DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE IN KURNOOL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH: A GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECT

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ABSTRACT
A population is a summation of all the organisms of the same group or species, who live in the same geographical area, and have the capability of interbreeding. In ecology, the population of a certain species in a certain area is estimated using the Lincoln Index. The area that is used to define a sexual population is defined as the area where inter-breeding is potentially possible between any pair within the area. The probability of interbreeding is greater than the probability of cross-breeding with individuals from other areas. Under normal conditions, breeding is substantially more common within the area than across the border. In sociology, population refers to a collection of human beings. Demography is a social science which entails the statistical study of human populations. This article refers mainly to human population. Human Geography is a scientific analysis of the spatial distribution of man, cultural landscape, cultural grouping, and cultural phenomena of the earth’s surface in relation to the physical, economic and social environment. Kurnool district lies in the Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh. Kurnool district is generally drought prone. The district is at an altitude of 1000 feet above sea level. It is bounded by Rivers. Tungabhadra and Krishna on the north, Y.S.R. Kadapa and Ananthapur districts on the south, Karnataka state on the west and by Prakasam district on the east. To objective of the study of distribution of population. The data for the inquiry is collected from a varies of sources. Apart from Library work, data has been collected from sources such as census books, government and private publications, the records of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, and from the records of the district and mandal planning departments and internet.

KEYWORDS: Total Population, Rural population, Urban population, Male and Female

INTRODUCTION
After a detailed discussion of the geographical background of Southern 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. When a
settlement is established, it begins to attract population in sequence of time and subsequently many places grow as nodal plans, markets or urban centers. Human Geography is a scientific analysis of the spatial distribution of man, cultural landscape, cultural grouping, and cultural phenomena of the earth’s surface in relation to the physical, economic and social environment. The probability of interbreeding is greater than the probability of cross-breeding with individuals from other areas. The area that is used to define a sexual population is defined as the area where inter-breeding is potentially possible between any pair within the area. The probability of interbreeding is greater than the probability of cross-breeding with individuals from other areas.

According to J.I. Clarke (1965) “The composition of the population or the population structure, refers to those aspects of population which may be measured however inadequately”.

**Objectives**

- To assess the spatial pattern of rural and urban population and their concentration-1971-2011.
- To assess the growth and distribution of population in the study area.

**Methodology**

For the purpose of the study total, rural and urban population in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh from 1971-2011 is collected. The data collected is processed to find out the calculation of total, rural and urban population in Kurnool district. To the data collected for a varies sources. Apart from Library work, data has been collected from sources such as census books, government and private publications, the records of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, and from the records of the district.

**Study area**

Kurnool district lies in between 14° - 54' and 16°-18' N latitudes and 76°-58' and 78°-25' E longitudes. The district is bounded on the north by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahaboob Nagar district of Telangana, on the south by Kadapa and Anantapur districts and on the west by Karnataka state and on the east by Prakasam district. The area of the district is 17,658 km².
The district ranks 8th position in population (4,046,601 people) accounting for 4.78 per cent of the total population of the state as per 2011 population census, while in area it accounted for 6.41 per cent of the total area of the state.

Physiographically the district consists of two important hilly ranges namely Nallamalas and Erramalas running parallel from north to south. The Nallamalas are located on the eastern part of the district and the Erramalas are found in central part of the district.

![Fig-1](image)

**Distribution of Total, Rural and Urban population**

The population of a geographical area and its distribution pattern with respect to area and resources are the overriding problems of human ecology and are closely associated with the process of social and economic development of that region (Singh, R.P.B, 1977, p.21).

It goes without saying that this is true of Kurnool district. Here an attempt is made here to analyze the population distribution in total, rural and urban.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Rural population</th>
<th>Rural Male</th>
<th>Rural Female</th>
<th>Urban population</th>
<th>Urban Male</th>
<th>Urban Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>19,82,090</td>
<td>15,79,641 (79.70)</td>
<td>8,00,498 (51.70)</td>
<td>7,79,143 (49.30)</td>
<td>4,02,449 (20.30)</td>
<td>2,06,023 (51.20)</td>
<td>1,96,426 (48.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>24,07,299</td>
<td>18,17,700 (75.50)</td>
<td>9,23,946 (51.80)</td>
<td>8,93,754 (49.20)</td>
<td>5,89,599 (24.50)</td>
<td>3,02,997 (51.40)</td>
<td>2,86,602 (48.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>29,73,024</td>
<td>22,04,924 (74.20)</td>
<td>11,28,618 (51.20)</td>
<td>10,66,306 (48.20)</td>
<td>7,68,100 (25.80)</td>
<td>3,94,000 (51.30)</td>
<td>3,74,100 (48.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>35,29,494</td>
<td>25,89,465 (73.00)</td>
<td>13,17,660 (50.89)</td>
<td>12,71,805 (49.11)</td>
<td>9,40,029 (26.63)</td>
<td>4,78,554 (50.91)</td>
<td>4,61,475 (49.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40,46,601</td>
<td>29,02,877 (71.74)</td>
<td>14,66,622 (50.52)</td>
<td>14,36,255 (49.48)</td>
<td>11,43,724 (28.26)</td>
<td>5,73,479 (50.14)</td>
<td>5,70,245 (49.86)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Government of India.

The above table shown the population 19,82,090 in the year 1971, 24,07,299 in 1981, 29,73,024 in 1991, 35,29,494 in 2001 and 40,46,601 in 2011. To find out the trends of development over five decades, the distribution of population during 1971-2011 of the study area is analyzed.
The Kurnool district as per 1971 census of 15,79,641 (79.70 per cent) of the rural, in which 4,02,023 (20.30 per cent) of the urban population. Out of the highest population in residing in rural areas and the rest 20.30 percent of the residing in urban areas. In 1971, in which 8,00,498 (51.7 per cent) are male, and the rest of 7,7143 (49.30 per cent) in rural female. Out of the 2,06,023 (51.20 per cent) in urban male, and 1,96,426 (48.80 per cent) urban female population respectively.

In the year 1981, of the total increasing in 4,25,209 lakhs population in from1971-1981. In which 18,17,700 (75.50 per cent) in rural, 5,89,599 (24.50 per cent) in urban population. In the census year 9,23,946 (50.80 per cent) of rural male, 8,93,754 (49.20 per cent) rural female population. It was 3,02,997 (51.40 per cent) of urban male and 2,86,602 (48.60 per cent) in urban female population respectively.
In 1991, population in the study area increased from 5,65,725 lakhs in 1981-1991. In which of the 22,04,924 (64.29 per cent) of the rural, 7,68,100 (25.81 per cent) of the urban population. It is 11,28,618 (51.20 per cent) of rural male, 10,66,306 (48.2 per cent) rural female population. It is indicating that, 3,94,000 (51.30 per cent) in urban male, 3,74,100 (48.70 per cent) in urban female population respectively. In term of decadal growth, there was a growth of 5,56,470 lakhs in during 1991-2001, it is decrease of 5,17,107 lakhs population in the next decadal 2001-2011. In the district population in 2001, 35,29,494 lakhs. In terms of 25,89,465 (73.00 per cent) in the rural, 9,40,029 (26.63 per cent) in urban population. Regarding the distribution of population 13,17,660 (50.89 per cent) of rural male, 12,71,805 (49.11 per cent) in rural female population. It was 4,78,554 (50.91 per cent) in urban male, 4,61,475 (49.09) in urban female population respectively. In the decadal 2011, it was 29,02,877 (71.74 per cent) of the rural population, 11,43,724 (28.26 per cent) urban population of the year. In the following decade 14,66,622 (50.52 per cent) rural male, 14,36,255 (49.48 per cent) in rural female population. It has indicate that, 5,73,479 (51.14 per cent) urban male, 5,70,245 (49.86 per cent) in urban female population in respectively in the following (figs- 3.2,3.3 and 3.4).

Conclusions
The Distribution of population in the study area is uneven. According to the 2011 census, it has a high population of 40,46,601 and 1971 has low population of 19,82,090 lakhs persons. Regarding rural population the Kurnool district shows 79.70 per cent in 1971. Urban population of the study region has grown by 20.30 per cent during 1971. The study area has 28.26 per cent of urban population in 2011. Overall percentage population living in rural areas shows decreasing in rural areas and increasing in urban areas. Percentage of rural population is high in the year 1971, up to 2011, in the district show decreasing trend in 1971 to 2011. When the overall urban population in increasing in the decadal year from 1971 to 2011.

References
4. Directorate of Census Operations, Government of India.http//Census.ap.nic.in