

Redevelopment of Godown Building in Village Sisodra

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Abstract

Sincere Efforts have been made in this research work to identify and plan for developing proper and sufficient physical and social infrastructural facilities and as well as up gradation as per needs of future generation in the village. Selection of infrastructural facilities has been made based on the most urgent needs of people as well as sustainable development, environmental protection and modernization.

Keyword- Problems of Rural People, Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area Rurbanization, Rural Development, Sustainable Development

I. INTRODUCTION

In India around 70% of population lives in villages. The people in village should have same facilities and utilities as urban and sub-urban areas.

The cascading effects of unemployment, poverty, inadequate and poor infrastructure in rural areas on urban centers causing slums and consequential social and economic tensions is manifesting in economic deprivation and urban poverty. Hence, rural development, which is concerned with economic growth and social justice for people, improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing quality social services and minimum basic needs, becomes essential.

As a measure to strengthen the grass root level democracy, the Government is constantly endeavoring to empower Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of functions, powers and finance. Gram sabha, NGOs, Self-help Groups and PRIs have been accorded adequate role to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective.

In this project the common problem of village faced by villagers due to lack of basic amenities are solved by us.

A. Study Objectives

- To study the existing elements and parameters of village.
- To identify the issues and problems of the village.
- To analyze existing social and physical utilities, public and semi-public buildings as well as infrastructure.
- To address the present problems and issues arising in village Sisodra(Ganesh) regarding infrastructure facilities, present road connectivity and over all planning of village and its agglomerated area.
- To provide recommendations for better targeting and better monitoring and evaluation, in policy making.

B. Research Methodology

The method involves sequential steps which starts from studying literature review and leads to recommendations and suggestions at the end. Firstly the data is collected from field survey, literature review and government and local offices. The data is then analyzed and by analyzing the data, different planning proposal (physical, social, infrastructural) are proposed. And also a planning based on renewable energy sources is proposed. Further recommendations and suggestions are given to implement in the village.

C. Study Area

Sisodra (Ganesh) is a Village in Navsari Taluka in Navsari District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 5 KM North from Navsari and 305 KM from State capital Gandhinagar. Surat, Navasari, Bardoli, Billimora are the nearby cities to Sisodra(Ganesh). According to latest census report of 2011 Sisodra(Ganesh) village has 8406 population with 4294 Male & 4112 Female. Total land area of approx. 1022 hectare, with agriculture covers 867 hectare and residential cover 5 hectare. Most of the population of the village is engaged in industrial jobs and farming. Village has four lakes. It has good connectivity due to its vicinity with NH-8.

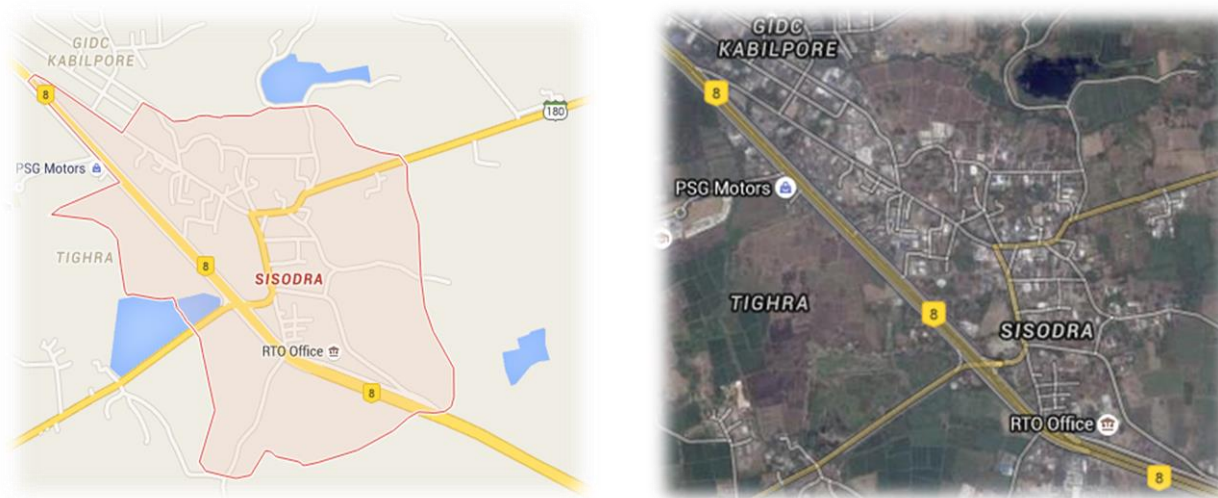


Fig. 1: Demographical Details of village

II. DATA COLLECTION

A. Primary Data Collection

The Primary survey was conducted to identify the various general problems of the villagers by interacting with them and enquiring about the problems faced by them in daily life. The primary need involves basic facilities like water supply, electricity, appropriate drainage facilities, medical health centers, basic road transportation network and other such facilities.

B. Secondary Data Collection

In this second step for data collection, we surveyed the existing structures and facilities in village like school buildings, village panchayat, community places, village entrance, drainage facilities etc. and observed their condition, take some photographs. Then we study the requirement of new facilities or repairing for existing facilities, we asked some question about the existing and new structure to village sarpanch and villagers.

III. GAP ANALYSIS

GAP analysis is comparison of present available amenities and required amenities according to UDPFI norms given by government.

According to Urban development plan formulation and implantation (UDPFI) guide lines:

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Vishwakarma Yojana: Phase III				
Facilities	Planning Commission/UDPFI Norms	Village Name:	Sisodra(Ganesh)	
		Population:		8406
		Existing	Required as per Norms	Gap
Social Infrastructure Facilities				
Education				
Anganwadi	Each or Per 2500 population	10	4	6
Primary School	Each Per 2500 population	4	4	0
Secondary School	Per 7,500 population	2	2	0
Higher Secondary School	Per 15,000 Population	1	0	1
College	Per 125,000 Population	0	0	0
Tech. Training Institute	Per 100000 Population	1	0	1

Agriculture Research Centre	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Health Facility				
Govt/Panchayat Dispensary or Sub PHC or Health Centre	Each Village	2	1	1
PHC & CHC	Per 20,000 population	0	0	0
Child Welfare and Maternity Home	Per 10,000 population	1	0	1
Hospital	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Public Latrines	1 for 50 families (if toilet is not there in home, especially for slum pockets & kutcha house)	0	10	-10
Physical Infrastructure Facilities				
Transportation		Adequate	Inadequate	
Pucca Village Approach Road	Each village			Adequate
Bus/Auto Stand provision	All Villages connected by PT (ST Bus or Auto)	1	1	0
Drinking Water (Minimum 70 lpcd)		Adequate	Inadequate	
Over Head Tank	1/3 of Total Demand		Inadequate	1 lakh lit. req.
U/G Sump	2/3 of Total Demand		Inadequate	1 lakh lit. req.
Drainage Network		Adequate	Inadequate	
Open				Adequate
Cover				Adequate
Waste Management System		Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate
Electricity Network		Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate
Socio- Cultural Infrastructure Facilities				
Community Hall	Per 10000 Population	0	0	0
community hall cum Public Library	Per 15000 Population	1	0	0
Cremation Ground	Per 20,000 population	1	0	1
Post Office	Per 10,000 population	0	0	0
Gram Panchayat Building	Each individual/group panchayat	1	1	0
APMC	Per 100000 Population	1	0	1
Fire Station	Per 100000 Population	0	0	0
Public Garden	Per village	1	1	0
Police post	Per 40,000Population	0	0	0

Table 1: Gap Analysis

According to UDPFI norms and after studying GAP analysis it comes to notice that there are insufficient public latrines, waste disposal system and water storage tanks in the village. The GAP for public latrines is -10.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Water storage tank
- Solid waste management
- Rain water harvesting system on library terrace
- Public latrine blocks
- Government Bus services

V. SUGGESTIONS

- The open drainage lines should be closed for better environment of living.
- PHC needs to be repaired.
- The existing Godown needs to be repaired to make is useable.
- There is a need of community hall.
- Lake Beautification.

A. Design for Godown

The godown is located on Rajiv Gandhi Marg, besides public garden, It was built in 1981-82. It is in adverse condition. Few windows, wall, slab are partially covered with vegetation. It has two entrance shutters and both are corroded. The slab is also opened with reinforcement on some portion.

B. Details of Godown

Dimensions of godown : 14.08 m × 7.04 m
No. of entrance : 2
No. of windows : 8



Fig. 2: Existing Godown

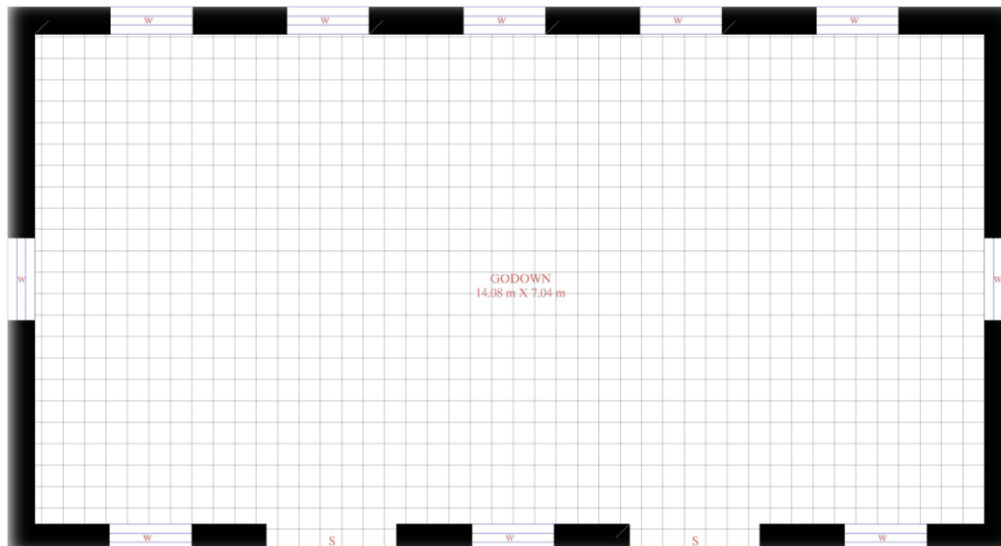


Fig. 3: Godown plan

The current condition of go down makes it unusable. The ceiling, flooring and wall plaster is damaged, which created humidity and sprouting of plants in the crack.

The main entrance of go down is towards the 12 ft. wide road, which makes it easy for loading and unloading of goods. The go down can be used again after some repairing work. Flooring requires P.C.C., flooring and skirting work. Ceiling requires repairing too. All four walls need plastering work. The total cost of repairing work is approx. Rs 144600.

VI. CONCLUSION

By providing a well-equipped go down in the village, it can be used for various purposes by villagers. The go down can be used to store agricultural items like cereals, cotton, and other crops. It can also be used to store equipment's with safety. Overall it will benefit the villagers in economically and socially aspects. It will increase the revenue of farmers as they can store the crops harvested for a longer period of time.

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