

Analysis of Inclusive Growth Deferrals in Rurban Settlement

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Abstract: *Rurban settlements, despite of several inclusive actions still pose as an inducement to urban informality in Third World countries. Rurban communities are those live in rural socio - geographic spaces with the standard of living resembling those in urban localities. They play an important role distressing greatly the housing supply and demand market thus creating an Informal Settlement. In the Contemporary Society, Rurban Settlements emerged in and around big cities, due to innate growth and the flux of rural - urban migration. With the rapid increase in rurban expansion in the Contemporary times, it is need of hour to study on the importance of more inclusive growth for the economic well being of a Country. This study focuses on the inclusive alternatives of rurban settlement. The study intends to find solutions through groping local needs and potentials of one size fit all strategy applied so far. The nature of this study uses both qualitative and quantitative approach, and the method of investigation used is Content Analysis and Interview Schedule respectively. This paper sheds the light on means that can be utilized in Rurban Settlements to improvise the living conditions in line with Sustainable Development Goals and reach socio - economic potentials. Analyses of the current situation and challenges of rurban settlements are examined on three spheres: economic, social and environmental. The research also accentuates the role of non - profit organizations and social participation for developing such areas. The world's governments have committed themselves towards balanced development and have vowed to leave no one behind. More Inclusiveness is needed to achieve this balance, and to move the world towards the progressive consciousness of human rights for all.*

Keywords: Rurban Settlement, Informal Settlement, Inclusion, Sustainable Development Goals, vulnerabilities, Balanced Development, Public Sphere.

1. Introduction

The competition for super - economy among the countries has made its citizens a humanoid, rather not letting them to realize their human value, particularly the developing countries. The race for money and greed among fellow men is increasing day - by - day, leading them to exhibit anomie (deviant) behavior. The forces of modernization and the process of industrialization are at its peak, exhibiting exploitative face at the dormant end. The most vulnerable section of the society is attracted by the forces of industrialization and urbanization thus settling at the rural - urban flux, resulting in Rurban settlement.

The term "Rurban Settlement" at this setting, refers to the Informal Settlements around the outskirts of Urban area, i. e., the settlements around the Rural Urban Flux. People from the rural area migrate to urban area in search of their survival in terms of employment, for the welfare of their children etc. Certainly, many couldn't accommodate to the expenses of the urban and hence they settle themselves at the outskirts of urban region, such that they could easy access the resources of urban juncture. On the other hand, with adhering to all the amenities, huge migrants, who migrate to urban in search of employment, get themselves settled in an informal way at the rural urban flux, resulting complex informal settlements. In due course of time, many had afforded their authorized livelihood, whereas a huge number of populations have unauthorized livelihood.

The rurban population of India faces a lot of challenges not only on the basis of livelihood, but also in terms of lack in social development. They lack proper governance to monitor the welfare of people who settled there, on the other hand there exists lacuna in the policy frame i. e., the policies are

framed either for rural population or for urban population, leaving behind rurban settlement where there is a need for special care for inclusive growth. Some of the unattended challenges of rurban society include – the subsequent in - migration to these areas, consequently increasing the social adjustment more complex, on the other hand the out - migration from the rural regions leads to decrease in cultivable lands. Threats like increased pressure on access to resources as huge population density residing around limited land leads to conflict among the fellow beings.

The most perceived problem among rurban society includes the haphazard and illegal construction of housing complex. With the interventions by governments certain policies and additional jurisdiction where given to the local governance board to monitor the inclusiveness of all people, including people residing at the Peri - urban region, but still these initiatives are found to be not suffice enough to handle the problems.

And also, studies on settlements at Rural urban flux highlight the magnitude of the problem in developing countries, as they pose as a hindrance for achieving the inclusiveness in social and economic growth. Thus, the researcher has focused on the socio - economic impressions and development policy deferrals among the settlements of rural urban flux.

2. Literature Review

A careful analysis of the available literature indicates that only limited empirical researches/ studies have been undertaken on Rurban settlements. The available research studies have focused on the causes of the informal settlements and only the basic socio - economic nature were

analysed, leaving out the impressions on health needs, hygiene condition of the settlements, education accessibility to their children and the conflicts out of it. Many of the researches haven't mainly focused on the caste and cultural indifferences and the conflicts out of it, among these migrant residents. Therefore, the researcher has built up the framework to analyze the entire problem in sociological perception in such a way that the deferrals of rural society alone is not resolved but also to identify the redressal mechanism for the inclusive growth, thus leaving no one behind.

3. Methodology

Aim of the Study

This study intends to analyze the derogatory impressions around the Rural Settlement, especially Socio - economic welfare, to individual's welfare and also to the society as whole. The study explores the background and nature of the settlement around urban - rural flux to elicit the root cause of this migration and to provide suggestions to set right the ill - effects arise out of it.

Research Objectives

- 1) To Study the Socio - Economic Demographic Profile of the respondents
- 2) To Identify the Knowledge of understanding and accessibility of amenities to the respondents.
- 3) To Analyse the limitations of amenities among Rural Settlement
- 4) To find out the feat of Government initiatives for the settlement around Rural
- 5) To Elicit the Suggestive measures, for the prevalence of virtuous social order in the impending society

Research Design

A Research Design is simply a structural framework of various research methods as well as techniques that are utilized by a researcher. Here the, researcher studies the cases in an explanatory to state the root cause of the widespread problem among Rural Settlement. The research purposively focuses on the civilians settled at Rural areas; hence the researcher used Purposive Sampling Technique to identify the respondents, so as to correctly scrutinize the problems by identifying the potential respondents. As the research involves an in - depth analysis of Rural Settlement Problems, the research is studied both Quantitatively and Qualitatively. Henceforth, the data were collected by the researcher with the use of an interview schedule and some for the cases were listened to enlist the root cause of such evil and provide suggestive measures accordingly.

Area of the Study

The researcher concentrated on Rural Settlements around southern region of Tamil Nadu State in India through a series of pilot studies. In the non - probability sampling, the researcher had chosen selected regions of Theni district where the migration is not only intrastate but also interstate. Accordingly, the respondents were selected, ensuring the representativeness of entire districts which is as follows:

- 1) Theni Allinagaram
- 2) Uthamapalayam

- 3) Kumbam
- 4) Palani Chettipatti

Universe and Sample

The people who are migrated from rural to urban for employment and settled around the Rural - Urban flux, as informal settlements constitute the universe of the study. As the composition of universe is transitory and floating in nature, the researcher based upon number estimations and other related records understood that, the size of universe is approximately 1, 50, 000. Thus, the researcher selectively chose 300 respondents from the whole universe as a sample to proceed with the research.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Age, Gender and Marital Status

- The inference drawn from the age group of the respondent's states that almost maximum respondents i. e., 78.7 percent, constitute to the age group greater than or equal to 30. This data is regarded as the gateway of the empirical analysis of this dissertation taking into account the nature of the topic. It inferred that majority of the respondents are Married.

Educational Qualification and Occupation

- It is concluded that vast majority of the respondents are literate. 40.6 percent of the respondents are Mill workers and 43.3 percent are equivalently Sanitation workers and daily wagers; here this evidently proves that people settled here rely on their daily work for their income.
- The interpretation drawn from the respondent's monthly income states that majority of the respondents earn Less than 15, 000, to meet their ends. Thus, it is evident from this that with minimal earnings there develops a cleavage in the social bonds thus leading to exhibition of anomie behaviour.

Types of Family

- The implication drawn from this research is that majority of the respondents 73.3 percent live in Joint Family. Thus, it is evaluated that impact over rural population brings forth greater cause over huge population that have strong social affinity. It also signifies that people migrate with their family as a whole, hence the cultural and caste indifferences may effect on whole irrespective of the age of the family members.
- The background study about the respondents clarifies that majority of them are belonging to the marginalized category.

Haphazard Settlement

- The research explored that majority of the respondents 61.7 percent have migrated from their native piece of land for exploring work at the industrial areas and Mills surrounding the region. Most of them had faced acute threat from the people at the formal settlements, in terms of caste, community, religion indifferences.

Availability of Basic Amenities

- It is concluded from the research that, at many cases the people at informal settlements lack the basic necessitated

amenities like access to proper drinking water, access to public toilets, etc.

- Despite all these grievances, the researcher have identified that, at cases our government have constructed public tanks and public toilets for the local use, but still they are less maintained and also most of them are closed for public uses especially at the outskirts of Uthamapalayam.

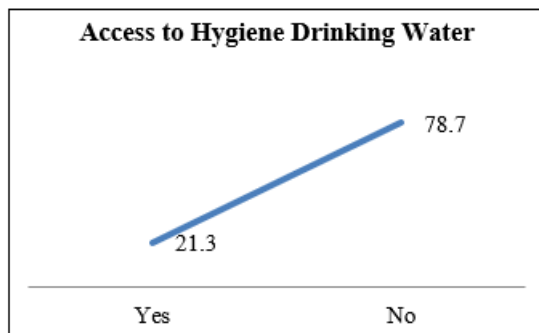
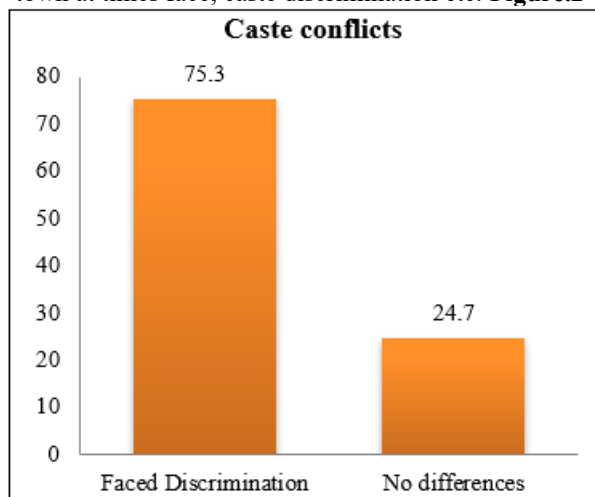


Figure 1

Quality of Life

- It is observed from the recorded responses that, majority of them have stated that the, they aimed for a better quality of life after migration, and also they could achieve it to some extent out of Government's initiatives, despite the benefits, they are forced to face the detriments by the native residents.
- Case Analysis of the same was done around Theni Allinagaram, were migrant workers at the outskirts of town at times face, caste discrimination etc. **Figure.2**



- As a consequence of the cultural and social indifferences, youths of these settlements merely pursue higher education, as there are many school dropouts due to lacuna in equality grounds.
- The implication drawn from the research is that majority of the respondents are aware of the remedial measures to be followed, likely the knowledge of approaching the authorities over denial of basic services to them, but still many are not doing so, in fear of threat from the native residents and their community and caste- based dominance over the migrant residents.

5. Suggestions

- It is suggested from the researcher end that, necessary actions must be taken by the Government in framing rules that leaves no one behind. Especially the laws must be framed more inclusively.
- Approaches must be framed exclusively for the rural settlements rather than just increasing the jurisdiction limits of existing policies.
- Increase of employment opportunity helps reduce migration and also help reduce the discrimination at the work.
- Need of ease access to the government officials regarding their complaint about basic needs.
- Cordial relationships must be maintained among the neighbors to reduce the labeling process.
- Opportunities and resources must be split accordingly that fight for resources goes down with time.

6. Conclusion

This study found that through the process of structuring the Rural settlement deferrals at par with Indian scenario, it is highly need of the hour, as India is a country with huge working - class population, with varied cultural backgrounds.

Very specifically the problem of migration has consequent effects over informal settlements. Most of the deferrals of Rural Settlements are not brought into account while studying the public space on whole. To evade all these issues Government have come up with many initiatives for achieving inclusive growth, to grow in lieu with sustainable development goals, yet certain arenas are left unidentified. This shows us the complexity inherent in the construction of any social problem as that, most of the population would be convicted, if studied in - depth.

This study is also important because it brings forth a unique perspective to the Rural Settlement deferrals. This specific research stipulates a more in - depth analysis of things like the background reason for migration and the pattern of settlement aroused out of it and also its consequential effects. It is concluded from the research that, many migrate to urban to quench the need of employment, but later adapt themselves to the environment irrespective of their caste and cultural origin. The real problem is figured out at their settlements when they opt to be a part of haphazard settlement for their economic sustainability. On the other hand, despite of several government initiatives, still people settled around the rural urban flux of the researcher region are complaining about the deficit drinking water supply, access to proper housing, access to electricity and access to public toilets even. Many women counterpart of the male migrant slam that, due to inaccessibility of public toilets at their region, they are subsequently opting for open defecation, which at times leads to harassment problems from the native residents. Out of the observed respondents, nearly 15% of the family doesn't have electricity supply, and more than 60% doesn't have access to hygiene drinking water and proper sanitation. The down - trodden (caste - based discrimination) of these informal settlements are still more exploited and threatened by the native residents, in

terms of their economic viability, thus leading to many dropouts.

This research mainly focuses on the caste and cultural deferrals rather concentrating on the socio - economic deferrals, for more inclusive growth, so as to leave no one behind as in lieu with the Sustainable Development Goals.

7. Future Directions

While this study had its own unique characteristics and novel additions to the body of literature regarding Rurban Settlement, there are a few paths in which this investigation can be furthered. This is especially true considering the original data that has been collected to look at drawbacks among people of Theni of Tamil Nadu for this study. The study can be expanded to other geographical locations.

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