



## Urban Demographic Structure of Kadapa City, Kadapa District in Andhra Pradesh

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### Keywords :

#### Introduction

Urbanization depends on the socio economic system of the society and the rate of its development. At present urban population explosion is found in each and every country. Davies and Elsher (1963) studied the pattern of urban, within the urban centre, were design the city planning the India, Chandna (1995), delineated geography of the population, gave the concept and pattern. Arroyusseav (1920) is bringing the status the distribution of the population review of the problem ration of the particular urban centre. The level of urbanization, in 1991 about 40 per cent of the world's population is urban about 25 per cent urban population live in the centres of 20,000 persons or more about 10 per cent people live in million on cities in India. From how population changes over time due to births, migration and ageing and the linked analysis of relationship between, social, cultural and geographical processes influencing a population. Now a for the urban, landuse days not only India every country have won satellite system for monitoring through the remotely sensed data. It gives improvement in detecting discriminating and delineating various levels level II and level III urban lands us features at large scale data. Urbanisation involves an increase in number of centres of population concentration, a growth in number and size of urban settlements, transfer of people from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations. Urbanisation takes place mainly through natural increase in population, reclassification of rural and urban places and rural-urban migration. The process of urbanisation takes place on the proportion of urban population. It brings a reproductive change in urban population. The rural to urban migration is a chief component of, urbanisation and the essential mechanism by which the urbanisation trends are accomplished. Urbanisation is a cyclical process. Griffith Tylor (1945) described urbanisation is a shift of people from village to city. Davis (1955) defines urbanisation as revolutionary change in the whole pattern of Social life. Gibbs (1961) states urbanisation is a process which involves the multiplication of points of population concentration as well as increase in size of individual urban concentration. Stamp (1961) stated urbanisation is characterized by the movement of people from small communities concerned with agriculture to other communities where activities are primarily concerned with management manufacturing, trade and allied interest. Lynch (1963) has defined urban, urbanism and urbanisation. According to him urbanisation is the development and extension of characteristic mode of life in cities and adaptation of man to urban or city setting itself. Kiuchi and Ishimizui (1963) described that a big concentration in a specific place brings about an accelerated urbanisation and metropolitanisation. Anderson (1964) stated urbanisation is a new phenomenon which started after industrial revolution. Hauser (1965) states urbanisation as a process of population concentration which occurs by increase in the number of points of concentration or agglomeration and by increase in size of individual concentration or agglomerations. Curie (1966) states that urbanisation is crucial for acceleration of the nation's economic development.

#### Study Area

Kadapa, is city in the south – central part of Andhra Pradesh, India and is the headquarters of Kadapa district. Kadapa city is located 14° 29' N latitude and 78° 50' E Longitude. Kadapa city is one of the portions of the Kadapa district from the Andhra Pradesh state spreads over an area of 6.84 square kilometers and a population of 1,26,505 ( 2001 provision figures). It is included in the Survey of India Topographical sheets of 57 J/15 on scale 1: 50,000. The city's name originated from telugu word "Gadapa" meaning threshold or gate. Kadapa is one of the important cities in Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh and is situated in south central part of Andhra Pradesh state. The river Penna flows about 11 km. north of the Kadapa. It is situated on the Chennai – Mumbai broad gauge line, 260 km.north west of Chennai and also on the state highway i.e. Kurnool – Chittoor road. It is also located at the tail end of Kurnool – Kadapa canal. The city is surrounded on two sides by the Nallamala and Palakonda hills at an altitude 130 mts MSL. The city is named threshold because is the gate way from the north to the to sacred hill – 'Pagoda' of Sri venkateswara of Tirupati.

#### Objectives

To present paper has assessed the status of population growth, density of population development and growth trends and finally overlap overall demographic structure, socio and geographical status of the city.

#### Database and Methodology

The researcher follows a systematic methodology adopted in the present study with regard to the selection of sample, collection of data from various departments. To trace the census of the town of Kadapa and the specific reasons of its origin. For this purpose, the present studies of the mythological, literature, ancient scriptures and some inscriptions and historical maps and records have been adopted. Keeping this in view, the present study tries to understand the process of settlement evolution of Kadapa from its origin to the present day. This is recorded from maps and information maintained by the Cuddapah Urban Development Authorities. (CUDA). The investigator is largely on the secondary data. The secondary data was collected from various sources such as the Census reports, Government records, Gibbs manual reports, District statistical hand Book and other literature available on relevant aspects. The data from different sources like topographical maps and satellite imaginaries forms the source for creating spatial data base. The socio-economic and Demographic information is collected from the Census Reports and other institutions like Municipal Corporations, Economic Bureau of Andhra Pradesh, Mandal Revenue officers Records, Cuddapah Urban Development Authority (CUDA). The relevant Demographic features such as population density, population growth over the period, population potentials etc which appears to have a direct bearing on the land patterns of the town. The land use patterns, soil, land cover classification is

done as per the national standards. Change in settlement patterns is analyzed by available records, topographical maps and satellite maps or imaginaries.

### Population Trends and Urbanization

Kadapa is one of the largest city in Kadapa district in the Andhra Pradesh. Kadapa district in Rayalaseema region is divided into 51 mandals in which Kadapa is one which is the one of the city, small scale engineering units and agro based industries. Gallion (1963) urban pattern including planning and design of the city and Brush(1969) studied spatial pattern of Indian cities, with economic and social status analysis. According to Sundaram "The small town's growth is closely tied up with specialization of its function, internal structural changes and those of its sphere of influence. The strengthening of the agricultural base of the rural hinterland and the lubrication of the patterns of mobility that tends to increase the centripetal forces of urban growth. The growth of small town is, therefore, essentially in relation to the support and stimulation of rural development". He further stressed that the small towns are stagnant and medium towns are growing slow. N.B.K. Reddy has conducted a study on urbanisation in the Krishna and Godavari deltas, with a number of maps and diagrams. He has analyzed the variation in urban population, in the number of urban settlements, and their ranks. It has been found that within the study area, the Krishna delta is more urbanized than the Godavari delta, due to its superior location and better-developed transport system. However, the density of urban centres is higher in the latter. On the whole, the region is much more urbanized than the rest of Andhra Pradesh. The population of Kadapa city is 1,26,505 lakhs for 20 wards population 2001 census. The population has shown from 1,21,463 lakhs in 1991 to 1,26,505 lakhs by the year 2001 with an average decade growth rate of 0.36 per cent. In addition Ramachandran (2003), brought to urbanization and urban system in India and Bhardwas (1984). Hence, study in urban development in India. The density has increased 17,757 persons per/ sq.km in 1991 to 18494 persons per/ sq.km.in 2001 census. The city is divided into four zones mainly north zone, south zone, west zone and east zone with 21 wards in 2001. In this connection the wards are increasing due to merged the some sub urban villages like panchaities in the city in 2006. The population of city is 287,093 lakhs by 2006. The municipal covered 50 wards with in corporation limits covering an area 164.08 sq. km. the city is divided into four zones namely north, south, east and west 50 wards.

### Saturated and constrain Wards

Wardwise density analysis indicates that, about 10 wards have very high or studied density. Areas in and around of Bazar street, Sri ram nagar, Tilak nagar, Ramakrishna nagar, Sunnapuralla mitta, Balaji pet, Mocham pet, Muridiya nagar, Niranjan nagar, Nanapalli, N.H. road, are noted to have density that range from 35, these areas. Areas like Masa pet Tilak pet and Ramakrishna nagar are noted to have density between 4.48739 persons/ sq.km. About 40 per cent of wards (4 wards) are identified with density between 5000-12178. These wards are identified are the potential wards for development and high growth rates is attributed to these wards. It is observed that most of the wards in this category are located around the wards with high and starved density which clearly implies its position growth trends.

### Potential wards and sector growth

About 21 wards are observed with densities ranging up to persons per sq.km, low densities are these wards are attrib-

uted to the locations along the corporation periphery presence of water bodies, hillocks, industrial units or education instruction. Kadapa is the largest small scale industrial centre after Proddutur, and is part of the Kadapa – Proddutur – Jammalamadugu – Yerraguntla industrial corridors. The dry best of the Kadapa region comprising of block, red and sandy soils was suitable for Paddy Groundnut, Sugarcane, Jowar, Turmeric and Minor millets cultivation.

**Table - 1**

Density of population in Kadapa City

Groups	Range (Persons/sq.km)	Number of Wards
Very low	0-2000	01
Low	2000-6000	10
Medium	6000-10000	07
High	10000-16000	02
Very high	Above 16000	01

Source: Municipal Corporation, Kadapa

The main aim of understanding the determinants of spatial development is to assess the futures which makes less and ideally suited too urban development.

**Table - 2**

Population Growth in Kadapa City

Years	Population	Decade Variation	Decadal growth (%)
1961	49,027	0	
1971	66,195	17,168	35.01
1981	1,03,125	36,930	55.78
1991	1,21,463	18,338	17.78
2001	1,26,505	5042	4.15

Source: Municipal Corporation, Kadapa

The city is growing in the north east, North West and south west direction along the major radial roads. In their part the growth direction was towards the last along the NH 18 in the western side, however with the establishment of technical and educational institutions like Major University and industrials, Hospitals, and Agriculture lands are connected with the K.C. Canal are well connected with the Irrigation and Telugu Ganga water supplies for drinking supplies for urban people. However with the Kadapa city is one of the main historical place like Jamma masid, Pedda darga and road areas along Chennai road and the roads leading to Pala kondalu in the eastern side of city towards the northeast and northwest and south west are also developing. The growth of population would accentuate the need for the provision of infrastructure and other services which have to be planned and prioritized to meet the demand. Also it is not possible to estimate the migrate population which is largely happening in the peripheral areas and beyond the corporation jurisdiction.

### Concluding remarks

Urban demographic view of the Kadapa city analyses through remotely sensed data and available secondary sources. The present study of the interest consented in socio-Economic aspect and as well as Economic growth industrial growth and as the population growth trends based on the available potential resources of the study area. The main growth trends are growing four zones like, East, south, north and west. The most of the development is technical educational and industrial growth.

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