



## Chapter VIII

# Effects of Urbanisation on Rural Land Scape



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## **1. Introduction**

The process of urbanisation is now not a recent phenomenon it is a continuous and steady growth. The urbanisation has shown its impact on the usage of land. The use of land is changed because of urbanisation. The agriculture land is now being used for the settlement of the urban population, establishment of the commercial sectors, establishment of industries, Railways route and road construction and many other reasons.

Industries are settled in urban areas, in fact the land is being used for industrialisation. Many – a - times is a land under cultivation for better results the industrial growth should spread evenly in urban and rural areas. Or otherwise the development shall non-uniform in nature, which will give rise for unrest in the backward areas especially rural areas. However, one aspect should be noted that the development, so far, has not been in position to attract the outside Entrepreneurs in Marathwada.

Thus the usage of land is being shifted from agricultural purposes to the non-agriculture purposes. It has been a matter of concern to the thinkers as if such process continues the land under cultivation will get reduced.

The change in usage of land may be fruitful to the economy only when it will increase the per capita income of the rural poor, especially those who are dependent on the agricultural lands and sectors.

The usage of land has been changed because of urbanisation. The economy has a continuous growth and changes in economic activities. The various activities related to land are subject to change. The growth of industries and the growth of urban centers can be said to be the reason of change in usage of land. From 1981 – 95 there is continuous change in working in various sectors.

This entire phenomenon of change in usage of land is to be studied in the light of following aspects.

- i. What is the change in usage of land?
- ii. The impact of such change on the financial capacities of individual.
- iii. The impact of such a change as the economical growth.

Presently, most of the big industries are being set up near cities on good lands. Therefore, people concentrate near or in cities. If these industries are established on marginal lands in rural

areas, people will get employment in those localities without shifting to the cities. They may settle in low cost dwelling in small townships near villages. It will also not affect agricultural production, when the industries are established on marginal lands.

The residential colonies are developing speedely in and around urban center. The CIDCO and HUDCO developed residential colonies and townships in and around the city of Aurangabad by acquiring more than 1600 hectars near Chikhalthana, Walunj and Harsul Road. This working of CIDCO and HUDCO has resulted in the change in usage of land specially land for agriculture being used for residential purposes. Thus the value of land and its utility is being increased.

Most of the people who belong to labour class or are artisans tend to shift to cities in search of employment. The artisans or the skilled labour do not get good price for their finished goods, they face raw material availability and marketing problem. So they move to cities and change their occupation. Many cottage and small sector unit in rural areas are closed because of such problems and the dependents as these units are shifting to urban areas.

If the rural sectors are being give some kind of assistance there will be rural development through improvement of their

living standards. The traditional business of Aurangabad city in Maharashtra of “Himroo Shawls” is almost closed down due to non-mechanical applications to small sector. There is shifting of occupations from one sector to the other sector from one place to other place, which needs to be taken note of by the planners.

The change in usage of land on one hand has created job opportunities and on other hand land has taken always-traditional jobs of skilled labour. Agriculture has remained the primary occupation of the rural population. Infact, half of the gross national product is accounted for by agricultural sector. The main feature of Indian agriculture is that most of the land holdings are small. Such a small land holdings reduces the agricultural production.

According to the 1981 census more than 50 % of the holdings are less than one hectare in size and cover only about 12 % of the total area under cultivation. The change in usage of land is again reducing this area considerably, which is showing its impact on rural earnings and the income of rural poors.

Some times agricultural land is acquire by Government for their development programmes from a number of small farmers who are totally dependent on agriculture without providing any

alternate employment opportunities and not a reasonable compensation package. The villagers are spending the money received in a short period and the poor farmers are reduced to a condition of jobless workers having no source of income.

Thus the land under cultivation is taken away by the Government from rural citizens and is used for alternative functions but at the same time the dependents on this land are not provided with better income earning opportunities, this results in economic imbalances. The main cause of this difficulty of rural poor is that they are not having skillful knowledge to work in the industrial units or any other service sector. Thus such a situation many a times results in landless labour class from the land owners having no any other alternative source of income. There should be better use of land and the persons depending on land.

## **2. Change in Occupational Structure**

Proportion of people engaged in various types of occupations in the world is an important economic aspect of population. Economic activities can be grouped into three categories

- I. Primary.
- II. Secondary.
- III. Tertiary.

Occupations related to exploitation of natural resources are called primary occupations, such as agriculture, Mining, Forestry, Fishing etc. Occupation in which the natural resources are processed to produce various commodities are called as secondary occupations, for example, Cultivation of wheat is primary activity while manufacturing of bread is a secondary activity. Cultivation of sugarcane is primary activity while manufacturing of sugar is secondary activity. Occupations that are neither involving exploitation of natural resources to these activities are called as tertiary activities. Primary and secondary activities develop service sector and creating job opportunities at the higher rate. Especially the urban center like Aurangabad has the potentiality of development in the area of tourism and hotel industry.

Trade, Transport, Communication and other services are included in tertiary occupations. Transportation is needed to take raw materials to industries and to take finished products to markets. This is how transportation indirectly participates in production. That is why transportation, Insurance Banking are included in



tertiary activities. In addition to this the society needs services of medical practitioners, teachers, etc.

Though there are not directly involved in production there are responsible for health and educational standards of the society that is how they play an important role in industrial and economical progress of the society. The population should be taken as a manpower and should be better utilised. The excess population on farm can be utilised for other sectors, which will provide their contribution in economic growth of the country. That is why the urban centers are having better contribution in economic growth of the country. The agriculture is the base of any economy but the output from the farm should be properly managed and processed which is possible by urbanisation.

Thus proper use of land increases economic activities and per capita income of individual. This will also make possible optimum utilisation of resources both on farm and industrial sector. The urban development and settlement can be said to be the boon for overall growth of economy and possible use of all resources to full of its potentiality. Variations in proportion of workers engaged in primary, secondary and the help of following table can show tertiary economic activities.

## Nature of Economic Activities

Table no. 30

| Particulars | Year | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary |
|-------------|------|---------|-----------|----------|
| India       | 1901 | 71.4    | 11.4      | 16.8     |
|             | 1961 | 76.4    | 11.0      | 12.6     |
|             | 1981 | 69.0    | 13.0      | 18.0     |

Source (Population Geography : Dr. S. B. Sawant and Dr. A. S. Athavale Mehta Publication 1989)

In developed countries proportion of those engaged in primary occupation is small, while in developing countries those proportion is large, Countries where proportion of people engaged in tertiary occupations is less than 15 percent have economics dominated by primary occupations. While countries in which more than 40 % people are engaged in tertiary occupations economy is predominantly based on the tertiary activities.

Possibility of economics dominated by secondary occupation is more if this proportion is between 15 and 40 percent. If in a country more than 60percent males are engaged in activities related to agriculture, such a country is normally considered as a developing country. Country where this proportion is less than 35

percent it is developed country. The number of men working on agriculture is very large in developing countries. The urban centers have more male population working in industrial sector.

Development of secondary occupation is taken as an indicator to measure economic progress of the country, strength of the economy of a country is also measured on the basis of growth of the secondary activities. Because of development of secondary activity land and other resources are put to maximum use and are used in various ways. This creates more jobs opportunities because of which country can accommodate more people. Aurangabad city during the period from 1981 – 85 has shown industrial growth at a better speed creating better job opportunities.

In India  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the working population is engaged in agriculture. Approximately 75 percent of the workers are engaged in occupations related to agriculture. This clearly shows that in India agricultural is the main source of income. This also shows that growth of the secondary sector in India is Limited.

India under went rapid industrialisation since independence and particularly since 1971 because of this proportion of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary activities increased. Same trend

is likely to continue in near future. Urban centers are useful for economic growth because of the reason that there is optimum utilisation of working efficiency of the skillful workers. Aurangabad city being the developing center shows same trend.

From the table of variations in occupations it is clear that the working population is shifting from agriculture or agro-based occupations to secondary or tertiary occupations. From 1961 to 1981 the occupations related to agriculture is reduced and that of secondary and tertiary occupations is considerably increasing it is still further increasing from 1981. This shows the shifting of population from one job to other that is also suggesting the change in usage of land over past some years.

The total percentage of agricultural occupation is 32.81 % as per the data of 1991 and agricultural labour is 26.81%. Dairy farming and other agro based activity shows that there is maximum composition of agricultural and agro based activities in Indian national income. But since urbanisation there is a increase in industrial and service income in total national income. The agro based industries and food processing industries are having ready urban market. This can be the income source for rural sector. in addition the allied activities on farm should be developed so that the rural people will not be totally dependent on agriculture.

### **3. Change in rural land scape**

The land under cultivation is being used for secondary or tertiary activities. That is why urbanisation, industrialisation is said to be the result of the process of such change. This change many a times is useful to the society at large as it increases the per-capita Income of the people.

Besides commercialization land and degradation of the environment caused by the pollution and other factors there are other environmental problems in the villages which need to be given serious attention. The green areas are fast vanishing The Natural vegetation is being cut for firewood. This is directly related to the soil erosion and the microclimate area. Depletion of the natural forest has created serious problem for the villagers, more so for the women-folk and small childrens, as they cannot go out of defection.

There is a increase in the usage of land for the purpose of non agriculture. The use of land for the purpose of other reasons has resulted in serious problems of unrest in economic imbalance of the dependants. Thus merely the use of land cannot be said to be single criteria for the measurement of economic development. That is why in Indian economy should concentrate more on primary

activities along with industrial and urban development. Environment is the area where more consideration is necessary.

The most significant point emerging from the above discussion is that traditional patterns of village boundary have almost totally broken apart. The villages are thus confronted with the twin problems of urbanisation and the industrialisation leading to economic and environmental problems. The uprooted families due to urbanisation do not possess the skill needed for setting up the industries. Facilities extended for the rural people are availed by others.

Due to urbanisation there is change in land use. The land use pattern is consistently changing. The land is used for Industrial, Housing and other service sectors. The land in rural area that is very near to city area or the industrial zone is being used for the non-agriculture purposes with the increased space of urban areas the villages and rural settlement are merged into cities. This results in conversion of cultivable land into non-agriculture land and they are deprived off cultivable land forever.

The per capita income in Maharashtra is increased due to the industrialisation. The benefit of such a increase is not equally shared by all the beneficiaries. The income of the rural sector is

still lower. The per capita income of the villagers dependent on the agriculture. The agriculture is dependent upon uncertain nature that is why income cannot be stable and permanent. Agricultural product should have ready market to increase the income of farmers. In villages there is a scope for development of agro - based businesses in order to provide better income opportunities. Urban centers are the ready market for the agricultural production.

Due to industrialisation the income of urban population is more than that of rural people by 70 %. The change in the use of land has added atleast some parts of increase in revenue to rural people and rural working force.

In Maharashtra approximately 61 % of the people are dependent on agriculture. There are various occupations available in Maharashtra such as Agriculture, Agriculture Labour, Mining, Forestry, Fishery, Village and Cottage industry, Construction, Trade, Transportation and service sector, the working people percentage is reduced by 8 % from 1961-71. This is because of the reason that the person working on agricultural occupation is decreased. This is due to migration from rural to urban areas. They are shifting to other occupations. As for the census of 1991, 310 Lakh people are engaged in industrial and other sectors.

The percentage of people working on the non - agriculture sector is consistently increasing this is due to change in land use pattern and shifting of the occupation from one to another sector. Such a shift of occupation is not always benefited to the individual because they are not having any traditional background of the new occupation. The majority of the individuals are in losses due to lack of knowledge and experience.

Occupational structure of any society rural or urban depends upon individual skill, knowledge of individual, education, experience of the occupation and the capital for the occupation. Whenever there is a development new opportunities are available, but the outside skilled persons than the local persons use these opportunities. So the local people does not receive proper benefit of development. In Maharashtra the working people on the developed area are from outside and not from the local area. This is true for any developing center and even for the city of Aurangabad.

The rural and urban unskilled labours are not finding proper development opportunities. Even then the population increases the total working population is not increasing. The dependants in the family are increasing because of this nature. The job opportunities for specially skilled persons are increasing but the insitutions providing this skill has its own limitations.



## Occupational Division of Population (1991)

Table 31

| Occupation                       | Population  | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Agriculture                      | 1,01,72,000 | 32.81      |
| Agriculture Labour               | 83,13,000   | 26.81      |
| Dairy Farming                    | 4,72,000    | 1.52       |
| Mining                           | 1,15,000    | 0.37       |
| Village & Cottage Industry       | 4,18,000    | 1.61       |
| Industrial Labour & Construction | 35,98,000   | 11.60      |
| Construction                     | 3,02,000    | 2.59       |
| Trade                            | 6,57,000    | 8.57       |
| Transport/Communications         | 11,60,000   | 3.74       |
| Other Services                   | 32,19,000   | 10.38      |
|                                  | 3,10,06,000 | 100        |

(Ref – Maharashtra Kay Data 1997-98 Page 112-113 )

The above table explains occupational division of the population showing the economic activities of the workers.

Thus we can conclude that as per the census of 1991 of the total population 39 % are working in various sector 62 % are engaged in agriculture, 12 % in industrial occupation and 9 % on trading activities. The changing pattern of occupation is the result of the changing pattern of the land use.

The Maharashtra Industrial development has a new dimension due to establishment of Industrial Estates. To avoid the concentration on the industrial belt of Mumbai & Thane. It is thought to decentralise such a concentration and accordingly the new industrial estates are set up in Maharashtra, Aurangabad-Jalana is the new industrial belt established by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.

The Government of Maharashtra established industrial estates in Aurangabad district at Aurangabad, Chikalthana, Paithan, Walunj, The Industries in these areas are particularly paper, Machinery, Pharmaceuticals, Scooters, X-ray and other. The various Government agencies and corporations are working for the development of Aurangabad city. The same development is being carried out at various urban centers in Maharashtra. These efforts

are not sufficient for the overall progress of any center there should be development from the society and the proper look out at the cause of development.

#### **4. Land use pattern of Aurangabad city**

Tourism industry is the feature of Aurangabad city. This helps in overall development of the area, world famous Ajantha and Ellora caves are being visited by the tourists all over the world. This helps in development of local industries. This has also resulted in the development of Hotel Industry.

Due to establishing of the Industrial estates In an around Aurangabad city the impact on the usage of land is of serious concerns. The Government for the purpose of establishment of industrial units, construction of residential blocks, Roads, Railways route and other non-agriculture activities possesses the land.

The occupational pattern is also speedily changing, the people who were engaged on agricultural or agro-based occupations. Aurangabad – Jalna road is totally developed for industrial transportation and other service sectors.

This has resulted in important aspects such as shifting of working population on agriculture to some other sectors and change in land use pattern. The land under cultivation is being used for the overall development of the industrial sector. The villages, which are on the boundary of the city, are getting high prices for their agriculture land.

Aurangabad is a city, which is having fast development growth. Naturally the rural sector of this district is changing its living pattern their per capita income is increasing and they are shifted from rural to urban sector. Educational units are also being established near the villages the impact of urbanisation on land use pattern can be studied in light of this discussion. This change in land use pattern is uniform phenomenon observed in almost all industrial estate sectors, which has resulted in increased income of rural population.

Aurangabad the developing city in Maharashtra is changed during last twenty years especially after 1981-1982. The industrial Development accelerated from 1970 when SIICOM selected Aurangabad for developmental block, Initially the industrial sector started developing in Chikalthana, Paithan industrial estates. The development has reached to the saturation stage. So the further growth should be started in the areas of rural sector.

After the raising demand for industries the another industrial estate started developing near and around Paithan, Walunj was the next sector brought under industrial development. Walunj is 10 Kilometers away from Aurangabad. This is the sector on Aurangabad Pune road. Nearby 1600 Hectares of land was acquired to develop this area for industrialisation. Garware started the Garware Polyester, even before the said sector was established as a industrial sector. Bajaj acquired 1000 acres of land in this area for their Bajaj Auto Industry.

In light of the Industrial development of Walunj for planned development of Walunj and 18 villages near Walunj the Government of Maharashtra established SIDCO Office. The above discussions on the planned industrial growth suggest that the industrial development took place in the private and public sector.

Generation of employment, Development of Ancillary industries has resulted in change in the nature of this area. The growth of industrial and service sector resulted in the acquisition of land from villages and their use is being made for establishment of industrial sectors.

The industrial development of the country is main cause of overall economic development of a country. In past decade

Aurangabad City has experienced good momentum of industrial development. Industrialisation is still important in a case where population is increasing, the problem of unemployment is becoming serious, pressure of population on land. The industrial units working in the industrial estates of Aurangabad has created job opportunities for the local unemployed youths. The increased population is absorbed in such industrial estates.

At the same time due to industrialisation and urbanisation there is change in usage of land. There should be planned industrial and agricultural development in order to maintain balanced development of the country.

There is centralization of the industrial sector in India. The industrial development in an around Aurangabad city is very speedy while some sector of the same city is deprived of the industrial progress. There is imbalance in income sources of the people, especially rural and urban population. For the decentralization of Industrial development planned development of the Industrial growth should be achieved at for that the government should take efforts by the help of various Government agencies. The growth of industrial sector has created the development, environment in urban sector. Thus the proper growth should be recorded by the rural and urban sectors.

The urbanisation is definitely affecting on rural society. There is modernisation of the rural society very speedily. The industrialisation is helping for rural development, Communications and Transportation means are reaching to the rural sector also. Modern agriculture equipments are being used, there to increasing the income of rural masses people but such a development of agriculture sector is limited to those areas where there is industrial growth. The development is not uniformly spread which is resulting in the imbalance economic activities.

The land use pattern of Aurangabad and the nearby villages is changed due to the industrial growth. The agricultural land which was used for cultivation upto the year 1980 is being acquired by MIDC for the establishment of Industrial Estates at Chikalthana, Walunj, Pandharpur and on Aurangabad – Paithan Road 1600 hectares of land was acquired at Walunj and more than 2000 hectares of land at Chikhalthana.

The land is acquired not only for development of industrial estates but also for development of various infrastructure facilities and construction of residential blocks. The city of Aurangabad has an advantage of tourism center. So the land is used for hotel and other service industries from near by villages.

## **5. Usage of land and urban amenities**

The working of CIDCO (City and Industrial Development Corporation) and HISDCO (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) in the light of this statement to be taken into consideration. The land is also being used for construction of school building and various government offices. Thus the land use pattern is getting changed since 1980 due to urbanisation and industrialisation. The urban settlement requires better type of housing facilities and civil amenities. The above two corporations provide these. Thus the Government better provides civil amenities with the help of these corporatins.

The development of any city depends upon the availability of land and other infrastructural facilities, the city and fringe area of Aurangabad city has shown the growth rate consistently increasing as a matter of fact the land under cultivation or agricultural land is used for urban settlement. Near Walunj also CIDCO has developed the urban settlement, the workers working in nearby industrial estates are residing in this new urban settlements. The non – agricultural purposes are now dominant over agricultural purposes and especially in the developing city the farmers dispose of their land hoarding as they are getting return in lumpsum from the government of private estate agents or land



developers. Thus it can be stated that urbanisation process has been started and taking its causes sometimes at the cost of the agricultural land and not only that it is also resulting in the change in occupation pattern by the various occupations. The primary sector is being shifted to secondary and tertiary sector.

The rural areas of the country are configured with three specific problems. The first is the result of large - scale land acquisition. It has affected the social and economic likes of the rural people. The second is the problem of massive urbanisation drive, which has created social, economical and environmental imbalances in the rural areas. It poses a major threat to the very existence of the villagers of the India who are generally unable to take advantage of the incentives provided by the government in link of acquisition of their lands due to lack of skill and experience. In this connection, economic and social rehabilitation of these people is of utmost importance and offers a challenge in respect of development planning of the country. The third problem is migration of rural people from rural areas to metropolitan likes for the search of employment. As a result the massive pressure is extracted by the migration not only on land but also on other civic amenities. These has been considerable increase in non - conforming land uses both in urban and rural villages adjacent to metropolitan cities, making them worse than slums.

These have been gradual decline in activities related to rural crafts and cottage and agro based industries. These has been depletion of the green corer, imposive the attendant environmental problems. The rural people who live in close proximity to the metropolitan cities are exposed to the urban way of life. They quickly adopt the urban lifestyle with the liquid money they receive as compensation for giving away the agricultural land for extension of the city. The compensation is not used for other production services. After the compensation received is totally expended the villagers receiving the amount have no source of income is a serious problem to be thought over by the urban planners.

The change in usage of land results in increased income of rural population but as a matter fact in practice the boons of urbanisation doesn't reach rural people. The industries that have grown up in the village areas, now been using part of metropolis create the environmental and pollution problems. Secondly because of lack of the required skill the jobs created by these industries doesn't really reach to villages.

So the massive pressure on land is being created due to migration. There has been considerable increase in non-conforming land used in both urban and rural villages. Many a times there is

unauthorised construction of buildings and sometimes-local authority have no control on such constructions. The peaceful life many a times come into danger and there is unrest in social life.

Aurangabad a city since 1981 has observed various changes in use of land. The areas previously used for farm near Walunj, Chikalthana, Paithan and the Government for the Industrial settlement adopts small villages nearby. However the development has been useful for earning source for the villagers, the cost of land has reached to maximum level and no common man are offered to acquired a piece of land for his own living. More than 70% of the residential units have been converted for residential or industrial use of outsiders. Industrial blocks replace the green areas.

The villages thus are facing the problems of urbanisation and industrialisation, the villagers are not consulted in the process of urbanisation and industrialisation they are to become part of the process sometimes willfully and many a times forcefully. The change in the pattern of uses of land is making change in rural life of India Aurangabad city has proved this statement, the villages are becoming entire for urban settlements. Urban settlements are now becoming costier because of increase in cost of land, high prices of construction smaterials, high transportation cost and thick density of population.

## **6. Effect of urbanisation on economic activities**

The urbanisation has its impact on the rural landscape in various areas especially in the areas of land use, income earning source, population composition and the education pattern. The urbanisation has also shown its effects on agriculture and agro-based industries. On farm also the farmers are using modern technology by the help of which the agricultural output has been considerably increased, during last 25 years.

The farmers are not dependant on single crop pattern they are taking two or three crops in a year, and the a agricultural output is sold in near urban market. Thus ready market for the agro – product is available due to urbganisation. The transportation facilities and various mode of transportation made it easy for the farmers to being their agro – products in the market in a short period. Rural people to get increased income should be provided with proper facilities.

This has also resulted in the increased income of rural people and farmers. Secondly the rural people is satisfying the need of urban population for e.g. Dairy and Milk product business is developing fast in rural areas which satisfy the need of the

urbanites. This has generated the another income source in rural India. The villages around Aurangabad city are taking benefit of this need of urban people and increasing their income, also per-capita income of the rural area is increasing. Aurangabad – Jalna is thus becoming a joint city for the development of agro – based activities. This is generating the income source to rural people is the favourable impact of urbanisation on the rural landscape.

The demographic structure of rural population has been considerably changed due to urbanisation. If we look at the composition of rural population we can observe that the rural population has 80% of its population consisting of people beyond 60 years of age, children upto 16 years of age and women. The youth is being migrated to urban areas for job and other related activities and some times for higher education.

Those who are not becoming part of the urbanisation are only leaving in rural areas. Chikalthan, Walunj and other industrial location are having especially this type of composition. The villagers are getting converted their agricultural land to the non - agricultural uses. This increases their income and income sources.

The nearby villages are also showing similar pattern. This has another hidden import on rural working force. The excess

pressure on agricultural lands now removed and shifted to the secondary and tertiary type of business activities. This has increased the per capita income of the villagers. So in villages also we observe the modern amenities and facilities being provided and reached.

The urban youth that is original rural youth along with him make his villagers known about modern techniques and uses of technology. This is a favourable change taking place due to urbanisation. At least 40% of rural population is released from farm and are being engaged in another occupation. A survey conducted has shown that from a joint family of ten members of ten members four members are shifted to the urban areas for job.

The urbanisation has developed the relationship of employer and employee between landlords and farm labours. Up to the year 1975 the farm labour were paid in terms of kind and on yearly basis called as Salana. But due to urban growth and industrialisation per day wages are decided and wages on the basis of job worked out by farmers (farm labours) they are paid by the land lords. So, since the era of urbanisation began there is significance of commercialisation on agricultural activities. Commercialisation is timely marketing of the agricultural product and process on agricultural products.

The process of agriculture as a business is developing due to urbanisation. The amount of the wages is being paid in cash, which was not observed before the process of urbanisation. The other way if is observed because of commercialisation the agricultural production is also increasing during those years. So even than land under cultivation is taken away for urban and industrial purposes the agricultural production is consistently increasing.

This has thus lead to conclusion that the agro – activities were under utilised before urbanisation and now they are optimumly utilised. Secondly the development of super factories in nearby areas also created general awareness among the farmers for their income sources.

The agriculture labour is now thought to be the part of economic development and the agro or agro – based activities are developing and becoming more and more economical. The agricultural exhibitions and other programmes introduced by the state and rural government is responsible for creating awareness in the rural people. This can be stated to be the favourable change.

One fourth of the rural primary employment is accounted for non – form activities, and about 10% by manufacturing activities. Small industries in rural areas provide secondary employment to atleast 20% of rural population. In Aurangabad district the small

sector and tiny industries developed in and around the industrial sector providing self employment to rural youth, especially the industries manufacturing spare parts of large industries.

Paper and pulp industry, paper product manufacturing industry, food process industries are working in rural areas providing atleast 20% employment to rural youth. The initially started small units are now getting them converted into medium and large scale industries. Mahavir Paper Products near Railway station area in Aurangabad city is the best example of the above statement.

The small - scale units are working to satisfy the needs of urban people, thus providing better services to urban areas. The products thus are adharred to the local market. The characteristics of these small units are families own the units. The income becomes supplimentary source of income for rural families. In creating their per capita income. This can be confronted to be the benefit of urbanisation and industrialisation. The supplimentary income source becomes additional benefit to the rural people.

This small units developing provide part – time employment of the family members having their own separate source of income elsewhere, hence urbanisation is proving useful for the generation of employment and additional source of income. Means of



transportation and communication are developing into the rural sectors also due to urbanisation and industrialisation. Due to industrial development the agricultural equipment's Tractors, fertilizers are used by the farmers activate on modern lines and techniques.

There is showing hike in earning of the rural population, irrigation projects and Bore – well are helping source to rural sector for getting advantage of the better water supply. The government policies for better earning and increased income source in rural areas.

If we study the construction of roads and other communication media we will observe that the interior parts in and around Aurangabad city are linked with roads, every village has approach to Aurangabad city. Means of communication are also developing specially national highway has total length of around 100 to 150 km. in Aurangabad district. State highway is 129 in Maharashtra which include Pune – Aurangabad – Jalgaon state highway.

Now through the planned efforts of Government of Maharashtra the rural areas are provided with better means of

transportation and communication. Industrilisation has thus resulted in developing infra structure facilities in rural sector also. The movement from rural to city areas is becoming fast and easy which is useful for rural people to approach city place for their regular and routine work. This is favorable change. The regular and routine work can be changed because of urbanisation and the occupational pattern changes make possible increase in income of villegers. Thus the total per capita income also increases. The use of land at optimum level is always useful for any economy.

Standard of living in rural areas is also changed and developed in and around the developing city of Aurangabad. This is became of two reasons,

- i. Educational development in urban sector and
- ii. The technological changes and increase in income source of rural population.

The need of urbanisation is want of educated and technically useful employee, the educational institution are working in this area with said objectives. Normally the rural areas are also getting aware of educational patterns and its usefulness. The University has established at Aurangabad in the year 1956. Another two

institutes for professional educational J.N.E.S. and M.I.T. are working for the noble course of education.

There are 1460 primary schools having 270319 students in Aurangabad district, 221 middle schools with 93000 students are working and there are 37 collages for higher education in district apart from 6 technical and professional institutes. This education progress has generated the eager of the education in the minds of rural people, which ultimately resulting in the increased standard of living of rural population.

The standard of living is also increasing due to change in earning pattern of rural people. They are starting secondly source of income such as dairy farming for getting higher income. So education, income and the need of the day is cause of developing standard of living in rural sector. The urbanisation concept has made it worth nothing change in life style pattern in rural sector also.

The basic indicators of the development of any country can be stated to be the primary education, drinking wter avaiability to rural profile, approach roads, rural education and health facilities, electrification of rural areas. In light of this statement the rural areas near the developing city are getting better facilities. In

Aurangabad district primary education is extended to almost all villages through primary school. The health centres are working in villages as a part of health promotion programmes.

There is 100% electrification in the district of Aurangabad. Drinking water facility is of course a point of concern for entire Marathwada because of low rainfall and lack of proper storage system yet 60% of the village near city are provided with drinking water facility through tankers and by the help of municipal tap supply. The Aurangabad is having sufficient growth of the city and surrounding areas which is giving better opportunity of growth for both rural and urban population.

The city of Aurangabad is showing favourable changes in the indicators mentioned above. This shows that urbanisation is useful in the development of rural – urban working environment and the help of urbanisation satisfies basic needs of all human kind.

Aurangabad having a tourist place it has an importance of tourism centre this is also one of the reasons why basic amenities are developing in the villages surrounded by the city. The total expanded the capital investment that is useful for the rural population for getting better and developed amenities. So

urbanisation has shown favourable effects in this area of development.

After taking into consideration the urbanisation and its effects on rural land - scape in next chapter the attempt is made to study the role of urbanisation in reduction of poverty in rural and urban sector.