

Need of Recreational Facilities in Development of Any Urban Area

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recreation is defined as a recreation and restoration of emotional state. This paper presents the need of recreational facilities in development of any urban or developing areas. It is very important for any person to spend some quality time with family and self, so that we are ready to take on the hectic schedule of our work life. The recreational facilities not only provide some great escape for people to enjoy the family time but it also encourages people to choose localities around these recreational facilities to settle and work. Recreational facilities help as stress buster also these recreational facilities also create some jobs for locals adding to per capita income of these local people.

Increasing population in urban areas has led to the demand of more land spaces like residential, industrial, agricultural. It was also described as a socially acceptable experience or activity that rests men from work, bring satisfaction often by giving them a change.

Recreational facilities should provide green places for people to come together promoting communal bonding among city residents and infuses the social content of life. Around two third of the respondents concur and unequivocally consent to the way that the recreational exercises are required for extension of the locale.

Parks and private planted areas, surrounding the buildings have a marked effect on many aspects of the quality of the urban environment and the richness of life in a city. The presence of natural areas contributes to the quality of life in many ways. Urban nature provides important social and psychological benefits to human societies, which enrich human life with meaning and emotions.

Passing by the development arranged conceived by the present government, India should put more in its urban communities to make them more livable. Urbanization is expanding at a quick pace, and right now around 30% to 33% of Indians live in urban communities. This is assessed to achieve upwards of 40 by 2030. The urban populace would be around 600 million individuals by then. It is additionally evaluated that the

quantity of urban areas with populaces of a million or more are probably going to twofold in that time.

A vast segment of this urbanization would be as relocation to the current urban communities, which would extend and develop in size. Sadly, most Indian urban communities are at present tested as far as framework, and their occupants' entrance to fundamental administrations keeps on being poor. An expansion in urbanization will bring about more anxiety and breakdown of these urban areas; personal satisfaction there will crumble. To have the capacity to proceed with the required energy, it is normal that India would require no less than 100 new urban communities throughout the following 10 years. These urban areas would basically be greenfield (worked without any existing structure) developments, neighboring existing urban areas, and created and reliant on the current urban areas.

Any regional development must first satisfy the basic needs of the human being. This is in accordance with Maslow's needs chain of command hypothesis. The said recommends that human needs shape five levels of order comprising of: physiological needs, security, belongingness/love, regard, and self-realization. Maslow's order of necessities hypothesizes that there are fundamental needs that should be met first, (for example, physiological requirements and wellbeing), before more perplexing needs can be met, (for example, having a status and regard).

Throughout the following couple of years, India will see a decent amount of such greenfield urban areas. One visualizes that these urban communities will be produced in an organized way and worked for the future - as it were, they will be future-prepared.

II. PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A well designed and managed recreational centers and open spaces within urban area can offer play areas for children, which contribute to the quality of life and wellbeing of residents.

Planning for recreational areas is to attempt to study human needs, demographic growth and urban expansion. Planning is not complete without the proper distribution of recreational

spaces and proposals. While developing recreational areas, we need to consider the factors like demand and supply of goods & recreational habits of residents in respective urban areas.

Recreational developing depends on factors such as age, marital status, income, educational background and also the availability of suitable resources and facilities to make proper use of them. The park has to be designed according to the demand of an area.

Facilities and utilities should be provided for public conveniences. These include dustbins, public toilets, canteens, snack bars, drink bars, ice-cream stand and benches. Every park and recreational area should have a well prepared

emergency plan. The plan must be specially related to park activities provided, for eg. Size of the park, number of people using the park.

The regional developments are affected by regional features and scenarios, physical and societal factors and the competitive environment. These are grouped as (Figure 1):

- Economic Factors
- Technological Factors
- Political Factors
- Legal Factors
- Culture or Behavioral Factors
- Supportive Factors

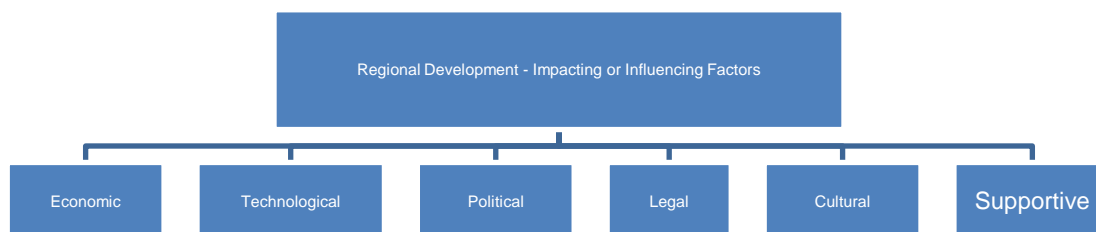


Figure 1: Regional Development Influencing Factors

The political will is also a major influence in regional development and development of any area be it creation of recreational facilities or creation of job in the region. If we take the example of current government in India. The Urban Development Ministry had earlier released Rs. 2 crores (US\$300,000) each to the mission cities for preparation of Smart City Plans. Pune and Solapur are the two cities in Maharashtra among the 20 cities which were selected in the first list of 20 Smart cities. Other cities are Jaipur, Surat, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Jabalpur, Visakhapatnam, Davanagere, Indore, Coimbatore, Kakinada, Belagavi, Udaipur, Guwahati, Chennai, Ludhiana and Bhopal.

The second list of 13 smart cities include Lucknow, Warangal, Dharamshala, Chandigarh, Raipur, New Town Kolkata, Bhagalpur, Panaji, Port Blair, Imphal, Ranchi, Agartala and Faridabad.

Each of the cities in Maharashtra selected under the Smart Cities Task by Government authorities will get funding support of Rs. 1000 crores over a period of five years (Rs. 500 crores from the Centre and Rs. 500 crores from the State Govt. / ULB).

However, the Government of India has now come out (on 20th September 2016) with a third list of 27 more cities to be supported for development as Smart cities. Five cities in

Maharashtra namely Thane, Kalyan-Dombivali, Nagpur, Nashik and Aurangabad are also included in the third list under this scheme of Government of India and will receive financial assistance from the Centre.

This indeed is a very big boost for the development of these cities and creation of new infrastructure for recreational facilities.

III. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF AREA

Indian urban communities or the urbanization process as a whole, today confront noteworthy difficulties, for example,

- Increasing populace
- Absence of tangible and intangible resources
- Environmental and administrative deficiency
- Declining charge bases and spending plans, and
- Increasing costs.

One must understand that building a city is a long haul undertaking that assumes control 10 to 25 years.

IV. OBJECTIVE

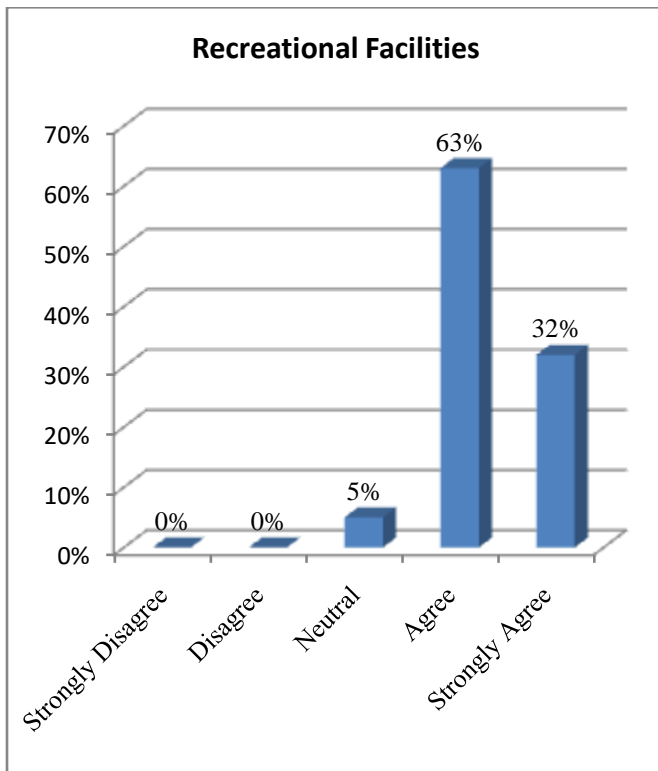
To find impact of recreational facility on choice of residence selection.

V. FINDING THROUGH SURVEY OF 200 PERSONS SHOW FOLLOWING RESULT

Table 1: Opinion: Need for Supportive Factors - Recreational Facilities

	Recreational Facilities
Strongly Disagree	0%
Disagree	0%
Neutral	5%
Agree	63%
Strongly Agree	32%

Figure 2: Opinion: Need for Supportive Factors - Recreational Facilities



Recreational Facilities provide fun and entrainment for the people. These are required for people and include theatre, cinema halls, art gallery, exhibition halls, gardens, auditoriums, museums, etc.

About 63% of the respondents agree and about 32% strongly agree to the fact that the recreational activities are needed for expansion of the region.

VI. CONCLUSION

1. Recreational exercises give fun and stimulation to the general population.
2. Any regional development must first satisfy the basic needs of the human being.
3. Recreational exercises give fun and stimulation to the general population.
4. Recreation facility marks as stress busters.

In reality it was extremely hard to evaluate whether a specific region has advanced or not. This is for the most part in light of the fact that each state and each locale is interesting in its terms, conditions and attributes. Once more, in a nation like India, where there are diverse strata of society exists; it's impractical to have a balanced progress.