SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF DECADAL GROWTH & COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN BANGALORE METROPOLITAN REGION, INDIA.

Dr. Vishwanath B.C.

Guest Faculty, Department of Geography, Bangalore University, Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore-560056.

Abstract:

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. The Bangalore Metropolitan Region situated between 12^0 $14'$ $16''$ to 13^0 $30'$ $26''$ north latitude & 77^0 $2'$ $51''$ to 77^0 $57'$ $45''$ east longitude. The total geographical area of Bangalore Metropolitan Region is 8005 sq Km. In the present study an attempt is made to know the demographic pattern, the main objective of the study is to know the decadal growth and population composition in Bangalore Metropolitan region. Temporal variations are observed at two points of time i.e., 2001 and 2011. To know the decadal growth study concentrated from 1951 to 2011. The taluk have been chosen as a real unit for the data analysis. The required data for the present analysis is obtained from census of India. The data has been classified, processed and presented in the form of charts, maps and graphs. With the help of this data generally we came to know that the demand for facilities increasing rapidly with increasing population. To full fill the demand we should conserve the Natural resources.

Keywords: Decadal Growth, Composition, Population.

Introduction:

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 are also ends 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.

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.

Sustainable development involves conservation of land and water resources. With the increasing pressure of the ever growing human population, increased living standard and the concomitant activities are exerting tremendous pressure on the finite natural resources. The uneven distribution of population needs the proper adjustment of exiting things through the spatial planning only raises the standard of living of the population. So the population planning is the main element with reference to which other resources are planned (Singh 1968). In view of these demographic dimension and human resource to examine the spatial pattern of population in the study area for water management.

Bangalore became the sixth largest city in India. Employment opportunities was initially in the public sector, and then in textile and high technology industries which resulted in migration of people of Bangalore. The 2001 census population of Bangalore was 56.86 lakh.

Study Area:

The study region lies in the southern maiden region of the state and is by and large an open country which is lacking in natural barriers. Bangalore metropolitan region bounded on the north by Chikkaballapura district; on the east Tumukr & Mandya district; on the south Mandya & Chamarajanaraga district; on the west Kolar & Tamil Nadu states;

The Bangalore Metropolitan Region situated between **12^0 14' 16'' to 13^0 30' 26''** north latitude & **77^0 2' 51'' to 77^0 57' 45''** east longitude. The total geographical area of Bangalore Metropolitan Region is 8005 sq Km.
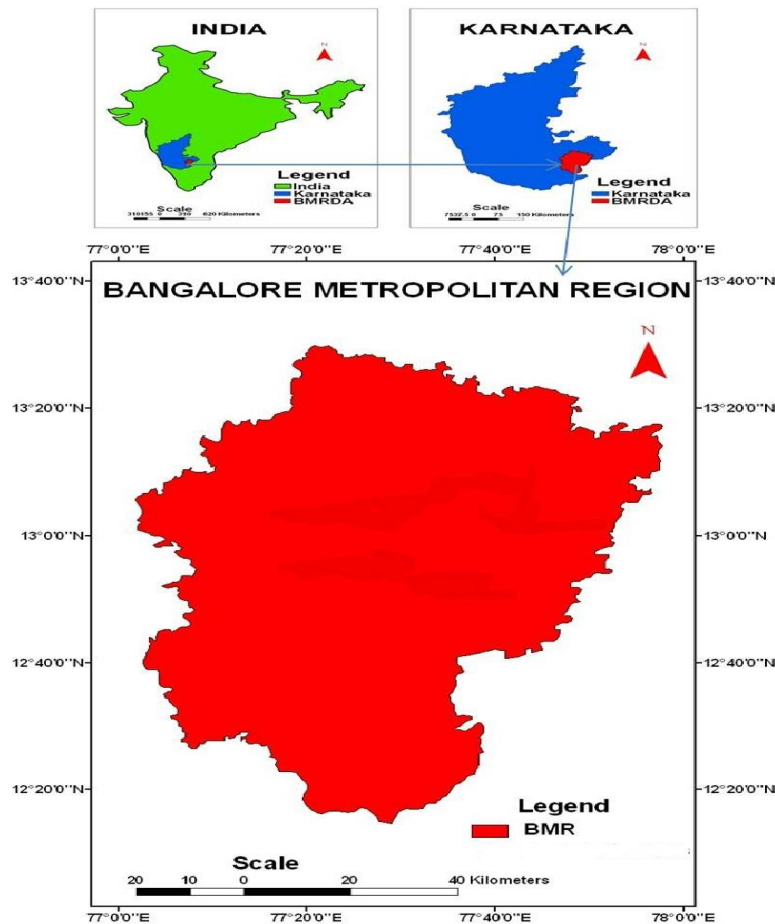
Figure 1. Location Map.

Objectives:

In the present study an attempt is made to know the demographic pattern, the main objective of the study is to know the decadal growth and population composition in Bangalore Metropolitan region.

Methodology:

Temporal variations are observed at two points of time i.e., 2001 and 2011. To know the decadal growth study concentrated from 1951 to 2011. The taluk have been chosen as a real unit for the data analysis. The required data for the present analysis is obtained from census of India. The data has been classified, processed and presented in the form of charts, maps and graphs.

Reserult & Discussion:

Table 1. Growth of population in Bangalore.

Census Year	Persons	Area in Sq. Km
1951	786343	65.86
1961	1206961	113.31
1971	1664208	177.30
1981	2921751	365.65
1991	4130288	455.91
2001	4397711	531
2011	8443675	709

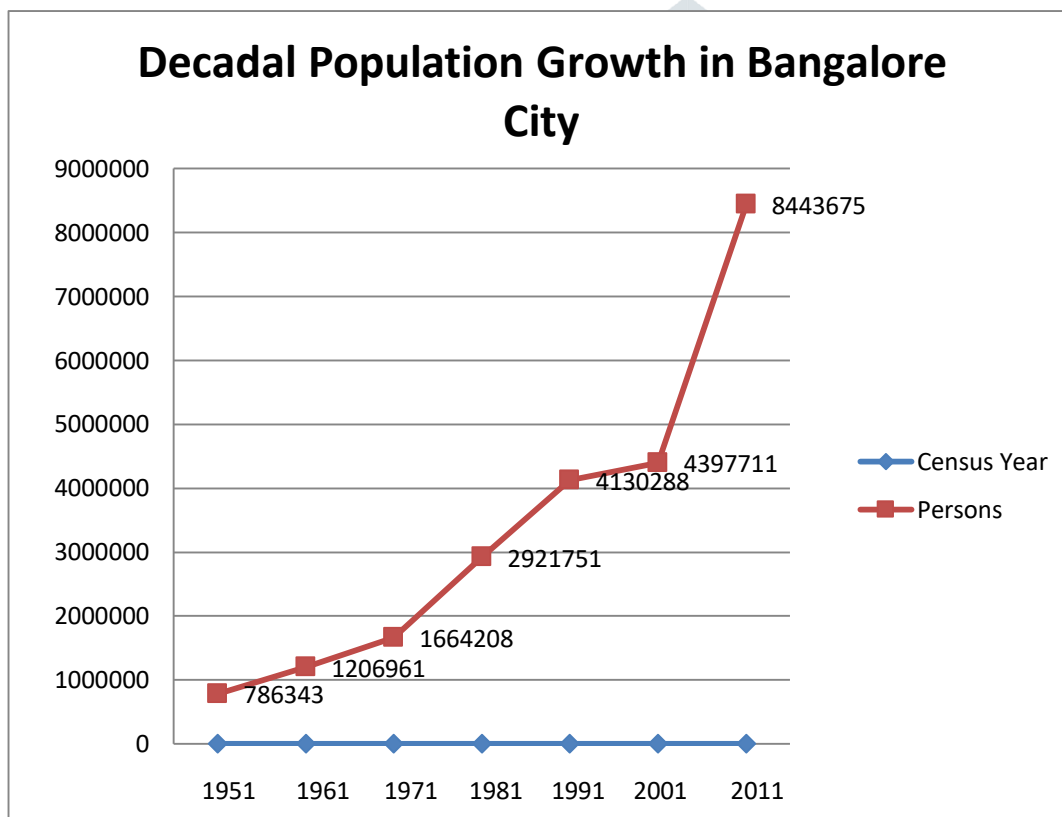Source: Census of India, Computed by researcher.

Figure 2. Growth of population in Bangalore

Table 2. Distribution of male and female population of study unit-2001.

Sl No	Taluk Name	Total Population	Male Population	%	Female Population	%
1.	Anekal	299428	159024	53.1	140404	46.9
2.	Bangalore City	4397711	2294142	52.2	2103569	47.8
3.	Bangalore North	830061	440822	53.1	389239	46.9
4.	Bangalore South	1009924	532611	52.7	477313	47.3
5.	Channapatna	252574	127071	50.3	125503	49.7
6.	Devanahalli	185326	95288	51.4	90038	48.6
7.	Doddaballapura	268332	137541	51.3	130791	48.7
8.	Hoskote	222430	115187	51.8	107243	48.2
9.	Kanakapura	337208	173720	51.5	163488	48.5
10.	Magadi	202417	101820	50.3	100597	49.7
11.	Nelamangala	174880	89473	51.2	85407	48.8
12.	Ramanagara	238347	122083	51.2	116264	48.8
Total		8418638	4388782	52.2	4029856	47.8

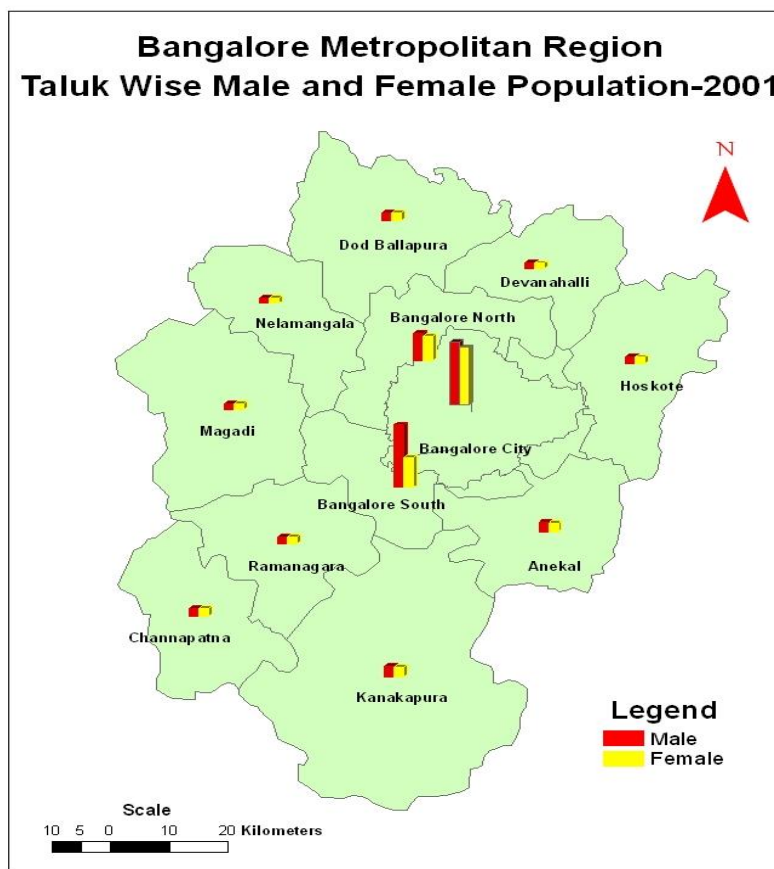Source: Census of India, Computed by researcher.

Figure 3. Distribution of Male and Female population of the study unit-2001.

Table 3. Distribution of male and female population of study unit-2011.

Sl No	Taluk Name	Total Population	Male Population	%	Female Population	%
1.	Anekal	517575	282006	54.3	235569	45.5
2.	Bangalore East	102607	53699	52.3	48908	47.7
3.	Bangalore City	8443675	4391723	52.1	4051952	47.9
4.	Bangalore North	352420	185978	52.8	166442	47.2
5.	Bangalore South	205274	109255	53.2	96019	46.8
6.	Channapatna	261304	130408	49.9	130896	50.1
7.	Devanahalli	209712	107967	51.5	101745	48.5
8.	Doddaballapura	297622	152671	51.3	144951	48.7
9.	Hoskote	270311	140203	51.9	130108	48.7
10.	Kanakapura	350877	178572	50.9	172305	48.1
11.	Magadi	203841	102582	50.3	101259	49.1
12.	Nelamangala	209612	106673	50.9	102939	49.7
13.	Ramanagara	266614	136446	51.2	130168	49.1
Total		11691444	6078183	51.9	5613261	48.1

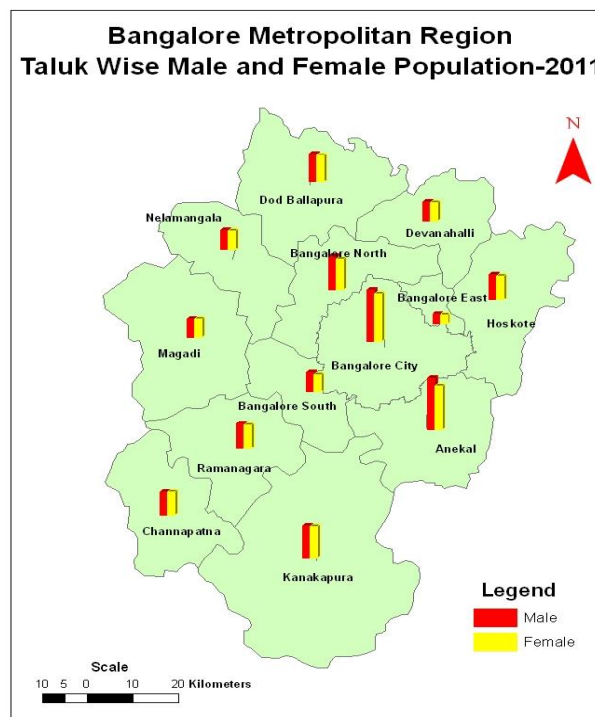Source: Census of India, Computed by researcher.

Figure 4. Distribution of Male and Female population of the study unit-2011.

Bangalore became the sixth largest city in India. Employment opportunities was initially in the public sector, and then in textile and high technology industries which resulted in migration of people of Bangalore. The 2001 census population of Bangalore was 56.86 lakh.

The growth of Bangalore from a town to metropolis has been a result of five growth events, Shifting of the state capital from Mysore. Establishment of the cantonment, Setting up public sector, Academic

institutions. Development of textile industry and development of information technology/ ITES/ Biotechnology based industries.

The demographic graph of Bangalore can be categorized as three phases. These phases unit the economic activities and the resultant growth that occurred in population. Phase-I is the time period of 1860 to 1931, when military establishments were operational in Bangalore and there was a boom in textile industries. Phase-II is the time period of 1941 to 1971 when Bangalore was the state capital and military based industries were established, Period of 1971 to hitherto can be called as Phase-III. It is during this phase Bangalore had seen an unprecedented growth in all directions and by all means. There was a front role of software industries and services in the economy of the country and Bangalore became a back office for MNCs.

Population growth affects density, distribution pattern and composition of population. Therefore an understanding of the process of population growth is essential. The dynamics of population growth mainly depends on two forces namely natural increase and migration (Peter Hegget 1972). Natural increase is the result of variation between the number of births and deaths. If the birth rate exceeds the death rate or mortality rate there will be a population increase and vice-versa. The second force is that of increase in the number of population due to migrants.

The distribution of population of Bangalore Metropolitan Region is not uniform. Bangalore Metropolitan Region is one of the oldest city of Karnataka state. According to 2011 census population of Bangalore Metropolitan Region was 11691444 persons. Where 8418638 persons in 2001 census. It is equally important to note that at taluk wise level within the city the area and population distribution is uneven in the city, which is mostly influenced by the economic and social factors of the city area.

With the help of this data generally we came to know that the demand for facilities increasing rapidly with increasing population. To full fill the demand we should conserve the Natural resources.

REFERENCES

Bangalore Rural District at a glance, (2001). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.
Bangalore Rural District at a glance, (2011). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Bangalore Urban District at a glance, (2001). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Bangalore Urban District at a glance, (2011). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Basanna Rita (2012). A Atudy on Change of Land Use and Land Cover In and Around Belgaum City Using Remote Sensing and GIS. Dept. of Geography, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Betal , H.R. (2001), Use of Statistical Techniques of the study of urbanization in North Bengal-Georgraphical Review of India, Vol. 63 No. 1-4

Bhosale, B.A. and Karale (1985). Spatio Temporal Patterns population Grwth and Distribution – A case study of Ahmad Nagar Dist. National Association Geographers India, p-109.

Clarck John, (1972), Population Geography, Pergamon, Press Oxford, p-76.

Demko, G, Rose and Schneel, A.G. (1970). Population Geography a Reader Mc Grow Hill Company, New York.

Dicken, S.K. and Ppills, F.R. (1970). Introduction to Cultural Geography, Toronto, p-33.

Gosal G.S. (1972). A trend report in urban geography-a survey of research in geography ICSSR, Populat publication Bombay, p-205.

Karnataka At a Glance. (2001). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Karnataka At a Glance. (2011). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Nayaklal Shivakumar, H.S. (2012). An integrated approach for planning development and management of watershed- A case study of Varada river basin, Karnataka. Dept. of Geography, Bangalore University, Bangalore.