



Chapter VI

Analysis of Urban Population



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1. Introduction

The population of Aurangabad city is consistently showing upward trend. In 1971 the combined population of Aurangabad and Jalana district was 19.7 lakh which increased to 22.1 of Aurangabad district alone in 1991. The combined population of Aurangabad and Jalana district represented 35.7 lakh of population and this is doubled from last 20 years. The cause is, migration of working labour force and the Industrial Development.

The density of population is also changed from 122 per sq. km in 1971 to 217 as against 1991. This shows the growth of population with tremendous rate. The percentage of urban population of Aurangabad district being 33% ranking 8th in Maharashtra.

The number of workers engaged in the Industrial working is also increasing which shows, that the percentage of labour force working in secondary sector is increasing. The migrated labour force is being engaged in this sector. In 1991 the total workers working in the urban area was 209036, of which 172885 are male workers and 36151 are female workers.

2. Behaviour of Urban Population

I. Rapid growth in Urban population :

As per the census of 1901 and 1911 the urban population of Maharashtra was 32 lakh. It was increased to 57 lakh in the year 1941. In the year 1951 it was raised to 92 lakh. However, in the year 1971 it was increased to 1 crore and 57 lakh. The same urban population in 1991 was 3 crore and 5 lakh. Of the total urban population of India 14% urban population is living in urban areas of Maharashtra.

II. Aurangabad Ranks 14th in Maharashtra :

Mumbai – Upnagar district has highest urban population 67.5 lakh as per census of 1991. The Mumbai – Upnagar is followed by Thane district (34 lakh), Mumbai district (31.61 lakh), Pune district (28 lakh) and Nagpur district (20 lakh). Aurangabad ranks 14th in the state of Maharashtra.

III. As per the census of 1991, the considerations are :

- a. Mumbai city and Mumbai – suburban district shows 100% urban population.

- b. Urban population of Thane district is 65%, Nagpur district is 62% and Pune district is 51%.
- c. The urban population of Nasik, Amravati and Aurangabad district is 33% to 36%.
- d. The lowest urban population is of Sindhudurg district which is 8% and that of Ratnagiri and Gadchiroli is 10%.
- e. The urban population of Beed, Jalna, Osmanabad, Raigad, Bhandara, Ahmednagar and Satara is in between 10% to 20%.
- f. The urban population in rest of Maharashtra is in between 20% to 30%.

Thus, urban population during every census year is consistently increasing this is because of rapid growth in industrialization and urbanization in Maharashtra.

By the term “urban” we mean the settlement having Nagar Parishad or Corporation or Cantonment. The minimum population is 5,000 and 75% working male are engaged in non – agricultural occupation. The density of population of such settlement is to be 400 sq. km.

In the light of the above definition of the term “urban” the cities are classified in the following Six Classes :

- i. 1st Category The cities more than 1,00,000 population.
- ii. 2nd Category Between 50,000 – 99,999.
- iii. 3rd Category The cities with the population in between 20,000 – 49,999
- iv. 4th Category Where the population is in between 10,000 – 19,999.
- v. 5th Category Where the Population lies between 5,000 – 9,999.
- vi. 6th Category The Cities having the Population less than 5,000.

In consideration of above categories, we can conclude that the number of cities in Category one is consistently increasing, which shows the trend of increased urbanisation.

The categories of the cities show the trend of population. There cannot be single indicator such as increase in population. There is a increase in other activities which are useful for the consideration of development of the cities. From 1951 to 1991 there is 300% development of urban centers.

The following table shows the number of cities under 1st Category since 1951.

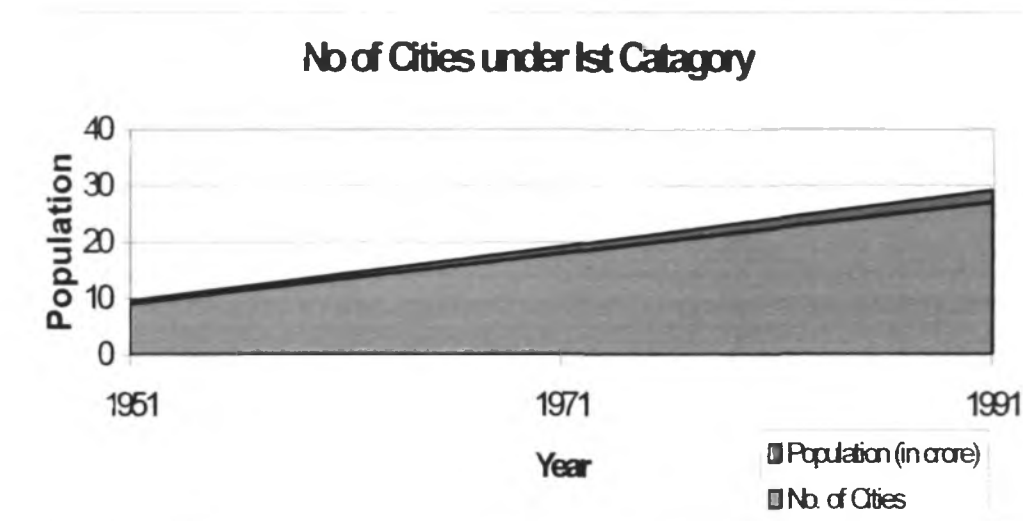
Table 22

Year	No. of Cities	Population
1951	09	50 Lakhs
1971	18	1.11 Crore.
1991	27	2.07 Crore.

(Source : The Mega State Maharashtra by A.B. Savdi.

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Graph 22



These leads to the conclusion that the Urban population in category one cities in 1951 was 54 %, in 1971 it was 71 % and in 1991 the same percentage raised to 78 %. So the Ist Category Cities are having major slack in urban population. Aurangabad also comes under category one.

The following chart explains the Category of cities (Six Classes) in Maharashtra. Where :

- a. Urban population as per category of the city (In '000')
- b. The percentage of population as per the class of the city.
- c. Number of cities in Maharashtra as per Category or class of cities.

The number of cities under various categories is treated differently as per their population and development. The infrastructure facilities and service sector is the important criterion that decides the category of the city.

The number of cities with large population in Maharashtra is increasing because of urban development. The urban development is said to be development related to the activities, which provide proper occupation, and earning source.

Table 23

Year	I Class	II Class	III Class	IV Class	V Class	VI Class	Total
1951 a.	5009	743	809	1105	1329	139	9209
b.	54%	8%	10%	12%	14%	2%	100%
c.	9	11	29	79	188	36	352
1961 a.	7357	768	1272	1181	531	53	11162
b.	66%	7%	11%	11%	5%	Negligible	100%
c.	18	11	42	85	73	14	238
1971 a.	11122	1089	1728	1285	441	47	15712
b.	71%	7%	11%	8%	3%	Negligible	100%
c.	18	16	60	91	59	14	258
1981 a.	16553	1306	2411	1331	338	55	21994
b.	75%	6%	11%	6%	2%	Negligible	100%
c.	25	20	82	91	42	16	276
1991 a.	23742	1988	3170	1261	314	33	31508
b.	78%	7%	10%	4%	1%	Negligible	100%
c.	27	28	103	83	40	09	290

Ref: India's Urban Population – Ashish Bose.
(Page no. 228 and 229 First Edition 1994)

The cities are classified on the basis of population figures. From the above table showing classes of the cities the following conclusions can be drawn :

- a. The number of cities in Class-I and Class-II are consistently increasing from 1951 to 1991
- b. That leads us to conclude that the urbanisation has resulted in conversion of Cities into Class-II from Class-III and Class-I from Class-II.
- c. 78 % of the total urban population is the resident of Class-I Cities means there is great movement of population from rural to urban areas for want of job and better standard of living and other amenities available in the large ci'y.
- d. Aurangabad, the rapidly developing City from Maharashtra, is in Class-I. This is due to the speedy development of the said City in industrial and other sectors.
- e. Class-V and Class-VI Cities contribute very low percentage of urban population, it means that there are villages or rural areas.
- f. The total number of urban settlement is also consistently increasing that means the trend of urbanisation is uniform all over the state of Maharashtra.

- g. The number of Class-V Cities and population of these Cities are decreasing. In 1981 the number of the cities in this category were 338, which was reduced to 314 in 1991. The population of these category cities in 1981 was 13 Lakh, which reduced to 3 Lakh during 1991.
- h. In the total urban population of the population of Class-VI cities of negligible. The number of Class-VI Cities in 1951 was 36, which was reduced to 09 in the year 1991. The population of the said cities was 1.4 Lakh in the year 1951, which reduced to only 33,000 in 1991.
- i. During ten years the urban growth of Thane District is 128 %, Chandrapur District is 102 %, and Aurangabad District is 84 %. Latur, Nanded and Aurangabad Districts have registered the growth of 50 to 60 %.
- j. In Auragabad District 33 to 36 % of the total population is urban.

The above noted observations underline the fact that, urbanisation process is at tremendous speed, the developing city of Aurangabad is showing the rapid growth in urbanisation due to industrial development. Industrial development has given the chance for development of other service sectors.

3. Economic Composition of Population

Economic Composition of Population is quite significant in several ways. Economic factors influence directly or indirectly several aspects of population. For example the Standard of Living of people in a Country is the outcome of several economic factors.

Proportions of the economically active population, wage-levels, purchasing capacity of the people together collectively influence the Standard of Living of the people. If we know the Economic Composition of the Population, it helps us in understanding several other changes such as inter-regional migration, under-nutrition and consequent increase in death rate, unemployment etc.

A Population Geographer is required to collect data to various economic aspects to arrive at the Economic Composition of the population. He has faced with several problems in doing so. Most important among them is non-availability of recent data related to various economic activities in a country. Economic composition of the population has a consideration with the types of labour, the quality of work, the output of the industries, the usefulness of the service sector and like activities.

Recent data related to supply of labour, occupation structure, unemployment, under-employment, Female participation in the labour force etc. is not available for many countries. Second equally important difficulty is lack of uniformity in the methods, adopted to collect economic data.

The equally important difficulty is that, for many countries data related to economic activities is either not complete or is not fully reliable. Even today, for many developing countries, exact figures for people engaged in various economic activities are not available. Some of the economic activities are as follow.

- a. Economically active and non-active population.
- b. Types of Occupation.
- c. Economic Status.
- d. Various Occupations, their importance and number of people engaged in them.
- e. The nature of working force and their age group such as male and female workers and young workers against servicing personnel.

Number of people engaged in economic production constitutes economically active population. Those who do not participate in economic production constitute economically non-active population. This includes Females engaged in household work, children taking education, idle people.

The dependency ratio should be properly calculated as it affects crude-efficiency rate. Dependency burden is the ratio between economically non-active population of people below 15 years of age, and those above 60 years and economically active population of these in the age group of 15 to 59 years. Government is to invest more, if dependency burden is high.

Type and quality of occupation of the economically active population also is an important consideration. Occupations, which make complete use of labour force, and which give adequate returns are considered good occupations. All people are not engaged in such occupations, some have part time employment, while some have jobs, which do not give adequate returns. Under-employment therefore, has become a major problem. Under-employment is related to man-land ratio. There is under employment within the country. This is because of over burden on agriculture and agricultural allied occupations in the country.

If the ratio is high or if there is no alternate employment opportunities or if the rate of growth of population is very high, it leads to under-employment. Under-employment is found in either Agricultural or Industrial set-up. The proportion such under-employment is low in industrial set-up as compared to agricultural set-up. Census of India considers only Workers as economically productive, while the rest are considered as economically un-productive.

Census of India defined the term workers in 1961. Person, who participates physically or intellectually in economic productive occupations or services, is considered as Workers. According to this definition, the Workers are :

- i. Physical Labours.
- ii. Persons, who are intellectually involved in organizational work , can be treated as workers.

At the time of 1981 Census, economically productive worker was further divided into two sub-groups :-

- i. Those who were employed for more than six months or both the agricultural seasons in a year.

- ii. Those who were working before the commencement of the Census work but who were unemployed for larger part of the year.

In developing country, as birth rate and death rate is high, the proportion of economically active population is small. Economically non-productive section is large in developing economy. In developed countries economically active population is large. Regions, which receive large numbers of migrants, have large economically active populations.

Where migrants have gone out, then the economically active population is low. Developed countries have large number of nuclear families. Female participation in labour force results in increased size of economically active population. Where there are maximum opportunities of employment, there the economically active population force is high. In developing countries like ours, there are wide variations in economically active population in urban and rural areas. The change in the composition of the family because of urbanisation can be the another social problem created. This social problem shows the development of small families and their interdependence. Some times it increases the income of total family and some times it shows over dependent on the single member of the family.

4. Analysis of Economic activities

Economic activities are related to primary and secondary activities. In India the working force is engaged on farm activities, which is to be released and to be engaged in industrial and service sectors. So that there will be increase in per capita income.

- i. Participation is more in primary occupations like agriculture in rural areas.
- ii. Since educational level in rural areas is low, proportion of people living economically active population at an early age is large.
- iii. In agricultural set-up of rural areas Female participation in labour force is more than that of urban areas.
- iv. All above three features result in the fact that, in developing countries, size of economically active population in rural areas is large while that in urban areas is small.
- v. Proportion of urban population to the total population for developed countries is large, which is not found in developing countries.

- vi. Women have equal status in the society, and consequently, they take up jobs in the urban areas.
- vii. Agriculture in rural areas from developed countries is mechanized. The trend of mechanization of agriculture being followed even in developing countries due to urbanisation. This change has brought-up the efficiency in the working force of the agricultural labour.
- viii. From all above features, it can be concluded that urban areas of develop countries has large size of economically active population.

India underwent rapid industrialisation since independence and to be more particular since 1971. Because of the proportion of the workers engaged in secondary and tertiary activities increased. Some trend is likely to continue in the near future. Development of secondary occupations is taken as an indicator to measure progress of the country.

The process of industrialization in the region of Marathwada started especially from the City like Aurangabad. Aurangabad is the Head Quarter of Marathwada region. The Industrial Estates were established at Chikalhana initially, there after at Walunj and Paithan Road. The rapid growth of the population of Aurangabad

City and District is mainly due to migration of the population from nearby areas for want of occupation and education. There is a consistent change in the occupation of the people.

Much of the population is being released from Agriculture sector. Such released population is being engaged in industrial and service sector. So urbanization has lead to the -

- (I) Change in occupational pattern and
- (II) Change in usage of land should be studied in detail.

The Industrial cities like Auragabad face the problem of over-crowding. This is due to large-scale migration. There is an intense competition in various fields in such Cities. The population of working labour in industry increases, at the same time the number of dependence in such families is small. Hence, the birth rate is maintained at a low rate.

There is a close relationship between growth of population and investment. Due to increase in the population the investment is to be increased. Population of India is increasing at the rate of 2.1 % of its total National Income. There are limitations on investments by the Govt. So, there should be check on population

growth. Ratio between Investment and Production decides relative importance of various factors responsible for population growth.

Thus the consistent growth in population shows that the need of development is to be related to increase in economic resources and thereby per capita income of the state. The Economy of Maharashtra is Agriculture dominated, as per the projected population of 2001 the total population of Maharashtra 57.60 %, is rural population. The labour force in the total labour engaged in Agriculture is 54.51 %, which is decreasing due to urbanisation.

Now it is an underlined fact that the contribution of Agro-income in total income is consistently decreasing and secondary tertiary sector contribution is increasing. This is due to the shift in labour force from Agriculture to other sector. As per data available from the year 2000-2001, the Primary Sector contributed 14.5 % in the total state income, 30.0 % is the contribution by the Secondary (Industrial) Sector and 55.5 % is the contribution of Tertiary sector.

From the date of establishment of the State of Maharashtra, the industrial development is taking place at a better space. The Industrial development in the initial stage was limited to Mumbai-Thane-Pune belt, but now due to planned efforts of the Govt. of Maharashtra, now the cities like Aurangabad are also speedily

developing in industrial sector. The industrial sector has contributed 30 % in total income is quite a significant contribution. The total income is also showing upward trend in Indian Economy.

The process of Urbanization is taking place at a significant speed. In 1971, 20 % of the population was urban population, the same percentage was raised to 42.4 % in the year 2001. The increase in urban population is due to migration from rural people to urban areas.

The industries in 1995 in Maharashtra numbered at 28,753 as against the national number of industries 2,64,734, which is 10.9 % of the total industries in the country of the total industrial labour 11.2 % is in Maharashtra. This shows the industrial progress of the State of Maharashtra. The change in population is also resulted in change in usage of land. Rural and urban areas occupy the land. The Non – Agricultural land is used for Industrialization. In the year 1986 – 87, of the total land 3.7% of the land was Non -- Agricultural. Thus it shows that land under cultivation is being covered into land for Industrilization and other service sectors.

The percentage of land not being used for agriculture is consistently increasing. The occupational criteria in changing, due to the increase in Industrilization and service sector. The

opportunities of self – employment are continuously increasing. This may lead to shift in the employment criteria. Employment is related to the skill obtained by the worker.

In Indian economy, the state of Maharashtra ranks at the top. Maharashtra is also ranking first Industrially. The contribution of Maharashtra in National economy in the fields of urban population, land under cultivation, the number of working Industries and electronic generation is highly significant.

As compared to Mumbai – Thane – Pune belt, Marathwada region is industrially backward except the city of Aurangabad. However the large and medium scale industries are concentrated in the belt of Mumbai – Thane. This shows the capital investment at a particular area at higher percentage.

However in Maharashtra, Aurangabad city is showing the better growth rate. The Government of Maharashtra has shown its interest in the development of the under privileged area like Marathwada through the corporations like SIICOM.

The shift in the occupation has shown increase in per – capita income of the population of the state of Maharashtra. The

rural population is showing trend of migration to urban areas. The population increase of Aurangabad city proves this statement. With the help of available data of the working force can better explain why Migration takes place? Migration is a process which is continuous from less developed region to more developed region.

5. Migration from rural sector to urban sector.

The world is coming nearer due to improvements in Transportation and Communication means. Volume of migration depends upon the availability of economic opportunities. Rate of growth of population changes due to migration. Migration may result in imbalance in the population. Migration may be temporary or permanent. Migration may be voluntary or forced. The migration can be -

- i) International Migration
- ii) Inter – Regional Migration.

Going to a new country for residence by changing usual residence in a country across its border is called International Migration and by going to a new State within the country for residence by changing usual permanent residence in a state across

its border is considered as Inter – Regional Migration. Due to social insecurity, in some of the states in North India, people move to the adjoining states during last decade. Voluntary Migration is generally for economic benefits. These benefits should be useful for the society and the economically backward class of the society. Then only it will lead to the overall progress of the country and the urban centers and there by the rural population of India.

5.a Factors Affecting Migration

I. Optimum use of fertile land :

Man is always attracted towards new fertile lands. The Natural resources are utilized optimally in such case. Man is also attracted towards the pleasant climate.

II. Migration as a solution to rapid growth of population :

For many reasons and from many years we see that, to release the burden from most populated cities people move from thickly populated cities to thinly populated cities. This is

especially for the settlement of the people after their active professional life is completed.

III. Unemployment :

Unemployment is a major factor responsible for migration. The employment opportunities available in industrially developed cities attract the unemployed labour force to the cities. Everyone studies and also goes for alternative employment opportunities. The development of the cities is the main cause for the creation of new employment opportunities. The working labour force from the agriculture is being excessively in the land move to the urban areas for the employment.

IV. Education and better standard of living :

In urban areas there is availability of better educational facilities and better standard of living. To gain the fruits of this development, people from rural areas get migrated to the urban areas. This has of course overcrowded the cities in Maharashtra. Consistently, increasing population of Aurangabad city can better explain this statement. The urban centers are developed with better technical education and vocational education which is useful for generation of employment. This is the reason that

there is a migration from rural to urban areas. Better educational facilities in urban areas thus can be said to be pull factor.

V. The use of modern technique in farming also lead to migration :

Due to consistent use of modern techniques and implements on land it has released excessive labour working in agriculture and they are being shifted to urban areas for the search of better job opportunities. The use of modern techniques and implements on the farm is the result of Industrialization and Urbanization. Thus the land fertility and modernization has also led to the migration of rural youth to urban sector. The agricultural production is increasing irrespective of decrease in land under cultivation, change in usage of land and use of land for industrial sectors.

5.b Relation of Migration with growth of
population

- I. Growth of population is directly or indirectly influenced by the migration.

- II. Population of the receiving region naturally increases while population of the sending region declines.
- III. Proportion of young people is more among the migrates. Hence Birth rate for the receiving region increases and death rate declines.
- IV. In sending region the proportion of children, aged and female in total population is high. This lowers the birth rate and increases the death rate.
- V. As the motivating factor is economical, the proportion of male in migrates is high.
- VI. The age group of 15 to 35 is more among the migrates.
- VII. The migrations in the region of the urban areas increase availability of labour force.
- VIII. The natural resources of the receiving region are optimally utilized.
- IX. The demand of the labour force and the supply of the labour force is imbalanced. As supply of labour force is more than the requirement, requirement of wages lowers down.

- X. The supply of labour declines the labour force from the sending region, thereby resulting in the want of labour, many a times.
- XI. Brain drain is the major problem created due to migration. The poor and developing country suffer this problem and their faulty labour is considerably reduced.
- XII. Many a times due to migration of the faulty labour the sending region may get the foreign exchange which is useful for the development of the said region.
- XIII. A large number of Indian's have migrated to various countries of the worked.
- XIV. The migrations of the people with economic motivation increase the earning of the society.

Such increase in workers is because of the migrated workers. In 1981 tshe number towns were 307. The same number was raised to 336 in the year 1991. Thus the increase in number of towns is a result of the migration of population from villages to urban sectors. The total population being 592052. Aurangabad is shifted in Class I cities ranking 6th with the growth rate being consistently increasing.

The change in population composition has resulted in increase in job opportunities in the city like Aurangabad. Of the total population more than 30% of the population is urban population. There are following cities having more than 30% population in Maharashtra, where Aurangabad is ranking sixth.

**Districts with Urban Population of
more than 30% of the total population**

Table 24

Sr.No.	District	Total Population	Urban Population (%)	Urban Growth rate (1981 – 1991) (%)
1	Amravati	2208568	33.01	33.88
2	Greater Bombay	9909547	100.00	20.21
3	Thane	5226709	64.74	127.67
4	Nashik	3844525	35.52	47.13
5	Pune	5511457	50.76	41.92
6	Aurangabad	2209476	32.78	83.67
7	Nagpur	3279687	61.84	38.04

(Source : India's Urban population 1991, Ashish Bose page no 208)

From the above table it is clear that of the total seven districts having population of more than one lakh (Class – I cities) the percentage population of urban population is more than 30%. The rate of growth is highest i.e. 83.67% as compared to all other districts. This shows the space of Urbanization and also Industrialization in the above said city during ten years.

Urbanization has resulted in the earning capacity of the people residing there. The occupation is also shifted from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors, which helps in speedy development of the urban areas. The development of any economy is measured by means of the contribution of secondary and tertiary sector as against primary sector.

The growth of population and the trend of such a growth is studied in this chapter in general. The next chapter urbanisation and population growth and its effects on urban areas related to the city of Aurangabad have been studied in detail.