



Trends of Population Growth in Dharwad District : a Spatial Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Population is essentially required for economic development but it should not be optimum in relation to the availability of natural resources. The rapid growth has created many problems. Population rather than a resource has become a burden. The population studies have been gained a paramount social economic advancement and political setup. Some areas have supported a great concentration of population. The reasons for such an extremity are basically geographical and partly socio-economic. The huge population in the country may be useless but quality of people is important for successful socio-economic development.

KEYWORDS: Resources, economic development, social development, density

Introduction

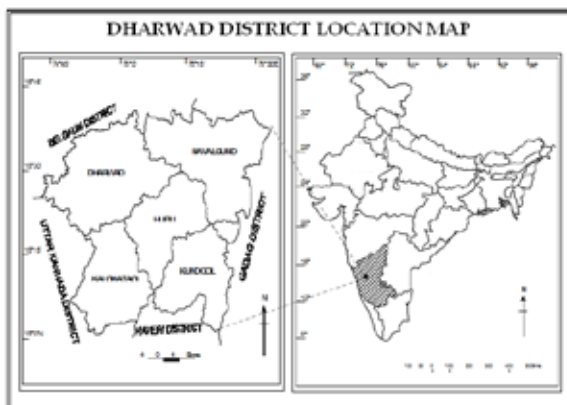
Out of all resources of a country, human resource is most important. Population is essentially required for economic development, but should not be optimum in relation to the availability of natural resources. In this context India is already over populated 102.7 million (2001 census). Population explosion had badly affected the economic development. The rapid growth has created many problems. Population rather than a resource has become a burden. Therefore till today India is under developing country. The population studies have been gained a paramount important all over the globe because of a greatest complicity and varieties in terms of culture, attitude, social, economic. The huge population in the country may be useless but quality of people is important for successful socio-economic development.

The quality of people is measured by the economic efficiency level of scientific and technological development, managerial abilities and cultural values as well as social and political organization.

Population growth is an index of its economic development, social awakening, cultural background, historical events. In this paper the attempt made to analyse the growth and all the components and structure of population in Dharwad district considering the special aspects the study sets slight on correlation between various demographic phenomenon and non-demographic phenomena.

Study Area

Dharwad district is located in north Karnataka, extending between 14° 45' north to 15° 35' north latitude and 74° 45' east longitudes and 75° 31' longitudes. It is located in central part of Belgaum division and on the semi-arid plateaus of North-West Karnataka. It comprises of Dharwad, Hubli, Kalaghatagi, Kundagol and Navalgund talukas with an area of about 4249 sq.kms. It is bounded by Belgaum district on the North, Karwar district on the West, Haveri district on the South and Gadag district in the East. Dharwad is the largest taluka with 1032 sq.km. of land. HDMC is the smallest city with 190 sq.km. of land.



Objectives

The main objectives are:

- 1) To know population growth from 1991-2001 in study area.
- 2) To know the population trend and structure in Dharwad district.
- 3) Influencing factors of population growth in the region.

Methodology

The present study is based on primary and secondary data collected from various sources. The primary data was collected from personal interviews and secondary data was collected from district statistical office. Dharwad data has been analysed by simple percentage index method.

Analysis of the Text

The dynamic population growth mainly depends upon two forces namely natural increase in population and migration, natural increase in population is the result of the difference between the number of births and deaths, births (fertility) rate exceeds the deaths (mortality) rate results in population increase and vice versa. The second force is due to migration of the people.

Population growth or decline is controlled by a relative balance of mortality, fertility and migration, which are in turn influenced by six groups of factors namely, biological, environmental, economic, social, political and technological. These phenomena have influenced the general trend of population growth in Dharwad district.

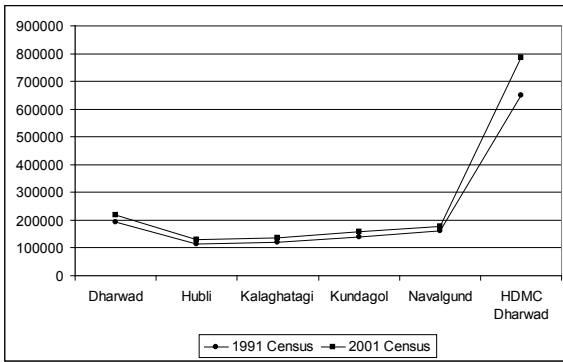
Talukawise Growth of Population

Table No. 1 shows that the growth of population in two periods i.e. 1991 and 2001 census. The maximum population growth is seen in Dharwad and Hubli (HDMC) till 2001 because this is a corporation area and place and administrative centre of the district, therefore Dharwad and Hubli (HDMC) area is leading in its population growth after Dharwad in second place, Navalgund in third place and Kundagol in fourth place. The population growth respecting because of the geographical area and irrigation area is more and practicing of commercial agriculture, slow growth of population recorded in Kalaghatagi and Hubli talukas because of less employment opportunities.

Table-1 : Talukawise Growth of Population 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Taluk	1991 Census	%	2001 Census	%	Decadal Growth
1	Dharwad	192843	14.02	218961	13.65	13.46
2	Hubli	113085	8.22	128380	8.00	13.47
3	Kalaghatagi	121248	8.82	137016	8.54	12.97
4	Kundagol	137950	10.03	157053	9.79	13.84
5	Navalgund	161471	11.74	176648	11.01	9.39
6	HDMC Dharwad	648298	47.15	786195	49.00	21.24
	Total	1374895	99.98	1604253	99.99	16.65

Source: District at a Glance 1990-91 – 2009-10.



Variation of Rural and Urban Population

Between urban and rural relationship is an important component of the population. The distribution of rural and urban ratio in the region is studied to understand the degree of rate of growth of population varying from rural to urban and urban to rural. It is also assumed that increase in population is largely added by the rural inhabitants rather than urban areas because of illiteracy and non adaptation of family planning. Table No. 2 shows the spatial variation of rural and urban population in 1991 to 2001 census in the district. Improvements in the medical facilities and process of urbanization have witnessed increase in the high rate of births. In 1991 the decadal variation in urban population slightly increased by 5 percent due to migration from villages to towns in the district and vice versa in rural areas. According to 2001 census highest rural population is found in Dharwad taluk (178358) followed by Kundagol, Kalaghatagi and Navalgund talukas. The Hubli taluk registered the lowest in rural population.

Table-2 : Talukawise Special Variation of Rural and Urban Population 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population – 1991				Population – 2001			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
1	Dharwad	178358	27.32	14485	2.00	202671	28.06	16290	1.84
2	Hubli	113085	17.32	-	-	128380	17.77	-	-
3	Kalaghatagi	121248	18.57	-	-	122336	16.93	14680	1.66
4	Kundagol	123241	18.88	14709	2.36	140213	19.41	16840	1.91
5	Navalgund	116794	17.89	44677	6.18	128736	17.82	47912	5.43
6	HDMC Dharwad	-	-	648298	89.77	-	-	786195	89.14
	Total	652726	99.98	722169	100.00	722336	99.99	881917	99.98

Source: District at a Glance 1990-91 – 2009-10.

Density of Population

The density of population is the indicator of human concentration and given some indication regarding the extent of population per square km. High density of population will imply greater economic activities and also by number of social, economic and special processes like industrialization, urbanization and regionalization linked with distribution of population, has been affected by geo-economical factors.

The density of population of the district is 2610 persons per sq.km. in 2001 as against 1932 in 1991. Table No. 3 indicates the variation of the density from 149 to 1029 and 163 to 1578 in 2001 persons per sq.km. in both the years. Highest density of population is found in HDMC (1029

and 1578) because of industrial, commercial, administrative, educational and high cost facilities are more than followed by Kundagol (242), Dharwad (219), Hubli (207) and Kalaghatagi (201) talukas. The lowest density of population is found in Navalgund (163), the density of population in above said talukas descending order because of less number of the above mentioned facilities.

Table-3 : Talukawise Density of Population in Dharwad District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in Sq.km.	1991 Density	2001 Density
1	Dharwad	1032	187	219
2	Hubli	631	178	207
3	Kalaghatagi	682	177	201
4	Kundagol	648	212	242
5	Navalgund	1080	149	163
6	HDMC Dharwad	190	1029	1578
	Total	4263	1932	2610

Source: District at a Glance 2001.

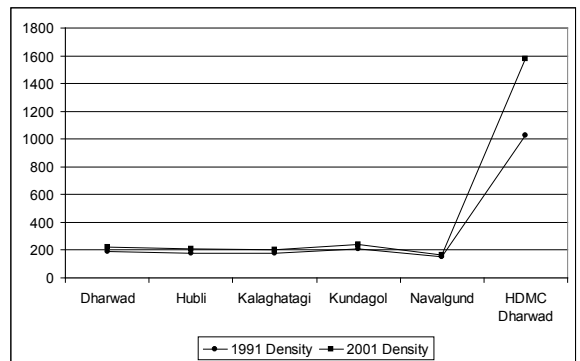


Table No. 4 shows that the occupational structure varies from one taluk to another within the district, it is evident from the table, the maximum population engaged in primary activities is found in Dharwad taluk (25.39%) followed by Navalgund and Kalaghatagi talukas. It is because of large area under primary activities and less in secondary and tertiary activities. The minimum population engaged in primary activities is in HDMC and Kundagol talukas. Most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

Table-4 : Talukawise Occupational Structure – 2001

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %			
1	Dharwad	218961	25.39	3287	17.01	23773	7.91	
2	Hubli	128380	15.70	1272	6.58	13821	4.60	
3	Kalaghatagi	137016	17.98	2001	10.35	15040	5.00	
4	Kundagol	157053	10.16	1587	8.21	9928	3.30	
5	Navalgund	176648	24.58	1520	7.87	15856	5.28	
6	HDMC Dharwad	786195	6.17	9656	49.97	222064	73.90	
	Total	1604253	331440	99.98	19323	99.99	300482	99.99

Source: District at a Glance 1990-91 – 2009-10.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic condition prevailing in an area and is an useful tool for regional analysis. Table No. 5 shows talukaswise sex ratio, highest female population is found in Navalgund taluk which accounts for 955 females per 1000 males followed by Dharwad, HDMC, Hubli and Kundagol talukas of the district. This is because of migration of male population in search of jobs and slow death rates of females. The lowest female ratio is found in Kundagol taluk on account of migration of males in search of jobs. The lowest female population is found in Kalaghatagi taluk i.e. 936.

Table-5 : Talukawise Sex Ratio in Dharwad District 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Taluk	Sex Ratio – 1991			Sex Ratio – 2001		
		Male	Female	Female per 1000	Male	Female	Female per 1000
	Dharwad						
	Hubli						
	Kalaghatagi						
	Kundagol						
	Navalgund						
	HDMC Dharwad						

1	Dharwad	99061	93782	947	112239	106722	951
2	Hubli	58322	54763	940	66000	62380	945
3	Kalaghatagi	62700	58548	934	70780	66236	936
4	Kundagol	71202	66748	938	80740	76313	945
5	Navalgund	82800	78671	950	90360	86288	955
6	HDMC Dharwad	336586	311712	926	403085	383110	951
	Total	710671	664224	935	823204	781049	949

Source: District at a Glance 2001.

Conclusion

The talukawise population growth from 1991 to 2001 is the maximum growth of population found in HDMC and it is followed by Dharwad and Navalgund talukas. This is because in different sectors such as industries, commerce, transport, printing press, education 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 the population has increased from decade to decade.

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