



Spatial Patterns of Urban Centers: An analysis of Regional wise Towns in Andhra Pradesh, India

KEYWORDS

Decadal growth rate of urban population, regional wise variations of population growth percent

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ABSTRACT *All the countries, developed or developing, big or small, face the problems of regional disparities in the sense that some regions are more prosperous than others. Classical economists hardly evinced any interest in the spatial dimensions of development and neo-classical model shows that it is a short run problem and market forces correct regional disparities. Perroux (1955) urged that growth does not appear everywhere at the same time and it manifests in certain points or poles. The pole is not a permanent seat of prosperity – a pole once prosperous may turn to be a center of stagnation. This paper deals the study on distribution pattern of urban population in Andhra Pradesh as a whole and district wise and regional wise in detail.*

Introduction

In the earlier decades of the century there are bound to be regions of distinctly high urban growth found in those areas, which were undergoing rapid development as the temporal sequence of growth of industries which caused expansion in distinct regional sub systems of cities. Second, with-in any sub system of cities, one might expect to find a distinctive pattern of spatial growth in which the impetus of growth first occurs in one or a few centers and only subsequently filters out to more distant towns . (B.T.Robson 1973).

Review of literature

Prakash Rao (1983) has studied certain aspects to bring out the significance of spatial dimensions. The urbanization process and patterns at the national, state, regional, city regional, and intra city levels are studied. He states that within the overall characteristics of sharp breaks in urban- rural profiles, an urban interface between urban and rural is emerging, particularly in the metropolitan regions and in the developed regions with aero-industrial and commercial base. This is mainly due to improvements in transport and communications to metropolitan centers and urban industrialization and commercialization of the rural areas, and consequent improvement in the incomes of the people.

According to Thompson (1935) urbanization is characterized by movement of people from small communities concerned solely with agriculture to other larger communities whose activities are primarily centered in government, trade, manufacture and allied interests.

Study Area

Andhra Pradesh can be identified viz Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. The area, population, number of mandals of these three regions is given in the table.

Table: 1 Area, Population and Mandals of Different Regions in Andhra Pradesh

State / Region	(2011) Area in sq kms	(2011) Population	(2011) No of Mandals
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,045	8,45,80,777	1128
Telangana	1,14,841	3,51,93,978	464
Coastal Andhra	92,906	3,41,95,655	430
Rayalaseema	67,298	1,51,91,144	234

Source: Population Census of India, Andhra Pradesh 2011

Administratively, the three regions are divided into 23 districts and 1128 mandals. Each district on the average has 49 mandals under its jurisdiction. There are 1095 Mandal Parishads. Planning and Development programmes of the districts are implemented through Mandals Parishads. Out of 27,800 total numbers of villages each district on the average has 1208 villages. There are 26,312 inhabited and 1428 uninhabited villages in the state.

Objectives

1. To study the decadal growth rate of urban population district wise, regional wise and state form 1901 to 2011.
2. To compare and examine the regional wise urban growth trends in the state from 1901 to 2011
3. To analyze the factors responsible for high and low urban growth in various regions in Andhra Pradesh

Hypothesis

1. The shift in functional class may also correspondingly reflect in terms of spaces of development and backwardness.
2. Change in growth trends of urban population refers to change in status of towns

Methodology

1. Population data of urban towns of Andhra Pradesh from 1901 to 2011 is collected.
2. Decadal growth rate of urban population district wise, regional wise and state as a whole is calculated and analyzed for comparative studies between the regions

Table 1(a) Urban Population ('000) and Decadal Growth Rate District Wise and Regional Wise in Andhra Pradesh 1901-1951

District	1901	1911	1901-1911	1921	1911-1921	1931	1921-1931	1941	1931-1941	1951	1941-1951
Adilabad	0.27	0.39	42.2	0.36	-8.2	0.56	56.2	0.57	0.9	1,22	114.9
Nizamabad	0.44	0.41	-6.2	0.33	-20.9	0.68	106.7	0.82	20.3	1,37	67.2
Karimnagar	0.34	0.54	57.6	0.43	-20.7	0.82	91.9	1,09	32.2	1,28	17
Medak	0.28	0.45	58.1	0.46	1.8	0.63	37	0.55	-12.7	1,06	90.9
Hyderabad	4,48	5,02	11.9	4,05	-19.2	4,66	15.1	7,39	58.3	10,83	46.6
Rangareddy	0.05	0.06	9.6	0.07	14.3	0.13	75.7	0.20	59.7	1,01	386.3
Mahabubnagar	0.43	0.48	13.4	0.50	3.5	0.78	54.1	1,04	33.9	1,56	49.3
Nalgonda	0.11	0.14	27.1	0.13	-8.1	0.20	50.5	0.37	84	1,03	172.7
Warangal	0.15	0.48	204.7	0.46	-3.2	0.84	80.7	1,30	54.2	1,90	46.4
Khammam	0.12	0.25	102.2	0.34	37.7	0.43	26	0.66	52.4	1,20	81.5
Telangana	6,73	8,27	22.7	7,17	-13.2	9,77	36.3	13,63	43.5	22,50	60.3
Srikakulam	0.65	0.72	9.8	0.72	0.77	0.82	13.1	1,08	31.6	1,10	1.9
Vijayanagaram	0.94	0.96	2.6	0.94	-2	1,07	14	1,27	18.2	1,56	22.3
Visakapatnam	0.86	0.98	13.2	1,06	8.2	1,29	21.3	1,50	16.3	2,29	52.5
East Godavari	1,63	1,90	16.6	2,08	9.2	2,42	16.4	3,16	30.7	4,60	45.1
West Godavari	0.63	1,19	89.4	1,22	2.7	1,61	31.9	2,33	44.1	3,31	42
Krishna	0.87	1,10	25.35	1,40	27.3	1,78	27	2,34	31.3	3,70	58.0
Guntur	0.71	1,03	43.8	1,88	83	2,15	13.9	2,74	27.6	4,00	45.7
Prakasam	0.75	0.83	11.1	0.72	-13.7	0.76	6.5	1,19	55.5	1,50	26.4
Nellore	0.78	0.77	-1.5	0.82	6.7	1,09	32.1	1,39	27.5	1,83	31.4
Coastal Andhra	7,86	9,51	21.0	10,88	14.4	13,03	19.7	17,13	30.8	23,92	40.4
Cuddapah	0.94	0.99	5.9	0.84	-15.1	0.86	1.9	1,05	22.5	1,34	26.7
Kurnool	0.92	0.96	4.4	0.96	-0.2	1,20	24.9	1,95	61.8	2,513	28.9
Ananthapur	1,33	1,23	-7.7	1,32	7.4	1,29	-2.1	1,62	25.6	2,41	48.3
Chittoor	0.58	0.66	13.8	0.67	1.3	0.76	12.9	0.94	23.8	1,51	59.3
Rayalaseema	3,79	3,86	2.00	3,90	-1.4	4,12	8.3	5,58	35.2	7,79	39.3
Andhra Pradesh	18.39	21.65	17.7	21.87	1.0	26.94	23.2	36.65	36.1	54.20	49.9

Table 1(b) Urban Population ('000) and Decadal Growth Rate District Wise and Regional Wise in Andhra Pradesh 1961-2011

	1961	1951-1961	1971	1961-1971	1981	1971-1981	1991	1981-1991	2001	1991-2001	2011	2001-2011
Adilabad	1,56	27.3	2,05	31.1	3,16	54.5	4,81	51.9	6,60	37	7,60	15.18
Nizamabad	1,48	7.9	2,09	41.1	3,22	54	4,12	27.9	4,24	2.8	5,88	38.5
Karimnagar	1,14	-10.6	2,10	83.7	3,84	82.7	6,24	62.2	6,78	8.7	9,51	40.1
Medak	0.94	-10.5	1,24	31.7	2,16	73.1	3,28	51.7	3,83	16.7	7,27	89.7
Hyderabad	11.91	9.9	16,82	41.1	22,51	33.8	31,45	39.7	38,75	23.2	39,43	1.74
Rangareddy	0.91	-10.3	1,56	72.4	3,86	146.4	12,05	211.6	18,91	56.9	37,19	96.5
Mahabubnagar	1,59	1.9	1,73	8.8	2,67	54.1	3,42	28	3,71	8.5	6,07	63.6
Nalgonda	1,46	41.9	1,21	-16.9	2,59	113.2	3,38	30.4	4,32	27.8	6,62	53.1
Warangal	2,17	14	2,51	15.3	3,96	57.8	5,46	37.8	6,23	14	9,92	59.2
Khammam	1,28	6.7	1,86	44.9	2,97	59.7	4,48	50.7	5,10	13.9	6,55	28.3
Telangana	24,48	8.8	33,21	35.6	50,99	53.5	78,73	54.4	98,52	25.1	137,24	38.1
Srikakulam	1,18	6.9	1,63	38.5	2,13	30.4	2,90	36	2,78	-3.9	4,36	56.7
Vijayanagaram	1,73	10.8	2,20	27.1	2,87	30.5	3,63	26.4	4,12	13.4	4,90	19.03
Visakapatnam	3,26	42.5	5,17	58.5	8,05	55.7	13,08	62.3	15,30	16.9	20,35	32.9
East Godavari	4,83	5	5,93	22.7	8,22	38.5	10,80	31.4	11,51	6.5	13,13	14.1
West Godavari	3,13	-5.2	4,20	33.8	5,96	41.9	7,28	22	7,50	3	8,08	7.70
Krishna	4,88	31.9	6,79	39.1	9,92	45.9	13,24	33.5	13,43	1.3	18,43	37.2
Guntur	5,22	30.4	7,10	36	9,45	33	11,86	25.4	12,85	8.3	16,52	28.5
Prakasam	1,64	9	2,12	29.2	3,49	64.2	4,53	29.9	4,67	2.9	6,64	42.1
Nellore	2,01	9.9	2,53	25.8	4,18	64.8	5,69	36	5,99	5.2	8,57	43.1
Coastal Andhra	27,92	16.7	37,71	35.1	54,31	44.0	73,06	34.5	78,20	7.0	101,25	29.2
Cuddapah	1,77	31.9	2,23	26.2	3,74	67.4	5,44	45.5	5,87	7.8	9,79	66.5
Kurnool	3,28	30.3	4,02	22.3	5,89	46.5	7,68	30.2	8,17	6.4	11,49	40.5
Ananthapur	3,07	27.4	3,75	22.1	5,30	41.2	7,48	40.8	9,19	22.9	11,45	24.5
Chittoor	2,19	45.2	3,07	40	4,62	50.3	6,45	39.7	8,11	25.5	12,31	51.8
Rayalaseema	10,33	32.8	13,09	26.7	19,57	49.5	27,06	38.3	31,35	15.8	45,03	43.7
Andhra Pradesh	62.73	15.7	84.02	33.9	124.87	48.6	178.87	43.2	208.08	16.3	282.19	

Source: General Population Tables Andhra Pradesh A-1 to A – 4 Census of India 2001 and Provisional Population Totals, Census of India, Andhra Pradesh 2011

The growth rate of urban population in Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions is high in 1901-11 when compared to Rayalaseema region. While the Telangana region experienced a negative growth rate during 1911-21, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions during this period recorded positive urban growth rates. There was a gradual increase in urban growth rate in Telangana region from 1921-31 to 1941-51. Sudden decline in the urban growth rate is recorded in 1951-61. This is because during this period Andhra Pradesh state was formed as result of which the potential urban population flows in Telangana region, Karnataka and Maharashtra got disturbed. From 1961-71 to 1981-91 gradual increase in growth rate is observed in Telangana region.

The growth rate of urban population in Coastal Andhra was initially high in 1901-11 and later it showed decreasing pattern in 1911-21 and 1921-31. In 1931-41 and 1941-51 it is again showing increased rate of urban growth. But in 1951-61, sudden decrease in urban growth rate is noticed. This impact may be due to the formation of Andhra Pradesh state during this period. During 1961-71, 1971-81 though Coastal Andhra region showed noticeable increase in urban growth rate, in 1981-91, 1991-2001 the growth rate got decreased. In 2011 the urban growth rate increased from 7% of 2001 to 29.2%.

The growth rate of urban population in Rayalaseema region was always less than Telangana region starting from 1901-11 onwards. Except 1991-2001 the urban growth rates do not show much variation from 1901-11 to 2001-11. During these decades growth rate is fluctuating more or less in similar manner.

During 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 the growth rate of urban population in Telangana region is high when compared with Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. It is because large number of peripheral towns of Hyderabad formed part of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) and they are treated as independent class I towns, hence the number of class I towns in Telangana region increased during these two decades. The number of class I towns in Hyderabad district during 1901 to 1971 was only one and it has increased to two in 1981 and remained same up to 2001. In 2011 it is increased to 3. In Hyderabad district urban growth rate recorded during 1981-91, 1991-01 and 2001-11 is 38.5, 19.6 and 1.8. Whereas the adjacent district like Ranga Reddy did not have class I town till 1981 registered four towns in 1991 with a population of 576246 and 8 towns in 2001 with population 1598607. The growth rate increased to 177.4% during 1991-01 and 96.2 in 2011. The similar pattern is also noticed in the adjoining districts like Medak in the North, Mahabubnagar in the South and Nalgonda in the East. Hence the spread over character of Hyderabad in the adjoining districts has an impact on the increase of growth rate of urban population in Telangana region.

While there is mixed pattern of urban growth rate observed in Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions, the Rayalaseema region has observed a steady increase in the urban growth rate and it rose to 43.6 in 2011 which is the highest among all the three regions of the state.

Conclusions

Till the independence the urban growth rate in Telangana region was always higher than the other two regions. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh state in 1956, the urban growth rate in coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions started recording higher than Telangana region. During 1961-71, 1971-81 though all the three regions observe more or

less similar pattern of urban growth rates, from 1981-91 to 1991-2001 Telangana region recorded high urban growth rate than the other two regions. This is because there was large scale migration taken place from these regions to Hyderabad and its adjoining districts of Telangana region. Very low growth rate in urban population in coastal Andhra region (7%) observed in 1991-2001 is because very high migration took place to Hyderabad and adjoining districts during this period. Migration has taken place for search of employment in various sectors for example construction, Industrial sector, business, transport sector, agriculture sector etc.

Urban growth rate during 2001-2011 in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions is recorded high. Highest is recorded in Rayalaseema region. The increase in urban growth rates in other two regions is because of the effect of separate statehood demand for Telangana region which was again started in 2001. As the demand for separate statehood is getting intensified in this region, the migration from other two regions and the investment from international community decreased. This also led to increase the investment in other two regions. When the investment in any region is increased it will stop the migration from that region on one hand and the region undergoes development on the other hand.

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