



Decadal Growth of Population in Bidar District – A Geographical Analysis

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OPEN ACCESS

Received: 22.02.2021

Accepted: 19.05.2021

Published: 10.06.2021

Citation: Minutha V, Jayashree P. (2021). Decadal Growth of Population in Bidar District – A Geographical Analysis. Geographical Analysis. 10(1): 12-16. <https://doi.org/10.53989/bu.ga.v10i1.3>

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Funding: University Grants Commission from the Post-Doctoral Fellowship for Women (UGC-PDFWM), New Delhi.

Competing Interests: None

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Published By Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka

ISSN

Print: 2319-5371

Electronic: XXXX-XXXX

Abstract

Population is an essentially required for economic development of the country, but it should not be optimum in relation to the availability of natural resources. Population growth is varies from one region to another. The rapid growth has created many problems. Population growth is an index of its economic development, social awakening, Cultural background, Historical events. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the growth aspects and all the components and structure of population in Bidar District. The comparisons are summarized here for two period's i.e. 2001 and 2011. The present study is based on Secondary source of Data. The Secondary data related to Population are collected from Census office Bangalore, District Census handbook and other various sources of secondary data. The Base Map of Study area has been Geo-referenced and digitized using GIS Software. Data is analyzed through simple quantitative techniques like percentage index method. The results show that in the two decades trend of population was gradually increasing in the district, but it varies from one taluk to another.

Keywords: Availability; Population Growth; Social awakening; GIS Introduction:

Introduction

The human resources play an important role in the economic development of the country. India is second largest populace and developing county in the world after china. The rapid growth of population has created many problems. Population growth is an index of its economic development, social awakening, Cultural background, Historical events. In Karnataka the population is constantly changing. The Government of Karnataka Census Department gathers data on counts of

people, distribution, and their characteristics to determine the changes in population. The population size and its distribution of geographical units are the most important elements in the study of population. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the growth aspects and all the components and structure of population in Bidar District. Considering the special aspects, the study sets slight on correlation between various demographic phenomenon and non demographic phenomena.

Objectives

- To examine the taluk wise distribution and growth of population in Bidar District during 2001-2011.
- To know the population recent trend and structure in Bidar district.

Database and Methods

The present study is based on Secondary source of Data. The Secondary data related to taluk wise Population are collected from Census office Bangalore and District Census handbook of 2001 and 2011. Data is analyzed through simple quantitative techniques like percentage index method. The collected information has been compiled and put in the form of maps, graphs, and tables for further analysis. The Base Map of Study area has been Geo-referenced and digitized using Arc GIS Software. Thematic maps are prepared to show the distribution of population growth.

Study Area

Bidar District is a top of hill city located on the Deccan Plateau, in the northeastern part of Karnataka State in India. Bidar District lies between 17° to 35° N to 18° to 25° N Latitude and from 76° to 42° E to 77° to 39° E Longitudes. The district covering an area of 5448 sq.km and accounts for 2.84% of the state's total geographical area. It's bordered by Nanded and Osmanabad District of Maharashtra state on the Northern side, south by Gulbarga District of Karnataka state, Latur and Osmanabad Districts of Maharashtra state, on the western side and Nizamabad and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh State on the eastern side. Totally, Bidar District consists of five taluks, such as, Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad with 30 hoblies, 175 Grama Panchayaths, 7 towns 6 Municipalities and Bidar being the head quarters of the district. District consists of 621 villages, out of which 599 inhabited and 22 uninhabited villages. As per 2011 census, the population of the Bidar district is 1,703,300 of which male and female were 870,665 and 832,635 respectively.

Results and Discussions

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 (fertility rate) and deaths (Mortality rate) results in population increase and decreases. The Second force is due to migration of the population. Population Growth or decline is controlled by a relative balance of fertility, mortality and migration which are influenced by factors namely, social, economic, political, environmental, biological, and technological. These

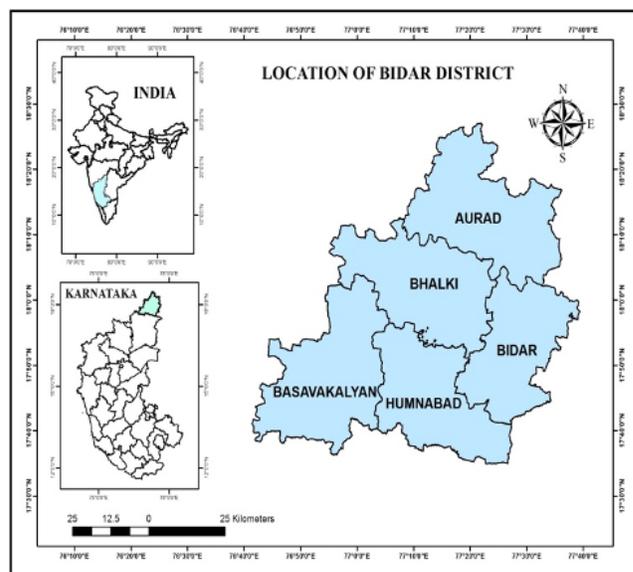


Fig. 1. Location of Bidar District

phenomena have influenced the recent trend of population growth in Bidar District.

Taluk wise Distribution and Growth of Population

In 2001 census, Bidar had population of 1502373 of which males were 771,022 and 731,351 were females. In 2011, Total population of the district is 1703300 of which male and female were 870665 and 832635 respectively, i.e., 200927 population is increased in the study region as per the census. Table 1 shows the taluk wise distribution and growth of population in two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 census. The district stands 16th position in terms of the population in the state. There was change of 13.37 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. The maximum population growth is seen in Bidar Taluk with 15.88% growth rate because it's a district headquarters, and it is a center of social, economic, political, and commercial activities. So it is leading in its population growth followed by 15.12% in Basavakalyan taluk. Remaining two taluks the growth rate was below to the district average. Slow growth rate of population recorded in Bhalki taluk with 7.9% because of dry and agriculturally backward area and less employment opportunity.

Taluk wise spatial variation of rural and urban Population

Rural and Urban 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

Table 1. Taluk wise Distribution and Growth of Population in Bidar District (2001-2011)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Total Population 2001	Growth Rate (%)	Total Population 2011	Growth Rate (%)
1	Aurad	245294	16.8	278400	13.5
2	Basavakalyan	299910	21.7	345247	15.12
3	Bhalki	257042	15.3	277350	7.9
4	Bidar	405540	22.4	469941	15.88
5	Humnabad	294587	20.2	332362	12.83
Total		1502373	19.6	1703300	13.37

Source: Bidar District Census Handbooks 2001-2011

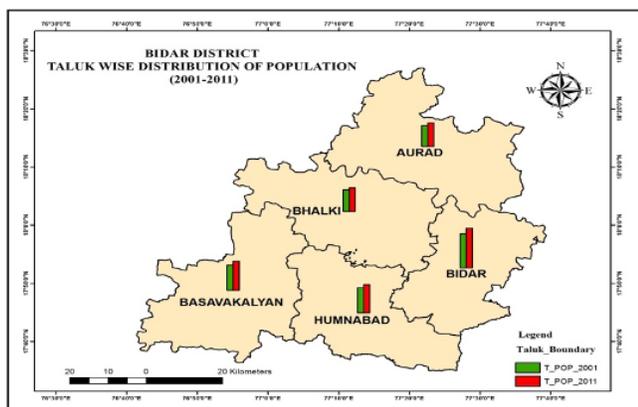


Fig. 2. Taluk Wise Distribution of Population in Bidar District

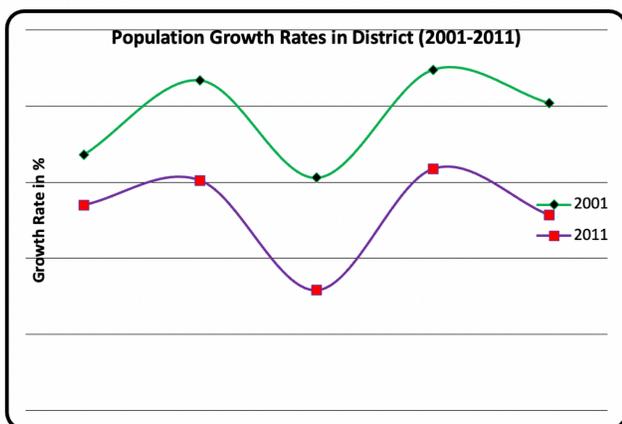


Fig. 3. Population Growth Rates in Bidar District

and vice versa. It is 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. But because of improvements in the medical facilities, and process of urbanization having witnesses increase in the high rate of births in urban areas. Table No.2 shows the spatial variation of rural and urban population in 2001-2011 census in the bidar district. In 2001 the decadal variation in urban population slightly increased due to migration from villages to towns in the district and vice versa in rural areas. According to 2011 census highest rural population is found in Basavakalyana taluk 21.57% followed by Humanabad, Bidar, Aurad and Bhalki taluks. The Balki Taluk registered lowest rural population with 18.56% and the lowest urban population found in Aurad taluk.

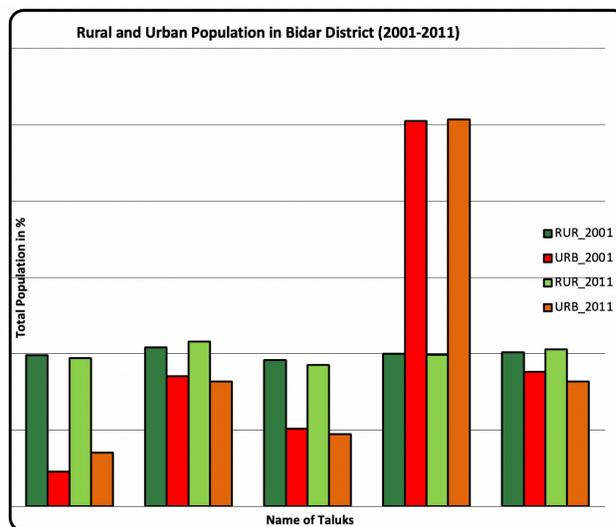


Fig. 4. Rural and Urban Population in Bidar District

Taluk wise Distribution of Density of Population and Sex Ratio

The Density of Population (population per square kilometer) in Bidar District more or less is evenly distributed. The topography of the district has significant effect on the population density distribution. Table No.3 shows the taluk wise growth of population density and sex ratio in the district during last two decades. The density of population in the district is 276 person/Km² in 2001 to 313 person/km² in 2011, which spreads over the 5448 sq.kms area. Among the taluks of the district, Bidar taluk accounts for the largest share 469941 population with the density is 518 person/Km², Whereas, Medium density is observed in the taluks of Humnabad and lowest is in Aurad taluk with 226 person/Km². Bidar and Humnabad taluk having high density in comparison to other taluks it is due to well fertile soil,



Table 2. Spatial variation of Rural and Urban population in Bidar District (2001-2011)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Population-2001				Population -2011			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
1	Aurad	229490	19.82	15804	4.58	248299	19.43	30101	7.06
2	Basavakalyan	241125	20.83	58785	17.07	275530	21.57	69717	16.36
3	Bhalki	221949	19.18	35093	10.17	237017	18.56	40333	9.47
4	Bidar	231283	19.98	174257	50.52	253921	19.88	216020	50.73
5	Humnabad	233651	20.19	60936	17.66	262581	20.56	69781	16.38
Total		1157498	100	344875	100	1,277,348	100	425,952	100

Source: Bidar District Census Handbooks 2001-2011 & Compiled by Researcher

and good irrigation facility and urbanization and industrial development.

Table 3. Taluk wise Distribution of Density of Population and Sex Ratio in Bidar District (2001-2011)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Area in Sq. Kms	Density		Sex Ratio	
			2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Aurad	1224	200	226	950	956
2	Basavakalyan	1205	249	286	960	959
3	Bhalki	1117	230	248	947	959
4	Bidar	926	438	518	938	949
5	Humnabad	985	299	338	950	962
Total		5448	276	313	949	956

Source: Bidar District Census Handbooks 2001-2011

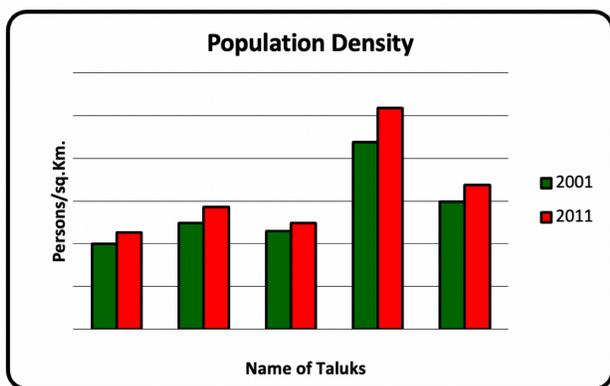


Fig. 5. Compare between 2001 and 2011 Population Density

Sex Ratio is an index of the socio-economic condition prevailing in an area and it's a useful tool for regional analysis. Table No. 3 shows that taluk wise sex ratio, the average sex ratio was 949 females per 1000 males in 2001. It ranges from a maximum in basavakalyan taluk with 960 females per 1000 males and Bidar taluk is lowest sex ratio with 938 females per 1000 males. But in 2011 taluk Humnabad taluk was identified highest sex ratio is 962 females per 1000 males and Bidar taluk is lowest with 949 females per 1000 males. However, in rural

areas the sex ratio is 961 and in urban areas the sex ratio is 941 in 2011 respectively. This is because of migration of male population in search of jobs, education etc.,

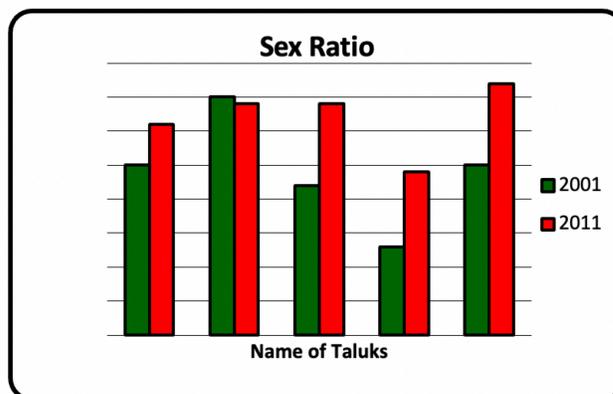


Fig. 6. Distribution of Sex Ratio 2001 and 2011

Conclusion

Population Growth is controlled by a relative balance of fertility, mortality and migration which are influenced by factors namely, social, economic, political, environmental, biological and technological. These phenomena have influenced the recent trends of population growth in Bidar District. The population of Bidar District is constantly changing and the population changes represent people's adaptation to economic development, Job opportunities, educational facilities, immigration and outmigration sources, agricultural development, and technological development. Thus, changes in the size of an area's population involve increase or decrease and net migration of population. The changes in population growth rate will be increasingly affecting our society. As a result of which thousands of people migrated from agrarian society and hence the population has increased from decade to decade.



Acknowledgment

The research reported in this paper was supported by University Grants Commission from the Post-Doctoral Fellowship for Women (UGC-PDFWM), New Delhi.

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