Analysis of Urban Working Population in Karnataka State

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ABSTRACT
In every taluk of Karnataka urban population is existing. Urbanization considerate as one of the indices of regional development. Each taluk headquarter is an urban centre but each taluk headquarter is not same in the quality of urban working population.

The total population of Karnataka during 1991 census was 4,49,77,201, whereas during 2001 census, Karnataka state had a total population of 5,28,50,562.

During 1991 period the total urban population in Karnataka was 1,39,07,788 (30.93%). During 2001 period this urban population increased to 1,79,61,529 (33.99%). During 1991 period the total urban working population in Karnataka was 44,55,214 (32.03%), whereas this number increased to 64,06,988 (35.67%) during 2001 period.

KEYWORDS : Urban, Working Population, Taluks, Regional Development, Manufactures Activities

Introduction
In foreseeable future, virtually all growth in world population will take place in cities and towns of the developing world. Over the next 20 years most developing countries will become more urban than rural (WHO, 2012). The benefits from urbanization cannot be overlooked but the speed and sheer scale of this transformation presents many challenges. The Karnataka state each taluk headquarter is an urban centre but each taluk headquarter is not same in the quality of urban population and urban infrastructure as compared to Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluk headquarters with that of Kanapur, Malavalli, Gundlupet and Kumta. Therefore the density of working population in urban centres is not uniform in all the 175 taluks of Karnataka.

Study Area
The total geographical areas of Karnataka is 1,91,773 sq.kms., which shares 5.83% of the total area of India and lies between 11° 35¢ North Latitudes to 18° 30¢ North Latitudes and 74° 50¢ East Longitudes to 78° 35¢ East Longitudes.

For administrative purpose the state is divided into 30 districts consisting of 176 taluks, 496 towns and 29483 inhabited villages. As per 2011 census the total population is 6.11 crores, which shows 318.60 persons density per sq.kms. (Fig. 1)

Objectives
The Karnataka urban working population main objectives of the present study is to make taluka-wise analysis of urban working population of Karnataka state with its classifications such as urban working population.

Methodology
The urban working population investigation is based on secondary data. During 1991 and 2001 periods data is collected from census of India and Karnataka state at a glance. By using mean and SD method five class interval classifications are done for urban total working population. The correlation method is used.

LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA

I. Very High Range of Urban Total Working Population
During 1991 period only one taluk i.e. Bellary is identified in very high range of urban working population with 97.50% (Table-1 & Fig. 2). During 2001 period, 3 taluks are noticed in very high range with 45.11% and above. These taluks are Bantaval (47.81%), Navigund (46.84%) and Siddapur (46.03%).

II. High Range of Urban Total Working Population
In high range, 4 taluks are noticed during 1991 period with 41.30% to 51.93%. These 4 taluks are Khanapur, Nargund, Chincholi and Belthandagi. During 2001 census in high range 15 taluks with 40.10% to 45.10% are identified. Out of these, 3 taluks viz. Ron, Siraguppa and Siddlaghatta are isolatedly found, while remaining taluks are found in 4 clusters such as southern part of north Karnataka, south-western part, central-eastern part and southern most part with Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Anekal and Magadi taluks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Taluk Code</th>
<th>Taluk Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Table 1: Karnataka State : Total Urban Working Population (1991)**

Note: 1 = SLNO., 2 = TALUKS CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKING POPULATION TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

**Map Index:** VERY HIGH = 51.54 and Above, HIGH = 41.20 - 51.53, MODERATE = 30.66 - 41.29, LOW = 20.01 - 30.65, VERY LOW = 20.01 and Below

**Karnataka State Urban Total Working Population**

(Percentage to the urban total population)

As per the data of 1991 Census

**Karnataka State Urban Total Working Population**

(Percentage to the urban total population)

As per the data of 2001 Census

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**Fig. 2**

**Fig. 3**

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Table 2: Karnataka State: Total Urban Working Population (2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belagavi</td>
<td>12612473</td>
<td>35.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>1141873</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickballapur</td>
<td>1029304</td>
<td>28.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikmagalur</td>
<td>883000</td>
<td>24.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikni</td>
<td>786500</td>
<td>21.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikodi</td>
<td>785500</td>
<td>21.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikmagalur</td>
<td>883000</td>
<td>24.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikni</td>
<td>786500</td>
<td>21.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: 1 = SL.NO., 2 = TALUKS CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH = 45.11 and Above, HIGH = 40.10 - 45.10, MODERATE = 35.00 - 40.08, LOW = 30.00 - 35.08, VERY LOW = 30.07 and Below

REFERENCES


III. Moderate Range of Urban Total Working Population

In the moderate range, 111 taluks are noticed during 1991 period with 30.66% to 41.29%. These 111 taluks are distributed in different geographical regions. During 2001 period, 77 taluks are noticed with 35.09% to 40.09%. These taluks are more concentrated in south-western Karnataka, south-east Karnataka, southernmost Karnataka and north-central Karnataka.

IV. Low Range of Urban Total Working Population

In the low range, 46 taluks are found during 1991 period with 20.02% to 30.65%. These 46 taluks are distributed in clusters in different parts of Karnataka. During 2001 census, 61 taluks are noticed on the map (Fig. 3) in the low range with 30.08% to 35.08%. These taluks are noticed in concentrated manner in south-central Karnataka and south-north Karnataka and north-west Karnataka and north-east half of Karnataka, while excluding north-east bunch of taluks.

V. Very Low Range of Urban Total Working Population

In very low range, 13 taluks are noticed during 1991 period with 20.01% and below. Two taluks i.e. Bantyal and Sulya are located in south-west, 3 taluks viz. Siddapur, Hirekerur and H.B. Halli are located in the central Karnataka, while remaining 9 taluks are distributed in cluster in north Karnataka. During 2001 period the urban total working population in very low range is noticed in 19 taluks with 30.07% and below. Out of these 19 taluks, one taluk i.e. Bhatkal is one the west coast, while remaining 18 taluks are distributed in northern Karnataka, with more prominently in east Karnataka and north central Karnataka.

Result

In this study considered for correlation. The following variables shows positive and very high significant correlation with general density (r=0.95), number of literates (r=0.96), number of male literates (r=0.94) and number of female literates (r=0.91). The positive with significant correlation has been noticed only with total population. A positive with low significant correlation is observed with general density (r=0.80), sex ratio (r=0.22) and number of tertiaryates (r=0.94) and number of female literates (r=0.91). The

Conclusion

The density of working population in urban centres is not uniform, in all the 175 taluks of Karnataka. The qualitative change of tertiary working population is significantly different in urban centres. Even in the agricultural labourers and cultivators we can notice qualitative change in the system of management of land holdings by urban workers as they can be literate and modern in approach etc. than that of rural land holders/cultivators/agricultural workers. So also the agricultural produced by urban workers around their urban centres are different in type and quality. The urban farmers are very close to the markets with least cost of transport and they can very easily approach the centres of agricultural innovations. Therefore in this analysis of urban working population of 175 taluks of Karnataka, we may be able to find out the role of urban working population for the development of surrounding villages where these urban centres can act as centres of diffusion of agricultural innovations.