

CHANGING PATTERN OF POPULATION AND DENSITY IN TELANGANA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Apart from a generalized discussion on the trends of population growth in Telangana during the post-Independence decades and its socioeconomic implications, this paper examines in some detail the spatial patterns of population change in Telangana during 1991-2011. The discussion is mainly based on what has emerged on 3 maps depicting percentage change in population change in Telangana during this decade. While areas of rapid growth of the population continue to be associated with migration resulting from: 1) the development of manufacturing industries, mining, trade, and miscellaneous services, all leading to an acceleration in the process of urbanization, 2) the development of irrigation and reclamation of land bringing about increased intensity and extensions in farming, and 3) infiltration from neighboring countries, particularly from Bangladesh. The areas of relatively low growth are mostly those which have suffered a net out-migration induced by the pressure of population and paucity of resources or a desire to seek better avenues of employment elsewhere. A comparison of the spatial patterns of 1991-2011 with those witnessed in previous decades brings out important changes in these patterns which are occurring as a result of the various areas of the country getting into different phases of the second stage of the "demographic transition." With a view to bringing the benefits of socioeconomic progress to the door steps of all sections of the society in all parts of the country, it is necessary to bring about a substantial decline in the birth rate without any further loss of time.

Population density is a measurement of the number of people in an area. It is an average number population density is calculated by dividing the number of people by area. Population density is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometer. The population density of India in 2011 is 382 persons per square kilometer. According to the census 2011 the population of Telangana is 35,0,03,674. The population rank of the State is the 12th in the country. The average population density is during the year 2011 in Telangana state is 306.39 square kilometers. A 60 year dream of the people of Telangana was realized in 2014, when Telangana was formally created by the Parliament of India. Hyderabad is the capital city of the Telangana state. Culturally, the capital city of the state, Hyderabad, lies in the traditional zone of Indian cultures and itself represents a synthesis of North and South Indian culture. The state has 31 districts. Telangana state have an area of 1, 12,386 km².

KEYWORDS: Post-Independence, Manufacturing Industries, Infiltration, Demographic Transition, Density, Population, Growth, Pattern, Change