity of the results obtained based on secondary data, the primary data will be collected by surveying the geomorphic regions and villages. Apart from this, information will be collected through a questionnaire and a scheduled interview. of study area

The help of topographic maps will be used to study geological structure. At the development block level, the level of development of various infrastructural elements like irrigation, transportation, electrification, education, health, finance, infrastructure, administrative facilities etc. will be determined, and statistical methods will measure the level of agricultural development, industrial development and social development etc.

Findings

The proposed research study will be an empirical research document for the geological organization and sustainable rural development of the Jaunpur district, based on which plans for the development of the district can be made. In the proposed research study, keeping in mind the environment and resources, such a development plan will be prepared so that the rural development of the district can be made sustainable. The importance of the proposed research study lies in the fact that particular importance will be given to the spatial and ecological dimensions of the development plan. The proposed research study will prepare a blueprint for

the district's integrated and sustainable rural development. The proposed research study will act as a guide for sustainable rural development of the district and as a beacon for other areas similar to this district.

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