Apart from a possible nuclear holocaust, perhaps the most frightening prospect facing mankind is the relentless certainty of the explosion of urban populations.

While the great metropolises continue to expand, cities of intermediate size show a tendency to stagnate. Migration to metropolises is taking place from these secondary cities, while increasingly fewer numbers are coming from rural areas except in the less developed countries where the rural exodus continues to breed larger and larger cities.

These phenomenal changes in the growth of cities raise questions of fundamental importance about the quality of urban life in the future and about the problems of governing and providing services for an increasingly citified world.

The process of urbanisation witnessed in India in the last one and a half century, is entirely different from the experience of urbanisation in the developed world. Urbanisation in India has been going on at a very low pace because India was under the British Rule till 1947 and she had never really experienced an Industrial revolution and also because India's economy is still an agro-based economy.
The almost carcinogenic growth of urban giants, such as Greater Bombay (Mumbai), Kolkata, Chennai, etc., give the impression of a system that escapes control; it creates, destroys and rebuilds itself.

This thesis presents a study of the process of urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh in general and in Kurnool district in particular.

A statistical study of urbanisation is not possible unless an adequate note is taken of the definition of an ‘Urban Area’ or ‘City’ or ‘Town’ which varies from country to country and from one census to another. In Greenland for example a place with 300 or more inhabitants is called an urban area, while in the Republic of Korea an urban area must have at least 40,000 inhabitants which shows international comparisons of the level of urbanisation based on national definitions can be in the absence of definitional adjustments. Even in the same country, there are frequent modifications of the definition of the term ‘urban’ which call for numerous adjustments to attain comparability over time.¹

I. DEFINITION OF AN URBAN AREA:-

In this section an attempt has been made to examine the different definitions of an ‘urban area.’ The Census definition of an urban area (in India) remained more or less the same for the period of 1891-1951, and it was only in 1961 that several modifications were introduced to make the definition more satisfying from statistical point of view. The definition of an urban area changing from time to time is presented in the statement 1.1.

### Test for Eligibility for Places to Be Treated as Towns and Cities: 1891-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1891</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal area</td>
<td>Municipal area or any place brought under some similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All civil lines not included in municipal limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantonment</td>
<td>Cantonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.</td>
<td>(a) Every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total is equal to or greater than that of the agricultural population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.</td>
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(contd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1921</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Area</td>
<td>Municipal Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>All civil lines not included in municipal limits.</td>
<td>All civil lines not included in municipal limits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cantonment</td>
<td>Cantonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.</td>
<td>Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** However, a few places chiefly in the Native states which did not satisfy the requirements were treated as towns for special purposes. “The Provincial Superintendents were however, instructed, when considering the question of treating places as towns on the basis of their population, to take care to, exclude such as are merely overgrown villages have no urban features. It is true that the discretion thus allowed has occasionally led to a certain want of uniformity.

Note:- “In dealing with questions arising under head (6), the provincial Superintendents will have regard to the character of population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations and will bear in mind that it is undesirable to treat as towns over grown villages, which have no urban characteristics”.

(contd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Municipal Corporation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Municipal Corporation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Municipal Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Municipal Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All civil lines not included in municipal limits.</td>
<td>All civil lines not included in municipal limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cantonment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cantonment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less</td>
<td>Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent decide to</td>
<td>than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent decide to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat as urban.</td>
<td>treat as urban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In making this decision consideration was given to (a) the</td>
<td>In making this decision consideration was given to (a) the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>character of the population</td>
<td>character of the population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) relative density of the dwellings; (c) importance in trade,</td>
<td>(b) relative density of the dwellings; (c) importance in trade,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historic associations and to avoid treating as towns over grown</td>
<td>historic associations and to avoid treating as towns over grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>villages without urban characteristics.</td>
<td>villages without urban characteristics.</td>
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(contd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1951</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal area</td>
<td>Municipal area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town area committee</td>
<td>Town committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil lines not included in municipal limits</td>
<td>Notified area committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantonment</td>
<td>Cantonment Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test prescribed for distinguishing towns from villages in different states were based on ideas common to all states, but they were not identical nor had they been applied with meticulous uniformity. In the case of princely states, the definition of town was applied a little indiscriminately.

Selected places with

(a) density of not less than 1000 per sq.mile
(b) a population of 5,000
© three-fourth of the working population should be working outside agriculture.
(d) or any other place, which according to the Superintendent of the state, possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.

(contd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1981</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal area</td>
<td>Municipal area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town committee</td>
<td>Cantonment Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notified area committee</td>
<td>Notified town area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantonment Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected places with</td>
<td>(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) density of not less than 400 persons than per Km</td>
<td>1. A minimum population of 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) a population of 5,000</td>
<td>2. At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) three fourths, of the working population should be outside agriculture.</td>
<td>3. A population of at least 400 persons per Km (or one thousand per Sq.Mile). Also such places that have other distinct urban characteristics and amenities such as newly formed industrial areas, large housing settlements like project towns at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) or any other place which according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.</td>
<td>decided by the Director of Census.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(contd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>1. Municipal Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Municipal Area</td>
<td>2. Municipal Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Notified town area committee</td>
<td>4. Notified town area committee / Nagar Panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 1. A minimum populations of 5,000</td>
<td>b) 1. A minimum population of 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and</td>
<td>2. At least 75 percent of male working population are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq.Km</td>
<td>3. A density of population at least 400 per sq Km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Computed from Census Reports, 1891 – 2001,
II. CONCEPTS OF URBANISATION:

In this section an attempt has been made to explain the different concepts of Urbanisation.

STANDARD URBAN AREA:

The concept was adopted for the first time in the 1971 Census to study the trends of urbanisation on around large urban nuclei. Its main purpose was to provide comparable data for a constant statistical spatial reporting unit which was to serve as a basis of urban development planning for the concerned city or town. The Standard Urban Area was defined as the projected growth area of a city or town having 50,000 or more population in the 1971 Census, as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Thus it was a long term planning area and was to remain as a constant statistical reporting unit during the three successive Censuses 1971, 1981 and 1991.

The essential features of a ‘Standard Urban Area’ are;

i. It should have a core city/town with a minimum population size of 50,000;

ii. The contiguous area made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core city/town; and

iii. The probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of 2 or 3 decades.²

STATUTORY TOWN / CITY:

A statutory Town is an Urban area notified along with a name by the Government under relevant statutes. The boundary and the area of the town is also defined along with the notification. Generally there is a local body such as municipal corporation or municipality vested with the powers to look after the civic amenities and such other related matters of the town. The word ‘City’ is used more in the practical sense where the town population happens to be quite substantial i.e., one lakh and above.³

URBAN AGGLOMERATION:

The concept of Urban Agglomeration (U.A) first introduced in 1971 Census replaced the concept of town-group adopted in the 1961 Census. The concept of urban agglomeration as adopted for the 1981 and 1991 Census was also adopted at the Census of India 2001. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a Statutory town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (O.Gs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. The total population of all the constituents put together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. The total population of all the constituents put together should not be less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census).

In some cases Railway Colonies, University Campuses, Port areas, Military camps etc., have come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. Each such individual area by itself might not have satisfied the minimum population limit to qualify to be treated as an independent urban unit but deserves to be clubbed with the towns as continuous urban spread. However the out growths to a non-statutory town (Census town) of an Urban Agglomeration are not considered outgrowths to Urban Agglomeration. Nevertheless the Census Town is considered as a constituent unit of the urban agglomeration.

The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations are constituted.

i. A city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;
ii. Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and
iii. A city with one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.⁴

OUT GROWTH:

A village or a part thereof which is immediately adjacent to a town and has urban characteristics, but does not qualify to a census town is treated as an ‘out growth.’

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TOWN GROUPS:

One of the new features of the 1951 Census was the adoption of the concept of 'Town Group' as distinct from 'Town'. In censuses prior to 1951, no distinction was drawn between an isolated town and 'a group of towns which adjoined one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality'. The 1961 Census continued to present data for town groups with an improvement in the tabulation scheme, namely, the concept of town group was applied to all urban classes and not to Class I only as was the case in 1951. In 1971 Census the concept of Town Group was given up and in its place two concepts were evolved viz., the concept of Standard Urban Area and Urban Agglomeration.

URBANISED AREA:

An 'urbanised area' included territory encompassing an urban area, its suburbs and urban extensions such as airport parks and stadium including undeveloped land on a way to 'Urbanisation' which indicated transformation of land from rural to urban use as a consequence of how far 'Urbanisation' spreads over the space as an instrument of 'social' and 'economic' change and of community's efforts to corresponding urban development. The urban extensions of an urbanised area may include new towns, satellite towns, dormitory towns, suburban towns, shanty towns within the 'urban complex' far from the hub of a metropolitan estuary.

NEW TOWN:

Places which were labeled as ‘towns’ for the first time are known as ‘New Towns’. The main characteristic feature is newly created urban area where its population earns its livelihood and also has an independent local government.

DECLASSIFIED TOWNS:

The new definition adopted in the 1961 Census was responsible for the declassification of towns. It is clear that most of the declassified towns and a high proportion of workers engaged in agricultural activities, which militates against the concept of ‘Urban Area’

CENSUS TOWN:

The urban areas include Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Nagar panchayats, Cantonment Board etc., In addition to these statutory towns, the urban units recognised by the census organisation are known as ‘Census Towns’

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE-CLASS</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1 lakh and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>20,000 to 49,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>10,000 to 19,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Less than 5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Census of India, paper – 2 of 2001, P.39
RING TOWNS:

Town developed around a growing ‘metropolitan area’ are called ‘Ring towns’. The creation of ring towns is to ease the pressure of population.

SATELLITE TOWNS:

The concept of ‘Satellite towns’ was developed after the first world war as an alternative to ‘garden city’ A Satellite Town is a specific type of new existing township, distinctively self-contained in itself, but at the same time, has a degree of dependency on the mother city (to which it acts as a satellite) and an interaction with it.

DORMITORY TOWN:

A ‘Dormitory Town’ is an independent urban and semi urban entity closely located near the mother city with an independent urban government but without its own economic base; it is a place where people essentially live but do not earn their livelihood. It is a part and parcel of an ‘Urban Complex’ or ‘Metropolitan City’.

SUBURBAN TOWN:

Unlike a ‘dormitory town’ a ‘suburban town’ may have a certain measure of self-sufficiency. A suburban town is an integral part of and an extension of an existing urban centre. It is generally located at the periphery, having no local government and administrative organization of its own.
SHANTY TOWN:

A ‘Shanty Town’ is an ‘informal’ and spontaneous growth of a settlement pattern, sometimes quite extensive, with minimum public services and unsanitary shacks, constructed with temporary material, most often built and occupied by squatters (who live on an unauthorized public or private land) of rural migrants within or at the fringe of a town.

METROPOLITAN CITY:

The concept of a ‘Metropolitan city’ is derived from Greek word ‘metropohc’ meaning ‘mother city’. The term Metropolitan city applies to settlement with over 100,000 inhabitants that include within it a contiguous urban area consisting of more than one urban centre with independent local governments. The metropolitan area includes more than the ‘urbanised area’ and also comprises rural areas subject to urban expansion of the metropolis in a foreseeable future. These metropolitan cities are expressed in two ways;

MILLION CITIES:

The cities with a population of one million and above are known as million cities.

MEGA CITIES:

The identification of mega cities is a very complex issue and the definition of a mega city varies in accordance to the criteria used for its identification. However in most of the research studies, a mega city is customarily defined in terms of population size, which is invariably very large,
treating the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off-point for defining a place as the mega city.9

URBAN DECAY:

‘Urban decay’ is a process whose causes are fully identified, “whereby property (building and land) declines in appearance and structural stability and surrounding area suffers from social degeneration, a process which is linked but not entirely explained simply by the aging of materials” 10

URBAN RENEWAL:

The concept of ‘urban Renewal’ is a term generally used for consciously improving an outworn part of an existing urban area to prevent from further decay and adjust it to new social and economic needs and aspirations of the resident population. “Urban renewal measures include housing historic restoration, code enforcement redevelopment, redesign of traffic system, provision of new and upgrading of old community facilities and infra-structure.” 11

URBAN ENVIRONMENT:

The ‘Urban Environment’ includes comfort, convenience and aesthetic qualities of the physical and social surroundings of living.

11. Glossary of Environment, op. cit., p.77
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE:

The concept 'Urban Infrastructure' means public and private community facilities and urban amenities including utilities such as provision of schools, health centres and dispensaries, roads and transport, electricity and power, water supply, sewage and drainage, markets and public conveniences, parks and play grounds, stormy drains and provisions of fire protection and telephones for the performance of urban services.

URBAN SLUMS:

Slum area is a locality characterized by inadequate and deteriorated housing, deficient public utilities, over crowding and congestion and usually inhabited by the poor and socially heterogeneous people.

III. URBANISATION – AN OVERVIEW:

In this section an attempt has been made to review the literature on urbanisation. The process of urbanisation relates to concentration of people engaged in non-agricultural occupations and concentration of non-agricultural land-use in a specialized area, a 'place' as a consequence of population, occupational and land-use shifts. Urbanisation thus involves:

(i) **Concentration of people** at population densities higher than those associated with agricultural population with only very rare exceptions on either side;

(ii) **People's shift (migration)** from rural to urban areas; or people shifting

(iii) **Occupational shift** from agricultural to non-agricultural; and

(iv) **Land use shift** from agricultural to non-agricultural.

The process of urbanisation can be sub-divided into four sub-processes, such as **suburbanisation; metropolitanisation** – growth of cities with advanced technological and quaternary base; **urban-commercialisation** – growth of market towns of medium size with an agricultural production and servicing base, with appropriate technology and **rural urbanisation** – growth of small towns with a service base again with appropriate technology.\(^{13}\)

Process of urbanisation in India was first thrashed out in considerable detail at an International Seminar\(^ {14} \) held at Berkeley (California) in 1960. This seminar resulted in a major contribution to the study of urbanisation in India in the form of a book \(^ {15} \) published in 1962. The timing of this seminar, however, was somewhat premature in view of the oncoming Census of India, 1961.

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13 Ibid P.195


15 Roy Turner (E) India’s Urban Future, Berkeley, University of California Press P 453
In an admirable postscripts, Roy Turner, the editor of the Berkeley papers, concludes, "The character of the seminar may be taken as evidence of the desire, the energy and the ability, on the part of those responsible, to tackle heroically the challenges offered by a coming urban population growth of unprecedented scale"\(^{16}\)

In his paper, Kingsley Davis posed the question. "Why has India's urbanisation been so slow?" and proceeded to answer it as follows;

The answer, I suggest, is the relative slowness of economic development in India. Although nobody knows the past Indian rate of economic development the evidence seems to indicate that it is not likely to have been rapid compared to that of the most other countries at roughly similar stages.\(^{17}\)

He quoted Daniel Thorner in support of his view. Turning to the preliminary results of the 1961 Census, Davis is at a loss to explain "why urbanisation has not moved rapidly since 1951", giving the impression that he is instinctively looking for urbanisation which "will be a sign, though not an absolute proof, that economic growth has accelerated"\(^{18}\).

In his summing up of the seminar discussions Ashok Mehta observes: "Two tremendous forces have been unleashed in India today

\(^{16}\) Ibid., p.453
\(^{17}\) Kingsley Davis: "Urbanisation in India: past and Future", in Roy Turner(ed). India's Urban Future, Berkely, 1962, p.8
\(^{18}\) Ibid., p 9
a relatively rapid rate of population growth and an increasingly rapid rate of urbanisation"19

At the Berkeley Seminar, Bogue and Zachariah talked of rural urban migration as "by far the major component of urbanisation and as" the chief mechanism by which all the world's great urbanisation trends have been accomplished.20

R.P. Misra expressed his views on urbanisation as "a process which reveals itself through temporal, spatial, and sectoral changes in the demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society. These changes manifest themselves in the increasing concentration of population in human settlements larger than villages; in the increasing involvement of the people in secondary and tertiary production and in the progressive adoption of certain social traits which are typical of traditional rural societies.21

W.S. Thompson describes urbanisation as "the movement of people from communities, generally larger, whose activities are primarily centered in government, trade manufacture and allied interests".22 A discussion on urbanisation almost everywhere in the world "fundamentally is

22 W.S.Thomson “Urbanisation”, in Encycloedia of social sciences, Vol.15,p.189
a discussion on the net rural to urban migration and an analysis of migration stimulating effects of various demographic, economic and social forces which are at work."23

Kingsley Davis points out that "Urbanisation represents a revolutionary change in the whole pattern of social life. As it is a result of basic economic and technological developments, it tends in turn, once it comes into being, to affect every aspect of existence"24 Many aspects of the issues given rise to by the rural-urban migration have economic and social implications, so much so that they appear like two sides of the same coin.

According to the planning Commission, "Urbanisation is an important aspect of the process of economic and social development and is closely connected with many other problems, such as migration from villages to towns, levels of living in rural and urban areas, relative costs of providing economic and social services in towns of varying size, provision of housing for different sections of the population, provision of facilities like water supply, sanitation, transport and power, pattern of economic development, location and dispersal of industries, civic administration, fiscal policies and the planning of land use."25

Ruddar Datt analysed that "some writers go so far as to assert that the acid test of development lies in the shift of population from the rural to urban areas"26 In fact rapid economic progress and

23 Ibid
urbanisation go hand in hand in the presently advanced countries have tempting many writers to regard economic development and urbanisation as an interwoven process.

In the same context Sjoberg remarks that “Economic development, it seems clear, demands expansion of the urban growth”\textsuperscript{27}

According to Berry, “Economic advancement is related to urbanisation and increasing specialisation and continued urban growth go hand in hand”\textsuperscript{28}

There is a tendency to view urbanisation as a sine quonon of economic development. It is usually argued that urbanisation and economic development reinforce each other. Structural changes in the economy are generally associated with urbanisation. Structural changes in the economy foster urbanisation and in its turn, stimulate economic changes.\textsuperscript{29}

On the other side Economists like Michael Lipton, Lester Brown, Colin Clark and paul Streeten opposed the urban bias in investment and urban oriented development. Development, according to them may be better achieved through agricultural and rural development\textsuperscript{30}.

Economic development through rural-urban interaction takes place on the basis of a series of market relationships. As Nicholls points out\textsuperscript{31} such market relationships include;

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{27} Cited in Kundu, Abanti, “Urbanisation in India – A contrast with Western Experience”, in Societist, April, 1983, p.27.
  \item \textsuperscript{28} Ibid., p.27
  \item \textsuperscript{29} Cherunilam, Francis, “Urbanisation in Developing Countries” Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1984, p.176.
  \item \textsuperscript{30} Ibid., p.178
  \item \textsuperscript{31} Nicholls, William H, “Industrilisation, Factor Markets and Agricultural
\end{itemize}
(i) **The product market**, through which the commodities produced in the rural sector are transmitted to the urban sector through which incomes are generated in rural areas;

(ii) **The markets for purchased inputs**, through which move the capital and operating inputs that the rural economy obtains from the industrial sector;

(iii) **The labour market**, through which labour is allocated between the rural and urban sectors and among economic and household activities in each sector;

(iv) **The credit and land markets**, through which both land and non-land assets are re-allocated both between and within the urban and rural sectors;

(v) **The market for consumer goods and services**, through which rural families achieve access to, or are excluded from the patterns of consumption which characterize urban families.

The planning commission remarks that, "**Planned urbanisation is a necessary component** of the infrastructure of economic development as towns provide, inter alia, a variety of centralized services to the surrounding rural areas, such as marketing of agricultural surpluses and products of village and cottage industries and supply to rural areas a variety of goods eg., fertilisers, engineering products like pumps and pipes, credit, manufactured essential commodities like bicycles, kerosene, soft coke, building materials and medicines and last but not the least specialist skills in a variety of fields required for rural development."\(^{32}\)

In the process of urbanisation the development of small towns is necessary to check the cancerous growth of large centres to encourage

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decentralisation and a speedier development of the industrial sector, to facilitate a better supply of agricultural inputs and improved marketing of agricultural output to improve the pace of rural development, to achieve a more spatial balance in economic development, and to make a more efficient use of scarce economic resources. In this context Mallick points out that the small town, "acts as a powerful link between the rural settlements on the one hand and the urbanized city centres on the other with regard to the collection and distribution of economic inputs and produces as well as the provision of social services and amenities. A small town thus has to be suitable enough to meet the requirement of the village and the hinterland for economic and social functions. To meet these needs of the village economy, a small town has to be much closer in terms of various socio-economic characteristics and also physical proximity. Settlement of this type, therefore, are sometimes known as Quasi-urban centres."33

Urbanisation is capable of bringing about drastic changes in the social system. "....... A review of the factors leading to the emergence and growth of most of the cities and towns of India reveals that besides the commercial and political factors the religious ones were also responsible for the evolution of the most of these places. Industrial and recreational needs appear to have made a major contribution in the rapid growth of towns and cities in the recent period."34

33. Mallick, U.C."The Role of Small Towns in India", in Nagarlok April-June, 1978, p. 67
M.S.A. Rao has pointed out three different situations of urban impact on Villages. First, there are villages from which a sizable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities.

The second kind of urban impact is to be seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town. These are exposed to a different kind of influence from those with a sizable group of urban emigrants. When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in the midst of villages, some villages are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. The latter are found to receive an influx of immigrant workers, which not only stimulates the demand for houses and a market inside the village, but creates problems of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants.

The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages. It has normally been found that, as the city expands, it sucks in the villages lying on the outskirts. While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development.

Such a policy of urban development explains the existence "rural pockets" in the city area. Another possible effect of a metropolitan city on the surrounding villages is the outflow of urban residents, who wish to move out of congested areas into the open countryside. But, in India, this process has not occurred on any appreciable scale, perhaps because of the lack of civic amenities in the villages. Hence, beyond the suburbs lie villages which retain their identity in varying degrees. The villagers participate directly in the economic and political life of the society.

35 Rao, M.S.A., "Urbanisation and Social Change" Orient Longmans, New Delhi, p.8
According to Ashish Bose, the process of urbanisation is a continuing process which is not merely a concomitant of industrialisation but a concomitant of the whole gamut of factors underlaying the process of economic growth and social change.  

Urbanisation can influence rural society: the extent of influence depending upon the nature of rural-urban articulation and other factors, such as the development of education and communication system, economic change.

Urban life may transform the migrants. The village culture may gradually give way to urban culture. The very nature of urban social life thrusts upon the immigrant this transformation or transition. This does not however imply that he completely sheds the old habits and loses himself perfectly into the multidimensional urban culture.

B.N. Ganguli, an eminent economist has reinterpreted Gandhi’s philosophy on urbanisation. He has pointed out that “Gandhi ji’s views of urbanisation have been widely misunderstood in India and elsewhere.”

Gandhi looked upon urbanisation as an evil as far as it was based on the exploitation of the countryside and was totally divorced from the rural way of life rooted in nature. To quote Gandhi, "I regard the growth of the cities as an evil thing, unfortunate for mankind and the world, unfortunate for England and certainly unfortunate for India. The British have exploited India through their cities. The latter have exploited the villages. The blood of the villages is the cement with which the evidence of the city is built". In continuation Gandhi said "I want the blood that is inflating the arteries of the cities to run once again in the blood-vessels of the villages; I do not want to depopulate the cities and send the city-folk back to the villages. All I want is that they should re-adjust their lives so as to cease to sponge upon the poor village folk and make to the latter what reparation is possible, even at this later hour, by helping to resuscitate their ruined economy."38

Robert Cassen has noted slow urbanisation process in India in the late 1960s. This is due to the staggering industrialization. The process of urbanisation has been slow in this country and it has failed to generate social forces which usually bring down the birth rate. His observations are even now relevant as the situation has not changed since then, Cassen has remarked, "Urbanisation which figures importantly in the theory of demographic transition, does not yet appear to be having much effect on overall birth rate. The urbanisation which has taken place in India has not been accompanied by the types of social change which favour lower birth rates. Indeed, the social system and family structure of rural life seems to survive transplantation to the town or city quite remarkably, according to sociological studies."39

39 Robert Cassen, "Population Control Aims and Policies" in P Streeten and M Lit (eds), Crisis of Indian Planning, Oxford Press, New Delhi, 1958, p.252
According to the estimates and projections of the United Nations' population Division,\textsuperscript{40} by the turn of the 20th Century over 50 percent in 1950, 39 percent in 1975 and 43 percent in 1985. The urban population of the world, which doubled between 1950 and 1975, further doubled between 1975 and 2000. The urban explosion in the developing countries is mainly responsible for the surging up of the world's urban population.

The World Bank exemplifies\textsuperscript{41} the difference in the characteristics of urbanisation among the developing countries by some broad regional groups. The first of these groups comprises the highly urbanised middle income countries of Latin America. In this group, more than half the population were already living in urban areas in 1975, and three-fourths are expected to do so by the year 2000. Although the rate of rural-urban migration is likely to slow down considerably when this high degree of urbanisation is reached; cities will continue to grow rapidly as long as the natural population growth is not curtailed. The pattern of urbanisation in those countries is characterized by a heavy concentration of economic activities and wealth in a few very large urban centers, providing a stark contrast to the economic stagnation and much lower average income in many of the peripheral regions. Although average urban income is relatively high, poverty remains as a serious problem in many cities.

In the second group are the predominantly rural countries of sub-Saharan Africa, where urban growth is a relatively recent phenomenon but is now very rapid, because of high natural population growth and massive rural-urban migration. In these countries the proportion of people


\textsuperscript{41} World Bank, World Development Report, 1979, World Bank, Washington, 1979
living in urban areas will remain small in comparison with those in the first country group, for most of the cities are of moderate size by international standards. Urban poverty is a relatively minor problem when compared to rural poverty in these countries. Since this group of countries is still in the early stages of a very rapid urbanisation process, the policies for guiding the transformation gain special importance.

The third pattern of urbanisation is encountered in low-income Asia. Though they have some of the World’s largest cities, the countries in this group are predominantly rural; and despite intense population pressure on agricultural land, the level and rate of urbanisation are expected to remain low. This is mainly because cities generally do not offer more attractive working and living conditions than the rural areas; indeed, the incidence of poverty is as severe in urban as in rural areas. Nevertheless, the absolute size of the urban population in this region is already very large. In 1975, for example, the urban population of India exceeded the combined urban population of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

The urbanisation patterns of the countries of Southern Europe, East Asia, the Middle East and North Africa lie somewhere between the trends noted in Latin America and those observed in Sub-Saharan Africa and low-income Asia. The countries of Southern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa approach levels of urbanisation similar to those in Latin America, while East Asia is as yet much less urbanised. The rates of urban (and total) population growth in Southern Europe are substantially lower than in any other group of developing countries, and urban population growth is slowing down in the Middle East and North Africa, and especially in East Asia. Most of the countries of these three regions will be predominantly urban by the turn of twentieth century with rural-urban migration continuing to play a major role in the transformation process. When compared with Latin American nations, these countries are less troubled by regional disparities in economic activities.
and income, though important pockets of urban poverty and regional stagnation exist in some nations, such as the Philippines and Turkey.

Beier rightly points out, the European urbanisation experience occurred over centuries during which the population growth was slow, the income higher, and the diffusion of innovations relatively slow compared to what is happening today. These conditions permitted a more gradual emergence of economic, social and political institutions which could regulate the patterns of growth and specialization. The growing trade between and within countries permitted a force. The major changes witnessed before World War I expanded the per capita supply of economic resources available to sustain urbanisation. Causes of population pressure on land, food, jobs in Ireland, Italy, the Lebanon, Portugal & Sweden, often led to overseas migration.

Beier and his associates further points out, quite rightly that, when compared to the Medium Developed Countries, urbanisation in the Low Developed Countries occur under the following four important different circumstances. 43

1. **Rapid Population Growth**. In the period of rapid urbanisation in Europe, national population growth rates were typically of the order of 0.5 percent year. In contrast, the rates for developing countries have been above 2 percent per year. These higher rates of population growth have resulted in both larger absolute population movement to cities and natural increases in population within the cities.

42 Beir, George, et al., The Task Ahead for the Developing Countries, World Bank reprint Series No.97, World Bank, Washington, May 1979, pp 365

(ii) Decline in some countries of the availability of agricultural land area per capita at low levels of rural income: The ratios of population of agricultural land in most Low Developed Countries far exceed those found in Europe or North America during the period of rapid urbanisation; and many countries have reached the practical limits to expanding acreage.

(iii) Decline in cost of transportation and communication: Even as recently as in 18th century Europe, migration to urban centres was limited to some degree by the horse-drawn technology of the times. However, in the Low Developed Countries, the widespread diffusion of modern communication and transportation which, in the first instance, encourages population movement by providing information concerning urban opportunities, and in the second, permits relatively cheap movements from the place of origin to the city has also been contributing to the urbanisation process.

(iv) Fixed territorial boundaries and barriers to international migrations: Another factor distinguishing the urbanisation in the Low Developed Countries from the European and North American patterns is the effect of relatively fixed territorial boundaries which do not allow any realistic short or medium-term political assumptions for major adjustments in national living space, natural resources, or the free migration of surplus population.

Hoselitz summarises the significant differences between European urbanisation and Indian urbanisation in the following words: “Compared with European cities during a corresponding period of economic development, the cities of India, therefore, show the following economic features: Urban industry is less developed and is characterized by a larger number of small-scale and cottage type
enterprises; the labour force, therefore, is made up of a smaller portion of industrial workers and a larger portion of persons in miscellaneous, usually menial, unskilled services; the urban labour market is fractionalized and composed of mutually non-competing groups, thus impeding optimum allocation of resources and preventing upward social mobility and relief in the amount of unemployment. All these features make economic development more difficult in India today than was the case in Europe in the 19th century.44

Mc Gee labels Urbanisation in the Third World as "Pseudo" because "the process has not been similar to the one that occurred in the advanced countries at comparable stages of industrialisation and economic growth."45

Gerald Breese describes the urbanisation of the developing countries as "Subsistence Urbanisation". Subsistence Urbanisation "Implies urbanisation in which the ordinary citizen has only the bare necessities and sometimes not even those, for survival in the urban environment. This is not a very complimentary description of urbanisation in newly developing or modernising countries; but the evidence seems to indicate that a vast majority of people in such places do indeed live a level of subsistence urbanisation. The readily observed evidence, in addition to available data of the conditions in which the residents live, consists of their generally very low level of housing, their diet, the clothing that they can afford to buy and what amenities of life are available to them. This is an urbanisation of very high density, of individuals living under conditions that may be even worse than in

the rural areas from which they come, of not finding the kind of work or the means of support which will permit them to do more than merely survive.\textsuperscript{46}

Gunnar Myrdal presented a different picture on urbanisation in the developing countries. Unlike Western countries where urbanisation was the symptom of growth caused by the economic dynamism of cities, generating the positive demand for labour, urbanisation in South Asia is an aspect of continued poverty.\textsuperscript{47} The relevance of this hypothesis in India presents a \textit{paradoxical picture}. Here; it is only the question of the degree of "Push" and not the "Pull" of cities in the real sense of the term. What happens is that for a short period, primate cities or new townships with new vistas of development operate "pull" with ever increasing concentration in the general area which gets saturated almost immediately. The further growth of the economy does not cope with the pace of urbanisation which gets divorced from economic development. The result is probably different from the type of urbanisation operating in the Western countries, where "pull" factors continue to linger for quite a long time, due to still faster economic growth. This is different from what is happening in India.

Prof. Hauser and Duncan characterise \textit{urbanisation as a change in the pattern of population distribution}, it involves an increase in the relative size of the urban population, a growth in number and size of urban settlements or places and increasing concentration of the population in such places. Edridge maintains that urbanisation is a process of population

\textsuperscript{46} Breese, Gerald, "Urbanisation in Newly Developing Countries" prentice Hall of India of India Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 1969, .5

concentration. It means, so long as urban places grow in size or multiply in number urbanisation is taking place.48

IV. MEASUREMENT OF URBANISATION:

In this section an attempt has been made to examine the different methods of measurement of urbanisation. The process of urbanisation can be measured in terms of four demographic aspects or dimensions.

(i) Level of urbanisation: This refers to the extent or degree to which the population of an area is urbanised. It is the measurements of the proportion of urban population at a particular point of time. The level of urbanisation is computed as:

\[ U = \frac{P_u}{P_t} \times 100 \]

Where:
- \( U \) is the degree of urbanisation
- \( P_u \) is the total urban population
- \( P_t \) is the total population of the state/country

(ii) Ratio of Urbanisation: This is a popular measure adopted in census surveys in India. It is calculated as follows:

\[ UR = \frac{U}{R} \]

Where

UR is the urban rural ratio;
U is the urban population; and
R is the rural population.

(iii) **Size of locality of Residence of Median Inhabitant:** This measure follows the principle of median age. It is calculated by the following formula.

\[ MI = Q_i + (Q_i + 1 - Q_i) \times 50 \times \frac{PP_i}{P_i} + 1 - PP_i. \]

Where; MI is median inhabitant;

\(PP_i\) is the cumulative percent of the population for the locality size just under 50 percent;

\(PP_{i+1}\) is the cumulative percent of the next locality size category;

\(Q_i\) is the upper limit of the locality size \(I\); and

\(Q_{i+1}\) is the upper limit of locality size \(I+1\);

(iv) **Tempo of Urbanisation:** This refers to the rate of change (annual, decennial etc.,) in the urban population or level of urbanisation over a period of time 49. The tempo of urbanisation is computed as:

\[ T = \frac{U^{\text{fin}} - U^t}{U^t} \times 100 \]

Where "T" stands for the tempo of urbanisation of urbanisation and "U" is the degree of urbanisation, i.e., the percentage of urban to total population at time 't' and 't+n'.

There are three great socio-economic revolutions namely the Industrial revolution, the Agrarian revolution and Transport revolution that in turn sparked another great revolution, that is 'the Urban Revolution'. Now the world is experiencing an urban explosion. The population avalanche in developing countries is mainly responsible for the spurt of urban population in the world. The explosive increase in population and the sprawling urban growth have far reaching social, economic, demographic, ecological and political implications in developing countries, as it brings in the strenuous burden on the weary shoulders of the developing nations to create and provide urban infrastructure, facilities and services for the surging population.

The urban population of the world is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population growth. Urbanisation is faster in developed countries than the developing countries. The growth rate of urban population is faster than the population growth rate in India also.

Urbanisation refers to an increase in the number of people living in the urban areas mainly following non-agricultural activity. The percentage of urban population viz a viz the total population of a country reveals the level of urban growth. The higher the percentage, the greater the level of urbanisation and vice versa. Economic development always leads to greater urbanisation in an economy. At the same time the level of urbanisation of a region is classically regarded as a meaningful indicator of economic development. The levels of development in the districts of the three regions of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema regions altogether present different pictures.
In Andhra Pradesh, the imbalance in the urban development is focused through the clustering of urban settlements in the delta districts of coastal Andhra Region. The coastal districts constitute 80 towns and cities of the state. The Rayalaseema region records 48 urban units. The Telangana region stands in the first place with 82 towns and cities. Hyderabad city has emerged as the primate city, where there has been a concentration of industrial, commercial and administrative functions. In 2001, there were 39 Class I cities and Urban Agglomerations which comprise almost 75 percent of the urban population.

The growing historical, political, cultural and economical importance of Kurnool district for the past several hundred years has been one of the criteria for the selection of this topic for research. Kurnool was a 'jagir' granted by Aurangzeb, the Mughal Emperor to Dawood Khan, of this area, consequently these 'jagirdars' became popular as Nawabs of Kurnool. Later, it developed into a full-fledged city occupying the surrounding areas. Kurnool district is one of the four districts ceded by the Nizam to the British in the year 1800. The district was named after the name of the chief town. Kurnool is the first South Indian province that came forward to join the Indian Nation after independence. Later it remained the capital of Andhra State from 1st October, 1953 to 1st November, 1956.

The political history of the district is exemplary. The former President of India, (Sri. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy) and two former Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh (Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, & Sri.Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy) hailed from Kurnool District. The former Prime Minister of India Sri P.V.Narasimha Rao was elected from this district.

The district is an abode of many religious centres, viz., Srisailam, Mahanadi, Mantralayam, Yaganti, Ahobilam etc., The world famous
Belum caves in the district attracts tourists from different places. Besides, the district has the world’s largest Tiger Project at Srisailam and the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary at Rollapadu adds a feather in the cap of the district.

The early nineteenth century marks the economic progress of the district. The construction of K.C. canal in 1860 gave a great boost to the economy of the district and served as a stimulant to agriculture and industry. As a result the town gained rapid development. In the year 1866 the town was developed as a Municipality.

Kurnool Government General Hospital is one of the nine General Hospitals of our state. It was established in the year 1852. The hospital has been serving the patients of several districts. Thus the service sector has gained great momentum in the district.

The first Railway line was constructed in 1870, which developed trade and commerce in the district. By 1963, the Road Transport Corporation launched bus services in the district. The advent of Railways and Roadways widened the scope of urbanisation in the district. The 1961 Census graded Kurnool as a Class I city, Adoni as Class II city and Nandyal and Yemmiganur as Class III towns.

The establishment of the Osmania College in 1947 was the first progressive step in the field of higher education. It provided encouragement and served the student community of not only the Rayalaseema region but also the Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions. After a gap of one decade many educational centres emerged in the district (Government Medical College, B.Ed., D.I.E.T., S.K.U.P.G.Centre, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnic college, Music College etc.,) strengthened the educational structure of the district. The establishment of the Silver Jubilee College on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the State, adds to the glory of the district.

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The Irrigation projects like Gajuladdine, Sunkesula and Srisailam strengthened the agriculture sector. But little development was seen in the industrial sector. The closure of major industries like Tungabhadra Industries Limited (Birla), Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills, Panyam Cements and Mineral Industries Limited etc., was a great setback to the district.

If we examine the process of urbanisation of Kurnool district, the formation of Prakasam District in 1971 was responsible for the loss of Markapur, Giddalur and Cumbhum urban areas, that affected the district drastically. After 1985, when mandals were formed in the place of Taluks, prominent towns like Atmakur, Dhone, Nandikotkur, Banaganapalli and Allagadda became big villages. Inspite of all these changes, Kurnool district stands second in the place of urban population in the Rayalaseema region.

In the 2001 Census, Kurnool, Nandyal and Adoni emerged as Urban Agglomerations with more than one lakh population showing overall development. Srisailam (RFC) is a project township whereas a new temple town emerged in the same mandal as Srisailam Gudem Devasthanam. The three towns namely, Bethamcherla, Bugganapalli and Ramapuram have mainly emerged due to mining activities in the area.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

As has already been stressed, urbanisation is a prerequisite to achieve rapid economic development. In a country like India, economic development is generally associated with the growth of urbanisation. Some economists go so far as to assert that the acid test of development lies in the shift of population from the rural to urban areas.
The fact that urbanisation is associated with development is something normal as has been the experience of the present developed countries where in the process of development, many industrial cities came into existence in these countries. Simultaneously the Industrial and Service sectors also developed. As a result, commercial, financial and other activities like repair, maintenance etc., got expanded, with some cities specializing in them. The same can be said about the industrial towns that have come into existence in India.

Another desirable aspect revealed by urbanisation is the new and expanded employment opportunities that are created in urban areas. This benefits the urban population as well as the migrants from rural areas. The benefits to the rural labour from the agriculturally advanced regions of the country have been particularly noticed. The surplus labour from the agriculture sector has been absorbed into the non-food consumer industries that produce electronic goods, automobiles etc., and also by the capital-goods industries producing machines, tools, equipments etc., and service industries, because of the increasing demand for labour in these modern industries in urban areas. This is a familiar scenario of ‘Industrialisation – Urbanisation’.

From the viewpoint of development it is observed that considerable gain arises out of the external economies that cities give rise to. Growth in the size of the city to some extent for example makes it possible to reap the economies of scale in the provision of various services. It is cheaper, for instance to provide infrastructure like transport, communication etc., It is also possible to meet the needs of education, water, drainage, medical facilities at lower costs. Many a cultural activity and also entertainment can be organized without much expenditure of resources for a large number of people.
An important result of urbanisation pertains to change in attitudes that accompany it. This process is furthered by the enormous reduction in the costs of organizing and disseminating information. The many contacts among people from different backgrounds, as also the variety of jobs and existence of cultural activities tend to promote modernization of behaviour and motivation. The changed attitudes, which replace the traditional ones, further promote the development of economic activities in urban areas. Together with the other facilities mentioned above, it is rightly said that urbanisation itself becomes a powerful factor in furthering urbanisation.

The large scale mobility and redistribution of population have a number of economic, ecological, social, political and demographic implications. The movement of population from rural or urban areas has implications for both the emigrating and the immigrating areas. If the movement of people takes place from a region characterised by the existence of a large surplus or disguised unemployment it usually helps to increase the marginal average productivity of the labour in the emigrating areas. There is however, a view that migration disfavors the emigrating region and favors immigrating region and that it widens the economic inequality between the labour-sending and labour-receiving regions. But the labour exporting regions may gain economically by the money brought in by the emigrants.

Due to “spread effects” the cities are growing rapidly. The Urban Agglomerations are snaffling the nearby villages and growing into giants. The impact of urbanisation is significant on the adjoining villages. So the authorities are very particular to develop the satellite towns. Hence this is directly affecting the occupational structure.

The present study is an attempt to understand the importance of urbanisation and development in a rapidly developing district like Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh.
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study is mainly concentrated on the urbanisation and the levels of development in the state of Andhra Pradesh in general and Kurnool District in particular. The pertinent data is considered for the study since 1961. The study depends on the secondary data available through various sources and mainly the Census data with the following objectives:

- To examine the urbanisation trends in Andhra Pradesh.
- To assess the relationship between urbanisation and development in Andhra Pradesh.
- To analyse the overall growth of towns and cities from 1961 to 2001 and decadal trends in Kurnool district.
- To compare the levels of urbanisation in Kurnool district with other districts of Rayalaseema Region.
- To generalise the urbanisation problem and also the nature of urban policies in controlling this problem.

FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESES:

The following hypotheses are proposed for the study.

- There is an imbalance in the levels of urbanisation in the districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- The relationship between the level of urbanisation and development in Andhra Pradesh is insignificant.
- There is a variation in the decadal growth rates of towns & cities in the Kurnool District;
- There is a significant difference in the levels of urbanisation in the four districts of the Rayalaseema Region.
- There exists a difference in the levels of development within the towns and cities of Kurnool District;
STUDY AREA:

The present study is confined to the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. This is one of the biggest district of the state, with a population of 35,12,266, spread over an area of 18,799 Sq.kms and a density of 199 persons per sq km. The district comprises of 54 Mandals and 10 towns and cities as per 2001 census. Within the district there is a significant difference in the urbanisation and levels of development.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

This study is purely based on the secondary data. Suitable statistical and cartographic techniques have been employed for tabulation, analysis and mapping of analysed data. For instance, correlation analysis is employed to analyse the relationship between urbanisation and development in Kurnool district. For this analysis, several socio-economic factors are taken into consideration. On the basis of the similarity of population characteristics the towns and cities are grouped by composite Index technique.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

The study is based entirely on secondary data collected from Census of India, Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, Statistical Hand Books of Kurnool District, Gazetteers, Text books, Reference books, National and International journals, various magazines, reports of different departments and also different categories etc., and the daily news papers, local reports and other secondary sources.
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The fact that the study is based only on secondary data is a limitation. In order to measure the level of development various parameters have been considered. Data on migration and per capita income is not available. It is not included in the analysis.

CHAPTER SCHEME:

The first chapter deals with the statement of the problem, review of the literature and methodology of the study.

The second chapter deals with the urbanisation process at the National level and its magnitude.

The third chapter studies the urbanisation trends in the state of Andhra Pradesh since 1961 and also the relationship between urbanisation and development at the state level.

The fourth chapter analyses the urban growth in Kurnool district since 1961 through all urban areas and its effect on the economy of the district.

The fifth chapter deals with the urban problems and the policies of the Government.

The sixth chapter deals with the summary and conclusions of the present study.