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RURAL POPULATION SCENARIO IN KOPPAL DISTRICT, KARNATAKA STATE

Mr. Sharanappa D. Goudra

Teaching Faculty, Department of Studies in Geography, Post Graduate Centre Yelburga, Koppal University, Koppal, Karnataka, India.

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ABSTRACT

Population studies are gaining much importance in different geographical space in the world by different scholars where in, geographers are studying the population into an account from spatial perception point of view. In this connection, the present paper entitled Rural Population Scenario in Koppal District has through soon light on the scenario of rural population in the study area and accordingly discussed. The secondary information is the main sources for analysis by considering taluka as a unit of analysis. The variation of population is an outcome from the locational characteristics of the settlements in the taluka, with physical background and resources are responsible for occupation. The land and people determine the occupational structure which is an indication of Socio-Economic activities life of rurality. Therefore, the ratio between these two is of fundamental interest to study the rural population and accordingly discussed. The study area extends between 15° 09' to 16° 03' North Latitude and 75° 47' to 76° 48' East Longitude with an area of 5570 Square Kilometres has a population of 1389920 has been distributed in 629 settlements in four talukas in the study area. The variation of population size is discussed by taking a decade into consideration along with density of population as well as composition of population in the study area.

KEY WORDS: *Rural population, Density of Population and Variation of Population.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Population study is the most important aspects of Geographers. It is a kind of dynamic resource very useful for any nation in the world where as India is also not an exception. It attract by different scholars not only in the academic field but also planning and administration of any geographical space in the world. The physical space is inhabited by the population and it committed into cultural landscape, where it is a functional for people and lead there life. In view of this, it attracts the geographers to undertake such kind of studies and accordingly attention has paid to study the Rural Population Scenario in Koppal District of Karnataka State. The population deals with the different aspects of the population and characteristics along with its size, sex composition, density and growth/trend along with migration.

Population, if seen as a problem, is a complex problem, if seen as a potential, it is a power. Population is a problem when viewed in terms of limited resources on land. The world is currently facing that problem in the form of lack of basic facilities (food, clothing, and shelter), security, poverty, unemployment, rising pollution etc. Thus the challenges facing the world are increasing due to the increase in population. The increase in the population increases the challenges face by the world. In the world, China has a population of 136 crores and occupies the first place with 19.4% of the world's population. It is followed by India in the second position as per the 2011 census as it has a total population of 121.01 crore which is 17.5% of the world's total population.

In recent scenario, According to the latest United Nations Organization report (15 November 2022) the population of world reached 800 crores. Currently, China is at the first position with a population of 145 crores while India is at the second position with a population of 141.2 crores. As China's population is declining at present, in 2023 India will overtake China as the most populous country in the world. Because of India is the largest rural settlement country.Total Population of Karnataka as per 2011 census is 6.1 Crores (61095297). The population of Karnataka forms 5.05 percent of India in 2011 and is that 8th place in India.

Koppal is one of the district of Karnataka states. Koppal district is the twenty first largest in regard to population. According to 2001 census the total population of the district was 1196089 and contributed 2.27% of the total population of Karnataka. According to 2011 census the total population of the study region was 1389920 lakhs and contributed 2.27% of the total population of Karnataka. Out of which 699,926 are male and 689,994 are female and 1156216 are Rural and 233704 are urban population. The district consisted highest rural population. Most of rural population migrating to the one place to another place. Thus rural population are variation taluka wise in the district. Therefore, Attempt has been made in the to study rural population scenario in Koppal District.

1.1 The Study Region

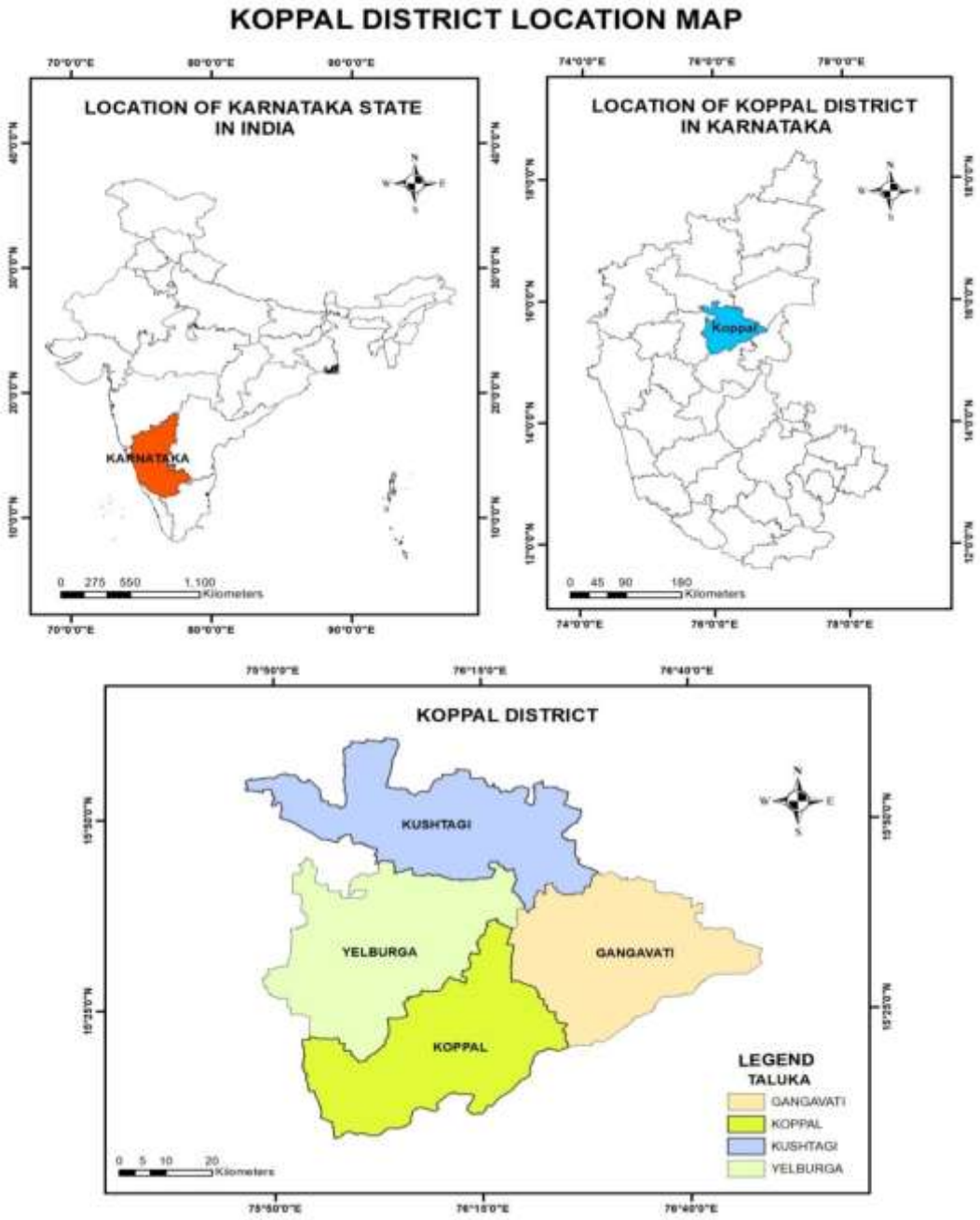
Koppal district is being the study area and is one of the district of Karnataka states. The district is situated in eastern part of the Karnataka state. The district comes under Hyderabad Karnataka region, now it was called as Kallyana Karnataka. Is an outcome

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of the then District of Raichur in 1997 re-organization of district. The study region is located between 15° 09' to 16° 03' North Latitude and 75° 47' to 76° 48' East Longitude, at an altitude of 523.14 meters above the sea level.

It is bound in the north by Bagalkot and Raichur district, in the east by Bellary and Raichur districts, in the south by Bellary and Vijayanagar district, in the west by Gadag district. All these districts which are surrounded Koppal district belongs to Karnataka State itself.

Koppal as a district has been recently constituted on 24th august 1997. Earlier it was a part of Raichur district, with Gangavati, Kushtagi, Yalaburga and Koppal talukas. and newly formed three talukas 18th January 2018, i.e. Kanakagiri, Karatagi and Kukanoor. Presently it consists of seven talukas namely Yelburga, Kushtagi, Gangavati, Koppal, Karatagi, Kukanoor and Kanakagiri. The study region encompasses an area of 5570 Square Kilometer and with a total population of 1389920 as per 2011 census. 5 towns and 595 inhabited and 34 uninhabited settlements (Total Settlements 634) have been functioning in study region. The area falls in the Tungabhadra sub-basin of the Krishna basin. Tungabhadra River flowing in southern boundary in north-easterly direction and it is main Perennial River. Tungabhadra River flows in between Davangere, Haveri, Gadag, Bellary and Koppal district. The main streams in the area of the district are Maskinala, Ilkal-nadi and Hirenala. These are ephemeral in nature, these are also comes under Tungabhadra sub-basin.



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1.2 Objectives

The present study has two fold objectives and as follows:

1. to discuss the population and its variations in the study area.
2. to identify the factors responsible for population variation through density of population.

1.3 Hypothesis

It is hypothised that,

1. The variation of population is not only an outcome from the locational characteristics of settlements but also rural infrastructure facilities.

1.4 Database

The present study is based on secondary source of information's, which are collected from District Census Handbook, 2001, 2011 and Census Records.

1.5 Methodology

The analytical method has been employed by using the simple statistical tools and tabulated in the form of Tables, the Graphs, Diagrams, Maps have helped for analysis.

Density: Change of Volume in % =

$$\frac{\text{Present Year- Previous Year}}{\text{Previous Year}} \times 100$$

1.6 Analysis

The ratio of the population of a country to its area or region is population density. The density of population per sq.km indicates the pressure on the land and it is affected by population growth. The concepts of distribution and density of population, though not identical, are so intimately related to each other that there is a genuine reason to discuss them simultaneously (Chandana, 2011). Demography is the study of population change over time and space; it studies the various determinants of population change and the impact of such changes on socio-economic development of the region.

1.7 Variations of Male, Female, Rural, and Urban Population

The Male Female ratio shows the relationship between the two important components of the population, namely, male and female. The rural urban also two important components, it is also indicates that, the degree of ruralism and urbanism at different Intersections.

If follows that, the distributional aspect of rural, urban and male, female ratio in the region is helps to studied to corroborate the study of degree of the rate of growth of population varying from rural to urban. assumed that, in this Koppal District increase in the population is largely added by the rural inhabitant rather than, urban dwellers, because of non- adoption of family planning measures and Illiteracy. Table-1.1 shows, the spatial variation of rural, urban population and male, female population in 2001 and 2011 in the study area. The variation of the population is due to improvements in the Education facilities, medical facilities, Employment, Transportation, marriage, security, process of urbanization has increased and high birth rates.The decade variation in 2001 and 2011, the Rural population is decreased by 0.23 percent (From 83.42 to 83.19) due to migration from rural area to urban. Because of the urban population is slightly increased by 0.23 percent due to migration from smaller towns to bigger towns in the study region.

As per to 2011 census, highest rural population is found in Yelburga taluka with 94.46 percent (252628), followed by Kushtagi 91.26 percent (259914), Koppal 78.99 percent (298411) talukas andthe lowest rural population is found in Gangavati taluka with 75.07 percent (345263).

The highest urban population is found in Gangavati taluka 24.93 percent (114642) followed by Koppal taluka 21.01 percent (79370). And the lowest urban population is found in Kushtagi 08.74 (24878) and Yelburga 05.54(14814) talukas of the study area (Fig. 1.2). In the study region Gangavati and Koppal talukas the highest urban population because of Health facilities, Education, employment, industrial work, and other services they offers.

According to 2011 census, highest male population is found in Kushtagi taluka with 50.64 percent (144227), followed by Yelburga 50.54 percent (135165), and Koppal 50.53 percent (190907). And the lowest male population is found in Gangavati taluka 49.93 percent (229627).

The highest female population is found in Gangavati taluka 50.07 percent (230278), followed by Koppaltaluka 49.47 percent (186874) and Yelburga taluka 49.46 percent (132277). And the lowest female population is found in Kushtagi taluka 49.36 percent (140565). In the study region Gangavati talukais the lowest female population because of illiteracy and poverty etc.

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Koppal District: Taluka wise Spatial Variation of Rural and Urban Population percentage

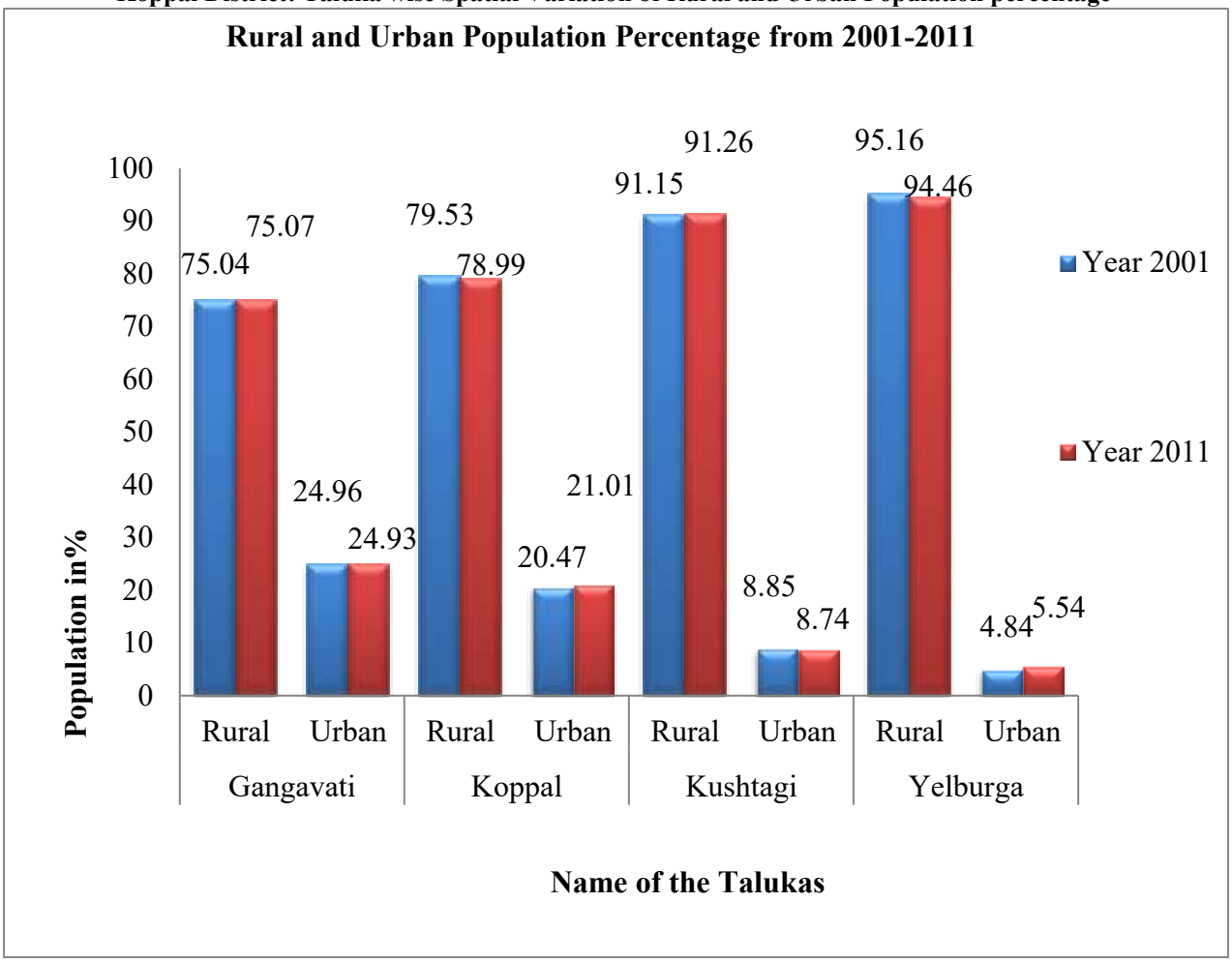


Fig No: 2

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Table No 1: Koppal District
Taluka wise Variations of Male, Female and Rural, Urban Population with Percentage from 2001 to 2011

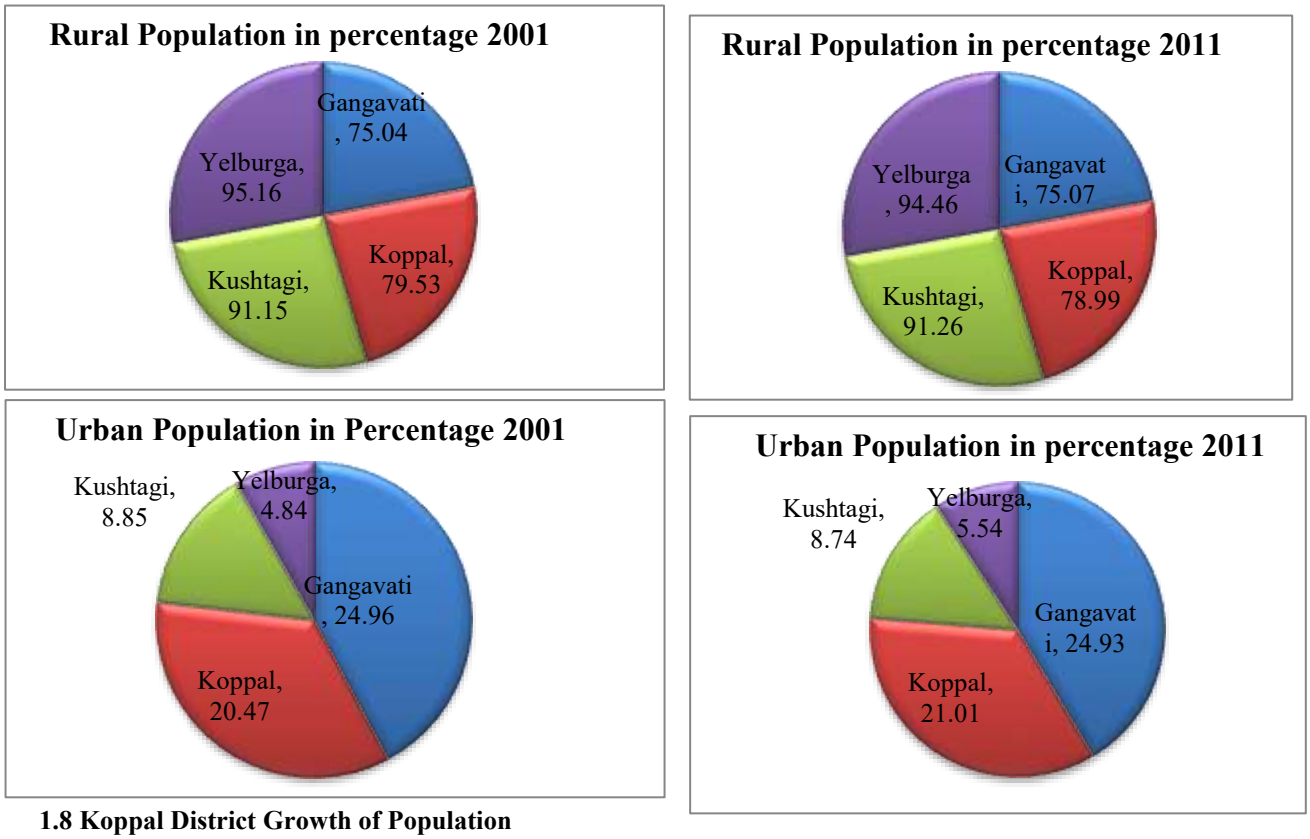
Sl. No.	Name of the Taluks	2001					Total Urban &Rural %	2011			Total Urban &Rural %
		Geographical Area (Sq. Km)		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1	Gangavati	Rural	1324.79	153145 (50.22)	151797 (47.78)	304942 (100)	75.04	172397 (49.93)	172866 (50.07)	345263 (100)	75.07
		Urban	9.21	51211 (50.51)	50181 (49.49)	101392 (100)	24.96	57230 (49.92)	57412 (50.08)	114642 (100)	24.93
		Total	1334	204356 (50.30)	201978 (49.70)	406334 (100)	100	229627 (49.93)	230278 (50.07)	459905 (100)	100
2	Koppal	Rural	1361.84	126261 (50.55)	123515 (49.45)	249776 (100)	79.53	151154 (50.65)	147257 (49.35)	298411 (100)	78.99
		Urban	15.16	32810 (51.05)	31465 (48.95)	64275 (100)	20.47	39753 (50.09)	39617 (49.91)	79370 (100)	21.01
		Total	1377	159071 (50.65)	154980 (49.35)	314051 (100)	100	190907 (50.53)	186874 (49.47)	377781 (100)	100
3	Kushtagi	Rural	1352.66	109855 (50.36)	108293 (49.64)	218148 (100)	91.15	131734 (50.68)	128180 (49.32)	259914 (100)	91.26
		Urban	11.34	10766 (50.82)	10417 (49.18)	21183 (100)	08.85	12493 (50.22)	12385 (49.78)	24878 (100)	08.74
		Total	1364	120621 (50.40)	118710 (49.60)	239331 (100)	100	144227 (50.64)	140565 (49.36)	284792 (100)	100
4	Yelburga	Rural	1493.85	113471 (50.45)	111460 (49.55)	224931 (100)	95.16	127673 (50.54)	124955 (49.46)	252628 (100)	94.46
		Urban	1.15	5793 (50.63)	5649 (49.37)	11442 (100)	04.84	7492 (50.57)	7322 (49.43)	14814 (100)	05.54
		Total	1495	119264 (50.46)	117109 (49.54)	236373 (100)	100	135165 (50.54)	132277 (49.46)	267442 (100)	100
Total		Rural	5533.14	502732 (50.38)	495065 (49.62)	997797 (100)	83.42	582958 (50.42)	573258 (49.58)	1156216 (100)	83.19
		Urban	36.86	100580 (50.72)	97712 (49.28)	198292 (100)	16.58	116968 (50.05)	116736 (49.95)	233704 (100)	16.81
		Total	5570	603312 (50.44)	592777 (49.56)	1196089 (100)	100	699926 (50.36)	689994 (49.64)	1389920 (100)	100

Source: Census of India

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Koppal District: Taluka wise Spatial Variation of Rural and Urban Population with percentage from 2001 to 2011

Fig No: 3



1.8 Koppal District Growth of Population

Population growth rate depends on the natural increase and migration.The Growth of population in percentage is calculated by dividing the absolute change by the population at an earlier date and multiplying it by hundred. Table no 1.2 shows that, Growth of population for the year 2001- 2011. The table 1.2 is indicates that, rural and urban population growth and percentage in the Koppal district. Gangavati taluka has been decline only one percent in 2011. Koppal taluka have been increased 1percent of population growth in 2011 and Kushtagi taluka it has been medium growth of population taluka. Yelburga taluka populationGrowth also decline in 1percent.

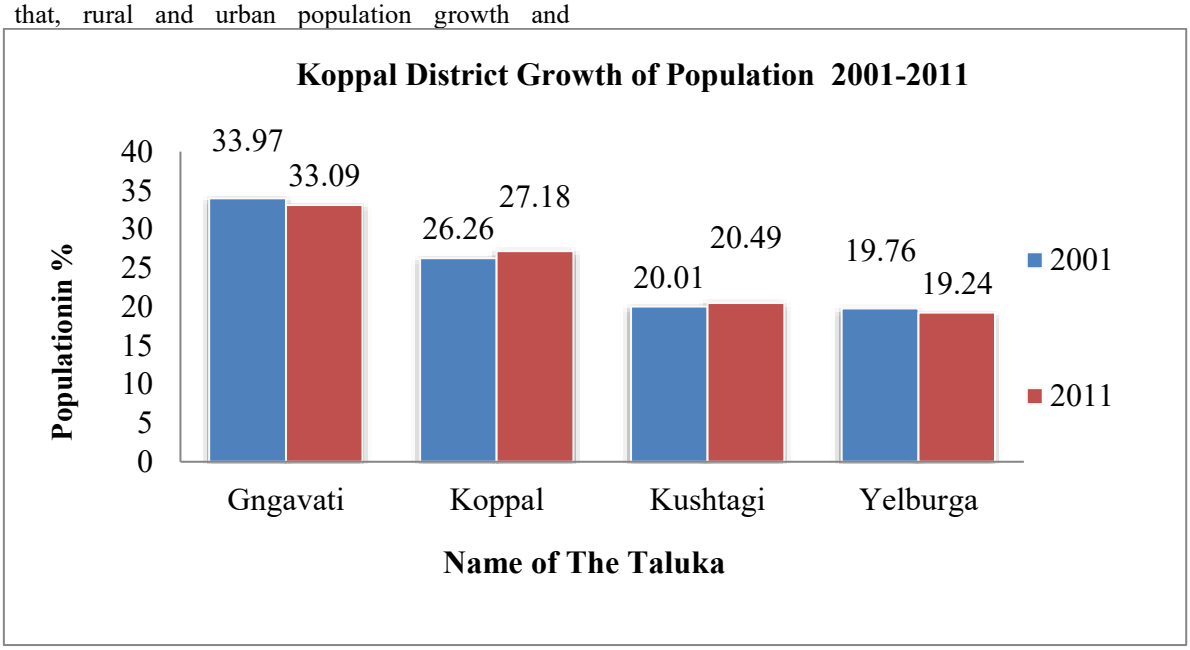


Fig No: 4

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Table No 2: Koppal District Taluka Wise Growth of Rural and urban Population (2001 to 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Geographical Area (in Sq. Km)		2001	%	2011	%
1	Gangavati	Rural	1324.79	304942	**30.56**	345263	**29.86**
		Urban	9.21	101392	**51.13**	114642	**49.05**
		Total	**1334**	**406334**	**33.97**	**459905**	**33.09**
2	Koppal	Rural	1361.84	249776	**25.03**	298411	**25.81**
		Urban	15.16	64275	**32.41**	79370	**33.96**
		Total	**1377**	**314051**	**26.26**	**377781**	**27.18**
3	Kushtagi	Rural	1352.66	218148	**21.86**	259914	**22.48**
		Urban	11.34	21183	**10.68**	24878	**10.65**
		Total	**1364**	**239331**	**20.01**	**284792**	**20.49**
4	Yelburga	Rural	1493.85	224931	**22.54**	252628	**21.85**
		Urban	1.15	11442	**5.77**	14814	**6.34**
		Total	1495	236373	**19.76**	267442	**19.24**
District Total		**Rural**	**5533.14**	**997797**	**100**	**1156216**	**100**
		Urban	**36.86**	**198292**	**100**	**233704**	**100**
		Total	**5570**	**1196089**	**100**	**1389920**	**100**

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

1.9 Rural and Urban Population Density in Koppal District

The density is one of the parameters for measuring population ratio of the region. This can be measured by arithmetic, agricultural and physiological (Pacharane, 2012).

Table no 1.3 shows that, density of population for the year 2001 and 2011. In 2001 Gangavati tehsil was high density of population 305 persons per sq. km. Followed by Koppal tehsil have medium population density 228 persons per sq. km. Kushtagi and Yelburga lowest population density tehsils below 200 population per sq. km. in 2011 Gangavati tehsil was highest population density 345 populations per sq. km. followed by Koppal and Kushtagi tehsils have medium density of population, 274 and 208 population per sq. km. Yelburga tehsil was lowest population taluka, 179 population per sq.km.

According to 2011 census, the total Koppal District density was 250 persons per sq. km. it is increased 35 persons per sq. km. Gangavati tehsil highest population density have 345 persons per sq. km.

In the study area Highest urban population density is found in Yelburga and Gangavati talukas with 12882 and 12448 persons per sq.km. Because more than Education, Employment and other facilities and small urban areas. Followed by Koppal talukas have 5235 persons per sq.km. And lowest urban population density found in Kushtagi taluka 2194 persons per sq. km. it consist highest rural settlements.

Table No 3: Koppal District Rural and Urban Population Density From 2001-2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Talukas	Rural/ Urban/ Total	Geographical Area 2011 (Sq. Km)	2001	Density	2011	Density
1	**Gangavati**	Rural	1324.8	304942	230	345263	261
		Urban	9.2	101392	11009	114642	12448
		Total	**1334.0**	**406334**	**305**	**459905**	**345**
2	**Koppal**	Rural	1361.8	249776	183	298411	219
		Urban	15.2	64275	4240	79370	5235
		Total	**1377.0**	**314051**	**228**	**377781**	**274**
3	**Kushtagi**	Rural	1352.7	218148	161	259914	192
		Urban	11.3	21183	1868	24878	2194
		Total	**1364.0**	**239331**	**175**	**284792**	**208**
4	**Yelburga**	Rural	1493.9	224931	151	252628	169
		Urban	1.1	11442	9950	14814	12882
		Total	**1495.0**	**236373**	**158**	**267442**	**179**
Total		Rural	5533.2	997797	180	1156216	209
		Urban	36.9	198292	5380	233704	6340
		Total	**5570**	**1196089**	**215**	**1389920**	**250**

Source: Census of India 2001-201

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Koppal District: Rural and Urban Population Density

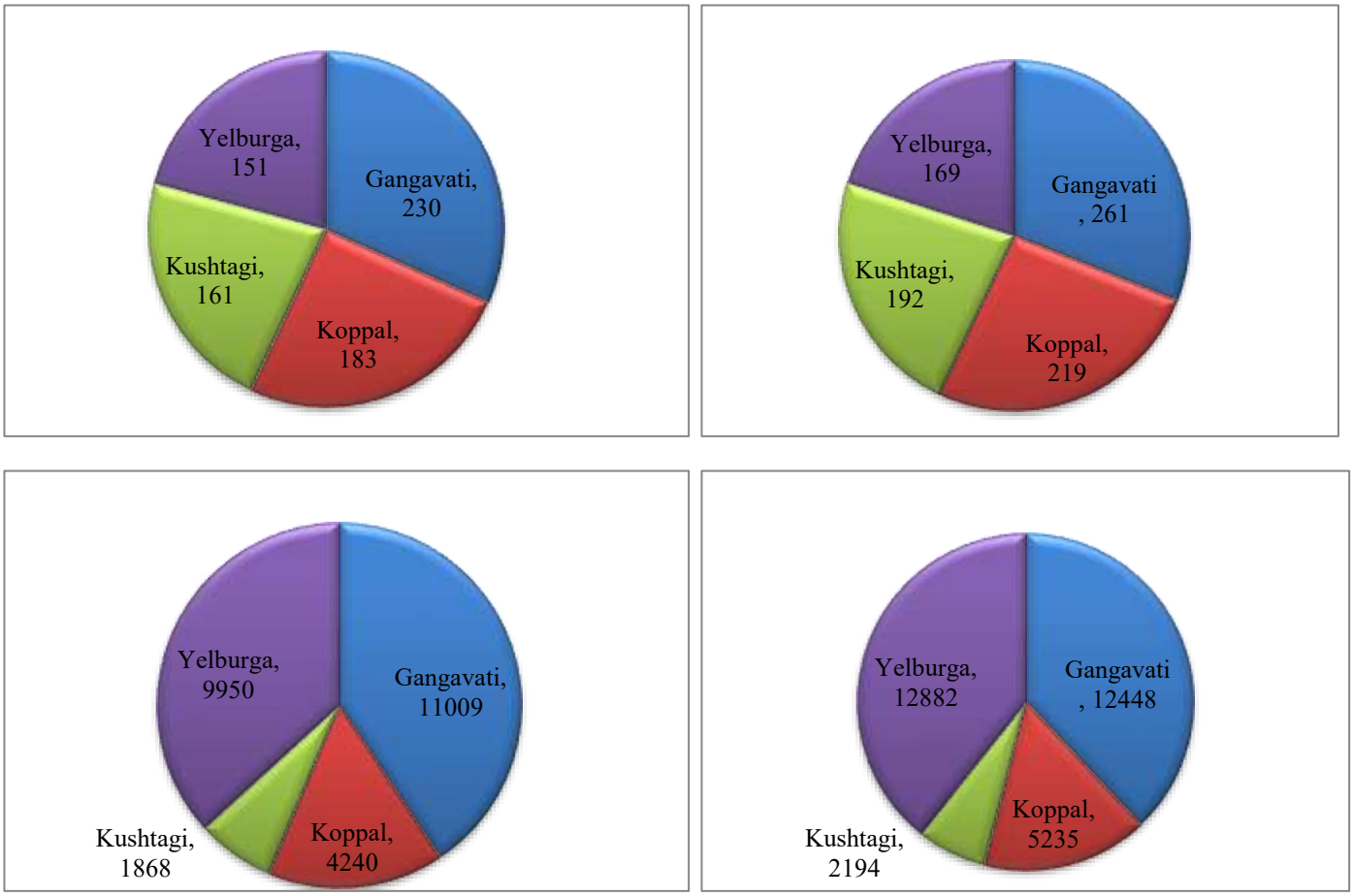


Fig No: 5

Koppal District: Population Density

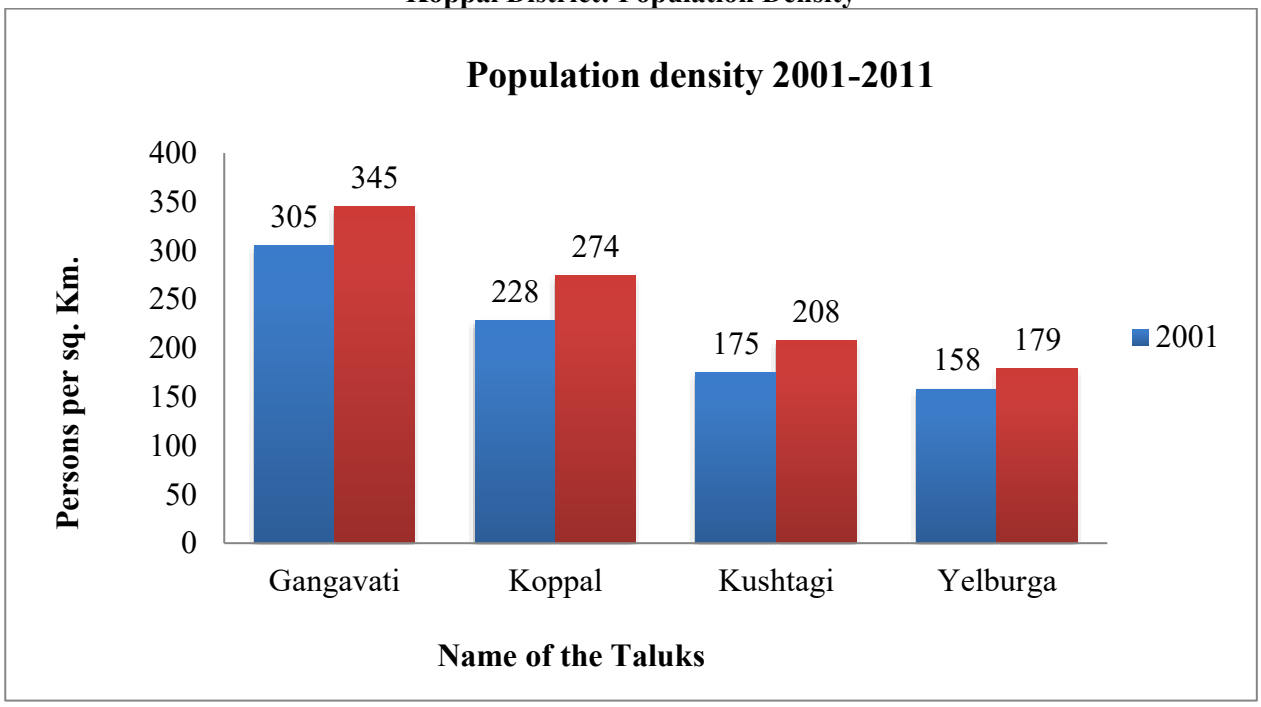


Fig No: 6

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Table No: 4: Koppal District: Rural Arithmetic Density of Population (2001-2011)

Sl. No	Tehsils	Persons per Sq. Km.		Volume of Change in %
		2001	2011	
1	Gangavati	230	261	13.48
2	Koppal	183	219	19.67
3	Kushtagi	161	192	19.25
4	Yelburga	151	169	11.92
Koppal District		**180**	**209**	**16.11**

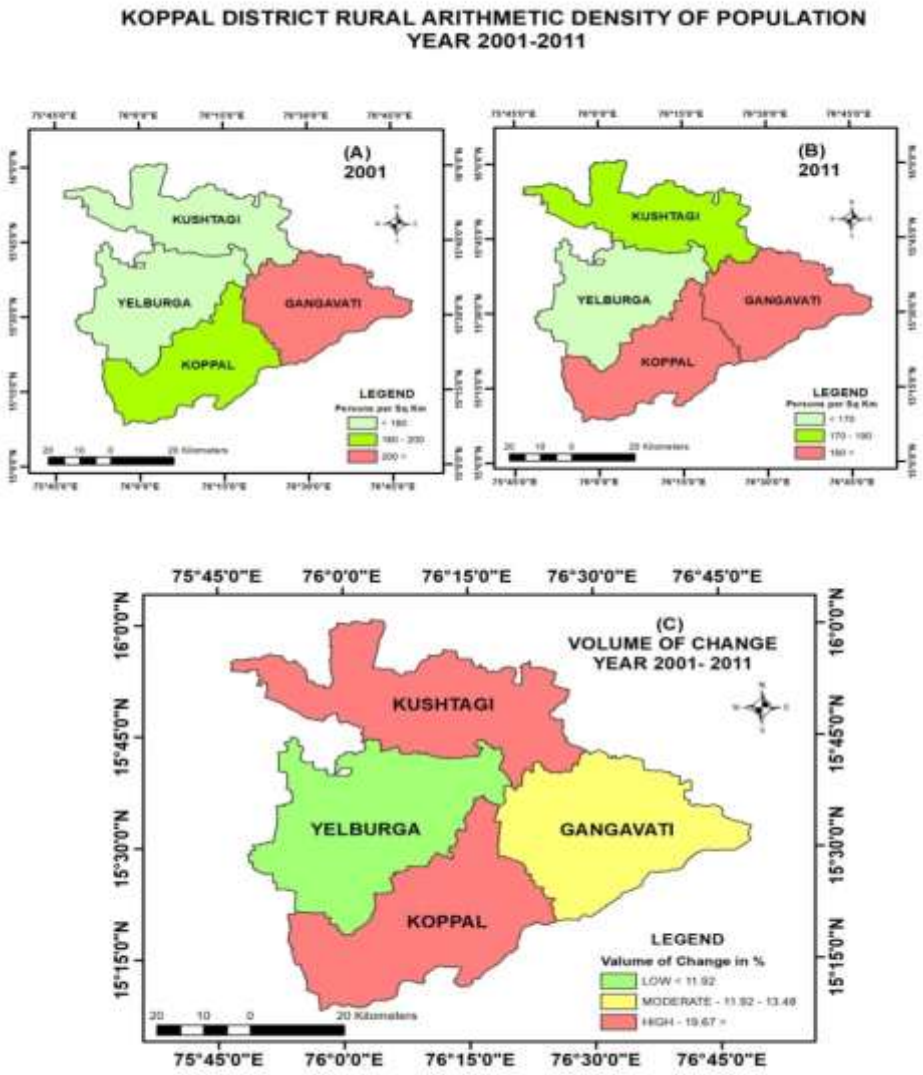


Fig No. 7

Koppal District: Rural Arithmetic Density of Population: The overall scenario of the study this Rural Population variation has been affected by geo economic factors and also by a number of social, economic and spatial processes like urbanization, industrialization and regionalization linked with distribution of rural population**.** Rural arithmetic density is calculated as ratio of total rural population and total rural area.

The Fig: 1.6 (A), Shows rural arithmetic density of population for the year 2001. The rural arithmetic density was 180 persons per sq. km. the density were higher in the Gangavati tehsil have highest rural density, 230 persons per sq.km. Koppal tehsil had rural density as 183 persons per sq. km. Kushtagi and Yelburga tehsils were having lower density i.e. less than 180 persons per sq. km. The Fig: 1.6 (B) Shows rural arithmetic density of population for the year 2011. In 2011, the rural population density was 209 persons per sq. km. almost higher density

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tehsils located in the south part of the district i.e. more than 250 persons per sq. km. these parts comprise Gangavati and Koppal. Kushtagi tehsil the density between 180 and 200 persons per sq. km. Yelburga tehsil have low rural density of population 169 per sq.km.

The Fig: 1.6 (C), Shows volume of change rural arithmetic density of population for the year 2001 and 2011. The spatio-temporal change occurred in rural arithmetic density of population during the last decade suggests an increase of 16.11 percent. Koppal and Kushtagi tehsils have reported largely increase 19.67 and 19.25 percent. In this region Gangavati tehsil is medium increased 13.48 percent and Yelburga tehsil have also increased only 11.92 percent. This is mainly because of due to industrial and commercial activities like administrative, educational facilities and irrigation facilities with limited geographical area because of in the tehsil rural peoples are moving from rural area to urban centres.

CONCLUSION

Population study is the much useful aspects of Geographers. It is a kind of dynamic resource very most important for any nation in the world where as India is also not an exception. It attract by different scholars not only in the academic field but also planning and administration of any geographical space in the world.

The distribution of rural population is based on the arithmetic density of rural population which is calculated simply as man-land ratio. The scenario of rural population is based on relative percentage changes incurred during the decade of 2001 to 2011. While calculating scenario of rural population, and then relative changes are calculated accordingly for each tehsil of Koppal district. The results, thus obtained are elaborated thoroughly with the help of table and maps. The distributional aspect of rural, urban and male, female ratio in the region is helps to studied to corroborate the study of degree of the rate of growth of population varying from rural to urban. assumed that, in this Koppal District increase in the population is largely added by the rural inhabitant rather than, urban dwellers, because of non- adoption of family planning measures and Illiteracy.

In 2001 Gangavati tehsil was high density of population 305 persons per sq. km. Followed by Koppal tehsil have medium population density 228 persons per sq. km. Kushtagi and Yelburga lowest population density tehsils below 200 population per sq. km. According to 2011 census, the total Koppal District density was 250 persons per sq. km. it is increased 35 persons per sq. km. The spatio-temporal change occurred in rural arithmetic density of population during the last decade suggests an increase of 16.11 percent. Koppal and Kushtagi tehsils have reported largely increase 19.67 and 19.25 percent.

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