CHAPTER I
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INTRODUCTION

The seed of urbanisation germinated first in the Indus Valley around 2500 B.C. (Bhattacharya, B, 1979). The urban centres of that period were small in size and number, surrounded by rural society and vast agricultural fields. The process of urbanisation remained very slow during pre-industrial period. Most of the cities developed during the period were walled with narrow streets tending towards central point i.e., place of worship, castle or palace. (Singh U, 1965).
During post industrial period the urbanisation grew in concomitant with industrial and technological advancement. Later on it achieved its high acceleration due to the growing impact of industrialisation, modernisation and changing proxy of human societies. But the highest pace of growth of urban centres is one of the most impressing phenomena of the present century. There is no record in the human history that such a strong inclination has been experienced for the agglomerate of population in such large numbers in the urban centres. Now a days, people are living all over the world in a framework of city system which influences directly or indirectly all their socio-economic and politico-cultural activities, organisations, developments of life and behaviour etc. Now urbanisation is being accepted as a way of life, a condition of man characterised by certain attitudes, a mode of behaviour, essential part of regional development as well as an important index of national progress and prosper of human society (Verma S.S, 1980).

The role of urban centre is pertinent enough in regulating the system of economic transition, channelizing the resource mobility and as the centre of multi-activities-innovator, receiver, container and distributor. The question of appropriate size and type of urban centre arises not only
in the economic context, like location of industries or to enhance the agricultural and other primary productions and commercialization of agriculture but also in such issues as creation of infra-structural network for achieving balanced regional development (Verma S.S, 1989). Hence, a spatio-temporal study of urbanisation becomes necessary to search out the problems of urban centres and to chalk out a plan for balanced urbanisation and socio-economic development which in turn is the regional development in future.

Being a complex socio-economic process closely connected with the scientific and technological revolution, urbanisation exercises a growing influence on all aspects of society's life affecting the nature of economic development, the demographic, ethnic and many social processes (Kantsebovskaya.V, 1976). As a complex as well as many sided process, its study requires a comprehensive approach involving many disciplines.

Modern Geography concerns itself evermore with the anthropogenous environment. Hence, the ever greater attention given to the scale of urbanisation and its forms in the general geographic studies. The "population explosion" sparked off a virtual explosion in literature on urbanisation. Geography deals first and foremost with the
spatial aspects of urbanisation, its purpose being to reveal its forms, geographic variants and types and the specific features of the particular course taken by urbanisation under the impact of different social, economic and natural conditions (Maengoiz.J.M; Gokhman V.M; Lazzo G.M; Pivovarov.Yu.L; 1971).

**URBANISATION:**

In the extensive literature devoted to the problem of urbanisation, numerous urbanisation definitions are used ranging from the terse definition determining urbanisation as a mere growth of the share of the urban population in the world or in a particular country or region, to an overall definition according to which urbanisation is a world historic process involving increasing concentration and intensification of human interaction and the integration of the forms of man’s activities which are becoming evermore varied. Urbanisation is understood as a stage as a result and at the same time a pre-requisite of the progress of human interaction, all socially vital activities and society’s creative potential (Azhiezer.A.S; Yanitsky.O.N; Kogan.L.B; 1969).

The same term 'urbanisation' is used to denote the gigantic concentration of the productive forces and social
and informative activity reaching its apex in the megalopolis and the emergence of individual urban settlements sparsely located in the vast newly developed areas which are often distinguished by the extremely varied living conditions of the population.

Comprehending the urbanisation concept in two ways as proposed by Yu.L. Pivovarav (1971) as, urbanisation in the narrow sense of the word (urban growth and the increased importance of towns and cities in the life of societies) and urbanisation in the broad sense of the word (a many sided socio-economic process) does not solve the problem, although it helps to distinguish the quantitative and qualitative sides of the process.

Let us consider some of the definitions used in Geographic literature. Part of them reflect the initial stage in the development of urban civilisation; a mere increase in the number of towns and in the urban population size. The phenomena of urban growth gave rise to definitions of urbanisation as a growth of towns and an increase in proportion of the urban population. B.S.Khorev (1971) takes the term urbanisation as the first approximation to mean the growing number of towns, especially large and super large cities, the increasing share of the urban population in the country or in the world.
Concentrating the more dynamic part of the population and the more progressive kinds of human activities, all cities are especially big cities which begin to play in society a role, which is apparently out of proportion to their share in the population of a country or region. "Urbanisation is characterised by movement of people from small communities concerned chiefly or solely with agriculture to other communities, generally larger where activities are primarily centered in management, trade, manufacture or allied interests" (Dudley Stamp, 1961, p.467).

According to Clyde Mitchell, "Urbanisation is a process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities and corresponding changing of behaviour patterns" (1969, p.3).

This characteristic feature of urbanisation gives rise to the definition of urbanisation as a growth of importance of towns and cities in the life of a country or a region conditioned by social and economic progress as the concentration of economic and cultural activities in large urban centres.

Concentration of population and its diverse activities in limited areas gave birth to a new socio-economic phenomena, the urban way of life, sometimes termed "urbanism".
According to Indian census an urban place should have:
1. A population of 5000.
2. The density of the area should not be less than 400 persons per square km.
3. About 75 per cent of the working population engaged in non-agricultural activities.
4. Certain urban characteristics such as industrial areas, area of tourism etc.

This definition differs from country to country and from one census year to year. It does not have a world wide acceptance. It is precisely this phenomena and its widespread that are becoming the basic and inherent attributes of urbanisation. "Urbanisation is a complex social process accompanied by the emergence of a specific way of life which turns the cities into the prevalent form of organisation of social activity in our century and the centuries to come" (Berezin M.P., 1972).

Urbanisation, in the demographic sense, is an increase in the proportion of the urban population (U) to the total population (T) over a period of time. As long as U/T increases there is urbanisation. However, theoretically it is possible that this proportion remains constant over a time in a situation where there is absolutely no rural to urban
migration and both the rural and urban population grow at the same rate. In such a case there will be urban growth without urbanisation. But, in so far as the absolute urban population increase in such a situation, there will be problems of urbanisation regardless of the fact that the rate of urbanisation is zero. Thus the process of urbanisation is a continuing process which is not merely a concomitant of industrialization but a concomitant of the whole gamut of factors underlying the process of economic growth and social change (Ashish Bose, 1980).

Urbanisation deals with the land as well as the machine production and is closely linked with the concentration of people at one place through migration from the fringe and surrounding areas with an ambitious hope for future materialistic self development. Smailes (1975) has defined urbanisation as a process whereby land and inhabitants become urban. A change in both places and people is measured and expressed chiefly in terms of population census statistics that purport or are presumed to distinguish inhabitance of towns and cities from those of the rural countryside. Urbanisation means that an increased proportion of human society become towns folk, and as this happens, towns grow in population spread in area, and make an ever increasing impact upon the countryside, both upon its appearance and
upon the life of its inhabitants. More and more of the landscape becomes townscape, and people come to live in an environment that is both physically and socially urban.

Kingsley Davis (1954) refers urbanisation to the proportion of the total population concentrated in urban settlements or else to a rise in this proportion. Bose A. (1978) defines urbanisation as a process of agglomeration of people and activities in geographic space.

V.L.S. Prakash Rao and V.K. Tiwari (1958) define urbanisation as a process which is concentration of non-agricultural occupation and land uses around a single nucleus on multiple nuclei. This is primarily the result of rural to urban shift of population with urban centres growing either at the expense of the countryside or serving the countryside through modern transport and communication system.

David Clark said "Urbanisation is a universal process which is manifested in the growth of population living in towns and especially in big cities" (Ashish Bose, 1978). In essence this process is interlinked with scientific and technical progress which changes mode of life, different aspects of social relations and even psychology of urbanised people. Urbanisation in developing countries is a very specific process causing demographical, economic, social
planning and eco-geographic problems. Some of the specific manpower balance and unemployment problems, ethnic consolidation, planning reconstruction of cities etc., city's situation and urban systems growth acquire special role in the course of accelerating organisations in the background agrarian countryside.

Urban development is the process of emergence of world dominated by cities and urban values. It is important, however, to draw a clear and firm distinction between the two main process of urban development; urban growth and urbanisation. 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. It occurs when population distribution change from being largely hamlet and village based to being predominantly town and city dwelling (Clark D, 1976).

Urbanisation on other hand is a spatial and social process which refers to the change of behaviour and social relationships which occurs in society as a result of people living in towns and cities. Essentially, it refers to the complex changes of life style which follows from the impact of cities on society (Clark D, 1976).
As the population concentrates in relatively small areas in space, the forms of social and economic structure and organisation, which are appropriate for rural living, break down and are replaced by new patterns of relationships more suited to urban needs. These changes are restricted to and are experienced by those actually residing in the city but overtime they diffuse to and are adopted by those living in rural areas so that the whole of the society becomes dominated by urban values expectations and life styles. This process of behavioural and relational change is known as urbanisation (Clark. D, 1976).

Urbanisation means that an increasing proportion of human society become townsfolk and as that happens towns grow in population, spread in area and make an ever increasing impact upon the countryside both upon its appearance and upon the life of its inhabitants.

Urbanisation is dependent upon people being freed from employment in food production which is spread over tracts of land, so that those engaged in it are tied to the same area where they live either completely scattered in farmstead or in small clusters. Their transference to other forms of production more localised at points in area where individually large units or aggregates of smaller units match, conc-
entration of their labour force is recognised as Industrialisation.

K. Dziewonski (1967) in his work, "The Current Forms and Patterns of Urbanisation", says that in the analysis of forms and patterns, urbanisation really means specific changes in the distribution and structure of population as well as in the size and character of settlements, their network or system. These dual changes may take place either separately or jointly, simultaneously or consecutively. Moreover, changes may be horizontal, taking place across space on the surface of the earth or vertical that is within the social and economic structure of the whole society, the nation. Changes take place in time; outside time there are no changes. As a result we have to think in terms of a time-space continuum. This means that although talking of current forms and patterns we have to see them dynamically as a cross section in movement throughout time, form past into future. Indeed we should think in terms of an evolving system following the emergence and development of a territorial community.

Urbanisation refers to the concentration of population at the centre. It may be defined, in a crude form, as the proportion of population residing in urban centres and in a
sophisticated way refers to the proportion of population engaged in secondary sector of economy in urban places (Hauser P.M, 1965). According to Lakshaman T.C, (1952), Urbanisation is an important concomitant of economic development and social change.

Demographically, urbanisation is an increase in the urban population, but a distinction should be made between an increase or growth in urban population and the urbanisation. When the rates of increase in an urban population are equal to or less than the rate of increase of the total population of the region of which the urban population is a part, the conditions of urban growth exists. In case, where the rate of increase in the urban population exceeds the rate of increase of total regional population especially by a considerable margin, i.e., the conditions of urbanisation, it might be said that urbanisation is an accelerated form of urban growth as a consequence, it increase the proportion of urban population to the total population at a faster rate. So long as there is an increase in this proportion of urban population to the total population, there is urbanisation (Northern R.M, 1975).

Urbanisation as a process involves the multiplication of points of population concentration as well as increase in the size of individual urban concentration (Gibbs J.P.,
1966). The urbanisation is a result of three components - natural increase, increase due to migration and appearance of new urban centres.

Generally, the population gained by natural increase or reclassification of urban centres forms a small segment of the total gain to the urban population. Therefore, rural to urban migration is the moving force behind the progress of urbanisation.

The rural-urban migration is mainly a consequence of the push factors causing the workers to leave the rural areas and agricultural fields. Unemployment; unavailability of socio-economic facilities and services and lower level of income are economic pressure, or push in the countryside which mounts continuously and pushes out the people to the cities in search of employment and livelihood (Lakshman, T.C., 1982).

The demand for labour by developing economic activities in the towns and cities or "pull factors" is also a factor for growth in urban population. Availability of socio-economic services and civic facilities and modern outlook of society also pull the population to migrate in the urban areas. Hence urbanisation is a shift of people from low productive agricultural employment to another section of
employment marked by low productivity as handicraft production, retail trading, domestic services in urban areas (UNESCO Seminar Bangkok, 1972, p.8).

Urbanisation is a continuous and complex process. It is continuous in the sense that it involves becoming urban moving to towns, cities and metropolitan centres, shifting from agriculture to other non-farm economic pursuits common to urban centres and corresponding change in behavioural pattern (M.J. Clyde, 1956). It is a complex process in the sense that it is related to the transformation of society, including some drastic social, economic and geographical changes.

Urbanisation is the process whereby human beings congregate in relatively large numbers at one particular spot of the earth surface. Lampard Geur (1965) argues that there are three concepts of urbanisation which have currency in the social sciences—the behavioural, the structural and the demographic. The first is concerned with the experience of individuals over time and with pattern of behaviour. The second is related to the activities of the whole population and is primarily related to the changes in economic structure. The third is the demographic concept where the process is seen primarily as one of population concentration.
Louis Wirth (1938) in his "Urbanism as Way of Life" defines an urban centre as a relatively large dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals. The urban process directly correlates the economic development with urbanisation.

According to Clyde V.J. (1950), Urbanisation is seen as a product of increasing economic specialisation and advancing technology. Accumulation of specialised activities and the linkage between specialisms necessitates the accumulation of people and this brings about the process of urbanisation. Urbanisation process is termed by Lampard as 'Demographic' in the sense that it postulates that urbanisation is a process of population concentration. It is a way to ordering a population to attain a certain level of subsistence and security in a given environment. Urbanisation process is the product of various socio-economic factors. But ratio of urban population to total population was mostly chosen as a single indicator for spatial study of the urbanisation.

Thus the concept of urbanisation implies changes in the nature of people's activities in the ratio between the population engaged in agricultural activities and the rest of the population in the population distribution according to types of settlements; in the population concentration levels
and the levels of concentrations of man's activities; in the shaping of the urban way of life and its growing influence on the other sections of the population. Urbanisation can be represented as a process of leading to a spatial concentration of activity in relatively few areas and centres where labour efficiency is the highest.

The British, "Glossary of Geographical Terms" (1961), contains several such definitions beginning with the one classifying urbanisation as the concentration of an increasing proportion of the community in towns with their resultant physical extension and ending with an analysis of the socially distinctive features of the urban way of life. In a detailed review of literature on urbanisation problems J.H. Johnson (1970) notes that there is a great variety of concepts and definitions in western literature and points to the limited character of the narrow demographic definition of urbanisation as a mere increase in the share of urban population which does not reflect the economic and social complexity of the phenomenon and ignores the great variety of specific forms if assumes in countries with different social systems, economic structures and different ways and levels of historic, cultural and social development. In this connection, J. Friedman's (1973) work merits special mention. He emphasises that the urbanisation concept must be
able to account for urbanisation as a set of related social processes. This implies a shift in focus from the city as a cultural artifact to processes which lead to the expansion of cities and generate and diffuse elements of urban life and culture.

Thus urbanisation refers to the concentration of population through movement and redistribution. It is closely linked with industrialisation or overall economic development. Due to the shift from an agricultural to an industrial based society, production multiplies and diversifies as new products appear and population increases rapidly. Workers leave the countryside and flock in great numbers to towns and factories.

Their occupation become specialised and change towards services, skilled traders and machine operations. Industrialisation affects not only the role and growth of particular urban areas, but also the type of growth in urbanisation as well as relative level of economic development involved in urbanisation. Some of the advantages of increasing urbanisation are more organised nature of economic activity, higher productivity, better standard of living, higher literacy etc. On the other hand, housing shortages, growth of slums, problems of civic facilities, problems of environment
and a host of other problems created out of a very high density of population are disadvantages of increasing urbanisation (Siva Raju S; Udaya Bhaskara Reddy, 1986).

**DEVELOPMENT:**

The word "development" reflects "change". Any state of change is either negative or positive. Conceptually, the term development is the state of change from a given situation of a region to become a better one within the given period of time. It shows that the change in positive direction is a basic component of development. Development is both in qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Development has become a common term today. It refers to a complicated process of economic, social, cultural and political changes that take place in a community as it progresses from a traditional to a modern stage. These changes include political consciousness, division of labour, urbanisation, industrialisation, mobility, literacy media expansion and a broad general participation in the nation building activities (Pushpa Asthana, 1989). Nations are either grouped as developed, developing or under developed. Western countries with their high rate of literacy, urbanisation, communication, economic growth, political participation
etc., are projected as models, of development. Countries lying on the other side of this model are categorised as under developed and backward, whereas nations which lie between the two extremes are termed as developing.

Development is seen as multi-dimensional, involving changes in structure and capacity as well as output. The integration of economic, social and political variables and the identification of systematic relations between them depends on progress along each of these three dimensions. Development brings reduction in poverty, unemployment and inequality (Bose.A, 1989). These three are the measures of development. We cannot measure development as such but level or stage of development is measured. Development will never take a balanced course but will be in a polarised manner and we should first develop the so called regional growth centres. Development to be meaningful must benefit all sections of people. Development is a complicated process of economic, social, cultural and political changes that take place in a community as it progresses from traditional to a modern stage (Verma S.S, 1989).

If the state of change in any given region is the result of the normal ongoing activities of the region, it may be termed as natural or normal state of development. But when
the planned efforts are made to attain a desired level of change, it is the function of the process of regional development planning. Thus it is apparent that development is the function of planned efforts for the improvement of the regions. Development is not a single function approach to ensure welfare to the society. There are multidimensional changes which follow the socio-economic development of the regions. Development consciousness among individuals is as much necessary as it is for the state because some tangible achievements can be obtained in any branch of economy. Development is a normative concept and involves values, goals and standards which make it possible to compare a present state against a preferred one. It is a synonym for improvement (R.C. Sharma, 1978).

The concept of development is not related merely to quantitative aspects but it also related to qualitative assessment. In its qualitative aspect it coincides with the welfare objective. It is not enough to observe what is produced and distributed, rather economic development should also boost economic and social welfare. In comparing the poor nations with the rich countries one should take into account the population growth, real per capita income and socio-economic welfare. However, the concept of welfare involves value judgements regarding various aspects but it
still cannot be neglected altogether. Thus it is obvious that development means an upward movement not merely of national but also of the entire social system.

In the final analysis "development is a historical task. Development is whatever men will make of it. Development, like history, never utters its final word" (Dennis Goulet, 1968).

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Balanced regional development has been an important policy objective in India since the beginning of the planning era, and finds a pride of place in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the Plan Documents. Like other objectives even this was just a declaration, as a result, regional disparities widened. The rich regions have become richer and the poor poorer and backward areas continue to be in the same state if not worse and regional imbalances have become accentuated leading to economic and political crises. And if regional development takes place, disparity is bound to decrease.

The idea of balanced regional development has been mooted as a corrective process to even out the differences in the degree of economic development in the different parts
of the country. Such differences are manifest in per capita income, employment pattern, living standards, household expenditure, extent of savings, rate of capital formation, growth rate in productive sector, education and social progress. Balancing is in the context of the average level of economic development and the task of bringing areas which are well below the average as nearly as possible to that level. Thus by the promotions of the developments of infrastructural facilities and a system of incentives and locational control, disparities between one planning region and the other planning region in achieving a minimum level of prosperity can be progressively reduced achieving ultimately the objective of balanced regional development.

Every nucleated settlement, whether village or town is a centre of services and organisation for a surrounding area. It is well known that a village is the centre for many of the activities of its a countryside, that the town is the centre for a still wider area which it serves as a regional centre of economic and social organisation.

The concept of development may be taken to imply as improvement in the material and cultural well being of the people in a region. The development of a region can be identified with the increase in the employment
opportunities, availability of infrastructural facilities, amenities and services, proper distribution of resources, increased production investment and consumption and so on (Rama Gowda K.S, 1972). Thus the development refers to an improvement of all the sectors of economy and social and cultural pursuits.

In terms of the development, some regions enjoy complete dominance over the others and some show moderate to high degree of proximity among themselves. The identification of regional level of development is a multi-dimensional process which requires the investigation of various socio-economic indicators viz; agriculture, industry, transport, communications, education, health, banking, recreation and many others. So by combining all such indicators responsible for the development together, one can measure the overall level of development for each region (Verma S.S, 1980). Moreover the disparities of each region can be measured by projecting the above major groups of indicators.

Moonis Raza (1986) defined regional development as an integrated system of ideas, practices, methodologies and approaches which is definitionally global. R.P. Misra (1972) says regional development is the articulation of qualitative changes in the geo-bio-techno social complex of interdepend-
ent phenomena in such a manner that the quality of human life improves within the framework of the integrity of economic system. Regional Development in this vital and fundamental sense is Economic Development.

Several studies have been conducted pertaining to regional inequalities in India. In the context of identifying the problems and constraints of development in the depressed region, Mitra (1967) selected various indicators to measure the regional inequality within the country and he proposed a four level of socio-economic development study regarding the identification of backward areas. And similar problems were conducted by Venu Gopal Reddy (1970) and some state agencies taking districts, tahsil and taluks as for microlevel planning unit. K.N.Raj (1971), R.P.Mishra (1972), O.P.Mathur (1973), L.S.Bhat and others (1976), K.N.Kabra (1977), Kenta Ahuja (1980), Meera Mehta (1980), S.L.Kayasthas and Babu Singh (1981) have made efforts in this direction for various regions in order to reduce the regional disparities in the development and suggested detail plans for socio-economic development of the region. Some conceptual papers were emerged making various arguments regarding selection, purpose and methodology for micro level planning. S.Chakravarthy (1972), M.D.Chaudhary (1973), M.L.Patel (1975), B.Chattopadhyya and Mooniz Raza (1975), K.V.Sundaram (1977), R.P.Mishra
(1980), R.L. Singh (1981), and V.L.S. Prakash Rao (1983) have discussed the concept and approaches of regional development in Indian context in detail.

Such studies reveal that the regional imbalances and regional disparities in economic and social development of the country call for the reduction and removal of the spatio functional gaps in inter-regional or intra-regional perspective. Thus regional development aims at achieving most rational and optimum utilisation and development of natural and human resources. It stresses upon the economic equality and social justice in resource allocations so that the underdeveloped and backward regions are given a chance to move forward and line up with the development regions. To achieve the objective of balanced regional development, the region needs to be studied in depth. The geo-economic conditions and structure and existing level of development need to be studied in absolute and relative terms. It would be appropriate to apply the scientific techniques of regional planning which is essentially an exercise in co-ordination aimed at improving the economic foundation of region and at meeting its physical and social needs within the framework of national needs, priorities and resource potentials (Economic Bulletin of Asia & Far East, Vol.XXIII No.3, 1972).
Regional Development has three major aims, productive, social and biological (R.P. Mishra, 1974). It attempts to secure the best conditions and possibilities for an all round development for everybody; it aims to minimize and ultimately eliminate inter-regional and intra-regional differences in quality of life and make the best possible use of natural endowments and human values of the region to secure the first two. These aims bring to focus a few important features to be noted here. In the first place, it is comprehensive in nature and is not restricted to economic aspects alone. Secondly distributive justice is of prime consideration for then and then alone, differences in the levels of living can be eliminated and finally it aims to create conditions including social for all round development of all the people of a region (Misra R.P; 1974).

Kuklinski.A, (1976) has described three approaches to the strategy of regional development. The first approach is technological; it is based on the assumption that most important issue in the strategy of regional development is the proper interpretation of the locational consequences of technological change and the promotion of regional pattern which would create a proper spatial framework for the acceleration of technical progress. In this context, the fundam-
ental problems of all regional development strategies are technological and universal.

The second approach is concentrating attention on the purely technical aspects of the planning process. The regional development strategies in this interpretation are seen as a technical exercise, an occasion to test different analytical and planning techniques.

The third approach is the socio-political approach concentrating attention on the goals and condition of social transformation leading to the creation of a new social reality.

These proceeding paragraphs demonstrate the necessity to recognise the existence of both specific and universal elements in any regional development strategy.

When the concept of development is perceived within the framework of spatial organisation of the society, it reflects the concept of regional development. In a rural economy, the development in fact refers to a transformation of the institutional structure of the society. Since the human society consists of multi-dimensional traits, the regional development has different connotations because it is dealt with multidisciplinary considerations. The approa-
ches and techniques of regional development employed by different disciplines indicate marked differences in the advancement of the discipline itself and the gap among these disciplines has in some cases, widened leading to further confusion in the explanation and application of the concept of regional development in planning processes (Kuklinski, A, 1976).

Space and economy of the regions are the two basic determinants of regional development. The process of regional development within the framework of regional space and economy determines hierarchies of areas by their size and of locations based on their functional characteristics. By size criteria, the regions may take their form as natural, politico-administrative or planning areal units. The village, town, block, taluka, district, state, nation etc., are the spatial units of politico - administrative importance while planning criterion determines as macro, meso and micro level spatial units. The process of regional development on one hand provides the existence to the location of either politico - administrative, economic or social importance and it may develop the characteristic location of growth, nodal- ity and centrality on the other. Thus it is apparent that space, economy, hierarchies, size of spatial units, settlement locations and their functions are the basic elements in
explaining the theoretical framework of the concept of regional development.

The process of regional development can be taken as the function of the levels of regional diversity and disparity of the distribution phenomena. Regional diversity includes the distribution of natural resource endowments leading to territorial specialisation and division of labour through comparative or absolute level of exploitation of resource advantages. Regional disparity means the failure of a region to exploit development potential of its initial resource endowments and resource advantages in relation to another region comprising factors other than the natural. Vertical and horizontal are the two dimensions of regional disparity of distribution phenomena which affect the process of regional development. The former deals with the hierarchies of and interaction between the economic and social groups following the theory of economic surplus and the latter tries to overcome the friction of distance and the cost of distance inputs supporting the theory of space economy.

The spatial model of regional development in the Indian context determines the main urban agglomeration as the highest order of functional location followed by new satellite centres of public investment, old satellite centres of tert-
The primary activities and the plantation and mining areas. The hinterlands of primary produce are the areas producing crops with assumed water supply with uncertain water supply or with drought prone conditions respectively.

Thus the regional development is such a process by which a region or economy develops a specific composition and system structure of settlement, locations and physico-cultural functions in integrated form of spatial personality dealing with the top down and bottom-up development processes.

**URBANISATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:**

The debate on whether urbanisation is a positive or negative factor in national development or whether there exists a relationship at all has its modern origin in the social reform movements of the 1950's and their nationalistic counter movement (Weber A, 1964). Divergence of opinion as to the effectiveness of the urbanisation process in the overall development is mounting and has swelled the literature with debates, for and against of the urbanisation for regional development.

There is yet no definite consensus whether the existence of cities provides the base for economic development or
economic development represents the main cause of urbanisation. However, the inferences drawn from explanations from both the contradictory views, the proper size and number of urban centres and optimum level of urbanisation measured in respect of the total development of the region or nation put a consistent impact on the socio-economic development of the region. Now there is a general agreement that urbanisation is not only an excellent index or indicator of economic development and social modernisation but also a stimulus to such change (Davis, K and Golden, H.; 1954).

It is assumed that the city is the most efficient mode of human settlement having large population concentrated in a small place where friction cost is minimum, the demand density is high and production can be expanded within a small space, resulting in specialisation of production and the creation of external economics. The process of specialisation tends the development of new services and industries whose growth is correlated with the size of cities, level of urbanisation which is measured in terms of population. It is, therefore, expected that cities exercise a generative function on real income and that the growth of nation. Even though Hoselitz (1955) recognised that cities could not be shown at all times to be generative of economic development, he distinguished two types of cities to a 'generative' and
'parasitic' ones. According to him, a city is generative if its impact on economic growth is favourable i.e., if its formation and existence and growth is one of the factors accountable for the economic development of the region. And a city is 'parasitic' if it exerts an opposite impact. Usually level of urbanisation is viewed always as an explanatory phenomena of regional development, it is taken as independent variable and level of regional development as dependent variable (s) to show the correlation analysis (Verma S.S, 1989).

Urban way of life is assumed to be synonymous of the desired quality of life as it enhances the per-capita productivity and employment opportunity as well as ensures the basic amenities of life. Curie (1966) supports the statement that urbanisation is crucial for accelerating the nation's economic development. Doston and Teune (1974) have suggested that urbanisation yields administrative capacity which in turn facilitate national development, urbanisation tends to be highly correlated with overall economic growth. There is a grave concern that high urbanisation rates will retard national development or even plunge certain nation into chaos as social costs directly attributable to urbanisation claiming a major funds of many countries. Instead of stand in as symptom of development growth as it was in the
West, "Urbanisation in the third world tended both cause and effect of continued under development and increasing poverty" (Hagmuller G., 1970).

The term 'regional development' implies a balance between farm land, city and virgin nature. It is a planned co-ordination of agriculture and industries in our villages and cities. The country and the city life should supplement each other instead of robbing one another. Instead of over specialisation of functions in urban and rural areas, there should be a planned development of the region, reducing the wide gulf between city and village life. Decentralisation of industries and towns could move the industries into the interior of the region and thus bring closer coordination between village and industry by way of providing employment opportunities to the rural folk during their leisure.

When a region is properly developed, there will not be heavy migration from rural to urban area in search of employment. The services will be moved into the interior and every common man can enjoy the benefits of the advancement in science and technology. Such a balanced development is to be achieved in every region.

According to Mooniz Raza (1986) Development is operationalised through the interactions between social man and non
human nature and proceeds through a triangle of forces. Urbanisation is intrinsically linked and irrevocably intertwined with the developmental process as an essential strand in the anthropogenetic component of contemporary ecosystems. It may be defined as re-organisation of space through the re-distribution of population among a hierarchical system of settlements of various sizes with a varying mix of urban rural attributes along a continuum in response to vertical shifts within the workforce of the regional economy. The relationship between the vertical shifts in the workforce on the one hand and of its horizontal mobility on the other is of crucial significance in the development process. It is through this complex system of interactions that the changing organisation of space respond to the dynamics of the development of productive forces. The development processes since independence were directed towards the elimination of these distortions in both the economic and settlement structures. Now Five Year Plans have dominant role on urban and developmental processes.

Mc. Gee (1968) holds the urbanisation in the developing countries as 'pseudo' because the process has not been similar to the one that occurred in the advanced countries at comparable stage of industrialisation and economic growth. Western growing cities are able to absorb the increasing
population because the industrial revolution introduced technical improvements which made possible to increase agricultural productivity and migration. But the cities of developing countries grew despite adequate industrialisation which tended them not to play an important role in development process. Dwyer (1975) is of the opinion that "the urbanisation process in the third world has neither the economic strength of the advanced capitalist nations nor the systematic playing of socialism". It has the worst of the other two worlds at least with respect to urban development. He further adds that the rapid expansion of these cities put enormous strains on urban services such as housing, transportation, water supply, drainage, sanitation, public and personal health and educational services which ultimately caused the ever-growing pressure on land resources and situation is so alarming that it is taxing the best brains of politicians, decision makers, environmentalists, ecologists, social scientists, town planners, managers and administrators to provide decent healthy and eusthetic environment with proper employment opportunities for urban dwellers.

Some scholars view that slum-dwellers and squatters in large Asian cities make a positive net contribution to development instead of burdening the urban economy and threatening the existing urban order (A.A. Laquian, 1969).
urbanisation have exhibited higher composite values in terms of development. Thus one finds a direct correlation between urbanisation and regional development in India.

Difference in the degree of development are attributable to the reflections of disparities in the degree of urbanisation and industrialisation among the regions concerned. The fact that world's developed countries are highly urbanised and industrialised may safely justify the validity of the deduction that urbanisation and industrialisation constitute the indices of economic development.

Whether there exists any direct correlation between the development of urbanisation and economic or regional development, to be precise, industrialisation has remained the bone of contention in any study of this aspect. These two are cited by different researchers as being the cause of the other.

Regional development or economic development is an offspring of a composite function of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of economic activities. Traditionally, primary activities reflect their association with rural living. Secondary and tertiary activities on the other hand are characteristic of urban places. Economic Development can well be gauged with the help of employment created and
income generated by different sectors of economy which undergo changes and modifications with the degree of urbanisation (Sharma, N; 1972).

Though the urbanisation and regional development are concomitant to each other, yet it is difficult to understand the interrelationship between the size and spatial structure of region, urban hierarchy and region growth because the city of higher order rank in a region tends to be more outward looking than its region and its urban centres. The structure of overall region and urban hierarchy have more effect on regional development and the distribution of the industries among the centres of different size according to their relative economics of scale may cause the strategic significance for regional development. It is true that the size and efficiency of regions leading to metropolis is probably the major line between urban structure and rate of regional growth. There is consensus that a city having a minimum critical size of 2 1/2 lakhs population may be necessarily to exercise a generative function on regional growth performances.

On the basis of the review of works cited earlier, the present study has been attempted to analyse patterns of urbanisation and to identify the levels of development in Andhra Pradesh State in India.
SCOPE:

A spatio-temporal study of urbanisation is expected to help in understanding the issues involved in regional development. Thus the level of urbanisation and regional development of the Andhra Pradesh State could be identified and this may be useful in regional development planning envisaged to remove the imbalances and disparities.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The present study aims:

1. To bring out the spatial patterns of urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh since 1901 to 1981.

2. To analyse the overall growth trends of towns from 1901-1981.

3. To analyse the decadal growth rate of each town from 1901-1981.

4. To identify the different levels of development of regions.

5. To identify the relationship between urbanisation and Regional Development.
HYPOTHESES:

The following are the major hypotheses proposed in the study for investigation:

1. There is an imbalance in the levels of urbanisation in different regions in Andhra Pradesh.
2. There is marked variation in the decennial growth as exhibited by the towns in Andhra Pradesh.
3. There is a spatial disparity in the development in the regional context.
4. There is a relationship between level of urbanisation and development of region.

STUDY AREA:

The present study is confined to Andhra Pradesh one of the largest states in India having a population of 5,35,49,673 (Census, 1981) spread over an area of 2,75,068 sq.km and having a density of 195 persons per sq.km. The state comprises of 23 districts and has 256 towns as per 1981 census. In the earlier decades there were 182 (1951), 188 (1961) and 220 (1971) towns respectively. Within the state there is a marked spatial variation in urbanisation and development.
DATA:

The study is mainly based on secondary data published in census hand book, Gazettiers, Directorate of Statistics etc. Data regarding various aspects of socio-economic development parameters have been obtained from the District Statistical Hand Books, Directory of Industries and Statistical Hand book of Andhra Pradesh (1987-88).

TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED:

Suitable statistical and cartographic techniques have been employed for tabulation, analysis and mapping of analysed data. Principle component analysis was employed to analyse the population characteristics of Towns and Cities in Andhra Pradesh. For this analysis, 23 variables relating to population characteristics were considered. On the basis of similarity of population characteristics, the towns were grouped by Cluster Analysis technique. In order to bring out the underlying dimension of different region in Andhra Pradesh, the Principle Component analysis was carried out by taking into consideration 40 parameters relating to regional development. Further, the same variables were subjected to Cluster Analysis to group the regions (districts) according to their level of development.
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study based only on secondary data is a limitation. In order to measure the levels of regional development only 40 parameters have been considered. Data on per capita income not being available, it is not included in the analysis.

ORGANISATION OF THE THESIS:

The present study is organised into six chapters. Chapter I forms the introductory chapter followed by Chapter II which deals with the geographical background of the study area, Andhra Pradesh in terms of physiography, climate, soils, agriculture, industries, population characteristics and transport and communication.

Spatial patterns of urbanisation from 1901 to 1981 is analysed in Chapter III. In this chapter the overall growth of towns and trends of all the towns (1901-1981) are discussed. The population characteristics of 256 towns are analysed by employing the multi variable technique namely Principal Component analysis. In terms of the similarity of population characteristics, the towns are grouped in hierarchical order.

In Chapter IV a brief review is given on regional deve-
lopment. Using 40 variables relating to regional development such as socio economic, educational, health, finance, communication etc., have been subjected to Principal Component analysis and Cluster analysis and on the basis of similarity of development the districts have been grouped.

The relationship between urbanisation and level of development is discussed in Chapter V.

The summary and findings in the present study is given in Chapter VI. This is followed by selected References and Appendices.