

A Review on Social Infrastructure for East Zone A OF Surat city

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Abstract— This paper explains how a nation's infrastructure consists of the fundamental systems and services that are required. A nation's economic growth and the improvement of society's quality of life are both influenced by social infrastructure. The phrase "social infrastructure" describes the establishments, edifices, and constructions that are specifically created to benefit the entire community. India is the second-most populated country in the world, the largest democracy in the world, and the seventh-largest country in terms of land area. Overtaxing the social infrastructure already in place as a result of population increase has a negative impact on both the efficiency of the community and the quality of life of its residents. Health, education, recreational areas, open space, and distribution services are all part of the social infrastructure. Social infrastructure, like health and education, contributes to the improvement of the nation's development. The environment is improved by having more open space.

Key Words— social infrastructure, URDPFI Guidelines, Surat city, Quality of Life, Surat Municipal Corporation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The basic requirement for economic development is social infrastructure. By generating external economics, it facilitates creativity in primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities but does not directly generate any commodities or services. It is common knowledge that social infrastructure development directly affects a nation's level of economic development. The social infrastructure of the Indian economy is crucial to the expansion and improvement of the riches of the nation. India is the second-most populated country in the world, the largest democracy in the world, and the seventh-largest country in terms of land area. India's infrastructure is primarily focused on banking and finance, telecom, energy resources, mining, and infrastructure in both urban and rural areas.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure means a basic facilities and services which facilitate unlike economic activities and thereby help in economic growth of the country, education, health; transport and communication, banking and finance, irrigation and power and science and machinery.

Type of infrastructure

1. Transportation planning
2. Physical infrastructure
3. Social infrastructure
4. Commercial infrastructure
5. Miscellaneous infrastructure

social infrastructure

Social infrastructure is the combination of basic facilities which are necessary for human development. social infrastructure promotes social well-being and economic progress. In urban area, the social infrastructure plays important role for citizen's comfort, satisfaction and to improve quality of life.

Social infrastructure includes:

1. Education facilities
2. Healthcare facilities
3. Socio cultural facilities
4. Recreational facilities
5. Sports facilities
6. Distribution services
7. Police safety
- 8.

II. STUDY AREA PROFILE

Surat is a city located on the western part of India in the state of Gujarat. Due to immigration from different regions of Gujarat and other Indian states, it is one of the most dynamic cities in the country and has one of the fastest growth rates.

In Surat city, there are nine zones under Surat municipal corporation (SMC). In Table - 1.1 provides demographic information for nine zones of the city of Surat.

Table 1 Zone Wise Area and Population

No.	zone	Area (In sq. km)	Population (census2011)in lakh	Density per Sq.km	Decade growth (2001–2011) (% age)
1	Central zone	8.18	408760	49971	-1.18
2	South West zone	112.122	348423	3105	43.30
3	South zone A	35.15	602869	11253	70.36
4	South zone B	52.68	178201		
5	South East zone	22.342	754128	38390	88.37
6	East zone A	14.84	798005	30303	59.82
7	East zone B	78.929	388945		
8	North zone	51.263	716110	19392	69.36
9	West zone	86.639	449943	8288	48.00

(Source: Surat municipal corporation)

East zone A of Surat city contains a large residential area having population of 7.98 lakhs and density of population is also 3rd most and that is 30303 persons per sq.km. EAST ZONE A is preferred location for residential purpose.

Location of East Zone A



Figure 1 Location of Study Area

Population Projection

Future population is forecasted for East zone A of Surat city for next 3 decades using arithmetic increase method.

Table 2. Population projection

Year	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	711516	798005	884494	970983	1057472

III. AVAILABLE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN STUDY AREA

The data collection was done in order to assess the available existing government social infrastructure in the study area. The data were collected with the help of SMC.

Table 3. Existing social infrastructure

Sr	Social infrastructure		Existing
1	Educational facilities	Primary school	49
		Senior secondary school	24
		Integrated school without hostel	22
		Colleges	7
2	Health facilities	Maternity Centre/ child hospital	15
		Multi-specialty Hospital	8
		General hospital	36
3	Socio cultural facilities	Library	21
		Community hall	19
4	Police facilities	Police station	4
5	Safety facilities	Fire station	2

(Source: Surat municipal corporation)

IV. CONCLUSION

The URDPFI Guidelines state that each urban area's future development is dependent on both its current population and its predicted growth over the next 10 years. SMC calculates population based on the city of Surat's steady growth rate. This type of plan, where each zone or territory has a separate population, is not used in Surat.

Many of the infrastructures fall short of the standards set by the regulations. The quality of people's lives may suffer from a lack of infrastructure. The accessibility of infrastructure to people is also impacted by a lack of it. Planning recommendations may also be made to help fill infrastructure gaps, which may also increase people's contentment.

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