SYNOPSIS
Development of human resources in drought prone area of Bijapur district is the matter of concern to social scientists including population geographers. There is an uneven growth and concentration of population in different talukas of Bijapur district. The pressure of population on land and its resources has posed an array of problems of economic, social and political concern. The geographer is naturally involved in dealing with the problems in the study region and their inhabitants.

Man plays the dual role of producer and consumer of resources. As a resource creating factor, man contributes his labour primarily mental and secondary physical. With the aid, “advice and consent” of nature, he builds up a culture only to make his production efforts more effective. His aspirations, giving him the uniqueness, provide him with aim and purpose, the size of population in on are gives as a broad idea of the nature and the extent of economic development of the area. The opinion could be ventured that the study of population was one of the milestones in the development of social sciences.

Population Geography was initiated by J.B. Garnier in the first half of this century in France. Trewartha opened up this subject. Since then the quality and quantity of population provided the essential background of population Geography. A rich harvest of population geography as not yet been reaped by the population geographers, because this is still in the formative stage.

In the recent decades, population is multiplying by leaps and bounds. This phenomenon is having its impact in every sphere of human life of the society today. Human resources is important to study various social, political, economic and administrative problems.
In the political field the authorities would be able to know with the help of factual population data about the rate at which the number of votes, both male and female, are increasing and how the generation gap is gradually influencing national and international politics. Besides, data on population can help in identifying pockets of high concentration, what types of arrangements will be needed for conducting elections, which are the areas from where infuse of population takes place, establishment of international poor and prosperity etc.,..

The importance of human resources in the economic field compasses a wide spectrum, it aids in framing economic programmes which can contribute to economic development with the help of population studies we can know how far economic development is keeping pace with the rate of growth in population, which helps in taking appropriate measures to overcome imbalance between the two, if any. Population figures furnish information in occupational pattern which helps in assessing the growth and modernisation of the economy. As pointed out by Katherine Orgonski and A.F.K. Orgonski, “If you wish to know how fast a nation is progressing in its economic modernisation, look at the figures on occupations, at the percentage of population engaged in agriculture, in industry and in service”.

Human resource studies also include the study of environmental aspects, because population growth and increasing consumption has resulted in rapid depletion of all kinds of resources. Depletion of resources is most significant in respect of non-renewable mineral and power resources. The world is facing an energy crisis as the existing resources of oil may last a few decades through coal resources and
within the different population groups of the district. The ratio of total population of district is different from that of either or rural to urban population. The population is classified on the basis of religious groups which shows religious composition and regional variation of sex-ratio within its rural and urban components. The study reveals that there are definite regional patterns of distribution of sex-ratio. Even the study at district level shows clearly that sex-ratio vary the population groups based on religious as well as urban composition. The smaller the population group, the greater is the range of variation of sex-ratio.

Employment is a basic human need and population studies can help in focusing attention on the dimension of unemployment and employment which can be of use in evolving remedial measures. Information about per capita income of the people, consumption and production etc., can be obtained as a result of population study.

Economic planning for development is gaining universal acceptance, more particularly in the less developed nations as a “Sine Qua Non” of the country’s progress and prosperity. Planning involves the optimum use of human and material resources to subserve the best interest of the nation. Planning without precise data about population growth rates add it regional distribution would be like putting the card before the horse. With the help of population figures alone the planning authorities would be able to allocate resources to the various sectors of the economy with a view to overcome regional imbalances. Food production targets and determination of the priorities of development cannot be undertaken without population figures. Population and food supply are mutually bound up without
proper population studies, the whole edifice of plan will fall like a frail house of cards.

The main objectives of the present study:

The present study is an attempt to assess some aspects of development of human resources on drought prone area of Bijapur district in Karnataka. The main objectives are:

1) To study the growth, density and distribution of population.
2) To study the occupational structure literacy, age & sex composition of Bijapur district.
3) To write a demographic account of single village: Kuligeri, Badami Taluka.
4) To write meaningful findings to solve problems of population in Bijapur district.

The main source of data for analysis is from census volume of 1951 to 1991 and other sources. I have also collected a lot of literature from Bangalore University library and Population and Economic Research Centre, Bangalore.

The methodology adopted is based on simple statistical analysis and application of potential model. The maps and diagrams drawn have helped the researcher to explain spatio-temporal variations of population data. The field work method is exhibited in the thesis by way of writing a demographic account on Kuligeri village (Badami Taluka).

The thesis is divided into 9 chapters viz., I) An over view of literature. II) Study Area. III) Growth density and distribution of population. IV) Occupational Structure. V) Literacy. VI) Age and Sex
Composition. VII) Regional disparities : Social, Economic and Demographic aspects. VIII) Demographic account on Kuligeri village – A Case Study. IX) Summary and findings.

Bijapur district located in the northern maidan region of Karnataka state is an important district covering a vast area of 17,069 square kilometers. The whole of the district is a part of the rain shadow region of North Karnataka. There is uniformity of semi-arid conditions in the entire district with 554 mm scanty annual rainfall. The black soil is spread over all the talukas, while red soil is confined to the hill slopes that are found in the talukas of Badami, Bagalkot, Hungund and Jamkhandi. The five rivers Krishna, Dhone, Malaprabha Ghataprabha and Bhima that drain in the district are not completely utilised for the development of irrigation in the district. Out of 83.09 percent (14,22,713 hectares) net sown area 10.84 percent (1,54,258 hectares) is under irrigation. Therefore rain fed agriculture with poor productivity is the main stay of the economy of people. Large number of livestock, fragmented landholdings and continuation of traditional farming methods are some of the typicalities of agriculture in drought prone area of Bijapur district. About 1,268 villages spread over 11 talukas of the district are of traditional villages performing subsistence type of farming, except a few villages who are lucky enough to practise irrigation along the banks of the five rivers and canal waters of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha (dams built across these rivers in the neighbouring district of Belgaum). The 18 towns of the district are taluka headquarters (11), and some (7) are over grown rural central places engaged in services, trade and commerce and few household industries. The district with better development system of roads and telecommunications has one meter gauge railway line connecting
Sholapur in Maharashtra and Hubli in south of the Bijapur district. The development of schools, colleges and professional colleges has provided very good opportunities for the gain of education to this vast district, where 41.54 percent literacy is achieved. The cement industry in the town of Bagalkot, cotton ginning mills in all the taluka headquarters and a few groundnut oil producing mills in the towns of Badami, Bagalkot, Mudhol, Ilkal and Bijapur, handloom weaving activity and its allied activities spread over in the towns of Rabkavi-Banahatti, Guledgud, Bagalkot, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Ilkal and a few rural central places, and agrobased small scale industries and fertiliser shop have brought a small kind of change in the occupational structure of a drought prone district, just in the last two decades. Otherwise, the district was often used to face the vagaries of south-west monsoons like drought and floods and its consequent effects like famine, epidemics, starvation and exodus out-migration of people, especially of labour class in search of employment. The efforts done by state government for the integrated rural development have reached most of the villages in Bijapur district. Consequently the well irrigation, tank irrigation and rural employment during drought conditions have eased the tension of people for their just existence.

The population of Bijapur district was 9,03,092 during 1901 has been increased to almost three times i.e., 29,18,829 by 1991. Except for the decade 1921 the rest of the decades up to 1991 the growth of population in Bijapur district has shown from 9.25 percent to an increase of 21.66 percent by 1991. The male female ratio as per 1991 census shows that there are 955 females per thousand male in the district. The data from 1951 to 1991 shows that females ratio is lesser than males. Some talukas like Badami, Billige, Hungund,
Muddebihal and Mudhol show high female ratio than males. This situation may be due to large scale migration of male population towards urban centres and other flourishing talukas of Karnataka, in search of jobs. Out of total population in 1981, 41.61 percent was in the age group of below 14 years. Out of which the ratio of male-female was almost same which indicates declining of mortality of infant as a result of improvement in medical facilities as seen in the most part of talukas. In the age group of 15 to 59 years age district has 53.61 percent of its population in the year 1981. In the age group of 60 and above the Bijapur district had 5 percent of its population. The age wise data shows that the population under adult age group 53.61 % being highest is one way a very good phenomenon for the development of economy of the district, while at the same time this age group is very responsible for future growth of population, which needs extensive family planning education programme, to enlighten their mind.

The urban growth of population is not uniform from 1951 to 1991, mainly due to changes in the urban definition. During 1951 it was 26.67 % of total population, in 1961 it was 18.87 %, during 1971 it was 21.33 %, in 1981 24.20 % and considered as one of the indicator of regional development, therefore, the district needs further development of urban activities, so that the healthy growth of urban functions may lead to urban population growth mostly in the form of generation of new employment opportunities in the district of Bijapur.

The data of density of population explain that it is being increased from 83, during 1951 to 172 per sq. kms by 1991. Considering the available resources like irrigation potentialities, the fertility of the soil
etc., the district can sustain still higher density of population. But, at the same time it is very much pertinent to note that without an adequate development of economy of agriculture, agro-based industries, small scale industries, development of rural artisans and adequate service base for the population growth has to face unemployment and its consequent effects. The taluka wise density of population as per 1991 reveals that Jamkhandi is highest with 289.52 people square kms while the lowest is in the taluka of Sindgi with 127.78 persons per square km. By and large the talukawise density of population explains that the lower density talukas are suffering from poor economy of agriculture and inadequate service facilities. Hence, it is needless to say that stress should be given for the integrated development of such talukas.

The occupational structure of population of Bijapur district as per 1981 shows that cultivators share prime position with 36.84 % of the total workers, while agricultural labourers share 32.68 %, the other workers share 23.19 % while people engaged in household industries are only 7.29 %. The observation of the district in relation in relation with its resources, distribution of settlements and its urban centres warrants us to pinpoint the economic growth around urban centres, rural central places and also taluka places where by it may be possible to increase employment opportunities related to other works and household industries. At the same time it is also important to strengthen the agricultural economy of each village by way of generating well irrigation as well as water shed management, so that, it may provide an assured crop system in the villages, consequently it may generate increased working hours/days and capacity in the agricultural system of such village.
The literacy in Bijapur district is gradually increasing from 27.46 % (1971), 31.84 % (1981) and 41.54 % (1991). The increasing opportunities and facilities for school going children in the district have given scope to reach the target of 41.09 %. But at the same time there is on talukas viz. Jamkhandi which shows only 7.88 % of literacy mainly because of immigration of large number of labour population from surrounding talukas to work in the irrigation fields. The variation between male-female literacy in the district is quite large as per 1991 census. The highest percent of male literacy is noticed in the Bagalkot taluk while lowest female literacy 6.50 % is in Jamkhandi taluka. On an average the female literacy in the rest of the 10 talukas is in the range of 26 % to 38 %. This reveals that the female population has to be encouraged for getting better education right from the school going age to adult age. The composition of rural urban literacy during 1991 census shows that it was 39.78 % in the rural population while in urban area it was 49 %. This also shows that even in urban areas the literacy awareness campaign is very much needed. Government is putting all efforts to improve the literacy in the whole state with so many means and ways.

The development of components of population not only depends in its individual care but also in the total development of region and its various economic sectors. In this direction the study on regional disparity is done on Chapter VII based on 1984 data with social, economic and demographic indicators reveal that Biligi is the most backward taluk while Bijapur is very high developed, Jamkhandi, Ungund, Indi, B.Bagewadi and Badami as high developed and maining 4 talukas viz, Sindgi, Mudhol, Muddebihal and Bagalkot medium developed. Therefore, it is necessary to bring an economic development in the very low and medium developed and
high developed talukas, in order of priority. It is hoped that the reduction of regional disparities will give further scope for the over all development of demographic situation in the district. Based on the trend of population growth, from 1901 to 1991 the projection of population of Bijapur district is estimated to be 32,14,256 by 2001, 35,65,975 by 2011, 39,73,986 by 2021, 44,38,299 by 2031, 49,58,884 by 2041, 55,35,771 by 2051. Therefore plans are rigorously to bring down the population growth in all the talukas. The increased awareness of the dangers of population growth has to be brought to the knowledge of the people especially of the age group of 14 to 40. The population control can be effectively made if economic and educational awareness is brought to the notice of adulthood population. A good education can become a natural contraceptive to reduce the population growth. It is, at the same time a very difficult task to diffuse the education in the rural population as it has been structured with several social dogmas.

Any geographical study will not be complete without examining the situations at gross route level. Therefore just one village survey is carried out here on Kuligeri, of Badami taluk. Due to shortage of financial resources on the part of this researcher and time constraint only one village is taken up for its demographic analysis. Kuligeri village located in the foothill of dry rocky hill to the west of Badami town at a distance of about 17 kms is a small village with 935 population as per author's survey carried out in June 1998. The population of this village in 1971 was 645, in 1981 it was 678 and in 1994 it was 935. Thus by 1998 it has gained 257 more people when compared to 678 people of 1981. The percentage of female population was 51.93 % in 1971, 50.14 % in 1981 and 41.92 % in 1998, which shows a gradual decline of female population. There are
about 35% of people as literate. The economy of the village has to be improved based on its agriculture. More than 45% of households are in lower middle class and also another 47% of households are under upper middle class whose annual income is below Rs. 5000/-. Therefore, it is very much necessary to improve the quality of life of nearly 97% of households who need extensive programme of economic development of their families based on their agriculture. The landless population should get adequate works through out the year. Thus, this study of Development of Human Resources in Drought Prone Area - Bijapur District in Karnataka gives us the broad salient features on Development of Human Resources. It is hoped that it will give us some broad thoughts on the entire study of population aspects of Bijapur district.

\[\text{Sarawati \& Anbani} \]
RESEARCHER