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SPATIAL PATTERN OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN HAVERI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The attempt has been made in this paper to study the spatial pattern of rural and urban population growth in Haveri district. The study area is recently reorganized from the Dharwad district in 1997. It has 4848 Square Kilometres of area with a population of 15, 97, 668 as per 2011 Census. It has seven taluks with .691

villages. Since it is an undulating topography, with typical type of characteristics both semi-malnad and maidan. Basically, it is an agrarian economy along with service sector, low industrial growth with lower rate of urbanization. Though, the average growth of population is below the average of the state. However, there is a need study the growth of population to understand its trend after its bifurcation from the then the Dharwad district. The hundred years of data has been used to study and employed the statistical tool to find out the decadal growth rate of population and accordingly analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Spatial Pattern, Rural-Urban Population, Decadal Growth.

INTRODUCTION:

Population growth is one of the



aspects of demographic process along with the demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated. It is obvious that, the population of the region is continuously growing and has been observed in the recent decades. Generally in the study area, the growth is an out-come of natural factors to excess of births-over-deaths as there is no evidence of large scale migration. The study area i.e. Haveri, is recently formed district and witnessed an ever increasing growth of population with increasing pressure on physical and social resources which is reflected in mass poverty and unemployment.

Dynamics of population growth of an area, within the span of time the migration has witnessed

is consideration. The growth of population is an indication of man's response to the environmental possibilities in the region. The analysis of population growth therefore, holds significance for a developing region like Haveri district, where rapid increase in population acts as the main drawback in achieving the desired degree of economic and social progress.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Recently the study of population growth has drawn much attention of social scientists in India and abroad. Such studies are important for areas which are densely populated and seem to have reached the saturation level in the context of the prevailing technological and economic conditions. In these densely populated regions, even low rates of population growth have aggravated the problem of increasing pressure on resources which evolve different responses of people in these areas such as a continuous depletion of their responses and readjustment of their population to changed economic situations or migration to other areas. Haveri is not very densely populated but witness's tremendous population increase since the beginning of this century.

While precise description and interpretation of the spatial patterns of population change is an integral part of the population geography of India. Shastri (1973), studies the spatial pattern of population distribution of Nagpur city and trace its growth trends during the past hundred years. Population growth trends are studied by measuring the deviations from the trend line. Chandna R.C (1974), explained the rural population in Gurgaon and Rohtak district by using village wise data and found that the village located on the roads which is connected to Delhi, growth occurred highest. Prem and Tyagi (1975), cover the distribution and growth of population at the state level and 1961-71 at the district level. The author has tried to put forth plausible reasons for the patterns of population growth at the district level.

A number of geographers have been made an attempt to the study the population growth. Gosal (1982) has studied the recent population change in India, but desirable to highlight the socio-economic implications need to be examined at different spatial levels and in greater detail. The findings of such detailed studies would be useful for future socio-economic planning as well as for planning population control in specific terms.

Kamlesh, Bahuguna and Rudola (1994), attempts to evaluate the current trends of rural population growth in western Himalaya, based on the district and village level analysis of Pauri Garhwal district. It was identifying the trends of population decline under the influence of rural out-migration. Tripathi (1999), has been under taken study of Scheduled Caste population in view of socio-economic profile of India. There is marked increase of urban Scheduled Caste population due to growth of industrialization and modernization. It was found that the decadal growth rate of the Scheduled Caste has been more than that of the general population last decade.

Singh (2006), examined demographic aspects of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of Manipur by using census data from 1901-2001. It was found that both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe recorded accelerated growth rates in the last few decades. This study reveals that their population has been increasing steadily. Lakshman (2008) explained the decadal variations of child population growth in Karnataka State by using census data and concluded that during the last two decades there has been drastic change in the growth of child population under the age of six in the Karnataka. Most of the district in the Southern region have negative rate of growth in child population and in particularly in female child population, it was absolutely negative growth rate in Southern region on the basis, similar study area has undertaken by the researcher.

STUDY AREA:

Haveri district is an out-come of the reorganised district of Dharwad, Karnataka State and established in 1997. It has latitudinal extent of 14° 19' to 15° 9' North and longitudinal extension 75°1' to 75° 50' East covering the geographical area of 4848 Square Kilometres. It is bounded on the North by Dharwad and Davangere district in the South. Gadga district in the East and Shimoga and North Canara districts in the West. The district has seven taluks with Byadagi, Hangal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur , Savanur and Shinggoa. Haveri district as part of Deccan trap has undulating topography and covered by black and red soils. It lies in the basin of river Tungabhadra flows in the south and eastern borders of the district and Varda which flows in the middle of the district and form west to east. The total population of the district is 14.39 lacs out of which 51.25% are males and 48.74% are females (Census 2011). Total literacy rate in the district is 77.6% which is above the state average of 75.61%. Male literacy rate 84.2% and literacy rate among females is 70.7%. Economically the study area is well developed not only the agricultural practices but also with other service and lack of industrial point of view.

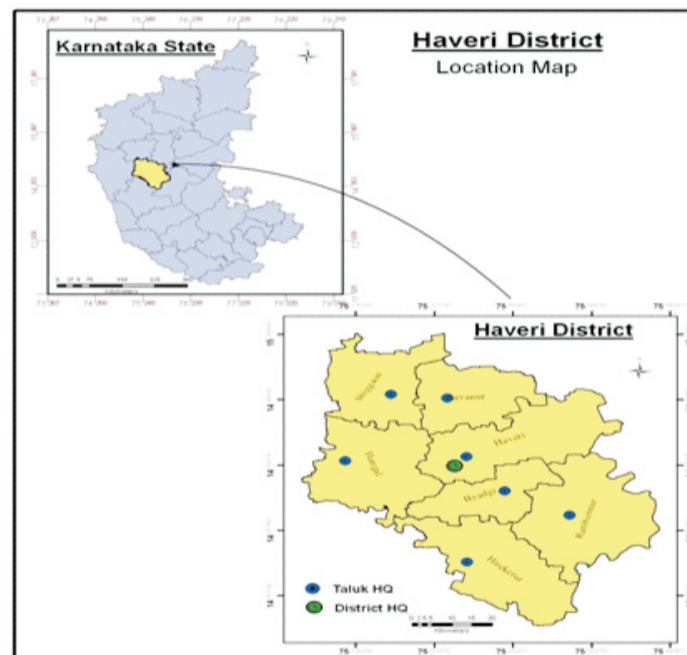


Fig-1

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To study the trends of population in the study area.
- 2.To examine the spatial patterns of rural-urban differential growth rate.

Data Base:

The present study is purely based on secondary source of information has been collected from the District Census Hand Book and Socio-Economic Review of Karnataka. The hundred years of data yet taluka level has been obtained and compiled accordingly.

METHODOLOGY:

The statistical tool has been employed for the collection of growth of population, decadal growth of population etc and accordingly figures and maps have been prepared and analyzed accordingly.

To calculate the growth rate of population following formula has been employed.

$$R = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where: R= Growth rate of population.

P_n= Population in succeeding census.

P_o= Population in previous census.

On the basis of population growth the study is divided into three groups at taluka level for the purpose of spatial analysis and to look into the ground reality.

TRENDS OF POPULATION GROWTH:

Population growth is another dimension of population studies. The growth of population and its trend is an outcome of economic activities with the reflections of urbanization as well as industrialization along with socio-cultural activities in the study area. The variation of the trend is quite considerable in the taluka level. As far as the trends of population growth is concerned, it has discussed in three points of time i.e. 1981-1991, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. The growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two given points of time. The next change between two points of time is expressed in percentage and is described as the growth of population. Population growth trends in the district to a large extent correspond with the trend of population growth of the state itself. The fig-3 indicates the growth of population in district since 1901. The census department has identified four well marked stages of population growth of Karnataka.

These stages are applicable even for Haveri district. There is 1901-31 period stage of very slow growth. 1931-61 stage is of steady growth. 1961-81 stage of stagnant growth and last stage of 1981-2011 is steady growth with declining growth rate.

The trend of population growth clearly reveals large variations over the past eleven decades. The growth of population in first three decades was either low or negative, mainly due to many epidemics like plague and influenza which were rampant and have swept the entire district in the first thirty years from 1901 to 1931. The net addition was only 4.6 lakhs. The second stage between of 1931 to 1961 between three decades the growth of population was steady with a decadal growth of 10.46 percent in 1931, 23.15 in 1951 and 24.80 percent in 1961. The total population in the district during these three decades has increased to 4.91 lakhs, 6.44 lakhs and 8.03 lakhs respectively. In 1961, the growth rate has increased to 24.80 percent and the total population has reached 8 lakhs. Thus, the district has witnessed a rapid growth of population from 1961. Between-1961-81 the period is most prominent period for the growth of population. The decadal growth of population in 1971 was 23.58 percent and it was increased to 24.75 percent growth rate of 1981 was a recorded in the district. The awareness of health care concept and availability of medical facilities have released into the growth of population along with the government initiated effective measures have caused rapid decline in the death rate. Epidemics like plague, Cholera, Typhoid, Malaria and other diseases were effectively controlled, safe drinking water supply of food grains through public distribution system establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries all in the district have contributed in the declining death rate. However, the birth rate has not declined much. The gap between the birth-death rates widened which has caused increase in the total population of the district.

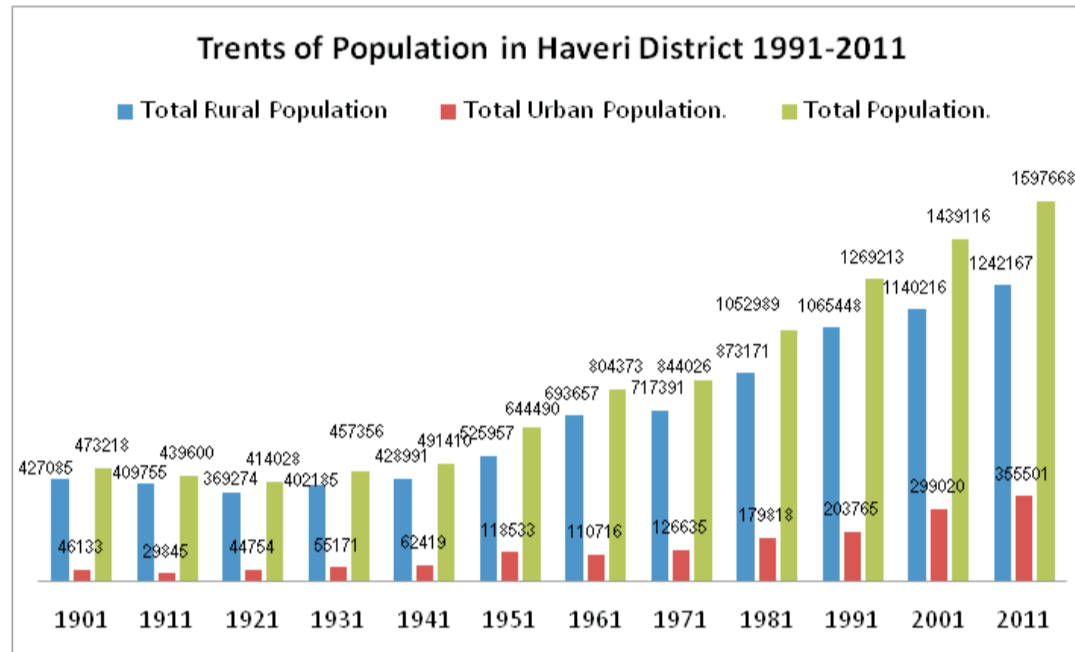
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The decade between-1991-2011 is witnessed the controlling growth of population. The decadal population growth rate has started declining from 20.53 percent in 1991 to 11.12 percent in 2011. Actual increase of population was 2.16 lakhs between-1981 to 91 and it was 1.58 lakhs in 2001-2011. The difference in the actual increase was only marginal. Thus, there are very strong positive evidences to believe in declining trend of population in the coming years. The decadal growth of population in 2011 was 11.12 percent which is much lower than state average of 15.66 percent. As compared to last decade the growth was 4.54 percent and also below the average of the state.

Table No. 1: Growth of Rural Urban and Total Population in Haveri District-1901-2011

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Total Rural Population	Decadal Absolute Variation	Decadal % Variation	Total Urban Population.	Decadal Absolute Variation	Decadal % variation	Total Population.	Decadal Absolute Variation	Decadal % Variation
1901	427085	---	---	46133	---	---	473218	---	---
1911	409755	-17330	-4.05	29845	-16288	-35.30	439600	-33618	-7.10
1921	369274	-40481	-9.87	44754	14909	+49.95	414028	-25572	-5.81
1931	402185	32911	+8.91	55171	10417	+23.76	457356	43328	+10.46
1941	428991	26806	+6.66	62419	7248	+16.19	491410	34054	+7.44
1951	525957	96966	+22.60	118533	56114	+89.89	644490	153080	+23.15
1961	693657	167700	+31.88	110716	7817	-6.59	804373	159883	+24.80
1971	717391	23734	+3.42	126635	15919	+14.37	844026	39653	+23.58
1981	873171	155780	+21.71	179818	53183	+41.99	1052989	208963	+24.75
1991	1065448	193277	+22.02	203765	23947	+13.31	1269213	216224	+20.53
2001	1140216	74762	+7.01	299020	95255	+46.69	1439116	169903	+13.41
2011	1242167	155285	+8.94	355501	56481	+18.43	1597668	158552	+11.12

Source: Compiled from Census of Karnataka, 1951 to 2011.



Spatial Patterns of Population Growth Rate:

The highest rate of growth in 1981-91 was found in Ranebennur (23.13%) followed by Haveri (21.34%) and Shiggoan (21.05%), and lowest was in Hirekerur (18.31%) and Savanur (18.37%) taluks. The moderate growth rate has observed in Hanagal (19.90%) and Byadagi (19.83%) taluks. (fig. no-4)

As for as 1991-2001 census is concerned, the decadal the growth rate varies between 10 to 16 percent. The seven taluks categorized into three groups according to the levels of their growth rates. Savanur taluk has recorded a highest of 16.32% and Hirekerur was lowest of 10.76% Haveri (14.58%) recorded the second position and then Byadagi (14.34%) Ranebennur, Shiggoan and Hangal registered 13.38 percent, 13.07 percent and 12.96 percent respectively. In 2001-2011 Hanagal taluk recorded the highest (12.87%) growth rate followed by Shiggoan (12.70%), Savanur (12.26%), Haveri (11.10%), Byadagi (10.22%), Ranebennur (9.93%) and Hirekerur (8.87%) taluk has recorded a low growth rate.

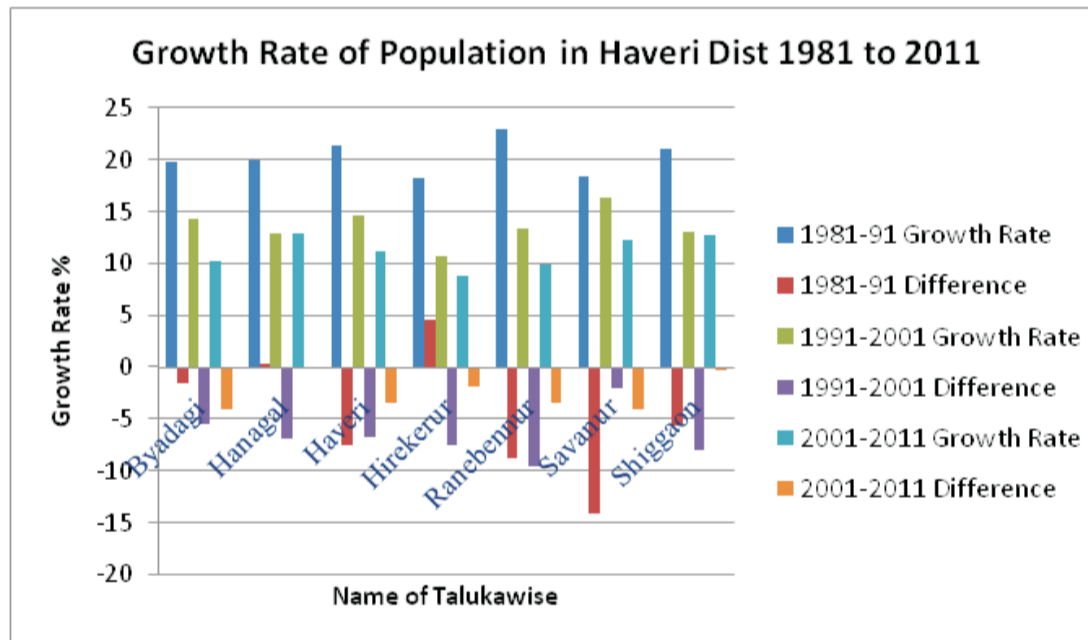
The period between, 1981-2011 shows the fluctuations in the growth rates in seven taluks of the study area of Haveri district. Ranebennur has recorded a highest in 1981-91, it is declined to lowest growth rate in 2001-11, and Hanagal taluk has a fourth place in 1981-91 period and it is stand first place for the 2001-11. Hirekerur taluk has registered the lowest growth rates of population in all the census decades of 1981-2011. Spatial and Temporal variations in population growth are much larger at the taluka levels as compared to the district average growth rate. Spatial as well as temporal are far from even distribution. The district level pattern explicitly shows that the growth in the agriculture, industrial and urbanized areas is relatively high.

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Table No.2: Talukwise Growth Rate of Population (Crude) 1981-2011

S. No.	Taluks	1981-91		1991-2001		2001-2011	
		Growth Rate	Difference	Growth Rate	Difference	Growth Rate	Difference
1	Byadagi	19.83	-1.63	14.34	-5.49	10.22	-4.12
2	Hanagal	19.90	+0.34	12.96	-6.94	12.87	-0.09
3	Haveri	21.34	-7.55	14.58	-6.76	11.10	-3.48
4	Hirekerur	18.31	+4.61	10.76	-7.55	08.78	-1.98
5	Ranebennur	23.03	-8.79	13.38	-9.65	09.93	-3.45
6	Savanur	18.37	-14.25	16.32	-2.05	12.26	-4.06
7	Shiggaon	21.05	-5.72	13.07	-7.98	12.70	-0.37
	District	20.53	-4.22	13.46	-7.07	11.12	-2.34

Source: compiled from the Census Hand Book of Haveri District-1981 to 2011.



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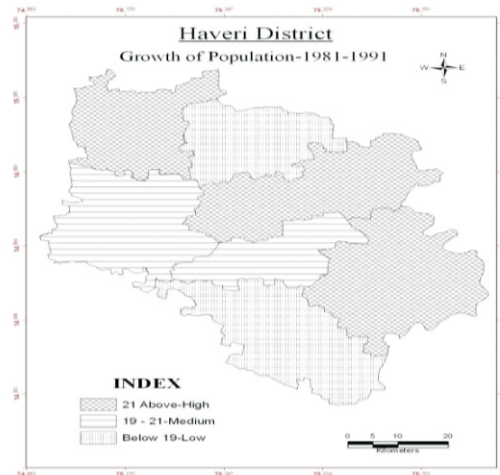


Fig-2

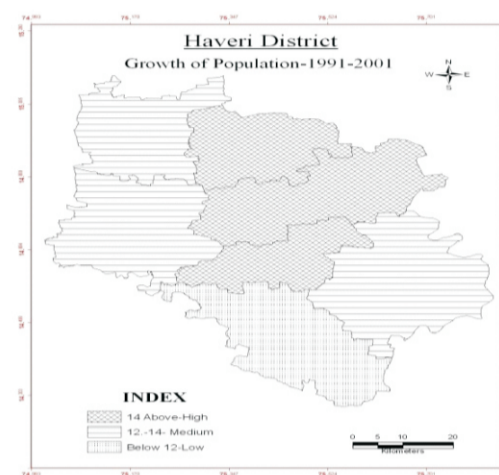


Fig-2a

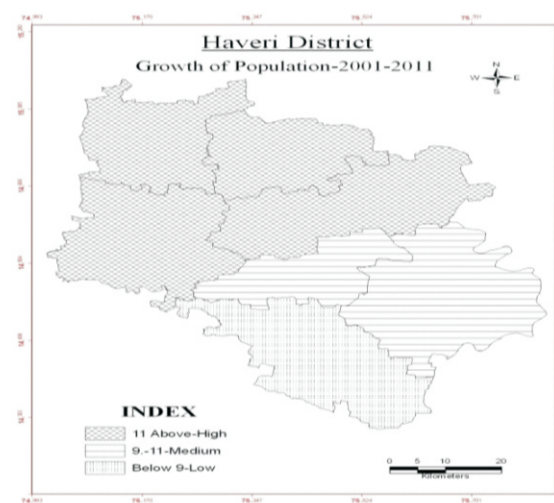


Fig-2b

It has been observed in the study area that the fluctuating in growth rates for the last three decades. As for the trend of 1981 census, the trends is towards the growth showing a steady increase until 1991. After 1991 there is a consistent decrease in growth rates except Hanagal and Hirekerur taluks. Between, 1981-91, whereas, Hirekerur and Hanagal have increased with 4.61 and 0.34 percent respectively. The remaining taluks have negative difference of growth rate. Savanur has decreased highest with -14.25 percent, Ranebennur -8.79 percent Haveri -7.55 percent Shiggaon -5.72 percent and Byadagi -1.63 percent. In terms of difference in its growth rate of 1991-2001 Ranebennur has (-9.65 percent) Shiggaon (-7.98 percent) and Hirekerur (-7.55 percent) taluk recorded with high decrease of growth of population and Savanur (-2.05 percentage) taluk has low decrease of population growth.

The population of 2011, shown the negative growth rates in all taluks of the district. Hanagal (-0.09 percent) and Shiggaon (-0.37 percent) taluks has very low level difference of growth rate and Byadagi (-4.12 percent) Savanur (-4.06 percent) Haveri (-3.48 percent) and Ranebennur (-3.45 percent) taluks are found in high level of negative difference in growth rate. It is clearly indicated that the higher the urbanized and industrialized taluks have higher is the growth of population due to in-migration from the relatively backward areas and low growth in the depressed areas as people in large number

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out-migration of the areas and going to the prosperous areas. It is also observed that higher the literacy rate lower is the growth rate. This hypothesis is tested with calculated the literacy rate as well as the growth rate. The higher the literacy rate is recorded in Hirekerur taluk with 0.87 and the growth rate is 0.87 since there is a significance of index values but are differing therefore the hypothesis is concerned. In urban areas the growth is high is not that birth rate is high, in fact, people from outside like Hirekerur is economically a bit behind and unemployment is high therefore migrate to the prosperous areas employment opportunities and educational facilities are highly concentrated.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is found that first three decades was either low or negative; through the net addition was only 4.6 lakhs. The second stage between-1931-1961 the growth of population was steady increase of 10.46 percent in 1931 to 24.80 percent in 1961. Thus, the district has witnessed a rapid growth of population from 1961. After 1961 there is a most prominent period for the growth of population, which consistently increase from 23.58 in 1971 to 24.75 in 1981. The awareness of health care concept and availability of medical facilities have released into the growth of population along with the government initiated effective measures have caused rapid decline in the death rate. The last period of 1991 to 2011 is witnessed the controlling growth of population. The decadal population growth rate has started declining from 20.53 percent in 1991 to 11.12 percent in 2011. The recent decadal growth of population in Haveri district was 4.54 percent lower than state average.

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