The scenario of urban growth in the recent two decades was characterised by dualism. The developed states attracted population in urban areas due to industrialisation and infrastructural investment. However, the backward states – particularly their backward districts and small and medium towns – also experienced rapid urban growth. This can partly be attributed to government investment in the district and taluka headquarters, programmes of urban industrial dispersal, and transfer of funds from the states to local bodies through a need based approach. A part of rural-urban migration in backward states could also be attributed to push factors, due to lack of diversification in agrarian economy.

The declining trend in the urban population growth rate observed during the 1980s and 1990s was reversed at the national level, and the level of urbanisation increased faster during 2001-2011. The urban population grew from 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011- an increment of 91 million, which is larger than the rural population increment of 90.5 million for the first time since independence. A substantial increase in the urban population is due to rural-to-urban migration. A huge number of new towns emerged during the last decades, contributing significantly to the speeding up of urbanisation. On the other hand, although the contribution of the natural increase in urban growth has declined in terms of proportions, its share in absolute numbers (about 40 million) continues to be huge due to the large base
of the urban population. This has implications not only for providing urban infrastructure and civic amenities, but also for reproductive and child health services in urban areas.

A total of 52.4 million people living in 10.2 million households have been enumerated in slums of 1743 cities/towns spread across 26 States and Union Territories in the 2001 Census of India. The non-slum population was 233.75 million. The slum population constitutes 5.1 percent of the total population of the country. The slum population in the country as a whole enumerated constitutes 18.3 percent of the total urban population of all the States and Union Territories and 81.7 percent of urban population were non-slum population in 2001. The slum population was 23.5 per cent of the total population of the 1743 cities/ towns having above 20,000.

With this background the present study attempts to study the general socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers and the impact of governmental programmes on the selected slum dwellers. The study is mainly confined to 300 slum dwellers of Kurnool city of Andhra Pradesh. The study deals with the various dimensions of urbanisation and growth of slums in Kurnool city and their impact on slum dwellers. The study examines whether the slum dwellers have made any real progress with the implementation of various developmental programmes and welfare schemes.
The study is particularly confined to Kurnool city. The slum dwellers talk Telugu, Urdu and Kannada. The researcher collected data at random. Three hundred questionnaires were administered in slums.

The researcher has adopted the questionnaire method and keenly observed while interviewing the respondents and obtained the required data and information. In addition, the researcher has also collected the secondary data from the Kurnool Municipal Corporation and Department of Urban Affairs, Government of Andhra Pradesh. During the survey the researcher has personally engaged in several of the activities and functions to record the genuine information. The chapter-wise summary of the study in narrated hereunder.

In the first chapter as stated, it is summarized with the following objectives and hypotheses.

**Aims and Objectives of the Study**

In the present study, an attempt is made to study the Kurnool city, with a special reference to slums and their structural and socio-economic dimensions. In this endeavour, it is aimed to examine;

1. The historical growth of Kurnool city.

2. The spatial distributional pattern of demographic characteristics of Kurnool City.

3. The physical morphology of the town and its sprawl.

4. The origin and evolution of slums of Kurnool City.
5. The structural and functional characteristics of slums and slum dwellers, and
6. The socio-economic dimensions of development of slums of Kurnool City.

Hypotheses

1. Large scale of rural exodus is the main factor for the growth of urban slums.
2. Slums grew at a faster in during the regime of the New Economic Reforms and has widened the gap between rich and poor.
3. The state Government Policy has been conducive to improve the socio-economic conditions of Slum dwellers.

In the second chapter the characteristics Kurnool city was thoroughly discussed. Kurnool, an administrative unit under the state of Andhra Pradesh is also the largest city in the area and the seventh most populous city in the state. Kurnool had served as the capital city of the state of Andhra Pradesh from the year 1953 to 1956. The city of Kurnool is located on the southern banks of the river Handri and river Tungabhadra. Kurnool has been named as the gateway to Rayalaseema because to reach Kadapa Chittor or Anantapur one has to pass through Kurnool while travelling from Hyderabad. The place can bring a good feeling among the travellers with its small town charms and the hospitable environment. With a rich history of culture and tradition, the place makes a fantastic tourist destination.
Kurnool derives its name from the word Kandanvolu which is the Telugu name of the place as given in the ancient literature and inscriptions. The history of Kurnool is thousands of years old. The rock painting found in the region of Ketavaram about 18 km from Kurnool, date back to the Paleolithic era. The rock art found in Jurreru Valley, Katavani Kunta and Yaganti dates back to about 35,000 to 40,000 years. Xuanzang, a Chinese traveler in his accounts wrote that he had crossed Kurnool during his journey to Karachi during the medieval era. The Kurnool region was under the rule of the Sultanate of Bijapur during the seventh century. The Kurnool region was earlier ruled by the King Sri Krishnadevaraya. The region was conquered the Mughal Emperor Aurungzeb in 1687 and later on he let the Nawabs control the Andhra region of Kurnool. Later, the Nawabs declared independence and ruled the region of Kurnool as an independent region for over 200 years. In the 18th century, the Nawabs fought against the British

Urbanization contributes to economic development as much as it seems to constraint it. Urban areas have become symbols of many contrasts and conflicts. Our cities are a mixture of splendour and squalor. They provide better employment opportunities, higher income levels, better education, health and social services. At the same time, they are also congested, chaotic and squalid.
The rapid rate of urbanisation has produced radical changes in the basic pattern of living environment. The rapid urbanisation will exacerbate disruptions in the pattern of living of people migrating from rural areas in adopting urban pattern of living. This will be particularly conspicuous between the small group of rich and powerful and the overwhelming low-income households in large urban agglomerations. The dispersed pattern of cities will contribute to social inequities because of limited access to jobs by the urban poor, residing in the periphery of cities.

Violence will increase in cities due to further densification of already congested cities, poverty and economic deprivation of the urban poor, impacting severely on women and the poor. The people in metropolitan cities will exhibit far more hostile and anti-social behaviour than their counterparts in small size cities. Crime rates would rise. The increase in crime rate may be attributable largely to overall changing composition of the city’s population and widening social gap between the rich and the poor. The sharp contrast of poverty and wealth in the cities, which has begun to breed bitterness and frustrations among the poor, will accentuate. Globalisation will exacerbate inequalities, as the disparities will widen among the incomes of high and low wage workers. Income inequalities between and among the cities will widen.
The metropolitan urban agglomerations and their peripheries in the emerging urban corridors will be the setting of many conflicts in the use of land such as between agricultural and urban uses through conversion of agricultural land and sharing of water resources for irrigation and drinking purposes.

Added to this is the newly recognised and complex dimension of the urban environment. The problems are brought about by growth rather than stagnation. The Bhopal gas leakage tragedy has been the largest environmental calamity in any urban area. It is now recognised that such incidents even though of much smaller dimensions have to be dealt with promptly and effectively failing which the urban society will be affected by panic and tension. Chronic problems like air and water pollution have also to be viewed in the same perspective. Employment, industrial development, economic growth, affordable and accessible transport, safe water, clean living environment and equity in paying for these services are all valid claims. But they need not all be congruous at the same point of time. On the contrary, they can often be in conflict. Defining public interest and upholding that with some consistency is not easy. Different sections of the society may themselves be taking varying positions. The growing conflict between livelihood and living environment has become a common problem to every city with industrial expansion. Delhi recently witnessed severe industrial and social turmoil when Delhi government ordered polluting industries
located in non-conforming areas to shift or close down by a stipulated
date, in compliance to a Supreme Court order. In a similar development,
Kolkata High Court also ordered industries to either clean up or shut
down such industries.

Economic stagnation presents many problems but it persists over
a period of time. It also brings about a low level equilibrium. That can of
course be dismissed as the quietness of the graveyard. Growth on the
other hand, particularly when it is sparred by market forces brings into
conflict many interests. Umpiring becomes an urgent and continuing
necessity. It is also a central concern in managing urban growth.

In chapter three an attempt is made to review the urbanisation
trends and slum scenario in Andhra Pradesh. Urbanisation and urban
population growth have been assuming a greater attention of policy and
decision makers. Andhra Pradesh has experienced comparatively
similar levels of urbanisation and urban population growth as that of the
country as a whole. Yet, both urban population growth and urban area
expansion have reached new levels that require significant amount of
focus than that given in the past, particularly when the economic
importance of urban areas is also growing.

There is a greater consensus that the urban growth is not only
inevitable but also it needs to be promoted through well laid planning
and policy interventions that support the same. It is here that the
planning is increasingly sought to act as a growth enabling and
development promoting institution, rather than a restrictive force, in order to sustain the urban pressures while avoiding the other effects like pollution, congestion and breakdown of infrastructure.

Urban planning system has been well established in the State of Andhra Pradesh starting with the foundations laid down in AP Town Planning Act, 1920. There have been other legislations that were made from time to time to establish the legal space for the emerging urban development institutions, which have been established to both promote development and regulate it. However, in the urban planning system, primacy is attached to the preparation of master plan, or development plan, for the urban area, while not taking it further to the next level of implementation through area level plans/schemes.

The study of master plan or development plan system also pointed to the problems associated with the primacy attached to master plans. It stated that master plans not only remained mere statements and/or maps of development vision with a lack of implementation framework, thereby failing to attain the goals, but also they have not been prepared with any urgency or importance or pace with which they would have been brought out. There have been severe delays in the preparation of plan itself, which was not followed up with any schemes/proposals that lead to the realisation of plan objectives.

An important instrument/mechanism that has been forgotten in the process of attaching primacy to master plans is the Town Planning
Scheme (TPS), which seeks to bring out development of areas through proposals that will have land pooling and readjustment after the development of adequate common infrastructure. TPS, thereby, can also be used to attain the objectives laid down under master plan/development plan in a gradual manner but with a well laid proposal developed at a rapid pace.

The special dialectics of Kurnool city was thoroughly analysed in chapter four. The destiny of population is 15,581 per sq.km, while the destiny of slum population is 34,779 per sq.km. The sex ratio is 950 females as per 1000 males.

In the fifth chapter the profile of slums in Kurnool city was presented. Policies of central and State Governments for the slum dwellers and slum development were discussed. Special emphasis is made on the central schemes with special emphasis on providing basic facilities in slums. India will witness rapid urbanisation and the next two decades will be characterised by industrialisation and metropolitanisation. Most of the growth will take place through physical transformation of rural areas into urban areas on the periphery of urban agglomerations and urban corridors. This process will be stimulated by economic development. The next two decades will also witness urbanisation of poverty. The new migrants to urban areas taking up informal sector employment with low wages, occupying illegal settlements without basic services and security of tenure in its
peripheries, with longer journeys to work will be the dominant feature of this process. This will lead to increasing overcrowding, worsening of access to shelter and environmental health problems, a visible manifestation of the process of future urbanisation. The income inequality will sharpen the distinction between and among different social groups, such as urban rich from the urban poor, and the urban poor from the rural poor. Inequalities will threaten further marginalisation of the poor. The improvements in the living conditions of urban poor with access to economic benefits cannot be ignored and allowed to persist without endangering the social fabric. Urban areas would have to plan strategically, operate effectively and manage efficiently in order to provide sustainable livelihoods, safe and secure living environments for the urban poor.

Chapter six, analyses the field survey data relating to socio-economic conditions of sample slum dwellers of Kurnool city. It is observed in the study that there are several inequalities in social conditions and educational achievements of slum dwellers in the research area. As a part of socio-economic study of sample households caste, size of the family, age group of respondents, type of the family, head of the family, primary occupation, religion, marital status, education levels, etc were analyzed. It is also observed due to the implementation of government schemes, the respondents have improved their dwelling conditions, such as electricity, protected
drinking water, toilet facilities etc. A serious attempt has also been made to study the impact of slum development schemes on social and economic empowerment of the slum dwellers.

In the seventh chapter an attempt is made to present summary of the findings, and conclusions, including suggestions.

Findings of the Study

The following are the major findings of the study.

1. In slum areas of Kurnool city large number of people is living in joint families.
2. More than half (56.67 percent) of the sample slum dwellers mother tongue is Telugu and the mother tongue of remaining slum dwellers is Kannada and Urdu
3. Most of the slum dwellers are not the natives of Kurnool city. Its means that large number of them migrated to Kurnool for different purposes. The major reason for migration is poverty in the native place of sample respondents.
4. The slum dwellers continuing their life due to their inability to pay high rents with low income levels.
5. As many as 78.33 percent of sample slum dwellers settled in slums for the more than 20 years.
6. The major employment source for slum dwellers is construction sector, where 58.67 percent are working.
7. It is welcome to note that in slum areas only 5 percent of children below the age of 14 going for works. Large number of children in sample households is going to school.

8. As many as 73.67 households in the slum areas are having only one room. It means that the slum dwellers have no privacy.

9. In good number of slum households the communication articles like mobile phone or Television or Radio is available.

10. The low income levels of the slum dwellers are not allowing majority of them to save money for future purposes. As such more than half of the slum dwellers have debts ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

11. The slum dwellers are unhappy on their present pattern of spending.

12. Large number of slum dwellers going to work place by buses.

13. The bad habits like drinking and smoking can be found in 25 per cent of sample dwellers. Among them large number consuming liquor daily or once in two days.

14. Nearly 90 percent of slum households are electrified and 56 percent have sanitary latrines. Large number of households has taken the help of government in electrifying their houses as well as in the construction of sanitary latrines.
15. The major source of drinking water for slum dwellers is Public-tap. Only 1 percent of households have tap connection. Plastic cans are the major water storing utensils.

16. About three-fourth of sample slum dwellers are not taking bath daily. Large number of them takes bath every alternative day.

17. It is important to note that good number of slum dwellers is not taking the problems of slum to the notice of elected representatives. For those who representing the problems, the response of representatives is either indifferent or adverse.

18. In case of illness the slum dwellers are visiting government hospitals or clinics. As such their medical expenses are very low.

19. Large number of slum dwellers has only two pairs of cotton and polyester cloths and majority of them have no silk cloths/garments.

20. The gold and silver ornaments of slum dwellers never crossed Rs. 5, 000, except a few.

21. The male member of the households takes all important decisions with regard to household.

22. Good number of slum dwellers acknowledged that the programmes of AP State Government are useful to them.
Suggestions

1. A slum development committee has to be formed with proactive and energetic people of the slum, who are responsible for maintaining the basic civic amenities and ensuring better health and status for the community.

2. The non-functional tube-wells of the area have to be repaired. 8 non-functional toilets have to be restored. New arsenic free tube-wells are to be installed.

3. A community centre has to be developed facilitate to conduct of activities in the slum. A garbage bin has to be set ’up to keep the place clean.

4. Adult education has to be started for the women between the age groups of 20 to 35 years who are willing to undertake basic education.

5. The Government has to provide adequate and sufficient fund for slum development within the sound financial control.

6. Directorate of Secondary Education should collect the data about children of school going age in slum households and enroll them in neighbouring municipal or government school.

7. Government should provide all types of health care facilities to slum areas.

8. Library facilities, formal, and adult education should be provided to the slum people.
9. Health awareness programme should be taken for the inhabitants of slum.

10. Several NGOs has to take proper initiatives for the assistant of slum areas. Self-Help groups formed under various programmes.

11. Proper representation of slum has to be established to municipalities/Panchyati Raja Institution.

12. For the proper development in the areas of Slum, our government has to take the following steps through the several development schemes like, literacy campaign, Primary Education, Mass Education, Library at slum areas, Mid-day Meal Programme, slum Water Supply, Slum dispensaries and health clinic, Public health and sanitation, Immunization and family welfare Programmes, Prevention of communicable diseases etc.

13. The Government has to implement the following schemes, like, Integrated Child Development Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme, Social Welfare and Welfare of Women and Children, Welfare of Weaker Communities including old and handicapped people. Indira AyasYojana, Construction of Slum roads, culverts and housing, slum electrification hectare to be organised.

14. Those slum dwellers that are living on vested land, the local authorities/Government has to provide rehabilitations through the IAY Scheme or other schemes.