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Population growth and regional development in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh: A geographical analysis

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Abstract

The region any sub-national vicinity that a country calls a region for purposes of development. A region may also comprise parts of more than one country. It may be a geographic unit such as a river basin, a political subdivision of states. Regional development is an activity aimed at the conscious and complex improvement of the socio-economic and ecological potentials of a particular region.

The population growth is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period as a fraction of the initial population. Specifically, population growth refers to the change in population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period. Kurnool district lies in the Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The district is generally drought prone area. The average rainfall is 670mm. It is Black cotton soil is there is east and north west parts where as red soil is there in south eastern side of the district. The district experiences hot summer and dry and cold winters.

The main objective of to assess the growth and distribution of population in the five decades (1971 to 2011) of study area, The data will be collected from various sources which include both published and unpublished books, maps and journals.

Keywords: Regional development, Density of population, Growth rate population, Distribution of population

Introduction

It may be a geographic unit such as a river basin, a political subdivision of states. After a detailed discussion of the geographical background of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh analysis of the basic characteristics of its population is necessary because, in any geographical study of population and settlements, the position of man is pivotal. Many regional conflicts are an outcome of disparities in the development of a particular region compared to the remaining parts of the country of which that particular region is a part. When a settlement is established, it begins to attract population in sequence of time and subsequently many places grow as nodal plans and urban centers.

Therefore, it is found that population and settlements are inter-related and complementary to each other. In regional geography, socio-economic conditions are very much influenced and governed by the different basic characteristics of population like growth, sex composition, distribution and density pattern, strength of literacy, ratio of working and non-working labour force, occupational structure. With these concepts in view the necessary data for the present inquiry is collected to establish the distribution, growth and densities of population of the study region, and an intensive analysis of its characteristics attempted.

Objectives

The research paper aims at making it possible to appropriate the more relationship between population and settlements in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The geographical study of population has a three-fold aspect:

The present undertaking has set for itself the following important objectives

1. To examine the spatial pattern of rural and urban population and their concentration
2. To examine the growth of population in the study area
3. To suggest and finding of the study

Methodology and Data

The data analysis is made by quantifying the appropriate data and by drawing the necessary maps and graphs. The data is collected from a variety of sources away from each other from

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Library Books, journals, census operation of India, government and private publications, the records of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, and from the records of the district and mandal planning departments.

Study Area

The district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahaboob Nagar district of Telangana state, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur districts and on the west by Karnataka state and on the east by Prakasam district. Kurnool district lies in between 14° - 54' and 16°-18' N latitudes and 76°-58' and 78°-25' E longitudes. The area of the district is 17,658 km².

Analysis of the Data

To find out the trends of development over five decades, the distribution of population during 1971-2011 of the study region is discuss. The study region is backward and there was no development plan for it in 1971.

In the study area had a total population of 19,82,090 in this 15,79,641 in this (79.69%) Rural population and 4,02,449 in this (20.31%) urban population. In 24,07,299 in this 18,17,700 (75.51%) of Rural population, 5,89,599 (24.49) of urban population, 29,73,024 it is 22,04,924 (74.16%) of rural population, 7,68,100(25.84%) of urban population, 35,29,494 it is 25,89,465 (73.37%) of rural population, 9,40,029 (26.63%) of urban population and 29,02,877 (71.74%) of rural population, 11,43,724(28.26%) of urban population of the total Kurnool district Population during 1971,1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively showing (Table-1 and figure-1). During the year 1971, 1.9 per cent SC and 0.3 per cent in ST population of the total population, in 1981, 2.7 percent in SC, 0.3 in ST population, 1991, 3.1 per cent in SC, 0.3 per cent in ST population, in 2001, 3.27 per cent in SC population, 0.4 per cent in ST population and 2011, 3.43 per cent in SC, 0.38 per cent in ST population in the study area was distributed (Table-1 and figure-2).

Table 1: Distribution of total, Rural, Urban, SC and ST population in Kurnool district-1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

Census Year	Total population	Rural Population	Urban Population	SC Population	ST Population
1971	19,82,090	15,79,641(79.69)	4,02,449 (20.31)	2,22,838 (1.9)	32407 (0.3)
1981	24,07,299	18,17,700(75.51)	5,89,599 (24.49)	3,75,978 (2.7)	39,914 (0.3)
1991	29,73,024	22,04,924(74.16)	7,68,100 (25.84)	5,18,108 (3.1)	56,455 (0.3)
2001	35,29,494	25,89,465(73.37)	9,40,029 (26.63)	6,28,637(3.27)	69,635 (0.4)
2011	40,46,601	29,02,877(71.74)	11,43,724 (28.26)	7,37,945(3.43)	82,831 (0.38)

Note: within Bracket (In percent)

Fig 1: Distribution of Total, Rural, Urban population in Kurnool district- 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

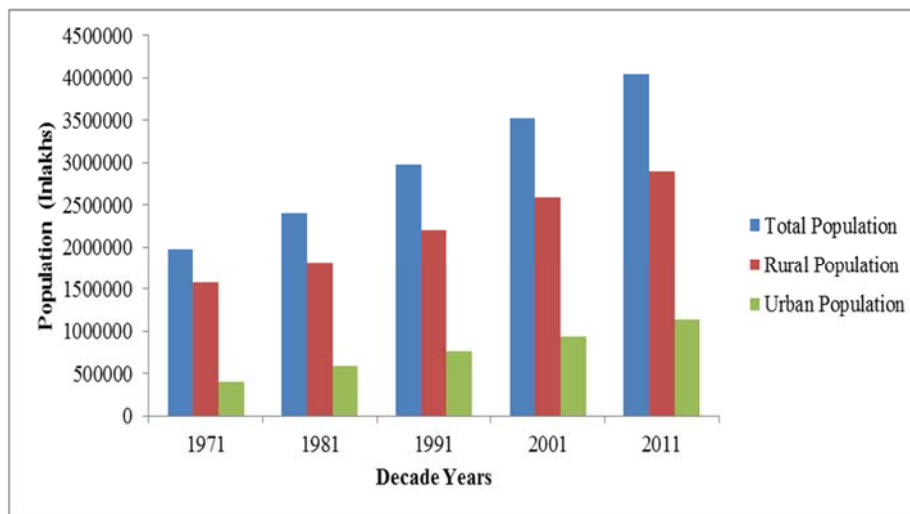
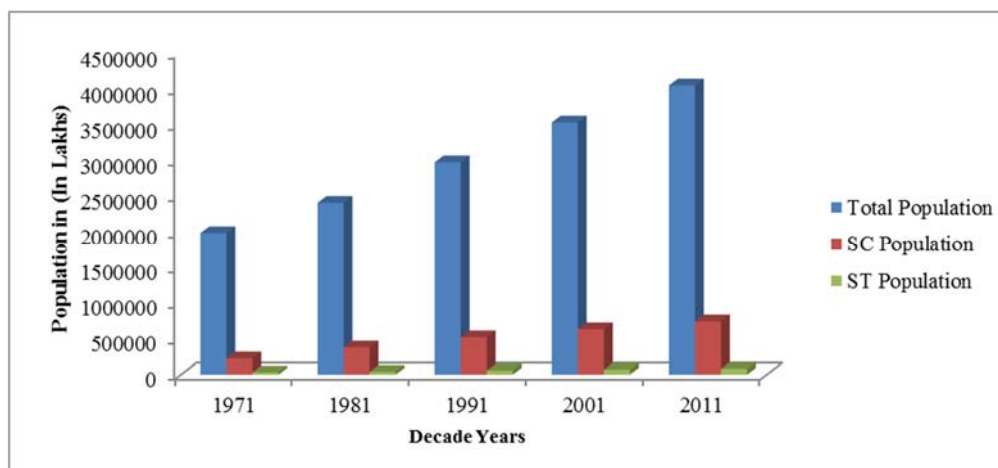


Fig 2: Distribution of Total, SC, ST population in Kurnool district- 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011



Population growth of total, rural and urban population

During the five census years, the overall growth of total population has been extremely striking in the Kurnool district. It recorded a growth rate of 104.2 per cent over the 1971 base of 19,82,090 which increased to 40,46,601 in 2011 (Table-1). The District stood a growth rate of population in 23.5 per cent during the 1981-91 period and 18.7 per cent in 1991-2001 respectively. The analysis of rural population and rural settlements is the most important aspect of the present study because of their dominance in the last two decades. As a result, the natural environment is being affected every day. The development and transformation of settlements have been taking place at a fairly fast pace due to industrialization and urbanization.

A number of rural settlements associated with agriculture, forest industries, mining services and religious places are undergoing change towards urbanization. In the study area has recorded an increase of over 68.7 per cent in rural population within the span of five decades (1971-2011). Its urban

population was in reasing in 31.3 per cent of the total in 1971-2011, while it was significantly higher in the earlier census periods. In 21.85 per cent in 1981-91 of the rural population growth. In 23.00 per cent in 1991-2001 of the year and 12.10 per cent in 2001-2011 per cent of the total population.

Rural and urban population and settlements are inter-linked. Urban settlements with their population components work as an agent of transformation in themselves and also affect the surrounding countryside. Urban population and settlements play a vital role in space, because they, while catering to the needs of the towns also serve the rural population of surrounding country side. According to the 2011 census, there was 184.19 per cent of growth rate of urban population in Kurnool district. In 1971-81 it was 46.50 per cent, in 1981-91 it was 30.27 per cent, in 1991-2001 it 21.67 per cent, in 2001-2011, it was 39.91 per cent, in 1971-2011 it was 184.19 per cent. This indicates that the pace of urbanization was rather slow (Table-2).

Table 2: Growth of Total, Rural and Urban population in Kurnool District (in percent)-1971-2011

Census Year	Growth of population	Growth of Rural population	Growth of Urban population
1971-81	21.5	15.07	46.50
1981-91	23.5	21.85	30.27
1991-2001	18.7	23.00	21.67
2001-2011	14.7	12.10	39.91
1971-2011	104.2	83.77	184.19

Note: within Bracket (In percent)

Table 3: Ranking of Towns -based on population of Kurnool -1971 and 1991

S. No.	1971			1981			1991		
	Name of the town	Total population	Rank	Name of the town	Total population	Rank	Name of the town	Total population	Rank
1.	Kurnool	1,36,710	1	Kurnool	2,06,651	1	Kurnool	2,74,795	1
2.	Adoni	85,311	2	Adoni	1,08,905	2	Adoni	1,35,718	2
3.	Nandyal	63,193	3	Nandyal	88,217	3	Nandyal	1,20,171	3
4.	Yemmiganur	30,265	4	Yemmiganur	50,713	4	Yemmiganur	65,118	4
5.	Nandikotkur	16,329	5	Nandikotkur	22,901	5	Dhone	33,647	5
6.	Dhone	16,047	6	Dhone	22,078	6	Nandikotkur	32,214	6
				Allagadda	18,508	7	Banaganapalle	21,278	7
				Banaganapalle	14,426	8	Srisailam Project colony	2,0637	8
				Srisailam Project township	6,776	9	Bugganipalle	12,694	9

Table 4: Ranking of Towns -based on population of Kurnool -2001 and 2011

S. No.	2001			2011		
	Name of the town	Total population	Rank	Name of the town	Total population	Rank
1.	Kurnool	2,69,122	1	Kurnool (M Corp.)	4,30,214	1
2.	Adoni	1,57,305	2	Nandyal (M)	2,00,516	2
3.	Nandyal	1,52,676	3	Adoni (M)	1,66,344	3
4.	Yemmiganur	76,411	4	Yemmiganur (M)	95,149	4
5.	Dhone	30,973	5	Dhone (NP)	59,272	5
6.	Srisailam project Township	23,273	6	Srisailam Project(RFC) Township (CT)	21,452	6
7.	Buggani palle	11,679	7	Banaganapalle (CT)	20,749	7
8.	Srisailamgudem Devasthanam	6,861	8	Dommaranda Nandyala (CT)	8,337	8

The data above about ranking of towns-based on population of Kurnool for 2011 reveals that, there is great increase in the number of towns based on population. It was 6 town in 1971, 9 in 1981 and 1991, 8 in 2001 and 2011.

The data show had all five decade in first rank position in Kurnool town. In 1971, it was 1,36,710, in 1981 it was 2,06,651, in 1991 it was 2,74,795, in 2001 it was 2,69,122 and in 2011 it was increase in 4,30,214 population of the district.

The analysis shows that the population size of the towns is very irregularly distributed and it is not favorable for spatial and socio-economic development. The towns have proportionate size of population, i.e., the second town having half of the first town's population; third town having half of the second town's population or one-third of the 1st town's population will have a big role to play in the development of areas. But no developing country with a growing economy can have the distribution of proportionate sizes of towns as per the rank-size rule (showing the table 3 and 4).

Conclusions and Suggestion

The study region was once rich in natural vegetation. Out owing the increasing impact of population and settlement and due to deforestation, the forest coverage has been decreasing rapidly. Though the central and state governments have allocated a large share of the plan finance for the development of rural areas by promoting agriculture and industrial activities, it has not reached the beneficiary villages due to various problems of administration and political interference. Therefore, urban areas are continuously growing depriving the rural areas of their share of development. The analysis of the facts and figures of the study area reveals that many of the rural areas are problem stricken due to changes in the climatic factors.

Many rural areas had yet do not have educational, medical and health facilities and personnel and professional services. Therefore, to solve these problems and shortcomings so that the area may develop socially, economically and culturally, the following suggestions may be made for implementation:

1. Awareness programmes regarding family welfare activities must be conducted.
2. The rural population is to be provided with all facilities for agricultural development such as irrigational facilities, so that surface water as well as underground water may be fully utilized. Ground water for example, can be recharged by storing rain water in tanks, ponds, in rivers and canals and by constructing check dams and infiltration galleries.
3. The governments can identify the natural resources, mines and use them to establish a number of mineral based industries and also to generate employment. Forest based industries and mineral based industries can be established to strengthen the study area economically and help to eradicate poverty among its people.
4. If these suggestions which encompass the entire gamut of improvement are implemented, life in rural areas in particular would certainly improve, and many people could be lifted above the poverty line.

To this and others migrants, who are engaged as urban coolies, rickshaw pullers and cart pullers, small and unskilled industrial labour, pavement hawkers etc. have contributed not a bitter, they can be solved if the above suggestions are implemented in the study region.

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