GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Demography: A case study of Ramanagara district

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Abstract

The study of human resource is of vital importance both from the point of view of economic development and social welfare. It is particularly important because human beings are not only instrument of production but also end in themselves. It is necessary to know quantitative terms, the number of people living in a region at a particular time, the rate at which the number is growing and the composition and distribution of population. According to the 2011 census Ramanagara district has a population of 1,082,739. The district has a population density of 303 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 50.6 %. Ramanagara has a sex ratio of 976 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 69.2 %. male and female were 548,060 and 534,679 respectively. In 2001 census, Ramanagara had a population of 1,030,546 of which males were 524,694 and remaining 505,852 were females. Ramanagara District population constituted 1.77 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Ramanagara District was at 1.95 percent of Maharashtra population.

Introduction

During the last million years a new and incredible thin layer has spread over large part of the earth's surface at the contact of air, water and land. This layer is spread of man and his work (Dicken and Ppills, 1970). The study of components of population variation and change is known as demography.

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Study area

Ramanagara is situated in the south of the SouthKarnataka. It is positioned between 12° 54' to 13° 53' North latitude 75° 04' and 76° 21' East longitude., Ramanagara district borders with Bangalore Rural in the north, Mandya in the west, Tumkur in the northwest, Bangalore Urban in northeast, Chamarajnagar in the south and Tamil Nadu in the East.

Objective

To know the Demography in Ramanaraga Dist.

Methodology

The present study includes both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through survey using questionnaires. The secondary data was collected in the form of books, Journals, Panchayat programmes reports, District Annual Reports, Rural Development Department Reports and Statistical At a Glance (Ramanagara district).
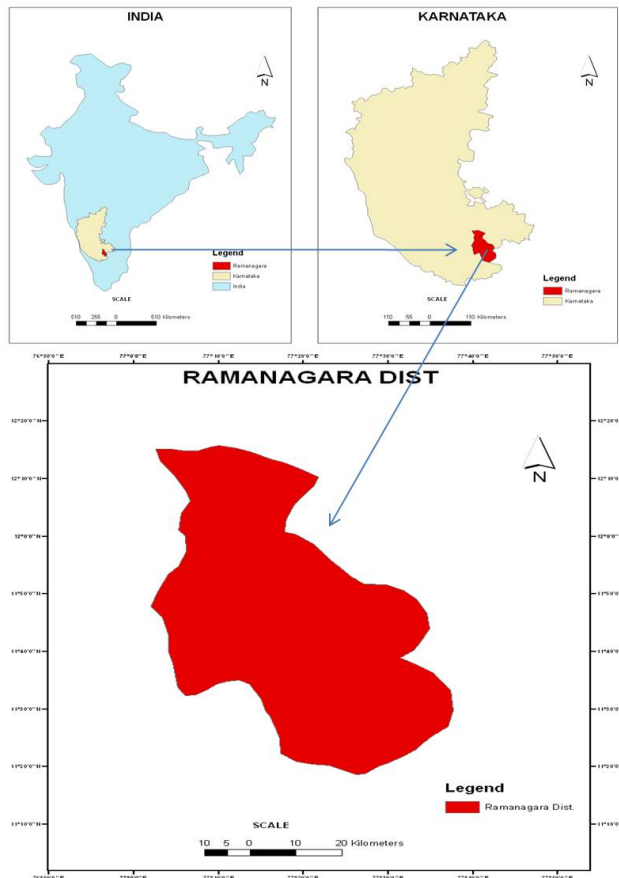

Fig. 1. Study area

Demographic dimensions

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of population.

Table 1. Taluk-wise population in Ramanagara district

| Taluks | POPULATION (2011 census) | | | | | |
| | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	36099	35813	71912	94191	95067	189258
Kanakapura	27515	26506	54021	150782	145260	296042
Magadi	18331	18217	36548	84011	82677	166688
Ramanagara	53484	51388	104872	83647	79751	163398
Total	135429	131924	267353	412631	402755	815386

Source: Census report 2011

Population distribution

The study of growth, distribution and density of population are most important aspect of a region, where one can understand their pattern in regional dimension. Therefore, man becomes a resource of the region and every other resource of the region becomes man's requirement. Hence it is needless to say that regional study cannot be completed without study of population growth, distribution and density, to harness the resource available in the area. The population growth with variation in density reflects on the existing land use and sprawl.

The above table 5.1 depicts taluk-wise urban and rural population of Ramanagara district as per 2011 census. In all the four taluks taken for study namely Channapatna, kanakapuram Magadi & Ramanagara in urban areas to male population is more than female population. In all the four taluks except channapatana in rural area male population is more than female population. In Ramanagara urban male population is 53484 is the highest among the four taluks because it is head quarters. In Kanakapura, rural male population is 150782 is highest among the four taluks this indicates the Kanakapura taluk has high rural concentration.

The above table depicts taluk-wise male and female population of Ramanagara district as per 2011 census. In Kanakapura male population is 178297 is the highest among the four taluks. In Magadi, female population is 100894 is lowest among the four taluks. Among the four taluks Magadi taluk has less population hence Magadi taluk has lowest female population. Ramanagara city has more decinial growth rate because it is Head quarters and taluk is nearer to Bangalore Metropolitan city.

Table 2. Talukwise area, population and decinal growth rate in Ramanagara district

Taluks	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms) 2011 Census	Population 2011			Decinial Growth rate(Percentage) 2011
		Male	Female	Total	
Channapatna	543	130290	130880	261170	3.40
Kanakapura	1591	178297	171766	350063	3.81
Magadi	809	102342	100894	203236	0.40
Ramanagara	633	137131	131139	268270	12.55
Total	3576	548060	534679	1082739	5.06

Table 3. Sex ratio in Ramanagara district

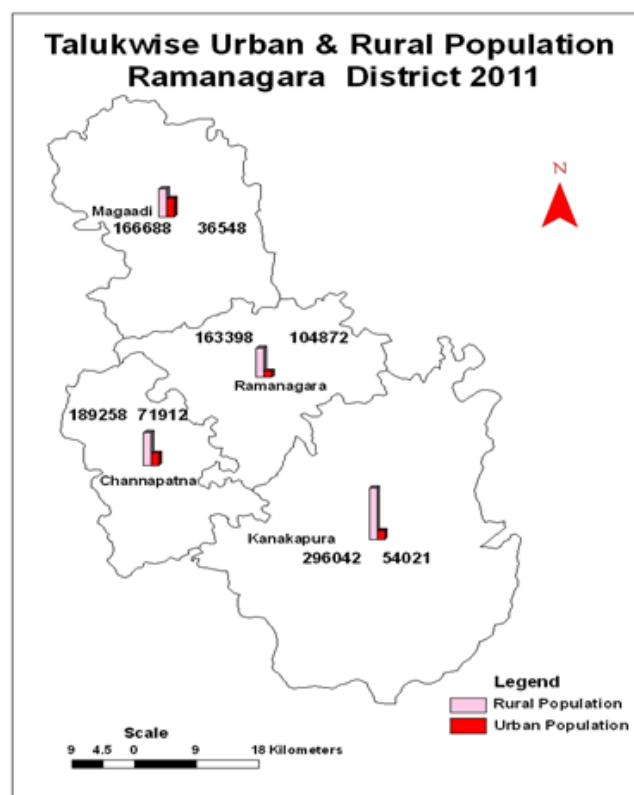| Content	2011	2001
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	976	964
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	960	945
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	101,565	118,317
Male Population (0-6 Age)	51,811	60,839
Female Population (0-6 Age)	49,754	57,478
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.38%	11.48%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.45%	11.60%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.31%	11.36%

Source: Ramanagara district at a glance 2011-12

Sex Ratio

With regard to Sex Ratio in Ramanagara, it stood at 976 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 964. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 960 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 945 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

References

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4) Census of India. 1997.

Fig. 2. Taluk wise urban & rural population in Ramanagara district