PLANNING PROPOSAL FOR NEW PALSANA TALUKA

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- ABSTRACT:
  - To know the administrative planning procedure at the Palsana Taluka, planning policy and issue of that area and for that preparation of the planning proposal of land use and infrastructure in the New Palsana Taluka. The basic need of the study is to identify present issue and problem related to infrastructure and other services. Application of planning tools and planning proposal of New Taluka Centre in the Peri-urban area of the city to reduce the migration and urbanisation pressure on the existing Urban Area. To study the norms and guidelines for development of core infrastructure and provide better infrastructure facility in Palsana area for present and future needs. This paper focus on problems like existing sewerage system in the villages is not satisfying the people, most of the villagers are using septic tanks. Some of the village has sewer line only at main road and that is also not at satisfactory level. Many of the village has open drainage both side of the road for rain water and waste disposal. There is no sewage treatment plant for whole NPT area. The sewage is directly discharged in natural drains without applying any treatment. Lack of sewerage network and treatment facility in Industrial areas. The paper will discuss about the answer like development of Good Physical Infrastructure in the village.

1. INTRODUCTION:
  - The planned development in India has been based on the notion of the ensuring balanced regional development.
  - Economic and social development in India is generally analyzed at the state level. These states also include distinct regions with well-defined physical, economic and social characteristics.
  - Over time there has been shift in focus from the State as a whole to the district as a unit of planning.
  - Though in many cases, districts also encompass fairly large areas and population with diverse characteristics.
  - The selected region is a part of the Surat district a Palsana Taluka region.
  - Presently, Surat is witnessing a tremendous growth of urbanization and its impact on the present settlement has been such that the development effort and the growth cannot be balanced.
  - The dissertation is aimed at exploring the possibility of developing a "PALSANA TALUKA" for not only to overcome the present urbanization related problems but also to channelize the future growth and accommodate the future migration and to break the rural migration.

2. Need of the study:
  - The basic need of the study is to identify present issue and problem related to infrastructure and other services. Application of planning tools and planning proposal of New Taluka Center in the Peri urban area of the city to reduce the migration and urbanisation pressure on the existing urban area. To study the norms
and guidelines for development of core infrastructure and provide better infrastructure facility in Palsana area for present and future needs.

2.1 Study Area:

- In the study, out of 49 villages in Palsana Taluka, 3 villages are selected. The study area is demarcated by accumulating 3 villages of Palsana Taluka.

- Selected villages are ISROLI, KANAV and BHUTPOR. The name has been given to study area is “New Palsana Taluka”

3. AIM OF THE STUDY

To know the administrative planning procedure at the Palsana Taluka, planning policy and issue of that area and for that preparation of the planning proposal of land use and infrastructure in the New Palsana Taluka.

3.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the Current issues in the existing Taluka Centre or villages.
- To analyze land use and core infrastructure of the Study area.
- To prepare planning proposals for Taluka Seva Sadan and infrastructure in the New Palsana Taluka.
4. DEMOGRAPHICS:

- The total population of Palsana Taluka according to 2011 is 1,45,557 and as of 2001 census is 1,18,887 and area of the taluka is 200.84 Sq.km.
- Total number of household in taluka is 26,166 according to 2001 census which makes average household size as 4.54.
- The population density of Palsana taluka is 5.919 pph and sex ratio is 793 as per 2001 census. The average literacy rate of taluka is 67.48%.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The demographic trends such as population, decadal growth rate, density variation of NPT area is discussed in following sub topics in Table No .1

4.2 POPULATION AND DECADAL GROWTH RATE

The population and decadal growth rate for NPT area is shown as Table No 1

Village population and decadal variation in NPT area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR NO</th>
<th>TOWN/VILLAGE</th>
<th>YEARLY POPULATION</th>
<th>% DECADAL VARIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ISROLI</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BHUTPOR</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>KANAV</td>
<td>1514</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2448</td>
<td>2941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No .1 POPULATION AND DECADAL GROWTH RATE

Source: Taluka Panchayat
4.3 List of Town and Villages in NPT area as shown in Table No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Town/Village Name</th>
<th>Total Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ISROLI</td>
<td>72.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BHUTPOR</td>
<td>608.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>KANAV</td>
<td>511.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1192.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Taluka Panchayat

Table No.2 List of Town/ Villages and Areas

4.4 DENSITY VARIATION

The population density of NPT is ranging from 13.4 pph in ISROLI to 1.0 pph in village BHUTPOR. The data in Table No 3 clearly shows that, in most of the village the population density is doubled in year 2011 then it was in 1981. The population density of NPT area for different census year is shown in Table No 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>DENSITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISROLI</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHUTPOR</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANAV</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India (2001)

Table No.3 : Population Density
4.5 SEX RATIO

The sex ratio in NPT is ranging from 968 in village BHUTPOR to 877 in village ISROLI. The sex ratio for NPT according to census year 2001 is as shown in Table No. 4.

Table No. 4: Sex Ratio of NPT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Town/Village Name</th>
<th>Sex ratio (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ISROLI</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BHUTPOR</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>KANAV</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India (2001)
4.6 LITERACY RATE

The literacy rate of NPT area is ranging from 79.1% in BHUTPOR to as low as 42.15% in village KANAV. The literacy rate for NPT area is shown as Table No. 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Name of Town/Village</th>
<th>Literacy Rate (2001)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ISROLI</td>
<td>53.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>BHUTPOR</td>
<td>79.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>KANAV</td>
<td>42.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Taluka panchayat

Table No 4: Literacy Rate
5. CONCLUSION

- Developable land is not easily available in Surat so people are attracted towards fringe area of the city.
- The development in Palsana village is unplanned and in haphazard manner.
- Infrastructure scenario in the study area is very poor as compared to fully urbanized area.
- Due to availability of large amount of vacant land major industries, private residential societies and small scale industrial units are attracted towards fringe villages.

6. REFERENCES

- Keshab Das (2002), “Issues in Promoting Rural Infrastructure in India, Gujarat”, Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, India