

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Received: 28.09.2019

Accepted: 14.11.2019

Published: 22.11.2019

Citation: Kumar RS, Shivaram MR, Jayalakshmi SH. (2019). Mapping Population Literacy Rate Distribution in Mysore City. *Geographical Analysis*. 8(2): 83-85. <https://doi.org/10.53989/bu.ga.v8i2.6>

Funding: None

Competing Interests: None

Copyright: © 2019 Kumar et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Published By Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka

ISSN

Print: 2319-5371

Electronic: XXXX-XXXX

Mapping Population Literacy Rate Distribution in Mysore City

R Shiva Kumar¹, M R Shivaram², S H Jayalakshmi¹

¹ Guest Faculty, Department of Geography, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

² Assistant Professor, Sri Annadhaneshwara Arts, Science, Commerce First Grade College, Naregal, Gadag, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Literacy is the first step towards independence, towards freedom from social and economic limitations. It is the prerequisite for development, both individual and collective. It reduces poverty and inequality, creates wealth, and helps to eradicate problems of nutrition and public health. This study is primarily concentrating on classified number of population literacy rate distribution in Mysore city in 2011. Each ward-wise population classified by High, Medium and Low category. 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. The Highest Literacy rate ward in Mysore City is Thonachikoppal 89.99 and the lowest Literacy rate ward in Mysore City is Ghousia Nagar 59.82.

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

Introduction

The concept of literacy, that varies from country to country, generally refers to the minimum level of literacy skills. literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly International relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Chandna, 1980). The Distribution of population is more locational such as linear, dispersed, nucleated, agglomerated, etc. Trewartha, (1969) considers the basis of length of schooling not a valid and measurement of educational accomplishments. He also disapproves of the ability to read and write one's name in the language of his country as the criterion for defining a literate.

Study Area

Mysore officially Mysuru is a city in the southern part of the state of Karnataka, India. Mysore city is geographically located between 12° 18' 26" north latitude and 76° 38' 59" east longitude. It is located at an altitude of 740 m (2,427 ft). Mysore is located in the foothills of the Chamundi Hills about 145.2 km (90 mi) towards the southwest of Bangalore and spread across an area of 286.05 km² (110 sq mi). 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 the 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 kilometer (17,898/sq mi).

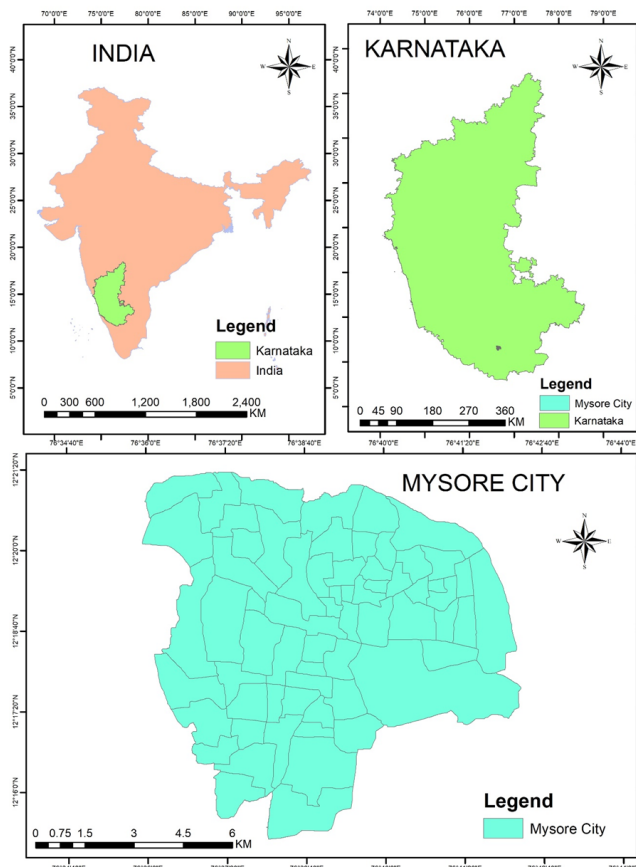


Fig. 1. Location map of Study area of Mysore city

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 belongs to other religions.

The population exceeded 100,000 in the census of 1931 and grew by 20.5 percent in the decade 1991–2001. As of 2011, the literacy rate of the city is 86.84 percent, which is higher than the state's average of 75.6 percent.

Mysore has The Biggest 'Walk-Through Aviary' called Karanji Lake in India. In 2001, total land area usage in Mysore city was 39.9% residential, 16.1% roads, 13.74% parks, and open spaces, 13.48% industrial, 8.96% public property, 3.02% commercial, 2.27% agriculture, and 2.02 water.

Figure 2 shows the multiple colours of 65 wards and particular wards number of Mysore city.

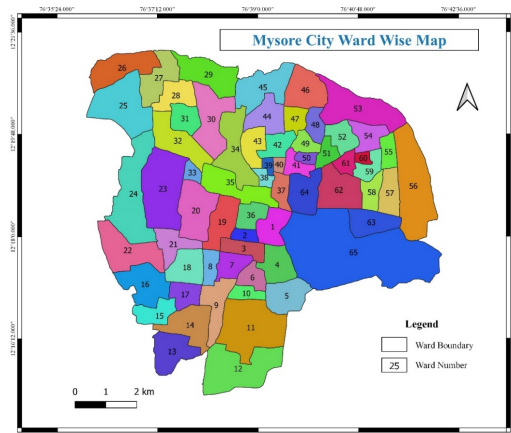


Fig. 2. Ward wise boundary Map of Mysore City Corporation.

Objective

- Investigation and mapping of ward wise literacy rate distribution of Mysore city in 2011.

Methodology

This study is primarily concentrating on Mysore city total population distribution 2011. Each ward-wise population is classified by High, Medium, and Low category. And also classified number of literacy rate 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 map, ward map, and Literacy map respectively.

Result and Discussion

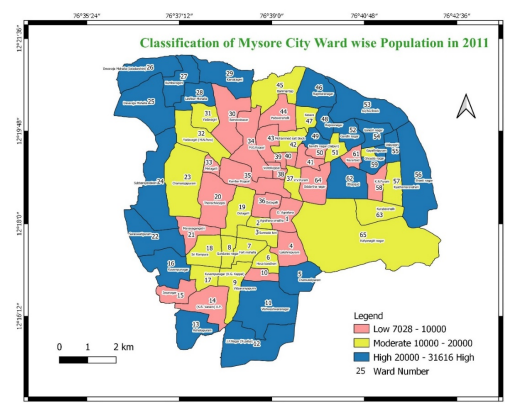


Fig. 3. Classification of Mysore city ward wise population of 2011

Figure 3 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. In these categories have to identify each ward Literacy rate in Mysore city in 2011.

Figure 4 depicts the 65 wards wise Mysore city literacy rate of 2011 divide in to five categories i.e. Very High (85.4%-90%), High (82.8% - 85.4%), Medium (79.3%-82.8%), Low (76.1% -79.3%) and Very Low (59.8% - 76.1%). There are 13 wards are very high percentages literacy rates, 13 wards are very low percentages literacy rates. Mysore City has a Literacy rate city Average of 79.29 in 2011.

In Mysore city 2011 Very High Literacy south west wards are Thonachikoppal 89.99, Manasagangotri 89.39, Kuvempunagar (K.G.Koppal) 89.14, Sri Rampura 88.89, Agrahara 88.74, Kurubarahalli 87.16, Kuvempunagar 86.99, Jayanagar 86.22, K.R.Vanam 86.22, Devaraja Mohalla (Jaladarshni) 86.16, Ootagalli 85.96, Devaraja Mohalla 85.53, D. V.V.Puram 86.45. High Literacy wards are Yadavagiri (M.N.Pura) 85.40, Chamundipuram 85.14, Kumbar Koppal 85.07, Fort Mohalla 84.76, Kalyanagiri Nagar 84.70, Saraswathipuram 83.85, Ashokapuram 83.74, Hosa Bandikeri 84.62, Yadavagiri 83.65, Sunnada Keri 83.10, Kesare 82.92.

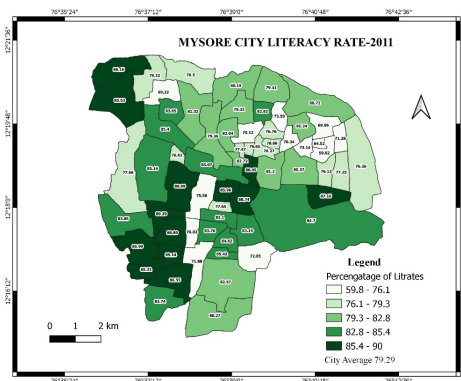


Fig. 4. Mysore city literacy rate in 2011

Medium Literacy wards are Vishweshwaranagar 82.57, Gandhi Nagar 81.24, Siddhartha Nagar 81.20, Bamboobazar 81.02, Ittigegud 80.37, AJ/AG 80.72, J.P.Nagar 80.27, M.G.Koppal 79.36, Rajendranagar 79.41, Paduvaralli 79.31. Low Literacy wards are Kumbarageri 79.22, Veeranagere 78.06, Subbarayanakeri 77.66, Paduvarahalli 77.47,

Kyathamaranahalli 77.25, N.R.Mohalla 76.76, Kylasapuram 76.65, Kamatageri 76.50, Shanthi Nagar 76.26, K.N.Puram 76.13, Mandi Mohalla 76.27. and finally, Very Low Literacy wards are Gundrao Nagar 76.02, Ootagalli 75.86, Rajeev Nagar 73.59, Nazarbada 73.34, Chamundipuram 72.85, Vidyanaranyapuram 71.88, Udayagiri 71.28, Gandhi Nagar (Jalpur) 70.34, Mohammed Sait Block 70.12, Ganesh Nagar 69.96, Lashkar Mohalla 69.22, Gayathripuram 64.52, Ghousia Nagar 59.82.

The Highest Literacy rate ward in Mysore City is Thonachikoppal 89.99 and the lowest Literacy rate ward in Mysore City is Ghousia Nagar 59.82. The literacy rate of Mysore Agglomeration is 87.55% which is higher than the National Urban average of 85 %. The literacy rate for males and females for Mysore stood at 90.56 % and 84.53 % respectively. Total literates in Mysore UA were 784,796 of which males were 406,450 and the remaining 378,346 were females.

Conclusion

By 2011 there has been an increase in commercial and industrial activities and this has spread all over the city, mainly in the South and North-western parts of the city. This has influenced the settling of the population in the periphery. The study maps of the Literacy show that the literacy rate is also high where there has been an increase in the sex ratio/the number of females has increased. The influencing factors on population are educational institutions, industrial and commercial activities, amenities, and housing. The changes are visible in the South-North Western and South-Eastern Wards of the City.

References

- 1) Debbarm D, Santra A, Roy S, Mitra S. A Spatial Analysis of Population Distribution, Density and Growth in Agartala City. *Asian Journal of Spatial Science*. 2018;6.
- 2) Doherty L. Global Analysis of Urban Population Distributions and the Physical Environment .
- 3) Sudhira HS, Ramachandra TV, Raj KS, Jagadish KS. Urban growth analysis using spatial and temporal data. *Journal of the Indian Society of Remote Sensing*. 2003;31(4):299–311. Available from: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/bf03007350>.
- 4) Fisher A, Martinez S, Department of Earth and Environmental Science University of Texas at San Antonio. Global Population Distribution Analysis .
- 5) Gopiprasad S, Prathap M. Emerging Socio- Economic and Demographic Patterns of Mysore City. *International Journal of Enhanced Research in Science*. 2016;5.
- 6) Chandan RC. Geography of Population. 12th ed. Kalyani Publishers. 2016.