Impact of Urbanization on Socioeconomic Conditions of Rural Areas of Faisalabad City

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ARTICLE DETAILS

ABSTRACT

History:
Accepted 17 June 2023
Available Online June 2023

Keywords:
Urbanization, Land Use, Socioeconomic Conditions, Neighbouring Rural Areas, Land Use Land Cover, Built-up Area

JEL Classification:
O18,

DOI: 10.47067/real.v6i2.337

This research study aims at finding out the impact of urbanization on the socio-economic condition of the people residing in the fringes of Faisalabad city. Urbanization is a dynamic process involving multiple factors. This phenomenon is attracting the attention of all the stakeholders not only in the developed countries but also in the developing countries. The most prominent outcome of this urbanization process is the emergence of slums. Urbanization casts deep impact on the socio-economic conditions of the dwellers of the neighbouring and bordering settlements. All the major cities of the country, Pakistan, are witnessing the same. Faisalabad is the 3rd largest city of Pakistan with a huge population residing in the adjacent localities of the city, Faisalabad. This study is based on the satellite imageries of Faisalabad for the last 24 years (1998-2022) acquired from USGS and processed and techniques used to find out the Land Use and Land Cover (LULC). The spatio-temporal variations of the urbanization process of Faisalabad were detected with the help of LULC by analysing and interpreting built up areas, open spaces, agricultural lands and water bodies. Furthermore, a baseline survey was conducted in the urban vicinities and adjoining rural areas through questionnaires and interviews. The study shows both, positive and negative, impact on the socio-economic condition of the people of the adjacent areas of the city. This study reveals that urbanization casts negative impact in health and housing structure and positive impact on education and economic conditions. This study will be of great importance for planners to foresee the impact of urbanization on adjacent rural areas and to handle the upcoming adverse situation.

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1. Introduction

Urbanization is one of the most remarkable regular components across the world (Buhaug & Urdal, 2013). Since the last part of the 20th century, the world has invented its quickest pace of urbanization, especially in agricultural nations (Chadchan & Shankar, 2014; Yar, Khan, & Shah, 2016). According to the UNO, in 1957 there was 30% of the worldwide populace in metropolitan regions. In 2008 that reached to 50% and an expected 70% is projected to live in urban communities by 2050 (Kapski, Khmelnitskaya, & Kuzmenko; Molla, 2015). Today there are more than 400 urban communities having population of more than 1 million on(Kapski et al.), Along these lines, urbanization has assumed a significant part in the turn of events remodelling of immature and non-industrial nations (Jedweb, et al(Gao & O’Neill, 2020), and expanding focus has been paid to urban communities and urbanization by researchers and policymakers throughout the last many years. Urbanization’s effect is reasonable on the overflow, living in neighbouring rural regions, working in horticulture(ul Hissan, Waseem, Khurshid, & Maqbool, 2023). Resulting in land-use change in the provincial regions and changing over rural terrains for lodging social orders and other business purposes. It also has bad impacts on local rural agriculture labour which is a force to commute or migrate to adjacent city areas (Christiansen, L., & Gindelsy, Jedweb et al. 2017).

In developing nations, it is viewed that there is a conspicuous contrast between urban and rural regions yet. Due to the development of infrastructure, rural areas have close connectivity with urban areas. Present changes in the worldwide economic, social, and political setting, including constructional change programs and financial change, have brought about expanded social dissemination and expanding neediness in both urban and rural regions (Tacoli, 2008). Everything influences the rural region’s way of life, economy, and lodging design. So, I have chosen to see this multitude of perspectives in Faisalabad where new states are set up and individuals from all adjoining rural regions and different districts come there for various purposes and to benefit offices (Tacoli, 2008).

Tacoli (2008) further found that there is a close connection between Rural and Urban communities. Rural families depend on urban relatives for better resources and urban families depend on rural relatives and neighbors for supplements. Push-pull factors are a reason for rural to urban movement. According to Douglass (1998). Rural-Urban relations and rural-urban development are interdependent. Mylott (2009) observed that rural-urban relationships, changing and their impact on each other are in all countries of the world.

Arouri & Youssef (July 2014) judged that urbanization affects the welfare and poverty of rural areas. Urbanization and poverty have a strong relationship. Due to urbanization, rural areas lead to landlessness and a decrease in their farm income. Urbanization also increases rural families and non-farm income. Urbanization has a high growth rate in developing countries. When urbanization grows, it affects rural poverty. Urbanization has positive and negative effects on rural areas. People migrate to urban area from rural area for industry, and higher education but when the population increase economic crises start, and unemployment in the urban area also start. In rural areas necessities, move toward near urban areas.

In Punjab, the rural areas are changing into urban areas and urbanization is taking place. Although farming remains part of the spines of the Pakistani economy, numerous rural people have deserted agribusiness to embrace various occupations as an outcome of rural urbanization. In Punjab, the area of Pakistan the setting of rural urbanization land utilizes disposition changes. (Mughal, 2018) From the perspective of these aspects, the research is conducted by the identification of neighbouring rural areas in Faisalabad. It is investigated which factors are responsible for land-use changes and their...
impact on socio-economic conditions in neighbouring rural areas.

In socio-economic conditions health, education, income level, and housing structure are interpreted. Land use and Land cover map (LULC) of the years 1998, 2010, and 2022, with the indicators of agricultural land, barren land, water bodies, and build-up area were analysed to show the spatiotemporal aspects of urbanization in Faisalabad. The study will be helpful for the future perspectives of urban planning to identify its impact on the socioeconomic conditions of neighbouring towns and rural areas. To inquire the causes emergence of the new residential areas surrounding the Faisalabad city. To find out the urbanization impacts on the land-use changes in nearby rural areas of Faisalabad city. To investigate the urbanization impacts on socio-economic condition in the adjacent rural areas of the Faisalabad city.

2. Materials and Method

2.1 Study Area

The origin of the town was set in 1896. Initially the town was plan by the British Civil Engineer named as Captain Pophan Young CIE over an area of 100 acres. Now the area which includes Faisalabad District was a part of three Districts Gujranwala, Jhang and Sahiwal (ul Hissan et al., 2023). This area is recognized as Rachna Doab is located between the river Chenab and Ravi. The town was designed on the shape of Union Jack (British Flag), consist of Clock Tower in the Middle and eight wide-ranging markets namely Jhang Bazaar, Rail Bazaar, Kirthcery Bazaar, Chiniot Bazaar, Montgomery Bazaar, Bhawana Bazaar, Aminpur Bazar, and Karkhana Bazaar around the tower (Mahmood 2014).

In 1977, the name of the city changed to "Faisalabad" after the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to recollect the profound fellowship which exists between the two incredible Islamic nations of the world. Faisalabad was completed as divisional headquarters on 1st July, 1978 including districts of Toba Tek Singh, Jhang and Faisalabad (CDGF 2010). It lies from 31° 25' 15.7620” N and 73° 5' 21.4584” E longitudes (Ghaffar, Shirazi 2012).

Figure 1. Map of the study area
This figure 2 shows the city boundary and main roads of Faisalabad. The Sample collection site is four major roads, Jhang Road, Jaran wala Road, Sargodha Road, and Satiana road. On each road, five towns and villages were selected respectively. On these four main selected roads are further five colonies and towns were selected on each road through Google maps. Yellow sign shows towns and villages, and green sign shows villages.

Table 1: villages and towns on selected along the road.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sargodha Road</th>
<th>Jaran wala Road</th>
<th>Satiana Road</th>
<th>Jhang Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawa chak 120 JB</td>
<td>109A</td>
<td>Chak 225 RB</td>
<td>73 JB Jhapal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalka khola 7 JB</td>
<td>Dhuddi wala</td>
<td>Chak 226 RB</td>
<td>70 JB Mansooran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamal pur</td>
<td>214 RB</td>
<td>Chak 227 RB</td>
<td>67 JB Sadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramdewali 3 JB</td>
<td>215 RB</td>
<td>Awan wala</td>
<td>66 JB Dhandra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samana 119 JB</td>
<td>Makkuna</td>
<td>Chak 239 RB</td>
<td>230 RB Chohla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns/Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeenat town</td>
<td>Kohinoor town</td>
<td>Palm City</td>
<td>Sahibabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitara supreme city</td>
<td>Bukhari town</td>
<td>Rehman town</td>
<td>Air Avenue City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorway city</td>
<td>Rana town</td>
<td>Defense city</td>
<td>Ali garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorway valley</td>
<td>Faisal town</td>
<td>Prime city</td>
<td>Rehman village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City housing</td>
<td>Umar town</td>
<td>Blossom Avenue</td>
<td>Faisal villas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author 2022

This table shows the sample collection site. A well-designed questionnaire based on open-ended and closed-ended statements that cover all socio-economic conditions of an area that is affected by urbanization was filled up by the population of these selected towns and villages.
2.2 Data

Data was collected from both rural-urban people randomly and through preplanned in-depth interviews conducted by the UC chairman and questioners was collected randomly of 280 peoples for socio-economic conditions of the fringe area of Faisalabad city. Secondary data were acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) website. A questionnaire and in-depth interview based on socio-economic indicators like migration, housing structure, family income, education, health dynamics. due to urbanization impact like telecommunication link radio, computer, television, mobile phone, internet, and infrastructure building, industries, road network were asked in interviews in the designed questionnaire. Basic facilities of rural-urban areas like telecommunication links like radio, computer, television, mobile phone, internet, and change in infrastructures like buildings, industries, and road networks have become the cause of urbanization impact on the socio-economic condition of rural areas. So, all aspects are kept in view, observed, and discussed.

2.3 Analytical Techniques

Housing structure and colonies data were obtained from USGS (United State Geological Survey) website. ArcGIS 10 is used for image classification, in which land-use images of agriculture, settlement, industry, and the infrastructure of different times were obtained and compared to see the change with time. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) were used for statistical analysis (Elliott, A. C., & Woodward, W. A. 2007). All the collected data were analysed in Microsoft office 2010 Microsoft excel was used for graphs.

A Landsat satellite image was obtained from USGS (United States Geological Survey) website to see the change in land use with time. A land use parcel dataset of Faisalabad city was acquired from the Urban Unit, Government of Punjab, Pakistan. The land use satellite images were georeferenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) map projection zone 43 north (Langley, R. B. 1998), with the World Geodetic System (WGS) 84 (Misra, P. N., Abbot, R. I., & Gaposchkin, E. 1996). All images were processed in ArcGIS 10.41 software. All bands were considered Layers stacking. The nature of these different bands had to be considered to decide which three bands combination and visual interpretation.

The LULC map of Faisalabad city created 1998 to 2022 (Natarajan, K., Latva-Käyrä 2016). The present study classified all the satellite images into four land-use types using a supervised image classification technique (Carrizosa, E., & Morales, D. R. 2013). The classes specified in this study consist of water, built-up area, agricultural land, and open spaces. After the classification of images, the desired study area was clipped according to the city boundary using the extract by mask tool in Arc Map.

3. Results and Discussion

The result and discussion comprised of socio-economic conditions of the investigated population based on the subjects. LULC maps show the built-up area, open spaces, agricultural land, and water bodies. Family Conditions regarding income, education, housing structure, housing tenure, telecommunication link, basic facilities, and perception of neighbouring society are present and discussed in this chapter.

3.1 Land Use and Land Cover

Fig 3.1 reveals the changes that occurred during the last years in the land use pattern of Faisalabad. The whole land cover is divided into four major categories. In 1998, the agricultural land was 55.6% (118.56 km²), built up area was 34.3% (73.14km²), open spaces were 9.7% (20.67km²) and water bodies were 0.3% (0.80 km²). In the year 2010 this land cover saw a vital change in its uses. In
2010, built up area increased and became 43.7% (93.22 km²), agricultural land decreased to 49.2% (104.85 km²) and open spaces decreased and became 6.5% (13.86 km²). The year 2022 witnessed the peak changes in all the aspects of land use pattern of the Faisalabad. In 2022, the built up area increases and reached 63.2% (134.65 km²), agricultural land decreased 33% (70.32 km²) and open spaces also shranked to 3.2% (6.78 km²).

All these changes are resultant products of two major contributors, illegal colonies and for this purpose, removal of agricultural land area. People prefer to live away from the inner city, in new colonies along with rural areas. So, these places are highly affected and become the attention of the land mafia. Because of this, agricultural land is affected. This practice has got so fast momentum that now there is no remarkable boundary seen between villages and cities. The fast urban life is replacing the pure rural life. All this is leading towards impure and polluted village environment which was pure and natural a few years back. Over the last thirty years, the city landscape has changed greatly. The built-up area has increased with and the agricultural land is reducing with passage of time.

Land Use and land Cover (LULC) are a global occurrence. This LULC (land use and land cover) is important to understand the land transformation. Additionally, it is obvious that urban development and built-up areas contribute to the loss of agricultural land. Moreover, the drastic impact of this change is the disturbance of the ecosystem (Safdar et.al 2022). Lyver et al., (2019), expose in their research that cultural values and aspects Europe were being eliminated by the rapid urbanization and replacing the agricultural land into new colonies and settlements. (Mattheis, R., & Raz, I. T. 2019) also exposed in his study that nearby rural areas land value is cheap so this agriculture land is being converted into non-agriculture land.

The land use maps 1998, 2010, and 2022 showed differences respectively with time. Land use and land cover map of three years 1998, 2010, and 2022 show that the percentage of built-up area is increasing day by day. In 1998 build-up area was just 34.3% which rose to 43.7 % in the year 2010 and further soared to 63.1% in 2022 (fig. 6).
In the fig 4, LULC change map shows the area that was swallowed by the other land covers. This figure shows that how the open spaces and the agricultural land was eaten by the built up area from 1998 to 2022. This LULC change (land use and land cover change) is important to understand the land transformation. Additionally, it is obvious that urban development and built-up areas contribute to the loss of agricultural land and open spaces in the Faisalabad city. Agricultural area used very rapidly has disrupted the natural environment of Faisalabad city. The urban fringe of the Faisalabad city is converted into the buildup area by the made up of newly formed towns and housing societies.

Figure 5: LULC of 1998, 2010, 2022
The figure 5 is describing the pattern of land use and land cover replacing each other in one way or the other. In this figure the LULC of 1998 is represented by the red color, the LULC of 2010 by the green color and the LULC of 2022 is represented by the yellow color. Agricultural land was 118.56 km², build up area was 73.14km², open spaces were 20.67km² and water bodies were 0.80 km² in total in Faisalabad in the year 1998. On the other hand, in 2010, built up area increased and became 93.22 km², agricultural land decreased and left with 104.85 km² and open spaces decreased and became 13.86 km². The most drastic changes occurred in the last year, 2022, in which the built up area of Faisalabad reached to 134.65 km², agricultural land decreased to 70.32 km² and the open spaces margined to 6.78 km² in the LULC of 2022.

**Table: Regression Model**

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<td>Adjusted R Square</td>
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<td>Standard Error</td>
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<th>P-value</th>
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<th>Upper 95%</th>
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<th>Upper 95.0%</th>
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<td>0.058723784</td>
<td>-21.4674</td>
<td>0.029634</td>
<td>-2.0068</td>
<td>-0.51449</td>
<td>-2.0068</td>
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\[ Y = \alpha + \beta x + \varepsilon_i \]

\[ Y = 223.7695062 + (-1.260645989) X + \varepsilon_i \]

If X is increase by one unit than agriculture will decrease -1.260645989. If agriculture is not increase it means X (Build up Area) is zero than y is 223.7695062. The equation shows the negative relationship between agriculture and build up. In other words, if build up is one rupees increase the agriculture will decrease -1.260645989.
Regression Model

Regression Statistics

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ANOVA

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Coefficients

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<th>Upper 95%</th>
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<td>89.76575243</td>
<td>-18.52128261</td>
<td>89.76575243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build up Area</td>
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<td>0.041158307</td>
<td>-5.29077259</td>
<td>0.11892533</td>
<td>-0.740581133</td>
<td>0.305145323</td>
<td>-0.740581133</td>
<td>0.305145323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ Y = \alpha + \beta x + \epsilon_i \]

\[ Y = 35.62314491 + (-0.217716905) X + \epsilon_i \]

If X is increase by one unit than build up area will decrease -0.217716905. If build up is not increase it means X (Build up Area) is zero than y is 35.62314491. The equation shows the negative relationship between open space and build up area. In other words, if open space is one rupees increase the buildup area will decrease -0.217716905.

3.2 Socio-Economic Condition

This research study was conducted on four major roads of Faisalabad city in which respondents were selected from both urban and rural areas as well. The purpose is behind this study is to find out what is the change in the socio-economic condition of rural areas and what are the reasons behind this change. So, I develop a questionnaire to keep in mind all changing variables and all other variables that are the cause of change. These 280 questionnaires were filled up from both rural and urban areas both genders male and female, mature and educated respondents. After this data collection, I used SPSS-20 to enter this data in an arranged form and make tables, calculate percentages, and show colorful graphs of this data.

Education: Respondents are equal to 140 from villages and 140 from towns of which 45 males and 55 females were educated and mature. 64% of bachelor’s or master’s degrees, 50% of respondents have 7 family members, and 57% have primary or matric education level. 82% of families are considered educated (fig.3). 48% have an opinion that they create possible opportunities for education for their children. 48% of parents studied their children in private schools and 70% of parents prefer to English medium. 36% of respondents have an opinion that their neighboring society caused a change and 53% of opinion as it is a positive change, 44% of them has an opinion that educational institutes are within reach of the rural population (fig 3). 54% of respondents prefer to live in new towns and colonies that are established along their villages. 49% of people thought that new towns and colonies established along with rural areas have a healthy, peaceful environment. Anonymus (2019), study found
that rural residents were highly educated, especially women, because there were factories, school, and universities nearby.

**Figure 6: Education**

![Family Education Status](image1)

**Housing Condition:** There is no area restriction in towns and villages of the housing structure. 70% people have 5 to 7 Marla's house, 47% have a double story, even in villages, this design is common (fig 3.2). 51% of people have cemented houses (fig 4). 61% were local and their house-built duration is 1990-2000 of 52% of respondents and 54% construct a new house for better facilities (fig 4). Rosenthal & Ross (2015), finding shows that in city and in metropolitan area land value increase due to housing scheme and due to this urban process, there are different income groups that reflect major gaps in their housing quality, housing tenure, accessibility, resources, and public services.

**Figure 7: Housing Condition**

![Housing Structure](image2)

![Housing Design](image3)
Basic Facilities: 46% of both rural and urban areas respondents have basic facilities of life. 76% have a sewerage system, 53% have good quality drinking water, and 41% have a green belt in their areas. Urban expansion spoils the natural land cover and poor quality of water because of industries, sewerage system becomes the cause of barren land. Vegetation loss because of urban land use transformation. (Babar and Safdar et.al. 2019)

Electricity has 96% of respondents. 63% of people have paved roads. 47% have reached Govt. hospitals. 56% of respondents have private, Govt. schools and madrasa in their area. 55% have an animal hospital in reach. 30% of people use general stores for household goods. 52% of people use a cane or filtered water for drinking purposes. 45% of people go to the park for recreation. 61% have the facility of bank credit services along with their areas. 82% of people have internet facilities for both rural and urban people. 79% of respondents have all telecommunication links in their areas. 65% of both areas have a motorcycle as a vehicle. 62% have a facility for fresh things, and 48% have no crop fields. 45% depends on villager relatives for fresh things. 45% of people thought that they live in a polluted area. 45% of respondent's thoughts that vehicles cause pollution. 71% of the respondent from both areas prefer to doctor in case of illness. 39% of respondents that they do self-treatment because of more distance from a hospital. 50% of people have no disabled person in their family. 20% have no genetic disease.

Income: 30% of families have 10-20 thousand monthly income and 37% of families have one household (fig 5). 49% have no agricultural income. 41% have other sources of income instead of business, service, and labor work. 62% of respondents have no income from other sources. 84% of families have no migrated family members in big cities of Pakistan for earning purposes. 86% of families have no family members abroad for earning purposes. 56% of respondents have no bank account.
4. Conclusion

In this research study rural and urban, male, and female, educated mature respondents were selected. To calculate the result all aspects of changes in education, health, housing structure, and income level are observed and analyzed. All those aspects that are the causes of this change are telecommunication links, vehicles, and internet facilities, which were also interpreted. Land use land cover maps of 1998, 2010, and 2022 remotely sensed image data also classified and interpreted and show the difference with time. Due to urban expansion, many new things, like cities are developing in or nearby rural areas. It has both positive and negative impacts on each other. Positive impacts are on education, income level, housing structure, telecommunication links, basic facilities development, and in access to all people. The negative impact is that there is no remarkable boundary between rural and urban areas. That’s exploiting the basic rural culture. Land use also exploits natural resources.

4.1 Limitation

In data collection, respondents feel hesitant to reveal the basic information about their families all personal information like income, bank account, household earnings, number of family members that produce earnings, and other sources of income.

4.2 Recommendations

This research study recommends that Change in rural areas due to new towns established along with rural areas. Change in the socioeconomic condition of rural areas. Causes of that change in rural areas. The suggestions for further studies are that this research can be applied on a large scale. Pollution due to own vehicles, rising in buildup area and reduction in agricultural land along with rural area can be studied. Urban planning, and housing schemes, without any remarkable boundaries and any land use model can be further studied. Basic rural culture can also be studied.

References


