Socioeconomic Study of Life in the Rural of Banaskantha District of North Gujraat: A Comprehensive Study

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Abstract: In the present era of industrialization and urbanization, optimum settlement of migrant population and positive development of cities is absolutely necessary so that urban development is well planned and living conditions are better. Manchester of the East, the eleventh largest North Gujrat district of India, Banaskantha is counted among those few industrial cities of the country, which are full of courage to rise after falling, The goal of the policy makers was to industrialize without urbanization in Banaskantha, but urbanization happened without industrialization. Population growth in Banaskantha is not a byproduct of biological factors like birth, death but a process of social transaction like migration. Due to the prevailing poverty and unemployment in the surrounding rural areas, there was migration from village to city, but due to the reduction of urban nutritional capacity, lack of work opportunities and employment, the concentration of this population has been unauthorized in the form of Rural, this level is definitely The rural standard of living was below that, due to which the process of urban degradation or ruralization of cities is not beginning of urban development.

Today there is a need for implementation of some important schemes for Banaskantha metropolitan planning. Allotment of houses on the basis of distance from the place of employment, providing electricity, drinking water and toilet facilities and improving the quality, smooth sewerage system and solid waste management as well as developing Rural as crime hotspots. Preventing it from happening so that the urban environment remains beneficial.

Keywords: industrialization, urbanization, migration, urban degradation.

I.   Introduction

The Banaskantha district is located in the Northeast of Gujarat and is presumably named after the West Banas River which runs through the valley between Mount Abu and Aravalli Range, flowing to the plains of Gujarat in this region and towards the Rann of Kutch. The district is famous for the Ambaji temple which draw many tourists..

In the first phase of development of Banaskantha or presumply said in north Gujarat, industrialization was concomitant with the urbanization process, but at present the urbanization process in the North Gujarat district is not concomitant with the peace industrialization of western cities. Urbanization happened rapidly in the absence of industrialization, as a result of the migration of rural poverty-stricken population, the urban size increased due to population concentration, but due to the reduction of urban nutritional capacity, lack of work opportunities and employment, due to the compulsion to pay low rent due to lack of proper housing, Many migrants are forced to encroach on vacant lots, which leads to the development of Rural. Today 20% of the population of the North Gujarat district lives in Rural.

Objectives of the research paper
1. To study the cause of migration and development of Rural in the North Gujarat district between the action of urban attraction force and rural traction force.
2. To do quantitative and qualitative study of basic amenities and living conditions available in Rural in North Gujarat district.
3. To present planning policy for the eradication of urban poverty and resettlement of Rural in the metropolitan system.

Study Area:
The study area of the present paper is north Gujarat, under which Banaskantha as well as peripheral rural areas have been included. Descriptive type of field study design was used for data collection for which we used interview schedule. Along with interviews, observation was also included as a research tool.

In the present paper, the standard of living of the slum dwellers was used as an independent variable and age structure, educational level, level of employment, income level, type of houses, and availability of basic

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facilities were used as independent variables. In short, the quality of life of the slum dwellers depends on the age structure, educational level, level of employment, income level, type of houses, size of the houses, availability of basic facilities etc.

Sampling

Stratification of the population or population was done by fraction sampling in the same way as in stratified random sampling. The required quota of units in each level was chosen judiciously. Thus 103 samples per zone were collected in Rural located in each zone of Banaskantha.

103 samples per zone were collected in Rural located in each zone of Banaskantha. The analysis of primary and secondary data revealed that even today 18 percent of the houses in the North Gujrat district are built of thatch, mud bricks and mortar. 40 per cent houses are single room and 10 per cent houses have neither electricity, no safe drinking water nor toilets. About 20 percent of the population of Banaskantha is such that lives in Rural. Of the population living in Rural, 58% of the population is in the age group of 5 years to 35 years. Highest 39.2 percent Scheduled Castes reside in the slum population. It is noteworthy that out of the total population living in Rural, only 35.8 percent of the population is literate and 24 percent of the population is unemployed. 21 percent households whose monthly income is less than Rs 500 per month.

51% of the houses in the Rural are made of thatch, slurry and mud bricks, where the main source of drinking water supply is the government tap. 29 percent of the population is provided with the facility of community toilets, while 59 percent of the population still chooses open fields. There are open drains in the name of sewer system, which get clogged due to garbage and lack of cleanliness.

Data collection and analysis

Data were collected by interviewing 721 slum residents from all the zones of Banaskantha using the technique of fraction sampling.
1.   Determination of migrant and non-migrant residents in the Rural of Banaskantha.
2.   Data on quality of living conditions in the Rural of Banaskantha were collected.
The data regarding quality of living conditions in the Rural of Banaskantha was analyzed on the basis of the answers given by the respondents. On the basis of the table, pie diagram, compound, bar graph, divided bar graph, pyramid were created. On the basis of Geographic Information System, the map of availability of facilities was quoted.

II.   Research findings

Migration and slum development in Banaskantha

Population growth in Banaskantha is not a byproduct of biological factors like birth, death but a process of social transaction like migration. More than 75 percent of the population migrates from the village. Rural population suffering from poverty and unemployment got attracted by the employment opportunities and facilities available in urban areas and settled in the city. In fact, the cities themselves do not develop, but according to the demands of the various facilities of the villages in the urban sphere of influence, the target is fixed for the city, which the city fulfills as the central site. Today the North Gujarat district is not only known for factories and industries, but also as coaching industry, educational center and business place. Ruralization of Banaskantha started in Gujarat due to migration of uneducated unskilled workers as a result of unemployment and poverty in rural areas and reduction in demand for labor in the North Gujarat district. The population of Banaskantha has grown rapidly in the last decade. The population growth rate in 1981-1991 was 26.5 percent, while it increased to 35% in 1991-2001. In the last two decades, along with population growth, the need and demand for employment has also increased. Simultaneously, there has been an increase in the search for employment opportunities of the workers and the availability of proper employment, that is, the gap between the demand and supply of labour. Simultaneously, the demand for housing has also increased. In the absence of proper accommodation, compelled to pay low rent, many migrant workers are forced to encroach on vacant places which led to the development of Rural. Migrant workers in Banaskantha are living in the city, living a low standard of life in the city, in spite of facing various problems, due to lack of basic facilities, they remain lying in the city. This type of low level migration is not just a transfer from village to city, but there will be a transformation of rural poverty into urban poverty. This adversely affects the urban environment and this type of migration will lead to regional inequality, which will not generate any socio-economic development. On the basis of migration in Banaskantha, it is known from the slum population data that 87.66 percent of the population living in Rural are migrants. It is clear from the following table 1 -

Table 1 : Slum Population by Migration in Banaskantha

| Slum Population Based on Migration	Slum Population	
	Population of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Localities of Banaskantha	632	87.66
Non localities of Banaskantha	89	12.34
Total	721	100.00

Study of living conditions in Rural in Banaskantha

The number of Rural in Banaskantha is currently 390, in which 14.5 percent of the total metropolitan population lives in Rural according to the 2001 census. According to a study, 20 percent of the population of the North Gujarat district resides in Rural in 2006. According to the 2011 census, the percentage of population living in Rural has increased to 25.23 per cent.

Age Structure of the Banaskantha Slum

The North Gujarat district's population of 4,19859 lives in Rural with 98208 dwellings. This population includes 15:5 up to the age of 5, 30.1 up to the age of 5-18, 27.88: up to the age of 18-35, 21.78: the age of 35-60 years, 5.13 percent of the age above 60 (Figure 1).
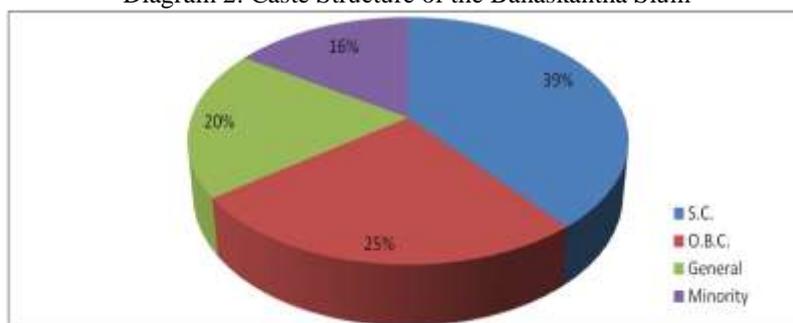
Diagram 1 : Slum age structure of Banaskantha
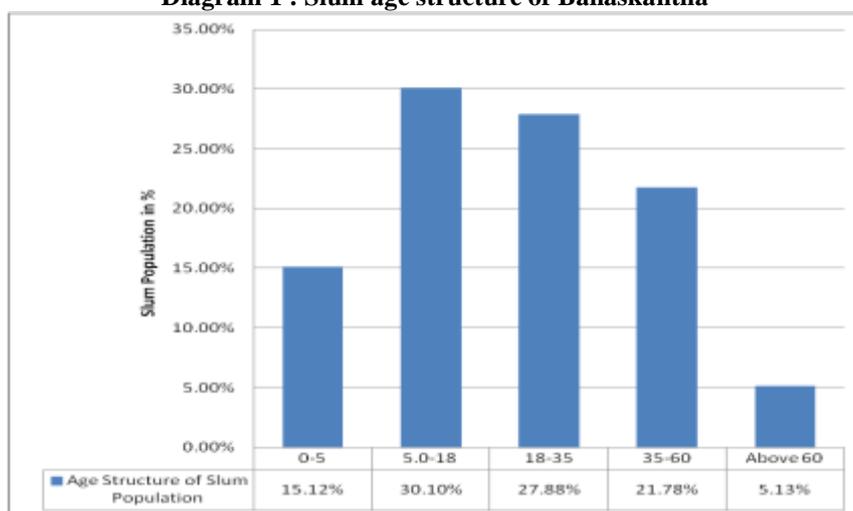
The Caste Structure of the Banaskantha Slum

If we study the caste structure, then in the slum population of the North Gujrat district, 19.56% general category, 39.25% scheduled caste, 25.52% backward class and 15.67% population belong to minority community (Diagram 2).

Diagram 2: Caste Structure of the Banaskantha Slum

Educational structure in the Rural of Banaskantha

Of the total population living in Rural, only 35.9 percent of the population is literate, with 3.4 percent of the population educated up to the undergraduate level and only 1.1 percent of the population educated up to the postgraduate level (Table 2).

Table 2: Educational Level in Rural

Sr no	Education	Total literacy %
1	Illiterate	64.08
2	Literate	35.92
a	Primary	35.52
b	Junior high school	19.31
c	High school	14.61
d	Inter	25.87
e	Graduation	3.47
f	Post graduates	1.16

Table 3: Total employed person in Rural

Sr no	employment format	Total employed person	percentage
1	government service	13152	19.61
2	semi government service	10134	15.15
3	private service	17361	25.98
4	own work	26227	39.52

Income Level in Rural

21% of the households living in Rural are such that their monthly income is less than Rs 500 per month and 49% are such households whose monthly income is between Rs 500-1000 per month. There are only 2.22 households whose monthly income is more than 3000 (Table 4).

Table 4: income lavel in Rural

Sr no	Income lavel	Percentage
1	Less than 500 rs.	20.53
2	500-800 rs	25.15
3	801-1000 rs	23.23
4	1001-1500 rs	15.12
5	1501-2000 rs	8.45
6	2001-3000 rs	4.23
7	More than 3000 rs	2.56

Residential condition in Rural:-

In Rural, there are 51% houses that are kutcha, made of thatch, slurry and mud bricks, only 21% houses that are pucca and 41% houses that are unauthorized and not self-owned (Table 5).

Table 5: Housing in Rural

Sr no	Type of house	Number	Percentage
1	Cemented	21010	20.53
2	Half cemented	22803	25.15
3	Kuccha	37405	23.23
4	Hut	12485	15.12
5	Other	3365	8.45

Basic and residential facilities available in Rural

In the Rural of the North Gujrat district, 10.15 percent of the houses are such that they do not have basic urban facilities i.e. neither electricity, nor safe drinking water nor toilets (Table 6).

Table 6: Access to Basic Amenities

Sr no	Access to Basic Amenities	Percentage
1	Total percentage of availability of electricity, safe drinking water and toilets in the house	66.25
2	Electricity	82.52
3	safe drinking water	65.63
4	toilet	59.45
5	Electricity and safe drinking water	57.12
6	toilets and safe drinking water	58.45
7	Electricity and toilet	54.15
8	all three facilities	53.12
9	three facilities not available	10.14

In the Rural of the North Gujrat district, drinking water is available to 56.45 percent of the population through government hand pumps. 20.53 percent residents have private pumps. 20.53 percent of slum dwellers have to travel more than 51 to 100 miles to get drinking water. 20.53 percent residents of Rural are deprived of

electricity facility. At present 93.01: Slum residents are benefited from communication facilities like mobiles. 20.53 percent of slum dwellers have a separate kitchen in their residence. 12.35 percent of slum dwellers had toilets in their houses. 28.71: The population has access to public toilets, while 58.95: the population is still forced to defecate in the open fields (Table 7).

Table 7: Housing facilities available in Rural

Sr no	Amenities in Accommodation	Percentage
1.	Drinking Water	
a	government pump	23.25
b	private pump	20.53
c	government hand pump	56.32
2.	Distance to drinking water source	
a	on campus	3.45
b	50 m	31.56
c	50-100	37.25
d	100 m Above this	27.45
3.	Electricity	
a	Yes	63.66
b	No	36.34
6.	mobile phone	
a	Yes	61.03
b	No	38.97
5.	Separate kitchen	
a	Yes	31.21
b	No	68.79
6.	toilet type	
a	private toilet	12.34
b	public toilet	28.71
c	open field	58.95
7.	toilets in the premises	
a	Yes	12.34
b	No	87.66

Solid Waste Management And Sewerage

There were either no drains in the Rural or there were temporary open kutcha drains. 74.76: Kaccha drains are found in Rural, which in the absence of proper management of solid waste, becomes incapable of draining due to lack of cleanliness and creates unhygienic conditions. It is an important fact that only 40% of the garbage is collected by the government/private persons, so the condition here is hellish during the rainy season (Table 8).

Table 8: Sewer System in Rural

Sr no	Sewerage system	Percentage of population benefited
1	raw drain	74.76
2	paver drain	25.24

Consumption level of slum dwellers

30.93% slum dwellers had hand clock and so on 41.05% clock table/clock wall, 1.25% sewing machine, 87.38% cycle, 17.48% radio/tape, 59.50% fan cooler, 45.91% cooker, 38.70% TV colour, 0.69% fridge, 54.51% CD/DVD, 44.94% LPG, 41.75% press and 3.05% consume iron cupboard (Table 9).

Table 9: Consumption level of slum dwellers

Sr no	Consumption Goods	Percentage
1	clock hand	30.93
2	table clock/ wall clock	41.05
3	Sewing Machine	1.25
4	Cycle	87.38
5	Radio/tap recorder	17.48
6	fan /cooler	59.50
7	cooker	45.91
8	TV-color	38.70
9	fridge	0.69
10	CD/DVD	54.51
11	LPG	44.94
12	Press	41.75
13	Iron Cupboard	3.05

Planning Policy

Due to the lack of due attention to the development of Indian rural areas and the regional disparity arising as a result of urbanization in some particular areas, gave rise to local disorganization. . So people are compelled to migrate. As a result, these villagers migrate from the village and even in the absence of urban amenities, they start living in Rural in the cities. In this way, the migration of workers is not only from village to city, but this migration takes place from rural poverty to urban poverty. In order to prevent urban degradation of Rural arising due to uncontrolled low-level migration in Banaskantha, it is necessary to present a planning policy for adjustment in the North Gujrat district:

A Relook at Considerable Measures
1. To make rural and regional development more effective.
2. Emphasis on spatial restructuring.
3. Developing small towns.
4. Creation of employment opportunities.
5. Elimination of urban poverty.
6. Resettlement of slum dwellers of 20% of the population of the North Gujrat district.
7. Allotment of housing according to the population and the distance between their place of employment and residence in population resettlement.
8. Successful implementation of poverty alleviation policies in rural areas.
9. Integrated Development.
10. Rural Industrialization.
11. Changes in rural-urban interrelationships.
12. Development of banking in peripheral rural areas.
13. Integration of industry and agriculture.
14. Development of neglected areas.
15. To prevent wastage of drinking water from government taps in Rural.
16. Improvement in the quality of water pipeline supply.
17. To make the sewer system smooth and to pay attention to cleanliness from time to time.
18. Proper management of solid waste.
19. Improvement in the quality and number of community toilets so that the environment is not polluted.
20. Preventing Rural from developing as refuges for criminals.

III. Epilogue

Facing various problems in the city like lack of housing, drinking water, toilets, electricity, migrants cause the construction of Rural and the ruralization of the cities starts. If planning policies are not taken into account, then this migration will be not from village to city, but from rural poverty to urban poverty) and thus giving rise to Rural which will not generate any socio-economic development. In this way, the balanced development of Banaskantha can be done by decentralized planning.

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