



Chapter VII

Effects of Urbanisation on Population Growth



Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Trend in Increase in Population**
- 3. Growth of Population and Its Effects on Urban Sector**
- 4. Population and Occupational Pattern**
- 5. Effects of Changes in Population**
- 6. Urbanisation and Population Composition**
- 7. Distribution of Population**

1. Introduction :

Rapid growth of population is the most serious problem faced by India Today. The rates of growth of population are 2.1 %. But since the total population is very large, even 2.1 % increase creates a lot of problems. During last ninety years, population of India increased four times. During the first decade of 20th century both birth rate and death rate were highly and roughly equal. The rate of growth of population was hence very small. Population growth has created various social and economic problems, which is being faced by urban areas and the state as a whole. To overcome this problem it is necessary to plan the growth of urban centers.

During the second decade of the present century, due to epidemic disease like plague, cholera, malaria etc. the total population of the country actually declined. After Independence, due to improvement in food supply and medical facilities the death rate started declining rapidly. The birth rate however did not decline at the same rate. Hence, during the last four decades the rate of growth of population remained between 20 % and 25 % per decade. The population of the country doubled during these decades.

Proportion of urban population to the total population for India according to the 1981 census was 24.3 %. According to 1991 census it increased to 27 %, but still 73 % people live in villages. Rural India has a feature of joint family system. Illiteracy, social backwardness and economy based on agriculture resulted in birth rate remaining high in India. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andrapradesh, Orissa are some of the states that relatively are more urbanised and economically developed. In these states, the urban area shows the birth rate equal to 25 to 30 births per thousand populations.

The birth rate of various states in India varies due to various factors. However the urban population in Maharashtra is showing continuous trend of increase in population. In 1991 urban population in thousands and has 21994 and birth rate per thousand was 26.2. This shows that the birth rate is decreasing at the same time the total population of urban areas is increasing. The migration and industrial growth with service sector is the only reason of urban population increase in Maharashtra. As far as the other states are considered Kerala has shown less density and population growth. This is because of literacy and social awareness. The natural resources are optimally utilised. In Maharashtra the city like Aurangabad has shown growth in population at a very high rate because of growth of industries.

Urban population and birth rate

Table 25

Sr. No.	State and Union Territory	Urban Population in 000 1981	Birth rate in 000 1983
01	Andhra Pradesh	12488	27.7
02	Assam	2047	23.7
03	Bihar	8719	32.1
04	Gujrat	10602	31.3
05	Haryana	2827	29.7
06	Himachal Pradesh	326	22.2
07	Jammu & Kashmir	1260	25.2
08	Karnataka	10730	25.8
09	Kerala	4741	24.6
10	Mahya Pradesh	10586	31.7
11	Maharashtra	21994	26.2
12	Manipur	375	23.9
13	Mebhalaya	241	17.2
14	Nagaland	120	18.6
15	Orrisa	3110	29.1
16	Punjab	4648	28.8

Sr.	State and Union Territory	Urban Population in 000 1981	Birth rate in 000 1983
17	Rahasthan	2711	33.6
18	Sikkim	51	27.2
19	Tamilnadu	15952	25.6
20	Tripura	226	16.6
21	Uttar Pradesh	19899	32.8
22	West – Bengal	14447	21.3
23	Andaman & Nicobar	50	25.5
24	Arunachal Pradesh	41	19.9
25	Chandigarh	423	21.9
26	Dadra – Nagar – Haveli	7	NA
27	Delhi	5768	27.0
28	Goa, Daman – Diu	352	19.5
29	Lakshadweep	19	27.8
30	Mizoram	122	NA
31	Pondicherry	316	22.6

Approximate Figures.
Source : A Social and economical Atlas of India.

Growth of population is directly or indirectly influenced by migration. Population of the receiving region naturally increases while population of the sending region decreases. For example, people here migrated from Konkan to Mumbai on a large scale. Consequently rate of growth of population for Mumbai has increased while rate of growth of population for Konkan has declined. Proportion of young people is more among migrants.

Birth rate for receiving region, therefore increases and the death-rate decreases. On the other hand as a result of out migration of young people, proportion of children, aged and female increase in population of the sending region. This leads to lowering down of birth-rate and increase in death-rate of the sending region. The proportion of male is generally high in the migrants. Hence sex ratio of the receiving region is reducing. The Sex ratio of the sending region is increasing. This leads to increase in population of the receiving region. The rate of growth of population declines in sending region.

The labour force of the receiving region increases. Natural resources of receiving region therefore are better utilised. The local labour force has to compete with the migrants. This lead to increase in unemployment among local workers.

In rural India there was brain drain and urban sector is benefited. Sometimes the sender country may be benefited by means of migration in the form of foreign exchange. But this may be the minor gain as compared to the major losses of brain-drain. So, migration is one of the factors of increase in population of urban area or urban India.

Out of the increased population, 65 % remained in villages, while 35 % moved to towns. As a result, large population from rural to urban areas has forced the nation to invest large funds to promote the industries and their urban base, thereby starving totally the rural base comprising 70 % of the countries population, a staggering 60 crore. Our planners laid greater emphasis on industrialisation and as a consequence the process of urbanisation began. Many new industrial towns developed and attracted village population to meet the required services in developing towns.

Rural and urban are two facts of one connected integrated system, one affecting the other. More and more migration is taking place from rural to urban areas. This is showing impact on mixed land uses, more and more density in urban areas, lack of physical, social and economical infrastructure in rural areas. The following data related to increase in population would explain the said criteria in more detail.

State wise growth of Rural & Urban Population (1971-81)

Table 26

State	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	17%	48.6%
Assam	30%	54.3%
Bihar	20%	54.8%
Gujrat	22%	41.7%
Haryana	21%	59.4%
Himachal Pradesh	25%	34.7%
Jammu & Kashmir	23%	46.9%
Karnataka	18%	50.7%
Kerala	15%	37.7%
Mahya Pradesh	19%	56.0%
Maharashtra	17%	40.0%
Orrisa	15%	68.5%
Rahasthan	27%	58.7%
Punjab	17%	44.5%
Tamilnadu	13%	28.0%
Uttar Pradesh	19%	60.6%
West – Bengal	20%	31.7%
Other States	28%	94.3%
U.T's	35%	63.2%
India	19%	46.4%

(Source : A social and economical Atlas of India)

Growth of rural population varies from 13% (TamilNadu) to 30% (Assam) against the national average State growth of 19%. On the other hand, growth in Urban Population varies from 31.7% (West Bengal) to 68.5% (Orissa) to 94.3% (Other States) against national average rate of growth of Urban Population 46.4%. The average rate of growth of Rural Population is 19% and Urban Population is 46.4% against a total growth rate of 25%. This indicates that, there is more and more migration from Rural to Urban areas.

When rapid expansion of manufacturing and commerce takes place, resulting in fast Urbanization in any country, large – scale movement of people from countryside to the cities or individual establishment occurs. This movement could be inter – regional or regional, but in most of the cases regional movements from rural to urban centers usually involves shorter distances rather than inter – regional movements.

The movements of population could be of different types like Nomadic movements, temporary shifting etc. but every movement cannot be considered on the migration. The migration can be inter – country, inter – state, from Urban to Urban, Rural to Rural, from Urban to Rural, or from Rural to Urban, which is expected to exert a sizeable influence on both rural and urban

societies. In modern period, the phenomenon of migration is associated with Industrial Urbanization.

The National Commission of Urbanization (1987) states that, Urbanization has a positive role to play in re-structuring Indian Economy. But, at the same time, it should be noted that the rate of growth of Urban population has brought tremendous pressure on the existing Urban infrastructure and services including Housing, Transport, Health and Education. Concentration of Urban population has created many more problems.

2. Trend in increase in population.

As per the Census of 1991 the Population of Maharashtra State is 7 crores and 87 lakh, which is equal to combined Germany. The Population of Maharashtra is more than the France (5.43 crores), England (5.36), Italy (5.62 crores). The population doubled in 60 years, if compared to the population of 1901, thereafter population was doubled only in 30 years. In 1901 the Population of Maharashtra was 1,93,91,643 and in 1961 it was 3,95,53,718, while in 1991 Population was 7,87,00,000. Thus during the span of thirty years population is increased by more than 100%. This increase shows that the population should have proper control.

The census takes place after every ten years. During this period only in 1921, the population was decreased by 3%. Mumbai is area wise smallest District in Maharashtra, but the Population of Mumbai District is very high and the rate of Literacy is also very high. Maharashtra stands 3rd in India area – wise and Population – wise. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the states ranking 1st and 2nd. As per the Census of 1981, the population was 6 crore 57 lakh and in 1991, it was 7 crore 87 lakh means in ten years the population is increased by 25%.

During 1981 to 1991 Nagpur region has shown an average increase of 21.46%, Nasik region 24.50%, Pune region 24.86% and Konkan region 26.77%. The highest increase is registered by Aurangabad region, which is 30%. As per the Census of 1991, Aurangabad is ranking 7th in Maharashtra taking population as a base.

The population of Aurangabad in 1991 was 5,91,968, which comprises of 3,15,828 Males and 2,76,140 Females. Pune city is 2nd in Maharashtra in the year 1991 as per the population. The population of Pune city is 24.44,000. Nagpur stands 3rd, Nashik is 5th. Thus the growth of population is consistently showing upward trend. The increase in population especially of urban area is consistently showing increasing trend.

The population of Industrial City Aurangabad in 1991 was 5,91,968, which include 5,72,550 of the population residing in Corporation limits, and 19,498 Cantonment population. The population of Aurangabad city includes 3,15,828 male and 2,76,140 females. The literate population is 3,73,109 which consists 1,47,111 female literates. The proportion of literacy in Aurangabad district is 63%, of which 39.43% female's literate are included. The increase in population of Aurangabad district is increasing due to urbanisation.

There are five cities of which the population is more than 1,00,000. After Aurangabad second number is that of Nanded. The population of Nanded is 3,06,308. Latur is also having population more than one lakh. Population of Latur is 1,97,165. Parbhani is 4th in Marathwads, while Beed is ranking 5th.

As per the Census of 1991 the population of Aurangabad district is 22,09,052 and Aurangabad district ranks 14th in Maharashtra. In 1981 the rank of Aurangabad district was 19th which shows the heavy growth of population increase in Aurangabad. The reason is not merely the birth rate, but the important aspect is migration from other areas to the Industrial City Aurangabad.

As per the Census of 1991 the average growth of population of Maharashtra is 25 %. But there are 18 districts where the rate of growth of population is less than the average rate of growth of population. Of these, 18 districts only one are in Marathwada, i.e. Osmanabad.

The consistent increase in population of Aurangabad City and District is due to single reason. i.e. Urbanisation and Industrialisation. Of course, Industrialisation is reason of Urbanisation. The rural population is more from rural areas to urban areas for the want of employment. Hence, increase in population is the indicator of speedy development of Industrial growth of Aurangabad City in Maharashtra. The rural population has shown the difference in the trend such as working force on the farm is released and is shifted to urban areas.

As per census of 1991 the population of Marathwada was estimated at 1,27,64,542 whereas in 1981 it was 97,43,524. In these ten years the increase in Population was 31 %. The density of population in 1981 was 150 per Sq.Km., which in 1991 were 197 per Sq.Km. In 1981 the ratio of males to female was 1000 : 959 which was reduced to 1000 : 945 in 1991. Such a change in population, density of population and the ratio of population are showing tremendous changes.

It is worth noting that the average growth rate of population of Maharashtra is 28 %, while that of Marathwada is 31 %. Illiteracy can be one of the reasons of the recording such increase but the migration of rural population to urban areas has caused the density in increase in industrially developed cities.

Of the total population of Marathwada the major contribution is of the city of Aurangabad as compared to rest of Marathwada. Other industrial centers like Jalna and Latur are also showing the increasing trend. However the other cities like Osmanabad is having less growth of population because of less growth of industries and service sectors. The infrastructure facilities such as transportation have a scope of development. The cities like Osmanabad, Beed have no railway access. So the speed of development is less as compared to Aurangabad.

Aurangabad and other cities in Marathwada as compared to rest of Maharashtra are not having sufficient economic development. The population growth alone cannot be the indicator of economic growth. Optimum utilisation of population and available resources are said to be the best indicator of economic growth. Taking this fact in consideration it can be said that there is a scope for the development of Marathwada region. This development should be at the uniform rate.

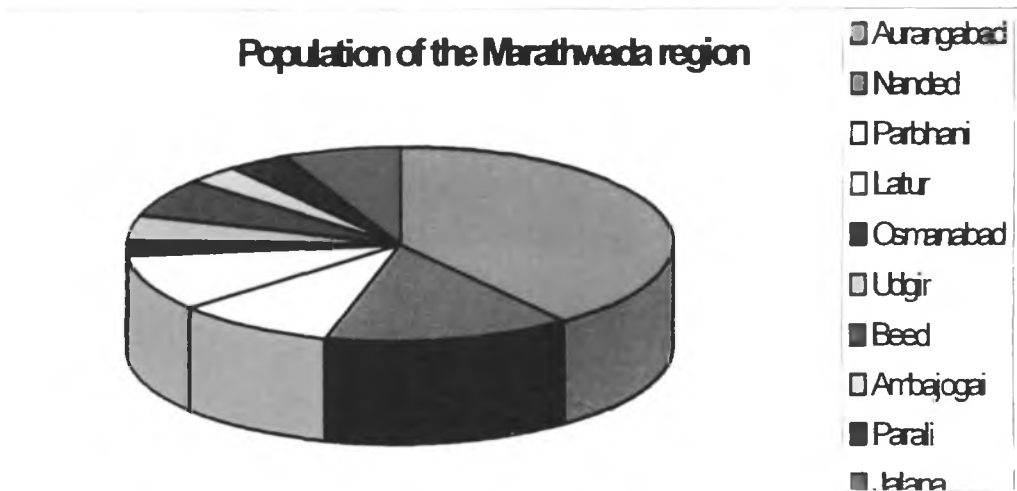
The Projected population of the Marathwada region in 2001 is as follows :

Table 27

Sr.No.	Name of the City	Population in Lakhs
1	Aurangabad	12.41
2	Nanded	4.52
3	Parbhani	2.99
4	Latur	2.90
5	Osmanabad	0.82
6	Udgir	1.27
7	Beed	2.00
8	Ambajogai	0.93
9	Parali	1.17
10	Jalana	2.13

Projected Population of the Marathwada region in 2001
(Source / Ref. Dr. A. B. Deogirikar, Marathwada –2001)

Graph 23



Jalana, Latur, Parbhani and Beed have shown tremendous increase in population during the ten years from 1981 to 1991. The important feature of such change in population is the decrease in female population as compared to male population and increase in birth rate in rural areas. Yet overall percentage decrease in rural population as compared to the urban population.

The features of increase in population during last the years can be listed as follows :

1. Rate of growth is more than the average rate growth of population in Maharashtra. The rate of growth of population of Marathwada is 31 % as against Maharashtra, which is 25 %. Such a growth in population has varied reasons. Of course the urban growth in population is worth nothing.
2. Birth rate and death rate both are decreasing and there is percentage increase in population of urban areas. The main cause of such increase in population is migration from rural areas to urban areas from want of job.
3. Urban Population increase is due to migration of rural people to urban areas. The industrial development has created the job opportunities in urban areas. Such job opportunities are the important factor for the rural people to migrate to urban areas.

4. The rate of literacy is changing which is a positive effect of urbanisation. Literacy rate is consistently increasing especially even in rural areas. Such increase in literacy rate is a positive effect of urbanisation.
5. The proportion of female population is decreasing. This can be stated to be the most serious social problem all over the country where the proportion of female population to male population is showing decrease.
6. The urban settlements are increasing consistently. The urban settlements are increasing from the last few years. This is because of planned policies of Central and State Government.
7. No adequate facilities are being provided to the ever-increasing population.

Population growth of any region is always taken as burden on the society. However it is to be taken as manpower many a times we lack in management of manpower. Indian economy is suffering because of mismanagement of manpower. Human resource management should be worked out in order to provide job for every working hand. This is important to develop the economy with greater space. Thus growth of population has created many problems and it is treated as resources on the other hand.

3. Growth of population and its effects on urban Sector

The increase in population in urban areas is creating various social problems. The slums are increasing and no adequate facilities such as drinking water, drainage being provided. This is resulting in consistent social unrest.

Development of any Country, State or a region largely depends upon the natural resources available in that country and the nature of the population. The optimum utilization of the natural resources depends upon the size of the population, nature of the population, the efficiency of the working force, technical knowledge and the like factors. The composition of population is the criterion that decides the working force. Where the percentage of youth population is more it is good working force available with the economy.

The tremendous increase in the population many a times is a hindrance or barrier in development of economy. Geographical factors, economical factors, social factors play an important role in population distribution in Maharashtra. Reasons of increase in population can be stated as follows :

- I. Natural growth of population.
- II. Migration of the people
- III. Brain Drain (Effect of migration)
- IV. Economic Development

I. Natural Growth Of Population

The difference between the birth rate and death rate is called as Natural Growth in Population. If the rate of birth rate is higher than the death rate, then there is an increase in population. This also increases the density of the population. In some of the previous years in Maharashtra, the rate of growth of birth rate is decreasing. In 1951, the birth per thousand was 41 while in 1991 the same birth rate was reduced to 25 per thousand. If such a decrease in birth rate is considered as a factor then the population should go on decreasing.

But population is still increasing because the death rate is also decreasing. The death rate for the offer said period is reduced to 08 from 25. In 1951 the population was 3.20 crores which was 7.89 crore in 1991. The density of population also increased from 104 to 257 per sq. km. during the above period.

II. Migration :

Migration is the another dominant factor that results in change in population. When the people settle at another place from their original place then it can be stated as Migration. The migration is result of pull factor that takes rural people to urban areas, and urbanites to another country. There is another push factor that also results in migration. Many a times' lack of job opportunities, famines and natural calamities push the working force to urban areas. Thus migration is a cause of increase in population.

The effect of migration can be positively listed out and studied. Due to migration there is increase in job opportunities and the per capita income of the society. The earning potentiality of the rural people increases which makes possible better standard of living. The important point to be noted is that the cost of living is also increasing. The social status of the migrants should also be taken into consideration.

Many a time this rural working force is given a job which cannot be performed by the urbanites. Workers and agricultural workers are moving to the urban areas resulting in removal of the working force from agriculture and its application to urban work.

III. Brain Drain

Brain drain is one of the major problems created due to migration. Due to brain-drain poor and developing countries suffer while rich and developed countries get undue benefit. This rule can be applied to rural and urban sectors.

IV. Economic Development

Economic and social development of any state can be determined with the help of increase in urban population. Maharashtra is said to be the most urbanized state in the country. However, in some parts of Maharashtra, urbanization is rapidly increasing and in some parts it is not with the requisite speed. Urbanization is related to various factors.

The urban population is 38.69% of the total population in Maharashtra, Konkan and Vidharbha has 41.51% and 30.19% urban population in total population while Marathwada has the lowest percentage of urban population against total population i.e. 21.88%. But Aurangabad city is showing continuous increase in population.

This can be illustrated with the help of the following data.

Percentage Of Urban Population 1991

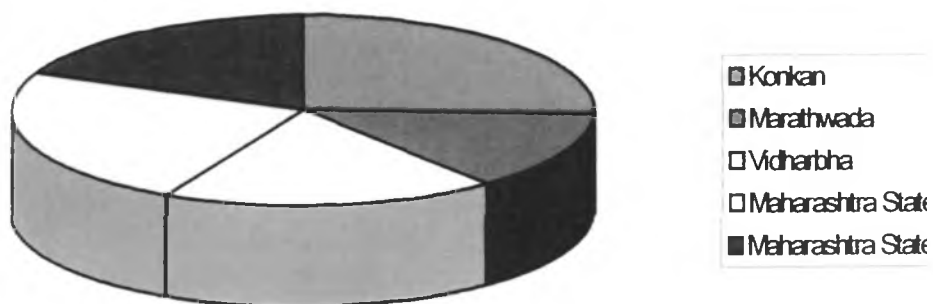
Table 28

Sr. No.	Region	Urban Population
1	Konkan (Except Brihan Mumbai)	41.51
2	Marathwada	21.88
3	Vidharbha	30.19
4	Maharashtra State	38.69
5	Maharashtra State (Except Brihan Mumbai)	29.87

(Economical Survey Of Maharashtra 1995 – 1996)

Graph 24

Percentage of Urban Population



4. Population and occupational pattern

There are various businesses in economy. How the population is allocated depending on their business determines the economic development. The business is divided into Primary, Secondary and Service sector.

The Primary sector includes agriculture, mines, forest business. 70% of the total population is engaged in primary sector. As per the data of 1981 in the economy of Maharashtra 64% of the population was engaged in Primary sector.

The economy is said to be developing when the maximum number of workers are engaged in Secondary and Service sector. Due to consistent efforts undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra the employment opportunities are being provided in Secondary and Service sectors.

However the population depending on agriculture sector is considerably large. There are efforts undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra to increase the pace of Industrialization. Due to such a development we can conclude that the workers working in Secondary and Service sector is increasing.

The economic development can be explained with the help of working force engaged and how it is distributed.

Trade and Industry results in the Industrial and Urban growth while Rural population mainly is dependent on agriculture and agro – based business. However, the population of rural Maharashtra is decreasing which is infact indicator of shift in the occupation of rural people. Overburden of population on agriculture is being removed and put to work on Secondary and Service sector.

Rural population is decreasing and urban population is increasing. The main cause of such an increase is migration from rural areas to urban areas for the search of jobs and employment. As per the census in 2001 the urban population of Maharashtra was 4.10 crore which is 42.40% of total population.

As per the data available there are 4 cities in Maharashtra having more than 10-lakh population. The rural population percentage in Maharashtra is 57.60% as against Indian rural population percentage of 72.22%. This indicates rapid growth of urban centers in Maharashtra. The contribution of income from

industrial sector in total economy is increasing. This is the indicator, which shows that our economy is developing.

5. Effects Of Changes In Population

The change in population has various effects. These effects can be listed as follows :

i. Change in Land acquisition Ratio :

The land in sqkm remains constant as against that the population increases, so the ratio of Land holding is consistently decreasing. The developing countries like India is facing this problem severely as the growth of population is tremendous and the proportion of land is static. So, increase in population is decreasing the ratio of land holding per person.

ii. Sub – division of Land :

Due to fragmentation and sub - division of land, the land under cultivation is divided in smaller holdings. So, the agriculture by mechanized means may not be possible.

iii. More burdens on the Available Resources :

In developing countries, the growth in population has increased burden on available resources. The natural resources are used beyond their capacity. This process has created lot of problems such as decrease in rainfall, increase in temperature and decrease in forests. Such negative effects of population are retarding the development of the country.

iv. Barrier in Development :

The maximum allocation of funds is being made on fundamental requirements of the population, so large amount of fund is diverted from development to fundamental development only. Naturally, the growth of development is very low in the country like India.

v. Increase in Population results in Low Standard of Living :

The population increases always affects adversely on the Standard of living. The available resources are limited and the population is increasing, so this result in increased cost of living, thereby, lows Standard of Living. The increase in population results in creation of some of these problems,

- a) Shortage of Food,
- b) Shortage of Clothes,
- c) Lack of Educational facilities,
- d) Shortage of Transport facilities,
- e) Less water supply,
- f) Hygiene problems,
- g) Unemployment problem.

vi. Unrest in Society :

The increase in population has decreased the quality of population. The life of common man becomes very difficult and struggleful. So the society contents the major portion of persons creating evils to the society. This naturally results in unrest in the society.

vii. Over Urbanisation :

Due to migration from rural to urban areas, the problem of over-urbanization is becoming more severe. At present, in developing countries, of the total population, 37% of the population is urban. The annual growth rate of urbanization in

developing country is 4.19%. The developed countries have the same rate at 0.81%. This proves the fact that the rate of growth of urbanization in developing countries is very high as compared to developed countries.

viii. Regional Imbalance :

The increase in population and urbanization together resulted in regional imbalance. In a country like India, Maharashtra has shown Industrial Development. But states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are Industrially backward due to lack of literacy and increased population. Within Maharashtra, Mumbai – Thane – Pune are developed cities, but areas like Marathwada and Konkan are backward. In Marathwada, Aurangabad has taken initiative in development, but other cities like Parbhani, Oamanabad and Beed are not developing with the required speed. So, Regional imbalance is the result of increase in population and lack of education.

ix. Unemployment :

Due to increase in population the Unemployment problem has become more severe. Industrial and Agricultural is not totally developed. Hence, the opportunities of employment are very limited. During the year 1990 – 91 the number of unemployed

youth was 2.8 crores in India. The increase in unemployment is 2.5% every year.

x. Slow Rate of Industrial Development :

The population of developing country is very high so it seems that, there is large market, but the purchasing power of this population is very low. Hence, they cannot create demand that is why the environment to create industrial development cannot be created, and the rate of industrial development is very slow, the developing country thus has a problem of industrial development.

6. Urbanisation and population composition

The Urbanization has resulted in change in demographic structure of population. The increase in population has resulted in various economical problems. The rate of growth of population is not uniform all over the country, especially in urban areas. It is increasing due to the reasons such as migration, industrial development, increase in settlement of people from various sectors.

Generally in urban areas, there are various industries, which creates the employment opportunities. The features of such development, results in flow of people to the urban areas. In urban areas trade, transportation, educational facilities and other amenities are easily available. So, urban population increases.

In Maharashtra, the population of Mumbai city is 32 lakhs, and Mumbai sub-urbans is 67 lakhs. The second rank is of Thane dist and other cities. In various regions, there is a technological development. science and technology is developing fast. In such countries due to technological development the density of population increases. The industrial belt in Maharashtra is developed due to technological development only.

The population composition is affected because of following reasons :

- i. Geographical factors or natural factors or physical factors.
- ii. Economic and Cultural factors.
 - a) Industrial Development
 - b) Transportation and Communication Means
 - c) Irrigation

- iii. Social Factors
- iv. Religious Factors
- v. Historical Factors
- vi. Biological or priotic factors
- vii. Political Factors
- viii. Demographic Factors
- ix. Urbanization
- x. Technology & Modernization

The urban population is consistently increasing due to establishment of industrial units and other developmental factors. As against that in Maharashtra there are 35,778 villages, the density of these villages is 95 per sq. km. The villages having population less than 1,000 is 24,670, whereas villages having population more than 1,000 is just 75. In all the remaining villages the opopulation is in between 1,000 to 10,000.

As per the Census of 1991 there are 40,412 villages having population of 484 lakh. The villages haivng more than 10,000 population is 192 out of the total population of 26 lakhs. In Maharashtra Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Gadchiroli district has 90%

rural population. From Marathwada, Latur, Beed, Jalna, Osmanabad has 80 to 90% rural population. The rural population in Thane, Nagpur and Pune is 35% to 50%. In the remaining district of Maharashtra the rural population is 60 to 80%.

In Maharashtra the rural population of Ahmednagar district is highest (27.3 lakh). After Ahmednagar district, Pune ranks second (27.1 lakhs) followed by Nashik, Jalgaon, Solapur. 67% of the total population of Aurangabad district is a rural population and the remaining 33% is urban population. Especially, from the age of Industrialization the percentage of urban population is consistently increasing. From the period of establishment of Industrial Estates in and around the Aurangabad district, it is ranking 8th in Maharashtra on the basis of urban population.

The district of Aurangabad has consistent growth during the period from 1981 – 95. The growth of various income related activities are considered to be the path of progress. The increase in economic activities has given the chance of increased job opportunities. The educational institutions and other service sectors are developing fast. This development has resulted in the employment - oriented education and the employment generation in the urban population. Aurangabad is developing from various directions. There is a chance of overall development of the city.

Construction of roads and other infrastructure facilities are developing in and around the city. The other urban centers in Maharashtra are showing similar trend of development. Mumbai – Pune belt and Mumbai – Thane belts are the most developed industrial center.

Industrialisation has increased the growth of population on one side and on the other side the economic activities. There is a always chance of overall development of urban center if the industries are working with total efficiency. But there is a observation that 30% of the industries in urban center like Aurangabad are sick units. This has caused in unemployment, industrial unrest and family problems of the workers. So the government has to take the measures to control the sick units and keep them functioning with proper space.

The rural and urban population both suffer problem of income source if heavy burdon is given on urban sectors. Initially the rural population finds job in urban areas but because of various reasons such as short supply of material, change in government policy, inadequate protection by the government to the small and tiny sector there is a unemployment. The population that is settled in urban areas because of initial oppoutunities find themselves economically unsecured and this creates urban problems.

The following table shows the composition of the Rural and Urban Population (In thousand) 1991

Table 29

Sr. No.	Districts	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population %	Rural Population %
1	Mumbai – Suburban	6749	6749	-	100	-
2	Mumbai – City	3160	3160	-	100	-
3	Thane	5227	3384	1843	65	35
4	Nagpur	3280	2028	1252	62	38
5	Pune	5511	2797	2714	51	49
6	Nashik	3845	1366	2479	36	64
7	Amravati	2209	729	1480	33	67
8	Aurangabad	2009	724	1585	33	67
9	Solapur	3224	929	2295	29	71
10	Akola	2211	634	1577	29	71

Sr. No.	Districts	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population %	Rural Population %
11	Chandrapur	1769	496	1273	28	72
12	Jalgaon	3184	873	2311	27	73
13	Wardha	1066	284	782	27	73
14	Kolhapur	2974	785	2189	26	74
15	Sangali	2198	502	1696	23	77
16	Parphani	2115	476	1639	23	77
17	Nanded	2326	505	1821	22	78
18	Buldhana	1881	388	1483	21	79
19	Dhule	2529	519	2010	21	79
20	Latur	1673	342	1331	20	80
21	Beed	1818	327	1591	18	82

Sr. No.	Districts	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population %	Rural Population %
22	Raigad	1815	324	1491	18	82
23	Yavatmal	2074	357	1717	17	83
24	Jalna	1363	231	1132	17	83
25	Ahmednagar	3362	533	2729	16	84
26	Osmanabad	1272	194	1078	15	85
27	Bhandara	2103	277	1826	13	87
28	Satara	2445	316	2129	13	87
29	Ratnagiri	1539	138	1401	9	91
30	Gadchiroli	786	68	718	9	91
31	Sindhudurg	831	63	768	8	92

(Source : India's urban population by Ashish Bose
First Edition 1994 Page No. 230)

The rate of growth of urbanisation of Aurangabad district is 83.67% which is much higher as compared to any other districts in Maharashtra. Only Thane has higher percentage growth than Aurangabad. This fact underline the importance of industrial and service sector development during last ten years especially from 1985, because of which the urbanisation is at a higher rate.

7. Distribution of Population

The population growth of region has its effects on economy. Distribution of population means the working of population, nature of occupation, the standard of living and cost of living.

From the discussion so far it can be concluded that :

- I. The population of India is increasing speedily and unevenly.
- II. The trend is followed in state like Maharashtra which is Industrially a developed state. The same trend of increase in population is observed in city like Aurangabad.

- III. As birth – rate is consistently increasing, so also death rate is also decreasing. Yet total population is showing increasing trend.
- IV. The density of population is also unevenly thick or thin. Urban areas are becoming thickly populated and rural areas are becoming thinly populated. So the distribution of population is unevenly distributed. The density of Aurangabad district per sq. km. is increased from 86 in 1961 to 289 in 2001 i.e. by 80% during 1991 to 2001.
- V. Even though the birth rate in urban areas is low, yet the population is consistently increasing. As the death rate is also low, we can conclude that the reason for such change in composition is due to migration from rural sector to urban sector for the want of job.
- VI. In the city of Aurangabad, the population of urban sector is high as compared to rural sector. The reason is that from rural sector the population is being shifted to urban sector. The percentage composition is consistently increasing.
- VII. The percentage of rural population in total population from 1961 to 2001 is decreased by 14.18%. It was 71.78% in 1961

as against (Projected) 57.60% in 2001. These figures are related to Maharashtra Region.

VIII. The Percentage of Urban Population in total population from 1961 to 2001 projected is increased by 14.18%. In 1961 Urban population of Maharashtra was 28.22% as against 2001, which was 42.40%.

From the features of change in composition of population we can conclude that the urban population is increasing at a greater speed. The main reason is due to rapid Industrialization and Urbanization of the country. Maharashtra is a state where the process of Urbanization is at higher rate. This is because of the fact that the process of Industrialization first started in Maharashtra.

During the year 1901 and 1911 only 15% to 17% were Urbanite. From 1921 to 1941 the urban population was 19% to 21%. In 1971, 31% of the population was Urbanite. During the period 1941 to 1951 the urban population reached at its apex. It increased by 62%. Urban population increase has a growth in economic activities.

This was due to migration from rural sector to urban sector. During the period from 1961 to 1971 it was 41%. Thus from 1921 to 1971 the urban population was increased by 3.07%.

This leads to the conclusion that in Maharashtra there are many new cities and mega cities developing. The same results are applied to the developing city like Aurangabad. During 10 years from 1991 to 2001 the population of Aurangabad district is increased by 39%. As per the census of 1991 the population of Aurangabad district was 22,09,052 and is placed 14th in the state. In the year 1981 the rank of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra was 19th. So population wise Aurangabad district has shown an increasing trend and the only possible reason is rapid Industrialization and Urbanization.

During the period from 1971 to 1991 the population increase in Aurangabad district is 39.30%. Thus this shows that in Maharashtra the district of Aurangabad has shown rapid growth in the population. The Industrialization and Urbanization has played vital role in this growth. The increase in population has resulted in change in the usage of land. Thus the effect of urbanisation on rural land scape is studied in detail in next chapter.