CHAPTER - I

AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Man plays the dual role of producer and consumer of resources. As a resource creating factor, man contributes his labour primarily mental and secondarily 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 an area gives as a broad idea of the nature and the extent of economic development of that area. The opinion could be ventured that the study of population was one of the milestones in the development of social sciences.

Population Geography, as an organised branch of geography, is comparatively new. Trewartha emphasizes that 'population is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed and from which all other elements are observed and from which they all singly and collectively derive significance and meaning. He stressed that population was the base of all the aspects of geography. According to Trewartha, the essence of population geography lay in understanding of regional differences in the earth's covering of people.

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 its formative stage.
John I, clark3 (1965) deals adequately with the meaning evolution and scope of population geography. He mentions that population geography "is concerned with demonstrating how spatial variation in the distribution, migration and growth of Population are related to spatial variation in the nature of places. Population geographers endeavour to unravel the complex inter-relationship between physical and human environments on one hand and population on the other". The explanation and analysis of these inter-relationship from the basic idea of population geography.

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.

Socially, Human resource is that part of human knowledge which is most closely concerned with the systematic and organised study of the society. It is here that the society will come to know what social needs are essential for the growing population. The children of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and to realise this aim it require that programme of child development. Which makes it necessary for making improvised provision of electricity, road, water, housing, school, hospital needs of the society on the one hand and shopping centres, hygienic facilities etc., on the other. The state would be in a position to know with the help of population data about the law and order problem which growing population will creates and how to solve entire problems so that people feel secure. Population problem is one of the basic problems of the society which gives rise to many other problems leading to social disorganisation and disequilibrium,
population studies can aid in the process of evolving better relations. Human resource determines the rate of social change and helps in social organisation, stability and balance.

Wilber Zelinsky4 (1965) defines population geography as a science that deals with the ways in which the geographic character as formed by, an in turn reacts upon a set of population phenomena that vary within it through both space and time as they follow their own behavioural laws, interacting one with another and with numerous non-demographic phenomena." In a systematic treatment the author explains the structure of population geography viz., the impact of physical factors of man, cultural determinants of population numbers and distribution, migration, class, occupation, race, language, regionalization of population, socio-economic evolution of mankind balance of people and resources.

Demko.G.Rose.H. and Schnell G.5 . (1970) deal that population geography as an area of specialisation with the orbit of the major discipline of geography in a recent development. It has to be formulated in the content of nature of geography as a distinct discipline and population as an element of pivotal position in the field of population geography.

The population provides the focal point in the geography and man is not only the utiliser of physical earth but also creator of cultural earth so we are justified in placing man at the centre of geographic thinking.

Robert woods 6 (1979), said that the students of population geography are much pre-occupied with question that begins with "what was", what is, or "what will be", "how many", "Where" and when. This branch of
The place of man in geography has long been the matter of academic discipline and attention of the earlier geographers was largely devoted to the natural environment although this was considered as meaningful only in relation to man in recent decades. There has been progressive reorientation of view with increasing emphasis upon man as the main inhabitants of the earth.

Thus in the course of time the population in the Indian sub-continent attracted certain aspects of vast population of this country, such as distribution and density, growth, occupational structure, religious composition, urbanisation, areal studies which have received individual treatment in the hands of economist, sociologists, anthropologist and geographers.

Recently Punjab University has conducted a thorough population study which seems to be a major landmark in the study and development of population geography in India. In subsequent years gradually many other post graduate departments in colleges and universities in the country started teaching population geography and conduction research in problems relating to it. As such it stands out as one of the major sub-divisions of the discipline of geography in India.
Population Geography of India (1978) by A. Bhattacharya 7 is a recent work, where the author deals with the aspects such as distribution, migration, marital status, literacy, religious composition, ethnic composition, linguistic composition of population on the basis of census data of 1961. The author clearly shows how these aspects have an impact upon the social bearings of the people.

The most up-to-date and recent work in population geography by an Indian author is the Introduction of Population Geography by R.C.Chandna and Manjit S. Sidhu Published in 1980. Here the author deals widely with some important aspects of population structure and as such it provides useful information of the subject as a whole.

Inspite of so many works in population geography, it is found that in our country this branch of Geography is almost negligible and many of its aspects like population pressure, regional analysis of fertility and mortality, migration, population characteristics, changes in occupational structure, population regionalisation etc., are yet to be studied.

No significant work has, however, been done in this park of the country, despite the fact that it has a heterogeneous population derived from various racial, linguistic, religious and regional stocks.

The study of population growth has been assuming greater significance in population studies undertaken by the social scientists in India and abroad in recent years. Such studies are the more important for areas which are densely populated and seem to have reached a saturation level
in the context of prevailing technological and economical conditions. The rapid growth of population with its growing imbalances in the different regions causes great anxiety resulting into economic, social and political conflicts and posing a threat to the low standard of living. The most important characteristic of population is its dynamic and consequently changing nature. The population growth in any areas is the result of three interacting processes viz., births, deaths and migration. It has also been that the distribution of growth is quite uneven, with many areas remaining population by higher rates of change than the regional average while some other areas experiencing lower rate change.

R.N. Singh and Chaturvedi R.B. 8 in their article have explained “Any change in the population group, whether increase or decrease is usually called growth. Population growth in an area is an important aspect in the economic development, social awakening, cultural background, historical events and political ideology. In the study area (Bundelkhand) the authors explain that the region being predominantly agricultural where 90 percent of population depends on agriculture, the danger of population outstripping the means of subsistence in future decades is very obvious. This will create a very high pressure on the limited cultivable land and force the people to migrate towards the urban centres, bring storming unemployment situations everywhere. Family Planning is left as the only way out to control and manage population.

Tiwari R.C. and Nandlal 9 in their articles “Growth and Structure of Rural Population in Rai Bareli district” which is thickly populated in recent years. The author says that if the present trend of population growth continues it will bring more poverty and distress to rural area forcing out village folk to move to neighbouring towns for earning their
livelihood. Efforts should therefore, be made to restrict the trend of population by propagating family planning measures and bring down birth rate. Attempt should also be made to mobilise additional resources introducing new farming techniques, developing secondary sources of livelihood like village and small scale industries etc., for all round development of the villages, so that this trend of migration could be reversed and rural areas could be able to bear greater pressure of population in coming years. A massive providing linkage facilities improving village sanitation and housing conditions, educating village folks, restoring tillers right to the land, introducing new social and cultural reforms should be launched to give fillip to the village economy and to make rural areas attractive and liveable.

Swarnjit Mehta 10 in her study of "Spatial Pattern of population change in the Bist Doab" narrates the growth of population as a distinguishing feature of its demographic personality. There has been a wider gap between the growth rates recorded by the rural and urban population. The areal variation in the net growth rates characterise both rural and urban areas. The variety of growth types and their complex distributional pattern within the region is striking which indicates spatial inequalities in socio-economic dynamics of Bist Doab. The internal distribution of population have created spatial disparities in population growth. The impact of physical resource base, on the regional patterns of growth has been broken at local level.

R.N. Mishra 11 in his study explained "Growth of Population in Lower Ganga Ghagra Doab" that the change in the population has three modes of increase. The areas of maximum growth, the areas of medium growth, the areas of minimum or low variation. At the glimpse of the paper, it is
realised that from the point of physical formation, the problem like overpopulation and unemployment are burning problems. The means of subsistence is totally unable to feed the extra burden of population. The variation of population is closely associated with the carrying capacity of land, type and fertility of soil, irrigation facilities, nature of crops, means of trade and commerce, low death rate and high birth rates and full control over disease. If the rate of increase of population is not checked, it will create serious problems.

Kamalesh Kumar 12 in his paper "Patterns of Population in Mandakini Valley" explains that altitude and slopes are main factors affecting the socio-economic activities, pattern of distribution and growth of population. It is evident from the analysis that the mid portion of valleys are densely populated and the density of population decreases towards the source area with increase in altitude. The density again decreases abruptly before the confluence. The critical altitude in the valley above which the habitation are scarce is 2,000 m. The area above this altitude lies under pine and oak forests where only the pastoralists graze their flocks. The percentage of cultivated and irrigated area also influence the distribution of population to a considerable extent i.e., the areas of high percentage of cultivation and irrigation contribute to high population density. There are sharp contrast between the north and south Mandakini valley in the distribution of physiologic and agricultural density and growth of population. The variation in incidence of a phenomenon in both areas are not the same because of varied terrain accessibility and means of survival.

According to B. Sinha's 13 paper "Population analysis in Orissa", the fertility, mortality and migration are 3 dominant factors that govern the growth of population. The frequent changes in the growth of population in
the past decades and disparity in the present fertility and mortality rates cannot be successfully applied in forecasting population trends for future years to come.

Prabha S. Shastri 14 in her article “Spatial variations in the population growth of Vidarbha” explains that the pattern of population growth can be revealed when it is treated with a spatial perspective. Problems of various dimensions emerge from the different rate of population growth and increase in population density. The analysis of the spatial variations in the rate of population growths reveals that the Vidarbha in the western part has experienced a very slow growth rate, while eastern part has tremendously added to its population proportion to total population of the overall population density during the same period and the proportion to the total population of Vidarbha has increased. Though the overall population density is everywhere rising the differential growth rate in the east, the mean centre of population distribution has shifted Eastwards while the tendency towards urbanisation, the concentration of population increases are likely to become more intense, and if the present trend continues, the eastern part of Vidarbha may, well become chief theatre of population concentration and interest.

Gautam A. 15 in his paper, “patterns of Population and occupational structure in Upper Sutlej Catchment Area” explains the physical conditions exercise a most important influence on the distribution of population in human settlements. Large area of harsh climate and steep inclines are uninhabited or carry few human settlements. There is clustering of habitations in the region. Most of the settlements in this area exist on high altitudes along river bank and its tributaries. Here population distribution is affected by physical conditions whereby we
notice small and medium population sized settlements. Worker percentage is among the highest agriculture constitutes the back bone of the economy of the area, but being insufficient it is supplemented by small scale industries and other miscellaneous jobs.

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 influs 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., Organski “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.”

Tiwari R.C. 16 in his paper “Settlement system in India, A Case Study” explains of all the demographic attributes where population is the only animate element which has far reaching effect in modifying the face of
earth. Its size determines the nature and pattern of human development while distribution shows the varying nature of man's adjustment with physical resources. It is with this objectives that an attempt has been made by the author to analyse patterns of growth, distribution density, occupational structure and social composition of rural population of Lower Ganga Yamuna Doab, which will help in understanding the pressure of population on existing rural resource for meaningful regional planning. It is therefore, absolutely essential to turn to country side by new economic planning. So as to counter act this trend and make rural living more attractive and comfortable. The policy of rural living oriental planning as proposed by the Government, is a welcome step in this direction to improve the economic prospects of the village.

Pop Humen 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 for a few decades through coal resources and adequate for a few countries, it cannot replace oil, especially for transport. Forest and soil resources are getting depleted at a faster rate owing to pressure of population, thus renewable resources like forests and soil are gradually becoming non-renewable. Increasing population and human activities have destroyed the habitats of certain animals and birds, while a number of species have become extinct. Rapid growth of population has resulted in environmental degradation to such an extent in certain localities that people forward to migrate. They are facing scarcity of resources like food and energy. Natural hazards like draughts and flood, environmental pollution and accidents on busy roads and in large factories etc., are taking heavy tell of human life. Population growth also
disturb an ecological balance and adversely affect water bodies, land, air and dumping of solid waste etc.,. Pollution studies also help to understanding that due to poverty and non-availability of jobs in rural areas, people migrate to urban areas in search of livelihood, which has resulted in congestion, over crowdly growth of slums, frequent traffic jams, sanitary problems, water and power shortages etc., This has further resulted in diseases and degradation, crimes and cruelties. It is also significant to assess structure of ageing and dependency, to understand the role, of women in the family and status on the other hand. Human resources is also important to formulate population policy for growth and migration, health care services etc.,

Suresh Chand Rai 17 in his article “Spatial organisation and Rural Development” explains that human resource is conceived in a dual frame of scientific reasoning i.e., spatial to describe locational characteristic on one hand and temporal to describe the sequential growth and development of various population components on other. In this perspective, the important attributes of population have been analysed into 3 aspects viz., general social-cultural and economic which include distributional pattern, density and growth, sex-ratio and estimated potentially etc., Thus in a cyclic development of resource exploitation man has played a vital role as controller, regulator and modifier according to his capacity and needs. He has developed the technology suiting to his skill and requirement.

N.A. Siddiqui and Gaxi M. Ahmad 18 in their article explain about analysis of the sex-ratios at the district level and major religious groups with their rural urban break up. The population characteristics actually varies from district to district as well as 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 the 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.

Mrs. S. Mehtha and G. Kaur 19 in their paper “Rural Urban Difference in Sex-Ratio of Rajasthan” explain about Rural-Urban difference in sex-ratio in Rajasthan which is characterised by low sex-ratio and which is still lower in urban areas. On the whole there has been decrease in urban sex during past century. Assuming little difference in sex ratio at birth both in rural and urban areas, sex selectively have been found inversely related to growth rate of urban population. Generally, urban sex-ratio is lower than rural because of male selective inflow of migrants to urban centres. Urban sex ratio has been found to be higher in areas characterised with predominantly small and stagnant towns and in those where the Marwaris and Jats and the Rajputs are predominant. In contrast, urban centres with cantonment, mining and industrial centres and mass educational centres reported significantly low 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 Quanon" 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.

G.S. Gosal and G. Krishnan 20 in their article "Occupational Structure of Punjab’s Rural Production" reveal that occupation is of a paramount importance since it exerts that vital influence on several personal social and demographic characteristic. In turn it is often a reflection of variety of cultural traits of workers. Especially in a country like India, where the cultural morning have strong bearing on what a person is to do for earning livelihood. In this paper study is made on areal perspective of the occupational structure of Punjab’s Rural Population. Because of lack of participation if females in occupational work, continuing out margin of active workers in excess of the incoming migrants and swelling of population in the 0-14 age group. The proportion of workers to total rural population in Punjab is only 36 percent which is lowest in India. There is inverse correlation between diversification of economy and female participation.
De and Bera 21 in their paper "Spatial aspects of population in Bankura district" explain about "Spatial aspects of population distribution", the authors have taken into consideration of the rapid growth of population caused by number of socio-historical factors. Rapid population increase in backward district like Bankura where standard of living is comparatively low make it imperative to allocate a large share of national revenue. The low allocation of national revenue severely limit opportunities for improving the living standard of the growing population. Unemployment and hunger still pose a threat for the existence of thousands of people. At present family planning programme of one type or another are being implemented in the district. However, success in efforts to bring down the birth rate and limit population growth depend directly upon district's social and economic development of the district.

Phadnekar and Sita's paper on "Spatial Pattern of Sex-Ratio in South Konkan" (Maharashtra, 1951 and 1961) gives an account of the pattern of sex-ratio in these three thousand settlements of South Konkan in the district of Kolaba and Ratnagiri, a region where traditionally females have out numbered the male population. Three regions of relatively low sex-ratio in north kolaba, medium sex-ratio in South Ratnagiri and high sex-ratio in South Ratnagiri and high sex-ratio in coastal belt with 4 areas at river mouths have been identified.

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 and sex composition of Bijapur District.
3) To write a demographic account as single village Kulageri (Badami Taluk).
4) To write meaningful findings to solve problems of population in Bijapur District.

Keeping these objectives in mind the present study on Development of Human Resources in drought prone areas of Bijapur district in Karnataka is analysed in the foregoing chapters.


14. Shastri S. Prabha


