



Spatial Distribution of Scheduled Caste Urban Population: An Analysis of Regional Wise Towns in Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, India

**Dr. Ashok Kumar
Lonavath**

Department of Geography, Osmania University, University College of Science, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India

ABSTRACT

Urbanization can be defined "as a process which reveals itself through temporal, spatial and sectoral changes in the demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society. Urbanization is a progressive concentration of population in urban unit (Kingsley Davis-1965). These changes manifest themselves in the increasing concentration of population in human settlements, larger than villages, in the increasing involvement of the people in the secondary and tertiary production functions, and in the progressive adoption of certain social traits which are typical of traditional rural societies". Rural population especially migrate to the urban in search of their livelihood (employment), to improve their standard of life (education, health, other basic facilities & services). In most of the cases migrants are from economically poor socially backward classes. The aim of the present study deals with the demographical changing pattern of scheduled Caste Urban population in erst while Andhra Pradesh state from 1961-2011.

KEYWORDS

District wise, Regional Wise, State wise Scheduled caste urban population.

Introduction

Urbanization not only accompanies industrialization but it is also interlinked with modernization and these three sometimes work in conjunction. The process of urbanization in developed countries has been very slow but steady and it has been accompanied by agricultural and industrial revolution, higher per capita income and high standard of living, whereas in developing countries the rate of urbanization is very fast and it is not accompanied by industrialization but rapid growth of service sector in the economies (Helen Macbeth & Paul Collinson-2002). This results in occurrence of large scale of migration to the urban centres. Hence it will have the impact is on the sustainability of the rural areas where large scale of people are attracted towards the larger urban centres and also the sustainability of the poor people belongs to the socially and economically backward. Migration of these social groups to the urban centres at the cost of their cultural destruction will have impact on their natural way of life and on the other hand it helps them to go along with the developmental processes.

Study area:

The erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh came into existence on 1st 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 Caste urban population district wise, regional wise and state wide from 1961 to 2011
2. To identify and examine low and high concentration of Scheduled Caste urban population from 1961-2011.
3. To study the factors responsible for variation in concentration of Scheduled Caste urban population.

Hypothesis

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

Methodology

1. For the purpose of the study Scheduled Caste urban population 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 Caste 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 Caste 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 CASTE POPULATION

The percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population in Telangana region is minimum of 9.8 in 2011 and maximum of 12 in 1961. Table 1 indicates decreasing pattern from 1961 to 2011. The percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population in Coastal Andhra region is minimum of 7 in 1961 and maximum of 11.6 in 2011. Table 1 the increasing pattern from 1961 to 2011. The percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population in Rayalaseema region is minimum of 7 in 1971 and maximum of 11.6 in 2011. 1 once again indicates the increasing pattern from 1961 to 2011.

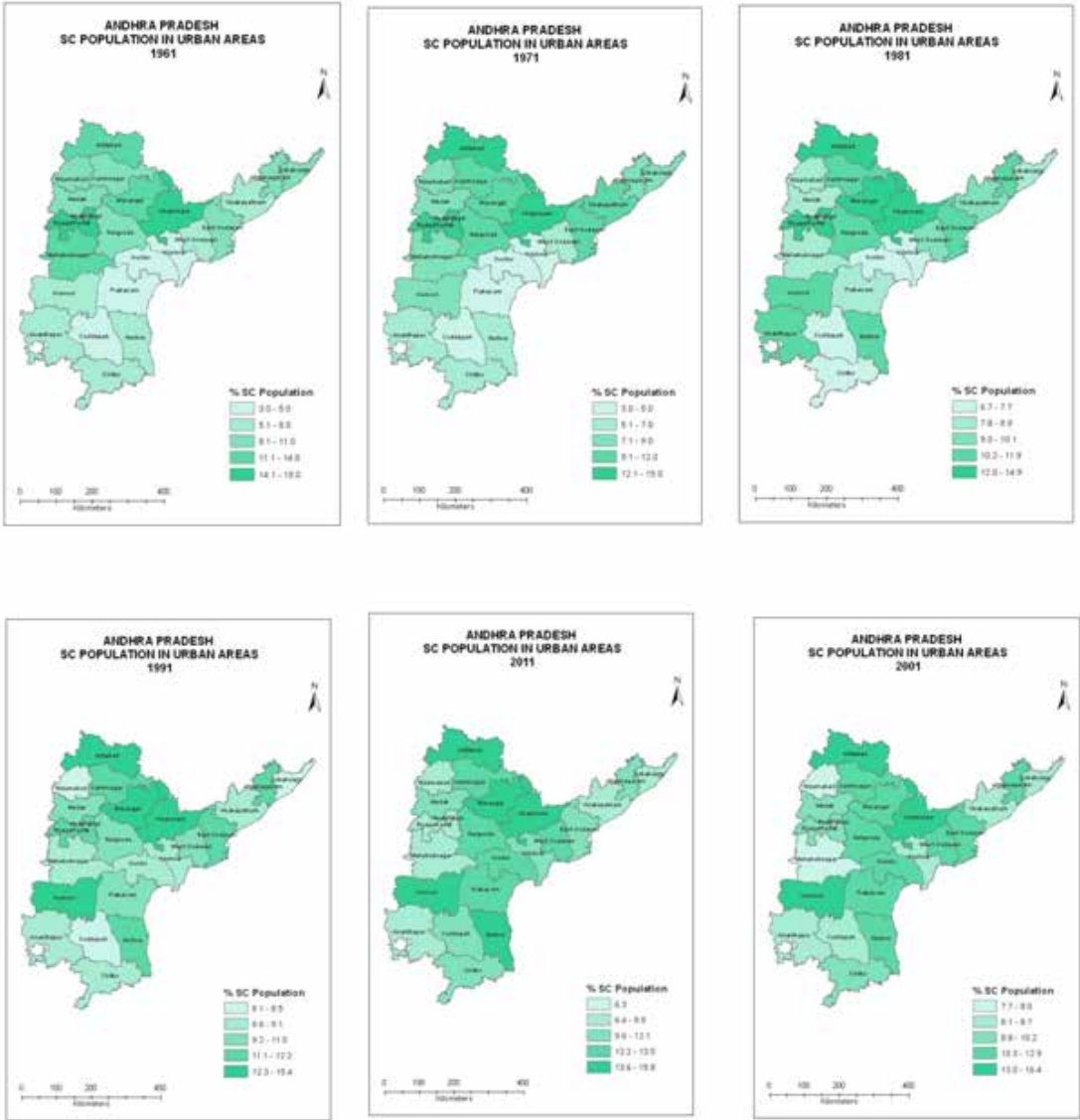
**Table 1: Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh
Percentage of Urban Scheduled Caste Population, District
Wise1961 - 2011**

District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Adilabad	14	15	14.2	15.4	16.4	15.8
Nizamabad	9	8	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.1
Karimnagar	10	11	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.9
Medak	10	8	8.7	10.2	9.8	10.6
Hyderabad	12	10	10.1	9.0	8.0	6.3
RnagaReddy	19	15	14.9	11.8	9.5	8.8
Mahabubnagar	12	8	8.9	8.7	7.9	9.5
Nalgonda	11	11	10.6	11.0	11.5	13.1
Warangal	13	10	12.6	13.1	12.9	15.6
Khammam	16	13	13.3	13.2	14.2	14.6
Telangana	12	10	11.0	10.6	10.0	9.8
Srikakulam	9	8	8.3	8.5	8.6	9.4
Vizianagaram	9	9	10.6	11.2	11.9	11.7
Visakhapatnam	7	12	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.7

District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
East Godavari	10	10	11.0	12.2	11.8	12.1
West Godavari	8	7	9.4	10.1	11.5	12.5
Krishna	5	5	7.6	8.7	8.7	11.1
Guntur	3	3	6.7	8.9	11.0	13.1
Prakasam	4	4	7.9	10.3	11.5	13.5
Nellore	8	7	10.8	11.9	12.1	14.2
Coastal Andhra	7	7	9.0	9.9	10.3	11.6
Cuddapah	5	5	6.8	8.4	8.7	11.3
Kurnool	8	9	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.7
Ananthapur	7	7	10.7	8.8	8.6	9.4
Chittoor	7	7	7.7	9.1	10.2	11.2
Rayalaseema	7.2	7	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.6
Andhra Pradesh	8.83	8.29	9.81	10.24	10.19	10.74

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

Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population in Urban Areas 1961 to 2011



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

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

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

Results and discussions

The minimum and maximum percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population vary between 3.0 and 16.4 from 1961 to 2011. The minimum percentage is 3.0 in 1961 and it increased to 8.1 in 1981 and then decreased to 7.7 and 6.3 in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The maximum percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population is 19.0 in 1961; it decreased to 14.9 by 1981. In 1991 and 2001 there is slight increase to 15.4 and 16.4 respectively but in 2011 it fell back to 15.5. The figures above indicate that overall percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population initially decreased from 1961 to 1981, and then increased from 1991 to 2001 but once again decreased in 2011.

In Telangana region Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts recorded high percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population from 1961 to 2011. Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak and Mahabubnagar districts recorded below average pattern. Ranga Reddy district noticed high percentage during 1961 to 1991 and later decreased in 2001 and 2011. While Nalgonda district maintains above average pattern from 1961 to 2011, Hyderabad district always recorded lowest percentage from 1961 to 2011.

In Coastal Andhra region the percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population is low during 1961 and 1971. From 1981 to 1991 Nellore, East Godavari and Srikakulam recorded high percentage. By 2001 and 2011 with the exception of Krishna, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts which recorded average percentage, remaining districts recorded high percentage.

The percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population in Rayalaseema region is low in 1961 and 1971. Kurnool and Ananthapur districts recorded high percentage in 1981. Kurnool always recorded high percentage, Ananthapur shows decreasing pattern. YSR (Cuddapah) and Chittoor districts recorded low percentage up to 1981. From 1991 to 2011 YSR (Cuddapah) and Chittoor districts noticed increasing pattern.

The western part of Telangana region comprising Nizamabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar districts showing low percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population. The remaining districts of Telangana comprising Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda and Khammam districts have high percentage from 1961 to 2011. Much change in percentage is not observed in this region during the study period.

In Coastal Andhra region the percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population is low in 1961. From 1971 onwards initially the northern districts and at a later stage the southern districts observed a high percentage.

In Rayalaseema region the percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population is low in 1961 and 1971. From 1981 onwards Kurnool district emerged as the district with high percentage till 2011, though YSR (Cuddapah) and Chittoor districts show gradual increasing pattern, Ananthapur district recorded low percentage.

Conclusions

Overall percentage Scheduled Caste population living in urban areas shows decreasing pattern in Telangana region and increasing pattern in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema region. Percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population is high in Telangana up to 1991, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions show increasing trend in 2001 and 2011.

When the overall growth percentages of Scheduled urban Caste population is examined it gives an impression that initially Telangana region had a high percentage but at a later stage growth is taking place more in Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra regions.

While Telangana region does not observe much change in percentage of Scheduled Caste urban population, in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema region the percentage is increasing.

REFERENCES

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. |