

Analysing Population Growth Pattern in Karnataka: Balancing People and Resources

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Abstract: Any region's population growth is influenced by migration, mortality, and fertility. It is the total population that lives in a given area. The resource balance of a region, which encompasses the use, development, depletion, waste, and degradation of its resources, is directly related to the over population, underpopulation, and optimal population in that region. Therefore, it seems that research on a region's population growth is important for making decisions that will preserve a healthy balance between people and resources. The state of Karnataka is geographically a part of the Deccan plateau's tableland on the Indian peninsula. With a population of 6,10,95,297 (2011), Karnataka state continues to rank ninth out of India's total population of 1,21,05,69,573 (2011), while experiencing changes in its growth tendency. In light of these growth oscillations, the researchers have attempted to analyse the Karnataka population growth pattern. Nonetheless, this paper's study represents a summary of the data that is currently available.

Keywords: population Growth, karnataka, resource balance, migration trends, demographic analysis.

1. Introduction

Geographically, Karnataka, which is a portion of the Deccan Plateau's tableland, is frequently referred to as an archaeological museum since it features people with a variety of racial characteristics. The country contains considerable strains of other races in addition to the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan. Many Turks, Afghans, and other Middle Easterners were drawn to the area by the Muslim monarchs who governed it. Due to their proximity to Goa, a large number of escaped Negro slaves from that area are thought to have arrived and settled in the area that borders Goa, particularly in Uttara Kannada. These individuals are known as Siddhis. Recently, there have also been several Tibetan communities established. People of Arabic descent, known locally as Navayats, have lived along the coast for generations in locations like Bhatkal. Because the Portuguese in Goa married local women and a sizable portion of Goan Christians relocated to Karnataka, there is a noticeable European influence in the Christian community here. The interaction between the coastal residents and the Arab traders facilitated their interaction with the local populace. Additionally, a variety of racial elements both foreign and indigenous as well as religious movements and practices have contributed to the development of Karnataka culture, which has influenced the people's way of life.

2. Review of the Literature

- 1) Arjun Nanaware, Shri. Magar T.R. (2012). A person who is seven years of age or older and able to read and write in any language with comprehension is considered literate, according to Cerus of India (2001). Numerous historical, social, and economic factors had a significant role in determining the literacy rates in every given place. Socioeconomic development is fundamentally altered by literacy. "Using GIS Methods to Assess Human Resources at the gMicro Level" Geographical information systems (GIS) have gained popularity recently as a tool for geographic resources in Pune District's Baramati tahshil.
- 2) Lakshmana C.M. (2009). The growth rate of children

under the age of six in Karnataka has drastically changed over the past 20 years, while the growth rate of female children was completely negative in the majority of the southern districts.

- 3) Patil R.A.& Kumbhar A.P. (1995). "Change in the demographics of Satara Town" A study of Satara's demographic characteristics from 1990 to 1991 shows that, with the exception of the first and 1971 decades, the population has increased steadily. The central and western regions have higher densities. In the eight words in the ancient core, there is a greater household density.
- 4) Kumkum Roy and Shivanand Yadav (2008). Demography, a scientific study of the human population, is referred to as population studies because it is multidisciplinary in nature and relates to many different subjects. Population change in a geographic area is determined by demographic dynamics. The two main demographic dynamics are migration and the birth and death rates.
- 5) S.R Nidagundi (2007). Urbanization must be acknowledged as a way of life and a human condition marked by a particular mindset. a way of behaving that is crucial to regional development and serves as a significant gauge of the advancement and prosperity of human society at large. An area's regionalization allows for a thorough study of urbanization.
- 6) Zodase S.B. (2008). An indicator of a region's socioeconomic status, the sex ratio is crucial for regional study. One of the most widely noticeable aspects of the population is the sex ratio. With a greater focus on regional planning and a regional approach to population policy, its objective significance is growing.

Area of study

The area under investigation the southern Indian state of Karnataka is located between latitudes 1135 and 1830 and longitudes 745 and 7835. The state's entire land area is 191791 square kilometers, or 5.83 percent of India's total land area. It is the eighth largest state in terms of land and the ninth largest in terms of people in the nation. The state is roughly 400 km east-west and 750 km north-south. According to the 2011 census, there are 6.11 crore people living in the state.

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For administrative purposes, the state of Karnataka has been split up into 30 districts, 177 taluks, 747 hoblies (revenue circles), and four revenue divisions (Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi). According to the 2011 census, there are 127 census towns, 220 statutory towns, and 29340 villages in the state.

Objectives and methodology

- 1) To Analyze regional differences in Karnataka's population distribution.
- 2) To examine the state's population growth trends.

The information and secondary data used in this research are based on basic statistical methods. The primary sources of data and information are the Indian census reports, Karnataka government handbooks and maps, district statistics reports, etc.

Population growth trend

The population growth trends show that between 1911 and 2011 there was a decline in growth as a result of influenza, plague, and outbreaks. Only approximately a million and a half more people lived there in the thirty years between 1901 and 1931. Since 1951, the population has grown at an

accelerated rate. In 1981–91, the population grew at a percentage rate of 21.12, compared to 26.76 in 1971–81. Between 1991 and 2001, it dropped to 17.51%. Bengaluru district had the highest growth rate of 35.10 percent between 1981–1991 and the lowest growth rate of 7.10 percent during the 1997 creation of Udupi district. (Table no:I)

The population of the state increased by 82,44,735 people during the 2001–11 decade, from 5,28,50,562 in 2001. Both the male and female populations grew by 40,67,739 and 41,76,996, respectively. Following the patterns of population growth in earlier censuses, the State recorded a growth rate of 15.60 percent, a decrease of -1.91% from the increase of 17.51 percent recorded in the 2001 census. With a decennial growth rate of 47.18%, Bengaluru district has experienced the greatest of all the districts. Yadgir, the recently established district, comes in second with 22.81%. There is a staggering 24.37 percent difference in growth rates between the districts that are ranked first and second. The only district in the state with a negative growth rate of -0.26% is Chikkamagaluru district, which is primarily a plantation area in the Malnad region. With a growth rate of 1.09 percent, Kodagu district, another plantation area in the Malnad region, ranks 29th, barely ahead of Chikkamagaluru district.

Table I: Population Growth, Karnataka: 1901-2011

Census Years	Population	Decadal Growth		Average annual exponential growth rate (%)	Progressive growth rate over 1901(%)
		Absolute	Percentage		
1901	1,30,54,754	-	-	-	-
1911	1,35,25,251	4,70,497	3.60	0.35	3.60
1921	1,33,79,559	-1,47,652	-1.09	-0.11	2.47
1931	1,46,32,992	12,55,393	9.38	0.90	12.09
1941	1,62,55,368	16,22,376	11.09	1.05	24.52
1951	1,94,01,956	31,46,588	19.36	1.77	48.62
1961	2,35,86,772	41,84,816	21.57	1.95	80.68
1971	2,92,99,014	57,12,242	24.022	2.17	124.43
1981	3,71,35,714	78,36,700	26.75	2.37	184.46
1991	4,49,77,201	78,41,487	21.12	1.92	244.53
2001	5,28,50,562	78,73,361	17.51	1.61	304.84
2011	6,11,30,704	82,80,142	15.67	1.46	368.26

Source: Census of India, 2011 and Govt. of Karnataka Handbooks

Table II: District wise Distribution of Population-2011

S. No	District	Population	Percentage share to total population
1	Belagavi	47,79,661	7.82
2	Bagalkot	18,89,752	3.09
3	Vijaypur	21,77,331	3.56
4	Bidar	17,03,300	2.79
5	Raichur	19,28,812	3.16
6	Koppal	13,89,920	2.28
7	Gadag	10,64,570	1.74
8	Dharwad	18,47,023	3.02
9	Uttara Kannada	14,37,169	2.35
10	Haveri	15,97,668	2.62
11	Ballari	24,52,595	4.01
12	Chitradurga	16,59,456	2.72
13	Davanagere	19,45,497	3.18
14	Shivamogga	17,52,753	2.87
15	Udupi	11,77,361	1.93
16	Chikkamagaluru	11,37,961	1.86
17	Tumakuru	26,78,980	4.38
18	Bengaluru	96,21,551	15.75
19	Mandya	18,05,769	2.96
20	Hassan	17,76,421	2.91

21	Dakshina Kannada	20,89,649	3.42
22	Kodagu	5,54,519	0.91
23	Mysuru	30,01,127	4.91
24	Chamarajanagar	10,20,791	1.67
25	Kalaburagi	25,66,326	4.20
26	Yadgir	11,74,271	1.92
27	Kolar	15,36,401	2.51
28	Chikkaballapura	12,55,104	2.05
29	BengaluruRural	9,90,923	1.62
30	Ramanagara	10,82,636	1.77

Source: Census of India, 2011

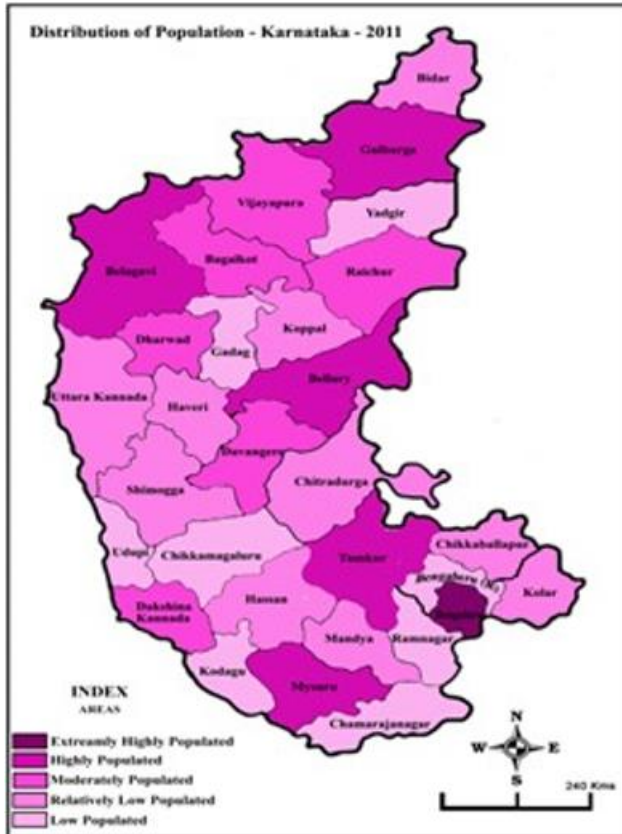


Figure I: Distribution of Population

Only seven districts have decennial growth rates that are higher than the 15.60% state average. Up to fourteen of the twenty-three districts that remain have growth rates below ten percent. Karnataka's population has grown significantly as a result of the state's rapid industrialization and the expansion of its metropolises. The capital city of Bengaluru had a significant influx of migrants from different regions of India. Karnataka's health-related issues have been further controlled as a result of the state government offering its citizens improved health care. Karnataka has had a respectable increase in population as a result of the state's recent development. The state's 2011 district-by-district population and the percentage of decennial growth from 2001 to 2011 are listed below.

From the table II: Having 15.75% of Karnataka state's total population, Bengaluru district is the most densely populated district in the state. In Karnataka, Belagavi district has the second-highest population, followed by Bellary district (4.01%), Tumakuru (4.38%), Kalaburagi (4.20%), and Mysuru (4.91%). These districts are regarded as areas with a high population density. Vijayapura (3.56%), Dakshina

Kannada (3.42%), Davanagere (3.18%), Raichur (3.16%), Bagalkot (3.09%), and Dharwad (3.22%) are districts with a moderate population. Shimogga (2.87%), Bidar (2.79%), Chitradurga (2.72%), Mandya (2.96%), Hassan (2.91%), Kolar (2.51%), Chikkaballapur (2.05%), Haveri (2.62%), Uttara Kannada (2.35%), and Koppal (2.28%) are districts with comparatively lower populations. Kodagu (0.91%), Bengaluru Rural (1.62%), Ramanagara (1.77%), Yadgir (1.92%), Chamarajanagar (1.67%), Chikkamagaluru (1.86%), Udupi (1.93%), and Gadag (1.74%) are the districts with the lowest population.

3. Conclusion

Although the Karnataka state has seen numerous fluctuations in population growth, the state's overall population has been rising despite a drop in the percentage growth rate. According to several estimates, the state's estimated and projected population for 2021 is 6,44,24,681 and 6,48,48,000, respectively. This population growth is a blatant sign of the growing strain that people are placing on the land, water, infrastructure, and other resources that are available. In addition, the growing population leads to issues with unemployment and the need for basic amenities, which in turn causes the depletion of environmental resources. Therefore, careful preparation is required to overcome this problem.

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