Demography: A Case Study of Mangalore City

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Abstract: *Demography is the science of populations. Demographers seek to understand population dynamics by investigating three main demographic processes: birth, migration, and aging (including death). All three of these processes contribute to changes in populations, including how people inhabit the earth, form nations and societies, and develop culture. Most of the discipline's research focuses on humans, but there is for example the specialized field of bio demography, too. The present study is entirely based on secondary data. Data will be collected mainly based on the census of India, district census handbook, district gazetteer and statistical abstract of the district, socio-economic survey of 2011 census. This study is focus on to analyze the population of Mangalore city. The current estimate proposed population of Mangalore city in 2011 to 2018 is 4'88'968. While Mangalore scheduled caste is estimated at 20976 and the scheduled tribes estimated in 7294.*

Keywords: Demography, Mangalore city, Population Growth, Case Study.

1. Introduction

Demographic data is statistical information about the characteristics of a population. Age, fertility, morality, gender, migration, income, education and so on are all examples of characteristics that can be quantified for a given population. The vast majority of demographic data is socioeconomic and quantitative. Having this information helps to complete an in-depth demographic study. Demographic science analysis relies on these generic data outputs. There is a strong connection between demography and demographic research. Using such data is not only useful in the development of accurate and reliable population statistics, but also in the development of policies, research and marketing strategies. Data from the general population can be made readily available to a wide range of organisations and individuals, including the government and academic institution. In this unit, Mangalore also know as Mangalore is a city located in the southern state of Karnataka India. It is a major port city on the Arabian Sea and is known for its diverse culture educational institutions and economic activities in term of demographics Mangalore has a Significant population that comprise various communities and Ethic groups the city has historically been home to a diverse range of people including Tuluvas, Konkani's, Bearys, Christians, Muslims and others population growth and urbanization have had a significant impact on Mangalore's demographic trends. As a result of urbanization and migration, the city has experienced a gradual increased population over the years. Factors such as improved infrastructure educational opportunities, and economic development have attracted people from rural areas and neighbouring regions to settle in Mangalore. Moreover, Mangalore demographic composition has been influenced by the growth of industries, particularly in the information technology (IT) and healthcare sectors. The establishment of IT parts and the presence of several multinational companies have led to an influx of skilled professional and young workforce into city. Mangalore has a relatively young population. However there has been a gradual shift towards an again population due to improvement in healthcare and increased life expectancy. These general trends provide a broad overview of the demographic situation in Mangalore city .To obtain specific and up to date literature on the topic. I recommend conducting, a literature review using academic database, research journals and publications that focus on demographic studies in India.

Objectives
- To know the Demography of Mangalore city.
- To analysis the population of Mangalore city.
- To know the population growth in Mangalore city.

Study Area
Mangalore is the fourth largest city in Karnataka state and is located on the west coast of southern India. Growing cities like Mangalore along with various environmental problems have rising solid waste problems. It is the largest urban coastal city in the state and the headquarters for the district of Dakshina Kannada. The latitudinal and longitudinal extension of the city is 12 50'30" N and 13 01'00" N and 74 48'0" E to 74 55'00" E. the city is situated at the confluence of the Netravali and Gurupura rivers, with the Western Ghats to the east and the Arabian sea to the west. Three national highways pass through the district, including NH-13 which connects Mangalore and Sholapur, NH-17 connects Panvel and Kanyakumari, while NH-48 connects Mangalore and Bangalore. The city has an international airport at Bajpe. Mangalore City Corporation was established in the year 1865, and at present, it has 60 wards. MCC area (172 sq. kms) is sharing its boundary with the Arabian Sea on the west, Kerala state on the south, on the north with Udupi district.

2. Database and Methodology

The present study is entirely based on secondary data. Data will be collected mainly based on the census of India, district census handbook, district gazetteer and statistical abstract of the district, socio-economic survey of 2011. The unit of the study would be Mangalore city level. Same

information will also be collected from Mangalore City Corporation, the collected data and information have been processed and presented in the form of tables, charts, diagrams and maps by applying necessary statistical and cartographic techniques.

3. Analysis and Discussion

Population Growth
Mangalore, officially known as Mangalore, is a major city in the state of Karnataka, India. According to the 2011 census, the population of Mangalore city was approximately 485,785. This was an increase from the 2001 census figure, which recorded a population of around 398,745. Therefore, between 2001 and 2011, Mangalore city experienced a population growth of approximately 21.6%.

Age Structure
The age structure of a city refers to the distribution of the population across different age groups it provides insights into the numbers and proportion of people in each age group. Which is important for understanding demographic, social trends, and planning for various services? Typically, age structures can be divided into broad categories such as children (0-14 years) working age population (15-64 years), and older adults (65 years and above). The specific age structure of a city can vary depending on various factors such as birth rates, mortality rates, migration patterns, and socioeconomic factors. To obtain the most accurate and up-to-date information on the age structure of Mangalore city in 2023, i recommend referring to official sources such as government statistical agencies, local census data, or population surveys conducted by reputable organizations. These sources will provide you with detailed and reliable information on the age distribution in Mangalore.

Sex Ratio
The sex ratio is a measure of the number of males per 100 females in a population. It is an important demographic indicator that provides insights into the balance between male and females within a given area. To obtain the most accurate and up-to data information on the age structure of Mangalore city in 2023, I recommend referring to official sources such as government statistical agencies, local census data , or population surveys conducted by reputable organizations . These sources will provide you with detailed and reliable information on the sex ratio in Mangalore city.

Migration
Mangalore is city located in the state of Karnataka India. It is a major part city on the Arabian Sea and is known for its rich cultural heritage educational institutions, and economic activities like many other cities, Mangalore experience migration, which refers to the movement of people from one place to another. Migration in Mangalore can occur for various reasons, including economic opportunities, education, employment, family reunification, and seeking better living conditions, peoples may migrate to Mangalore from other parts of Karnataka ,different states in India, on ever from other countries. Migration patterns in Mangalore are influenced by factors such as job opportunities, infrastructure development, Social networks, and government policies. The city's growth and development have led to an increase in population, and migrants contribute to this growth.

Literacy Rate
In education section total literates in Mangalore city are 417.649 of which 211.572 are males while 206.077 are females. Average literacy rate of Mangalore city is 93.72 percent of which male and female literacy was 96.09 and 91.41.

Slum Population
Total no. of Slums in Mangalore city & its Out Growth numbers 1.682 in which population of 7.726 resides .This is around 1.55% of total population of Mangalore city % its outgrowth which is 499.487.

Religion
Hinduism is majority religion in Mangalore city with 68.99% followers. Islam is second most popular religion in city of Mangalore with approximately 17.40% following it. In Mangalore city. Christianity is followed by 13.15% Jainism by 0.21% Sikhism by 0.08% and Buddhism by 0.05%. Around 0.00% stated 'Other religion'. Approximately 0.12% stated 'No Particular Religion'.

Education
Mangalore is also one of the rapidly growing cities in the nation and an important place in Karnataka. The easy access to road, rail, air and sea transport makes Mangalore a popular educational hub. The Western Ghats surround Mangalore, to the east, and the Arabian Sea in the west.

- The districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are known to be India's leading educational hub. The pre-colleges schools are primarily English and Kannada, and after graduate studies, the educational medium is English.
- Mangalore schools and colleges are either managed by the government or owned by individuals and trusts. The institutions are associated with the boards of the Karnataka State Board, ICSE, CBSE, and NIOS.
- Mangalore has included a variety of health, administration, culture, technological and many more academic programs. Mangalore is a big higher education destination, in particular, professional courses on the map of the world.
- There are several Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, and many other organizations. In search of quality education, students from all around the world come to Mangalore.
- Although Mangalore has been a good spot for traditional companies, it is lagging somewhat behind in terms of new-age' tech firms.' Nevertheless, several schools and colleges in the town have their entrepreneurship divisions and encourage students to build their businesses.
- Too many start-ups in the new age are not lacking in talent. Global information technology giant Infosys has a large plant in Mangalore and was able to find the technical resources that they need. The lack of advisors, role models and interests could be the reason why start-up cultures in the coastal region are not yet commonplace.

- Mangalore may not be a centre for creativity, but it's a city that supports and leads to good decent education for the younger students from several regions in India. Mangalore has Highly Qualified and Experienced faculties. And private communities have built the educational hub, not the government. Mangalore has Highly Qualified good experienced teachers.
- There are many reputable non-commercial institutions that help general Indian students to obtain a better education.
- Students from all over India have been here studying in Mangalore. This was the largest Educational hub for quality education for people in Mangalore, in both Karnataka and Kerala.

Economic Activities

The economy of Mangalore is found to be dominated by activities relating to the port and even agricultural processing. Mangalore's development and growth in the economic sector can be gauged from the fact that Mangalore International Airport has developed into the fastest growing airport in the southern part of India and ranks tenth among the fastest growing airports in India and it has also been found that more than 1/5th of the airport traffic is international. Mangalore International Airport holds the position of being the only airport in Karnataka that operates two runways as the International Airport of Bangalore would get its second runway in the year 2014. The stunning hilly locales of the Northern Mangalore have MRPL which is a subsidiary unit of ONGC situated here that also contributes to the petrochemical industry of India. Mangalore developed in the form of fishing town and the city has been very successful in maintaining its fishing industry till date. Even the local diet of the people of Mangalore consists of a very high proportion of various kinds of fishes. Some of the most important and well known outsourcing and information technology industries have started the practice of locating there various facilities in the fast developing city of Mangalore. Mangalore serves as a home town to more than 15000 professionals in the information technology sector and over 55 companies. The most important and branded companies that have their offices located in Mangalore are Cognizant, Thomson Reuters, Polaris Financial Technology Limited, Infosys and Emphasis.

Mangalore city Population

Description	As per 2011 census			Estimated population in 2023
	Total	Male	Female	
population	488.968	242.512	246.456	557.032
Literates	417.649	211.572	206.077	475.786
Children(0-6)	43.340	22.323	21.017	49.373
Average literacy (%)	93.72	96.09	91.41	
Sex ratio	1.016			
Child sex ration	941			

Population details (as per 2011 Census Based on 2018 Delimitation)

Ward		Proposed population			Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribe		
No	Name	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Surathkal(West)	5788	3085	8873	212	164	379	140	84	224
2	Surathkal(East)	3898	3684	7582	288	309	597	234	201	435
3	Katipalla(East)	4444	4155	8599	137	156	293	21	19	40
4	Katipalla-Krishnapura	4861	4661	9522	151	149	300	47	47	94
5	Katipallla(North)	4980	4955	9935	103	101	204	23	23	46
6	Idya(East)	4815	4521	9336	233	225	458	55	53	108
7	Idya(West)	4028	4018	8046	64	61	125	30	27	57
8	Hosabettu	4773	4762	9535	197	224	421	95	99	194
9	Kulai	4747	4454	9201	71	72	143	109	113	222
10	Baikampady	4651	4300	8951	383	375	758	231	231	462
11	Panambur	5439	4491	9930	572	555	1127	228	196	424
12	Panjimogaru	4395	4160	8555	216	196	412	62	63	125
13	Kunjathbail (North)	4425	4190	8615	406	376	782	151	155	306
14	Marakada	4144	4198	8342	318	286	604	106	98	204
15	Kunjathbail(South)	4713	4396	9109	277	282	559	64	59	123
16	Bangrakulur	4074	4226	8300	120	106	226	32	38	70
17	Derebail (North)	4429	4496	8925	473	523	996	154	150	304
18	Kavoor	4803	5006	9809	391	404	795	96	78	174
19	Pachanady	4540	4975	9515	319	442	761	69	52	121
20	Thiruvail	4428	4718	9146	215	246	461	39	32	71
21	Padavu (West)	3880	4474	8354	182	201	383	82	66	148
22	Kadri Padavu	4624	4936	9560	61	67	128	34	48	82
23	Derebail (East)	4247	4518	8765	126	123	249	49	61	110
24	Derebail(South)	4262	4596	8858	332	406	738	52	88	140
25	Derebail(West)	3923	4330	8253	247	263	510	47	37	84
26	Derebail(North-East)	3929	4092	8021	257	263	520	46	43	89
27	Boloor	3980	4099	8079	128	134	262	69	75	144

28	Mannagudda	3752	3880	7632	114	113	227	32	47	79
29	Kambla	4017	4084	8101	46	42	88	25	21	46
30	Kodialbail	3563	3783	7346	283	281	564	37	33	70
31	Bejai	3884	4486	8370	85	74	159	49	65	114
32	Kadri (North)	3674	3484	7158	224	81	305	114	96	210
33	Kadri (South)	3066	3431	6497	88	86	174	29	27	56
34	Shivabagh	3607	4198	7805	200	233	433	66	64	130
35	Padavu (Central)	3629	3979	7608	165	227	392	53	60	113
36	Padavu (East)	3575	3885	7460	150	206	356	60	60	120
37	Maroli	3812	3985	7797	83	60	143	35	61	96
38	Bendoor	3531	4078	7609	43	45	88	19	23	42
39	Falnir	3584	4156	7740	127	154	281	51	62	113
40	Court	3401	4015	7416	74	211	285	43	60	103
41	Central Market	3253	2972	6225	31	30	61	19	18	37
42	Dongarkeri	3616	3533	7149	9	8	17	20	22	42
43	KUdroli	3151	3099	6250	8	11	19	9	8	17
44	Bunder	3555	3194	6749	38	41	79	9	7	16
45	Port	4024	4002	8026	159	173	332	12	19	31
46	Contonmet	3375	3533	6908	246	230	476	70	63	133
47	Milagrese	3861	4137	7998	68	79	147	13	15	28
48	Kankanady Valencia	3441	4747	8188	60	81	141	58	55	133
49	Kankanady	4027	4304	8331	145	140	285	47	48	95
50	Alape(South)	3395	3631	7026	74	75	149	54	51	105
51	Alape(North)	3895	4059	7954	133	129	262	102	110	212
52	Kannur	4162	3913	8075	99	79	178	27	30	57
53	Bajal	4285	4317	8602	37	34	71	54	55	109
54	Jeppinamogaru	3652	3662	7314	41	32	73	34	43	77
55	Attavara	4101	4297	8398	247	270	517	56	53	109
56	Mangaladevi	3601	4038	7639	193	236	429	37	33	70
57	Hoige Bazaar	3628	3616	7244	70	61	131	18	17	35
58	Bolar	3135	3243	6378	27	35	62	20	14	34
59	Jeppu	3717	4000	7717	409	443	852	41	35	76
60	Bengre	4323	4219	8542	6	6	12	2	3	5
	GRAND TOTAL	**242512**	**246456**	**488968**	**10261**	**10715**	**20976**	**3680**	**3614**	**7294**

4. Findings

1) Study revealed that the population growth in Mangalore city has experienced significant population growth over the years. According to the 2011 census the population of Mangalore was approximately 488968. The city population is expected have increased. Since, that due to Natural Growth, Migration & Urbanisation.

2) As per survey studies the Mangalore city is home to people from various ethnics and religions background major community include Tuluvas, Konkani, Malayalis, Kannadigar, Bearys & Muslims. Tulu is considered the native language and is widely spoken by the local tuluva community.

3) Study has revealed that Mangalore is known for its religions diversity the major religions practiced in the city include Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Jainism.

4) Study revealed that Mangalore is a prominent educational hub in Karnataka. This city has several educational institutions, including university, collages, and school. This is offering education in different languages. So this has attracted student from different parts of country.

5) Study showed that Mangalore has the thriving economy primary driven by industries, such as agriculture, Fishing, post activities, Tourism, Healthcare, Banking, information technology.

5. Suggestions

1) Mangalore could continue to experience population growth given by factors, Such as Natural Population Growth, Rural urban migration etc...This growth could lead to urban expansion and increased demand for housing, infrastructure and services.

2) The ongoing process of Urbanization is likely to continue with more rural residents moving to Mangalore in search of better job education and healthcare facilities. This could result in an increased population density in certain areas & need for improved urban planning.

3) Mangalore educational hub may attract more students from different parts of India & abroad. This could lead to an increased in student population, student culture 2nd Establishment of Educational Institutions.

4) Mangalore cultural diversity is expected to remain permanent with various communities and languages co existing.

5) Mangalore like many cities is likely to witness the integration of technology into various expects of life, this could include advancements in digital infrastructure, increased internet penetration etc. These changes may attract technology professional and to contribute to the growth of the IT sector in the city.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion demography can be defined as the "scientific study of human populations of, primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development" Demography is a Study of both quantitative and qualitative aspects of human population. Quantitative aspects include composition, density, distribution, growth, movement, size, and structure of the population. Qualitative aspects are the sociological factors such as education quality, crime, development, diet and nutrition, race, social class, wealth, well being. So rapid growth of population in our country has a tremendous impact on our natural and manmade resources which are already limited in comparison to population. Although there have been developments in all the resources like food, clothing, housing, education, employment, health services etc. but could not keep pace with demands of increasing population. If this situation continues, there will be vicious circle of poverty, underdevelopment and high population which increasing day by day, but this increase is very slow because of rapid growth of population.

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