



**POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING IN KARNATAKA**

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**ABSTRACT**

There is an interlink between growth rate of population and family planning, the family planning started with slogan of "Two children for each family" but growth rate of population has not been controlled. The growth rate of population has been increasing at rate of 15.67 percent. The family planning programme started in December 1957 and continued vigorously after the formation of Karnataka state. Till 1977 the programme was implemented with full speed and under proper direction. Since there is an increasing pressure of population growth on land in rural areas to urban areas, by 1991, India had more than 150,000 public health facilities through which family planning programs were offered (see Health Care, this ch). The annual population growth rate in the previous decade (1941 to 1951) had been below 1.3 percent, and government planners optimistically believed that the population would continue to grow at roughly the same rate. The objective of this is to examine the growth rate of population and impact of family planning on control of population. This paper is based on secondary data, secondary data was collected from published and unpublished sources, census, Report and Journals. According to provisional figures of 2011 census population has been increasing, this is an interesting note that family planning programme is not working properly in this concern developed country has taken strong decision but in India it is not taken due to awareness, poverty, population is increasing. Family planning programme implemented successfully in urban areas but not rural areas.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Karnataka is the eighth largest states in India in terms of Population. According to population census of 2001; the population of Karnataka was 5.273 corers (52.73 million). The population of Karnataka is ranked ninth in terms of population in India. Karnataka is one of the top states in terms of literacy rate in India. Bangalore is the top city with over 1 million populations in Karnataka. Karnataka's total land area is 1, 91,791 sq.km. It accounts for 5.83 per cent of the total area of the country (32.88 lakh sq.km.)As per 1991 census, the state population was 448 lakhs. It was 5.3 per cent of total Indian populations of 8.443 lakhs. Population increase or decrease is the result of birth rate, death rate and migration. Migration does play a significant role in the volume of populations. Karnataka is a source of attraction for people from other neighboring states and form other states of India. Who are in search of jobs, Karnataka offers a window of opportunities for all types of employments and skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled persons. Since there is an increasing pressure of population growth on land in rural areas to urban areas, jobless youths are pushed out from rural areas to urban areas where there are some chances of employments.

Basic Data About Indian Land areas :3,287,263 sq km  
Population :1,210,193,422 Male :623,724,248 Female :586,469,174  
Density of Population of India : 382 per sq.km  
Sex Ratio : Per 1000 Males 940 Females Literacy : Total 74.04% Male 82.14 Female 65.46%  
MP Seats : 545 Table-1  
Percentage of Migrants to Greater Karnataka according to Place of Birth State 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001 2011  
Karnataka 6.44 7.34. Provisional Figures in Karnataka As per the provisional figures of Karnataka of census 2011 released, male literacy has increased from 46.10 per cent in 2001 to 82.85 per cent in 2011, while female literacy has increased from 56.87 per cent to 68.13 per cent in 10 years. Population and Family Planning Policy Population growth have long been a concern of the government, and India has a lengthy history of explicit population policy. Karnataka is one of the commercial and Industrial state in India. It is also the main center of business and industrial activities. The metropolitan state contributes 44 per cent of India's tax collection, 74 per cent of India's customs duty collection, 39 per cent of India's central excise collection and generates 56 per cent of India's foreign.

**METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this is to examine the growth rate of population and impact of family planning on control of

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population. This paper is based on secondary data, secondary data was a collected and published and unpublished sources, census, Report and Journals.

### Provisional Figures of Population in Karnataka

As per the provisional figures of Karnataka of census 2011 released, male literacy has increased from 46.10 per cent in 2001 to 82.85 per cent in 2011, while female literacy has increased from 56.87 per cent to 68.13 per cent in 10 years. In Raichur and Yadagiri district the number of female illiterates exceeds the number of female literates. Only in three districts Bangalore, Dakshin Kannada and Udupi-Female literacy rates are above so per cent. The state now has 4.10 corers literates against 3.04 crore in 2001 an increasing it 1.06 crores. However, the real story from the provisional data released by the Director of Census Operations in Karnataka, Mr. T.K. Anil Kumar, lies in half of the State's 30 districts. At a time when most of parts of the country are nowhere near meeting population growth control target of 1.4 percent per year or 14 per cent on a decading basis, 15 districts of Karnataka have done exceptionally well. These districts have, in fact, already achieved the national average target set for the year 2026. The following table no.01 shows that decreasing trend in population and these are 15 districts like Chaikmaglur, Kodagu, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Ramanagara, Chamarajanagar, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Davangere, Chikaballapur, Chitrdurg, Gadag and Dakshina Kannada. They have achieved the distinction of bring down the decading population growth since 2001 down to single-digit at all districts except Chikmagalore there is negative (-0.28) growth rate.

**Table 1. Down to Single-Digit**

Sl. No	Districts	2001-2011	1991-2001
1	Chikmagalur	-0.28	12.15
2	Kodagu	1.13	12.31
3	Mandya	2.55	7.26
4	Hassan	3.17	9.68
5	Tumkur	3.74	12.10
6	Ramanagara	5.06	7.84
7	Chamarajanagar	5.75	9.29
8	Udupi	5.90	7.14
9	Uttar Kannada	6.15	10.93
10	Shimoga	6.88	13.10
11	Davangere	8.71	14.86
12	Chikaballapur	9.17	14.33
13	Chitradurga	9.39	15.63
14	Gadag	9.61	13.13
15	Dakshina Kannada	9.80	14.59
	State average	15.67	17.57
	National average	17.64	21.54

Table 2 and 3 reflects that total population and its growth in different districts in Karnataka state. There increasing in growth rate of population in Bellarty and Bangalore earlier it was 22.41 percent and 39.09 percent, according to provisional figures of 2011 census it is 24.92 percent in Bellary district 46.68 percent in Bangalore district respectively. It is decreasing in other districts of Karnataka state. The Table 4 exhibits that density of population in Karnataka state in this concern we have classified it in to two group i.e, tops 3 and bottom 3 districts. According to table no.04 Bangalore district has the highest density of population i.e., 4,378 followed by 457 in Dakshina Kannada and lowest 135 in Kodagu district

and 140 in Uttar Kannada district. It can be concluded that developed districts have the highest density of population and backward districts have the lowest density in Karnataka State.

### District Wise Child Mortality Rate

The below table no. 05 shows the declining the child mortality rate in different districts of Karnataka state.

According to 2011 census the child mortality rate was 13.59 per cent and it has been declined at 11.21 per cent in 2011. Male child mortality rate is decreasing at rate of 2.34 per cent and female rate 2.38 percent, the details can be at above table no 05. It is interesting to note that Child mortality rate has been decreased in all districts of Karnataka State.

### Family Planning in Karnataka

Family planning efforts were started in Karnataka state in the early 10's of the last century. Association, the pioneer of the birth control Movement in India initiated a mission of promotion of family planning. The Karnataka Government framed the Family Planning Committee, strongly recommended in 1946 that there should be spacing between the births of two children to ensure maternal and child health. Strongly letters appearing that birth control clinics be set up in Karnataka were received by the chief minister commissioner, secretary, chairman commissioner of medical. The bilingual government of Karnataka accepted family planning as its responsibility with the formation of Karnataka state on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1965 the family planning program of the government a received a momentum and place in its implementation.

The family planning programe started in December 1957 and continued vigorously after the formation of Karnataka state. Till 1977 the programe was implemented with full speed and under proper direction. After the emergency the programe got a setback as in other parts of India. In order to give a momentum to family planning immunization and maternal and child health the state again initiated the programe with the financial assistance from the World Bank India. Implicitly, the government believed that India could repeat the experience of the developed nations where industrialization and a rise in the standard of living had been accompanied by a drop in the population growth rate. In the 1950s, existing hospitals and health care facilities made birth control information available, but there was no aggressive effort to encourage the use of contraceptives and limitation of family size. By the late 1960s, many policy makers believed that the high rate of population growth was the greatest obstacle to economic development. The government began a massive programe to lower the birth rate from forty-one per 1,000 to a target of twenty to twenty-five per 1,000 by the mid-1970s. The National Population Policy adopted in 1976 reflected the growing consensus among policy makers that family planning would enjoy only limited success unless it was part of an integrated programe aimed at improving the general welfare of the population. The policy makers assumed that excessive family size was part and parcel of poverty and had to be dealt with as integral to a general development strategy.

During the 1980s, an increased number of family planning programs were implemented through the state governments with financial assistance from the central government. In rural

Table 2. Population of Karnataka- 2011

Sl. No	Districts	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage decadal Growth Rate	
					1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Belguam	47,78,439	24,77,104	23,51,335	17.61	13.38
2	Bagalkot	18,90,826	9,52,902	9,37,924	18.82	14.46
3	Bijapur	21,75,102	11,12,953	10,62,149	17.51	20.38
4	Bidar	17,00,018	8,70,850	8,29,168	19.63	13.16
5	Raichur	19,24,773	9,66,493	9,58,280	23.52	15.27
6	Koppal	13,91,292	7,07,479	6,89,813	24.84	16.32
7	Gadag	10,65,235	5,38,477	5,26,758	13.13	9.61
8	Dharwad	18,46,993	9,39,127	9,07,866	16.68	15.13
9	Uttara Kannada	14,36,847	7,27,424	7,09,423	10.93	6.15
10	Haveri	15,98,506	8,19,295	7,79,211	13.39	11.08
11	Ballary	25,32,383	12,80,402	12,51,981	22.41	24.92
12	Chitradurga	16,60,378	8,43,411	8,16,967	15.63	9.39
13	Tumkur	26,81,449	13,54,770	13,26,679	12.10	3.74
14	Davengere	19,46,905	9,89,602	9,57,303	14.86	8.71
15	Shimoga	17,55,512	8,79,817	8,75,695	13.10	6.88
16	Udupi	11,77,908	5,62,896	6,15,012	7.14	5.90
17	Chikkamagalur	11,37,753	5,67,483	5,70,270	12.15	0.28
18	Bangalore	95,88,910	50,25,498	45,63,412	35.09	46.68
19	Mandya	18,08,680	9,09,441	8,99,239	7.26	2.55
20	Hassan	17,76,221	8,85,807	8,90,414	9.68	3.17
21	Dakshina Kannada	20,83,625	10,32,577	10,51,048	14.59	9.80
22	Kodagu	5,54,762	2,47,725	2,80,037	12.31	1.13
23	Mysore	29,94,744	15,11,206	14,83,538	15.75	13.39
24	Chamaraja nagar	10,20,962	5,13,359	5,07,603	9.29	5.75
25	Gulgarga	25,64,892	13,07,061	12,57,831	21.76	17.94
26	Yadggir	11,72,985	5,91,014	5,81,881	20.12	22.67
27	Kolar	15,40,231	7,79,401	7,60,830	14.46	11.04
28	Chkkaballapur	12,54,377	6,37,504	6,16,873	14.33	9.17
29	Bangalore Rural	9,87,257	5,07,514	4,79,743	18.60	16.02
30	Ramanagara	10,82,739	5,48,060	5,34,679	7.84	5.06
	KARNATAKA	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962	17.51	15.67

Sources : Parliamentary Affairs May 2011

Table 3. Karnataka Population 2001-2011

Sex wise	2001	2011	Difference	Growth in % 2001-2011
Persons	5,28,50,562	6,11,30,704	82,80,142	15.62
Male	2,68,98,918	3,10,57,742	41,58,824	15.46
Female	2,59,51,644	3,00,72,962	41,21,318	15.88

Source: Census 2011

Table 4. Population Density per Sq.Km

	Districts	Density
Top-3	Bangalore	4,378
	Dakshina Kannada	457
	Bangalore Rural	441
Bottom - 3	Districts	Density
	Kodagu	135
	Uttara Kannada	140
	Chikmagalur	158

Source: Census 2011

Table 5. District Wise Child Mortality Rate

District	2001	2011	District	2001	2011	District	2001	2011
Belguam	14.81	12.67	Ballary	15.74	13.50	Mysore	12.25	09.55
Bagalkot	16.03	13.95	Chitradurga	13.15	10.71	Chamaraja nagar	11.90	09.29
Bijapur	15.87	13.95	Tumkur	11.92	09.41	Gulgarga	16.50	13.73
Bidar	16.08	12.76	Davengere	13.42	10.63	Yadggir	18.58	15.83
Raichur	16.95	14.17	Shimoga	12.67	10.08	Kolar	13.41	10.51
Koppal	17.39	13.96	Udupi	10.30	08.54	Chkkaballapur	13.10	09.94
Gadag	14.18	11.95	Chikkamagalur	12.15	08.86	Bangalore Rural	12.61	10.33
Dharwad	13.61	11.38	Bangalore	11.82	10.31	Ramanagara	11.41	09.38
Uttara Kannada	12.82	10.19	Mandya	11.63	08.96	Haveri	14.16	11.75
Dakshina Kannada	12.02	09.73	Hassan	10.60	08.76	Kodagu	12.68	09.50

Sources: Parliamentary Affairs May 2011

areas, the programs were further extended through a network of primary health centers and sub centers. By 1991, India had more than 150,000 public health facilities through which

family planning programs were offered. Four special family planning projects were implemented under the Seventh Five-Year Plan (FY 1985-89). One was the All-India Hospitals

Post-partum Programme at district- and sub district-level hospitals. Another programme involved the reorganization of primary health care facilities in urban slum areas, while another project reserved a specified number of hospital beds for tubal ligation operations. The final programme called for the renovation or remodeling of intrauterine device (IUD) rooms in rural family welfare centers attached to primary health care facilities.

### Conclusion

There is a interlink between growth rate of population and family planning. The family planning started with slogan of "Two children for each family" but growth rate of population has not been controlled. The growth rate of population has been increasing at rate of 15.67 percent; the table no. 3 gives information to this regard. The family planning program started in December 1957 and continued vigorously after the formation of Karnataka state. Till 1977 the program was implemented with full speed and under proper direction. After the emergency the program got a setback as in other parts of India. In order to give a momentum to family planning immunization and maternal and child health the state again initiated the program with the financial assistance from the World Bank and Indian government.

During the 1980s, an increased number of family planning programs were implemented through the state governments with financial assistance from the central government. In rural areas, the programs were further extended through a network of primary health centers and sub centers. By 1991, India had more than 150,000 public health facilities through which family planning programs were offered (see Health Care, this ch.). Four special family planning projects were implemented under the Seventh Five-Year Plan (FY 1985-89). One was the All-India Hospitals Post-partum Programme at district- and sub district-level hospitals.

Another program involved the reorganization of primary health care facilities in urban slum areas, while another project reserved a specified number of hospital beds for tubal ligation operations. The final program called for the renovation or remodeling of intrauterine device (IUD) rooms in rural family welfare centers attached to primary health care facilities. Necessary steps should be taken to control of population through family planning. Developed country has taken strong decision but in India it is not taken other had due to awareness, poverty, population is increasing. Family planning programme implemented successfully in urban areas but not rural areas. If the government will not take along decision to control of population it will become a problem to our country and existence family planning programme should work efficiently of rural areas as well as urban areas.

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