Chapter 2
INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

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➢ Karnataka Profile
➢ Bangalore Urban.
➢ Anekak (Tq) of Bangalore Rural.
INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The World Health Organization (WHO) has aptly observed, "Population ageing is one of humanity’s greatest triumphs. It is also one of our greatest challenges". Worldwide, the fastest rate of growth in the age group has acquired many serious connotations and challenges. For instance, the developed nations of the west "became rich before they became old" but developing countries today are "becoming old before they become rich".

THE AGING OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION

Over the past few years, the world's population has continued its remarkable transitional path from a state of high birth and death rates to one characterized by low birth and death rates. At the heart of that transition has been the growth in the number and proportion of older persons. Such a rapid, large and ubiquitous growth has never been seen in the history of civilization.
It is predicted that the current demographic revolution will continue well into the coming centuries. Its major features include the following:

- One out of every ten persons is now 60 years or above; by 2050, one out of five will be 60 years or older; and by 2150, one out of three persons will be 60 years or older.

- The older population itself is ageing. The oldest old (80 years or older) is the fastest growing segment of the older population. They currently make up 11 percent of the 60+ age group and will grow to 19 percent by 2050. The number of centenarians (aged 100 years or older) is projected to increase 15-folds from approximately 145,000 in 1999 to 2.2 million by 2050.

- The majority of the older persons (55 percent) are women. Among the oldest old, 65 percent constitute women.
• Striking differences exist among regions. One out of every five Europeans, but one out of twenty Africans, is 60 years or older.

• In some developed countries today, the ratio of the older persons is close to one in five. During the first half of the 21st century that proportion will reach one in four and in some countries one in two.

• As the tempo of ageing in developing countries is more rapid than in developed countries, developing countries will have less time than the developed countries to adapt themselves to the consequences of population ageing.

• The majority of the world's older persons (51 percent) live in urban areas. By 2025 this is expected to climb to 62 percent of older persons, although large differences exist among the more and less developed regions. In developed regions, 74 percent of older persons are urban dwellers, while in less developed regions, which remain predominantly rural, 37 percent of older persons reside in the urban areas.
Over the last half of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century, 20 years were added to the average lifespan, bringing global life expectancy to its current level of 66 years. Large differences persist among countries, however. In the least developed regions, men reaching age 60 can expect only 14 more years of life and women, 16 more, while in the more developed regions, life expectancy at age 60 is 18 years for men and 22 years for women.

The impact of population ageing is increasingly evident in the old-age dependency ratio, the number of working aged persons (age 15 - 64 years) per older person (65 years or older) that it being used as an indicator of the 'dependency burden' on potential workers. Between 2000 and 2050, the old-age dependency ratio will double in more developed regions and triple in less developed regions. The potential socioeconomic impact on society that may result from an increasing old-age dependency ratio is an area of growing research and public debate.
Karnataka state was formed on Nov 1, 1956. Situated on a tableland where the Western and Eastern Ghat ranges converge into the Nilgiri hill complex, the State of Karnataka is confined roughly within 11.5 degree North and 18.5 degree North latitudes and 74 degree East and 78.5 degree East longitudes.

The State is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa in the North and Northwest, by the Arabian Sea in the West, by Kerala and Tamilnadu in the South and by Andhra Pradesh in the East. The State extends to about 750 km from North to South and about 400 km from East to West, and covers an area of about 1,91,740 sq.km.

The state is divided into four major agro-climatic regions, namely, the Coastal Belt, the Malnad Region, the Southern Maidan and the Northern Maidan. Karnataka has been pro-active in taking up programmes for the upliftment of the poor.
KARNATAKA PROFILE:

Karnataka is one the four southern states of India with an area of 191,740 sq.kms. which accounts for 5.83 percent of the total area of the country (32.88 lakh sq.km) and ranks eighth among the major States in terms of size. As per the 2001 census it has 52,733,958 millions of people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION (2001 census)</th>
<th>52850562</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>26898918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>25951644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX RATIO (females/1000 males)</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons/Square Km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>URBAN POPULATION %</td>
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<tr>
<td>LITERACY RATE (census 2001) in %</td>
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<tr>
<td>MALE LITERACY in %</td>
<td>76.1</td>
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<td>MALE LITERATE in numbers</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEMALE LITERACY in %</td>
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<td>FEMALE LITERATE in numbers</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIRTH RATE (PER 1000) (2002)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH RATE (PER 1000)</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Karnataka is now the ninth most populated state in India. The decadal growth rate of population in the state has been 17.25

**60+ as per 2001 census:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL PERSON</th>
<th>RURAL PERSON</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>URBAN PERSON</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>17648958</td>
<td>17240075</td>
<td>17961529</td>
<td>9249960</td>
<td>8711569</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2889594</td>
<td>1360846</td>
<td>1528748</td>
<td>1172428</td>
<td>562884</td>
<td>609544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Karnataka the aged 60+ numbered about 3.2 million in 1991 and are estimated to touch 6 million by 2008. The percentage of persons 60+ in the total population has seen a steady rise from 5.1% in 1901 to 6.8% in 1991 and is expected to reach 8.9% in 2016. Going by this trend, one can assume that in Bangalore alone there will be around 4.2 lakh elderly (7% of a population of 6 million).
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BANGALORE URBAN:

Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, is one of the major cities in India with a population of about 6 million. It was the 16th biggest city in the country in 1941 and grew rapidly to become the 8th largest city in 1951. In 1980-94 Bangalore became a preferred location for computer hardware and software companies making it the “Silicon Valley of India”. Its geographic location in the heart of South India and its salubrious climate has contributed to its growth and growing importance.

Bangalore today is synonymous with innovation, high-technology and vibrancy, a global benchmark of how a society can be transformed when powered by the spirit of its citizens and the Government.

A meeting pot of cultures, Bangalore is home to over 6 million people from across India and the world. The city is a significant operational hub to some of the biggest names in global business, predominantly those in high technology IT, BT, Aerospace and so on.
Bangalore was previously a laid-back city known for its pleasant climate. The rapid influx of software companies has earned Bangalore the title of India's Silicon Valley.

Bangalore is the principal administrative, cultural, commercial and industrial center of the state of Karnataka. The city, which is spread over an area of 2190 square kilometers, enjoys a pleasant and equable climate throughout the year. Its tree-lined streets and abundant greenery have led to it being called the 'Garden City' of India.

The city is 3,115 feet above the sea level at the latitude 12\textdegree{} 58' north and longitude 77\textdegree{} 76' East. The population of the city in 2001 was accounting, for 33.36 percent of growth. The industrialization of Bangalore city has been rapid since 1951 widening the scope of limitless opportunities on a large scale in construction activities favouring educational and employment growth and the like, attracting a large number of migrants from all over India.
Bangalore, the city of 4 ½ million people, undoubtedly the fastest growing city in Asia, is a dynamic mix of a fascinating history and an equally wondrous techno culture. Amidst the rustle of the trees and threat of rain, the lush foliage of the city invites you to live life to the fullest, with its ready smell and sound creating the very quintessence of a traditional Deccan life.

Like any other Indian city, Bangalore, with all its pollution, rich, poor and middle classes, vegetable markets, auto-rickshaws, crazy traffic, cows roaming the streets, government bureaucracy and more offers more to life. The roots of global culture have very prominently spread among the people of Bangalore, be they in the IT wing or among tens-of-thousands of students.

Best known within India for being the country’s unofficial high-tech capital, the city is the playground of many Indian as well as multinational Infotech companies. Filtering down to everyday life, cyber joints can be found in every major block of the city. It is
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the urban-oriented, technology based culture that drives the people of this beautiful city, to make what it is, a happening city.

The density of population in Bangalore metropolis area was 9,263 per sq.km in 1991. As per the 2001 census, it was approximately 10,710 per sq.km. The sex ratio in Bangalore city, which had come down in 1961, has shown an upward trend in the last 40 years. It is 906 females per 1000 males, as per the 2001 census. To cope with the tremendous developmental pace Bangalore City Corporation with seven wards was formed in 1947 by merging Bangalore city and Bangalore cantonment. According to the 2001 census, the number of wards went up to 100.

According to the provisional population of the urban agglomeration of the city, it is about 5,686,844 out of which 2,983,926 are males and 2,702,918 females. The city of Bangalore was chosen for the study because it is the capital of Karnataka, and second it is the biggest commercial center. People from different parts of the country come to the city for business and other
livelihood purposes as Bangalore continues to attract investors and entrepreneurs, aspirants and dreamers.

**ANEKAL (TQ) OF BANGALORE RURAL:**

**Anekal** is a taluka of Bangalore district. The taluka lies to the southern part of the Bangalore metropolitan area around 40 kilometers from downtown Bangalore. The most commonly spoken language in Anekal is Kannada. Anekal is known for the karaga festival. Muthyalamaduvu, a picnic spot with a small waterfall is five kilometers away from the town.

As of 2001, the population of Anekal was 33,160. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Anekal has an average literacy rate of 67%, higher than the national average of 59.5%, with 56% of the male and 44% of female literate. 12% of the population is under 6 years of age.