



## REVIEW ARTICLE

### A STUDY OF THE POPULATION STRUCTURE OF RANCHI CITY

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#### ABSTRACT

Population structure tells about the population structure of an area. Population structure is very important in many months. The progress of any area can be understood through its population structure. The study of population structure provides the basis to analyse the social and economic structure of the population and the intensity in population structure is the main characteristic of any urban centre. The ward level studies have been conducted on the basis of some maps such as age, gender proportion, religion, literacy, population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in Ranchi Metropolitan. This type of study proves to be very helpful in majoritarian planning, development oriented plans and determination of population policy. Gender ratio in Ranchi city has decreased in 2011 as compared to 2001. The areas with highest gender ratio here are Kokar, Lalpur, Sainik Compound, Morabadi etc. High literacy is found in Ranchi city. Literacy is higher in the inner wards of the city as compared to the outer wards. The reason for which is the concentration of government employees of the city in these areas. The reason for low literacy in the outer parts of the city is the higher tribal population and activities there. Business structure is also very important in population structure. Working and non-working labourers indicate the prosperity and development of an area. Similarly, religious structure of population also has the capacity to influence the economic, social, political and judicial behaviour of the society. People of many religions and communities also live in Ranchi city. Due to their social and religious diversity, there is a difference in the productive behaviour of different classes. Business structure is also very important in population structure.

## INTRODUCTION

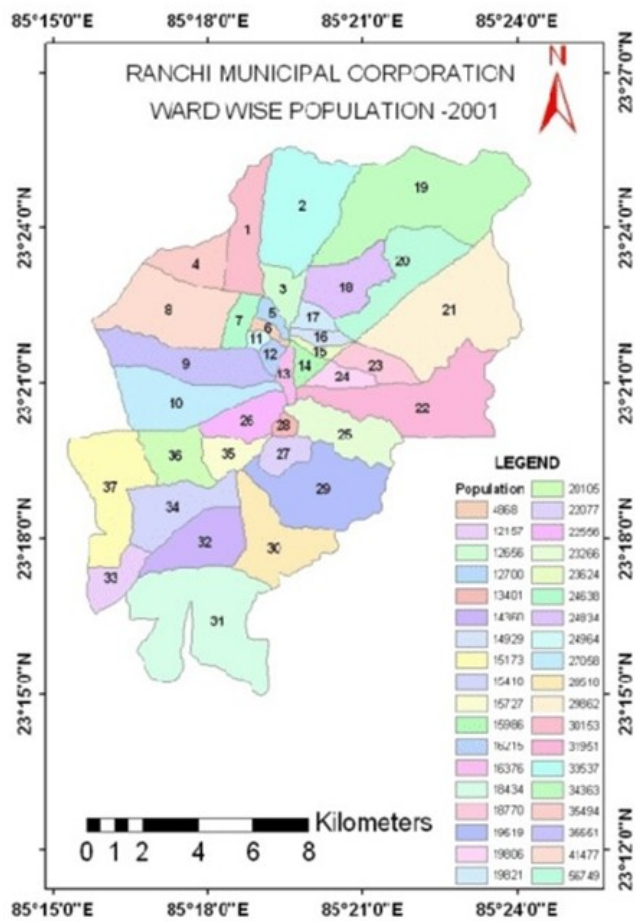
For the development of any region, it is very important to know and understand its population structure. Under structural patterns, various dimensions of the economic, social and demographic structures of the population are included. This includes especially educational, gender, age group (0-6), occupational, religious, ethnic and language structure etc. Analysis of such characteristics not only helps in increasing knowledge, but their professional use is also very important. Such studies prove to be very useful and helpful in multi-level planning and determination of population policy and development plans. Therefore, our study is purposeful.

**Study Area:** Ranchi city is a plateau region situated on the Chotanagpur plateau, whose location extends from 23° 14' 36" to 23° 25' 40" north latitude and 85° 15' 12" to 85° 24' 10" east longitude. Ranchi city is spread over an area of about 175 squarekilometres. Its extension is 12 km from east to west and 18 km from north to south. It is the third largest city of Jharkhand. According to the 2011 census, the population here is 10, 73,440 people.

## METHODOLOGY

The preserved four mas bone procured mainly on the basis of secondary data. For this, the data obtained from District Census Handbook Ranchi and Ranchi Municipal Corporation has been analyse and calculated ward wise.

**Objectives of the study:** The only aim of every research is human welfare, by evaluating and following which the public and the government can take advantage of it and the public can live a better life. Solving problems on the basis of the knowledge gained or providing assistance in schemes to make social life more progressive is also the aim of social research. The main objective of this research is to tell the maximum change or changing pattern of population in Ranchi from independence till now. After Ranchi became the capital of Jharkhand, Ranchi and its surrounding areas have been greatly affected. Due to this, there is a possibility of excessive population pressure here in the future as well. Therefore, keeping in mind the fact that my research can help or cooperate in population planning, I was inspired to study the social, economic, political and geographical areas of



population. The change in population and its impact inspired me to do research in this field.

**SexRatio:** The gender structure of any region plays an important role in its economic development and population growth. According to the 2001 census, the sex ratio in Ranchi metropolis was 915 women per 1000 men, which became 921 women per 1000 men in 2011. Thus, the sex ratio of Ranchi city is much lower than the country's sex ratio of 943. The highest sex ratio is in wards 10 and 19. Here the number of women per 1000 men is more.

This includes Kokar part, Lalpur part, Lower Vardhman Compound, Sainik Compound, Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Morabadi part etc. Here the number of women is more than that of men. One of the main reasons for this is the presence of a large number of girls' hostels here. Girls from other parts of the state or from other states come here for education. After this, the maximum sex ratio is in wards no. 1, 2, 4, 9, 15, 16, 21, 28, 38 etc. The lowest sex ratio is in wards no. 17, 49, 3, 18, 22, 30, 31, 39 etc., where the number of women per 1000 men is up to 900. Many housing colonies and government housing colonies have been developed in Ward 26, as a result the sex ratio is higher here.

**Population structure on the basis of literacy:** Literacy is the most important basis on which information or data is collected regarding population. In any area, the skilled and literate manpower there significantly affects the economy. There is a positive correlation between literacy and the socio-economic development of the city. India's situation is still very poor in terms of literacy, although extensive programs have been run in this direction after independence, yet the literacy ratio here is still much lower than that of developed countries.

Generally, the literacy rate is found to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The reason for this is the abundance of educational institutions in urban areas. The income of people in urban areas is also higher than in rural areas and people are more aware of education, hence they the expenses on education. Ranchi city is also not untouched by this. The literacy rate of Ranchi city is currently 87%, where the literacy rate of Jharkhand is 79% and that of India is 75.23%. Thus, the literacy rate of Ranchi city is comparatively slightly higher. Despite the high literacy rate in Ranchi, the figures for each ward within the city vary. The inner wards have higher literacy rates than the outer wards. The literacy rate is higher in wards 3, 5, 6, 14, 16, 34 and 35. This is a result of several factors. Firstly, these areas have a concentration of government employees in the city. Wards 26, 34 and 35 are mostly inhabited by families of employees working in HEC and MECON. Second, wards 3, 5, 6 and 14 have a large number of business people, which is also why the literacy rate is high here. The most important reason is that most of the educational institutions of the city are also located in this area.

**Population Structure on the Basis of Occupation:** The population of any place depends to a great extent on its occupational structure, If the economic activity in that place is less, then the population will also be less. On the contrary, if there are more employment opportunities in a place, then there will be more economic activity there. The people of a place play an important role in its occupational structure. The population development of a place depends on the number of men and women employed there. The table below shows the number of men and women employed in occupational activities in Ranchi city.

The distribution and structure of working and non-working labour population in Ranchi city is as follows

Total number of workers/employees-3,36,358

In percentage - 29.43

Number of workers engaged in agriculture-3,252

In percentage- 0.97

The number of agricultural labourers- 5,896

In percentage- 1.75

Number of workers engaged in household industries- 9,143

In percentage-2.72

Number of other workers- 2,68,599

In percentage- 79.86

The above data is taken from the Census of India 2011. Thus, the number of workers in Ranchi city is 3, 36,358. In which 3252 people are engaged in agriculture work. While 5896 are agricultural labourers. Ranchi city has the highest number of non-workers which is 68.67 percent of the total workers.

**Population structure by religion:** It is universally accepted that religion plays a very important role in giving direction to any cultural system. Religion has the capacity to influence the economic, social, political and judicial behaviour of every society. Along with India, people of different religions and communities reside in Ranchi city too. Due to different social and religious beliefs, there is more or less difference in reproductive behaviour among... From the above table it is clear that in 2011, the number of Hindus in Ranchi city is the highest at 690316 (64.31%). The number of Muslims is 176239(16.42%), The Christian population is in third place which is 91,415 (8.52%).

### Population of Ranchi city by Religion, 2011

RELIGION	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT
Hindu	690316	64.31
Muslim	176239	16.42
Christian	91415	8.52
Sikh	4226	0.39
Jain	2409	0.22
Buddhist	627	0.06
Not marked	3806	0.35
other	104388	9.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1073427</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: census of India, Ranchi district census handbook, 2011

The population of Sikhs is 4226 (0.39%), the population of Jains is 2,409 (0.22%) and the population of Buddhists is 627 (0.06%). 3,807 (0.35%) population is not identified, the population of people following other religions is 104,388 (9.72%).

**Scheduled Tribe population in Ranchi city:** According to the 1951 census, the percentage of scheduled tribes in Ranchi city was 35. According to the 1981 census, their total population was 98147 and the percentage was 20.04. In 1991, the population increased to 1, 22,102 and the percentage increased to 20.37 which increased by 0.34%. According to the 2001 census, the total number of scheduled tribes in Ranchi city increased to 173915 and in 2011 it increased to 217024. But the percentage rate was 20.53 and 20.21 respectively, which shows a decrease in the population percentage. But the population shows an increase of 43009. The reason for this was the immigration of outsiders here. Due to the establishment of many industries, educational institutions, government offices etc. the population of this place increased very rapidly.

**Population structure of Scheduled Castes:** The untouchable Dalit and lower castes mentioned in the schedule of the Indian Constitution are included under 'Scheduled Caste'. It includes lower class people of all religious communities. Apart from all the untouchable castes of Hindu society, many other castes with low socio-economic status are also included in it. Similarly, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists etc. are also included in this schedule'. According to the 1981 census, the population of scheduled castes in entire India was 10.47 crores which was 10.5 percent of the total population. In 1992, 16.45 percent (13.82 crores) of India's population belonged to scheduled castes. Their population was 16.66 crores (16.23%) in 2001 which increased to 20.137 crores in 2011. Which is 16.6% of the total population of the country. Thus between 2001-2011 the decadal growth of Scheduled Castes has been 20.8%.

Before independence, many types of religious, social and economic restrictions were imposed on these Dalit castes and they were deprived of all kinds of comforts. As a result of government and constitutional efforts related to social reforms and public awareness made since the twentieth century, especially after independence, their disabilities and problems have reduced significantly. After independence, many meaningful efforts are being made for the upliftment or progress of the social, economic, educational and political status of the Scheduled Castes, such as ending untouchability, reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha, Legislative Assemblies, local bodies and Gram Panchayats in proportion to their population, representation in government services, educational facilities etc. Various programme run by the state government

such as rural landless employment guarantee program, rural youth self-employment training program etc.

**Rural and Urban Population Structure:** Since the area of our research study is Ranchi metropolis. Earlier it was divided into 37 wards, but at present it is divided into a total of 55 wards. All these wards are included in the jurisdiction of Ranchi Municipal Corporation Therefore, we study the population of Ranchi city under urban population only. 28:61 percent of the land of Ranchi city comes under agricultural area, but 50.31 percent of the land comes under construction area. Therefore, in the study of Ranchi metropolis. We study the urban population and not the rural population. Conclusion: It took several decades for Ranchi city to transform from a village to a metropolis. After making Ranchi the capital, the population structure here has also changed a lot. The increasing urban population has affected agricultural land a lot. Now, where there used to be agriculture earlier, there are tall buildings, malls and black factories. There is a lack of basic amenities in Ranchi city. The reason for this is the absence of planned growth policies and a better planning. There is a lot of inequality in the population structure as well. In some areas, there has been more development, but in some areas there has been only nominal development. There is also a need for development in areas with excess gender ratio, lack of literacy, underdeveloped castes and tribes. Therefore, we can say that the growing regional inequality in the provision of essential amenities and services for urban development should be examined. The role of various local government bodies should be regularly examined and amended.

## CONCLUSION

It took several decades for Ranchi city to transform from a village to a metropolis. After making Ranchi the capital, the population structure here has also changed a lot. The increasing urban population has affected agricultural land a lot. Now, where there used to be agriculture earlier, there are tall buildings, malls and black factories. There is a lack of basic amenities in Ranchi city. The reason for this is the absence of planned growth policies and a better planning. There is a lot of inequality in the population structure as well. In some areas, there has been more development, but in some areas there has been only nominal development. There is also a need for development in areas with excess gender ratio, lack of literacy, underdeveloped castes and tribes. Therefore, we can say that the growing regional inequality in the provision of essential amenities and services for urban development should be examined. The role of various local government bodies should be regularly examined and amended.

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