Research Paper   **Geography**

Recent Trends of Population Growth in Haveri 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. Population growth is an index of its economic development, social awakening, cultural background, historical events. In this paper the attempt is made to analyse the growth aspects and all the components and structure of population in Haveri district.

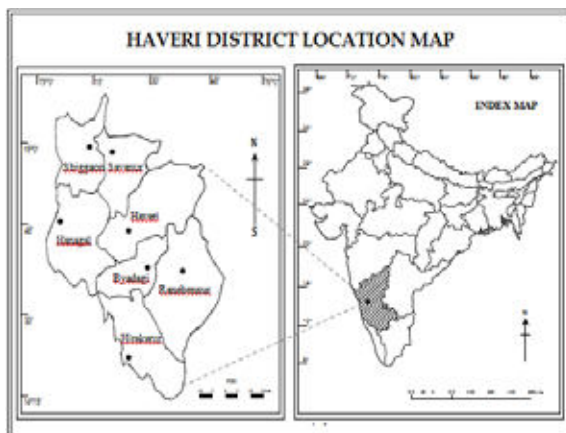**Keywords : Resources, economic development, social development, density.**

Introduction

Out of all resources of a country, human resource is most important. Population is essentially required for economic development, but it 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 Haveri district considering the special aspects the study sets slight on correlation between various demographic phenomenon and non-demographic phenomena.

Study Area

Haveri district is situated in northern part of Karnataka and lies between 75° 07¢ to 75° 38¢ east longitude and 14° 28¢ to 14° 59¢ north longitudes with the total geographical area of 4848 area in sq.kms. Haveri district comprises of seven talukas namely Byadagi, Hanagal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Savanur and Shiggaon. The district is surrounded in the north western part by Dharwad district, north eastern part by Gadag district, southern eastern part by Davangeri and Bellary district, south western by Shimoga district and lastly western part by Uttara Kannada district.

HAVERI DISTRICT LOCATION MAP

Objectives

The main objectives are:

1) To know population growth from 1991-2001 in study area.
2) To know the population recent trend and structure in Haveri 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. Haveri 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 inturn influenced by six groups of factors namely, biological, environmental, economic, social, political and technological. These phenomenon's have influenced the general recent trend of population growth in Haveri 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 Ranebennur taluk till 2001 because this is commercial activities place and national cotton markets is there in Ranebennur taluk, therefore Ranebennur became the center of social, economical, political, commercial activities. Ranebennur taluk is leading in its population growth after Haveri in second place, Hanagal in third place and Hirekerur in fourth place of population growth respecting because the geographical area and irrigation area is more and practicing of commercial agriculture, slow growth of population recorded in Savanur, Byadagi and Shiggaon talukas because of less employment opportunities.

Table-1 : Talukawise Growth of Population 1991-2001

Sl.No.	Taluk	1991 Census	%	2001 Census	%
1	Byadagi	111900	8.81	127944	8.89
2	Hanagal	204400	16.10	230750	16.03
3	Haveri	220500	17.37	252347	17.53
4	Hirekerur	191900	15.11	212458	14.76
5	Ranebennur	269300	21.22	304990	21.19
6	Savanur	123700	9.74	143885	10.00
7	Shiggaon	147500	11.62	166742	11.59
	Total	1269200	100.00	1439116	100.00

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 Ranebennur taluk (208641) followed by Hanagal, Hirekerur, Haveri, Shiggaon, Savanur and Byadagi talukas. The Byadagi taluk registered lowest rural population and the lowest urban population is found in Hirekerur taluk.

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

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population – 1991				Population – 2001			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
1	Byadagi	91300	8.57	20600	10.10	102281	8.97	25663	8.58
2	Hanagal	183500	17.22	20900	10.25	205741	18.04	25009	8.36
3	Haveri	175200	16.44	45300	22.21	196434	17.22	55913	18.70
4	Hirekerur	191900	18.01	-	-	196586	17.24	15872	5.30
5	Ranebennur	201800	18.94	67500	33.10	208641	18.30	96349	32.22
6	Savanur	93900	8.81	29800	14.61	108322	9.50	35563	11.89
7	Shiggaon	127700	11.99	19800	9.71	122091	10.70	44651	14.96
	Total	1065300	100.00	203900	100.00	1140096	100.00	29902	100.00

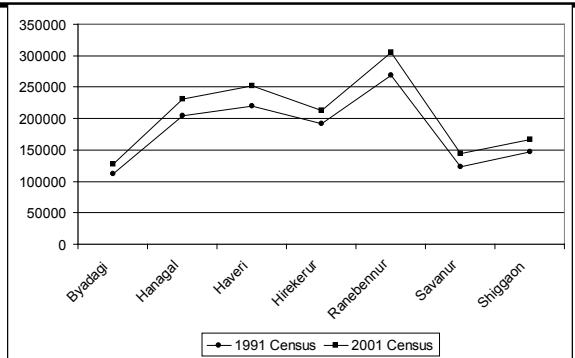Source: District at a Glance 1990-91 – 2009-10.

Density of Population
The density of population is the indicator of human concentration and given some indication regarding the extent of population per square 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 2060 persons per sq.km. in 2001 as against 1808 in 1991. Table No. 3 indicates the variation of the density from 229 to 297 and 263 to 337 in 2001 persons per sq.km. in both the years highest density of population is found in Ranebennur taluk (297 and 337) because of industrial commercial activities and education facilities are more than followed by Haveri (316), Hanagal (301), Byadagi (293), Shiggaon (283), Savanur taluk. The lowest density of population is found in Hirekerur (263), 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 Haveri District

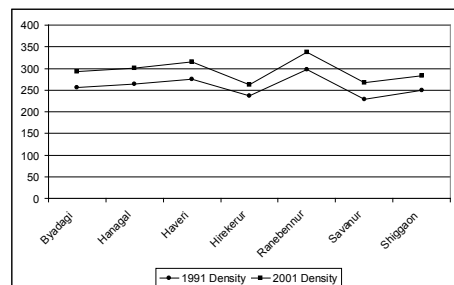| Sl.No.	Taluk	Area in Sq.km.	1991 Density	2001 Density
1	Byadagi	436	256	293
2	Hanagal	773	264	301
3	Haveri	799	275	316
4	Hirekerur	806	237	263
5	Ranebennur	907	297	337
6	Savanur	539	229	267
7	Shiggaon	588	250	283
	Total	4848	1808	2060

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 Ranebennur taluk (18.42%) followed by Haveri and Hanagal and then Hirekerur talukas. It is because of large area under cultivation and the less in secondary and tertiary activities. The minimum population engaged in primary activities in Byadagi, Savanur and Shiggaon 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	Byadagi	127944	26013	8.93	1412	5.11	12598	8.73
2	Hanagal	230750	47228	16.21	2805	10.15	16241	11.26
3	Haveri	252347	51343	17.62	3194	11.55	29430	20.41
4	Hirekerur	212458	42640	14.64	2477	8.96	15413	10.69
5	Ranebennur	304990	53663	18.42	9887	35.77	44935	31.16
6	Savanur	143885	33611	11.54	4695	16.98	10486	7.27
7	Shiggaon	166742	36777	12.62	3170	11.46	15068	10.45
	Total	1439116	291275	99.98	27640	99.98	144171	99.97

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 Hirekerur taluk which accounts for 1010 females per 1000 males followed by Hanagal, Savanur, Haveri and Byadagi 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 Ranebennur taluk on account of migration of males in search of jobs. The lowest female population is found in Shiggaon taluk i.e. 948.

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

Sl. No.	Taluk	Sex Ratio – 1991			Sex Ratio – 2001		
		Male	Female	Female per 1000	Male	Female	Female per 1000
1	Byadagi	57700	54200	939	65765	62179	954
2	Hanagal	105300	99100	943	118161	112589	959
3	Haveri	113700	106800	941	130230	122117	958
4	Hirekerur	99100	92800	940	108829	103629	1010
5	Ranebennur	139500	129800	932	157019	147971	942
6	Savanur	63900	59800	937	74353	69532	959
7	Shiggaon	76200	71300	935	86112	80630	948
	Total	655400	613800	936	740469	698647	944

Source: District at a Glance 2001.

Conclusion

The talukawise population growth from 1991 to 2001 is the maximum growth of population found in Ranebennur taluk and it is followed by Haveri and Hanagal taluk. 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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