

NRuM Approach towards Cluster village Development- A case study of Surat

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Abstract

India is on the path of rapid development nowadays rural development has assume global attention especially among the developing nation. The main focus of government is to development of villages because if we want to improve our nation, we shall have to improve the condition of our villages. The government has identified the basic amenities for the villages and fulfillment of these facilities in the villages, to enhance quality of life in villages. Economic development of India at greater extent depends on rural development and it help the economy to grow and sustain. In the rural areas agriculture is the main source of livelihood to the people. There is a direct relationship between agriculture production, income and the demand for industrial goods. Now the Government is more focusing on rural development by the different projects like MGNREGA, Mission Antyodaya, National Rurban Mission (NRuM), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship, etc. under which NRuM is one of the project for the cluster village development. The objective of this research is to study the Rurban Growth of Surat city. The study is extended for knowing the present scenario of existing clusters and the problems faced by them. Also to analyze how the project like NRuM can be implemented for the cluster development of Rurban villages.

Keywords: Cluster, NRuM, Rurban, Rurbanization, Surat, Sustainable Development, Villages.

INTRODUCTION

As per Census of India statistics, the rural population in India stands at 833 million, constituting almost 68% of the total population.

The growth of any City, Village or Settlement is totally dependent on the opportunities given to the people in terms of the economic development and accommodation, apart from these internal factors there are certain external factors such as locational advantages, which is unique in each case.

Such settlements are found in the villages which tend towards the growth of Rurbanization. To lower down the pressure on the city's infrastructure & to reduce the migration rate from nearby places or villages, it is necessary to keep the soul of villages alive; by the provision of required infrastructure in a Cluster manner to make a prosperous lifestyle. To adapt such approaches government of India has initiated National Rurban Mission (NRuM).

Objective of the study is to study the Rurban Growth of Surat city and to identify the Problems and Opportunities in selected cluster of Rurban villages. The Scope is limited to four villages Mora, Bhatlai, Damka and Rajgari.

ABOUT NRuM

The aim of SPMRM is to create 300 rural growth clusters across the country. In the first phase, 100 clusters will be taken up, thereafter more clusters will be identified based on the progress of the scheme[2].

The objective of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters[2].

The National Rurban Mission aims at development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of the rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising

with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of ‘Rurban villages’[2].

The Mission intends to simulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters. About 300 Rurban clusters will be developed over the next five years, which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs, which would trigger overall development in the region[2].

In order to guide the development of the Rurban cluster, the Mission recommends preparation of an Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) for each Rurban cluster. The ICAP for a cluster will have two components viz[2].

- Socio Economic and Infrastructure Planning Component
- Initiation of Spatial Planning.

Both the components will form an integral part of the ICAP and will be undertaken in parallel[2].

STUDY AREA

Surat is Gujarat's second most populous city (2011). It became a metropolis in 1991, along with eleven other major cities across the country, by crossing the more than one a million-population mark[1]. Surat has experienced very rapid population growth during the last 20 years. This rapid growth in a very short time span is actually the hallmark of Surat's demographic trends. Table 1 present the actual population and density per sq. km. from that growth of Surat city can be measured.

Table 1 Population of SMC with extended area in 2006 and SUDA exclusive of SMC

Year	SMC area(latest area)		SUDA area (Excluding SMC)		SUDA area (With SMC)	
	Population	Density per sq.km	Population	Density per sq.km	Population	Density per sq.km
1981	10,13,188	3103.03	1,23,793	323.96	11,36,981	1604.45
1991	16,34,605	5006.21	1,60,749	420.67	17,95,354	2433.31
2001	28,76,374	8809.31	2,41,314	631.50	31,17,688	4399.52
2011	44,67,797	13683.28	3,37,304	859.21	48,05,101	6768.04

Surat rurban area profile

Last two decade Surat has experienced rapid industrialization, which has accelerated the spread of urbanization. This has resulted in to cover concentration in Urban core and change in the structure of rural economy and its character. Basically the rural vicinity and urban area is interdependence of each other. Large scale conversion of land for residential and industrial use in surrounding urban area has caused dislocation of rural population. The city also depends upon the surrounding rural vicinity for its day to day needs of vegetable milk food grains etc. as the rural settlements on the urban areas for communication, commerce and entrainment etc.

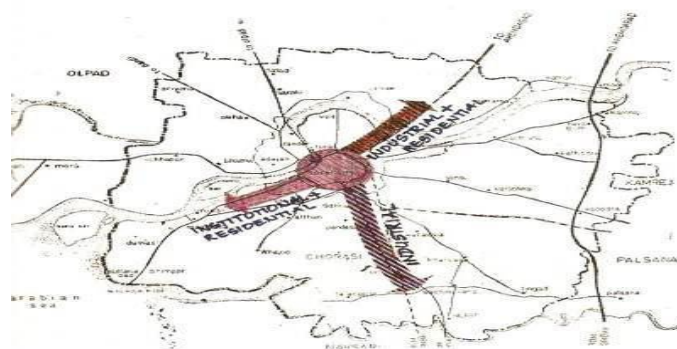


Figure 1 Trend of Development in Rurban

Figure 1 shows that the trends of development in Rurban of Surat Urban area. It shows that the development in North-West side is predominant by industrial and residential development while in

south side the industrial development is predominant the area. South - West side shows the institutional and residential development.

Migration

Surat has come out as a national city with majority of the population comprising of migrants. Trends of migration in Surat exhibits rapid increase over the years[3].

Availability of employment and the industrial scenario of the city pull people from neighbouring states like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, as well as states like Orissa, which are far from the state of Gujarat[3]. This is reflected by increasing share of inter- state migrants than inter-district migration. Table 2 present the purpose of migration and the total percentage sharing of migrants.

Table 2 Purpose of Migration

Sr.no.	Purpose of Migration	% to Total Migrants
1	% Migrants to Total Population	55.85
a	Work/employment	29.19
b	Business	8.90
c	Education	0.46
d	Marriage	12.84
e	Move after birth	8.03
f	Moved with h/h	29.96
g	Others	10.62
2	Total	100.00

This is one of the reasons that rural area development can make the city development more effective and sustainable and migrants also avail the opportunity for the affordable houses by residing in the rural villages.

Existing Rural Areas

At present, there are about 95 villages in four Taluka, which is located in rural zone.

Among that chorasi taluka is having maximum number of villages which is beside the boundary of Municipal Corporation of the surat city. Table 3 present the details of the rural areas.

Table 3 Taluka wise population

Sr.no	Taluka	Nos. of villages	Area (Km ²)	Population				
				1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Chorasi	44 nos.	53.8880	41805	54030	68085	106974	162776
2	Olpad	17 nos.	60.3026	11439	16173	17799	20632	19657
3	Kamrej	17 nos.	92.4980	19580	28562	39920	56848	71409
4	Palsana	17 nos.	46.4600	13728	22228	29704	52067	77897

Selection of cluster

Based on the population growth the cluster from the chorasi taluka has been selected for the study purpose. Due to industrialization and proximity to surat city the taluka has shown tremendous growth. The cluster of Mora, Bhatlai, Damka and Rajgari has been prepared as in fig. 2.

The villages are under the influence of industrial and tourism sector.

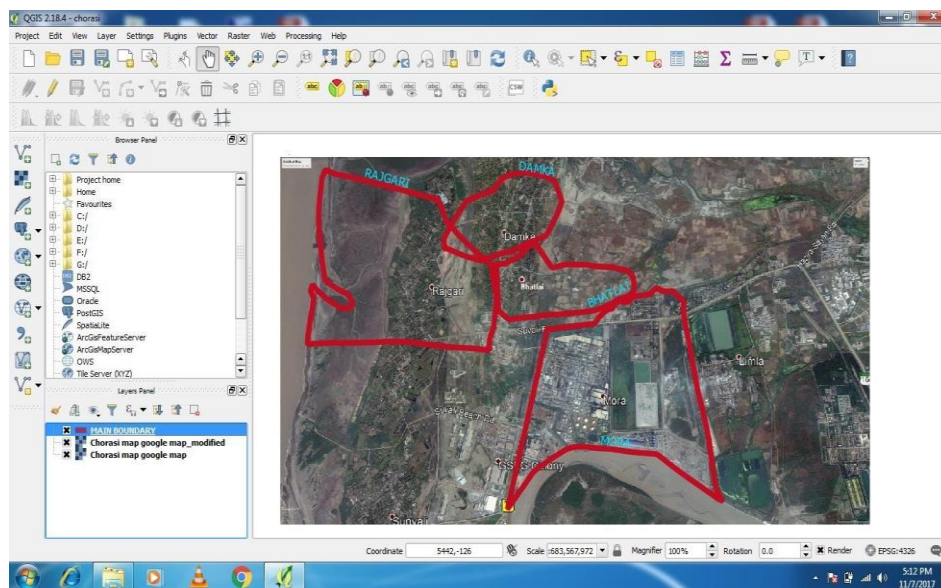


Figure 2 Cluster of Rurban Villages

PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE SCENARIO OF SELECTED CLUSTER

The present infrastructure scenario has been studied by conducting primary survey at cluster. The infrastructure such as water, drainage, road, health, education, irrigation, recreational and others for the development of villages are studied in detail.

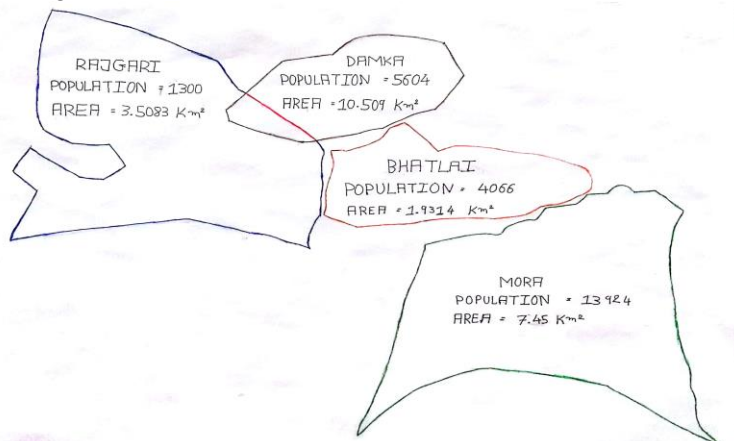












Figure 3 Demographic details of Villages

Physical infrastructure facility

In all the villages closed drainage line has been provided. The house without drainage connection is having septic tank. In the 36% houses have closed drainage facilities and 14% houses have septic tank. The cluster village is having 24*7 electricity supply.






Table 4 Physical Infrastructure Facility

Villages	Water supply	sanitation	Road
Mora	Over head: 2 (5 lakh lit.) U/G tank: 1(2.5 lakh lit.) 		

Bhatlai		Over head: 2 (1 lakh lit.) U/G tank: 1(5 lakh lit.)	Not Available	
Damka		Over head: 2 (5 lakh lit.)	Not Available	
Rajgari		Over head: 2 (30,000, 50,000lit.) U/G tank: 1(50,000 lit.)		

Social infrastructure facility

Table 5 Social Infrastructure Facility

Villages	Education	Health
Mora	 Anganwadi:3 Primary school:1 Secondary school: 1	 Healt centre:1 Nursing home:1 Dispensary:1
Bhatlai	 Anganwadi:2 Primary school:1	Not Available
Damka	 Anganwadi:4 Primary school:1 Secondary school: 1	Dispensary: 1
Rajgari	 Anganwadi:2 Primary school:2	Not Available

Social culture facility

Facilities like public garden and community hall is available in the villages but repair and maintenance is needed to increases its utilization. Provision of facilities like public library can uplift the quality of life of the old edge and young people. As in table 4 in the era of digital India the basic services of banking should be provided in the cluster of the village.

Table 6 Socio culture facility

Villages	Post office	Bank	Public garden	Public library	Community hall
Mora	0	1	1	0	1
Bhatlai	1	0	1	0	1
Damka	0	1	1	0	1

rajgari	0	0	1	0	1
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FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Selected cluster is having basic services like water, electricity and road. For connecting them better, provision of Drainage line, sanitation facilities and repairing of existing facilities such as Public toilet, Public Garden, Community hall and public buildings will make their cluster more live.

Focus on health facilities can uplift the quality of life for the people of cluster. Provision of well equipped CHC in the cluster can help them to get better medical facilities.

Poor condition of sanitation facilities is creating unhealthy situation in the cluster. Sustainable and smart toilets can improve the same.

From the analysis, it has been seen that cluster is deficit in the education facilities at higher level. Provision of Higher school, vocational training institute and skill center can uplift the life of young generation of the cluster.

Waste management is also been highly focused due to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, so it adoption of waste management technique can generate revenue for the village stockholders.

Rejuvenation and repairing is needed in facilities such as panchayat bhavan, post offices, public garden and other public buildings so that the village dwellers can be benefited by using such facilities.

Cluster is located at costal line. Tourism development can be planned so that cluster dwellers will be having opportunities of the economic development.

For Smart and Sustainable development along with rurban concept economic activities such as Agro Processing, Agri Services, Storage and Warehousing, Fully equipped mobile health unit, Upgrading school/higher education facilities, Sanitation, Provision of piped water supply, Solid and liquid waste management, Village streets and drains, Street lights, Inter-village road connectivity, Public transport, LPG gas connections, Digital literacy, Citizen Service Centers (CSC) - for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity should be planned for the cluster.

Advance technologies such as Root zone technology, Zero discharge toilets, solar lights, biogas plants, Low cost housing, beautification of ponds, agricultural market, fish market, kishan nurseries and other can be adopted.

CONCLUSION

Urbanization is increasing day by day and people are migrating to urban areas in search of job and better livelihood, because of the urbanization the urban area are in under pressure and the development and growth of the city is stop. The concept like cluster development can make the Rurbanization more better. The people of cluster can enjoy social cohesiveness and all the infrastructure facilities for their effective quality of life. In this paper, the study of existing cluster has been made and different finding has been given for making this cluster more efficient. This kind of project like NRuM, SHGY, Rurban and other are creating impact and reducing the migration rate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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