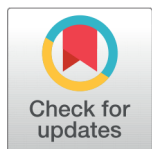


## RESEARCH ARTICLE



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## Spatial Distribution of Population in Mysore City: Using Geographical Information System

**R Shiva Kumar<sup>1</sup>, M R Shivaram<sup>2</sup>, S H Jayalakshmi<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Guest Faculty, Department of Geography, Bangalore University, Bengaluru

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Sri Annadhaneshwara Arts, Science, Commerce First Grade College, Naregal, Gadag

## Abstract

Urban population increasing rapidly day by day in all over the countries. This study is mainly focusing on Mysore city's total population distribution in 2011. Each ward-wise population is classified by High, Moderate, and Low category. And also classified male and female population distribution in Mysore city. In this study, methods are using secondary data collected from the census of India and with the help of GIS software techniques used for prepared population distribution maps. the results show that the distribution of Male and Female Population dominate in Northern part of the Mysore city and Low Population dominates in Middle of the Mysore city.

**Keywords:** Population; wardwise; Geographic Information System; Mysore City

## Introduction

The concept of distribution of population, though not identical, are so intimately related to each other that there is a genuine reason to discuss them simultaneously under this study. The Distribution of population is more locational such as linear, dispersed, nucleated, agglomerated, etc. the population of the world reached 6.625 billion mark in 2007 and has crossed 7.0 billion mark around the close of the year 2011 and had reached 7.058 billion in 2012. the most conspicuous feature of the world's population distribution was its unevenness and highly irregular spatial distribution. Clarke (1965) pointed out three-fourths of the world's population lived within 1000kms. of sea, and two-thirds within 500 kms. Trewartha (1969) estimated that about half the world's population occupied less than 5 per cent of the total area and the remaining half was spread over 50-60 per cent area. Another salient feature of the distributional pattern of population in the world was that the

rimlands of all the continents accounted for the major population concentrations, while the interiors were, comparatively empty.

## Study Area

Mysore city is located at 12° 18' 19" N, 76° 39' 17.77" E. It is the second-largest city in the State of Karnataka and also the District headquarters. The City is known for its Heritage and Palaces, famous for the Dasara festival which is celebrated with pomp and gaiety annually during the Navaratri (September-October). The festival attracts tourists from all over the country and abroad in large numbers. The city is also famous for its Brindavan Gardens that are laid out at Krishnarajasagar Reservoir. The Mysore urban agglomeration is among the fastest-growing Indian cities, with a decadal population growth rate of 25.19%, with a population of 0.984 million (Census 2011). The city has several facets working in its favour including that of economic,

institutional, and cultural significance. Although the city is renowned for its tourist attractions, the growth of the IT/ITeS industry in recent years has positioned Mysore as the second-largest soft-ware exporter in the state, next to Bangalore.

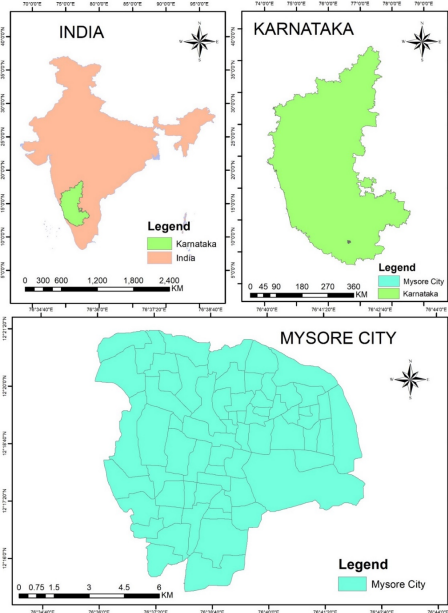


Fig. 1. Location map of Study area of Mysore city

Mysore is emerging as the next IT hub of India with the presence of companies like Infosys, Wipro. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, had Nationwide National City Rating has rated Mysore in Number two after Chandigarh in the country. As of 2011, Mysuru city had an estimated population of 920,550 consisting of 461,042 males and 459,508 females, making it the third most populous city in Karnataka. Mysore urban agglomeration is the second largest urban agglomeration in the state and is home to 1,060,120 people, consisting of 497,132 males and 493,762 females. According to 2011 census, Mysore was the largest non-metropolitan city in India and had the highest basic infrastructure index of 2.846. Mysore is estimated to have crossed 1 million in 2017 making it a Metropolis.

The gender ratio of the city is 1000 females to every 1000 males and the population density is 6,910.5 per square kilometre (17,898/sq mi). According to the census of 2001, 73.65% of the city population are Hindus, 21.92% are Muslims, 2.71% are Christians, 1.13% are Jains and the remainder belong to other religions. The population exceeded 100,000 in the census of 1931 and grew by 20.5 per cent in the decade 1991–2001. As of 2011, the literacy rate of the city is 86.84 per cent, which is higher than the state's average of 75.6 per cent.

Kannada is the most widely spoken language in the city. Approximately 19% of the population live below the poverty line, and 9% live in slums. According to the 2001 census, 35.75% of the population in the urban areas of Karnataka are workers, but only 33.3% of the population of Mysore are. Members of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 15.1% of the population. According to the National Crime Records Bureau of India, the number of cognisable crime incidents reported in Mysore during 2010 was

3,407 (second in the state, after Bangalore's 32,188), increasing from 3,183 incidents reported in 2009.

The residents of the city are known as Mysoreans in English and Mysoorinavaru in Kannada. The dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over the sharing of Kaveri river water often leads to minor altercations and demonstrations in the city. Growth in the information technology industry in Mysore has led to a change in the city's demographic profile; likely strains on the infrastructure and haphazard growth of the city resulting from the demographic change have been a cause of concern for some of its citizens.

## Objectives

- Classification of total Population in Mysore City 2011.
- Male and Female Population Distribution in Mysore city 2011.

## Methodology

This study is mainly focusing on Mysore city total population distribution 2011. Each ward-wise population classified by High, Moderate and Low categories. And also classified male and female population distribution in Mysore city. In this study methods are using secondary data collected from census of India and with the help of GIS software techniques used for prepared population distribution maps.

## Result and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the Classification of Mysore city ward wise population of 2011. There are three main classifications of the population in Low, Moderate, and High categories of all 65 wards in Mysore city. Here between 7028 to 10000 population comes under Low population category, between 10000 to 20000 population comes under Moderate or Medium population category and between 20000 to 31616 population comes under High population category.

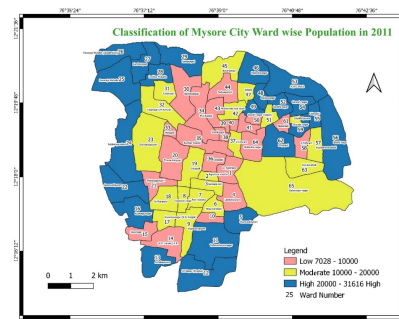


Fig. 2. Classification of Mysore city ward wise population of 2011

North-East, North-West, West and South parts of the Mysore city mainly occupied High population i.e. in North-West part of Mysore city wards are Devaraja Mohalla (Jaladarshini) 26, Kumbarageri 27, Devaraja Mohalla 25, Kamatageri 29, West Part of Mysore city wards are Subbarayanakeri 24, Saraswathipuram 22 and Kuvempunagar 16, then South part of Mysore city wards are Ashokapuram 13, J.P.Nagar 12, Vishweshwaranagar 11, and Chamudipuram 5. And North-

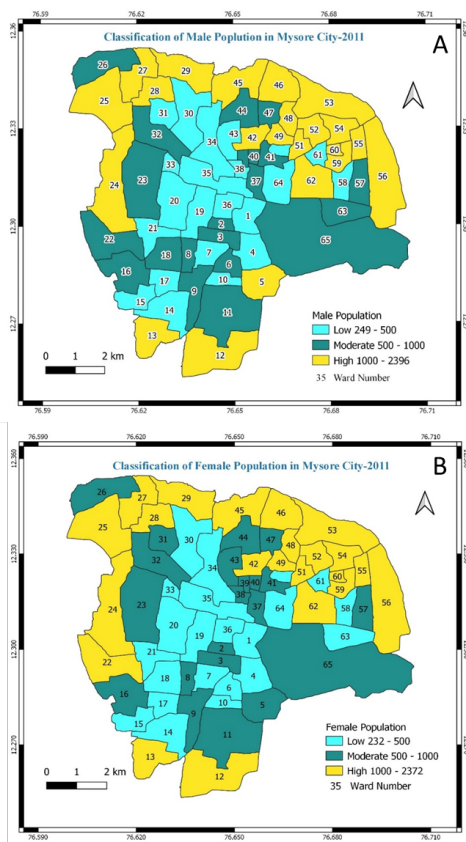


Fig. 3. A) Classification of Male population in Mysore city 2011, B) Classification of female population in Mysore city 2011

East part of Mysore city wards is Rajendranagar 46, Rajeevnagar 48, AJ/AG Block 53, Gandhi Nagar (Jalपुरी) 49, Ganesh Nagar 54, Udayagiri, Shanthi 56, Ghousia Nagar 59, Ittigud 62.

North, city core area, East and South parts of Mysore city mainly occupied Moderate population i.e. in the East part of Mysore city wards are Gayathripuram 60, Kyathamaramahalli 57, Kurubarahalli 63, Kalyanagiri Nagar 65. the center of the city wards are V.V.Puram 37. The North Part of the city's Moderate population wards are Banimantap 45, Kesare 47, Mohammed sait block 42. West part of the city Moderate population wards are Yadavagiri, Yadavagiri (M.N.Pura) 32, Chamarajapuram 23. and center to southern parts of the city Moderate population wards are Ootagalli 19, Agrahara Smatha 2, Sunnada Keri 3, Sri Rampura 18, Gundurao Nagar 8, Fort Mohalla 7, Hosa Bandikeri 6, Kuvempu Nagar 17, Vidyananyapuram 9.

The most of Low population located in the middle of the Mysore city i.e. in D.Agrahara 1, Ootagalli 36, Vontikopal 38, Paduvaralli 39, Kylasapuram 40, Mandi Mohalla 41, Veerangere 50, Northern part of

Mysore city the low population are Bamboobazar 30, Paduvarahalli 44, M.G.Koppal 34, Tilak Nagar 43. South-Western parts Jayanagar 15, K.R.Vanam 14. West Side of the Mysore city is Manasagangotri 21, Thonachikoppal 20, Metagalli 33, and Kumbhar Koppal.

Figure 3 A shows the classification of the Male population in Mysore city in 2011. Comparison between male and female distribution varies in this ward wise maps. Most of the Male High population is located in North, North-western, and North-Eastern and south Parts of Mysore city. Low Male Population Located more in the center of the city and south parts of the Mysore city. And lastly, the Moderate Male Population Located in Eastern, western, Southern Parts and North, North-Western Parts of the Mysore city.

Figure 3 B shows the classification of the Female population in Mysore city in 2011. Comparison between male and female distribution varies in this ward wise maps. Most of the Female High population is located in North, North-western and North-Eastern, East and South Parts of Mysore city. Low Female Population Located more in the center of the city and south parts of the Mysore city. And lastly, the Moderate Female Population Located in Eastern, North-Western, Southern Parts, and Northern Parts of the Mysore city.

## Conclusion

The study investigated the core of the city center Having less population distribution compared to periphery area of the Mysore city in the year of 2011. Due to the industrial Development in form of IT and ITES services, development of infrastructural facilities in the city has allowed the growth of the city. The wards which are in proximity to the Industrial areas/estate are having higher population, increased density and increase in worker population. Compared to the census 2001 with that of census 2011, the population concentration, and density and worker population is higher in the central wards/parts of the city. Due to the fact that the commercial activities as work centres are located in the central part. The areas which are of average to medium density with well-developed infrastructure seem to support the higher literacy and good balance between the Male-Female ratios. The Institutional areas coming under the wards 23 and 24 have the Prestigious Mysore University. Clearly the worker populations are seemingly concentrated at the periphery of the wards.

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