

DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY IN NALGONDA DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to build up capacity for developmental planning in Nalgonda, district of Telangana State through application of the Geoinformatic tools. The study area comprises a total of 39 settlements (villages and hamlets), has a total population of 16,767 and a total of 4,443 households (based on Field survey). This work covers part of two Mandals - Devarakonda and Chandampet. The three villages of Mynampally, Tatikole and Kacharam fall in Devarakonda Mandal. The four villages of Guntipalle, Polepalle, Gagillapuram and Mudidandla which form part of the study area fall in Chandampet Mandal. A total (Census) survey of the households in study area (4,443 households) is carried out, based on a structured questionnaire to generate attribute data for the 39 settlements. The data thus collected covers 10 variables which relate to sex ratio, family size and migration. The present study area is intended to build a strong database for a cluster of seven villages and their adjunct hamlets (32 in numbers) to create easy information retrieval system to serve as a Decision Support system for the planners and administrators to facilitate G Governance-specifically pertaining to demography. A reform of village institutions with appropriate technological inputs will help in arriving at quick decisions and help with planning and problem solving with a clear perspective. It is a demonstration of a socio-economic application of GIS.

Keywords: E Governance, Decision Support system, GIS

Introduction

The present study area is intended to build a high tenacity data base for a cluster of seven villages and their adjunct hamlets (32 in numbers) to create easy information retrieval system to serve as a Decision Support system for the planners and administrators to facilitate G Governance-specifically pertaining to Demography. A reform of village institutions with appropriate technological inputs will help in arriving at quick decisions and help with planning and problem solving with a clear perspective. It is a demonstration of the application of GIS to socio-economic issues.

Study area

The study area (Fig.1) is located between 78.48°25'E to 78.57°13'E and 16.31°59'N to 16.31°59'N. It comprises 7 villages in the most backward area of Nalgonda, district of Telangana State along with their adjunct hamlets-32 in number. A majority of these hamlets are tribal in nature. The study area comprising a total of 39 settlements (villages and hamlets), has a total population of 16,767 and a total of 4,443 households (based on Field survey).

This work covers part of two Mandals - Devarakonda and Chandampet. The three villages of Mynampally, Tatikole and Kacharam fall in Devarakonda Mandal. The four villages of Guntipalle, Polepalle, Gagillapuram and Mudidandla fall in Chandampet Mandal.

Objectives

It is intended to study the caste, family size, sex ratio and migration of people in these backward settlements.

Methodology

A total (Census) survey of the households in study area (4,443 households) is carried out, based on a structured questionnaire to generate attribute data for the 39 settlements. Secondary data is collected from Census of India 2001 and 2011. The data thus collected covers 10 variables which relate to caste, sex ratio, family size and migration. This data is plotted and maps generated for spatial interpretation of variables and establishing correlations in space.

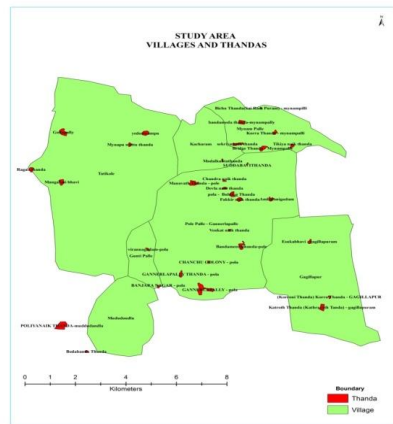


Figure 1. Study area.

Findings

Caste: Caste has varying developmental and psychological ramifications, which manifest themselves in the form of the occupations that people choose, their income levels and to a certain extent educational attainments. Fig.2 shows Visuka Bhavihas 100 percent people of Reddy community, Korra Thanda and Katroth Thanda have 100 percent of population Tribal community (Lambada). Guntipally Village has dominantly (70 percent) Scheduled Caste (Madiga) population. In Tatikole village, most of the population belongs to backward classes (Gouds and Yadavs) except Ragali Thanda, where 100 percent of the population is of Lambada caste. Mynampally village has 100 percent of people belonging to Schedule Castes (SC) community (Madiga caste). All remaining thandas have 100 percent of Tribal population (Lambada). Virannagudam Thanda has 100 percent of SC population, Chenchucolony has 100 percent of Schedule Tribes (ST) population (Chenchus), all these thandas are a part of Polepally village. Mudidandla village, Kacharam village and all other remaining thandas have 100 percent of ST population. In fact Thandas in Telangana State are tribal hamlets. It emerges from this analysis that a majority of the population in the study area is tribal followed by Scheduled Caste and Backward Class in that order. It is also one of the most backward areas of Telangana State.

Family size is another demographic variable related more to the socio-economic conditions. The size of the family is a direct outcome of cultural ethos and social background. Family size of above 6 is found in Chandampet Mandal (Fig.3) and it is found in Chippa Biliya Thanda part of Kacharam village and Bridge Thanda part of Mynampally village. Otherwise, large parts of the study area have a family size of 3 to 4. This (Fig.3) shows that a large family size is associated with joint families in the Chandampet Mandal of the study area.

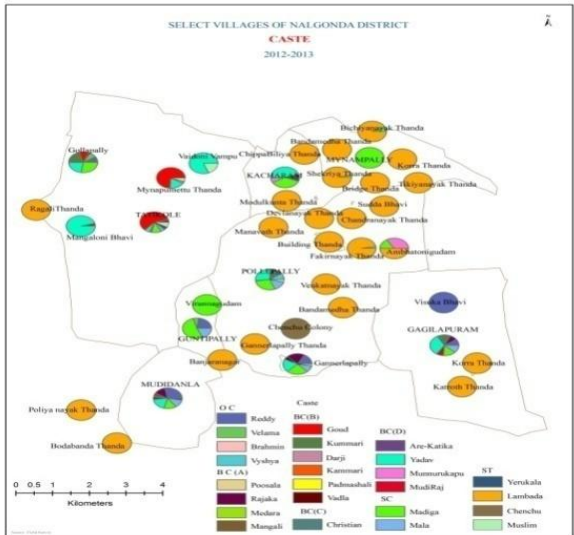
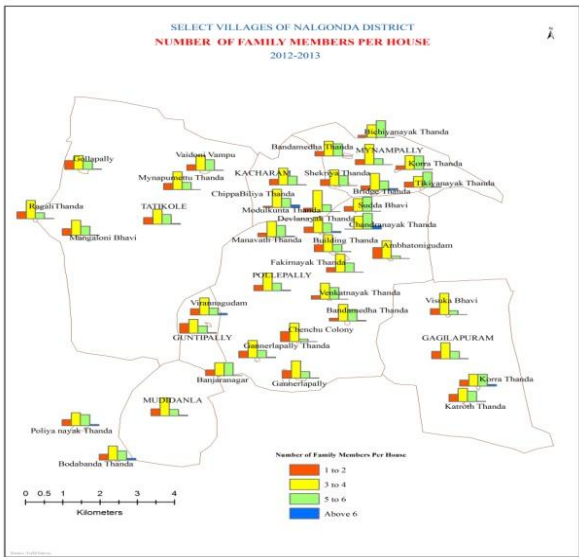


Figure 2. Family Size.



Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the numbers of females per 1000 males. According to 2001 census, Guntipally and Mudidandla villages have the highest sex ratio of 977 females /1000 males. The sex ratio drops down to even 876 females/1000 males in the village of Mynampally. Kacharam village adjoining this village also depicts the same low value (Fig.4). It is visible from the map that sex ratio of 905 to 976 is found in Tatikole, Polepally and Gagilapuram. High number of females in the Guntipally and Mudidandla villages suggests that the residents may not be practicing female infanticide of the girl child as is wont in some of the settlements in this

extremely backward area. According to the 2011 census, Tatikole village has the highest sex ratio of 960 females /1000 males. Medium sex ratio was found in the villages like Guntipally, Kacharam, Polepally, Gagilapuram, Mudidandla. The sex ratio drops down even to 925 females/1000 males in the village Mynampally. It is observed that during 2001-2011, the villages of the study region have recorded more than 20 percent growth in sex ratio. Sex ratio change is observed in Mynampally, Kacharam, Tatikole and Gagilapuram. These villages have found an increase in the sex ratio in 2011. Mudidandla and Guntipally villages have registered a decrease in sex ratio at the same time. Polepally village has same sex ratio during 2001 and 2011.

Child Population

The concentration of child population (Fig.5) between the age group of 0-6 years, exhibits a much more marked variation. According to the 2001 census, a higher percentage of around 19 percent of child population is seen in the village Mynampally. 18 percent is shown in villages Polepally and Mudidandla, rest of the villages Kacharam and Guntipally depict lowest percent of around 13 percent. The localities of the villages where more educated people reside have a lesser number of children. According to the 2011 census, higher percentage of around 15 percent child population is found in the villages Mynampally, Kacharam, Gagilapuram. 14 percent is shown in villages Polepally and Mudidandla, Guntipally has the lowest percent of around 9 percent. Child population change can be observed in Mynampally, Mudidandla, Polepally, Guntipally, Tatikole, Gagilapuram. These villages have registered a decrease in child population. Only one village Kacharam has registered an increase in 2011 in child population.

Child Sex Ratio

As in the case with general sex ratio, the child sex ratio (Fig.6) too depicts the same trend. While the villages show higher values in the range of 955 in the villages of Tatikole, Guntipally. The villages of Kacharam, Polepally and Gagilapuram show medium values. From the figure, it can be inferred that Guntipally village shows higher sex ratio values, whereas Mynampally shows a lesser range of values. This is almost in tune with the general sex ratio. According to 2011 census, villages show higher values in the vicinity of 982 in villages Kacharam and Polepally. The villages of Tatikole, Guntipally and Mynampally show medium values, whereas Mudidandla and Gagilapuram shows lesser range of values. Child sex ratio change is observed in Mynampally, Mudidandla, Polepally and Guntipally. These villages have an increase in child sex ratio in the year 2011. Only two villages- Kacharam and Gagilapuram have a decrease in child sex ratio in the year 2011. Tatikole village has same child sex ratio observed that during 2001 and 2011. An increase in the child sex ratio is commendable in the four out of seven villages of the study area.

Working Population

The villages show higher values in the range of 60 percent in villages – Gagilapuram and Kacharam (Fig.7). 54 to 59 percent of working population is evidenced in village Tatikole. Guntipally show the minimum percent of working population in the range of 43 percent. A range of 44 to 53 percent is shown in the villages of Mynampally, Polepally and Mudidandla. Representation of working population in Guntipally, Mynampally and Mudidandla villages increased in 2001-2011. Kacharam, Tatikole, Polepally, and Gagilapuram villages have shown a decline in the year 2011. According to the 2011 Census higher values around 57 percent are found in the villages of Guntipally, Mudidandla, and

Kacharam. 56 percent of working population is observed in Tatikole. Polepally shows the minimum percent of working population which is around 49 percent. A range of 50 to 55 percent is shown in the villages Mynampally and Gagilapuram. Workforce participation rates in rural areas are generally high; the decline in the instances cited above can be related with the generally dry environment, implying a lack of water for agriculture and the related seasonal migration to nearby urban centres including Hyderabad for eking out a livelihood.

Scheduled Caste (SC) Population

The distribution of SC population (Fig.8) shows lowest percentage in Mudidandla village in the vicinity of 10 percent. In contrast, Guntipally village shows the highest concentration of SC population in the range of 25 percent. Kacharam, Polepally, and Gagilapuram show the values in the range of 13-24 percent. Mynampally and Tatikole show the values in the range of 11-12 percent. According to 2011 census, lowest percentage is registered in Mudidandla, Mynampally, and Tatikole villages which is around 11 percent. Highest concentration of SC population is found in Guntipally village - 34 percent. Kacharam, show the values in the range of 22 to 34 percent. Polepally and Gagilapuram show the values in the range of 14 to 21 percent. Mudidandla, Guntipally, Polepally, Tatikole, and Kacharam villages have seen an increase in SC population in 2011. Mynampally and Gagilapuram villages have same SC population observed during 2001 and 2011.

Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population

From the distribution map of ST population (Fig.9), it can be observed that there is a higher concentration of ST population to the village of Mynampally in the range of 55 percent. Guntipally village shows no ST population in 2001 and 2011. Kacharam and Tatikole villages show the values in the range of 1 to 7 percent in both the years 2001 and 2011. Mudidandla, Polepally, and Gagilapuram villages show the values in the range of 8 to 58 percent in 2001 and 2011. 2011 census shows a higher concentration of ST population in Mynampally in the range of 59 to 76 percent. Mudidandla, Mynampally and Gagilapuram villages have seen an increase in ST population in 2011. Kacharam, Tatikole and Polepally villages have same ST population observed during 2001 and 2011.

Migration

Migration, especially in modern times, is a major symptom of basic change from a macro-perspective on time and space, and migration has been a regular and vital part of the human experience. Migration is the third component of population change. Migrants leave their native places mainly because of their inability to support themselves and their families. The rural poverty is believed to be pushing the rural population to the urban areas. Fig.10 shows that in the year 2012-13, 80 percent from Suddhabhavi and Ambhatoni Gudam part of Mynampally village mostly migrate to Hyderabad and some to Guntur. Majority of the seasonal wise migration is to Hyderabad for Auto driver and Car driver jobs. Chenchu colony, Manavath Thanda and Bandamedha Thanda part of Polepally village have more seasonal migrants to Hyderabad, Guntur, Devarakonda and Nalgonda. Katroth Thanda, part of Gagilapuram village has only 80 percent of people who migrate seasonally to Hyderabad, Guntur, Nalgonda and Miryalaguda. Guntipally, Kacharam and Tatikole villages have less percent of migrates. From Poliyanayak Thanda and Bodabanda Thanda part of Mudidandla village 80 percent of people migrate to Hyderabad, Guntur and Devarakonda. Migration results in improvements in socio-economic conditions of the migrants. Their economic, occupational and educational levels improve.

Conclusion

This study deals with Demographic study in one of the most backward areas in Nalgonda District of Telangana State. Most of these hamlets are tribal in nature. The study area covers part of two Mandals - Devarakonda and Chandampet.

The multi-cultural fabric of the society in the study area is evidenced through the caste profile of the settlements under consideration, though a glance at individual villages or hamlets leads one to believe otherwise.

Family size is another demographic variable which is related more to the Socio-economic conditions. The size of the family is a direct outcome of cultural ethos and social background. Family size of above 6 is found in Chandampet Mandal. Otherwise large parts of the study area have a family size of 3 to 4. Large family size is associated with joint families in Chandampet Mandal of the study area.

As in the case with general sex ratio, the child sex ratio too depicts the same trend. High number of females in Guntipally and Mudidandla villages indicates that the residents may not be practicing female infanticide of the girl child as is often evidenced in this area. The localities of the villages where more educated people reside have a lesser number of children.

Migration, especially in modern times, is a major symptom of basic change from a macro-perspective on time and space, migration has been a regular and vital part of the human experience. Migrants leave their native places mainly because of their inability to support themselves and their families. Majority of the migrants practice seasonal migration to Hyderabad for Auto driving and Car driving purpose. Migration results in improvements in socio-economic conditions of the migrants. Their economic, occupational and educational levels improve.

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