



Decadal growth of population– A case study of Gadag district, Karnataka

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Abstract

The population growth in any area is the results of three inter acting process viz. birth, death and migration. It is seen that the distribution and growth is quite uneven with many areas gaining population by higher rates of change. Than the regional average, while some other areas experiencing lower rate of change. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the growth aspects and all the component and structure of population in Gadag District. The comparisons are summarized here for two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011. Geographically the Gadag district extends over an area of 4656 sq.km. with a total population as per as 2022 is 1150000 consisting of 5 talukas.

Keyword: population growth, regional average, Geographically

Introduction

Population is one of the prime sources, which plays an important role in determining the economy of any region. This significance of study in Geography is because it plays an important role in area planning. It is with the help of population projection that any meaningful area planning is possible. Trends in growth of population and consequent problems arising out of it are part of this subject. As result of increase in population, there is need for more food, clothing, shelter and other requirements. It can be studied at the district, taluka or even at village level by taking into account of the physical and socio-economic environment.

Problem of over populating has occurred mainly, because of gross mal-adjustment between population growth on one hand and social and economic development on the other. There is nothing unusual in population growth occurring in developing countries as compare to what happened in developed countries at analogous juncture.

R.N. Singh and Chatruvedi R.B. in their article have explained that any change in population growth whether increase or decrease is usually called as a growth. Population growth in an area is an important aspect in the economic development and social awakening cultural background, historical events and political background, historical events and political ideology. In their study area (Bundel hand) the another explained that the region being predominantly agriculture. The danger of population out stripping the means of substance in future decades is very obvious. This will create a very high pressure on the magnate towards the urban centres bringing the storming unemployment situation everywhere. Family planning is left on the only way out to contract and manage population.

India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area but in terms of population its ranks second, next only to china. India has only 2.4% of total land area in the world but is the home of 16.7% of the world's population. India's population stands at 120.2 million (2011) today but has grown steadily over the past few decades.

Objectives

- To examine the taluk wise distribution and growth of population in Gadag district during 2001-2011.
- To know the population structure in Gadag district.

Data base and methodology

The present work is mainly based on the secondary data collected from various government sources and analysed with the help of simple statistical methods.

Study area

Gadag district is located in the central sector of the northern half of Karnataka state. The district has an irregular shape and while it's maximum length from north to south is 105 kms. and maximum breadth from east to west is 83 km. Spanning total geographical area of 465,700 hectares.

Gadag district lies between the north latitudinal parallels of 14° 56' and 15° 53' and east longitudinal parallels of 75° 16 minutes 76° 3'. Gadag district is bound by Bagalkot in the north and Koppal district in the east, Dharwad in the west and on the south by Haveri and Bellary districts.

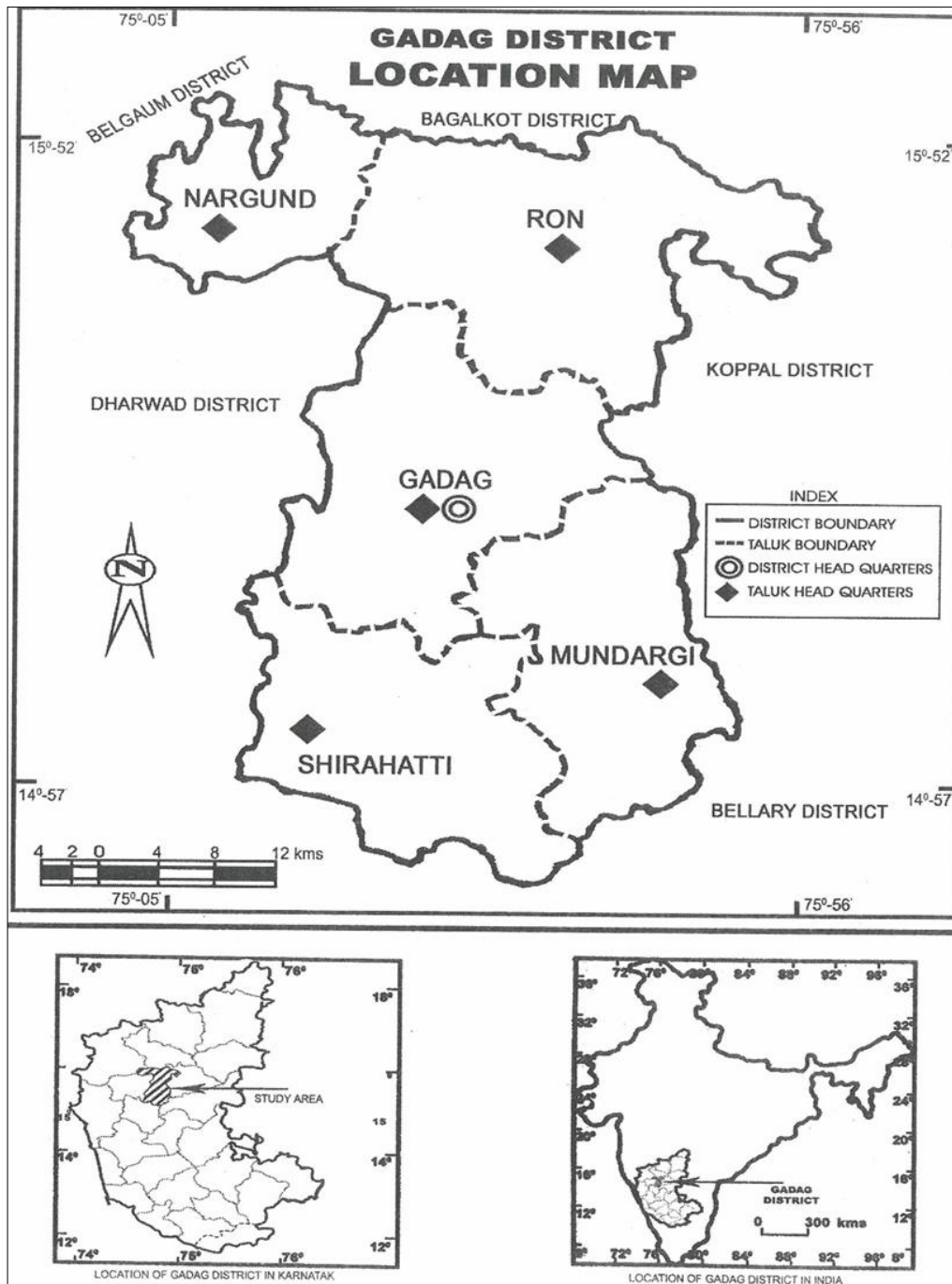


Fig 1

Taluka wise growth of population

“Any changes in the population growth whether increase or decrease is usually called as growth” population growth in an area is an important aspect in economic development. Social awakening, cultural background, historical events and political ideology.

Table 1 shows the Gadag district taluka wise growth of population in two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 census. The Gadag district stands 27th position in terms of the population in the state as per 2011 census.

Table 1: Taluka wise distribution and growth of population in Gadag district (2001-2011)

Taluka	Total population 2001	Populatio%	Total population 2011	Populatio%	Growth rate
Nargund	92679	9.54	100623	9.45	8.57
Ron	247645	25.48	264123	24.81	6.65
Gadag	332011	34.16	367258	34.50	10.61
Shirahatti	183191	18.85	200669	18.85	9.54
Mundargi	116309	11.97	131897	12.39	13.4
Total	971835	100	1064897	100	

Source: Gadag District Census Handbooks (2001-2011)

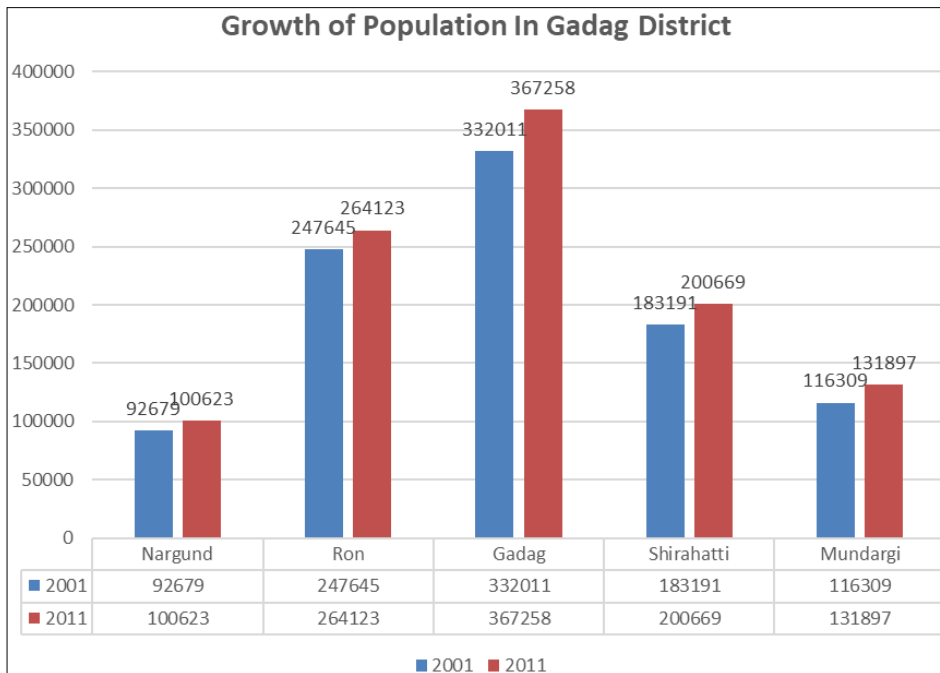


Fig 2

The maximum growth of population found in Gadag taluka, and it is followed by Ron and Shirahatti taluks. According to the census 2001, the population of the taluk of Gadag taluk was 332011, whereas population of 367258 was recorded in the 2011 census. Ron Taluk recorded population of 247645 in the year 2001, whereas it recorded 264123 population in 2011. Shirahatti taluk recorded a population of 183191 according to the census of 2001, whereas it is 200669 according to the census of 2011. This is because of the ample employment opportunities in different sectors such as industries, commerce, transports, printing press, education and other administrative establishment in which many people got jobs. As a result of which thousands of migrated from agrarian society and hence the population has increased from decade to decade. The lowest growth of population is found in Nargund and Mundargi where primary activity is a major occupation.

Taluka wise spatial variation of rural and urban population

The Rural Urban Ratio not only shows the relationship between the two important components of the population namely rural and urban but also indicates the degree of ruralism and urbanism at different angles. Hence, to confirm the study of degree of the rate of growth of population

varying from rural to urban, rural and urban ratio in the region has been studies. It is assumed that, increase in population is largely added by the rural inhabitants rather than urban dwellers, because of illiteracy and non-adoption of family planning measures. Table 2 shows the spatial variation of rural and urban population from 2001 and 2011 in the district. Improvements in the medical facilities and process of urbanization have witnessed increase in the high rate of births.

According to the census of 2001 of highest rural population is found in Ron taluka (1,81,091) followed by Gadag, Shirahatti and Mundargi talukas whereas Nargund taluk registered lowest rural and urban population (fig.2)

According to the census of 2011 highest rural population is found in Ron taluka (191763) followed by Gadag, Shirahatti and Mundargi talukas. Whereas Nargund taluk registered lowest rural population.

During 2011 study area as a whole shows increased trend in urban population. The highest urban population is found in Gadag (191.375) taluk which accounts more than 50% of the district. It is because of printing press, industries, administrative, education and other services they offer, followed by Ron and Shirahatti taluka. The lowest urban population is found in Nargund and Mundargi where primary activity is major occupation.

Table 2: Spatial variation of rural and urban population in Gadag district (2001-2011)

Talukas	Population 2001				Population 2011			
	Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Nargund	60118	9.54	32561	9.51	64332	9.39	36291	9.57
Ron	181091	28.76	66554	19.45	191763	27.98	72360	19.08
Gadag	158931	25.24	173080	50.58	175883	25.67	191375	50.45
Shirahatti	133566	21.21	49625	14.50	146305	21.35	54364	14.53
Mundargi	95946	15.24	20363	5.95	106978	15.61	24919	6.57
Total	629652	100	342183	100	685261	100	379309	100

Sources: Derived from census reports.

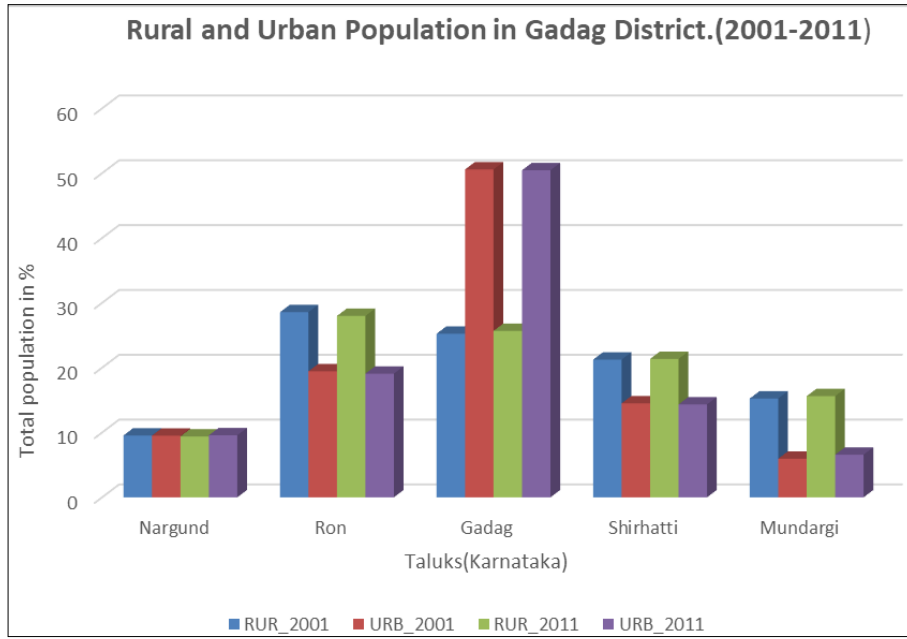


Fig 3

Taluka wise distribution of density of population

The population of a region can give some idea of the socio-economic and spatial characteristics that are prevailing in the region. The density of population per sq. km. is nothing but the ratio between the number of people to the space

occupied by them and this is one of the most intrinsic and most correlations employed by geographers. In other events it medicates the pressure on the land and is affected by population growth.

Table 3: Taluka wise distribution of density of population

Taluks	Area in Sq. Kms.	Density	
		2001	2011
Nargund	435	213	231
Ron	1291	192	204
Gadag	1097	303	335
Shirhatti	949	193	211
Mundargi	884	131	149
Total	4656	969	982

Source: Derived from census reports.

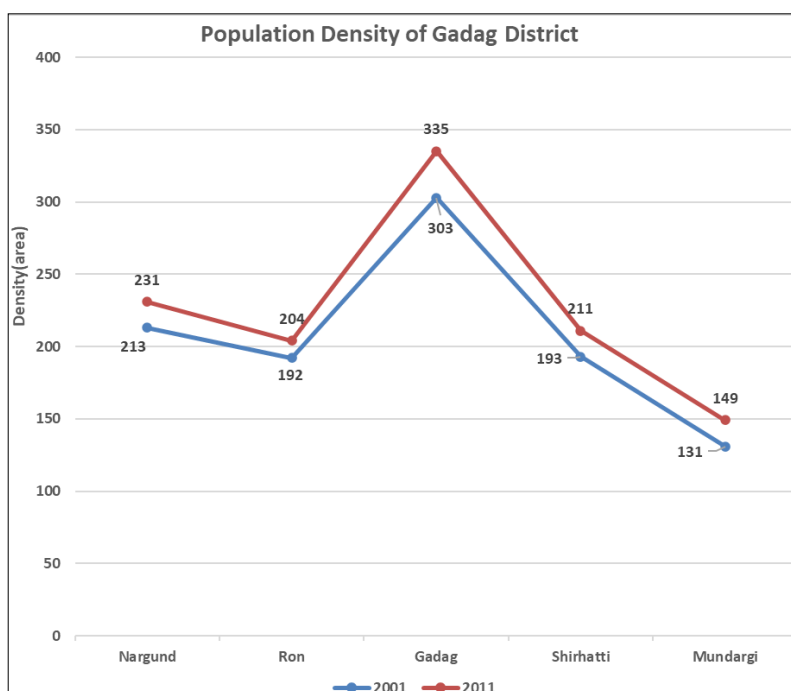


Fig 4

Table 3 depicts the density of population for the area of Gadag district during last two decades 2001 and 2011. The density of population in Gadag district is quite uneven. It has been increasing over the last 10 years due to the better facilities and development of various sectors such as agriculture, transportation, industries, education etc.

The density of population in the districts is 209 persons /km² in 2001 to 229 persons / km² in 2011, which spreads over the 4656 sq.km. area. Among the Taluka of the district Gadag Taluka accounts for the largest share 367,258 population with the density is 335 persons / km² whereas medium density is observed in the Talukas of Nargund, Ron, Shirahatti and lowest is in Mundargi Taluka with 149 persons / km².

Taluka wise distribution of sex ratio

In general sex ratio in any region is mainly determined by three basic factors, viz. 1) sex ratio of birth rate 2) sex selectivity among migrants. Apart from these factors, natural calamities like, war, famine, epidemics etc. and socio-economic conditions such as status of women, race, standard of living, diet, religion and others factors also govern the sex ratio.

Table No.3 shows that talukas wise sex ratio, the average was 969 females per 1000 males in 2001. It ranges from a maximum in Ron taluka with 987 females per 1000 males and Mundargi taluk is lowest sex ratio with 957 females per 1000 males. According to the census 2011 Ron taluka was identified highest sex ratio with 992 females per 1000 males. This is because of migrant of male population in search of jobs real difference in sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions including trends prevailing preventing in these sub-regions of the study area. Nargund taluka recorded lowest sex ratio with 962 females per 1000 males.

Table 4: Taluka wise distribution of sex ratio in Gadag district (2001-2011).

Talukas	Sex ratio	
	2001	2011
Nargund	960	962
Ron	987	992
Gadag	966	990
Shirahatti	964	970
Mundargi	957	973
Total	969	982

Source: District Census Hand books 2001 & 2011

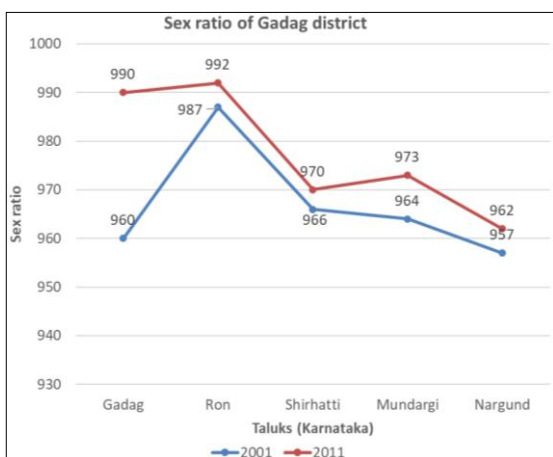


Fig 5

Conclusion

The population growth in any area is the result of three interacting process viz. birth, death and migration. It is seen that distribution and growth is quite uneven. The present study reveals the balance growth of population in the district during the study period i.e. 2001 & 2011. The present study reveals that growth of population increased from 2001 to 2011. The maximum growth of population found in Gadag taluk and it is followed by Ron taluka and Shirahatti taluka. This is because of the ample employment opportunities in different sectors such as industries, commerce, transport, printing press, education technologies development and other administrative establishment in which thousands of people got jobs. As a result of which thousands of people migrated from agrarian society and hence population has increased from decade to decade.

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