

## Spatial Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Urban Population: an Analysis of Regional Wise Towns in Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, India



### Geography

**KEYWORDS:** District wise, Regional Wise, State wise Scheduled Tribe Urban population.

**Dr. Ashok Kumar  
Lonavath**

Department of Geography, Osmania University, University College of Science,  
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India

### ABSTRACT

*In the metropolitan Indian cities the traditional, social institutions and cultural pattern have begun to change, and new modes of living and working are coming in to vogue. The emergence of urban culture characterized primarily by non animal source of power, higher degree of specialization and higher per capita income, higher level of living, higher literacy rate, lower mortality rates, higher prevalence of functional associations, increasing secularization, greater citizen participation in municipal affairs, wider circulation of mass media and swifter means of transportation (Nagpaul Hans,1996). The developments are modifying considerably the traditional religious beliefs of the caste system, nature of the family and marriage, social satisfaction and other traditional ways of life. The industrialization and urbanization may not always result in the transformation of traditional ways of life but the metropolitan cities do show that the old ways are undergoing considerable changes and new pattern of life, combining both old and new in varying degree are taking shape, emphasizing more or less greater degree of individuality, rationality, adaptive attitude, occupational achievement, formalism and secondary form of relationship. The trends constitute the basis of modernization. The aim of the present study deals with the changing pattern of scheduled Tribe Urban population in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh from 1961-2011.*

### Introduction:

The more people leave villages and farms to live in cities and the more it results in urban growth. The rapid growth of cities like Chicago in the late 19th century, Tokyo in the mid twentieth, and Mumbai in the 21st century can be attributed largely to rural-urban migration. This kind of growth is especially common place in developing countries. This phenomenal growth can also be attributed to the lure of not just economic opportunities, but also to loss or degradation of farmland and pastureland due to development, pollution, land grabs, or conflict, the attraction and anonymity of hedonistic pleasures of urban areas, proximity and ease of mass transport, as well as the opportunity to assert individualism.

### Study area:

The erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956, with the reorganization of Indian states on linguistic basis. The Telugu speaking areas of the erstwhile state of Hyderabad (Telangana) and Madras Presidency (Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra) were merged to form this state.

The state is situated between the latitude 12° 37' N 19° 54' N and the longitudes 76° 45' E to 84° 46' E. It is located on the eastern side of peninsular India and in the south-eastern part of India covering an area of 2, 75,045 sq kms. The erstwhile Andhra Pradesh was been divided into three regions, namely Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, these three regions together comprise 23 districts and 1128 mandals (2011 census).

### Objectives

1. To study and examine the Scheduled Tribe urban population district wise, regional wise and state wide from 1961 to 2011
2. To identify and examine low and high concentration of Scheduled Tribe urban population from 1961-2011.
3. To study the factors responsible for variation in concentration of Scheduled tribe urban population.

### Hypothesis

1. It is assumed that the social and cultural practices have impact on the concentration of Scheduled Tribe population in various districts.
2. It is also assumed that geographical factors like geomorphology, land; climate has impact on the concentration of Scheduled Tribe population in various districts.
3. It is also assumed that the globalization, urbanization and industrialization have impact on the migration of Scheduled Tribe population to urban areas.

### Methodology

1. For the purpose of the study Scheduled Tribe urban popu-

lation of all the towns of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh from 1961-2011 is collected.

2. The data collected is processed to find out the percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population district wise.
3. Coropleth maps are been drawn with the help of GIS technology to indicate the variation in the percentage of Scheduled Tribe district wise.

### Review of literature

The "Urbanization in India: Spatial Dimensions" by Rao. V.L.S.P, (1983) dealt about the spatial dimensions of India's towns and cities without excluding the social, economic and political dimensions, it dealt with spatial or areal manifestations of these to bring out the significance of spatial dimensions, the urbanization process and pattern are analyzed at the national, state, sub-regional, city-regional, and intra-city levels.

### Scheduled Tribe Population

The percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population in Telangana region is minimum at 0.13 in 1961 and maximum at 2.6 in 2001. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population in Coastal Andhra region is minimum at 1.60 in 1961 and maximum at 2.4 in 2011. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population in Rayalaseema region is at minimum 0.81 in 1961 and maximum at 2.1 in 2011. Table 1 indicates the Scheduled Tribe urban population increased from 1961 to 2011. Table 1 indicates that the Scheduled Tribe urban population in all the three regions increased from 1961 to 2011

**Table 1:  
Percentage of Urban Scheduled Tribe Population - District Wise 1961 - 2011**

District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Adilabad	0.31	1.05	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.3
Nizamabad	0.01	0.06	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
Karimnagar	0.01	0.35	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5
Medak	0.01	0.08	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7
Hyderabad	0.07	0.21	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
RnagaReddy	0.03	0.04	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.3
Mahabubnagar	0.04	0.14	0.8	1.1	1.4	3.1
Nalgonda	0.03	0.03	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.2
Warangal	0.18	0.11	2.7	2.9	2.1	4.5
Khammam	1.04	2.04	5.7	7.1	8.0	8.5
Telangana	0.13	0.33	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.6
Srikakulam	0.50	0.61	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3
Vizianagaram	0.32	0.38	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9

District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Visakapatnam	0.25	0.41	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.9
East Godavari	0.35	0.40	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
West Godavari	0.88	0.78	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Krishna	1.23	1.26	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.1
Guntur	2.55	2.80	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.4
Prakasam	2.97	3.13	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0
Nellore	7.02	6.37	6.7	6.4	5.2	5.2
Coastal Andhra	1.60	1.67	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4
Cuddapah	0.67	0.74	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8
Kurnool	0.78	1.10	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6
Ananthapur	0.54	0.79	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4
Chittoor	1.36	1.18	3.4	1.7	2.0	2.5
Royalaseema	0.81	0.97	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1
Andhra Pradesh	0.90	1.02	1.65	1.78	1.81	2.43

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

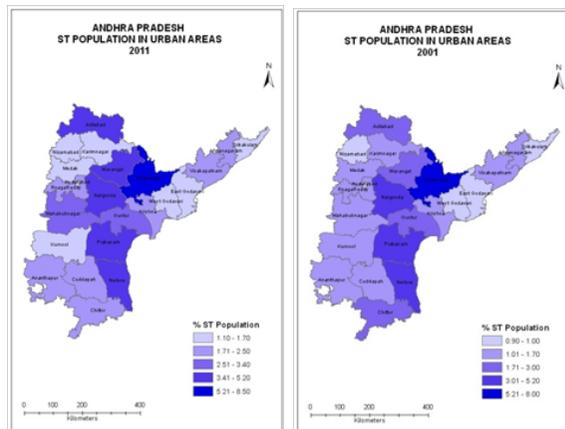
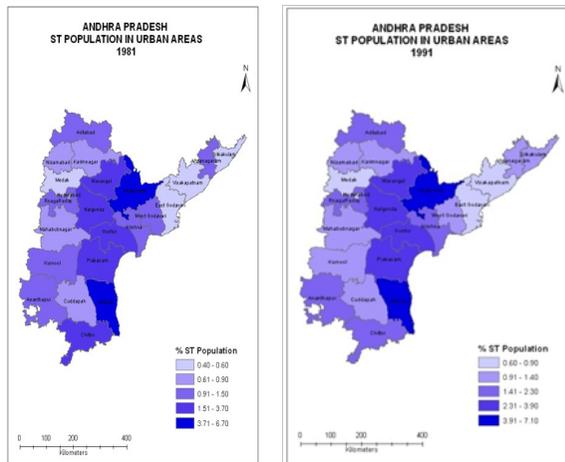
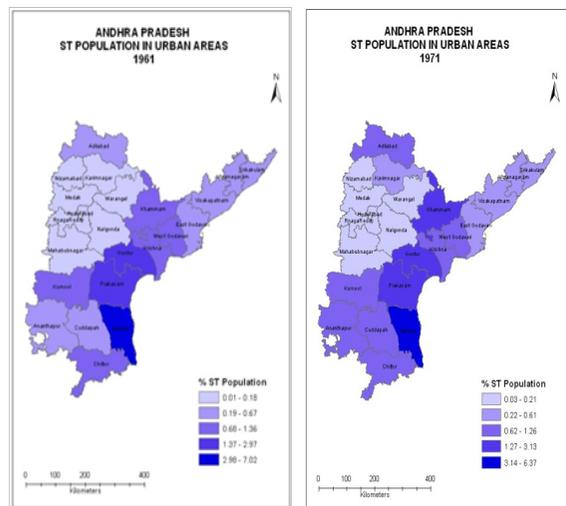
**Result and Discussions**

Overall Scheduled Tribe population percentage in urban areas shows increasing pattern in the state. Except in 2011 during other decades the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is always high in coastal Andhra region. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population in Rayalaseema region is also higher than Telangana region from 1961 to 1981. In 2011 high percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population is recorded in Telangana region.

When the overall growth percentages of scheduled Tribe population living in urban areas are examined it gives an impression that growth is taking place equally in all the three regions. It also indicates that Schedule Tribe urban population is distributed in all the three regions of the state.

During the first three decadal years (1961, 1971 and 1981) coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions show high percentage of Scheduled tribe urban population. In the later three decadal years (1991, 2001, and 2011) Telangana region picked up growth and is placed above the Rayalaseema region. This may be because of some communities like Banjaras which are highly concentrated in Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Nizamabad are grouped under Scheduled Tribes during subsequent periods.

**Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in Urban Areas 1961 to 2011**



Above figures indicates ST Population in Urban Areas – from 1961 to 2011

In the above maps the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in urban area is divided into five classes.

1. Low
2. Below average
3. Average
4. Above average
5. High

The minimum and maximum percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population varies between 0.01 and 8.50 from 1961 to 2011. The minimum percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in urban areas is 0.01 in 1961 and it rose to 1.10 in 2011. The maximum percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population is 7.02 in 1961 and it rose to 8.50 in 2011. Figures 3.28 to 3.33 indicate that overall percentage of Scheduled Tribe is increasing in the state.

Average and below average percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population is found in Khammam and Adilabad districts of Telangana region in 1961. Other eight districts recorded a low percentage. In 1971 Khammam and Adilabad acquired above average and average percentage. Karimnager district noticed slight increase and rose to below average from lowest position. In 1981 while Adilabad did not notice any further growth from its existing position, Khammam district acquired high growth, Nalgonda and Warangal districts also noticed above average growth percentage. Except Medak and Hyderabad in other districts, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population has slightly increased. The similar condition was repeated during 1991 also. In 2001, Nizamabad and Hyderabad districts recorded low percentage. Similarly Khammam has high and Nalgonda above average, Warangal has average and other districts have below average percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population.

In Telangana region apart from Khammam, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Warangal the increasing percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population was also noticed in Mahabubnagar district. Other districts of Telangana region do not have much variation. A specific character is observed in Hyderabad district where the percentage remained always low through the study period.

An interesting feature regarding the percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population of coastal Andhra was that Nellore district with high, Prakasham and Guntur with above average and Krishna, West Godavari had average percentage recorded from 1961 to 1991. During 2001 and 2011 Nellore and Prakasham districts were above average, Guntur and Krishna districts were average and below average respectively. In Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts the percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population is below average during 1961 and 1971, in 1981 there was a sudden decrease in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts where the percentage was recorded as low. There is a slight increase in percentage in Visakhapatnam during 2001 and 2011 but it is still considered below average level.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population is average in Kurnool and Chittoor districts and below average in Ananthapur and Cuddapah districts of Rayalaseema region in 1961. During 1971 though the entire region is found to have an average percentage, in 1981 Cuddapah district fell back to below average and Chittoor rose to above average. In 1991 Kurnool and Cuddapah districts noticed below average percentage while Ananthapur and Chittoor noticed average percentage. In 2001 except Chittoor all other three districts witnessed below average percentage. In 2011, Kurnool had low and the remaining three districts had below average percentage of Scheduled Tribe population.

In Telangana region scheduled Tribe population living in urban areas is concentrated mainly in four districts. Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts are found to have a high percentage. Mahabubnagar district in later decades witnessed a slight increase. The remaining districts recorded below average percentage and Hyderabad district witnessed the lowest percentage from 1961 to 2011.

In Coastal Andhra region the percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population is more concentrated in southern districts. Nellore, Prakasham and Guntur districts have high percentage,

Krishna and West Godavari districts have average percentage, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari are found to have less than average percentage.

Except Chittoor district in 1981 which had above average percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population, the entire Rayalaseema region recorded below average percentage during other decades. In 2011 a clear picture emerges as the lowest percentage is present in Rayalaseema region.

### Conclusion

Scheduled Tribe population in the state is mostly found in forest areas. They depend upon forest for food. Forest products as their food and they hunt the forest animals. Initially their main economic activity was animal grazing and later they were engaged in agricultural activity. The developmental schemes in the state carried the infrastructure facilities to the remote areas and hence the tribal settlements were exposed to the main stream of society. The tribal population started moving to the urban areas in search of market for their forest goods and to work as labour, for education, employment, business and for various other needs.

The maps which indicate the percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population from 1961 to 2011 clearly reveal that the districts with large area under forest cover like Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, Mahabubnagar in Telangana region and Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Krishna, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram in Coastal Andhra region recorded the maximum percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population.

In Telangana region, the percentage of Scheduled tribe urban population is initially low in 1961; at later stage this region has recorded high increase. In 2011, four districts of this region show high level of increase and one district shows gradual increase.

In Coastal Andhra region the high percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population have been found in the same six (Nellore, Prakasham, Guntur, West Godavari, Vizianagaram) districts starting from 1961 to 2011.

Though the percentage of Scheduled tribe urban population in Rayalaseema region is concentrated in only one district (Chittoor) initially, by 2011 the entire region noticed low percentage of Scheduled Tribe urban population.

## REFERENCE

1. Bhagat, R. B. (1992) "Component of urban Growth in India with reference to Haryana": Findings from Recent Censuses, Nagarlok, Vol 25, No.3, page.10-14 | 2. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/urbanization\_in\_India. | 3. International Herald Tribune. The global edition of the New York Times, Associated Press. February 26, 2008 | 4. IUSSP (2009). Urbanization in India, Dynamics and Consequences. | 5. K.Prabha (1978) "Towns A structural Analysis, A case study of Punjab" Inter India Publications, Delhi. | 6. Macbeth, Helen and Collinson, Paul (2002), Human Population Dynamics: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives, Cambridge University Press. | 7. Nagpaul Hans (1996) "Modernization and urbanization in India", Problems and issues, pp 33, 34, pp 35, 36 ISBN 81-7033-325-1 | 8. Otis D., Duncan and Albet, J., Reiss, Jr., (1950) Social characteristics of urban and rural communities, John Willy and sons, New York |