

A DEMOGRAPHICAL OVER-VIEW OF BIDAR DISTRICT IN KARNATAKA

Mr. Bhimrao Malge

ABSTRACT

The present paper, based on 2001 and 2011 census data, intends to analyze the demographic profile of Bidar district located in the North-East of Karnataka state, on the border of Maharashtra and Telangana states. The population has rapidly increased during 2001-2011. The density of population was 311 per sq. km. in 2011. It observed that growth rate was 35.63 percent during 2001-2011. It is found that the average sex ratio in the study area was 949 in 2001 which has decreased to 956 in 2011. It is also observed that literacy rate in study area was 60.94 percent in 2001 which is increased to 71.5 percent in 2011. The male literacy was higher than female literacy in study area. The male literacy was 74.5 percent and female literacy was 61.1 percent and disparity was 0.1723 in 2011. There are wide disparities between male and female literacy. The study demographic profile is useful for planning purposes.

Key words: Sex ratio, Growth rate of population, Density of population, Literacy rate, Disparity of literacy.

INTRODUCTION

India is second largest populace and developing country in the world after China. Nearly 80 percent of the total population of the world is living in the developing countries. Over half of the population compares by china and India. i.e. 40 percent. The rapidly increase of population growth in the developing countries Almost all developing countries of the world are always facing same kind of population problems.

The developing countries like India are characterized by highest growth rate, unemployment; low per capita incomes and dependence of a major part of workforce on primary activities, by this country in relation to population are discussed below socio demographic variables of population.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Distribution of population, | 4) Sex ratio |
| 2) Growth of population | 5) Literacy rate |
| 3) Density of population | 6) Disparity of literacy |

Objectives:

In the ongoing paper following objectives are taken into consideration:

- 1) To analyze the distribution and growth of population in bidar district during year 2001 to 2011.
- 2) To study the density of population and sex composition among the male and females.
- 3) To asses the spatial pattern of literacy and disparity of literacy at tahsil levels in Bidar District 2011.

Study Region:

Bidar district South - East Karnataka is selected as a study region for the present investigation it lives between 17° 31' 38" and 18° 23' 15" north latitudes and 76° 45' 20" and 77° 39' 52" east longitudes and comprising by 5 tahsils.

As per census of India 2011, the total population of bidar district was 1703300 with density of population 311 persons per sq.km. There are 921 villages in Bidar District as per 2011 census. Out of total population about 74.99% of the population belongs to rural area and remaining 25.01% population to urban area. Physical factors affects on population distribution are relief, climate, soil, vegetation, water and location or mineral and energy resources. In the study area most of the concentration of population is in north western plain area where fertile soil, good irrigation facility, infrastructure, etc. are rapidly available. In the hilly undulating terrain of eastern part of the district bearing low portion of arable land, geographically inaccessibility which caused spars population.

History of Bidar Dist:

Bidar is a hill top city in the north-eastern part of Karnataka state in south India. It is the headquarters of the Bidar District which borders Maharashtra and Telangana. It is a rapidly urbanising city in the wider *Bidar Metropolitan area*. The city is well known for its many sites of architectural, historical and religious importance. Being located at the farthest of around 700 km (430 mi) from the state capital Bengaluru, it has been neglected by the state government for a long time. However, owing to its rich heritage, the city has a prominent place on the Archaeological Map of India. Picturesquely perched on the Deccan plateau, the Bidar fort is more than 500 years old and still standing strong. According to the book "Bidar Heritage" published by the state *Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage*, of the 61 monuments listed by the department, about 30 are tombs located in and around Bidar city. explaining its nickname, "City of Whispering Monuments". The heritage sites in and around Bidar have become the major attraction for film shooting in recent years with Bollywood making visits apart from kannada film industry Bidar is home for the second biggest Indian Air Force training centre in the country. The IAF Station Bidar is used for advanced jet training of prospective fighter pilots on BAe Hawk aircraft.

Bidar city is known for its Bidri handicraft products, and its rich history. Bidar is also considered one of the holiest place for Sikh pilgrimage. Unlike other places in the region, Bidar is the coldest and wettest place in north Karnataka. For the year 2009-10, Bidar was ranked 22nd among the cleanest cities in India, and 5th cleanest in Karnataka. SH4 passes through Bidar and the whole city is integrated with 4 lane road.

Ancient Karez System in the city have been recently discovered. The Karez (Qanat) is an underground network of aqueducts for water supply. The Bidar Karez, built in the 15th century, is more than 3 km (1.9 mi) long with 21 air vents.^[11] Underground canals, built to connect underground water streams, were meant to provide drinking water to civilian settlements and the garrison inside the Bidar fort. This was necessary in a city where the soil was rocky and drilling wells was difficult.

Source of Data :

This study of research is mainly based on secondary data. It is collected from census of India, socio-economic review and statistical abstract of Karnataka state and district of Bidar. District Census handbook and other various sources of secondary data have been utilized, such as journals, books and internet.

INDIA



KARNATAKA

BIDAR DIST

Methodology:

The research paper intends to assess the demographic variable at the tehsil levels in bidar district 2001 to 2011 with indicators of distribution of population, growth of population, density of population, sex composition, literate population and disparity of literacy.

Tehsil wise simple decadal growth rate will be computed by employing the following Formula:

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{P2 - P1 \times 100}{P1}$$

Where P1 = Population of previous decade

P2 = Population of current decade

Total Population per square kilometers of area is called as density of population

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total area sq.km}}$$

Sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males i.e Sex ratio

Literacy rate is computed for the population above six.

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Literacy Population}}{\text{Total Population above 6 age}} \times 100$$

To measure the male-female disparity in literacy, Sopher's disparity index modified by kundu and Rao (1983) will be employed. This formula is given below.

$$Ds = \log \left(\frac{X2}{X1} \right) + \log \left(\frac{200 - X1}{200 - X2} \right)$$

In this formula X2 is considered for male and X1 for female literacy rates.

Distribution of Population:

The total population of the district is 1502373 in 2001 and 1703300 in 2011 respectively i.e. 425952 population is increased in the study region as per the census. Bidar tahsil is most populous 466614. other tahsil in order of population size are tahsil Aurad 278075 tahsil Basavkalyan 344941 tahsil Bhalki 277302 tahsil Humnabad 333086 respectively.

An examination of rural urban distribution of population reveals that 1502373 persons constituting 74.99 percent of the total population are concentrated in rural areas, while 425952 persons forming 25.01 percent are living in urban areas of the district. In the district there are five tahsils viz Bidar 55.3%, Aurad 35.2%, Basavkalyan 18.0%, Bhalki 11.1% and tahsil Humnabad 11.0% having urban population.

Bidar with a total population of 1,703,300 stands in the 16th position in terms of population in the State. The district ranks 13th in terms of rural population and 15th in terms of urban population. Bidar district accounts for 2.8 percent of the total population of the State. With the decadal growth rate of 13.4 percent, it ranks 13th in the State in terms of decadal growth rate. The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Bidar district for 2011 is 313 people per sq. km. In 2001, Bidar district density was at 276 people per sq. km. Bidar district administers 5,448 square kilometers of areas.

The district with a Sex ratio of 956 holds 27th rank in the State. The district with a Sex ratio of 942 among the child population in the age-group 0-6 holds 26th rank in the State. The proportion of child population, (0-6 age-group) is 13.2 percent in the district and ranks 8th in the State. The district has a literacy rate of 70.5 percent and is placed at 19th rank in the State. The male literacy rate in the district is 79.1 percent and the female literacy rate is 61.6 percent. The male – female literacy gap in the district is 17.5 percentage points, which is higher than the male – female literacy gap registered by the State (14.4 percentage points). The Scheduled Caste population contributes 23.5 percent to the total population of the district and the Scheduled Tribe population contributes 13.8 percent. The district has registered the lowest work participation rate of 41.2 percent in the State. The work participation rates for Male and Female population are 52.7 and 29.3 respectively in the district. Among the total workers in the district 78.5 percent are Main workers and 21.5 percent are Marginal workers. Major work force of 60.0 percent is engaged in Agricultural sector i.e., Cultivators (20.1 percent) and Agricultural Labourers (39.9 percent). Agricultural Labourers constitute 39.9 percent of the total workers in the district and the district holds 7th rank in the State. About 2.6 percent of the total workers are engaged in Household Industry and 37.4 percent are Other workers. Non-workers are more in Bidar district with 58.8 percent. Bidar district with area figure of 5448 Sq.Km stands at 17th position in the State in terms of area. The population density for this district is 313 and it holds 12th rank in the State. There are 620 villages, 6 Statutory Towns and 1 Census Town in the district.

Table No.1 : Demographic Structure of Population in Bidar District 2001

Name of Tahsil	Area Sq. Km.	Total Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy
Aurad	1224.4	245294	200	950	69.5
Basavkalyan	1205.9	299910	249	960	70.7
Bhalki	1117.3	257042	230	947	73.7
Bidar	926.0	405540	438	938	64.8
Humnabad	985.3	294587	299	950	67.5
District	5448.0	1502373	276	949	69.2

Source: Based on District Census Handbook: 2001

Growth of Population:

Table gives the population of District from 2001 to 2011 Based on two decadal census. The year 1921 is called the years of the "Bid Divided" because during the 30 years prior to it between 1891 and 1921. India's population increased by 12.2 million or at an average rate of 0.4 million per year. The rapid increase in population after 1921 is not due to any spurt in the birth rate but due to a decline in the death

rate. Control of epidemic diseases like malaria (Which previously accounted for about two million deaths each year), improvement in drinking water facilities, improved drainage system, increase in medical and health facilities, use of antibiotics and introduction of new drugs, development of more effective food distribution system and avoidance famine catastrophes of the past have led to decline in death rate. The decline in death rate was show in beginning but has been more rapid during the last two decades. The doubling periods of population of the selected tahsils between 2001 to 2011. Have also been given in table 1 and 2 population of bidar district nearly will be double in only 10 years.

Table 2 reveals that the maximum growth rate was 15.1 Bhalki Tashil followed by 15.06 in humnabad tahsil. In the remaining 5 tahsils the growth rate was below to the district average. The growth rate was lowest in the tahsil of eastern part of district viz. bhalki 7.88 it is dry and agriculturally backward area.

Density of Population :

The population density for the tahsils of Bidar District more or less are evenly distributed. The topography of the district has significant effect on the population density distribution. In 2001 census, the population density for the, district various from 332 persons per sq.km. in Bidar tahsil to 191 persons sq.km. in Ahmedpur tahsil. The population density of the district is 234 persons per sq.km. ' Table No. 2 reveals that the population of the bidar district is 1703300 (rural 1277348 and urban 425952) which spread over the 5448 sq.km. area. The density of population is 291 persons sq km in 2011 and the tahsil level density of population is uneven. The analysis of population density shows the great contrast in the western central and eastern part of the study area. The tahsil of Aurad, Basavkalyan, Bhalki, have low population density in comparison to other tahsil because these tahsils located in dry area and geographically inaccessible. Medium density is observed in the tahsils of Humnabad, Bidar which is comparatively plain and agriculturally prosperous, associated with medium development of transport networks.

Bidar and Humnabad tahsils having high density in comparison to other tahsils (Talbe 2) it is due to well fertile soil, and good irrigation facility and urbanization and industrial development. This high density is mainly due to, high agricultural base characteristics by high production efficiency agro-industry development.

Sex Ratio :

Sex ratio is a useful indicator to understand women's health and position in any society. The sex ratio of bidar is quite considered. Because it is getting declined year by year. It is observed that the average sex ratio in the study area was 949 in 2001 which has decreased to 956 in 2011. it ranges from a maximum of 962 in Humnabad Tahsil and minimum of 949 later Bidar tahsil in 2001, but in 2011 tahsil basavkalyan was indentified second highest sex ratio 956 and Bhalki tahsil with lowest 921 (Table 1 and 2) In rural areas the sex ratio is 940 and for urban areas the sex ratio is 916. in rural areas 4 tahsils namely tahsil tashil Bidar, tahsil Aurad have higher sex ratios than the district rural average (956) tahsil basavkalyan and tahsil Aurad have sex ratio at par with the district rural average. Average literacy rate of

Bidar in 2011 were 70.51 compared to 60.94 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 79.09 and 61.55 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 72.46 and 48.81 in Bidar District. Total literate in Bidar District were 1,042,673 of which male and female were 597,198 and 445,475 respectively. In 2001, Bidar District had 768,358 in its district.

Literacy Rate:

Literacy and educational attainment is the most potent weapon of social change without which no society can break the shackles of backwardness. It is also reliable index of socio-economic development and an important precondition for rural development. In this context study of spatial pattern of literacy is important.

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding if any language as per the census of India. According to the 2001 census the average literacy in bidar district is 55.57%, the levels of literacy vary from tahsil to tahsil. The highest literacy rate is 74.4% in bidar tahsil. The highest literacy rate is 74.5 % in bidar tahsil respectively in 2011. The level of literacy varies in rural and urban areas. In urban areas the literacy was observed more than in rural areas of the study region. Male literacy was observed more in both and urban areas of the study region than female literacy. With regards to Sex Ratio in Bidar, it stood at 956 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 949. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 942 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 941 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Disparity of Literacy:

It is found that literacy rate in study area is 70.5 % per cent in 2011. The male literacy in study areas was 79.1 percent but it is very surprise to note that the female literacy was 61.5 percent. The male-female disparity was 0.172 in the 2011. Table 2 reveals that the literacy was 0.172 in the 2011. Table 2 reveals that the literacy rate in study area varied from a minimum of 67.3 percent in aurad tahsil to a maximum of 74.5 percent in Bidar.

In the study area the female literacy rate was 61.5 percent and for male was 79.1 percent in 2011. it shows a wide gap of 17.6 percent literacy between male-female. It is observed that minimum male literacy was in aurad tahsil 67.3% and maximum in Bidar tahsil 74.5% and maximum in Bidar Tahsil 74.5 in Bidar district. On the other hand, the female literacy was 61.5 percent in study region. It ranges from minimum of 61.5 percent in aurad tahsil to a maximum of 67.1 percent in Bidar tahsil. It shows that there are wide disparities between the male-female literacy rates. It means that females are much left behind in comparison to male literature population. In the study region the male-female disparity is 0.1723 in 2011. Out of the total Bidar population for 2011 census, 25.01 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 425,952 people lives in urban areas of which males are 219,415 and females are 206,537. Sex Ratio in urban region of Bidar district is 941 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Bidar district was 923 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 55,646 of which males and females were 28,935 and 26,711. This child population figure of Bidar district is 13.19 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Bidar district as per census 2011 is 81.81 % of which males and females are 87.42 % and 75.88 % literates respectively. In actual number 302,962 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 166,517 and 136,445 respectively.

As per 2011 census, 74.99 % population of Bidar districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Bidar district population living in rural areas is 1,277,348 of which males and females are 651,250 and 626,098 respectively. In rural areas of Bidar district, sex ratio is 961 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Bidar district is considered, figure is 949 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 168,796 in rural areas of which males were 86,615 and females were 82,181. The child population comprises 13.30 % of total rural population of Bidar district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Bidar district is 66.73 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 76.28 and 56.82 percent respectively. In total, 739,711 people were literate of which males and females were 430,681 and 309,030 respectively.

All details regarding Bidar District have been processed by us after receiving from Govt. of India. We are not responsible for errors to population census details of Bidar District.

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Bidar. There were total 224,442 children under age of 0-6 against 241,517 of 2001 census. Of total 224,442 male and female were 115,550 and 108,892 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 942 compared to 941 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 13.18 percent of Bidar District compared to 16.08 percent of 2001. There was net change of -2.9 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Bidar Taluka of Bidar district has **total population of 469,941** as per the Census 2011. Out of which 241,095 are males while 228,846 are females. In 2011 there were total 89,172 families residing in Bidar Taluka. The **Average Sex Ratio of Bidar Taluka is 949**. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 46% people lives in Urban areas while 54% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 85.8% while that in the rural areas is 64.8%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Bidar Taluka is 938 while that of Rural areas is 959. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Bidar Taluka is 61078 which is 13% of the total population. There are 31518 male children and 29560 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the **Child Sex Ratio of Bidar Taluka is 938** which is less than Average Sex Ratio (949) of Bidar Taluka. **The total literacy rate of Bidar Taluka is 74.51%**. The male literacy rate is 70.87% and the female literacy rate is 58.45% in Bidar Taluka. The Sex Ratio of Bidar Taluka is 949 . Thus for every 1000 men there were 949 females in Bidar Taluka. Also as per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ration was 938 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (949) of Bidar Taluka. Aurad Taluka of Bidar district has **total population of 278,400** as per the Census 2011. Out of which 142,309 are males while 136,091 are females. In 2011 there were total 51,672 families residing in Aurad Taluka. The **Average Sex Ratio of Aurad Taluka is 956**. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 10.8% people lives in Urban areas while 89.2% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 73.7% while that in the rural areas is 66.6%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Aurad Taluka is 957 while that of Rural areas is 956.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Aurad Taluka is 37094 which is 13% of the total population.

There are 19025 male children and 18069 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the **Child Sex Ratio of Aurad Taluka is 950** which is less than Average Sex Ratio (956) of Aurad Taluka. **The total literacy rate of Aurad Taluka is 67.34%**. The male literacy rate is 66.52% and the female literacy rate is 49.84% in Aurad Taluka.



Table No. 2 : Demographic Structure of Population in Bidar district, 2011.

Name of tahsil	Area Per sq.km	Distribution of Population			Growth rate	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate			Disparity of Literacy
		Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	
Aurad	1224.4	278075	142307	135768	13.36	227	956	67.3	76.4	57.4	0.1553
B.kalyan	1205.9	344941	176467	168474	15.01	286	959	68.9	78.0	59.5	0.1780
Bhalki	1117.3	277302	149973	135329	7.88	248	959	71.5	80.9	61.8	0.1783
Bidar	926.0	466614	239666	226948	15.05	503	949	74.5	81.5	67.1	0.1913
Hum.bad	985.3	333086	170437	162649	13.06	338	962	68.1	77.0	58.9	0.1764
Total	5448	1703300	870665	832635	13.37	311	956	70.5	79.1	61.5	0.172

Source : Based on District Census Hand book Bidar 2011

Conclusion :

Bidar District is the south-eastern most district of Karnataka State. The total population of Bidar district is increased in 2001-2011. It is found that growth rate was 13.37 percent during 2001-2011. It is further found that the average sex ratio in the study areas was 949 in 2001, which has increased to 956 in 2011. It is observed that literacy rate in study area is 60.94 percent in 2001 which increased to 70.51 percent in 2011. The male literacy was higher than female literacy in study area. The male-female disparity was 0.1723 in the 2011. There are wide gap disparities between male and female literacy.

References:

- 1) Census of India, District Census Handbook bidar, (2001 and 2011).
- 2) Husain majid (2009) : "Consize Geography)", Published by the Tata MC Grow Hall Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi 110008, PP 5-16.
- 3) Chandana R.C. and Sidhu M.S.(1980) : Introduction to Population Geography, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi PP 203.
- 4) Kundu, A and Rao J.M. (1983) : Inequality in Education Development : Issues in Measurement Changing structure and Its Socio s Economic Correlates with special Reference to India, Educational Planning : A Long Term Perspective in Moonis Raza (ed) NIEPA, New Delhi PP 446.
- 5) Ramotra K.C. (2008) : Development Process and the scheduled Castes, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
- 6) Punckar, R.C. and Goiwalkar, A.R. (1973) : "Rural Charge in Karnataka" Published by Popular Prakashan, Bombay PP 16-17
- 7) Ramotra, K.C. (1990) : Some Aspects of Tribal Literacy in Karnataka, A Geographical Perspectives Annals of Rajasthan Geographical Association Vol. X PP 62-68. '63