Chapter X

Conclusions & Suggestions
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1. Introduction

The rural population is increasing at a fast rate, the total land available for the agriculture is almost fixed this is resulting in increasing unemployment. The educational facilities in rural areas have also not increased effectively so that the rural youth can select for some another alternative occupation.

The rural development has not been uniform and has resulted in the widening the gap between the rich and the poor in rural areas. This in turn has caused the rural imbalances. The rural development programmes have not yielded the desired results.

Proper quality education is very important factor for providing opportunity and increased earnings. The rural India still has a very low percentage of school going children, the percentage of higher education is still lower. The mass education programme couldn’t reach the masses. The education of woman is still a critical problem. The students from rural areas are not in a position to compete with urban students and are thrown away even before they could stand and fight for their own survival which is not a good educational atmosphere in rural sector of India.
Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas is resulting in migration of rural people to urban areas, which is resulting in land going out of agricultural use from surrounding rural areas. The agricultural land was acquired by the government from number of marginal farmers who were totally dependent on agriculture without providing any other alternative employment opportunity. These people have no source of income. The lack of planning is the main cause of such unemployed population.

The shift of population from one place to another (migration) is for search of the employment opportunity. The other possible reasons of migration may be political, personal or natural calamities. Thus the role of economic factors can be said to be the main cause of migration. The unequal and imbalanced growth of the urban and rural area can be the reason of migration from rural areas to urban areas.

The percentage of persons migrating for the want of job opportunities is increased from 30% to 60% by the end of the year 1981. The basic life amenities available in rural areas is also very poor so that for better standard of living the people from rural areas get migrated to urban sector. The modern life standards are lacking
in rural area as a result of which the educated youth from rural areas are shifting to urban areas.

India is said to be the developing economy country. We have joined the industrialisation race. We are logging behind the developed economies and we have a very large burden of a poor rural economy. We have started the process of industrialisation by acquiring the land, loan and technology for industrial development and to develop our rural areas. Aurangabad is industrially developing city and now it is at a stage of totally developed industrial unit.

Public and private sectors are placing vital role in the development of our industrial sectors. Few of labour, capital, raw material, power and water should be uninterrupted for the development of industrial units, however our developing factors are motivated by non-economic factors more than economic factors. Socio-political impact on industrial development retards the process of industrial progress.

The authorities having diversifical interests hence control the urban life. The conflict between favoured and non-favoured
segments has a adverse effect on industrial growth of our nation in general and the growth of developing sectors like Aurangabad in particular.

The industrial development should reach at its optimum speed. The criteria drawn should be such that the development in further activated. The financial position of the rural people should be gained because of industrialisation and the urbanisation. No unit from the society should be left alone from facilitating the fruits of industrialisation and urbanisation. As such the conclusion of the aforesaid study can be listed as follows.

Shift from the traditional to the modern industries was influenced greatly by the previous background of the entrepreneurs. The frequency with which people change their occupation promotes the mobility of labour and thereby the process of industrialisation.

Presently, most of the big industries are being set up near cities on good lands. Therefore, people concentrate near or in the cities. So the boundings of the cities are extending towards the rural sector. This is cause for the repaid growth of population in urban areas.
The industrialisation and mechanisation overthrew the traditional rural industries. Himroo shawls and Paithani production of Aurangabad and Paithan has been reached to nil stage by the end of the 19th century. This has also created the exit of such industries from economic scenario. By means of rural and cottage industries many traditional occupation were getting better earning and employment.

Thus the case study of the city of Aurangabad in Maharashtra suggests that the urbanisation and industrilisation is the unavoidable process but is also having the impact on its rural surroundings. The conclusions drawn from this study are listed as follows:

**Conclusions**

1. **Urbanisation has increased the income of rural and urban people.**

   The urbanisation should be the main source of increasing income of the people living in urban and rural areas. The study shows that the urban people are getting high financial benefits as
compared to rural people, which can be cause of concern. The rural people living near urban areas are benefited because of urbanisation as their source of income increases.

The income disparities between the rural and urban people have greatly widened after independence on both the economic and social fronts. The large resources have gone in the development of urban areas, the village masses are deprived off from the economic activities. This situation should be noted and the efforts are needed to be undertaken to bring the people from rural area at for with the urbanite.

Faulty management of the rural development system, urban oriented administrators, lack of input supply, poor banking and other services facilities, is a cause of under development of villages. The income disparities is the only cause of gap between living standards of rural and urban people. The income disparity is also resulting in poor becoming still poorer with low purchasing power. Very few families having land holding in and around cities are benefited economically due to urbanisation.
The income disparities of rural and urban population are the reflection of our overall developmental policies right from the Central Government policies to Panchayat system.

2. **Urban development requires higher capital.**

The development of the urban areas and overall industrialisation that is providing the mass employment to both people from rural as well as urban areas require higher capital. This capital requirement constitute of the cost of land acquisition, construction of road and other transportation means, communication facilities, residential units, establishment of the industrial units. The local / regional factors and technological requirements and opportunities are also to be taken into consideration.

The various corporations established for the purpose of the development by the Government like MSFC, SIICOM are playing vital role in providing finance for the development of both rural and urban sectors. The higher capital requirements in the urban areas is some times cause of concern for the government as the allocation of funds are largely towards the urban units resulting in
the imbalance growth and unrest in less developed sectors. The capital input in urban areas also is a cause of better technological development. The private industries are making relatively long-term investments for the development of cities.

The industries like Bajaj, Videocon, Garware are the examples of private investments. The role of these industries in the development of city of Aurangabad is substantial and worth nothing. However to encourage the private capital investments in the industrial organisations and urban civic amenities what is needed is stable government policies and a strong political will power.

The change in government shouldn't reverse the clock. The private investors are always interested in safe and profitable investment in the industrial sectors. The government should have one and long term policy for the development of any sector. The political will power should be co-related with the developmental attitude. In the city like Aurangabad because of all communication, transportation means and marketing facilities there is a ample scope for development.
3. **There is shift from traditional to non-traditional industries.**

The process of change from traditional to the non-traditional industries has been extremely slow. This was observed when the total units working in and around Aurangabad city were studied there are 35% non-traditional units comprising of agricultural equipment's, steel fabrication, ready made garments, floor mills, oil extractor, cotton mill, soap making, utensils and other such type of industries.

As against to this the traditional units are also functioning but the use of power and machines in these units is very low. The work is carried out by the manpower, which is traditionally skilled. The non-traditional units are totally professional and not having caste domination.

The traditional units are related to caste dominating which include Himroo Shawls, Paithani, Handloom weaving, Carpentry, Basket makings, Toy manufacturing.

The traditional industries now with the passage of time are reaching to the stage of non-existence. The reason is outdated
technology and production oriented to meet local demands only. The hereditary way of looking towards the occupation and specialisation in a limited skill of working is a cause of under development of these types of the traditional units.

Thus by the study it is revealed that shift from traditional to non-traditional industries is at a low speed and the non-traditional units working in such areas are most of them not the natives of the skill place. Naturally the non-traditional units are working by them on most economical grounds with specialised skill and modern techniques.

/ From the survey conducted it is revealed that 80% of the new enterpreneurs started their career as an enterprenuer (may be small scale industrial units) and only 20% of them had the experience of their occupations before the commencement of the career as an enterprenuer. The shift was more noticed in case of non-traditional industries than traditional ones. This shows the pattern of shift from traditional to non-traditional occupation.

/ The shift towards non-traditional industries tended to increase with modernisation, skill development, access to technical infrastructural and other support.
4. Urbanisation results in migrations from rural to urban areas.

The main cause of migration from rural to urban areas is an economical factor. Due to industrialisation the employment opportunities are generated, so there is migration of skilled and unskilled labour from rural to urban population. This migration also results in increase in urban population of the total population of Aurangabad district the population of urban area was 33% in the year 1991, ranking 8th in Maharashtra and first in Marathwada. The rural population is decreasing consistently from 1921 to 1991. The percentage of rural population declined to 61.3 % in 1991 as against 81.5 % in the year 1921.

In and around Aurangabad city the Maharashtra industrial development corporation has established industrial estates at Chikalthana, Paithan, Walunk, Chittegaon as a result the population of these areas is increasing because of people migrating from rural to urban areas. The migration from rural to urban area creates many problems such as slum creations. The problems related to health. In rural areas the problems are of different nature is being created such as the working force reduces. The population of woman and old people increases so the development of agriculture and allied activities are difficult to proceed.
The migration is chief cause of population pressure not only for Aurangabad city but for all developing centres. The flow of population from one place to another place is needed to be controlled or otherwise the urbanisation will result in serious problems for the development of urban areas.

The city of Aurangabad is well known for its Cultural and Historical heritage, but in a short period the time the same place is becoming important industrial centre. The industries located here are subject to the absorption of more and more populations.

5. **Urbanisation is requires the technological development.**

Technological developments have provided opportunities to certain groups of people to acquire wealth. The use of technology in farming and industrial sector is increasing the income of both rural and urban population. technological development is pushing every one into a consumer society. When technological development takes place the traditions are uprooted and economic growth is sustained through traditional values.
For economic growth there is need of the technological development with economic system. The technological development should be critically, evaluated from various angles. The technological development has made it possible to achieve industrial development and overall economic growth.

Technological innovation alone cannot bring out about social transformation. There is need of change in the economic, labour and management structures. The service sector to be totally developed.

The role of science and technology is of vital importance in the development of the society both economically and the development of resources. Thus urbanisation is important gain of the technological development in a particular area. Technological development of region is important in modern age.

6. Change in usage of land is the effect of urbanisation.

Due to urbanisation the land use pattern is changing consistently. The land under cultivation is being utilized for the purpose of urban settlement, construction of roads and industrial
buildings, tourist places railways and like uses. The change in usage of land is resulting in reduction of the land under cultivation.

The area of available land never increases it remains constant always. In the year 1901 the land available per head was 15000 sq. meter which reduced to 4000 sq. m. by the year 1991. This reveal that the land available is going on reducing every year, which creates various problems such as increase in the cost of land, reduction in the land of cultivation, the scoracity of food grains.

/Secondly as land under cultivation is being used for the purpose of non – agricultural reasons is resulting in the overall effect of reduction in agricultural land and there by the agricultural produce. Many small farmers sacrificed their land for the purpose of construction of roads, highways, over bridges and they received very small amount of compensation or negligible amount of compensation from the government.

The urban centers where there is a natural, historical and industrial advantage the alternative uses of land is possible. In the city like Aurangabad there is a ample scope for such alternative uses thus providing base for proper land use.
7. **Development of new industrial sector in the around Aurangabad and Jalana because of urbanisation.**

For removing over burden on the Mumbai, Thane belt new industrial sector has developed speedily and that is Aurangabad, Jalana. In this sector there is development of the following sectors,

i. Agriculture product market.

ii. Industrial estates

iii. Co-operative suger factories

iv. Cotton industries

The agriculture produce market is working at Aurangabad, Vaijapur, Karnad and Paithan, so agro based industries are developed here. But the transportation facilities are in adequate for further development in this area.

Industrial estates are established by government of Maharashtra under M.I.D.C. at Chikalthana, Paithan, Walunj, and also at Jalana district. There are many working units in this industrial belt. The co-operative suger factories are working at
Vaijapur, Gangapur, Paithan, Ambed, Partur, Phulanberi and Silled.

The tourism industry is also working efficiently in this area. Many tourist from within the country and outside country visits Ajantha and Ellora caves. This has resulted in increase income for the local people. Thus is can be concluded that the development of new industrial sector for generated new employment opportunity for local people.

8. **Urbanisation has resulted in change in life style pattern in rural areas.**

The areas belonging to villages, which are becoming the parts of Metropolitan City of Aurangabad had undergone changes in the lie style pattern and standard of living. The number o well built houses (Pucca houses) has been increased in these areas by 400% during the year from 1981 to 1995 in and around the villages near Aurangabad city. Modern aminities entered the periphery of the villages by 1981 only two houses in 50 houses used to have T.V. sets by 1995 in 50 houses the T.V. sets are hold by 38 houses show the awareness of communication and entertainment pattern.
100% electrification and 100% rural linkages with urban areas both by roads and to some villages by rail have taken place since 1981. Thus it can be concluded that the urbanisation has brought about change in lifestyle pattern in rural areas.

There are some social parameters link communication network, improved information system and lifestyles, which are keeping pace with urbanisation and industrialisation. The attitudes relating to education, social values are changed considerably and the view of modernisation has been introduced due to urbanisation and industrialisation. The quantitative and qualitative change in rural lifestyle is the outcome of the urbanisation useful to rural society.

Educational awareness can be the favourable effect of urbanisation as it is providing the chance of development to the villagers residing near urban areas. Even in some rural areas due to co-op. sugar factories educational institution are working. The development of urban centers is because of modern techniques used in industrial and service sectors. At the same time due to fast developing transportation and communication means there is a new technology from developed countries entering to the Indian economy. The education can only help in growth of urban centers.
9. **Urbanisation has caused the awareness for education.**

Urbanisation has resulted in change of educational awareness in rural areas also. Almost all villages around the developing cities are having schools, higher secondary schools and even collages. Around Aurangabad city in villages 400% increase in educational units denote the fact that there is increasing awareness of education near urban and industrial unit.

The help of new educational centres is satisfying the want of industrial labour. This want of labour is being recognised by the villagers also. Especially the people living near industrial units are getting better educational facilities.

Even the pattern of social behaviour is also changing may be with a lower rate but change is coming. The urban impact on social behaviour is being noticed in the villages near developed industrial units. From 1991 to 1995 only in five year the number of school going children is increased by 300% and the dropout rate is also reduced. The change is useful and fruitful to the people living in villages.
10. **Various corporations have played vital role in development of urban centers.**

The various corporations established for the purpose of industrial development has played vital role in the urbanisation. Marathwada Development Corporation, SIICOM, Maharashtra State Finance Corporation are the major organisations which have taken the initiative in the development of the city like Aurangabad. Establishment of industrial estates, providing them capital, development of infrastructure facilities.

Establishment of service sectors are the major areas where these organisations worked with their full efficiency and assistance is being provided for the development of the city.

CIDCO and HUDCO also contributed in the planned city development and urban settlement by acquiring land near Chikalthana and Walunj also near Harsul on Aurangabad – Jalana road. Thus these two organisations helped in the development of the urban settlements by providing the residential units to the citizens living near the developed city at a reasonable cost.
Maharashtra State Governemnt through proper planning and proper forecasting of further development tried to develop the citi4s with all possible modern aminities by providing capital and infrastructure facilities.

11. **Urbanisation has resulted in bringing out self – relience in rural society to some extent.**

The use of science and technology for the rural upliftment has created general awareness among rural people that they are useful citizen of the society and can earn better income of their own. The development of rural people is reducing to the noticable extent. This self - reliance is very important change in rural people. Still ther is a scope to go further which can be achieved through rural industrialisation by the involvement of the rural population.

The food processing units developed near the city of Aurangabad, small - scale projects and household units in near villages, agro – based activities habe given some economic power to villagers near the city of Aurangabad. They are finding ready market for their products in the developed city like
Aurangabad. The self -reliance and self - respect among villagers is important change to be noted.

The economic activity is getting momentum in rural areas, which in turn has resulted in better financial growth of villager. Thus urbanisation has brought out the thinking of self - reliance in the people residing near developing cities and industrial units like the city of Aurangabad by the development of economic growth of villages. In urban centers there is possibility of economic activities taking place. Rural areas providing agricultural output for consumption purposes in urban areas which creates the feeling of self - reliance in rural sector.

12. In the urban centers the 'Jobless Growth' is taking place.

The unemployment has only one solution and that is industrialisation. This is not a correct concept. The Government as the process of employment opportunity looks at promotion to industrial development. Government is making arrangement for the vast capital investment, granting subsidies and incentives to the industrial units are the measures undertaken by the government. It is observed that when 7.5% of the industrial output increases. It
generates only 2.8% growth in industrial employment opportunity 5% increase in unemployment. This generates only 0.5% increase in unemployment. Thus the increase in industrial employment cannot absorb masses of urban and rural employed or under employed youths. This is described as 'Jobless Growth'. So this is not a good development - taking place. The employment generation capacity should be developed from within and outside industrial sectors.

Even then the industrial sector in the developing countries has its own limitations, the potentiality for providing employment opportunities should be duly recognised. The responsibility of releasing the pressure on agricultural land should be borne by the industry.

The service sectors also create some sort of employment. So what is necessary is to generate the employment through the co-ordination between industrial and service sector. This is more important in the country like ours where the population pressure in rural areas and on land is very high. The industrial sector should be promoted in order to bring out proper employment and thereby the opportunity of economic growth. The economic growth always be with development of villages so it is essential that villages should be the center point for development.
13. **Industrial estates are established only in urban areas.**

The scheme of industrial estates was adopted to take the industry to rural areas. But in reality because of availability of power, water supply, transportation, most of the estates have been established in the precints of the towns.

The concentration of industrial estates in and around the urban center has resulted in many socio economic problems such as sanitary problems, density of population, increased cost of living, development of slums and pollution. This should be properly checked. Due to concentration of industrial in and around urban centers it has defeated the objective of establishment of industrial estates.

The real policy should be adopted as it is originally framed. On government level efforts are failure to decentralised the development of industrial units. This failure of the government for the establishment of industrial estates in rural areas resulted in unwanted urban growth and unplanned rural economic conditions. Socio economic problems are the results of unplanned industrial growth in and around urban centers.
14. **Urbanisation is resulting in urban unemployment.**

Urbanisation is a development process. Because of industrial and service sector development people from nearby villages are migrated to the urban sector. But because of sick units, short supply of material, government policy, many working industrial units are closed down which results in urban unemployment. In the industrial estate of Aurangabad nearly 37% of the industries are closed down within a year or two years of their establishment.

Urban unemployment is creating problems like social unrest as the income source of the villages and urban people is taken away. There should be assurance of smooth functioning of industries and also of service sectors. This is thus the problem where the planners should look at carefully. The industrial sector is to be developed with full efficiency and proper working environment.

15. **Failure of small and cottage industries.**

The importance of small and cottage industries cannot be neglected in the developing economy like ours. But these industries
are suffering from various problems, which can be listed as follows:

✧ Lack of capital makes the small industries non-sustainable.

✧ Scaracity of raw material stops working of small industries.

✧ The outdated production technology is not useful for industries.

✧ Competition with large-scale industries.

✧ No proper protection form the government.

✧ Lack of inefficient management results in failure of small scale industries.

✧ Lack of skilled personnel is creating problem for these industries.

These conclusions shows that there are favourable and unfavourable effects of urbanisation on rural land scape. But the favourable effects of urbanisation are more than adverse effects. So urbanisation is a boon for the rural economy. The villages near developing centers always get the benefit of development. The lifestyle pattern, development of society, educational awareness, increase in income opportunities are the benefits for rural people.
However lot can be done to achieve the maximum benefits of urbanization to the masses of the society. Nothing this concept the suggestions are made for the improvement in urban centers.

3. Suggestions

The study related to the effects of Urbanisation on rural Landscape & the conclusions drawn so far has resulted to provide for following suggestions in order to overcome the problems created due to the Urbanisation. These suggestions are applicable to the developing urban centers. After the analysis of information and data collected from the city and fringe area of city of Aurangabad it can be said that conclusions drawn are uniformly applicable and the suggestions are applicable to all urban centers.
1) **The priority should be given for the establishment of the rural & cottage industries.**

Rural industries broadly embrace all industries, which are run by rural people in or near their homes as a part-time or full-time occupation. It may be caste-dominated industry or traditionally dominated industry. It is based primarily on the utilization of locally available raw material and the skill with a little capital outlay. India is a land of villages and this is going to remain for years to come. The population is to stay there only. Therefore rural industries should be developed taking into consideration the following:

I. The industries should be developed in rural areas without any disturbance to their main occupation.

II. The process should be simple and should be suited to the local people. They should work without the help of any external agency.

III. The industry should require small capital and should be made easily available.

IV. The regional facility should be taken into consideration especially raw material, market should be thought of.
V. There should be direct and complimentary relationship.

The above considerations are for the agro-based industries. Their development will increase income of the rural people on one hand and will stop the migration of the rural people to urban center on the other hand. This will also increase the productivity of the land. Aurangabad district has potentiality for the development of the industries in the following context.

A) Village Oil Industry.

B) Hand made Paper industry.

C) Himroo shawl and weaving industry.

D) Pithanee saree and shawl.

E) Handicrafts and the cottage industry.

F) Food processing industry.

Thus the solution to the problem of the rural income-earning source can be the development of rural industries at the rural sectors only. This will ensure the growth of rural agriculture based industries. And this will also provide the base for economic growth of the rural people. The special attention by the government should
be provided for such rural development. The unplanned development of any sector will be increasing pressure on the economy of the nation.

That is why rural industries should have planned development. This is important to release the pressure on the urban center. The urban and rural development should always be complimentary to each other as this will result in overall development of the region. The urban and rural population can get the benefits of development.

2) Need to make diversification of the development.

There should be planned & equal development of the region. This will provide the base for the overall development. Aurangabad cannot be the alone city receiving all the benefits of the Urbanisation & industrialisation. What is true all over Maharashtra is true for the region of the Marathwada. The development of the state of the Maharashtra is also uneven so is the development of Marathwada.
This uneven & unplanned development has resulted in various problems in the urban region. The long term planning for the even development is the most important consideration especially for the purpose of the even allocation of the resources. Aurangabad has shown the optimum growth. The population growth is also at the optimum level, which is creating the pressure on the civil amenities. The land acquired for the purpose of the construction of the industrial sheds, rail & roadways, residential units & for such other purposes other than agriculture is creating the pressure on the limited area of the city of the Aurangabad.

The burden of urbanisation cannot be properly managed without the allocation of the resources equally everywhere. So there should be even development of the urban center. The urban settlement in our country is the cause of the social unrest. The equal development & uniform growth alone can solve the problem of such over burden on the city of the Aurangabad.

3. **Better development of education, health and employment facilities should be extended to rural areas to check the migration.**

The Government of state and centre both are serious about rural development. But to control the migration from rural areas to
urban areas there should be planned development of education, health and employment in villages itself.

The Non-Grant education policy implemented by the government of Maharashtra has provided some sort of the educational atmosphere in rural areas. But most of the institution provide traditional courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. For technical colleges and professional courses the villagers are to move to the cities. All professional colleges and institutions are centralized in Aurangabad City only. This is the reason why the students from nearby villages and Marathwada are gathering at Aurangabad. This is resulting in heavy pressure on civil amenities. So it should be the policy of the government to extend the education to rural areas also.

The important consideration should be that the education required for rural youth that can be used on the farms should be made available in rural areas itself. For e.g. agricultural colleges, dairy development education, Agro based profession, food processing technology should be made available in rural areas only. Especially the area of Daultabad, Khultabad, Kannad is educationally backward. The numbers of educational institution working in these areas are very less. So better educational facilities
should be extended to these areas in order to stop the flow of rural youth to the city of Aurangabad for acquiring the education.

Health is the another area, which should be seriously thought over. In Aurangabad City there are only two Government hospitals. This explains the situation of the rural areas and the other parts of the Marathwada region. Government has established the Primary Health centers at all villages (PHC). But these PHC are facing lot of problems such as inadequate staff, lack of medical facilities, medical equipments are not readily available etc. the people from the rural areas are not getting proper health facilities.

The villagers think it better to get settle in urban areas only. Hygiene, poor drinking water facility, lack of health awareness is some of the reasons why the villagers are getting migrated to the urban areas. The Government of Maharashtra should form the group of the villages and separate health care center should be established at this block level. One well-equipped Hospital is needed at this block level which should be provided by the government.

Employment opportunity is the another push factor responsible for migration. Greater stress is necessary on
velopment of rural and cottage industries, which are economically viable and can provide better and regular income to rural people. The working of the co-operative sector in this area benefited. The sugar factories in Western Maharashtra can be said to be the best example of the cause of rural development. These sugar factories are providing educational, health and also employment opportunities to the rural people.

Unfortunately if we look at the city of Aurangabad, the nearby villages and the entire Marathwada the Co-operative movement and its working is very poor. This is because of lack of leadership like that of Western Maharashtra. Most of the co-operative units in this region are either closed or sick units.

**The Government should promote the development of establishment of small towns.**

Better management and implementation of the policies of the government is possible only when the size of the town is manageable. These towns should be the group of the 10 to 15 villages. The township should be provided with the civil amenities and the better infrastructure should be extended to this newer town if the small group of villages. The HUDCO and CIDCO like corporation can play better role in the functional area.
The township thus developed will provide the people living there the earning sources. This will be provided at their own residential units. This will prevent migration from rural areas to urban areas for the want of employment. This type of progress will result in the removing the excess pressure on the urban land.

This can be termed as rebuilding of the rural India. In fact the masses who are deprived off from the modern techniques and industrialization will be benefited by the help of the development of small town ship. This can thus result in the balanced growth of rural and urban centers.

5. Development of the service sectors is essential for development of rural sector.

The rural areas should be provided with proper services. Bank, Insurance, transportation and communication services should reach the doorsteps of the rural sectors. With the help of the service sector, needs of the rural people can be satisfied. This can also be achieved by the help opening more and more branches of the banks and the financial institutions. The resources should be made available to the rural sectors also. The development facilities
can thus be extended to the rural sectors also. Construction of the roads, rail route, development of the communication means will extend the better chances for the upliftment of the rural areas.

6. **Rural development schemes should be implemented in all villages.**

The villages always surround the urban center. Aurangabad is also not an exception to these criteria. Vaijapur, Lasur are said to be the backward regions. The villages in and around this area should be developed by means of rural development schemes. Such programs should not be tailor made but should be as per the needs of the local requirement. This should be as per the capital requirement of the area. The time bond efforts are necessary for the development of rural areas.

Any urban center can find relief only when the nearby villages are having the potentiality for the development. The schemes like Employment Guarantee Schemes provide the employment to the rural people. The expenditure made through this scheme is not of capital nature that is why no stable rural development can take place through this type of the scheme. The government should try to establish the task force for the
development of rural areas. The working should be subject to continuous review and observations.

Rural works program if undertaken and implemented in needy areas can restore the village economy. The strength and its viability. This reduces the migration of rural people to the urban areas. The overall responsibility should be centered at district level and the rural development program should be carried out.

The scheme should be worked out at block level by making the group of villages. The effective implementation of such program can be useful to the rural society. There should be proper planning and linkages in this programme. All schemes introduced by the government should be provided with proper co-ordination. These schemes are such as Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna (PRMY), Training Of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) Jawahar Gram Samrudhhi Yojna (JGSY), Employment Guarantee scheme (EGS) should be brought under one control at block level in order to provide the proper implementation of the scheme. This will provide the proper platform for the rural development.
7. Proper arrangement should be made for agriculture market produce.

The majority of the rural population is working on the farm. The agriculture is not yet thought over as a business and is also not thought over on commercialization basis. Multiple agro products are not yet a widely accepted concept. The farm should be taken as the business and proper market facility should be extended to the rural areas.

The hoarding capacity of the farmers is very limited. This requires high capital investment. The Government of Maharashtra should make wider arrangement at reasonable rates for storage of agricultural market produce. The co-operative sector has better role to play in this area.

The agro-based activities like dairy, poultry, fishery should be promoted by giving the necessary incentives. This can be the additional source of the income to the rural people. The food processing industries should be given proper place in the rural economy. These units should be developed near the territory of the urban center in order to provide ready market to the products. These units are supposed to provide the employment to the rural
outh. No outside labour or working personnel should be absorbed in these organizations in order to stop the migration for the want of employment. The proper training facilities should be made available in order to promote the rural agro activities. Infact this should be the movement all over the country.

1. It is essential to conduct the program of slum control in urban center.

Almost all urban centers are suffering from the problems of the unmanaged development of the slums in and around the city. Aurangabad is also not an exception to this problem. The rapid growth of the urban center and the inflow of the people from the rear by villages slums are developing fast. In Aurangabad municipal areas heavy slums are developed near railway station, alna road, Eknath nagar, Paithan road and other parts of the city.

The slums have low quality of the standard of living, hygiene problems, No proper drainage system, and water supply is also limited. So the efforts are necessary by the local authorities to eradicate the growth of the slums. This requires high political will power. The rehabilitation of the people living in the slums should be given top priority. The land utilized by the local people living in
the slums is acquired unauthorized basis. There should be regular check to control the development of slums. The slums developed also create the various social problems including crimes. Planned urban development is necessary for the healthy development of the towns.

9. The measures are necessary to control the pollution and industrial wastage.

Pollution problem is serious in all urban centers. The air and noise pollution is creating many health problems. The measures are necessary to control this evil of urbanisation. The local authorities are to take the necessary steps to control the pollution. Industrial estates are suffering from the problem of water and air pollution due to the industrial wastages. The chemical and the pharmaceutical industries are creating the problem of heavy pollution.

Vehicles create the noise pollution in urban center. There should be the uniform policy all over the state to control the noise pollution. The control measure will make the life of the urban life more peaceful and hygienic. Municipal Corporation has to play vital role in the context.
10. **Control of the growth of population of the urban center.**

The ratio of urban center related to the land and population should be ascertained. This land-man ratio should be calculated in consideration of the civil amenities and the number of people living there. The population should not go beyond this ratio which will provide better civil amenities to the citizens of the urban areas there after there should be check on the growth of the population. The problems created due to population can be better controlled if the growth of the population is properly checked.

There should be ready calculation as to place require per person for the better standard of living. The population should not go beyond this ratio. This should be applicable to almost all-urban center. This in turn will result in planned development of the cities.

The formula should be derived at to decide the growth of the population of the urban center every year and the measures should be undertaken to control the growth of the population any further. The earlier solution of development of small town ship will work better in this context.
11. The urban centers should be brought under urban development fund.

The state of Maharashtra has large number of the urban centers. There are two mega urban centers & twenty-eight metropolises and one hundred and three large urban centers by the year 1991. These centers contribute high number of the urban population of the country. These centers are also facing the problems of the migrants from the outside states.

These urban centers should get good amount of the funds from the urban development fund from the central government. At present the aid is being provided by the central government to the city of Mumbai. Taking into consideration the exceptional nature of the Mumbai it is necessary to provide better funds to that city but at the same time it should also be made available to all urban centers. Both the state government and central government should pay attention for urban development by providing necessary financial assistance.
12. Better utilisation of installed capacity is necessary for the employment generation.

The urban development is largely due to industrialisation. The population density in urban areas is high because of industrial activities. Unfortunately the industries are not working with full efficiency. Many of the industrial units are close down because of sick industrial units.

There is substantial under utilisation of the industrial capacity. The percentage capacity of the industries is used to the extent of 50 to 60%. So if 100% of the installed capacity is utilised it will generate more opportunities for employment. So the government should to undertake the measures for optimum utilisation of capacity.

Consistent power failure, inadequate supplies of raw material, unskilled labours, marketing problems are some of the reasons why the capacity is not optimumly utilised. So on the part of government it is essential to provide better marketing prospective, ensure smooth supply of raw material. The industrial units of their own should undertake training facilities for unskilled labours. So if the number of industrial units remain constant and
installed capacity is better utilised even then there is possibility of
generation of employment. These will atleast confirmed the jobs of
existing labour force providing them stability in the job.

13. **More emphasis on labour intensive techniques is
necessary for the employment generation.**

In country like ours the capital is scarce while the labour is
abundent. So the technology in our country should be such that it
will provide better opportunities for labour and less for the capital
this will give two way benefits, such as ensured employment and
increase income in the urban areas.

The recent trend is the intermediate technology. By
intermediate technology we mean the technology which is not very
advance neither there is outdated or traditional technology. The
technology should provide the labour, proper employment. So
more emphases is necessary for labour intensive techniques.

The large scale industries should provide jobs to small scale
industries to make them sustainable. This type of working shall
provide jobs to number of educated unemployed and the people
migrated from rural areas.
14. **Change in product structure should be worked out for ready market to the product.**

The design of product and the use of product should match the changing taste and the liking of the customers at large. To keep employment intact it is necessary that the production unit should survive. The customers should have faith in product structure. Secondly the rural and cottage industries are suppose to have low quality product. They are opened with high ambitions and are closed down without any notice. So the product structure should be designed to suit local needs, taste of the customers and proper costs.

The small units should have long life for better employment opportunities. The cottage and rural industries should be provided proper protection by the government. This will make sustainable growth of the industries. Modern technology, better quality product, proper designing of the product, proper cost structure shall be useful for any organisation for their long survival. So product structure is a criterion for consistent growth of the industries.
15. Land reforms are necessary in order to stop rural migration.

The rural unemployment and underemployment is related to the rural poverty. The agriculture planning strategy should be worked out by taking into consideration following factors.

i. Expanding the area under cultivation

ii. Technological progress

iii. Institutional reforms.

The area under cultivation cannot be expanded because in the thickly populated country like ours the available land is already brought under cultivation. So the area under cultivation cannot be expanded as a means of increasing employment opportunities.

The second factor should be thought over seriously as technological measures. This factors is taken into consideration for the purposes of the increase in food - grains and the increased productivity of the land. But technological improvement of the measures should be viewed as the measure for employment generation and to stop further migration to urban areas. The technological measures can be made productive only when following factors are developed.
a. New varieties of seeds
b. Regular irrigation facilities
c. Increased fertilizer inputs
d. Application of multiple agricultural product policy.

This will generate high productivity and when productivity is increased it also leads to requirement of additional labour. This will lead to at least 25 to 40% increased labour in farm so that urban migration will be reduced.

The permanent solution to the problem of rural unemployment is the institutional reforms. This includes the measures like land redistribution. There is extreme inequality in ownership of land. Majority of small farmers owns small piece of land and minority number of the farmers own large piece of land. The owners having less acres of land has good productivity because land is optimumly utilised. The owners having large acres hoarding has low productivity because of wastages and carelessness in carrying out the work.

So for better employment generation there should be reallocation of land. Human development report 1993 suggest that
after the land reform number of people employed in agriculture increased from 4 lakh to 20 lakh between the year 1952 to 1968. Thus the employment is increased by five times.

Better farm management should be implemented in order to increase productivity and absorption of labour on the land, the period of crop, availability of market, water resources should be taken into consideration for the purpose of form measurement. Accordingly the suitable efforts are necessary to generate employment in rural areas itself in order to stop any further pressure building on the population in urban areas. The big landlords and other personalities interested in rural wealth strongly opposed land reforms. This is to keep their money and muscle power intact. These rural masters are responsible for the retardation of the growth of rural areas in general and agriculture in special.

16. Public work should be promoted in order to generate employment in both urban and rural sectors.

The sector of public work and construction has large potentiality to generate employment opportunities. Public programs in developing countries are useful in generation of employment opportunities. This lead to following effects:
a. This sector is highly labour intensive in nature and directly increases the employment opportunities.

b. The income of poor people has a chance to increase further.

c. Their programs can be implemented without much difficulty and advance planning and preparation.

d. The rural urban areas both have pressing need of the public work program.

The cities need more schools, hospitals, housing facilities, roads, drainage system, water facilities, electricity etc. These all facilities can be worked out through public work program. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 1989 has been useful in this context.

17. Extensive application of vocational training is necessary for the growth of urban and rural economic growth.

The huge amount of resources have been spent on education in recent time. Educational development is necessary for the availability of skilled labour and managers in the urban areas. However the number of jobs in these areas are very limited. (So quality vocational training should be provided in urban and rural areas. These should be the terminal courses. After completion of
the course the related person should get job in their areas or they should start their own businesses.

There should also be an opportunity developed for the purpose of terminal development of the personnel by providing technical training. Vocational training centers should satisfy the needs of local industries and the requirements of public sectors, railways, roads, restaurants, public works, industrial activities, rural programs. There is a vast scope for the development of the vocational training centers in the urban areas.

18. The incentives provided for self employment should be simplified and made available easily.

The emphasis is necessary on the development of self-employment opportunities. The person should setup small enterprises of his or her own. For this purpose the financial assistance should be provided to the new entrepreneur. The incentives such as raw materials at lower rate, knowledge of market conditions, licensing policy services should be made easily available.
The rural development will provide basis for self employment opportunities in rural areas itself. The areas are storage, transport, marketing, distribution of agricultural products, maintenance and farm repairs etc.

The person should be encourage to develop small scale enterprises this will strengthen both rural and urban economy. Infact rural and urban economy should be complimentary to each other. The urban development should boost self units and rural areas should love their own multiple sources of income.

19. The industrial estate should developed in rural sectors.

For decentralisation of industrial sector and distribution of employment opportunity equally it is necessary to establish industrial estate in rural areas. These estates can be said to be the tiny industrial estate consisting of 3 to 4 factories. These factories should be established taking into consideration the financial sustainability of the units. The common services should be made available to these shades. The local skilled persons and traditional workers should be absorbs in these units. To these estates the
necessary infrastructure should be provided at the subsedised rates by the government.

This development of rural areas shall release the excess pressure on agriculture and also on the urban areas. This will also further results in proper rural growth, which shall bring out equal or balanced growth of rural and urban economy. This further will provide diversification of industries. And the concentration of industries shall be reduced.

20. Development of the infrastructure facilities at another centers other than Aurangabad.
(This is to decentralized the concentration of economic activities)

Marathwada is not developed evenly. Aurangabad is the only place having better development opportunities because of better infrastructure available. The other places are not well developed. So there is excess burden on the city of Aurangabad. From almost all Marathwada region there is flow of the people to the city of Aurangabad.

The facilities should be extended to these deprived off areas. The district head quarters like Beed & Osmanabad have not even
experienced the rail routes. This is the ignored fact by almost all planners. These centers of Marathwada should be provided with better infrastructure facilities. The road transportation is also poor at these places.

The other cities in the said region are also having the poor infrastructure facilities. The separate study committee should be appointed to plan the growth of rest of Marathwada. In light of this discussion it can be concluded that until the rest part of the region is being developed there cannot be good allocation of the resources. The worth noting fact is that there is no planned efforts being undertaken by the Government for infrastructure development of the Marathwada region in particular.

The survey for the Beed – Parli - Ahamadnagar Railway route is conducted but no further action on this project is being taken by the central Government. The Aurangabad should be linked with Ahamadnagar by rail route to reduce the rail transport route in Km. From Mumbai to Aurangabad Via Pune and Ahamadnagar. This will help to contact the western Maharashtra with Marathwada within a short period. The development of such facilities will help the progress of economically backward region of Marathwada.
Road transportation is also limiting factor in the development of the said region. Proper road development should be worked out with the help of the Maharashtra Road Development Corporation. Thus the efforts are necessary for the overall development of the region of Marathwada. This will stop the flow of the people to Aurangabad from the rest of Marathwada. The growth of the other centers will generate the possibilities of the increase in income of the economically backward region like Marathwada.

Thus the attempt in this study is made to analyse the effects of urbanisation on rural land scape. It can be said that urbanisation is important for development of economy and the progress of society in the country like India where maximum population live in villages our planning should be village centered and not limited to develop the metropolis.

The masses of the society should be provided with the fruits of development. And to conclude it can be said there is no way for the development other than settlement of small towns, good urban centers and the growth of economic activities in order to develop the national economy and the population of India.
The Indian society, which is a diversified society, has its own features. This diversification should be thought over as strength of the country and not the burden on the society. The manpower of the country should be thought over as an asset and not the problem for development. The economy should provide job to each working hand with proper wage rates. This will contribute the efficiency of every working men and women in the development of the nation.