

Out-Migration control: A case of Bhavnagar district, Gujarat, India

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Abstract –

This paper is based on out migration control from the rural area to urban area of Bhavnagar district, Gujarat. The paper majorly focuses on the district which was affected by the natural calamities resulted out migration. It studies the types of migration, In and out migration and the impact of the migration. It also studies the repercussions the district faced in the past. It further studies the present condition of the district which is followed by the future guidelines and policies.

Key Words: Out migration control, Bhavnagar District

1. INTRODUCTION

Bhavnagar district, heart of Saurashtra region in Gujarat state, with ten talukas named Mahuva, Talaja, Vallabhipur, Jesar, Ghogha, Umralla, Sihor, Gariyadhar, Palitana and Bhavnagar city. As per study, it confirms that most of the Talukas having benefit of coastal area.

Fig -1 District Profile of Bhavnagar (Census, 2011)

Once in history of Gujarat state, Bhavnagar was the capital of Gujarat known as ‘The gate of Gujarat’. Land Potential with the good amount of fertility, dairy business, trading via sea and diamond market are the opportunities. The District has regional and natural topographical tourism attraction spots. Some other areas like industrial sector, educational sector, etc. Presently, to motivate the trading and business, Gujarat government started ferry service, which is presently controlled under central government. Just 50 kilometers, from Bhavnagar city, ship breaking yard is actively working in Alang, is famous for furniture trading and ship trading. District has many scope of development but with compare of other urban districts, it is quite lacking behind in from of urban planning. As per analysis, District was affected by the natural calamities between 1991-2001, were motivated for the migration. Drought and earthquake were played measure role to

Sr.No.	Name of District	Name & No. of Nagarpalika	Name & No. of Taluka	Taluka wise No. of Villages
		(6 Nagarpalika)	(10 Taluka)	(705 Villages)
1	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	Mahuva	118
2		Talaja	Talaja	117
3		Sihor	Sihor	80
4		Palitana	Palitana	82
5		Gariyadhar	Gariyadhar	48
6		Vallabhipur	Vallabhipur	60
7			Bhavnagar (Rural)	60
8			Ghogha	47
9			Umralla	43
10			Jesar	41

migrant people from their local region to other districts. Presently, it is developed with SWAT analysis and demanding of natural growth. But in some manner, it's lost the potential of development.

The reason affects slow developments are many, but major factor is out-migration. Many reasons are related with this issue and that analysis and study is explain in this paper. Also conclude with the suggestions inform of policies that how its helps to improve district in urban planning.

2. Understanding difference between In-migration and Out-migration –

Migration is a great future for pride, security and human highways. IT, social fabric, human family are a part of our make-up. Moving around the world is a political debate whether they are the subject of continuous process. Migrant IT business or other people who have voluntarily left the (refugee displaced, etc.) left their homes, people in their homeland; workers were seen on the cold. Human development in mobile managers and developing countries is the country destination in the world's biggest challenges. These methods seek better quality of living more commonly defected major cities. Due to migration routes and migration reasons the government flows, it is difficult to determine the difference in the problem. Refugees and the Sovereign Decision of the country a voluntary migration situation accepted in the labor market, the destination hosted for the scheme and the government, according to the needs of the government, according to the needs of refugees and migrant workers.

Vehicles from all over the country and urban aged people -

Growth across the country and the rapid velocity of growth is at the current day's level. Many disks look at it as a permanent shift of a person living in a sanctuary for a permanent stay.

However, there are number of procedures:

- Natural growth and expansion
- Researchers set out in relation to the reserve to get out of migration.
- Immigrants rewards from different countries.
- Urban Sprawl of the city, an adjacent area near the city is an example of migrations from the inner-city area, small size monetization.

IN-MIGRATION & OUT-MIGRATION

Get familiar with the duration of the agreement, which is the progress of alternative people of the country. In America, most immigrants are Mexican. By 2014, there were approximately 11.7 million Mexican people who had made the United States and half of the people living in the United States in the last 30 years. In-migration and out-migration refer to those people who migrate from one region to another in their country. They are

basically a similar process, but they are referring to different directions. Immigration is the process of transferring people to new areas in your country.

Out-migration is the process of moving people into one area of your country. Often, when we are talking about inside and out, it is in the context of a large or ongoing movement and there are many possible reasons for migration, but most people want to get better life, weather or life value. In short definition, People moving from their origin city to new place or city is known as Out-migration and the same people moves to another place and that place having the additional change in their population is In-Migration. Presently some countries are going to put the open invitation for migration. For an example, Canada and Australia are having less population from other countries. So, man power for work was issues, where other skilled occupations can get better employment and wage. So, its again visa-a-versa thing that country welcomes them for work with the purpose of betterment and stake holder can fulfill their needs and better life via migration. Here, where people migrated from their origin place, they will have fear of collapsing. May be, it is possible that in future that place will be finished. So, again its issue that what will have to do for them which place is already faces problems regarding out-migration. Bhavnagar district has the case of out-migration. So, for them, the strategies will be made for future benefits.

Types of migration

Migration can be compartmentalized in several traditions:

- From the political boundaries - on the basis of political boundaries and borders, such districts, counties, state borders and international boundaries have been crossed in the form of identification of places of origin and destination. Recognizes the difference maintained in internal and international migration:

- Internal exodus - travel in one country to rural and rural urban for rural border, urban rural, urban, presented in the border policy presented between state or member. Destination has won Cross-national judgments of interior rearrangement.

Affiliate border "migrant" and the original "migrants" with the expatriates. This form of migration includes the movement between villages, blocks and districts. International migration - migration that is subject to country borders. These immigrants are known for immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and immigrants (leaving their own country). It organizes continuous migration for continuous.

Circular Migration - Involvement a cyclic shift amongst the beginning and terminus with at least one immigration and homecoming. Migrants portion their time between numerous places (at least two or three) with their relations, work, etc. When such movement of movement can vary from (forum, 2017) place to place, a circular migration spends considerable time on the

original and final journey's end. Periodic migration is a selfsame communal form of spherical migration, motivated by seasonal peaks in labor petition, mostly in agriculture. On the other hand, return migration once referred to for migration and compensation.

Chain Migration - Transfer from one place to another in various stages of the life cycle, which was later brought from its home to this new place. In principle, people's chains go to one place continuously, which transmits them first.

From the point of decision-making - on the basis of classifying migration as voluntary or unauthorized, in view of some sociological factors (such as fear of ill treatment, race, religion, political affiliation, nationality or cooperation with social groups; Flight; Conflicts include natural or man-made disasters; Famine or developmental factors (for example airport, road, dam or port construction. Adequate infrastructure projects; organizational clearance of urban projects; mining and deforestation; conservation parks / reserves and other biosphere initiatives, among others)

- Voluntary migration - Based on the person's independent will, initiative and a better place to improve your financial status and the desire to be in other factors.

- Belligerent migration - on the basis of compulsion from home due to adverse environmental and political conditions. These can be further sub-classified:

*Unwilling / Implied / Impact Migration - Advanced Rail and Movement outside Residences Place, also known as Practice, is cleaned in 2 situations. -

- Compulsory migration - It is compulsory that when an individual is incapable to reappear home (refugee), or to be suitable as a refugee in an Origin country (where you entered that city/place) or to go to his home due to any struggle or development, it is mandatory but there is no limit.

Reasons of Migrations

A successful, unfavorable, or neutral factor causes innumerable migration. The determining factor is the reason why a person migrates where the migration starts, it is also known as the original, and in place of the new settlement, or where the migration or So completely or temporarily terminated, and it is related to the place of residence that is known as the place. Supported by both the original and destination, which is support, denied (prohibited) or neutral (neither opposed to base or migration). One factor has favorable properties, which attracts a person. The adverse properties that run at the place are the pressure factors, which force or compel the person to move away. Bridge and push factors can be applied both at one place and at destination. Generally, the explanations are financial, social and environmental.

- **Economic Factors** - It Compare to the dwelling, the location of employment and the overall situation of the economy. Promising economic status on the destination

- the possibility of high wages, good job opportunities and the possibility of money creation - and the desire to

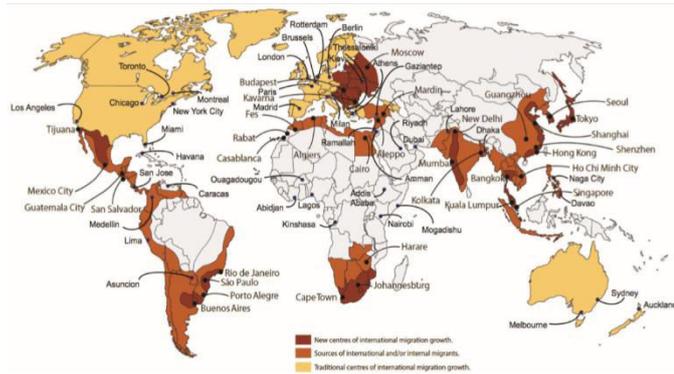


Fig -2 Migration at global level

Eliminate local social and political status. Similarly, if the economic conditions are unfavorable in place of the original condition, poor and unemployed persons will be forced to migrate to maintain their livelihood.

Push factor

- Joblessness or a lack of service opportunities.
- Rural deficiency
- Incredible maintenance of General living.

Pull Factors

- Occupation Opportunities
- Better Incomes and Possibility for Declaring Property
- Industrial Renewal and Technical Information for New Industry
- Further Higher Studies in Various Fields.

-Political-socio factors: another issue in this market; Wiped folder; to feel condolence, secularism, meaning and southern; for example, to bat, to make sure others have some new options.

Push Factors:

- Party-political unpredictability
- Security and protection concerns (race, spiritual, class or denominational sympathy)
- Anxiety of skirmish or conflict
- Bondage or servitude labor
- incomplete or imperfect municipal services and rudimentary assembly (including health care, schooling, festivals, conveyance and aquatic)

Pull Factors:

- Struggle factor
- Family get-together
- Freedom and liberation
- Combination and social incorporation
- Food safety
- Reasonable and available municipal services (including health care, education, conveniences and transportation)

Environmental Factor - This includes environmental factors, such as the availability of availability of change-changeable natural sources, which makes the people transported in a more convenient search.

Push Factors

- Temperature alteration (including extreme weather)
 - Harvest disappointment and absence of nourishment
Pull Factors

- Natural Possessions Affluence of natural resources (such as water, oil, uranium)
- Opportune Environment

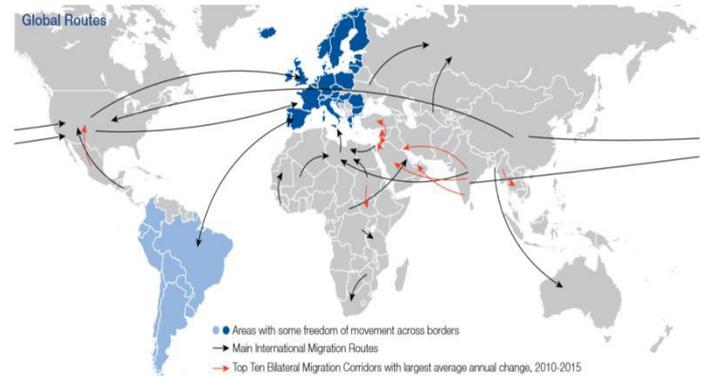


Fig -3 Global routes

The total number of international travelers in the world (approximately 3.2% in 2015) is account for a smaller part. In 2015, 57% of the 243 million international tourists live in developing countries, out of which 84.99 million developing countries have emerged. Over the last 26 years, Asia, Europe, and North America have recorded the largest number of intercontinental voyagers, which comprise approximately 27.3 million or more 1.091 million supplementary liberators per annum. In recent years the number of government is increasing for the colonization regularly. In 2015, there are policies to maintain levels of international travelers more than 70% or there is no disruption to the level (6 in terms of VI), while there are policies to reduce the immigration level in almost 13% and 12% policies to increase it in 2015, the whole Almost one in three global government policies are opposing liberal policies (United Nations - Department of Social and Economic Affairs, Department of Population Policy Section, 201 (WORLD MIGRATION REPORT, 2015). Under the four, there are specialties of existing tourism policies of recycled governments. In Asia, 24 million (90%) of 27 million people were born in other Asian countries, 26.9 million international In-migrants and Out-Migrants received by Europe in the last 26 years, 43% were native from Europe, 29% in Asia, 17% in Africa and 16% in Latin America and the Caribbean Were there. For North America, 53.9 million of about 16 million, or 29 million immigrants, were born in Latin America and the Caribbean, while 8.9 million (34%) were from Asia and about 2.1 million (6.2%) were from Africa. No birth. Most immigrants are in the United States, or 18% of the world's total number. Germany and Russia are 9.69% of the United Nations. In the Middle East, in the Middle East, the total number of colonialists has

Increased in last decade. while there is a slight increase in the western countries.

Social impact –

The number of cultural communes is increasing in the urban areas of developed countries, subsequent in middle-class migrants and complete neighborhoods where immigrants live indeterminately rather than being in transfer.

Housing –

From the migrate people from one city to another city, the demand of the housing is rising. That is the obvious for all Countries and cities in the world. A person from different region and different places moves to one place to another creates the xenophobia. Pricing also increasing and decreasing as per the out-migrants and in-migrants.

For some examples- Mumbai and Delhi have issues of housing now a day because of the overcrowding in the city. With the high rates of pricing, global cities like New York, Paris and shanghai are the impact of Out-Migrants in the city. They have issue for migrants own housing register also.

Health –

In cities with an important immigrant populace living in slums, migrants' living conditions and other communal elements intensify physical, mental and social health risks.

– Realisms subsequent from new communal and party-political environments and from language barriers place countless demands on the coping skills of first- and second-generation migrants and their ability to adapt.

Skill issues related doctors and medical experts having trouble in availability if any kind of hazards occurs in the city. Already they have population of own city addition to other out-migrants, so it's difficult to handle medical and health issues if any problem occurs in the cities like natural calamities or hazards.

Transportation –

Migrants rely on transportation to move from one place to another, creating increased demand for such facilities. Overcrowding and shifting demand from one place to another creates issues in transportation management related. Pick up and Drop off Stations has to focus in the city that where mostly people coming from which area.

Utilities –

Water: The effect on the city, where in-migration or Out-Migration happens in the city or Region. Generally, water is the issue of present scenario in the world. The scenario is happening by the changes in climate. If one-time draught is occurring, the water storage will obviously there. Same as vice versa case Heavy rainfall is the reason for the out-Migration. Water quality also matters for the city. For an example, water quality of Mumbai is salty compare to Banaras. Topography also matters in water quality. Mountain area has mostly problems with water storage because of Geographic data and Topographic data, water source is difficult.

Energy:

Out-Migration/In-migration Effects energy consumption and Carbon dioxide productions quantitatively. Energy consumption estimates are inferior when a city population has increased due to rural-to-urban migration than through urban-to-urban migration and natural population growth. By the population increasing/decreasing sudden changes happens in the region or urban area. That is harmful for energy quality.

Information and infrastructures technology:

The rising speed of data has altered immigration flows and improved the possible for mass arrivals in a trampled time frame. The energy and infrastructure development have relation to supply and gaining Relation which is not followed properly. Thus, district has issues related informational Technology and infrastructure technology.

Sanitation and waste – Migration can importantly intensify the challenges of management sewage given the growing of the inhabitants, but the city cannot always encounter the request due to inadequate volume. If migration is out-migration, then the services have lots of vacancy in sector. Similarly, In-migration sector having issue to manage the flow. If it is designed as per the vision of future then, its usable for citizens and also easy for the city management sectors to provide stake holders proper stoke of water supply and sanitation.

Safety and security –

Security and disciplines mandatory for civil society. Migration affects in the sectors like they have language barriers in some area. For new area, migrations have difficult to know all rules and regulations about the countries. So, for them sometimes its headache to handle. Approximately established countries respect immigrants as security problems. Use it as justification to appoint severe and preventive policies. Some countries and area have racism issues still in their local place, which creates the issue for safety and security. These policies boundary sanctuary seekers access to safe countries and in life-threatening conditions can lead to migratory smuggling and human trafficking, or their taking dangerous passages end route.

Challenges:

Out-migration and in-migration difficulty for both side. Challenges are always there to sustain for the country after changes. Sources and services needs with the better security and services to all stakeholders. Challenges for Out-migration are to manage them self with the local people and adjoined their self to different culture. Housing is also the key factor for cities. Its huge challenge for developing country that to manage for all. Including services, the housing is big challenge. Water sanitation and Supply to security and transport system of

the urban area. Also, the amenities and recreational zones have to put for beautification and relaxation zone for the people of urban area.

Creation obtainable community and reasonable housing is an important part of mobilizing the needs of migrants, the main challenges in this area are founded on the city's apparition of causative to this report, including immigrants: lectures the lack of migrants to the communal and / or reasonable housing policy that inspires them to chance their requirements; In some cases, the significances have been penetrated and slum development - monetary projects - best usage of land for urban housing schemes - in the short term connecting involuntary relocation or immigrants in next of kin to their Living units in a short duration of time.

3. District Profile and History Regarding Migration

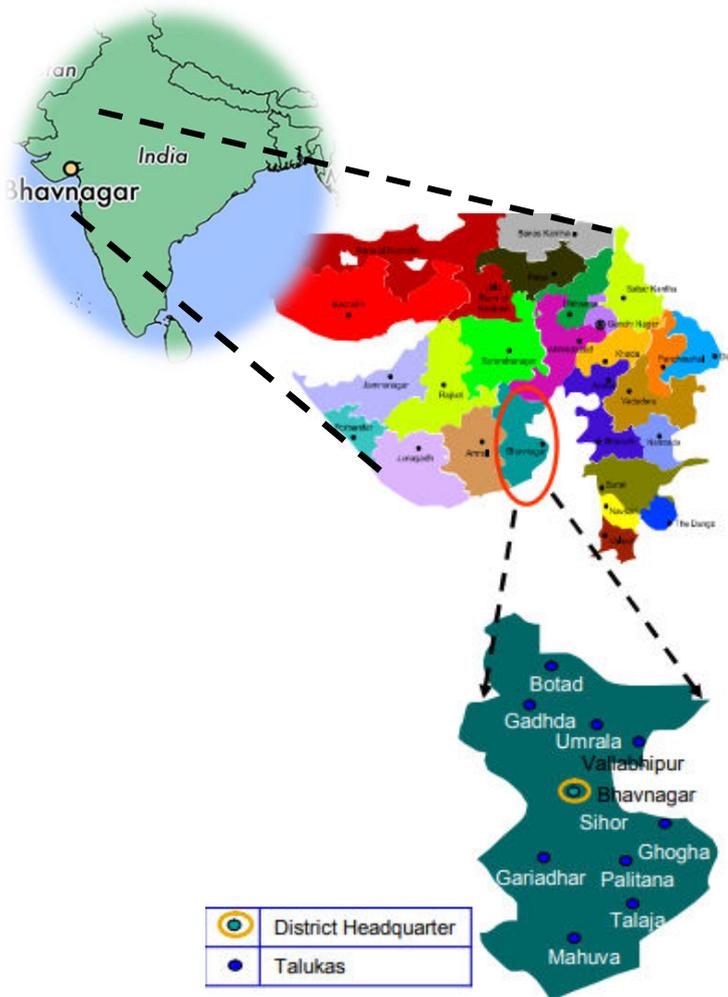


Fig – 4 Bhavnagar District Map

Bhavnagar district, the heart of south Gujarat region, soul of saurashtra, faced natural calamities, attacked from various rural, but it's walking on the path of development. It was founded in 1724 by BhavsinhjiGohil (1703–1764).

CLIMATE

Bhavnagar district has a hot semi-parched environment, with hot, dry summers from March to mid-May, the wet rainy season from mid-June to October (during which the city receives around 600 millimeters (23 in) of rain on average), and slight winters from November to February. The semi-dry organization is due to the city's high evapotranspiration. The average temperature from November to February is around 19 °C (65 °F), with low humidity. Due to nearness to the sea, the temperature remains honestly humid throughout the year. The highest recorded temperature was 55°C (131 °F) on 27May 1988, while the lowest recorded temperature was 1.6 °C (35 °F) on 12 December 1973.

GEOLOGY

In this way, the management of diseases in the underground country is an active part and the warning about the Indian soldiers is in the effect of scientific significance 3. In hilly areas and rent season, the area can, in particular, do. On August 9, 2000 and December 15, 2000, there was an appetite associated with applications in rent after the preview. 132 puzzling sum notes between 0.5 to 3.8 events. Compared to 3.8, the effect is more than five starvations.

OUT-MIGRATION PUSH FACTORS:

- 1991 –Approx. 175 to 200 light earthquakes.
- District was Drought Affected in early'90. Total 10,000 Farmers were migrated and 3,215 were joined Diamond Related work in Surat.(K. K. Nathan, October2001)
- 2000 In August – 2000 the topple of Bhavnagar District experienced the earthquake. The epicenter of the quake was near to the 8 kms far from circuit near Malanka village. From August 2000 to 25th January – 2001 the people experienced 175 to 200 light earthquakes. Because of the waves of those quakes there was heavy loss of buildings in the various areas of Bhavnagar district.
- 2001-The destructive earthquake of 26th January 2001 badly affected the Bhavnagar district. Because of earthquake no of people and cattle's dead and large number of people were injured. In the same earthquake 9752 kuccha and pukka houses were partially damaged and 239 houses were totally damaged. During the timeof Earthquake, the land lost the water level, which created the draught situation in the city. Agriculture was totally disturbed and the other activities regarding animal husbandry struggled.
- 2002-In Bhavnagar district during 6th June 2002 to 30th June 2002 the heavy rain created flood in Palitana, Bhavnagar and SihorTaluka of the district, during the flood 19147 people were affected and 200 people were dead and there was heavy loss of buildings and property in Bhavnagar, Sihor and PalitanaTaluka.
- 2007-During this session heavy rain became the main cause of flood. Seven talukas of the Dist. were adversely

affected city and total 400 people dead in different area within district. Similarly, another adjoining taluka were also affected. There were heavy loss public and private properties.

By all these affects, people had questioned for survived. Out-migration was occurred. People were moved in urban cities or nearby rural area. From the effects of natural calamities, agriculture and dairy business were disturbed. Small scale industries were collapsed. Even government local body had to face issue regarding further proposals for betterments. Once it called the collapse time of saurashtra region. Somehow the force of natural calamities was paused and after 2007 the city was started rebuilt. Under the government initiatives and policy for betterment, it was helped for better development in district. Urban facilities were designed properly to distribute. Roads and junctions were designed properly. So, with the betterment case, the actual focus on economical generation of city was left. Obviously, city had good developed structure, but they lost the charm.

Mahuva, is the key city of the district, where the fisheries and other salt pan business are developed. The distance between Mahuva to Mumbai is just 18 kms. Mostly the fishermen are visiting the Mumbai via sea route. So, the run of around 1300 kms via road journey from Mumbai to Mahuva or Bhavnagar will have relaxation via sea route if it will be developed. The other Municipality like Vallabhipur, Garidhar and sihor are having good amount of Animal husbandry and livestock-based industry, which boost the development at district level. Talaja, famous for ancient Buddhist cave and TulajaBhavanimatamandir for Hindu worship temple. At Tourism level also, the district has potential to engage the non-workers of Bhavnagar District.

4. Potential of District (linkages with other stakeholders)

Port (Gujarat Maritime Board)

Out of 1600 Kms. Length of Coastal line of Gujarat the coastal belt of Bhavnagar District blessed with 152 Kms. There are 4 ports in the Bhavnagar District, 2 cargo ports and 2 fisheries ports.

Fisheries (Fisheries department)

There are 16 fishing villages. Entire Coastal area is active in fishing activity. Total 14 fishing societies have been registered in the district, out of which 09 are active. Due to large seashore in the District, it developed very well. There are 30 Salt factories in the district and occupies 38444 acres of land. Annual production of Industrial and table salt is around 35 Lacks tones.

Transportation

1) The district has 987 Kms. length of State Highway, 3847 Kms. length of pukka roads connection to approximately 700 villages / towns in the district. Kachchha roads are of 1843 kms. And 108 villages

accessible only in fair weather. Out of the total 824 inhabited villages, 633 villages are connected by State Road Transport facilities.

2) Total length of railway track is 282.68 kms. In the District of broad gauge, and 34 railway stations are on the district. Gariyadhar, Vallabhipur, Ghogha, and Talajatalukas have not the railway facilities.

3) District has airport facility too

Animal Husbandry (Live Stock)

There are total 11 Veterinary hospital and 11 Dispensaries in the District. There are total 1007027 animals in district. Bhavnagar District has potential in industrial sector also. The natural resource-based industries will be part of development, if it will be planned for district as village wise to town development to urban cities development. By this planning, overall scenario will be changed and will may control out migration from rural to urban area.

Tourism

Bhavnagar district have many number of Tourist spots. District has their own tourism circuit to generate income and also opportunity to stakeholders. By this proposed strategy, it will have employment generating sector. Tourism like pilgrimage, Archaeological sites, Public recreational spaces etc. With costal area, this district has plenty of opportunities in form of tourism development and sea route transportation.

Policy of women empowerment:

Ratio of workers in the city is also share with women. Mostly women were not aware of program like 'DISHA', which helps them to dependent, and earning from home, office and starting their own businesses. Projects help women to become economically self-sufficient through coaching them in various sectors. Working time is also flexible for women who are already house wives. They are guided as per their timing and their interested fields.

– Disha is a partnership between the India Development Foundation and UNDP, supported by IKEA Foundation, that aims to support one million underprivileged women in India learn marketable skills and connect with income opportunities.

Disha project helps women become economically self-sufficient through training, employment and entrepreneurial skill development; it tests innovative models of public-private partnership for scalability; and establishes a continuum that connects education with skills, jobs and growth.

Objective:

Touch the lives of 1 million women over a period of three years and establish a model for broad-based replication.

Provide women and girls with the skills and knowledge that will help them secure employment or start their own businesses.

Support the Government of India's flagship skill development initiatives through policy, research and development support services.

Large, medium and small-scale industries:

Ship breaking is the biggest industry in the ship. Currently, there are 190 plots in along and associate for ship breaking activity. Ship breaking yard in Asia is a total of 30634131 metric tons of total tons till March 2009. So far 4792 ships have been broken. It employs around 30000 employees. In the breaking industry, the rolling mills and downstream industries have induction furnaces. 121 re-rolling mills in Bhavnagar district have installed capacity of 8.19 lakh metric ton per year. The total investment in these industries is about Rs. out of 121 mills out of 121 mills, 124 crores, only 58 are working and 69 are closed. Industrial Oxygen is another activity related to the ship breaking industry. 137 units are registered and Rs. 150 crore and about 5000 direct employment. The business is Rs. Currently 65 million, only 15 units are working. The industries and employment platforms which are the presence part of city are the heart of economy of Bhavnagar city.

The medium and large-scale industries in Bhavnagar are located in most of the industries, Sihor, Mahuva, Gogha and Talaja Talukas. This area is completely unfamiliar in Bhavnagar district; currently 4342 units are included in cutting and polishing diamonds. About Rs. 187.82 million Mini Steel Plant is the product of textile production in other major small industries. Plastic, carpentry, furniture, food products etc. The scope for establishing a cattle-food unit. Bhavnagar is an emerging center for cement, gypsum and food processing industries.

The Industrial Potentialities of an area would be related to

- (a) The resources of the area or
- (b) The local Demand or
- (c) Some special conditions obtained in the area.

The first two sources of Industrial potentialities are self-explanatory. The third source of Industrial Potentialities as mentioned above relates to factors which do not have universal applicability but, special to a particular area.

These factors may be

- (a) Historical accident
- (b) Product oriented infrastructural facilities.

Bhavnagar district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing various products. Human resource particulars of skilled labourers are essential. Entrepreneurial talent among the local people to harness the resources is also considered to be the important factor. Material resources such as agriculture, horticulture, livestock, minerals, forest etc. should be taken in to consideration.

Infrastructure plays an important role in the industrial development of an area. The industrial development is

an on-going process. The development of infrastructure is also very essential and should be a continuous process. The industries have been suggested on resources available in the area. Agri based industries, Livestock based industries as well as mineral and marine based industries have good scope. In addition, many market-oriented items can also be taken in the district

Common issues raised by industry organizations:

The very problem is very little about corporate governance or government itself due to circulatory system due to government schemes and lack of MSME subsidy. There are incentive schemes and packages specifically designed for small scale industries, but most entrepreneurs are unaware of it. Efficient lack of human resources has also been impacted by technology interference still artisans and weavers are still unknown or the latest design and the current market has been. They are making products with old designs that fail to produce consistent demand in the consumer market. There is still a huge difference between homeowners / weavers / artists and designers / engineers. Working out with engineers and small unit owners, weavers, designers fashion designer will be mutually beneficial and there is no need to help in the revival of the area and encourage the competitive global. Contact details of suppliers of information about the availability of recent technologies, literature, raw materials, buyers, etc. are very important for MSME.

Another big problem is usually the payment period is related to MSME Enterprises. Usually they are delaying payments and bad loans. The short credit period by the suppliers and on the other hand, long-term payments by the customers generates imbalances in working capital. Although there is a low credit availability of MSMEs from major concerns, the credit priority area for MSME comes in the landing area. But with the expansion of the priority sector lending to adjust fast growing areas like home loans, education loans; the percentage of credit for MSME has declined. The commercial bank loan target for MSME needs to be strong enough to increase from 20% to 30% new industrial possibilities (India, 2016)

DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIES

As Bhavnagar districts rich in agriculture, there is enough scope for manufacturing agricultural implements and items as detailed under industry wise:

1. Agriculture Implements: During the five-year plan, all rounds are emphasized on the development of agriculture. As a result, farmers are going to demand agricultural machinery and agricultural equipment. Considering the use of this implementation, there is a scope for new units.

2. Junk Garments: There is stability in radio and radio in the fields of Mary and Gramsci an. Local places redid is very useful in the areas of village soil. Conservative local market and factory funnel Warning, some are only supplying.

3. Local Orient Industries: Population Development, Increasing Level of Life, Impact of Urbanization and All Influence. These items are aluminum containers, trays, school boxes, Linux boxes, stainless steel plates etc. Distributions can be established in these units.

4. Steel Furniture: The things of steel triangles like chairs, tables etc. are likely to have new characters. Steel furniture is currently done by factory, transport and other activities, but people are needed, but in case the increase is used and used by ordinary people. Steel is as stable as the furniture.

5. Industrial colors: Industrial colors are used in various materials used in machinery and equipment.

Small product / service / business venture:

The economic development of this area is the main component of this area of professional and self-employed persons, retail business and small businesses, road transport operators etc. Banks are providing credit for their poverty and loans for working capital period under poverty scheme. Sponsored Program Due to the establishment of medium / large industries in the district, the type of service is the scope of employment in industries

Conclusion:

The rental museum is done to present such kind of information in the Gwalior Business Formal Capacity Services report. Click on the input to enter the VATITA data, security and the mount has been attempted to run in significant quantities. Microsoft is going to cut memorandum and lying to detect and supply large-scale supplies. This report has also been suggested for professionals in the new field, which is included in it, for base based and for professionals. Princess Gwalior has been established to use grass to set up for new equipment being used for supply of service. In this case, in order to conduct new formal activities in the field, it has been suggested to supply in-house inquiries equipment-based basis and supply to implement. To install solely for the new equipment for the supply-based supply of Rental Gala factory supply. The continuous list of protected organizations is not a complete list but a guide. A factory-holder is making other small selections of its own subtle, it is troubled to try for it, for such a day, due to such a tragedy, and it is ensured that it is important.

Education Sector:

District has Potential with good amount of Young generation. With 75,000 numbers of children are in only urban areas. At primary schooling level, Bhavnagar district have good numbers of schools in city. But at some level, Secondary data is missing from census data. Government even promote the child education so under that initiative, it have primary schools with fulfill of sufficient faculties. Education is the born rights of child, so the literacy ratio of the district is good with only primary passed out students and presents also. But at the next level of education, when actually needs to

improving yourself in study – Secondary schools are very less numbers and less seats for Admissions. SO, for that Stake holders are ready to shift their Sims for better education in well-developed urbanized area. That's the origin for the Out-migration; obviously, people like to improve their skills at various levels. So, they are ok with out-migration. Here the effect of the migration is started. Those who left their home of Better life, they will not be a part of Bhavnagar district in future. From here, the out-migration is on.

Conclusion:

The data shows Literacy ration of Bhavnagar City have half literate population which is increasing year by year. But more focus on the secondary education that ration is actually missing in the district city statistical data report. To solve them, propose the strategy like scholarship for all either any strategy which generates the income for secondary students like their own schooling projects which help in City development can generate the interest in students. That's the solution for controlling Out-Migration of young generation from the city and will be helpful for all in future to stop the students of origin sector.

Availability of minerals:

Mineral districts available in Lime Stone, Betonies, White Soil, Dolomite, which means dough Paulite Diatomaceous. A huge deposit of wreaths is also available in Ghogha and Bhavnagar district. Commercial production is still leased near GIPCL and Ghogha Taluka has been established in 375 MW thermal power stations in the near future. Two companies have leased arrangements and have approved to start the project. GHCL has started production of lignite.

Cropping Pattern:

Over the past rare eons, there is a change in outline from groundnut to cotton mainly because cotton is fewer penetrating to draught condition and it fetches remunerative values ranging from 2100 to 2500 P.Q. Last year Cotton worth 33 Crore was transferred to various Countries and has changed the outline. Request for biological cotton. Long chief produced in saurashtra has not only increased in domestic but also in international market, which will growth export of cotton. District is covered under combined cotton expansion program applied by GOI. The main crops of the district sustained to be cotton and groundnut followed by Bajra, Jowar, Sesamum and wheat. Area under cotton crop is 275381 Hectares whereas area below groundnut is 136149 Hec. While area Jowar&Bajri is 109707 Hectares. The farming of cumin, sesamums and is also increasing in the district. Value added onion; Sesames have been identified for coverage under AEZ by NHB. Total land cultivated in Kharif 2009 was 556545 Hectares while in Rabi was 2013-15, it was 123535 Hectares.

The cultivation crops of the district are mango, Pomegranate and Guava. Major farmstead crop is

coconut. Farming of sugarcane is actual slight area (170 Hectares) in four talukas. Cultivation department has distributed 510 plants of cashew, nut and 7020 plants of coconuts to farmers. Possibilities for medicinal vegetation's and are floriculture are there. Zone under Root vegetable is 34165 Hectare, Fruit 3920 Hectares, Floriculture 240 Hectares. 166491 KISAN Credit Cards have been issued in the district and all fresh finance is covered under KCC. Personal accident insurance scheme is in operation and all farmers are covered under the scheme

5. Strategies and way forwards

Strategies related Education improvement program at the secondary school level education will be framed. For an example, in few countries, they have some scholarship programs for students who want to teach and learn. Promote students by their Study related Activities. Also promote Graduation and post-graduation programs with well-known universities by inviting them in the city under Public private partnership model.

Bhavnagar district has own potential in some sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Small scale industries etc. Strategies for them, Promote the Agriculture activities. Good Crops may be fertilizing like Vegetables, fruits, grains. By Development OF THEM, Economy will also generate with employment ratio. Urban local BODY, state Government has to support the SMALL-SCALE industries.

A district have good amount of tourism spots. Connect them all to each OTHER, Propose Single/Multiple day's tourism circuit which helps to promote the city for better development and also help to generate Employment.

Industrial sector has potential for development. Already mentioned area for industrial development in district. For industries development, proper services are available. Also, Bhavnagar urban development authority and Gujarat state Government have to take positive-negative aspects of 'Plug and Play' Policy of Rajasthan state – initiative by shirt. Vasundhararaje, for the betterment of city and stakeholders to control Out-Migration from Jaipur to Other cities. Vibrant Gujarat will be better platform to Welcoming and promoting Bhavnagar district Industrial sector.

These factors and strategies will guide to control the Out-migration from rural area to urban area because completion of their basic need in employment generating sectors, Educational sectors.

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