

# AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR VAPI CITY, INDIA

Dalia Tejash Shashikant<sup>1</sup>, Sejal S. Bhagat<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PG Student, Department of Civil Engineering, SCET, Surat

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, SCET, Surat

**ABSTRACT:** *Quality of life (QOL) studies are increasingly attracting the attention of urban planners because of their utility in evaluating and monitoring public policy. Quality of life is a tool that mainly focuses people's happiness and gives the government guidance on how to deal with major urban problems. With this in mind, an attempt was made in this study to assess the quality of life of residents staying near industrial estates in Vapi, India using 7 main life indicators. In this research paper study is conducted for Vapi city, located in western part of India. This descriptive-analytical study attempt to examine the quality of life among eleven wards of Vapi city using both objective and subjective approach. The quality of life was found based on seven main variable such as environment, health, economic, social, urban governance, education, and infrastructure. To collect precise data, a questionnaire designed and reliability confirmed using Cronbach's alpha as 0.846. The goal of this research work is to examine the quality of life of the citizen in vapi city. The mean of all parameter determined and got average QOL score for Vapi city is 2.51. From the analysis, it is concluded that public is dissatisfied with Urban governance parameter (2.97) and physical environment parameter (2.49). It is hoped that the data gathered from this study can be used by planners in formulating and implementing future policies.*

**Key words:** *QOL, Quality of Life, Vapi city, Urban development.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The term Quality of Life (QOL) references the overall well-being of people and societies. QoL index is that the product of the interaction among social, health, economic and environmental conditions that have an effect on human and social development. The term is employed in a very big selection of contexts, as well as the fields of international development, healthcare, and politics. QoL shouldn't be confused with the thought of ordinary of living, that relies totally on financial gain. Instead, commonplace indicators of the QoL embody not solely wealth and employment however conjointly the designed setting, physical and psychological state, education, recreation and time off,

and social happiness. There square measure two ways that to assess however well folks live. One is to think about to what extent the country provides conditions deemed essential for an honest life. during this approach the stress is on social input. Since there's very little certainty concerning what folks actually need, referred to as this 'presumed' quality-of-life. The opposite approach is to assess however well folks thrive. During this approach the stress is on social output, referred to as this 'apparent' QoL.

## II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective to carry out this type of research work is to 1) to identify and analyze different parameter for improving the quality of life in Vapi city. 2) determine the quality of life of Vapi city and 3) to give the recommendation for improvement of the condition in Vapi city.

## III. STUDY AREA

Vapi is situated on the banks of the Damanganga River and is the largest city in the Valsad district and also the second largest city after Surat in South Gujarat, around 28 km south of the district headquarters in the city of Valsad, it is surrounded by the Union Territories of Daman to the west and Dadra and Nagar Haveli to the east.

It is Very Important industrial town in south Gujarat region and largest industrial area in Gujarat in term of small industries, dominated by chemical industry plants. Growth rate of vapi is 45.85% in 2011 having population over 1,63,605 according to census 2011. Area of vapi is 22.44 sq.km divided into 11 wards and three major zone namely Chala in north, Vapi in center and Dungra in South.

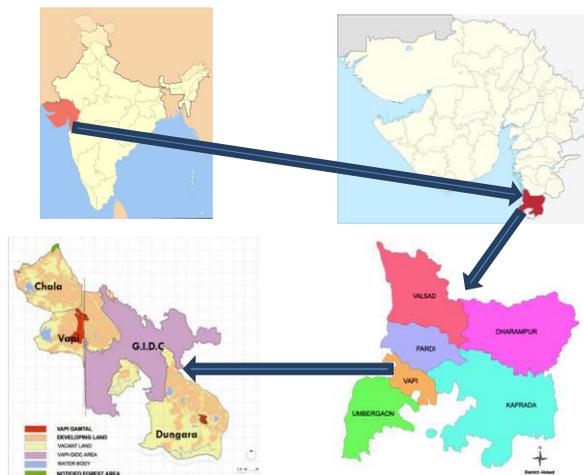


Fig.1 Location of Vapi

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

This descriptive- analytical study carried out by field survey, which was carried out through scientific questionnaires prepared for 7 main parameters discussed above on 5 point scale such as strongly agree, agree, Undecided, disagree and strongly disagree Collected data was

analysis in SPSS, EXCEL and Origin8Pro software. Two points to consider when collecting data. First was respondent must 18 years old and he/she must be residence of Vapi city. Researcher severally approached to the respondent for appropriate and precise data collection. The questionnaire was designed in 3 sections. The primary section considers basic information regarding respondents like name, age, income, occupation, education and annual income. The secondary section considers questions regarding variables on that quality of life are dependent. Total 70 Questions are asked which indirectly related to people’s satisfaction regarding government’s service and gave the overview of the facilities given by them. Through detailed study of the answer of this question researcher get QOL for Vapi city. In the third section, the researcher asks about the rating of the parameter based on the need to focus on government facilities.

In this analysis study, seven independent variables are selected on which quality of life is measured as a dependent variable. There are an environmental parameter, health parameter, economic parameter, social parameter, urban governance parameter, educational parameter and infrastructure parameter. The environmental parameter was measured for the QOL measuring that classified into 2 variables like physical

environment (housing, transportation, public service and aesthetics) and natural environment (air, water, solid waste and noise). Health parameter was also measured based on 2 variables like physical health and mental health. The economic parameter was classified into 2 variables like income and work satisfaction. In social parameter measurement, a variable like family, community, social stability, physical security, culture and recreation was measured. Similarly, Urban Governance and educational parameter was a measure which gives people’s view about this environment. Infrastructure parameter includes measurement of drainage, storm water, electricity, communication, traffic, energy distribution and fire safety.

In field survey, most of the people refuse to give the response. To avoid low response rate carried out a house to house survey and convince people to give an answer and become an important part of this research. Questionnaires also leave to the respondent from school, government service and houses and so on and collected after three to four weeks.

After collecting the data from study area, the reliability test was performed. The test helped in determining the consistency within data obtained through questionnaire. Current research work data observed a value of 0.873 for the Cronbach’s alpha by SPSS network software, which is considered to be good and suggests for further analysis process.

#### V. DATA ANALYSIS

To describe the response of major study variable, the mean was obtained. Table 1 shows an overall result of QOL and mean of seven main variable environments, health, economic, social, Urban Governance, education and infrastructure parameter. By observing table, it is concluded that mean for all variable are fall between 1.81 to 4.41. For economic parameter (M=3.31) and education parameter (M=2.97), people mostly give an answer between undecided and disagree. Physical environment (M=2.49) get lowest mean value among all foremost variable. It appeared that most of the people gave response between agree and undecided. In Economic parameter, work satisfaction (M=4.41) and also in Infrastructure parameter, Traffic Network (M=3.48) get a highest mean value which shows that condition of work satisfaction and traffic condition was very poor. Overall quality of life for Vapi city was average as 2.51.

From the table 1 the overall scale of city in term of less to high was described. In the table high mean suggested

the quality of parameter is less and low mean suggested the upper quality of parameter as per rating.

The ranking analysis (1-10) presented by the public is shown in figure below. The purpose of this rating survey was on what parameter people want to improve. As a urban planner, it is very essential to know what was the problem faced by public and create development in that manner so it also satisfies public and they trust on government. If public gives more ratings, it means public want improvement in that area of living.

Table. 1. Mean of all variable

Variable	Item (N)	Mean	Variable	Item (N)	Mean
<b>Environmental (Physical)</b>		2.48	Community	2	3.29
Housing	3	2.44	Social Stability	3	2.48
Transportation	3	3.10	Physical Security	2	2.57
Public Service	3	2.40	Culture	2	2.79
Aesthetics	3	2.25	Recreation	2	2.50
<b>Environment (Natural)</b>		2.80	<b>Urban Governance Parameter</b>	3	2.78
Air	3	3.41	<b>Educational Parameter</b>	3	2.97
Water	3	2.41	<b>Infrastructure Parameter</b>		2.50
Solid Waste	2	2.60	Drainage Network	2	2.79
Noise	2	2.80	Storm water Network	2	2.48
<b>Health Parameter</b>		2.83	Electricity Network	2	1.81
Physical Health	2	2.20	Communication Network	1	2.29
Mental Health	2	3.46	Traffic Network	2	3.48
<b>Economic Parameter</b>		3.31	Energy distribution Network	2	2.16
Income	4	2.20	Fire safety Network	2	2.48
Work Satisfaction	2	4.41	QOL	-	2.51
<b>Social Parameter</b>		2.69			
Family	2	2.49			

From Figure 2, 3 and 4 it is concluded that, in a physical environment, government need to focus on aesthetics of Vapi city and transportation was in a stand in the second position. In the natural environment, people want improvement in air and noise condition of city. As Vapi known for industries, it is very important to maintain air pollution and noise pollution at appropriate manner which indirectly improve QOL of a citizen. In health parameter, mental health condition was getting high rating compare to physical health in the city. In social parameter, recreation gets the higher rating which shown that there is need to develop more recreation facility in city. In economic parameter, work satisfaction gets higher rating compare to income. There is a great need to improve Urban governance environment and educational parameter also get a higher rating. In infrastructure parameter, public need more improvement in the traffic network of city area. Overall public says that Vapi

Municipal ity needs to focus more on aesthetics, air

quality and recreation.

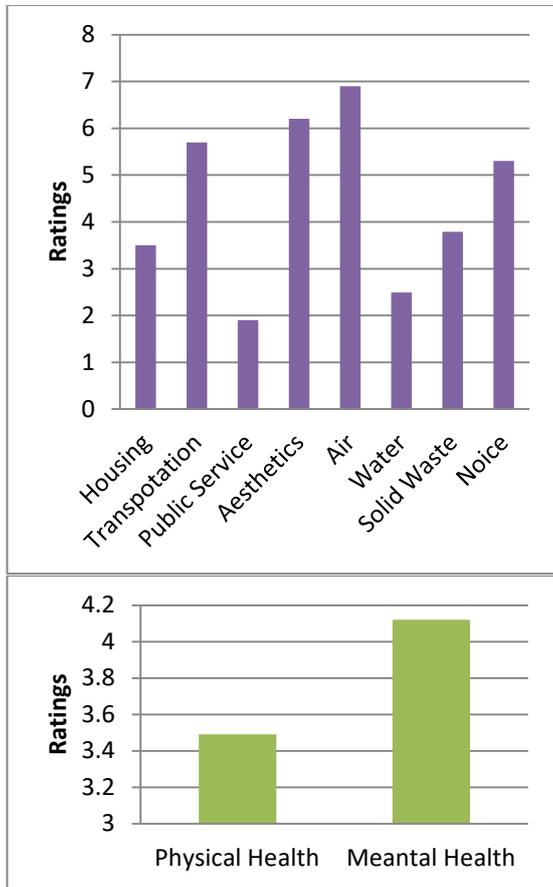


Fig. 2. The comparisons of rating for environment and health parameter

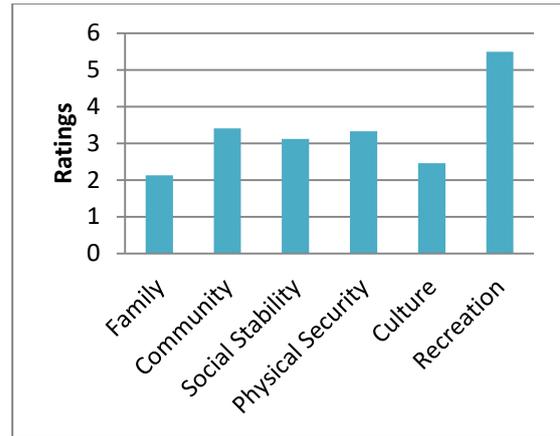
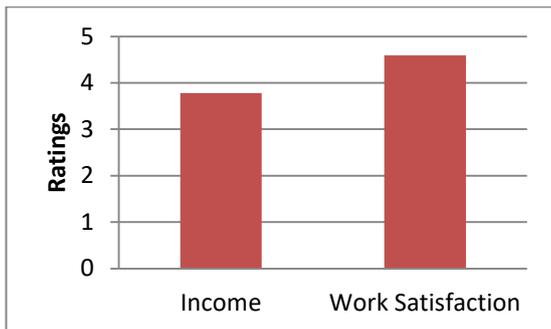


Fig. 3. The comparisons of rating for social and income parameter

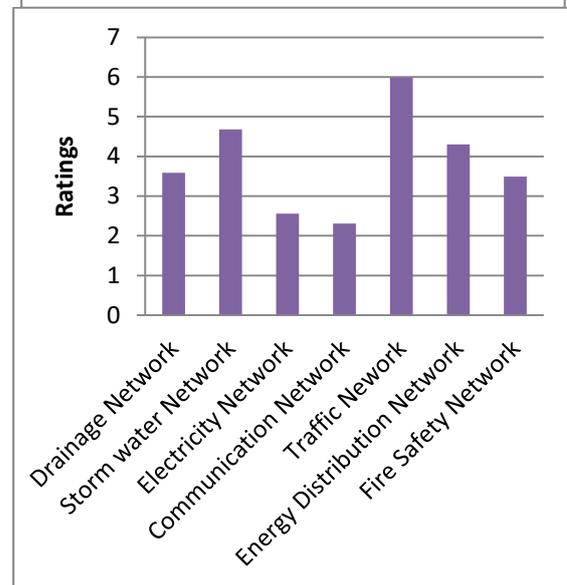
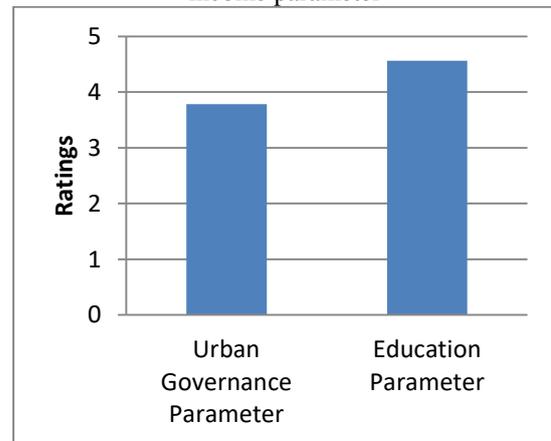


Fig. 4. The comparisons of rating for political, education and infrastructure parameter

## VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS

Quality of life is a very comprehensive concept that is enhanced by increasing the level of public satisfaction

with the services provided by the government. In urban areas, QOL has been a major concern for researchers in this area. The main objective of this study was to find out the level of various parameters and the quality of life of the city of Vapi. The combination of industrial area and urban area is make vapi as more intrusting city for study of quality of life.

- Vapi is industrial city so Government tries first to increase the air quality of the city environment by implanting more green space in the city.
- The government should develop policies and schemes that improve income opportunities and increase job satisfaction.
- The government is also properly working on land use planning. Industrial land use has been developed in accordance with some national guidelines. The effect of better land use, condition of air, noise and solid waste are automatically upgraded.
- Government focused on Public Transportation system in city. Also introduce and effective traffic management strategy.
- As per smart city mission, the government also focuses to use renewable energy resources.

## REFERENCES

*A comparative study of the quality of urban life the case study of Mashhad neighborhoods (Kosar and Saber).* **AjzaShokouhi, J. B. 2013.** 2013, Journal of Novel Applied Sciences, pp. 387-397.

**Affairs, The Ministry of Housing and Urban. 2015.** *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation.* s.l. : Governrnt of India, 2015.

*Analysis of Subjective Indicators of Quality of Life in Urban Areas of Iran (Case Study: Sonqor City).* **Mojtaba Shoeibi, Iman Amraii, Amin Mafakheri, Aram Karimi, Ayda AlahdiniVandi. 2015.** 2015, journal of research in humanities and social science, pp. 39-46.

**India, Census of.** [Online] [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in).

**Municipality, Vapi. 2019.** *Vapi Municipality.* [Online] 2019. Vapi Municipality. [http://www.vapimunicipality.com/pages/introduction/..](http://www.vapimunicipality.com/pages/introduction/)

*The Quality of Life in Rural Asia.* **Bloom, Devid E., Patricia H. Craig, and Pia N. Malaney. 2001.** Hong Kong : s.n., 2001, Oxford University Press.

*Urban Metabolism and Quality of Life in Informal Areas.* **SaharAttia, H. A. 2015.** 2015, Proceedings REAL CORP, pp. 661-674.