Demographic Profile of Coastal Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract

This paper deals with various indicators of demographics of a region confined to the coastal region of the state Andhra Pradesh, India. It gives an idea about the population of the area, its population density, decadal growth rate, urbanization rate, size of households, the gender make-up of the region and the literacy rate. This helps us in having a clear idea about the region regarding its developmental level and the level up to which the policies, schemes and agendas of the government are reaching the last human standing and its impacts on the population. Etching out a demographic profile of this region is of significance as this it has recently been carved out from a much greater region to which it belonged before. The state of Andhra Pradesh (which included Telangana), India. The data is represented in the form of Location Quotient and statistical techniques have been used to compute it. The maps are created, using the ArcGIS Software 10.5.

Keywords

Demography, demographic profile, regional development, sex ratio, literacy rate, statistical techniques, ArcGIS Software 10.5, India, Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION Demography

Demography, etymologically refers to the study of population. It comprises of a plethora of socio-economic indicators which include population size, population density, number of households, gender, education, population growth rate, workforce of a region, workforce participation rates, nonscheduled population, cultivable land area, marriage rates, birth rate, death rate, income level, race etc.

Additional demographic factors include gathering data on preferences, hobbies, lifestyle and more. Governmental agencies collect data when conducting a national census and may use that demographic data to forecast economic patterns and population growth to better manage resources. Demographics offer a generalization of a particular geography's population, based on a sampling of people in that geography. Not everyone fits a given demographic profile, as demographics only provide an aggregate picture of a population. Therefore, by examining data at different points in time, one can see historical changes, such as whether the population in your county is aging or new people are moving to your community.

Demographic data requires an integrated programme of statistical data collection and compilation, in order to provide a comprehensive source of information for **policy formulation**, **development planning**, **administrative purposes**, **research**, **commercial products** and other uses. Many countries have instituted a continuing survey programme, which includes periodic surveys (such as annual or quarterly labor force surveys or annual surveys on cost of living, etc.) and ad hoc surveys to meet specific statistical data needs.

Area of study

Andhra Pradesh is a state of India which is located in south-east. **Coastal Andhra Pradesh** has an area of 95,442 square kilometers (36,850 sq. mi) which is 57.99% of the total state area and a population of 34,193,868 which is 69.20% of Andhra Pradesh state population. This area includes the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh on the Coromandel Coast between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal, from the northern border with Odisha to Pullicat lake of South. It comprises of nine districts namely Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Prakasam and S.P.S Nellore. The main and most spoken language is Telugu. This region was part of Madras State before 1953 and Andhra State from 1953 to 1956. Coastal Andhra is located in the eastern region of the state of Andhra Pradesh on the Coromandel Coast and comprises nine districts. It borders Rayalaseema regions of the state and the states of Telangana, Odisha. The presence of the Krishna River, Godavari River and Penna River makes the area fertile for irrigation. The coastal line of this region is the second longest in the country, extending up to 974 km.

Database

The data for all the maps is authentic since it has been extracted primarily from the Census of India, 2011 (considering 2011 to be the base year) and from official government websites such as Andhra Pradesh State Portal, Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2018 District at a Glance, 2018, by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Data sources of different plates is also mentioned in the maps at the bottom left corner. The LOCATIONAL QUOTIENT has been calculated manually for each data set and the tables and calculations for each map have been mentioned in the interpretation. Furthermore, various other sources and links have been mentioned in the Reference section.

Methodology

The data collected from various documents and databases was converted into a tabular format using the software Microsoft Office Excel 2019 Version. It was then joined to the GIS software "ArcMap 10.5" using several spatial tools such as Georeferencing and Join and relates tool to produce the thematic maps of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Also, different cartographic techniques have been used in all the choropleth maps. Data for Sex Ratio and Household Size has been converted as per International Standards, manually (as the calculation techniques in India are different from the western world). The data has been displayed pictorially through plates and graphically using Microsoft Excel, 2019. However, the actual figures have been appended in the Bibliography for any further perusal.

LQ = Each quantity/ Average of all quantities Composite Index (CI) = Sum of all LQ/ N LQ= Locational Quotient. N = number of values.

Limitations of the study

A few limitations were faced while preparing this atlas. Firstly, the software ArcMap 10.5 had to be installed multiple times as it was not readily available for download to all. Secondly, statistical data and figures as per International Standards were collected with some difficulty as Andhra Pradesh got divided in 2014 into two different regions namely Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra Pradesh; the name of the state is Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, respectively. It was also tough to amass data on all fronts of demographics of very recent years, but with extreme dedication this problem was met by discovering the data from the Department of Economics and Statistics of Andhra Pradesh. Attempt has been made to keep the period in all the plates as close to the base year as possible so that a wide-ranging idea about that particular time period may be formed.

Also, some difficulty was faced in the representation of data with large range of absolute numbers and representing the locational quotient for each criterion. However, the data was suitable enough to bring forth a comprehensive picture of the Demographic Profile of Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

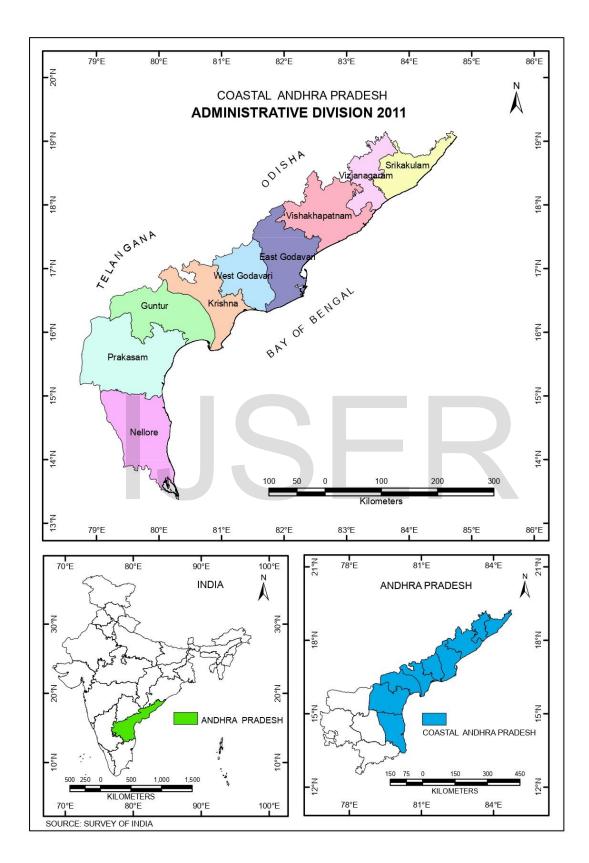
Plate 1: Administrative Division of Coastal Andhra Pradesh

This plate deals with location and administrative divisions of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Through this plate we can identify the geographical location of Andhra Pradesh in India and the districts that lie within the Coastal regions of the state. The coastal corridor consists of several ports, harbours, vast stretches of sandy beaches, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, fresh water lakes, estuaries etc. The new capital of Andhra Pradesh is Amravati. It previously was Hyderabad as the two regions (Telangana and Andhra were a whole) until 2 June 2014. The major rivers in Andhra Pradesh are Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Manjira, Nagavali, and Vamsadhara. The Krishna and Godavari rivers are the largest and broadest in South India. In Andhra Pradesh all the rivers generally flow from northwest to southeast.

Analysis

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12°41' and 19.07°N latitude and 77° and 84°40'E longitude. The **Coastline of Andhra Pradesh** is located on the southeast coast of Indian Peninsula, and forms a part of Coromandel Coast, with waters of Bay of Bengal. It has the second longest coastline with a length of 974 km (606 mi), next to Gujarat. There is a total of thirteen districts in Andhra Pradesh, four of which are in Rayalaseema region and nine form a part of the Coastal region in this region. They are: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, S.P.S. Nellore from north to south geographical order. Its coastal stretch stretches from Srikakulam District's Ichchapuram to S.P.S. Nellore District's Tada. Srikakulam district has longest coastline. Vishakhapatnam is the East Coast's main harbour. Despite having such a long coastline, Andhra Pradesh has only 12 ports. To its north and north east lie Telangana and Odisha, to the east lies the vast expanse of Bay of Bengal, on its south rests the state of Tamil Nadu.

Coastal Andhra Pradesh is known for its diversities-physical, cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic. It has its own historical, cultural, political significance. Altogether, this plate forms an introductory platform, on which, the rest of the plates will be based and spatial distributions over the region will be portrayed. It also gives a concise picture of the role that Coastal Andhra Pradesh has to play through its demographics.



Map 1: Made by Author using ArcGIS 10.5

Plate 2: Population Density

Population density refers to the number of humans per unit area, represented usually in square kilometres or square miles. In India, it is represented in square kilometres. The Total population of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh is 3,43,85,959 and the population density of the region is 384 persons/square kilometre.

Analysis

Coastal Andhra Pradesh witness's higher population density than its continental counterpart. Within this, Krishna occupies the first position in terms of population density.

Cause and Effect of the analysis: Coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh have a higher population due to a favourable climate, fertile land, alternate means of livelihood, higher productivity, easier transportation and better resource endowment. This can be proven as its effects have affected every walk of human life in terms of providing a moderate temperature, vast expanse of paddy cultivation due to fertile agricultural land, shrimp, crab, mollusc and lobster cultivation, ever expanding fishery industry exists and functions by sufficing the needs of the locals and increasing the country's GDP by contributing to exports. Due to a vast option of occupation means the people living here have a better livelihood compared to the rest of the region. Port facilities and transportation through waterways is cheaper and more viable in carrying heavy goods. The benefits of green revolution touched ONLY the Coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh, giving this region an upper hand and an undue advantage in development and enhancement of the lives of people. As Krishna is a small district compared to the rest of the districts and has the highest population amongst all districts, its population density appears to be relatively high.

From the map it can be concluded that the data

of population density is extremely essential in order to carry out developmental activities and to have a clear idea as to how many people reside in a particular area. By this information the Government, civil bodies and administrators get an articulate

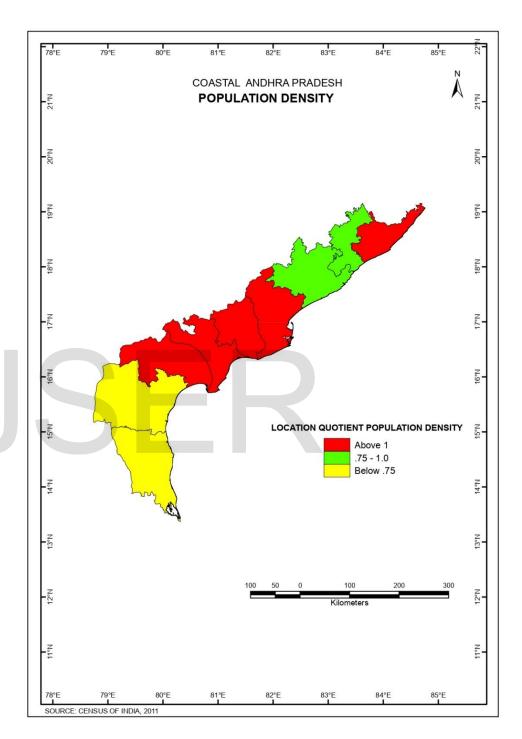


image of the area and can execute their schemes and policies through a targeted approach.

Map 2: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.

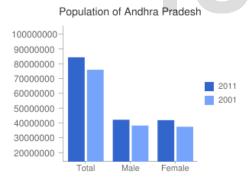
Parameters	Andhra Pradesh	India
Capital	Hyderabad	New Delhi
Geographical Area (sq km)	1,60,200	31,66,414
Administrative Districts (No)	13	640
Population Density (persons / sq km)	308	382
Total Population (Lakhs)	493.8	12105
Male Population (Lakhs)	247.3 (50.1%)	6231 (51.5%)
Female Population (Lakhs)	246.4 (49.9%)	5874 (48.5%)
Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 males)	996	943
Literacy Rate (%)	67.41	73.0

Plate 3: Population Growth Rate, 2011

Population Growth Rate or Decadal population growth rate (in India) refers to the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increase in a given period of time. In India this time period pertains to ten years as the Census in India is calculated every ten years. Andhra Pradesh ranks twentieth in Human Development Index.

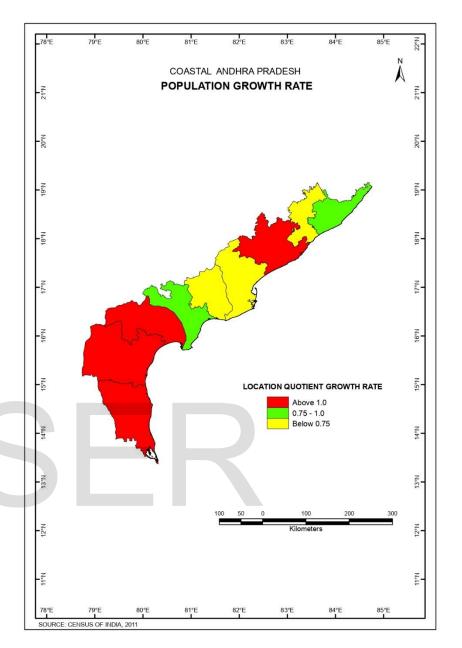
Analysis

The total population growth in this decade was 10.98 percent while in previous decade it was 13.86 percent. The population of Andhra Pradesh forms 6.99 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 7.41 percent. Whereas, the total population growth rate for Coastal Andhra Pradesh is 7.88 %.



Source: Andhra Pradesh Census, 2011

Causes and effects of the analysis: through the map it is evident that the highest population growth rate was witnessed in Visakhapatnam District. Visakhapatnam is one of the fastest growing districts and fourth cleanest city in the country. This is mainly because of higher birth rates and lower death rates in the city, pertaining to state-of-the-art technology in medical facilities and improved delivery of medical services to the remotest corners of the city. It is also due to increased rate in



urbanization in the region and fast rate of awareness among the people. The second district with maximum growth rate is Prakasam, followed by S.P.S. Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Vizianagaram and West Godavari. From the map it can be concluded that the population growth rate of the region is very important to analyse the rate with which the number of individuals are increasing in the region. It provides for the development of region with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the Coastal districts.

Map 3: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.



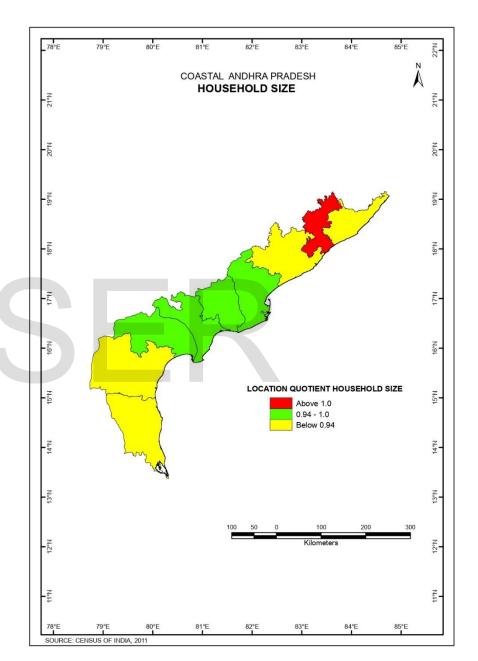
Plate 4: Household Size

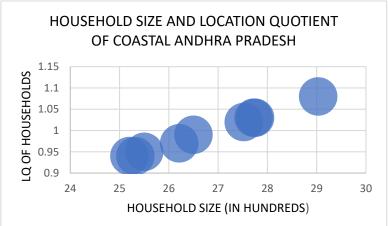
The Household is considered to be basic unit in a society for social, economic, political and socialization purpose. Sociologically, Household is a co-residential socio-economic unit regardless of kinship ties whereas family is a group - membership in which is mainly based on affinal and consanguineal ties. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

Analysis: The map shows the household size in coastal Andhra region. It can be said that the maximum household size exists in East Godavari followed by Krishna and Guntur. **Causes and effects of the analysis:** the household size gives us a deeper idea about various socio-economic indictors such as availability of electricity, dependency on kerosene, rural electrification, availability and source of drinking water and sanitation, fuel used for cooking and travel, etc. these facilities have a major role to play in deciding the household size of a region. According to international standards of calculating households, there are 240,750,000 households in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

We can thus conclude that Coastal Andhra Pradesh has a household size of about 3.9 which is lesser than the country's average (4.8) and according to the location quotient, largest household size exists in Vizianagaram followed by East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Prakasam.

Map 4: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.





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Plate 5: Urbanization Rate in Coastal Andhra Pradesh

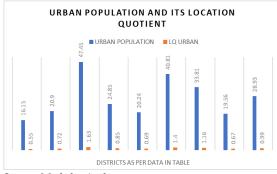
Out of total population of Andhra Pradesh, 33.36% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 28,219,075 of which 14,198,905 are males and while remaining 14,020,170 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 33.36 percent.

Analysis

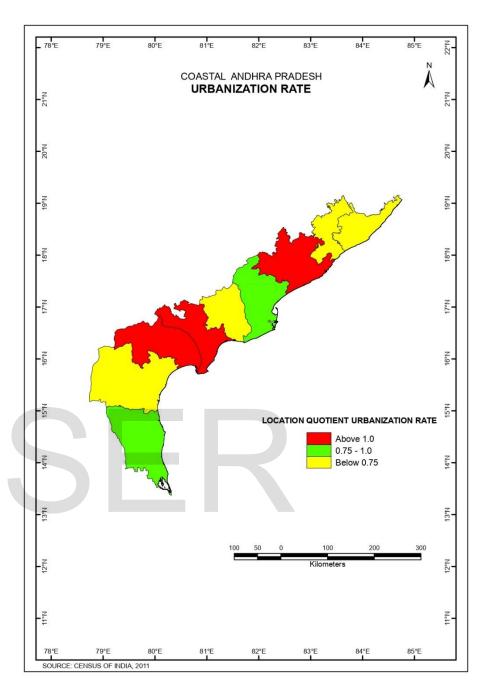
In Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam district had a total population of 20,35,831 a total population of 20,35,831 as per the 1971 Census report. From there it rose to 42, 90,589 in 2011. The urbanization rate in 1971 was 20.30 % in 1971 and it rose to 47.54% in 2011.

Cause and effect of the analysis: Ironically, the urban population of Visakhapatnam is higher than India's urban population level. It is followed by Krishna district with 40% urbanization rate. These districts have a location quotient of 1.63 and 1.40 respectively. Visakhapatnam is one of the 100 fastest growing cities in the world, it is the 9th richest city in India. The growth in the IT sector in the recent times boosting the local economy. Thus, increasing the number of urban dwellers and migrants coming to this region.

It is thus clear from the map that the Urbanization trends have been witnessed mostly in three districts and the other districts tend to cope. The urbanization level of the region shows the occupational structure of the people and the level of development of a region.



Source: Made by Author



Map 5: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.

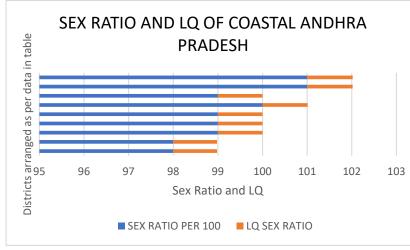
Plate 6: Sex Ratio in Coastal Andhra Pradesh

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is a valuable source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India. According to India calculations, Sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh is 993 per 1000 males in 2011 which is higher than the national sex ratio which is 930 females per 1000 males. According to International Standards, the sex ratio of India is 107.48 males per 100 females.

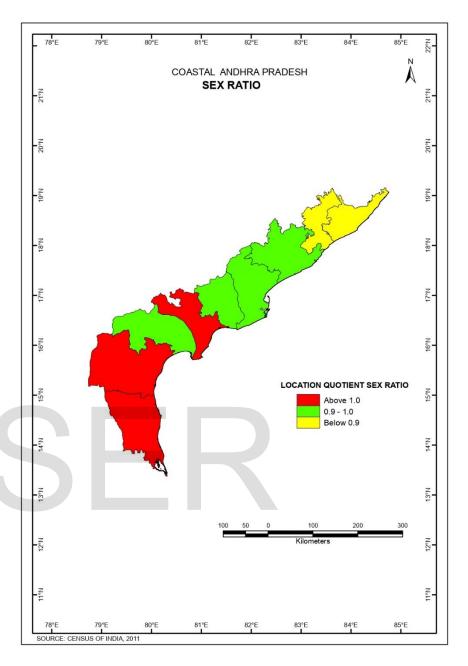
Analysis

The sex ratio of Coastal Andhra Pradesh is 1001 females per 1000 males which is at par with the developed countries. It is many folds higher than the national average. According to international standards its value is 99 males per 100 females and its location quotient is highest in Srikakulam district where it is 1.02.

Causes and effect of the Analysis: the reason for such high number of females compared to males is due to the higher amount of awareness amongst people regarding equality and mutual coexistence of both sexes. The number of literate people in this region is also high which explains the high sex ratio. The people of this region also have a religious bent of mind wherein they worship goddesses over gods such as Kanaka Mahalaxmi, thence, they give prime status to women and treat them equality. Coastal Andhra Pradesh exhibits a very high number of females as compared to males. It is higher than the figures of the country. This proves that the developmental work, programmes and policies have benefitted the dwellers and therefore, women have attained a status of equality and in some places even superiority. Thus, the main objective of checking the atrocities against women has been fruitful and the region is progressive.



Source: Made by author



Map 6: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.

education in the region is borne out by the low ratio of **Plate 7: Literacy Rate in Coastal Andhra Pradesh**

Literacy in India is a key for socio-economic progress. This map represents the literacy rate in terms of Location Quotient in the Coastal Region of Andhra Pradesh. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has drafted a definition of literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community

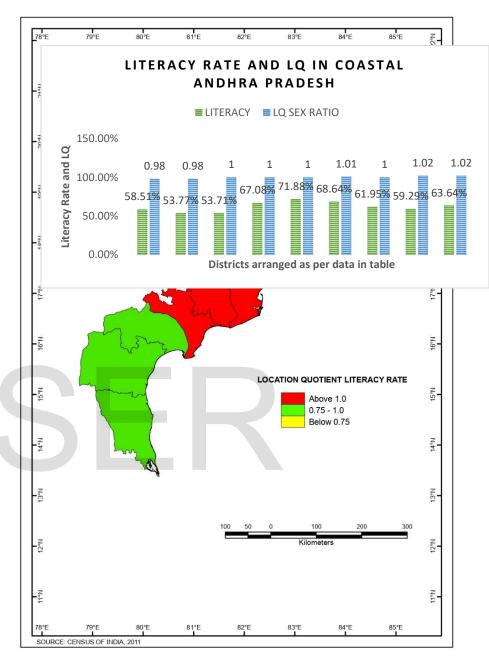
Analysis

and wider society."

According to the map and the data established, we can say that **West Godavari** district has the **highest literacy rate of 74.6**% and **Vizianagaram district** has the **least with 58.9**% in the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh and also among all thirteen districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Causes and effects of the Analysis: Coastal Andhra Pradesh's literacy rate and Andhra Pradesh as a whole as well, lags behind the national average, despite its impressive achievements in growth and poverty reduction. An emphasis on education could help resolve grievances arising from inter-regional disparities. Compared with the southern and central Coastal states, A.P recorded the poorest improvement in literacy levels over the decade 2001-2011. Its literacy rate is 62.05 % which is much lower than India's average of 74.1 %. The location quotient is lowest in Vizianagaram (0.86) and maximum in West Godavari (1.15).

Despite educational development being low, the state chose to accord greater priority to the irrigation and power sectors and focused more on economy due to which it lagged behind in one of its most



important socio-economic indicators. The state's neglect of

expenditure on education in A.P compared with all other states and districts and to the all-India level over the last decade. The Map 7: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.

case of this region should particularly be singled out for much deeper examination, since any neglect of education at this stage, may result in the state's retrogression.

Plate 8: Composite Index of all Indicators

This map presents the overall indicators of Demographics of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. The Composite Index will help us see the development of the districts compared to each other in the region as a whole. The regions are varied with multiple indicators and this can't be ignored in comparing them.

Analysis

This map shows the composite index of all the acquired data. Composite Index is an essential component in representing the data in order compare the districts and develop an articulate regional analysis of the Coastal districts of the state.

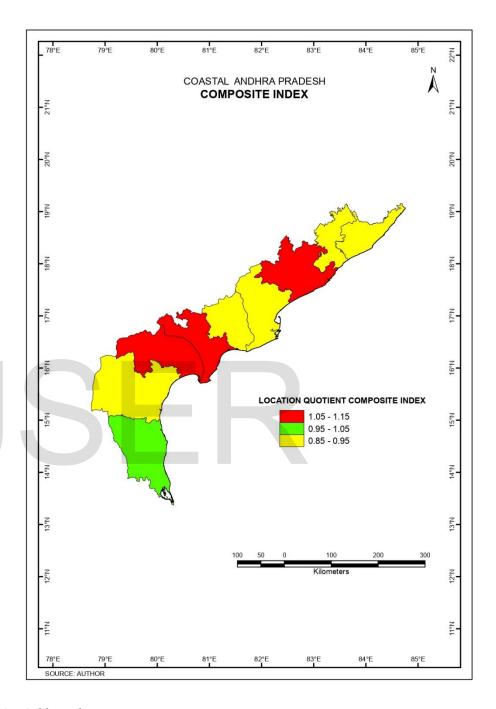
Causes and effect of the analysis: The indicators included in this map are Population density, population growth rate, urbanization rate, household size, sex ratio and literacy rate. These indicators are not sufficient to regard a district higher than another but within these indicators, Visakhapatnam acquires the top most position with a composite index of 1.15 followed by Krishna. These two districts also have the maximum urbanization rate, port facilities, technological abilities and exports. The district with least composite index is Vizianagaram and it also has the least literacy which proves its stand.

Composite Index (CI) = Sum of all LQ/ N LQ= Locational Quotient.

N = number of values.

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and the creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities, without damaging

the resources of the environment. Development is visible and useful, not necessarily immediately, and includes an aspect of quality change and the creation of conditions for a continuation of that change.



Map 8: Made by Author, using ArcGIS 10.5.

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CONCLUSION

Development reflects social and economic progress and requires economic growth. Growth is a vital and necessary condition for development, but it is not a sufficient condition as it cannot guarantee development.

"Development is about creating freedom for people and removing obstacles to greater freedom. Greater freedom enables people to choose their own destiny. Obstacles to freedom, and hence to development, include poverty, lack of economic opportunities, corruption, poor governance, lack of education and lack of health." – Amartya Sen.

Total nominal Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income per capita (PPP), The percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, The percentage of people living below the poverty line within a country, The unemployment rate, The Human Development Index score, Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (overlaps with many other aspects),School enrolment ratios, PISA educational achievement rankings, Percentage of population in tertiary education., The infant mortality rate., Healthy life expectancy, The gender inequality index ,The global peace index, Total military expenditure, Carbon Dioxide emissions. The corruption index, The Happiness Index are some of the indicators to observe and judge the socioeconomic condition of a region. Of these, 7 indicators have been included.

During the last few years, the State has witnessed numerous challenges and it is worth noting that enormous efforts have been made to put the state back on the inclusive and higher growth

trajectory. The overarching and ultimate objective of the government is to ensure inclusive growth, higher levels of human development and a happy society. Thus, the broad welfare agenda of the State is creation of wealth, ensuring better standards of living to people, reducing inequalities and disparities and enhancing the happiness index. The State as per its Vision agenda is targeting a compound annual growth rate of 12% till 2029 and a high level of Human Development Index of 0.90 by 2029 through structural & social transformation. The Government has recognized need to bring in innovative practices in governance and public administration that enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency in provisioning of government services. Transparency and information create more opportunities for citizens to participate in governance and thereby demand better services.

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S.NO	DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION GROWTH RATE	LQ GROWTH RATE
1	Srikakulam	27,03,114	6.52	0.82
2	Vizianagaram	23,44,474	4.23	0.53
3	Visakhapatnam	42,90,589	11.96	1.5
4	East Godavari	52,85,824	5.26	0.66
5	West Godavari	39,95,742	3.58	0.45
6	Krishna	45,17,398	7.87	0.99
7	Gurntur	48,87,813	9.47	1.2
8	Prakasam	33,97,448	11.05	1.4
9	S.P.S Nellor	29,63,557	11.05	1.4

Table 2 for plate 2: Shows the
population growth rate and the
locational quotient of population
growth rate in the coastal districts of
Andhra Pradesh.Source: Made by Author, extracted
from Census of India, 2011



Appendix

Table 1 for plate 1: Shows the total population, population densityand location quotient of population density of the Coastal districts ofAndhra Pradesh.

S.No	DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY	LQ OF DENSITY
1	Srikakulam	27,03,114	463	1.2
2	Vizianagaram	23,44,474	359	0.93
3	Visakhapatnam	42,90,589	384	1
4	East Godavari	52,85,824	413	1.07
5	West Godavari	39,95,742	470	1.22
6	Krishna	45,17,398	518	1.34
7	Guntur	48,87,813	429	1.11
8	Prakasam	33,97,448	193	0.5
9	S.P.S Nellore	29,63,557	227	0.59

Source: Made by Author, extracted from Census of India,2011



S.N	DISTRICT	HOUSEHO DS				LQ OF HOUSEHOL
S.N	DISTRICT	URBAI	NIZ	ATIO		LQ
0		N F	RAT	ΓE	URBANIZATIO	
					N RATE	
1	Srikakulam	16	.15		0.55	
2	^m Vizianagaram	20).9			0.72
3	Visakhapatna	47	.45			1.63
	m					
4	^{III} East Godavari	24	.85			0.85
5	West	20	.24		0.69	
	Godavari					
6	Godavan Krishna	40	.81			1.4
7	Guntur	33	.81			1.16
8	Godavari	19.56			0.67	
9	S.P.S Nellore	28	.93			0.99
6	Krishna	1243293		27.52		1.02
7	Guntur	1296609		26.5		0.99
8	Prakasam	860463		25.32		0.94
9	S.P.S Nellore	776854		26.21		0.97

Table 4 for plate 4: Shows the amount of Urbanization rate and the location quotient of urbanization.

Source: Made by Author

Table 6 for plate 6: Shows the literacy rate of the nine coastal districts of A.P along with their location quotient.

<u>S.NO</u>	DISTRICT	LITERACY RATE	LQ OF LITERACY RATE
1	Srikakulam	58.51%	0.98
2	Vizianagaram	53.77%	0.98
3	Visakhapatna m	53.71%	1
4	East Godavari	67.08%	1
5	West Godavari	71.88%	1
6	Krishna	68.64%	1.01
7	Guntur	61.95%	1
8	Prakasam	59.29%	1.02
9	S.P.S Nellore	63.64%	1.02

Source: Made by Author

Table 7 for plate 8: Shows the Composite Index of all Indicators

S.NO	DISTRICT	COMPOSITE INDEX
1	Srikakulam	0.9
2	Vizianagaram	0.85
3	Visakhapatnam	1.15
4	East Godavari	0.94
5	West Godavari	0.92
6	Krishna	1.14
7	Guntur	1.07
8	Prakasam	0.91
9	S.P.S Nellore	0.99

Table 3 for plate 3: Shows the Household size and its location quotient

Source: Made by Author, extracted from Census of India, 2011

IJSER © 2019 http://www.ijser.org **Table 5 for plate 5:** Shows the coastal respective Sex Ratios and itslocation quotient.

S.NO	DISTRICT	SEX RATIO PER 1000 MALES	SEX RATIO PER 100	LQ SEX RATIO
1	Srikakulam	1015	98	0.98
2	Vizianagaram	1019	98	0.98
3	Visakhapatnam	1006	99	1
4	East Godavari	1007	99	1
5	West Godavari	1004	99	1
6	Krishna	992	100	1.01
7	Guntur	1003	99	1
8	Prakasam	981	101	1.02
9	S.P.S Nellore	985	101	1.02