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GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MANDYA DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA



Dr. Surendra P.

ABSTRACT :

The present study reveals taluks wise growth of population in Mandya district during 2001-2011. The highest population is concentrated in Mandya and Maddur taluks. The secondary data have been collected and computed by recent research techniques and the results have been brought through tables and maps. The total population of the district in rural area is observed 82.9 per cent whereas in urban area it is 17.1 per cent during 2011 and 84.0 per cent in rural area, 16.0 per cent in urban area during 2001 respectively. The results have been discussed with the help of population growth rate refers to the change in population growth rate over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population, at the beginning of that period.

KEYWORD: Growth, Population, Change, Period, Percentage.

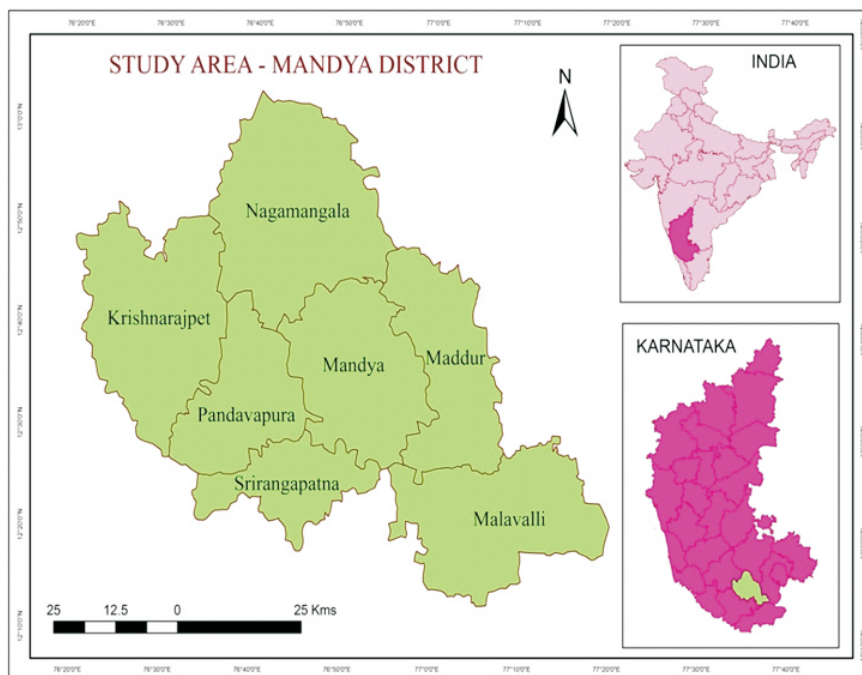
INTRODUCTION:

The population of Karnataka is constantly changing and to determine the changes in population, the Government of Karnataka Census Department gathers data on counts of people, distribution and their characteristics. The population size and its distribution of geographical units are among the most important elements in the study of population. These elements are closely associated with the potential for population growth and decline, the economic situation, the age profile and other population characteristics. Information on population size and distribution is vital if programs relating to agriculture, health, education, transportation, housing, urban renewal, law enforcement and waste disposal are to be administered equitable.

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.

STUDY AREA

Mandya district lies between 76° 19' and 77° 20' East Longitude and 12° 13' and 13° 04' North Latitude. The district receives an average annual rainfall of 700 mm. The climate of the district comprises of moderate summers (Max 35°C) and moderate winters (Min 20°C). Mandya district comprises of 7 taluks. The total geographical area of the district is 4, 98,244 Ha, out of which 2,53,067 (50.79%) Ha forms the sown area. More than half of the total land area in the district is put to agricultural use. Total irrigated area is 1,16,901 Ha out of which around 88,000 (75.27%) ha is being irrigated by K.R.Sagar and around 16,000 Ha by Hemavathi reservoir. The rest of the land is irrigated by other sources like tanks, wells and bore wells. With a total population of 1805769, around 5 lakh people are employed in the Agriculture Sector. Mandya District is an agriculturally predominant district in Karnataka state. The farmers in the region adopt improved farm mechanization due to which transformation is taken place in cropping pattern, composition of crops, better grown yield level, ultimately leading to better economic conditions of the people.



OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper are to analyze the taluks wise changes in growth rate of population in Mandya district during 2001-2011.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

Present paper is based on the taluks wise census data of 2001 to 2011 census of India and Mandya District at Glance. The data have been analyzed for total growth of population change in percentage. The change in population over a unit time period is expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period. The positive growth rate indicates that the population is increasing, while a negative growth ratio indicates the population decreasing. The secondary data have been collected and computed by recent research techniques and the results have been brought through tables and maps.

The changes in population growth rate are measured with the following formula.

$$\text{Population growth rate} = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where - r = Growth rate.

P_n = Population of next year.

P_o = Population of base year.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Spatio-Temporal Variation in Population Growth in Mandya District

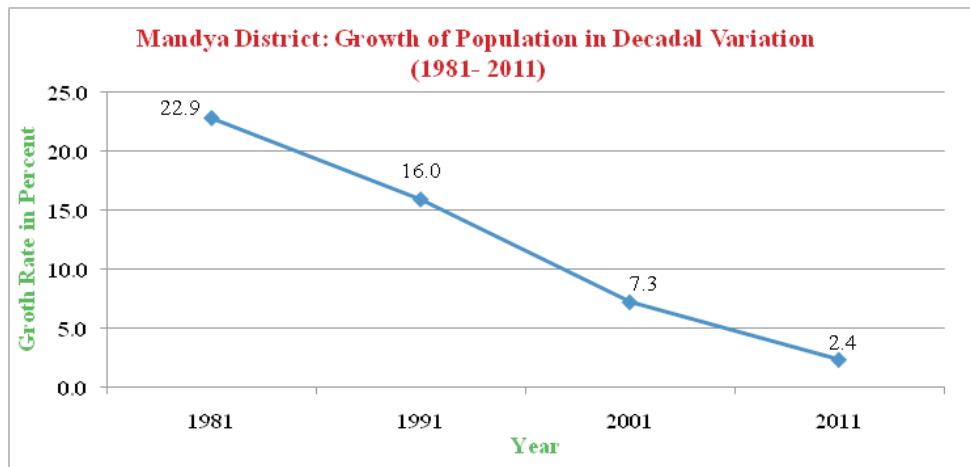
Table -1 and Fig.1 shows that the growth of population, temporal as well as spatial, is far from being even. The growth rate of 22.9 per cent recorded during 1981 declaimed to 16.0 per cent in 1991, 7.3 per cent in 2001 and 2.4 per cent in 2011.

Table 1 - Mandya District : Decadal Variation Growth of Population (1981-2011)

Sl.NO	Year	Change of Decadal Growth Rate in %
1	1971	-
2	1981	22.9
3	1991	16.0
4	2001	7.3
5	2011	2.4

Source: A) Census of India B) Mandya District at a Glance

Fig-1



Mandya District: Population Growth Rate and Distribution of Population

Population distribution is the geographical arrangement of the population within the physical space of the State boundaries. The major factors that determine the pattern of population distribution are: (1) geographical factors, such as climate, terrain, soils, and natural resources; (2) economic, social, and political factors, such as the type of economic activity and the form of social organization; and (3) demographic factors, such as the different growth rates that exist between areas as a result of differences in births, deaths and migration rates.

**Table 2 - Mandya District : Population Growth Rate (2001-2011)
In Percent**

Si. No	Taluk	Growth Rate		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	K.R. Pet	3.9	14.9	4.9
2	Maddur	-1.5	32.5	1.6
3	Malavalli	-0.1	4.9	0.5
4	Mandya	1.2	4.7	2.4
5	Nagamangala	-2.6	10.7	-1.5
6	Pandavapura	4.0	11.4	4.8
7	Srirangapatna	4.9	5.9	5.1
District Total		1.11	9.07	2.38

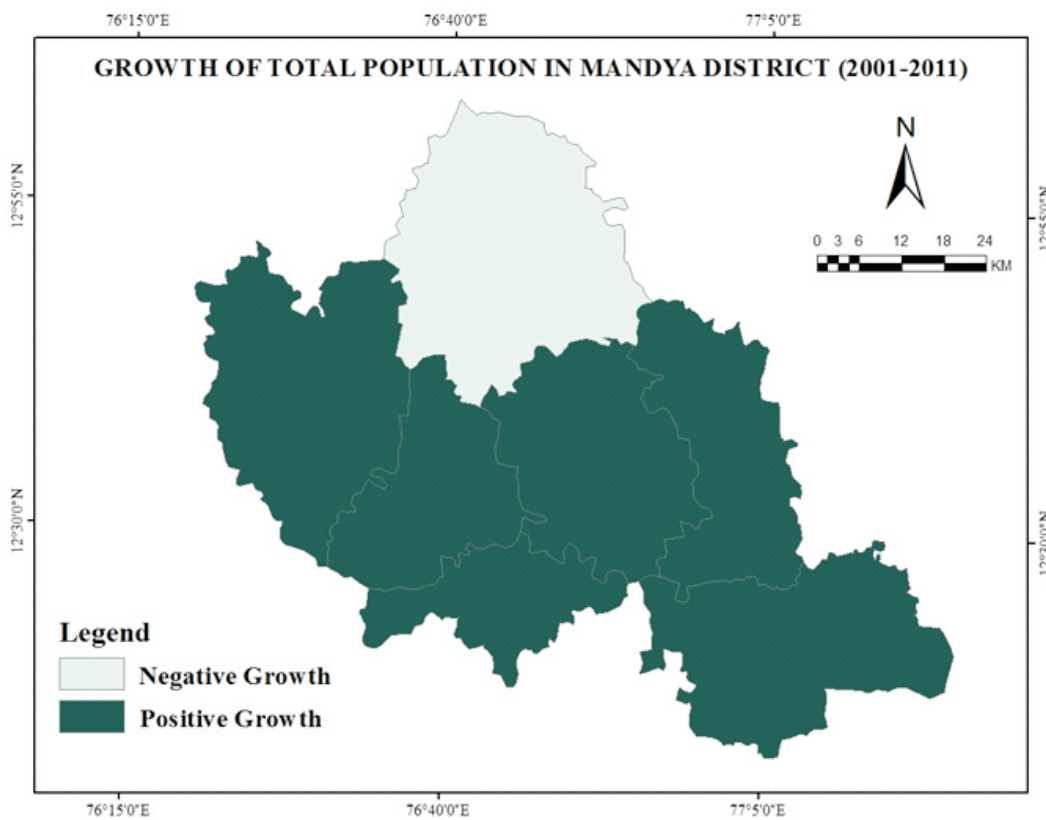
Source: A) Census of India B) Mandya District at a Glance

The above Table-2 shows that the growth in population during 2001-2011 both in rural and urban areas of Mandya district and different taluks. Maps-1, 2 and 3 shows positive and negative growth of population in different taluks during 2001-2011. It is clear that urban population is increasing at a slower rate in all the taluks but increasing at a faster rate in Maddur, K.R. Pet, Pandavapura and Nagamangala taluks of the district compared to rural population. Rural population of Maddur, Malavalli and Nagamangala taluks found to decrease to -1.5, -0.1 and -2.6 per cent respectively. Total population

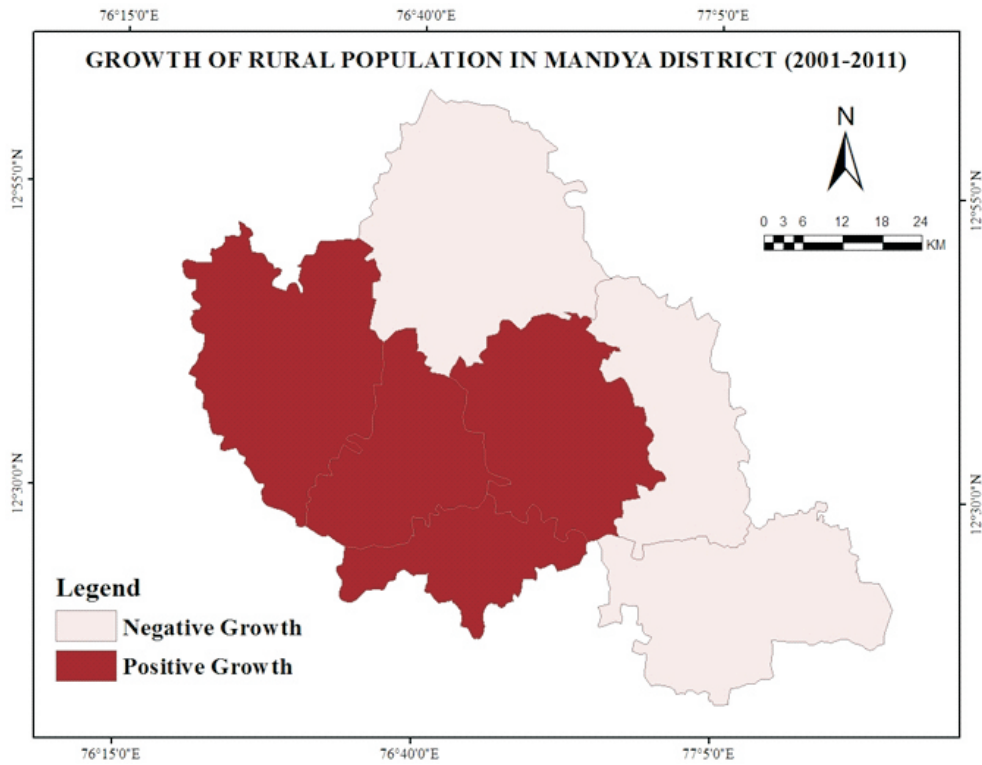
of the district in urban area is observed to increase to 9.07 per cent in 2011. Mandya city being the most important urban center in the district and hence all the developmental activities are concentrated here.

Population in urban area of Mandya taluk have increased by 4.7 per cent whereas, rural area of these taluk also increased by 1.2 per cent respectively (Table-2). Population in urban areas of other taluks viz. K.R. Pet, Maddur, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna taluks has shown increasing trend (14.9, 32.5, 4.9, 10.7, 11.4 and 5.9 per cent respectively). This is relatively less compared to increased population of their rural areas in K.R. Pet (3.9), Mandya (1.2), Pandavapura (4.0) and Srirangapatna (4.9). The rural population decreased by -1.5, -0.1 and -2.6 per cent in Maddur, Malavalli and Nagamangala taluks during the current decadal.

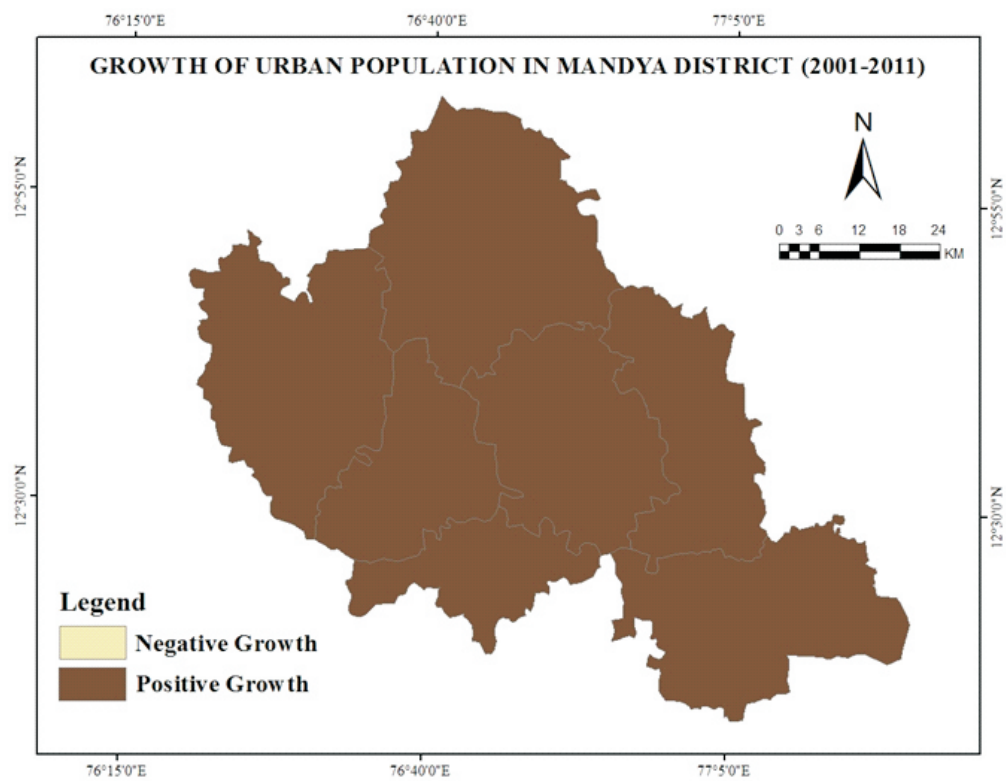
Map-1



Map-2



Map-3



CONCLUSION

The population of Mandya district is constantly changing and the population changes represent peoples' adaptation to economic development, opportunities of employment, development of educational facilities, immigration and outmigration sources, agricultural development, sugarcane industries concentrated in Maddur, Mandya and Pandavapura taluks, advanced technology, social environment and the exercise of residential preferences when more people move into an area than move out during study period. Thus changes in the size of an area's population involves increase or decrease and net migration of population. It is clear that the changes in population growth rate will be increasingly affecting our society. The population of Mandya district, like the population of the Karnataka, will continue to change.

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