CHAPTER VI
Andhra Pradesh state lies between the latitudes 12°37'N and 19°54'N and longitudes 76°46'E and 84°46'E and is in the Eastern half of the Indian Peninsula. It has a long coastline of 912 km on the East served by Vishakapatnam port. It is divided into 23 districts and 256 towns as per 1981 census. With 8.37 per cent of the geographical area of the country, it accounts for 7.82 per cent of total population of the country.

The state can broadly be divided into three natural regions such as the Coastal plain, the Eastern Ghats and the Peneplains. About 35 per cent of the total area forms the Coastal plain. Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts constitute the Northern portion of the narrow Coastal plain. The fertile Krishna and Godavari deltas form the central part of the Coastal plain. The Coastal plain in the southern part, occupied by Nellore district is relatively poor in fertility except the Pennar delta.
Eastern Ghats are series of detached hill ranges of heterogenous composition running from North to South between Coastal plain and the Plateau. The Plateau region consists of the Telangana and the Rayalaseema region. The Peneplain occurs between the Coastal plains and the mountainous hinterland. The interior of Andhra Pradesh consists of this region which is agriculturally rich but suffers from low rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities.

The important rivers like the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar and its tributaries flow through the state Eastward from Western Ghats to Bay of Bengal. Andhra Pradesh has a monsoon type of tropical climate, which is a product of the effects of the two air currents of the South-West and North-East monsoons. The maximum temperature in summer season varies between 37°C to 44°C. There is a wide variation in the distribution of the rainfall in the state. The state receives 67 per cent of its rainfall from the South-West monsoon and 25 per cent from North-East monsoon. In the Coastal Andhra the annual rainfall varies between 70-150 cms. The Rayalaseema region receives between 40-70 per cent whereas in Telangana it ranges between 75-100 cms. About one-third of the geographical area of the state and one-fourth of its population come under the shadow of drought. Floods are occasional, and its problems arise in the coastal areas where the cyclonic storms are severe.
Andhra Pradesh being agriculturally important depends on the soil types and their quality. Red soil covers 70 per cent of the total area of the state, Alluvial soil and Black cotton soil are the next major soils found in the state.

Andhra Pradesh is blessed with a rich variety of mineral resources in particular being coal, manganese, asbestos, barytes, mica, iron-ore, clay and limestone. Andhra Pradesh ranks fifth in Manganese ore production and third in regard to production of mica.

Forest cover in Andhra Pradesh state extends over an area of 5.8 million hectares and the Telengana region tops the list with 2.7 million hectares under forest landuse. The land under netsown is about 1 million hectares and it accounts for 86.6 per cent of the total geographical area of the state. The Coastal region has a high proportion (40.2%) of land under netsown area. Barren lands account for 2.2 million hectares of land in the state and in general the area under barren land is more in Coastal Andhra followed by the Rayalaseema and the Telangana region.

About 70 per cent of the population in Andhra Pradesh depends on agriculture and 47 per cent of the state's income is generated from this sector. And 79.5 per cent of its gross cropped area is under food crops. Andhra Pradesh stands first in the production of Rice and second in Jowar cultivation. Besides these Bajra, Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Small
Millets, Pulses, Groundnut, Coconut, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Chillies, Fruits and Vegetable are also cultivated.

Andhra Pradesh has an installed power capacity of 13,799 mill -kwh and it ranks 6 among Indian states. The state has a slow pace in industrial development. Although endowed with rich resources for industries, Andhra Pradesh ranks 7 in percentage employed in industries and 8 in per cent of total value added by manufacture. The industrial sector of Andhra Pradesh contribute 17.3 per cent and 20.2 per cent to state of the total workers employed in 9.6 per cent workers are employed in agro based industrial group. As such industries are seen more in the districts of Krishna, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Guntur, East Godavari, Vishakhapatnam etc.

Andhra Pradesh records a total population of 5,35,49,673 (1981 census) and among all the districts, East Godavari is the most populous while Rangareddy is the least populous. Regarding sex ratio there are only 975 females per 1000 males in the state. The population density of 195 persons per Sq. Km is found in the State. Hyderabad being the capital metropolitan city has the highest population density of 10418 persons /sq.Km. And the lowest population density of 102 persons /sq.Km is found in Adilabad district.
The population of Andhra Pradesh has shown a four-fold times increase during the last 80 years and during 1911-21 and 31-41 due to epidemics and famine showed a decline.

In the state, literates account for 29.9 per cent of total populations. The highest literacy is seen in Hyderabad (58.3%) district, and the lowest in Adilabad district (18.9%). High male literacy is observed in Hyderabad, Krishna and Guntur districts and high female literacy in East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad district.

In 1981 the urban population in Andhra Pradesh constituted 23 per cent of the total population and the state represents one of the poorly urbanised state ranking just 8th in India.

The S.C population ranges from 10-18 per cent of the total population and S.T population from 2-11 per cent to the total population of the state.

It is clearly seen that throughout the state people engaged in primary sector is greater in population. In the states occupation structure, primary occupation plays a dominant role. The percentage of secondary workers and tertiary workers are 4.3 per cent and 23.2 per cent
respectively. Thus the economy of the state rests on the broad base of agriculture.

Andhra Pradesh lags far behind in the distribution of banks. Of the other socio-economic infra-structures, educational institutes are present in large numbers where the boy's ratio is higher than girl's. And in medical service development, Andhra Pradesh lags behind when compared to other Southern states.

The state is well served by network of roads and railways. Two National Highways (NH.7 and NH.47) pass throughout the state, connecting Bangalore, Madras, Gulbarga etc. The reasons for high concentration of telegraph offices in delta districts is partly due to the development of agriculture and partly due to the development of trade and commerce. Telephonic connections in Andhra Pradesh is quite close to the National average, that is 185 telephones per 10,000 persons.

On the basis of combination of physical, economical and social characteristics, the state of A.P can be regionalised into three distinct regions namely Coastal Andhra consisting of 9 districts, Rayalaseema of 4 districts and Telangana comprising of 10 districts. The Coastal region occupies 33.7 per cent of the area and 44.3 per cent of the
population of the state. The Rayalaseema region accounts for 24.5 per cent of area and 17.9 per cent of the population, whereas the Telangana region covers 41.7 per cent of the area and 37.6 per cent of the population of the state (1981).

Urbanisation is a continuous and complex universal process which is manifested in the growth of population living in towns and especially in big cities (Ashish Bose, 1978). Urbanisation in developing countries is a very specific process causing demographical, economic, social planning and eco-geographic problems.

Urban development is the process of emergence of a world dominated by cities and urban values. Urban growth is a spatial and demographic process and refers to the increasing importance of towns and cities as concentration of people within a particular economy or society.

Urbanisation on the other hand is a spatial and social process which refers to the change of behaviour and social relationships which occur in society as a result of people living in towns and cities. Urbanisation means that an increasing proportion of human society becomes towns folk and as that happens towns grow in population. It is an increase in the proportion of the urban population to the
total population over a period of time. The push and pull factors are important for the growth of urban population.

Industrialisation affects not only the growth of particular urban areas but also the type of growth in urbanisation as well as relative level of economic development involved in urbanisation. The ratio of urban population to total population was mostly chosen as a single indicator for spatial study of the urbanisation.

Urbanisation as a process involves the multiplication of points of population concentration as well as increase in the size of individual urban concentration. Urbanisation is a result of components. They are (1) Natural increase due to excess birth over death.

(2) Population increase due to migration and

(3) Census classification of rural centres as new urban centres.

Urban growth is the growth in the number of urban residents which could be an outcome of the excess of births over deaths. And Urbanisation is a process by which a society is transformed from a rural to an urban one. Thus urbanisation is often identified with urban growth and urban growth usually leads to urbanisation.
Urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh as well as India differs substantially from the Western countries not only in terms of character but also in terms of pace. As per 1981 census, the total population of the State was 53.5 million of which 12.5 million were living in urban centres, thus accounting for 23.3 per cent of the total population. This is lower than India's Urban population (1981).

When seeing the urbanisation trend of Andhra Pradesh, it depicts that it took seventy years to record 100 per cent increase. In 1901, the percentage of urban population to total population was only 9.6 per cent which was less than the country as a whole (10.8%). It is concluded that urbanisation pace is slow in the state and it has picked up only after 1971. The trend of urbanisation is found to be accelerated during the post-Independence period but the level of urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh right from 1901 to 1981 is lesser than India as a whole.

A comparative analysis of the districts of Andhra Pradesh show categories of levels of Urban population. In general, it is seen that during both the year 1971 and 1981 the level of urbanisation is high in Coastal region, whereas moderate in the Rayalaseema region and low in the Telangana region.
Comparison at district level of urbanisation has brought out the fact that in all the districts the proportion of urban population has increased during the two decades 1971 and 1981. The highest increase of 30 per cent is quite naturally seen in Hyderabad, the capital city. This is followed by Vishakapatnam where the increase is 10.2 per cent. In Krishna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Karimnagar districts, the change is slightly above 10 per cent most of the districts have registered a change between 3 and 5 per cent during both the decades. The districts of Guntur, West Godavari and Mahabubnagar recorded change of less than 3 per cent and the least change in the proportion of urban population is observed in Srikakulam district accounting to 0.3 per cent.

Sex ratio is one of the characteristics of town and cities. The spatial pattern of sex ratio of towns and cities of Andhra Pradesh (1981) reveals that very high to high sex ratio was confined to almost all the nine districts of Coastal region, in Cuddapah and Chittoor of the Rayalaseema region and only in Karimnagar of the Telangana region. This could be attributed to the fact that in Coastal region due to high literacy and high agricultural activities for which women laboures are entrusted more, thus increasing the sex ratio.
Moderate sex ratio is registered in some of the districts of Srikakulam, Nellore, Kurnool, Krishna, Guntur, Khammam, and Medak. Whereas low to very low sex ratio is noticed in almost all the districts of the Telangana and the Rayalaseema region. And exceptionally low sex ratio is seen in the towns of Sriramsagar (Adilabad), Karimnagar (Karimnagar), Patancheru (Medak) and few towns of Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda districts. In the Rayalaseema region, it is seen in Srisailam town of Kurnool district. This is due to the male dominant population and their migration leaving back their families. This is mainly seen in industrial or resource based towns.

There is no uniformity in terms of the progress in the number of towns, population size etc. During 1901 Andhra Pradesh State had registered 99 towns of which nearly 50 per cent was confined to Coastal region, and one fourth each in the Rayalaseema and the Telangana region. Among Coastal districts, more number of towns are found in the districts of East Godavari, Srikakulam and Prakasham. In the Rayalaseema region it is found only in Anantapur and in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, the number of towns is generally less in all the districts and least in the Rayalaseema region, Warangal and Khammam.
And, subsequently during the year 1911 there were 106 towns, in 1921 there were 120 towns, in 1931 it rose to 132 towns, in the year 1941 there were 151 towns. From the year 1951 there was a steep increase in the number of towns (180 towns) in 1961 there were only 182 towns, in 1971 a total of 220 towns were registered and by the year 1981 there were a total of 256 towns registered in Andhra Pradesh.

It is evident that in Coastal region the progress in the number of towns is high and steady among which East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts are highly urbanised. This could be attributed to fertile deltas, well run transport network and cultural advancement of the people. In Rayalaseema, Chittoor and Cuddapah have relatively more towns than the other districts of that region. The reasons for less urbanisation could be drought, less fertile land and lesser irrigation. Hyderabad is an exceptional case of being the capital metropolis, in the centre of the Telangana region. This has influenced the progress of towns in Rangareddy, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda. Medak and Adilabad in this region.

When the number of different classes of towns is observed from 1901 to 1981, it is seen that there was only one class I town upto 1941. The year 1951 has witnessed an
increase of 5 more cities. This has increased to 11 during 1961, 13 in 1971, and 21 in 1981. This indicates the faster growth and development of cities in Andhra Pradesh. Class II towns phenomenaly increased in number from 1 in 1911 to 31 in 1981. Whereas, Class III towns growth was faster i.e., from 11 in 1901 to 91 in 1981. The number of small towns (less than 20,000 population) was very high (87) during 1901 and showed slow increase in every decade. By 1981, there were only 113 small towns. Thus Class I, II & III towns have increased in number and in proportion to total urban population whereas small towns have lost their significance.

Class I, III, IV and Class V towns have accounted for 24 per cent, 20.6 per cent, 31.4 per cent and 23.6 per cent respectively during 1901. There were no Class II and Class VI towns during this decade. During 1981, Class I, II, III, IV, V and VI towns accounted to 50.7 per cent, 17.5 per cent, 21.6 per cent, 8.1 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. It can be concluded that medium, large towns and cities have developed faster and the small towns have lost their importance especially after 1951 in Andhra Pradesh State. This might be due to attraction of large town and cities, by their job opportunities, facilities and services, transportation and other amenities.
It has been observed that in 1901 Coastal Andhra accounted for half the urban population of the state followed by Rayalaseema (25.8%) and Telangana (24.7%). Anantapur (10.3%) district of the Rayalaseema region had the highest proportion of urban population in the state during 1901.

But during 1981, Coastal Andhra accounted for 42.9 per cent of the state's urban population followed by Telangana (38.2%) and Rayalaseema (18.8%). It is inferred that Coastal Andhra and the Rayalaseema region registered a slow decline in its share of urban population of Andhra Pradesh whereas Telangana region has gained substantially in the recent decades. In general, it is seen that only in districts of East Godavari, Cuddapah, Rayalaseema region, Nalgonda and Adilabad, the percentage of urban share has shown an increase when compared, from 1901 to 1981.

The percentage analysis of overall growth of towns during 1901-1981 shows that the growth rates vary from 250 per cent to 2500 per cent. The highest growth of 3195 per cent is recorded by Warangal town and the least growth of 35 per cent is seen in Vijayapuri town of Nalgonda district. The spatial patterns of overall growth rate by towns of Andhra Pradesh shows that there is a moderate to high growth
rate found in the towns of Coastal Andhra region. This could be responsible due to fertile land, better modernisation, and well organised transportation. Generally moderate to low growth rates are observed in the case of towns in Telangana region especially in and around Hyderabad city which is highly industrialised. The growth rates are generally low in the towns of Rayalaseema with few exceptions mainly due to lack of industrial development and rainfed agriculture.

The towns and cities of Andhra Pradesh show different growth rates in every decade. There are 182 towns and cities out of the total 256 which show different growth rates. And it has been grouped into three categories such as towns that have registered positive and negative growth, (Positive and Negative fluctuating category) towns which had fluctuations in their trend (Positive fluctuating category) and towns which show continuous positive growth. (continuous positive towns).

There are about 82 towns in the first category, 85 towns in second and 15 towns in the third category of continuous positive growth. The declining growth rates are noticed in few decades such as 1911-21, 1931-41 and 1951-61. The decline and population in the decade 1911-21 may be
attributed to the outbreak of plague and epidemics and its impact. The decade 1931-41 had communal riots at pre-Independence period and II World War effects. Some old towns which showed a decline in the decade 1941-51 can be said due to no proper medical facilities for the sick and the poor after II World War and also due to the partition of India in 1947. Whereas the decline in the decade 1951-61 is attributed to the change in the Census definition and also may be due to the declassification of some towns.

The evolution of towns in Andhra Pradesh describes the year in which a particular town attained urban status from 1901 to 1981 and also the size of the town.

During the year 1901, there were altogether 99 towns. Among them only Hyderabad was the city. There were two medium towns in East Godavari and Krishna, rest of the towns were distributed in all the districts. In 1911, 7 new towns emerged all in Coastal region of Class IV size. About 14, in 1921, 12 in 1931 and 19 in 1941 were newly added up to their total, all of them mostly Class IV and Class V category. The year 1951 showed an increase of 30 new towns and this was seen in most of the Telangana districts. The year 1971 and 1981 also witnessed an exceptional increase of
towns finally bringing the total number of towns to 256 by 1981.

From the chronological evaluation of the towns, it is clear that old towns are in Coastal region and in Anantapur of the Rayalaseema region, this is the only district which did not show any increase of towns. It had 10 towns in 1901 and by 1981 only one more town was added up. Newly formed towns are mostly in the Telangana region and very few in Coastal region.

Factor Analysis has three main outputs - eigenvalues, loadings and scores. Eigenvalues are the measures to each factors. It is a diagnostic power expressed as proportion of total variance. Loading factors usually account for 30 per cent of total variance and summaries the large data inputs. The summation of eigenvalues equal to the number of variables and eigenvalue of one is conveniently taken as a cut off point in deciding the number of factors to be used in the analysis.

Loadings are measures of the association between the original input variables and each factor and they possess values within the range of +1.0 to -1.0. Each factor score is allocated to each observation or territorial unit and allow geographical patterns to be identified. The set of
variables are linearly associated and orthogonal to each other. These dimensions enable to study the basic structure of socio-economic development and the individual's contribution for the explanation of the basic dimension. The new variables, therefore, are calculated using the Principle Component Analysis. The aggregate factors explain spatial distribution and variation of original variables in different rows and columns. Further, it discusses all underlying dimensions existing within the data matrix by calculating that dimension which account for the greater proportion of total variation.

The cluster means are used to work out distance (variance) within and between the clusters. These distances together with cluster mean help in studying the features of each cluster and to know how far individual clusters are away from or proximate to the general mean of all the observations. These cluster centroids show the hierarchial pattern of development. Classification of clusters into different clusters is based on the "Principle of Euclidean Cluster Analysis".

In order to understand the characteristics of 256 towns in Andhra Pradesh, the Factor Analysis with Principle Component Solution has been employed using 23 variables.
These variables mostly pertained to population characteristics, Education and Occupation structure.

These 23 variables were subjected to Multivariate Analysis to bring out the number of dimensions underlying them and to establish their hierarchical order. This resulted into eight factors accounting for a total cumulative variance of 66.03 per cent. The eigen values of first to eight components varied between 4.31 to 1.01 and its percentage variance from 18.8 to 4.4 per cent. The communalities (h²) of the 23 variables of the eight factors vary between 40 to 70 per cent.

The structure of the first component reveals proportion of female literacy as the most important character of the towns of Andhra Pradesh. Thus this component may be designated as "Literacy Component".

The second component having an eigen value of 2.6, explaining a total variance of 11.33 per cent and named as "Sex ratio, Literacy and Population growth component" due to their high loadings.

The third component is named after the prominent characters of towns as "Female literacy and Schedule Tribe population component".
The towns and cities of Andhra Pradesh in their fourth dimension exhibits a high loading an Schedule Caste population. Thus named as "Socially backward people component".

The fifth component is associated with variables as density of population and this dimension named as "Population density component".

Component VI is named as "Female dominant primary workers component" after their characterisation as prominent characters.

In the seventh component the important variables with high loadings is labelled out as "Household density component".

The last, VIII component of less importance is called as "Population size and population growth component" because of its high loading in this dimension.

These eight components with their variable loading pattern have clearly brought out the population characteristics of towns and cities underlying the 23 variables.

Later in order to have a hierarchial grouping of the
towns and cities in Andhra Pradesh, the data matrix was subjected to Cluster Analysis. The towns and cities were grouped on the similarity basis of distances and a deodogram was drawn by the computer showing four major clusters and an isolate.

Hyderabad, the capital and metropolis, emerges as first order city. In the 2nd hierarchial order there are 10 towns consisting of Nellore, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Nizamabad, Eluru, Warangal, Guntur, Vijayawada and Vishakapatnam.

In the 3rd level of hierarchy there are only 2 towns namely Bugginapally of Kurnool district and Sriramsagar of Adilabad district. These towns have high density of population leading to a separate specialised cluster.

Whereas 23 towns forms the fourth level of hierarchy. And the rest 222 towns form the fifth level hierarchy in terms of 23 variables. Thus the cluster analysis has given a clear hierarchial grouping of the towns on the basis of the similarity among the 256 towns in Andhra Pradesh.

Development is a historical task. Development, like history, never utters its final word. It is obvious that development means an upward movement not merely of national but also of the entire social system.
the cause of the other, both being concomitant to each other.

To identify the backward areas or regional disparity, which in term shows regional development has been done on the basis of objective criteria taking into account certain suitable indicators of development. Regional development plans will help to reduce migration, to strengthen agricultural and industrial development, to bring great emphasis on urban growth which will be integrated with overall national regional development.

A development indicator represents some aspects of development, it is a direct or indirect measure of an economic or social variable. Indicator is collected on the best measure of a particular phenomena that represents some factor in the process of development. In general, indicator is selected on conceptual, and date aspect and on degree of association.

However, a set of 40 socio-economic indicators of various sectors are taken to measure the level of development in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. They fall into eight categories such as Population characteristics, Education, Health, Agriculture, Industrial sector, Power, Transport and Communication, and Finance and Recreation.
The principle component analysis with varimax solution has been employed for 40 variables to bring out the underlying dimensions which is performed by the computer. A correlation matrix (40X40) was obtained. This brings the interrelationship among 40 variables in 23 districts. Later this matrix was analysed through Factor Analysis to bring out the underlying dimensions. The analysis resulted into 9 factors or components on the basis of the association among these 40 variables in 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The eigen value of the first to ninth component vary from 9.28 to 1.38.

The eigen value of first component is 9.28 and explains a total variance of 23.22 per cent. Whereas the eigen value of the 9th component is 1.38 and a total variance is 3.4 per cent only. This explains that the total variance accounted by each component decreases as the component increase. The nine components cummulatively account for 85.9 per cent of the total variance.

The first and the most important component with an eigen value of 9.28 explains a total variance of 23.22 per cent. This component comprises of twelve variables having a loading of more than 0.5. It is seen that this component is characterised by dominant primary activities and workers.
Thus, this component may be called "Primary workers component".

The second important dimension reveals the importance of factories, industrial workers; thus it is labelled as "Industrial Component". The third component though lesser in importance, reveals the predominance of Schedule caste and schedule Tribe population. Thus called as "Socially backward population component".

It may be inferred that the fourth dimension is characterised by population growth, population of workers. Thus it may be called as "Population Growth Component". Component V have area under commercial crops with positive loading. Hence this component is named as "Commercial Agricultural Component".

From Component VI, it is observed that it is associated with number of schools and school enrolment. Therefore, it is labelled as "Educational Component"

Component VIII structure reveals high loading on electrified villages and towns and number of societies. So named as "Power component".

The eighth dimension is called as "intensive agriculture and mechanisation component". And whereas the
last and the least important dimension (Component IX) may be called as "Household density Component".

These components very clearly bring out the different dimensions and the associated variables characterised by the parameters found in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Each component is named on the basis of the dominant characteristic of that particular component. The 2 communities (h ) of the 40 variables used in the study have a very high values (more than 0.70). Hence the variables used are considered as pure variables.

Lastly in order to identify the different levels of development in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Factor scores have been computed on the same was subjected to Cluster Analysis, and a dendogram was drawn by the computer. This dendogram grouped the districts which are similar in terms of the 40 parameters considered. Hyderabad, being the capital metropolitan city and being the cent percent urbanised district, is not included in this analysis on the assumption that it is highly developed.

Four cut off lines were drawn and five hierarchial groups were identified and they have been labelled as very high, high moderately low and very low developmental districts. Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Vishakapatnam districts
show very high development. High level of development is seen in Guntur, East Godavari, Chittoor and Nizamabad districts. This can be attributed to high population, developed agriculture and presence of minerals. Whereas Nellore, Krishna, West Godavari, Vijayanagarm and Srikakulam districts all of Coastal region and Prakasam, Cuddapah and Warangal districts of Rayalaseema and Telangana regions respectively qualify themselves as moderately developed districts. These districts are well developed in agriculture; due to the less number of industries as they are moderately developed.

Low level of development is observed in Kurnool and Anantapur districts both in the Rayalaseema region due to their chronic drought effects. And the districts which show very low level of development are Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Medak districts. This may be due to the poor transport network and backwardness of the people and less population. Thus the 40 variables of various infrastructure characteristics helps to demarcate the districts of Andhra Pradesh clearly. This analysis could help the planners or geographers to demarcate the very low and low developed regions and help in the overall development and progress of the state which will bring down the disparities.
Differences in the degree of development are attributable to the reflections of disparities in the degree of urbanisation and industrialisation among the regions concerned. It is cited that there is a direct correlation between the development of urbanisation and regional development or industrialisation. They are both concomitant to each other. The two are cited as either being the cause of the other.

Urbanisation is not only an excellent index of economic development and social modernisation but also a stimulus to such change. To re-emphasise the pattern and nature of urban and regional development among the districts, it is attributed that higher the degree of urbanisation, greater the level of regional or economic development and vice versa. Which is clearly noted that in the metropolitan cities, having higher degree of urbanisation, exhibit higher composite value in terms of development.

It is clear that industrialisation plays an important role in the development of a region and, if there is higher level of industrialisation in a region, it goes without saying that urbanisation must be high and it should accomplish development that go with higher standards of living. The Pearson's Product Movement correlation when
calculated a coefficient value of 0.71 was obtained showing a high positive relationship between industrial intensity and percentage of urban population in Andhra Pradesh state.

When the levels of development in various districts of Andhra Pradesh is shown against the levels of urbanisation, it is inferred that 50 per cent of the districts show a direct relationship between each other and 12 districts show a variation. Krishna district show high urbanisation and moderate regional development, Kurnool and Anantapur show moderate urbanisation but low level of development. Rangareedy and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh show moderate and high urbanisation and development respectively. It is seen that low urbanised districts such as Nizamabad and Chittoor show high development and Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Cuddapah and Warangal, with also low urbanisation, show moderate regional development. These variations may be due to the development of industries in certain districts inspite of low urbanisation or due to less development in secondary activities inspite of high urbanisation.

Whatever may be the little differences between level of urbanisation and regional development the present study has clearly brought out that they are concomitant to each other and are closely related.
The study has very clearly brought out the different levels of urbanisation and development in different regions in the state of Andhra Pradesh. In order to bring down the disparities, effort should be made to develop industries, agriculture and so on depending on the locally available resources and skill. The backward areas are to be developed by trying to develop them accordingly.