

## **Chapter VI**

# **Conclusion, Problems and Suggestion**

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**6.1. Conclusions**

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#### **6.1. Conclusions**

From the study of rainfall of census 1991-2011 in these 20 year it has been seen that highest rainfall was in Khuldabad tahsil (782mm) and lowest rainfall was in the Vaijapur (611mm) tahsil.

From the study of population decadal growth of census 1901-2011 in Aurangabad district it has been seen that highest population decadal in 1991 was 39.60% and also lowest population decadal growth in 1911 was -18.09%.

From the study of tahsil wise population decadal growth in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in census 1991-2001 i.e. in these 10 year highest population decadal growth was in Aurangabad (40.52%) and lowest population decadal growth was of Sillod (-02.07%).

From the study of tahsil wise population decadal growth in Aurangabad district in census 2001-2011 it has been seen that highest population decadal growth was in Aurangabad which was 36.45% and lowest was in Khuldabad which was 16.58%.

From the study of tahsil wise rural and urban population in 1991 it has been seen that highest rural population was in Kannad (92.13%) and highest urban population was in Aurangabad (71.45%).

From the study of tahsil wise rural and urban population in 2001 it has been seen that highest rural population was in Gangapur (91.99%) and highest urban population was in Aurangabad (77.40%).

From the study of tahsil wise rural and urban population in 2011 it has been seen that highest rural population was in Kannad tahsil 88.04% and highest urban population was in Aurangabad tahsil (82.32%).

From the study of literacy rate in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in 1991 literacy rate is 52.81% it was increased upto 80.40% in 2011 in these literacy rate was highest in Aurangabad tahsil.

From the study of male and female literacy rate in Aurangabad district it has been seen that male literacy rate was greater than female literacy rate in census 1991-2011.

In census 1991-2001 the total density increased by 75 and it increases by 83 in census 2001-2011. It was showed that rural population increased by 28 while in the same period urban population increased by 3002, over the period of 2001-2011 the density in rural and urban areas increased by 32 and 1840 respectively.

From the study of main crop production changes in Aurangabad district in decade 1991-2001 it has been seen that crop production of Jawar was increased by 27.77% and crop production of Rice was decreased by -40.00%. Like that in census 2001-2011 crop production of cotton increased by 81.98% and crop production of Jawar decreased by -25.11%.

From the study of tahsil wise rural and urban household industry and other workers in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in 1991 there was highest number of male workers in Paithan (5901) and highest number of Female worker in Aurangabad (1047) which was highest in rural area of Aurangabad. Lowest number of Male (601) and Female (185) workers was in Soygaon tahsil. Like that over these period Male workers are (40280) and Female (3430) in urban area of Aurangabad which was in highest in number. Lowest number of Male (208) and Female (45) workers was in Khuldabad tashil.

From the study of rural and urban household industry and other workers in 2011 it has been seen that workers in urban area is increased in large proportion than the workers in rural area.

From the study of rural and urban educational institutions in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in census 1991-2011 in rural area only primary educational facilities increases but there was less facilities higher education like that higher education and technical education has been increased in large proportion that's why peoples living in rural area are migrating from rural to urban area for education.

From the study of rural and urban Medical institutions in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in census 1991-2011, in the facilities of medical institutions of rural area, only Primary medical facilities has been increased but at district level Dispensary and Hospital were increased in large proportion in the urban area of Aurangabad. So that peoples were migrating from rural to urban area to get good health facilities.

From the study of rural and urban business in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in 2011 Manufacturing workers of urban area was increased by (06.24%)

than the business and workers in rural worker was increased by (04.50%) and Transport and commerce workers was increased by (08.59%).

From the study of rural households in census 1991-2011 i.e. in these 20 year period it has been seen that there was decrease in households in large proportion it was decreased by (-2.78%) in the Aurangabad tahsil and by (-2.88%) in Sillod tahsil and it was also decreases to some extend in other tahsil.

From the study of urban households in census 1991-2011 over these 20 year period it has been seen that there was increase in the household in large proportion in Aurangabad and Gangapur (04.74%) tashil.

It has been seen that in 1991 Male rural cultivators are (210976) which was increased by (313116) in 2011. Like that in urban area which was (6471) in 1991 and in the year 2011 (10300). From these study it was seen that cultivators in rural area was highest that in urban area.

In year 1991 Female rural cultivators were (145000) which was increased in 2011 and it becomes (226833), Like that in urban which was (2731) in 1991 and in year 2011 (4269), from these study it was seen that cultivators in rural area was highest than the urban.

It has been seen that in 1991 Male agricultural labourers in rural area were (102396) which was increased in 2011 by (6969). Like that in urban area Male agricultural labourers were (15275) in 1991 and in year 2011 (194415), from these study it has been seen that number of agricultural labourers in urban area was less and it was increased in rural area.

It has been seen that number of Female agricultural labourers in rural area in 1991 were 135816 which was increased in 2011 and it becomes 194415 like that in urban area in 1991 were 5616 and in 2011 were 10421 from these it has been seen that number of agricultural labourers in urban area are less but it increase in rural area.

From the study of agricultural labourers in rural and urban area in Aurangabad district it has been seen that number of female labourers was higher than the number of male labourers.

It has been seen that planned projects are 2490 and completed projects were 403 in 1990-91, from study of Rojgar Hami Yojana in Aurangabad district, Like that in 2010-11 planned projects were 29483 and completed projects were 1154. From this study it has been seen that planned projects were accepted in large proportion but number of completed projects were less.

From the study of cities in Marathwada in census 1991-2001 it has been seen that Aurangabad city was increase upto (49.92%) which was highest than other cities in Marathwada.

From the study of cities in Marathwada in census 2001-2011 it has been seen that Aurangabad city was increased by (49.03%) which was highest than other cities in Marathwada.

In 1991 it has been seen that rural sex ratio was highest than urban sex ratio sex ratio was highest in rural area i.e. in Paithan (952) which was less in urban area i.e. in Aurangabad (874).

In 2011 urban sex ratio was highest than rural sex ratio which was highest in urban area i.e. in Vaijapur (944) and lowest in rural area of Aurangabad (901).

In rural and urban age group, population in 0-19 age group in rural area was highest and also population in 20-39 age group in urban area was highest.

In 1991-2011, Slum population in Aurangabad urban area in 1991 was 100843 and in 2011 is 221235 which was increased in large proportion.

## **6.2. Problems**

In study field agriculture depends on rainfall due to changes in rainfall it affects on agriculture.

It has been seen that population in Aurangabad was increasing in large proportion it affects on urban area of Aurangabad.

From the study of rural and urban area in Aurangabad district it has been seen that urban area of Aurangabad was increased which affects on rural as well as in urban area.

In study field it has been seen that there was problems of literacy in other tahsil except Aurangabad tahsil.

In Aurangabad except cash crop production problems were credited in other crop production.

In rural and urban household industry and other workers in Aurangabad district number of worker were increased, number of female workers was decreasing and these becomes cause of problem.

Peoples were migrating from rural area to urban area due to lack of higher and technical education in rural area so that problem of migration was created in the study field.

Peoples were migrating from rural area to the urban area for the health facilities due to lack of medical facilities in rural area so that problem of migration was created in study field.

It has been seen that in rural area in Aurangabad district there is big problem of transportation and market centers.

In 1991-2011, rural households were decreased and urban households were increased from these problem of migration was created in study field.

Problems of agricultural labourers have been created in rural area of Aurangabad because there was problem of employment in agriculture field.

Due to gradually increasing Industrialization in the Aurangabad problem has been crated i.e. increased population of urban area of Aurangabad.

In 1901, problems of sex ratio were created in urban area of Aurangabad but problems of sex ratio have been increased in rural area in 2011.

In 1991-2011 over this period, there were no complete benefits of different kind of schemes of government in rural area so that problems were arising in the development of rural area.

From the study of age groups in census 1991-2011 it has been seen that there was increasing number of peoples in age group of 0-19 year in rural area and number of youth has been decreases so that problems were increasing in the development of agriculture.

In 1991-2011 over this period slum area in urban area of Aurangabad was increased in large proportion so that problems were increasing in the development of urban area.

Peoples living in the rural area were migrating from rural area to urban area due to economical and employment problem.

### **6.3. Suggestion**

There is need to increase area of forest upto 33% and also there is need to increase plantation open space in the tahsil, like that there is also need of social awareness and guidance to tell the importance of plants.

Rural development schemes sanctioned by government of Maharashtra should give full benefit to the rural area for its development.

In Aurangabad district female literacy rate is decreased in large proportion to improve female literacy rate there is need to plan at the level of government as well as people, NGO's also.

Peoples living in the rural area are migrating from rural area to the urban area of Aurangabad for education, employment, health facilities and economical purposes so that to stop these migrations there is need to develop these facilities in the rural area.

In study field, there is need to create local market centers for the development of agriculture and rural area.

Peoples living in rural area completely depends on agriculture there is need to guide the peoples for side business for the development of rural area for these purpose there is need to plan the different kind of schemes at government societal level.

There is need to develop road and transportation for the development of rural area in the study field.

In study field, slum area of urban is increasing so there is need of proper planning to stop increasing slum area.

Business depends on agriculture has to be inspired to go into rural area. so there is extreme need to create facilities in the rural area therefore migration from urban area to rural area has been stop.

In study field there is need to increase facilities of higher education in rural area so that migration for higher education from rural to urban area shall be stopped.

In Aurangabad district, there is no development as per our need in other urban area except in urban area of Aurangabad. So that peoples are migrating from this area to Aurangabad. So that there is need to develop the other urban areas to prevent such migration.

Soygaon and Phulambri these 2 tahsils in Aurangabad district has been 100% mold into the rural area so there is need to develop these area to lead towards urbanization.

It is the need of hour to control over the increasing population. 'One Family – Hum Do – Hamare Do' concept should be strictly implemented. Couples having more than two children should not give facility by local and state governments.

Rapid increase in population in the study region leads population pressure on land resources. To overcome this problem, population engaged in agriculture and allied activities should be diverted to other sector such as industrial sector, service sector and others.

The district has 43.74% urban population and 56.26% rural population. Basic civic facilities and infrastructure should be increased in rural and urban area so as increasing population may be sustain.

Urban growth in Aurangabad district is creating many basic problems. In order to overcome this problem, urban centres should be facilitated with all sorts of basic and infrastructural facilities by government taking into consideration of citizens of the city. So the urban growth will not be the problem in coming years.

To increase female population, female policy of kerala State should be used. Some of the remedies to balance the sex ratio – To offer free education to female, implement different Government schemes, to stop dowry system, to give share in property, positive attitude towards them, to give knowledge about human rights, women empowerment etc. are few measures which can solve and control the problem created by migration by creating awareness among the masses.