

# DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF WOMEN IN SELECTED SAMPLE VILLAGES

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DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2023.14.02.342

## Abstract

According to the 2011 Census, India had a population of 121.06 billion people, of whom 48.5% were female. In 2011, the sex ratio in India was 943, while it was 949 and 929 in rural and urban regions, respectively. In the following research, an effort has been made to comprehend the demographic status of women in six sample villages in the Belagavi district of Karnataka State. In the current research, the villages chosen for the aforesaid purpose are namely Amboli in Khanapur taluka, Bandarahalli in Soundatti taluka, Dodwad in Athani taluka, Perawadi in Chikkodi taluka, Rangapura in Gokak taluka, and Yaragoppa in Bailhongal taluka. The basic information for each of these villages is taken from the district census handbook, and micro-level village data has also been used to illustrate the overall picture of each village's demographic characteristics. The maps were obtained from the study's village accountant and are used to describe the topographical setting and land usage of each village. Before conducting the required interpretation, the relevant demographic data has been scientifically analysed and represented in tabular format. Graphs and diagrams have also been used to illustrate demographic variables such as population growth, density and sex ratio.

**Key words:** Demography, Growth, Density, Sex ratio, village

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Demography comes from the Greek word "demo," which means "people." It is the study of a country's people or population, including their number, growth, and social and economic characteristics. Planning for a region's food, housing, roads, transportation, schools, hospitals, employment, and other necessities is impossible without demographic figures. For the election of democratic bodies and the distribution of funds for health care, education, and other social services, politicians use demographic statistics to identify themselves with the opinions expressed by different population groups on significant subjects and their goals and commitments. In this article, the researcher examines the following features of the women's population at the grassroots level:

- 1) Growth of women's population
- 2) Density of the population
- 3) Sex ratio

## 2. OBJECTIVES:

The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To study the demographic condition of the sampled households.
2. To investigate the gender gap among the residents of sampled villages

## 3. METHODOLOGY:

The research seeks to identify and explain demographic changes and female population features. First, six example villages with diverse geographical and socioeconomic conditions were chosen. The field survey was conducted in all of the sample villages, gathering information on various demographic and population elements, as well as social and economic status. The pre-tested questionnaire is distributed in selected villages, and 20% of the population is interviewed in their homes. The schedule was meant to gather data on the population, its social and economic state, and the challenges encountered by individual households. Data from village accountants was processed, categorised, and tallied. The final tables and derived data are transformed into simple percentages and shown in graphs and maps in this research article.

## 4. GROWTH OF WOMEN POPULATION IN SELECTED SAMPLE VILLAGES:

Table 1 and fig no 1 shows that, population growth in selected sample villages of Belagavi District from 1971 to 2011. The women population growth in all the six villages was showing almost the same trends, with minute variations from 1971 to 2011. The total share of female population in all the sample villages in the district during 2011 was 49.4 percent which is lower than the district (49.30%) average of female population. Whereas, male percentage shares of all the sample villages during 2011 was about 50.6 percent. There is a gap of 1.2 percent in male female population percentage share. During the census year 2011 the village Peerwadi of Chikkodi taluka is having the highest female population share with 50.7 and it is followed by Yargoppa with 49.7 percent, Amboli 49.5 percent, Rangapura with 49.4 percent, BhandaraHalli 49.1percent and Dodwad is having the lowest female population share with 48.8 percent respectively. The high percentage share (50.7%) of female population is observed in Peerawadi Village of Chikkodi taluk was due to good educational and irrigational facilities; Good transportation facilities and decline in infant mortality are some of the reason for high concentration of female population. The Low percentage share of female population in Dodwada village is mainly due to socio-economic condition of female population is very low in this village as observed during the field visit.

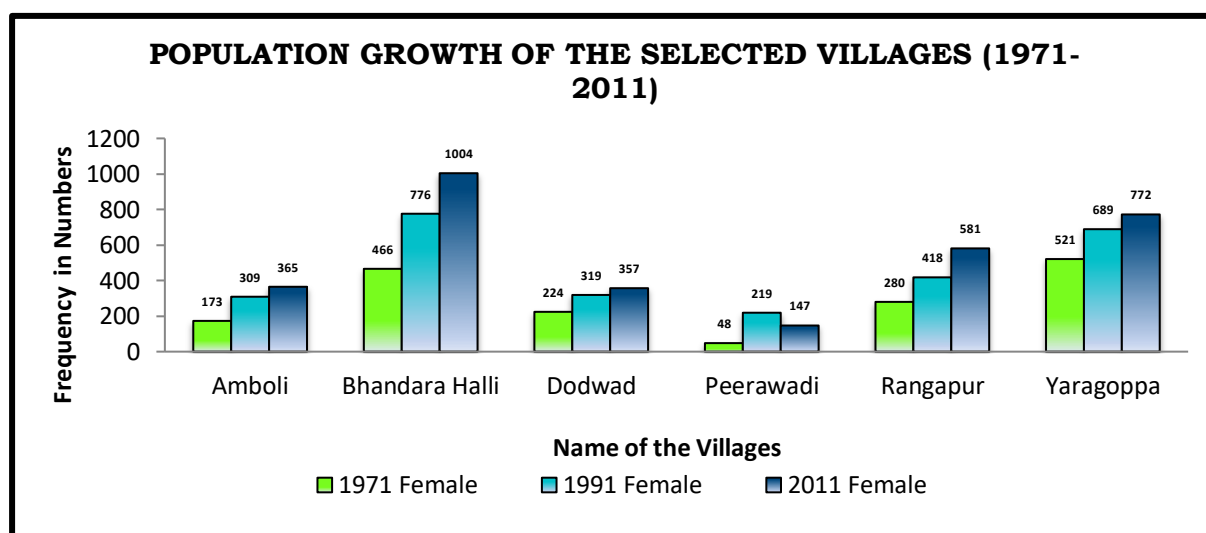
Table 1 Growth of Women Population in Selected Villages

Sl No	Name of the Village	1971		1991		2011	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	Amboli	340	173	637	309	738	365
		9.9	50.9	11.4	48.5	11.3	49.5
2	BhandaraHalli	980	466	1574	776	2043	1004
		28.4	47.6	28.2	49.3	31.3	49.1
3	Dodwad	437	224	683	319	731	357
		12.7	51.3	12.2	46.7	11.2	48.8

4	<b>Peerawadi</b>	93	48	442	219	290	147
		2.7	51.6	7.9	49.5	4.4	50.7
5	<b>Rangapur</b>	555	280	866	418	1175	581
		16.1	50.5	15.5	48.3	18.0	49.4
6	<b>Yaragoppa</b>	1041	521	1376	689	1553	772
		30.2	50.0	24.7	50.1	23.8	49.7
Total villages		3446	1712	5578	2730	6530	3226
		100.0	49.7	100	48.9	100	49.4

Source: District census handbook

Fig. 1



## 5. DENSITY OF FEMALE POPULATION IN SELECTED SAMPLE VILLAGES

The table no 2 and figure no 2 clearly indicates that, the female population density in selected sample villages is increasing from 1971 to 2011, viz- 0.64 females per hectare during 1971 and 1.03 females per hectare in 1991 and 1.21 females per hectare in 2011 respectively.

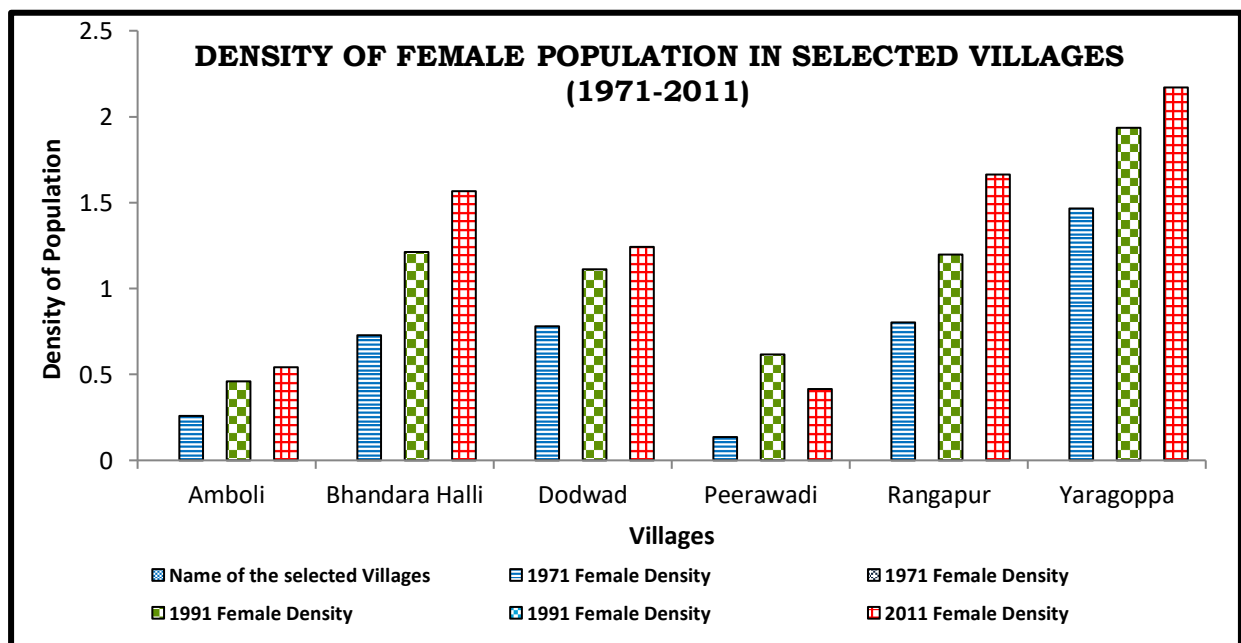
Table 2 Density of Women Population in Selected Villages

Name of selected Villages	Area in Hectares	1971		1991		2011	
		Female	Density	Female	Density	Female	Density
<b>Amboli</b>	672.98	173	0.26	309	0.46	365.0	0.54
	25.29	50.9	-	48.5	-	49.5	-
<b>BhandaraHalli</b>	640.65	466	0.73	776	1.21	1004	1.57

	24.08	47.6	-	49.3	-	49.1	-
<b>Dodwad</b>	287.02	224	0.78	319	1.11	357	1.24
	10.79	51.3	-	46.7	-	48.8	-
<b>Peerawadi</b>	354.88	48	0.14	219	0.62	147	0.41
	13.34	51.6	-	49.5	-	50.7	-
<b>Rangapur</b>	349.28	280	0.80	418	1.20	581	1.66
	13.13	50.5	-	48.3	-	49.4	-
<b>Yaragoppa</b>	355.81	521	1.46	689	1.94	772	2.17
	13.37	50.0	-	50.1	-	49.7	-
<b>Total villages</b>	<b>2660.62</b>	<b>1712</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>2730</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>3226</b>	<b>1.21</b>
	<b>100</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>-</b>

Source; District census Hand book 1971, 1991 and 2011

Fig 2



#### High density female population village (more than 1.5p/hectare)

According to 2011 census the high density of female population having more than 1.5 females per hectare is found in Bhandarahalli village (1.57 p/hectare), Rangapur village (1.66 p/hectare), and Yargoppa village with (2.17 p/hectare) respectively. The high density in these sample villages is mainly due to less area and increasing population has given rise to high density of female population.

### Medium Density of female population village: (1 to1.5 person hectare)

The medium density of population with (1 to 1.5 persons per hectare) is observed in Dodwada village with (1.24 P/hectare). The medium density in this area is mainly due to extension of irrigational facilities and less land area.

### Low density of female population village: (<1 person per hectare)

The low density of female population is mainly found in two villages namely, Peerwadi village (0.41 P/hectare/) and Amboli village (0.54 P/hectare) respectively. In general Amboli village is covered with more forest area; hence it experiences lowest density. Similarly, Peerwadi village also experiences low density because of very low population and more land cover are the other reasons for low density in these areas. Fig 2.

## 6. SEX RATIO:

It is in the background an analysis of sex ratio in selected sample villages in Belagavi district is made to understand the quality of women population in the region.

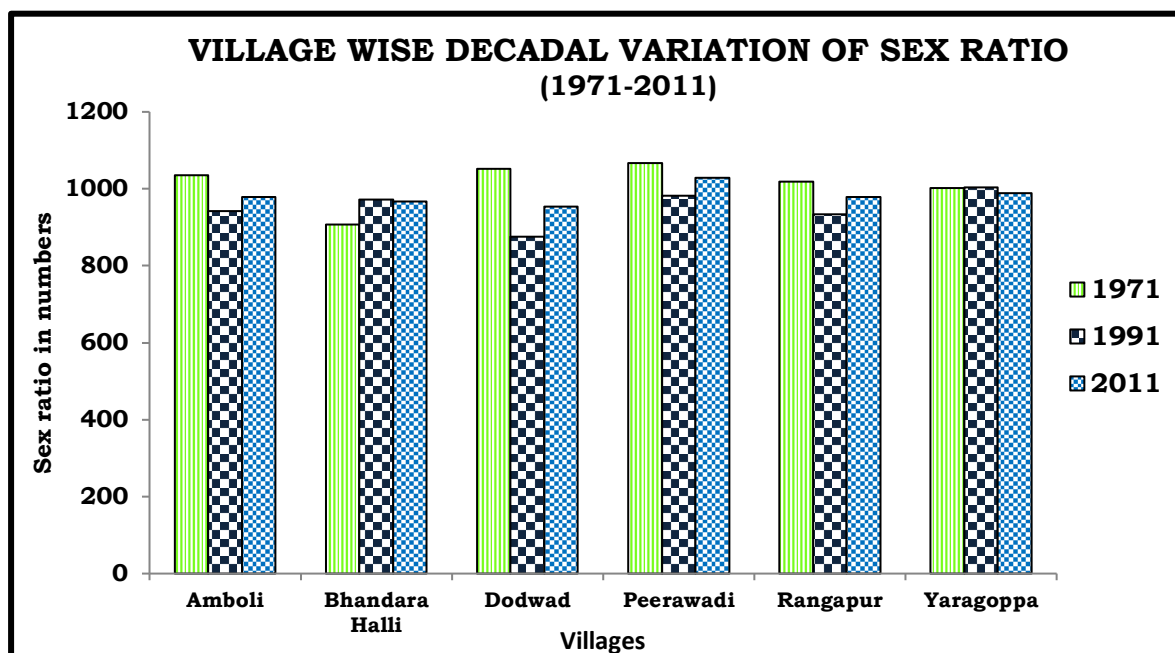
The table no 3 and fig no 3 shows the sex ratio in selected sample villages of Belagavi District from 1971 to 2011. The sex ratio in all the six villages was showing changing trends from 1971 to 2011.

Table 3 Sex Ratio of Selected Sample Villages

Name of the Villages	1971			1991			2011		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Amboli	167	173	1036	328	309	942	373	365	979
BhandaraHalli	514	466	907	798	776	972	1039	1004	966
Dodwad	213	224	1052	364	319	876	374	357	955
Peerawadi	45	48	1067	223	219	982	143	147	1028
Rangapur	275	280	1018	448	418	933	594	581	978
Yaragoppa	520	521	1002	687	689	1003	781	772	988
Total	1734	1712	987	2848	2730	959	3304	3226	976

Source; District census Hand book 1971, 1991 and 2011

Fig 3



The total sex ratio of all the sample villages in the district during 1971 is (987) females per thousand males, again it has been decreased to (959) during 1991 and again it has been increased to (976) during the decade of 2011. During 1971 census the village Peerawadi is having the highest sex ratio with (1067) and it is followed by Dodwada (955), Amboli village (1036), Rangapur village (1018) and Yargoppa village (1002). However, Bhandarahalli village is having lowest sex ratio with 907 female per 1000 males. During 1991 census the village Yargoppa is observed with the highest sex ratio with (1003) and it is followed by Peerwadi village (982), BhandaraHalli (972), Amboli (942) and Rangapur village (933) respectively. However, Dodwada village is observed with lowest sex ratio of 876 females per thousand males. The low sex ratio in the village is mainly due to high rate of infant mortality as prevalent among economically weaker sections in the village. During current census year 2011, the village Peerawadi is having the highest sex ratio with (1028) and it is followed by Yargoppa village (988), Amboli (979) Rangapura (978), BhandaraHalli (966). However, even in 2011 census also Dodwada village is observed with lowest sex ratio with 955 females per thousand males. As compare to 1991 census the sex ratio of this village has been improved a lot due to increase in health care facilities. However, the socio-economic status of the women in the village is quite discouraging. Interesting to note that, the prevalence of high sex ratio in favor of women (1028) accompanied by low proportion of children in the age group 0-6 (13.45 percent) reveals that, the women in Peerawadi village witness an encouraging demographic condition. Though the sex ratio in the village is high but the women in the village witnesses a relatively inferior status as compare to other men in the village.

## 7. CONCLUSION:

A prerequisite for any sort of planning in an area, including planning for food, housing, roads and transportation, schools and hospitals, employment, and other necessities, is the collection of demographic data. Politicians use demographic information to associate themselves with the viewpoints expressed by various population groups on important issues, their aspirations and commitments, and the allocation of funds that are used for health care, education, and other social services. From 1971 to 2011, all six communities had similar female population growth trajectories. Due to superior educational, irrigational, transportation, and infant mortality facilities, Peerawadi Village in Chikkodi Taluk has a high female population (50.7%). As observed during the field visit, Dodwada village has a low female population owing to poor socio-economic conditions.

In 2011, Peerawadi had the highest sex ratio (1028), followed by Yargoppa (988), Amboli (979), Rangapura (978), and BhandaraHalli (978). (966). Dodwada village has the lowest sex ratio in the 2011 census, with 955 females per thousand males. Health care facilities have improved this village's sex ratio since 1991. Village women's socioeconomic position is dismal.

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