

A SPATIO -TEMPORAL CHANGES OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN BAGALKOT DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of a population between urban and rural areas is one of the most crucial factors. The easiest method to learn more about this is through the census. It is important to distinguish between rural and urban populations since they have quite different economies, lifestyles, social statuses, and other characteristics. This study's main goal was to monitor changes in the proportion of people living in rural and urban areas in the Bagalkot region. This study also analyses the population changes between rural and urban areas between 2001 and 2011. Further, the research article project's light on the shift in the ratio of urban to rural population growth over the ten years i.e. 2001 and 2011. the present study growth rate of the rural population was negative in the district was about -2.67 percent during 2001-2011. And the growth rate of the Urban population was positive in the district was about 2.67 percent from 2001-2011.

Keywords: Rural, Urban Population, spatial variation,

1. INTRODUCTION:

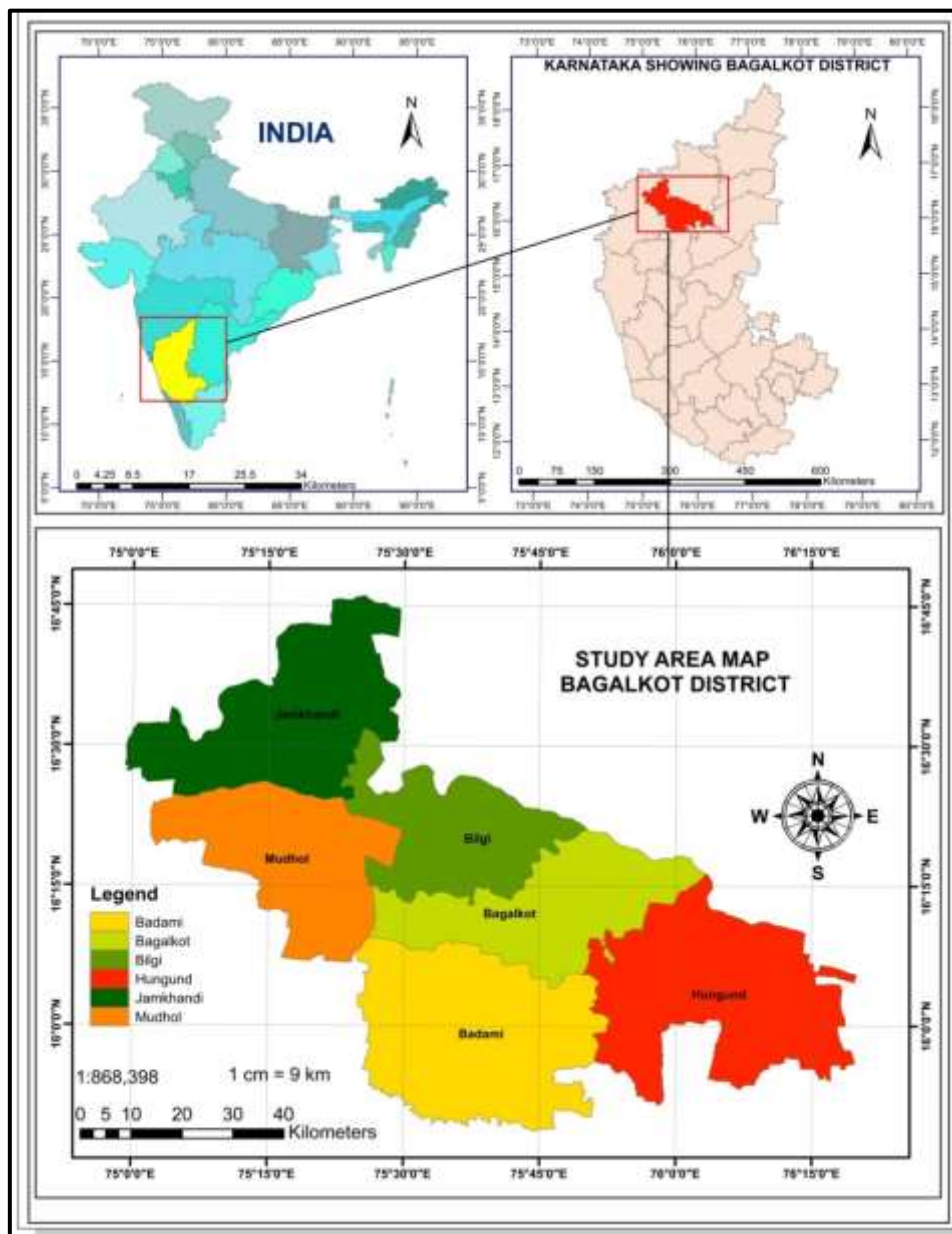
The differences between rural and urban settings are fairly obvious. They are classified individually as population metrics for this reason, among others. Rural areas usually referred to as farmland, are typically places where the infrastructure is not very developed. Metropolises, or urban areas, are geographic regions with substantial urban populations.

An urban area is a settlement that has a lot of people living there and the necessary infrastructure. Urban morphology classifies the resulting urban regions as cities, towns, conurbations (the combining of numerous towns), or suburbs. Urban revolution historically resulted in the development of civilization.

Rural areas - Generally speaking, a rural area, sometimes known as the countryside, is a region outside of towns and cities. All people, homes, and land outside of an urban area are covered under the term "rural." Anything outside of an urban region is termed rural; these areas often have a low population density and few settlements. Rural areas include those that are used for farming and other purposes, including forests. For statistical and administrative purposes, "urban" and "rural" are defined differently in different nations.

2. STUDY AREA:

The Bagalkot district is one of the most historically, culturally, and mythological rich areas in the state. Geographically, the district is situated in the northern region of the Deccan plateau; it consists of six taluks, namely (according to the 2011 census) Badami, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Hungund, Mudhol, and Jamkhandi; Bagalkot is the district's administrative center, and the district is consequently called after the administrative center. Bagalkot, the district capital, is a commercial center and a significant regional hub, and the district has 18 revenue circles. It stretches 101 kilometers from north to south and 138 kilometers from east to west, encompassing a total land area of 6,552 square kilometers. In terms of land area, Bagalkot ranks 12th among districts. The district is located between north latitude 15^o48 minutes and north latitude 16^o46 minutes, and east longitude 74^o 58 minutes and east longitude 76^o 18 minutes. The district is surrounded by the Bijapur district to the north, the Gadag and Koppal districts to the south, the Raichur district to the east, and the Belgaum district to the west.

BAGALKOT DISTRICT STUDY AREA MAP

Source: Author digitized using the shape files downloaded from USGS and KRS.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The demographic distribution of Bagalkot district's rural and urban areas is examined in the current study. Famous scholars from a variety of fields have emphasized the necessity of measuring and explaining regional variations in the expansion of the rural-urban population. The current study examines the social impact of rural-urban migration on the Bagalkot district.

In their 2018 study, David E. Bloom and Jocelyn E. Finlay look at "demographic change and economic expansion in Asia" from 1960 to 1990. With an emphasis on East Asia, this study re-examines the demographic transition's role in explaining regional disparities in economic growth.

R.B. Bhagat and VidyaYadav According to his definition of the "spatial dynamics of population in Kolkata Urban Agglomeration," the population of major cities begins to disperse, and urbanization expands to nearby areas. In this scenario, the core urban agglomeration areas' population growth is either static or even declining. Kolkata city is one such example.

"Analytical analysis of the spatial shift in a rural-urban population-A case study of hadouti region" for the years 1971–2011 was published by Dr. S. Zuber Khan and SandeepYadav in 2021. The primary goal of this paper is to investigate how the population increase in the studied area changed spatially

between 1971 and 2011. It examines the regional population increase in the rural and urban areas by decade.

Caregiver and Bunden (2015) investigate "demographic change," which entails a growing population, elevated levels of sedentism or limited mobility, as well as other socio-cultural transformations.

In this study, Dr.BhartenduGautam examines "Patterns of Rural-Urban Population Distribution Bundi" to show how the ratio of the rural to urban population indicates a variety of significant details about that region's socio-economic development. The distribution of the rural and urban populations is a key factor in the study of urbanization patterns.

4. OBJECTIVES:

The major objective of the study was to examine the spatiotemporal changes in rural and urban population distribution in the Bagalkot district.

5. METHODOLOGY:

The current study used secondary data on rural and urban population growth from the years 2001 and 2011 to calculate the percentage change in rural and urban populations over a ten-year period. The census data was then reviewed and shown using basic math operations like percentages and ratios. The results of the current study are represented cartographically once all the data have been combined and converted to percentages. The study presents a comprehensive picture of the demographic changes that occurred across the board in the studied area.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In the current study, all data were combined and converted to percentages, and the conclusions are depicted using a map. The study reveals a comprehensive picture of the population changes that took place in the study region's rural and urban populations.

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TALUKA-WISE SPATIO-TEMPORAL CHANGE OF RURAL POPULATION IN 2001-2011

Table No. 1

Sl no	Taluka	2001		2011		Decadal variation of Rural population (%) 2001-2011
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	
1	Badami	291924	214869	330860	246804	1.53
		(17.67)	(73.60)	(17.50)	(74.59)	
2	Bagalkot	247271	156283	285114	173181	-2.46
		(14.96)	(63.20)	(15.08)	(60.74)	
3	Bilagi	141996	126542	160294	142502	-0.21
		(8.59)	(89.11)	(8.48)	(88.90)	
4	Hunagund	287086	217129	321338	197557	-14.16
		(17.37)	(75.63)	(17.00)	(61.47)	
5	Jamakhandi	408441	256694	470176	298146	0.57
		(24.72)	(62.84)	(24.88)	(63.41)	
6	Mudhol	244316	201855	85915	233716	-43.37
		(14.79)	(82.62)	(4.54)	(39.25)	
Total		1651892	1173372	1889752	1291906	-2.67
		(100)	(71.03)	(100)	(68.36)	

Source: 1. District primary handbook book of 2001 and 2011

2. District at a Glance of 2001 and 2011

6.1 Spatial Pattern of Rural Population 2001-2011:

Table No.1 contains the figure relating to taluka-wise spatial variation or share of rural population from 2001 to 2011. In the present study, the distributional aspect of the rural population has been studied by selecting different points in time to compare the variations in the rural population and growth rates in the present study. The growth rate of the rural population in the district was about -2.67 percent during 2001-2011.

Current Pattern 2011:

Bagalkot district has a 1173372 (71.03%) rural population during 2001 and it slightly decreased to 1291906 (68.36%) during the gap between one decade i.e.2001 to 2011. Table No. 1 and Fig. No.1 indicate that the taluka-wise spatial variation of the rural population in the district. The highest (63.42% to

88.90%) percentage of the rural population has recorded in two talukas namely Bilagi (88.90%) and Badami (74.59%), which are rural areas, whereas the medium (39.26% to 63.41%) percentage of the rural population was seen almost three talukas of Jamakhandi (63.41%), Hunagund (61.47%) and Bagalkot (60.74%). The low (39.25%) of the rural population was noticed in only one taluka of Mudhol (39.25%).

The volume of change: 2001-2011

Table No.1 also explains the taluka-wise analysis of the volume of change in the rural population from 2001 to 2011. The high (-14.15% to 1.53%) rural population was observed in the talukas of Jamakhandi (0.57%), Badami (1.53%), Bilagi (-0.21%), and Bagalkot (-2.46%) talukas. Whereas the medium (-43.36 to -14.16%) concentration of the rural population was observed in Hunagund (-14.37%). The low (-43.37%) percentage of the rural population was only observed in the district of Mudhol (-43.37%).

But the district experienced a declining trend in rural population due to the out-migration of ruralizes, intending to search for employment in their related field of activities, and also the influence of the urban environment, etc. resulting in a decline of the rural population in Bagalkot district.

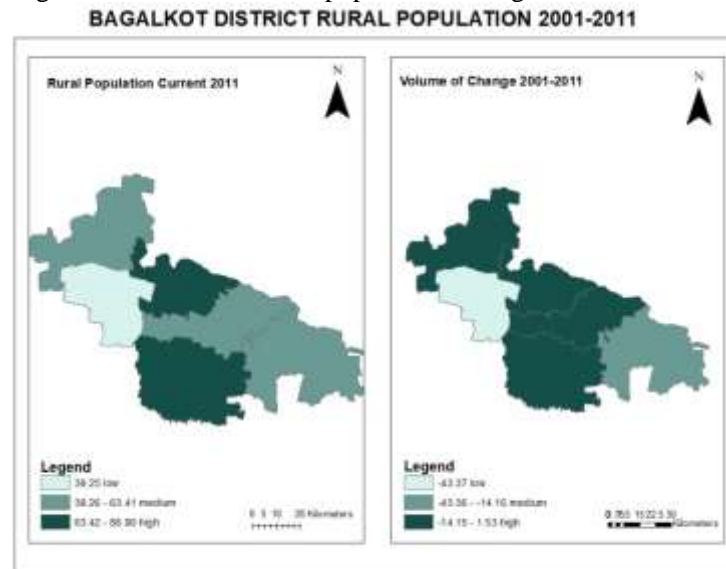


FIG.1

6.2 Spatial Pattern of Urban Population: 2001-2011

Table No.2 contains the figure relating to taluka-spatial variation or share of the Urban population from 2001 to 2011. In the present study, the distributional aspect of urban the population has been studied by selecting different points of time to compare the variations in Urban population and growth rates in the present study. The growth rate of U the population was positive in the district by about 2.67 percent from 2001-2011.

BAGALKOT DISTRICT

TALUKA WISE SPATIO-TEMPORAL CHANGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN 2001-2011

Table No. 2

Sl no	Taluka	2001		2011		Decadal variation of Urban population (%) 2001-2011
		Total	Urban	Total	Urban	
1	Badami	291924	77055	330860	84056	-0.99
		(17.67)	(26.39)	(17.50)	(25.40)	
2	Bagalkot	247271	90988	285114	111933	2.46
		(14.96)	(36.79)	(15.08)	(39.25)	
3	Bilagi	141996	15454	160294	17792	0.21
		(8.59)	(10.88)	(8.48)	(11.09)	
4	Hunagund	287086	69957	321338	123781	14.16
		17.37)	(24.36)	(17.00)	(38.52)	
5	Jamakhandi	408441	151747	470176	172030	-0.57
		(24.72)	(37.15)	(24.88)	(36.58)	

6	Mudhol	244316	73319	85915	52199	30.75
		(14.79)	(30.00)	(4.54)	(60.75)	
	Total	1651892	478520	1889752	597856	2.67
		(100)	(28.96)	(100)	(31.63)	

Source: 1. District primary census hand book of 2001 and 2011

2. District at a Glance of 2001 and 2011

Current Pattern 2011:

Bagalkot district has a 478520 (28.96%) Urban population during 2001 and it slightly increased to 597856 (31.63%) during the gap between one decade i.e.2001 to 2011. Table No. 2 and Fig. No.2 indicate the taluka-wise spatial variation of the Urban population in the district. The highest (39.25% to 60.75%) percentage of the Urban population has been recorded in only one taluka namely Mudhol (60.75%). whereas the medium (25.41% to 39.25%) percentage of the Urban population was seen as almost three talukas of Bagalkot (39.25%), Hunagund (38.52%), and Jamakhandi (36.58%). The low (11.09% to 25.40%) of the Urban population was noticed in two talukas of Badami (25.40%) and Bilagi (11.09%).

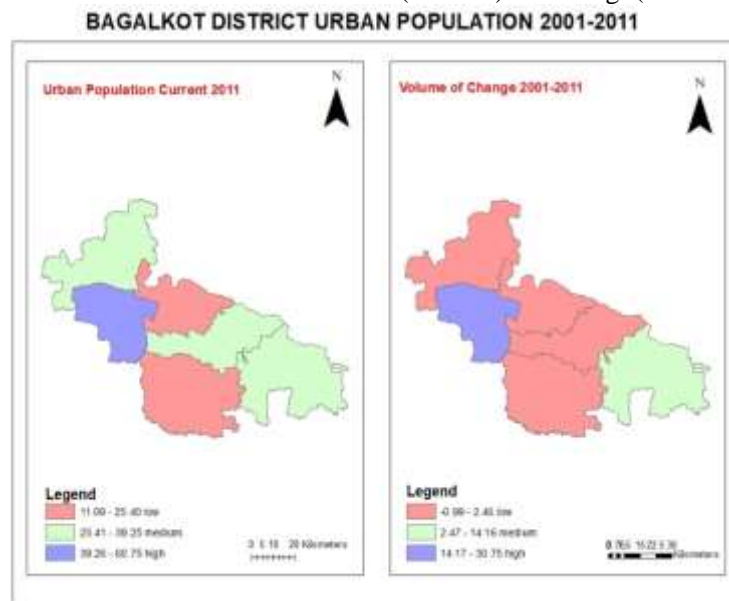


FIG.2

The Volume of change: 2001-2011

Table No.2 also explains the taluka-wise analysis of the volume of change in the Urban population from 2001 to 2011. The high (14.17% to 30.75%) Urban population was observed in only one taluka of Mudhol (30.75%). Whereas the medium (2.47% to -14.16%) concentration of the Urban population was observed in the district of Hunagund (14.16%). A low (-0.99% to -2.46%) percentage of the Urban population was observed in the district namely jamakhandi (-0.57%), Badami (-0.99%), Bilagi (0.21%) and Bagalkot (2.46%) talukas.

In the district of Bagalkot, the Urban population's overall volume of changes is high from 2001-2011. Because the district experienced an increased trend of the urban population due to the out-migration of ruralizes, intending to search for employment in their related field of activities and the so influence of the urban environment, etc., resulted in of the Urban population in Bagalkot district.

7. CONCLUSION:

There are many evident differences between urban and rural cultures, there are also certain similarities and traits that they have in common. Even if the cultures are distinct, they coexist in the same nation, thus underlying norms, morals, and values will always shine through. My study area includes both rural and urban populations in diverse ways.

My study area includes both rural and urban populations in diverse ways. Between 2001 and 2011, the urban population grew at a positive +2.67 percent pace while the rural population shrank at a negative -2.67 percent rate. Due to the district's declining rural population trend brought on by rural residents leaving the area in search of work in fields related to their own, as well as other factors like the impact of the urban environment, etc., the urban population in Bagalkot district increased while the rural population decreased.

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