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**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHIKKODI TALUKA IN  
BELAGAVI DISTRICT: KARNATAKA STATE**

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**Abstract:**

*This article seeks to lay the occurrence of demographic and economic change in Chikkodi taluka. The demographic, socio-economic changes and the paper relate these tendencies in area. To follow a line of investigation finding several that taluka is experiencing selective demographic as well as socio-economic growth, which predominantly favours the Chikkodi taluka. There is unambiguous decadal segregation in the enlargement which is taking place and contrary to predictions made in the secondary data of an assortment of aspects were applied. The taluka had a lot of demographic factor selectively like distribution of population, density, literacy ratio, sex ratio and its distribution are described.*

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**Keywords: Demography, Growth, Density, Literacy & Sex Ratio.**

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**Introduction:**

As population geography constitutes one of the recently developed branches of geography, the subject matter and concept of this sub-field have been debatable. However, man considered the most undisputed and well-established core of population geography and the various aspects of man have come to emerge its subject matter.

Prior to studying whether demography is a science, it is important to know what science is and to what scope the characteristics of science are appropriate to demography. It is a systematized body of knowledge in which facts are studied and analyzed in a systematic manner. It has its own theories like the Malthusian Theory, the theory of Demographic Transition etc. These theories have been tested on the basis of observation. Demography can make predictions on basis of cause and effect

relationships. It can predict changes in demography, self-corrective in nature. It goes on revising its conclusions in the light of new facts based on observations. The principles of demography have universal validity, as they are applicable to all countries, given the same conditions. With the majority of developing countries facing population explosion, the study of population and its problems have become very important in every sphere of an economy.

Human beings save most during the working years of their lives. When they are children, they clearly consume more than they earn, and the situation is the same during old age. (Basu, Kaushik (25 July 2007). The urban growth refers to the route of growing concentration of people inside a town or city which commence from a small dot and after that it spreads in dissimilar ways with varying

intensity of growth from one urban place to another. (Paul and Dasgupta, 2013).

The rapid urban growth through economic development has been an issue of concern to the planners in all over the world. (Singh A. L.2012). The rapid urbanization has changed the Indian scenario also and the landscape has felt the consequence of land conversion. Various causes of urban expansion for example population growth, economic development, migration, and infrastructural innovations are resulting in the transformation of the village into towns. Towns into cities and cities into metro cities (Singh,et.al,2008).

The rapid urbanization through industrial development is responsible for the unsystematic and unplanned growth of cities and the pressure of urban population in the city has a direct impact (positive and negative) on its adjoining rural areas. This type of urban growth creates the tribulations like unhealthy slums, infected

environment, industrial and commercial areas resulting in traffic in bottlenecks and such many other problems (Sangwan et.al.2012). The analysis of spatial and temporal changes in land use land cover is one of the effectual ways to understand the current environmental status of an area and its ongoing changes. Urbanization makes unpredictable and long-lasting changes on the landscape (Singh and Kumar, 2012). In this regard, Chikkodi taluka is no exception because of its prime location and its easy accessibility and connectivity to both Belagavi and Kolhapur. The new economic environment of the city demands sustainable land management. The association between demographic growth and land use changes and their impacts on taluka has been analyzed in the present study. So statistical data of different time periods are useful monitoring development of a sustainable land use plan for the future.

### **Study Area:**

The study area is located in the north western part of the Karnataka state. The Belagavi District of Chikkodi taluka extends between  $16^{\circ}15'$  to  $16^{\circ}40'$  north latitude and  $75^{\circ}15'$  to  $75^{\circ}50'$  east longitude. For administrative convenience, Chikkodi taluka is considered as educational District of Chikkodi, comprising of 4 revenue circles, 131

villages, and 65 gram panchayats. The total geographical area of the taluka 1269.74 sq km. The total population of the taluka was about 5,03,838 persons. The important rivers flow in the taluka are mainly Krishna River and its tributaries. The water used for Agricultural and drinking water purpose for local people living in the surrounding villages.

### **Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To distinguish the demographic characteristics a process of intensification of the taluka. To calculate various indicators of the study area.
- 2) To comprehend the population transaction in Chikkodi taluka during the study period.

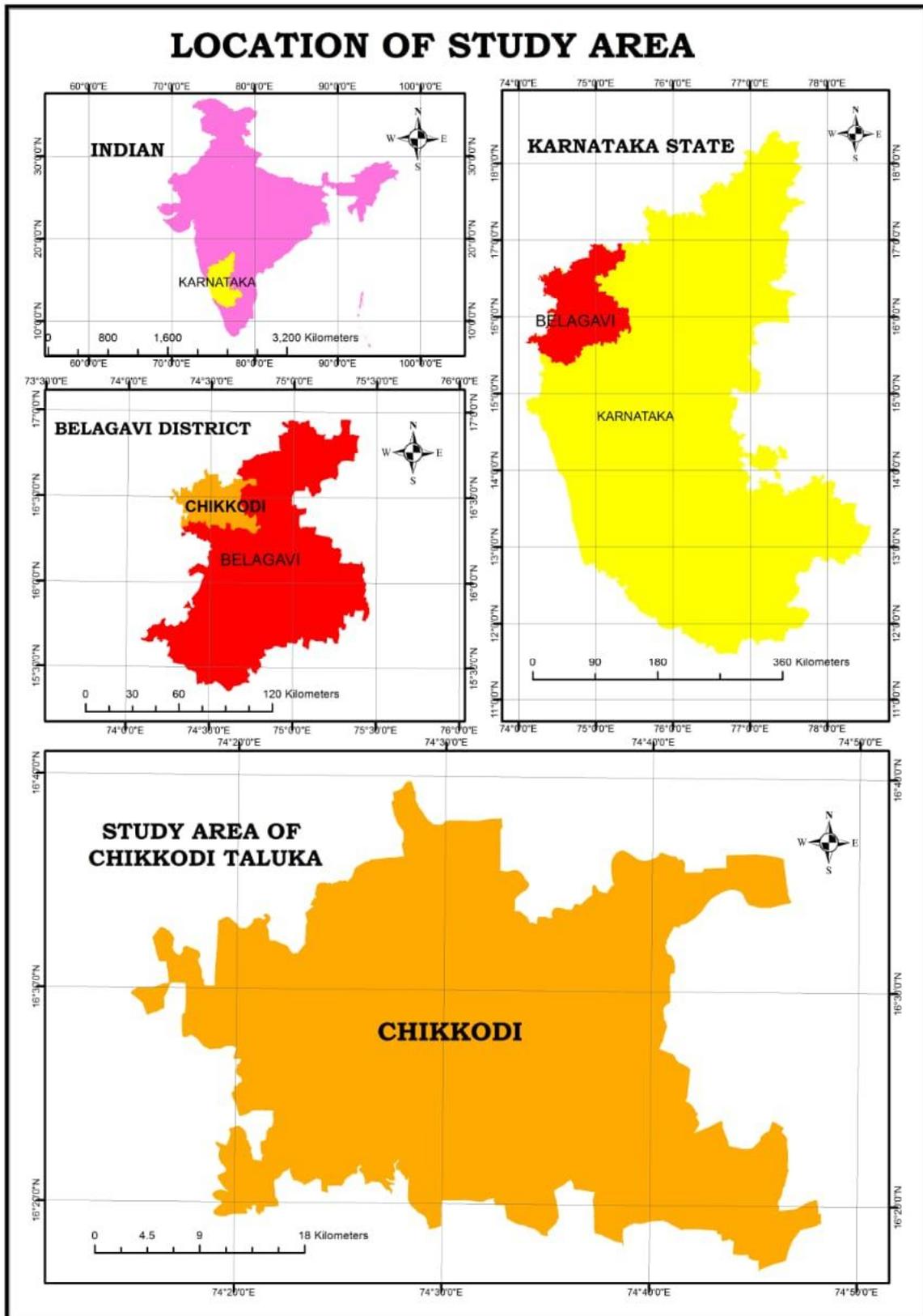


Figure 1

**Methodology:**

The current paper is based on the spatial with non-spatial data obtainable from the various sources for different periods. The sources are statistical abstract of Belagavi. District Gazetteer of Chikkodi taluka. Statistical data of the study is 1991,

2001 and 2011 was collected from the statistical office. Stepwise normative pitches move towards to adopted to recognize the changing pattern of demographic dynamics which includes characteristics of the Chikkodi taluka.

**Result and Discussion:**

The significant finding that emerges from the tables which is the calculated by the estimate and examination and related graphs are the designed by the applicable census date of 1991, 2001 and

2011. In addition, contempently graphs are supplementary according to the consequence and conversation is approved promote the explanations.

**Decadal growth of Population:**

The perception of population change or growth frequently used to note the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period, irrespective of the fact, whether the change is negative or positive. Population growth is the most fundamental demographic processes with which all other demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated. Population growth affects density, distribution pattern, and composition of the population. Therefore an understanding of the process of population growth is essential. The dynamics of population growth mainly depends on two forces, namely natural

increase and migration (Peter Hegget). Natural increase is the result of variation between the number of births and deaths. If the birth rate or fertility rate exceeds the death rate or mortality rate, there will be a population increase and vice-versa. The second force is that of increase in the number of the population due to immigrants.

The population is calculated in the taluka like all Indian census records of up to 2011 highlights, the taluka demography is 628800. The dissimilarity of the population in the taluka from 1961 to 2011 is in below table.

Decades	Total Population	Actual Decadal Variation	Decadal Variation (%)	Annual Variation (%)
1961	315275			
1971	364075	48800	15.48	2.58
1981	422299	58224	15.99	2.67
1991	393116	-29183	-6.91	-1.15
2001	567601	174485	44.39	7.40
2011	628800	61199	10.78	1.80

Sources: census data of India

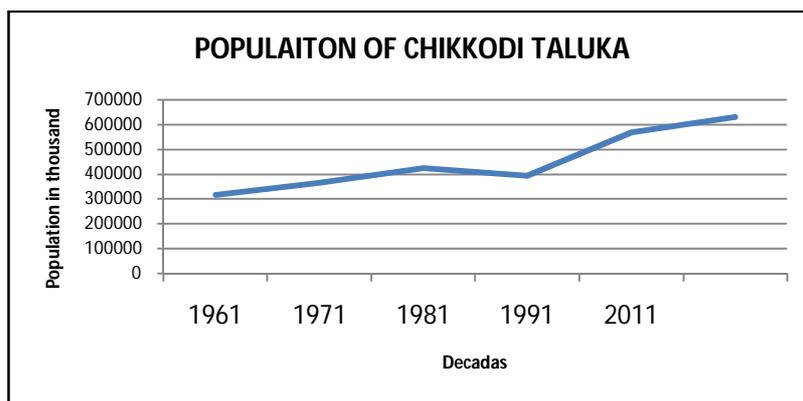


Fig.1

As per these census data, the top rate of the population growth registered in the period of 1971. Before the decade like 1991, the status of demography decreased and growth rate was -1.15% in the movement situation started changing next decadal. In the years like 1961 to 1981 the population growth was increasing such that growth rate was 2.67% but next decadal period is like 1991 these time the decreased again. When drastically changed

in the year of 2001, the growth rate again increased from 1991 to 2001. The period of time the population is started increasing (7.14%) but in the recent decadal situation it highlights that 1.80% of the population is required in the 2001 to 2011 decade, the reason is extension land has increased the growth rate of population and that could be the reason to less the population. Which seems to be the population is decreasing in this decade.

#### Decadal variation of Population:

Spatial distribution of population refers to the way people spread over the surface of the earth. The area population distribution of Nippani is not uniform throughout the taluka. According to the 2011 census, the Chikkodi taluka had the total population of 628800 persons. It is

equally important to note that at decadal level within the district. The area and population variation is uneven in the taluka, which mostly influenced by the economic and social factors of the city area.

Decades	Total P	Total P (%)	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)
1991	393116	55.55	201932	51.37	191184	48.63
2001	567601	54.07	290943	51.26	276658	48.74
2011	628800	67.07	319797	50.86	309003	49.14

Sources: census data of India

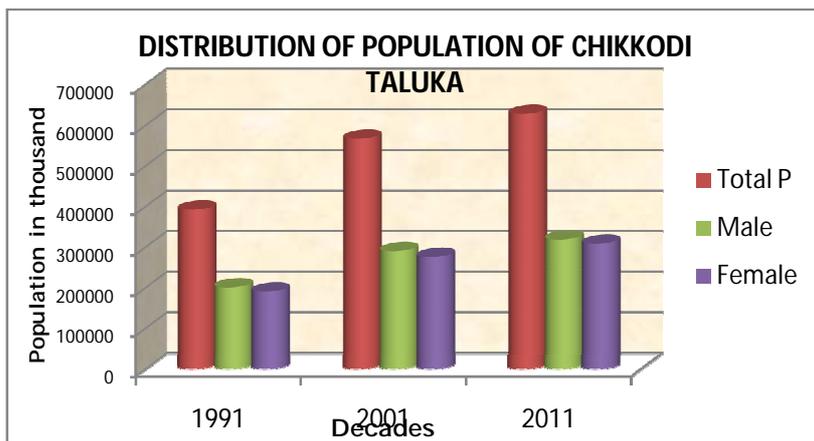


Fig.2

The division of the population in the old Chikkodi taluka is concentrated the highest number of the population in the year 2011. Everywhere like the same latest expansion areas are the lower areas. The motivation that may be assigned is that these areas are newly and recently

urbanized areas of the taluka and have still empty plots and the size of the plots are relatively higher with relatively lower Forest Survey of Indian (FSI). In the year of 2011 (67.07) highest population and 1991 is having the lowest population of 55.55%.

**Density of Population:**

The density is an indicator of human concentration and gives some measures of the extent of population pressure. The term “Density of Population” refers to the number of persons per sq. kilometer. In other words, indicates men and ratio i.e., the quantitative relationship between total population and total geographical area and this concept was in olden days. It is true even up to some extent concept has changed the density and growth of population those influenced some factor of demographic population.

Geographers ever before formal development of population geography have made studies pertaining to spatial distribution of population density. The geographers also demographers, sociologist, statisticians have contributed describe the population distribution and its density. An attempt been made to analyze the density of population in the taluks. The density been calculated by using the Arithmetic method at different points of time in 2011. Generally the density and distribution is the ratio in a unit area. The density was expressed by various methods, based on the arithmetic method has been reviewed in the present analysis.

Decades	Area in sq.km	Total P	Density
1991	1251	393116	314
2001	1271	567601	447
2011	1337	628800	470

Sources: census data of India

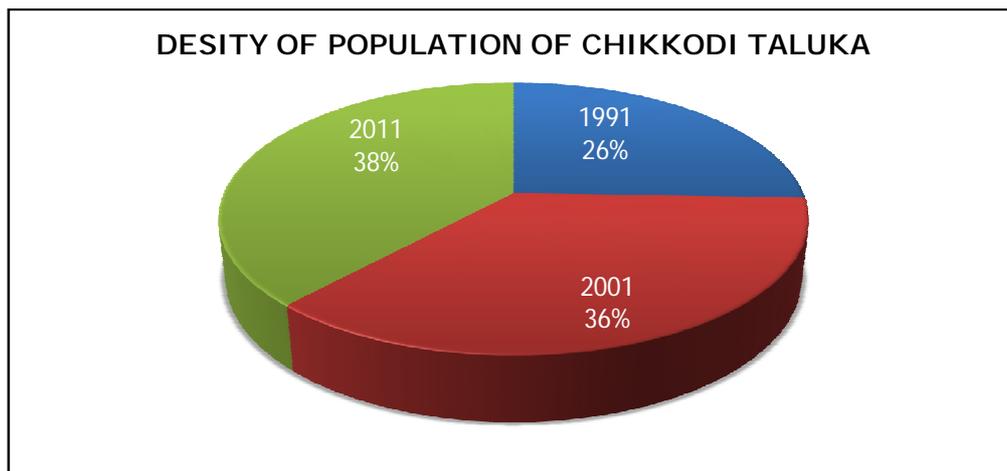


Fig.3

In the present study, the blocks considered as a spatial unit and the density of the talukas of calculated population(%) for the year 1991, 2001 and 2011. The analysis of spatial pattern of density in the taluka. The Choropleth map used representing the spatial distributional

pattern of the density of population (Mandel 1982). It been used in the present study.

Generally, total population of region divided by the total area and result known as general or crude density. It expressed as follows

$$G.D = \frac{T.P}{T.A}$$

Whereas G.D. = General density, T.P. = Total population, T A. = Total area in the given time

Based on the above-mentioned method of calculating the density pattern of the population, the same represented in the form of a map.

The density of population in taluka was observed in relation to the other talukas. These talukas constitute parts of Chikkodi taluka. Hence in the future development of areas to accommodate more population in the years. These areas have congested to reasonable density and better environment condition like safe and healthy. Scope for future development of the existing areas is observed to be

possible in chikkodi taluka within the boundary as part of this taluka have within undeveloped land.

The taluka area extended further beyond the existing limit to bring into its socio-economic developments to easiness the density. In 1991 (26%) of the density is 314, the total population was 393116 in year 2001(36%) the density is 447 the total population was 567601, and 2011 (38%) of density is 470 for the total population was 628800 increased. The congenial atmosphere of density is to be in keeping with the normal's.

#### **Literacy Rate:**

Human resources make up ultimate basis for wealth of nations, principal

institutional mechanism developing skill knowledge of educational systems. Education is key factor of rapid

development country. The education foundation for any civilized society to challenges the face of nation and plays pivotal role for development. Education is prime agent to bring desirable modifications of knowledge, skills and sensitivity of human beings. It is a catalytic factor used as instrument of developing or producing required skilled manpower. I believe good way is to improve taluka literacy education in the public and private schools. It would help those who come from rough neighborhoods become more adapted to professional life by teaching them to resolve problems using words, and it

would offer support to those who come from a less than ideal family life. It would lower violent crime rates by teaching those inclined towards violent behavior to calm them down before acting.

According to the census of 2011, the number of population is in the field of education. But basic facilities are not up to the mark when we observed to the movement of expansion of town in the mode of the population 628800 (67.07%) in total population, within 421750 persons literates. The males are 238325 (56.51%) and female are 183425 (43.49%) persons are available in the particular town.

**Table.4 Literacy of chikkodi taluka**

Decades	Total Population	Total literate in percentage (%)	Male percentage (%)	Female percentage (%)
1991	393116	55.55	70.59	39.65
2001	285543	54.07	60.91	39.09
2011	628800	67.07	56.51	43.49

Sources: census data of India

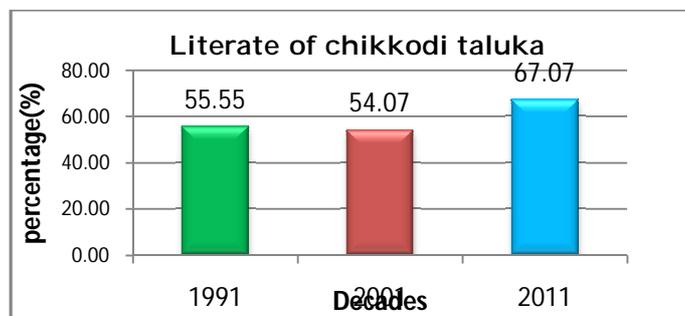


Fig.4

Table No.4 explains that the town experiences 67.07 percent of literates out of which 60.91 percent male and 43.49 percent female, who are able to read and write and the town is 14636 illiterates. The 285543 (54.07%) percent out of 94032 (60.90%) male and 60356 (39.09%) female illiterates as per 2001. (Fig.4)

The taluka literacy ratio reveals the fact that as the size of the population

increases, the literacy ratio also increases. It was mainly due to new educational policy, and it is also because of the impact of telecommunication, newspapers, media, and impact of urbanization, better socio-economic conditions have played the very important role in increased literacy rate in rural literates as compared to literates.

**Sex Ratio:**

The distribution of population by sex or sex ratio is an important demographic characteristic and it is easiest to obtain. The United Nation Demographic yearbook (1949) explains that the male infants have a high mortality than females. It is common practice to express the sex composition of the population between male and female is known as the sex ratio and is an index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area, and is a useful tool for regional analysis. It has a

profound effect on the demographic structure of the region.

The sex ratio calculated as females per thousand male populations. We have calculated the sex ratio by using the following formula.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 1000$$

The sex ratio of 1991-2011 in the Chikkodi taluka is calculated as below.

Decades	Total P	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1991	393116	201932	191184	947
2001	567601	290943	276658	951
2011	628800	319797	309003	966

Sources: census data of India

Table No.5 analysis of the data of decadal wise sex-ratio, which is eloquent to the Chikkodi Taluka. According to the 1991 census sex ratio is 947 for the 201932 males with 191184 female population for 393116 total population. The census of 2001 total population is 567601 with

290943 male and 276658 female population so sex ratio is 951 however in the census of 2011 the total population is 628800 with 319797 male and 309003 females, these data show 966 sex-ratio in the territory of Chikkodi taluka.

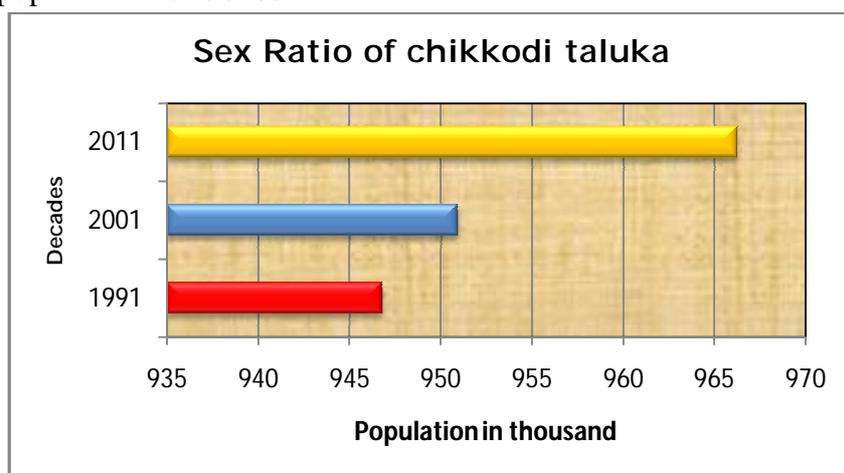


Fig.5

The above graph (Fig.5) reveals that the decadal variation changing pattern

of sex ratio, which has been calculated in females per 1000 male population. As

such, the sex ratio calculated for the analysis by using the section. An attempt has been made to know the sex ratio of Chikkodi taluka at decadal wise variation level during 1991, 2001 and 2011. As per

### Conclusions:

The process of demographic ward wise variations in the Chikkodi taluka highlights decadal wise growth of population, literacy, density and sex ratio these characteristics highlights the demographic transition of this taluka.

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