



Received: 11.08.2019

Accepted: 21.11.2019

Published: 11.12.2019

**Citation:** Saritha K. (2019). A Demographic Scenario of Mysore city. *Geographical Analysis*. 8(2): 86-90. <https://doi.org/10.53989/bu.ga.v8i2.7>

**Funding:** None

**Competing Interests:** None

**Copyright:** © 2019 Saritha. 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

## A Demographic Scenario of Mysore city

**K Saritha<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Maharani's Art's College for Women, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

### Introduction

The term Demography refers to the statistical and mathematical study of human populations, concerned with the size, distribution, and composition of such populations. Therefore, the present Paper is discussing the zone wise concentration of households, total, male, female, literate, illiterate population and sex ration of the Mysore city according to 2011 census data.

### Objective

The present study has aimed to analyse the current demographic scenario of Mysore city and for this purpose we selected several indicators like distribution of households, population, sex ratio etc... However, the following specific object has been framed for the study.

- To examine the spatial patterns of selected demographic indicators in Mysore City.

### Study area

Mysore city is located at 12<sup>0</sup>13' North to 12<sup>0</sup>22 North latitudes and 76<sup>0</sup>33' East

to 76<sup>0</sup>45' East longitudes and has an average altitude of 770 meters. It has spread across an area of 128.42 km<sup>2</sup> (50 sq ml) at the base of the Chamundi Hill in the southern region of Karnataka. Mysore is the southern-most city and second largest city in the state of Karnataka. It is described as one of the Garden city of India. The population of Mysore city has increased to 8.93 lakh in 2011 from 2.54 Lakhs in 1961.

### Methodology

The present study makes use of secondary data. The collected secondary data is through the Census of India, Mysore City Corporation, district statistical office, Journals, reports, projects, books, and others. some simple statistical techniques used like Index of Concentration, Growth rate, sex ratio, and then show the spatial distribution of selected demographic indicators of Mysore city by use of cartographic techniques like Maps, graphs and tables. Used the Arc GIS 10.3 for the preparation of maps.

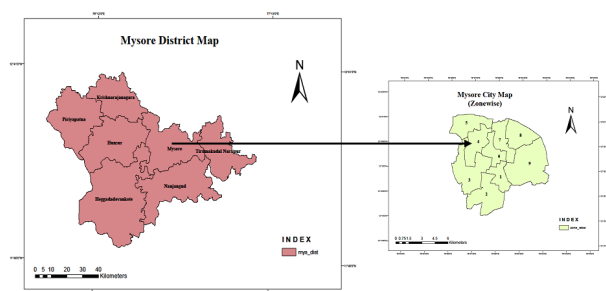


Fig. 1. location of the study area

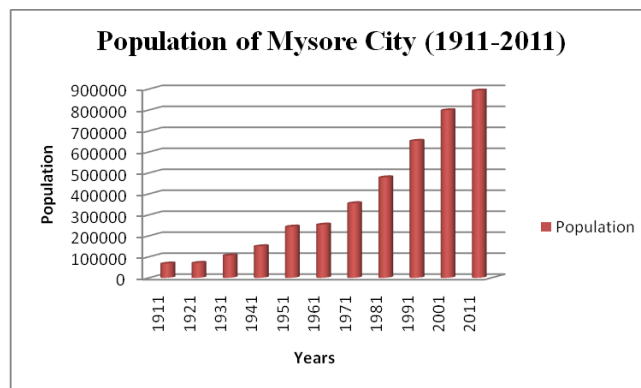


Fig. 2. Population of Mysuru city from 1911 to 2011

Table 1. Population of Mysuru city from 1911 to 2011

Census year	Population
1911	68111
1921	71306
1931	107142
1941	150542
1951	244327
1961	253865
1971	355685
1981	479081
1991	653345
2001	799228
2011	893062

Source: census of India

## Limitations

According to 2011 census of India data. The Urban area of Mysore has 65 wards, 7 out growth areas and 16 census towns. The paper concentrated only Mysore city. Mysore city administration comes under the Mysore city corporation, therefore MCC can divide the Mysore city into 65 wards further it grouped the wards into 9 zones. All the facilities provided by the MCC limited only these 65 wards.

## Discussion

### Spatial patterns of selected demographic indicators in Mysore City

Some of the characteristics are frequently used for the descriptions of demography they are: Growth, distribution and density of population, age and sex composition, race, ethnicity, education, attainment, economic status, occupation, religion, caste, marital status and households. Among these the paper focuses on following indicators for the demographic study of Mysore city, such as Population Growth and Distribution, concentration of Households, Status of Education and Sex ratio.

### Population Growth in Mysore city

The population of Mysore city has experienced spike in the last 5 decades with the population increasing to 8.93 lakh in 2011 from 2.54 Lakhs in 1961 (Census, 1961). As per 2011 Census Report the population of the city is 8, 93,062 of which 4, 46,676 were males and 4, 46,386 were females. The area within the city limits is about 128.42 sq km.

### Zone wise Growth of population in 2011

Highest decennial population growth record in **zone No.5** (Manche-gowdana Koppal, Hebbal, Lakshmikanth Nagar Hebbal, Lokanayakanagar, Kumbarakoppal and Metagalli)

with 187.8%. This area is a industrial zone in Mysore, therefore it provides the huge amount of the employment opportunity, as a result, the people from the surrounding area migrate to this area.

**Zone No.6** has registered the negative growth with -40.1 % because this is the (Medhar lock, Devaraja Mohalla , Subbarayanakere, Lashkar Mohalla, Mandi Mohalla ) CBD of the Mysore city. Most of the commercial street and centers are located here. Therefore, the land value and rent of the houses are very high; as a result, several resident houses are converted to commercial centers.

**Table 2.** Zone wise growth of Mysore city population in 2011

Zones	2001 Total popu- lation	2011 Total popu- lation	Changes (No's)	Growth (%)
1	48731	71433	22702	46.5
2	85291	110908	25617	30.0
3	133077	126228	-6849	-5.1
4	48310	56900	8590	17.7
5	<b>34467</b>	<b>99227</b>	<b>64760</b>	<b>187.8</b>
6	<b>82481</b>	<b>49339</b>	<b>-33142</b>	<b>-40.1</b>
7	87456	84156	-3300	-3.7
8	88812	144682	55870	62.9
9	146754	150189	3435	2.3
Mysore city	755379	893062	137683	18.2

Source : compiled by the authors by use of secondary data

### Distribution of population in 2011

The present study used the cartographic techniques like index of concentration for the study of distribution of population in Mysore city in 2011. It shown that Mysore city population was unevenly distributed, population was highly concentrated in some zones and it was opposite in other zones. The concentration of population increases with increase the distance from the CBD of centre of the city. So distance decay principle can apply to this condition.

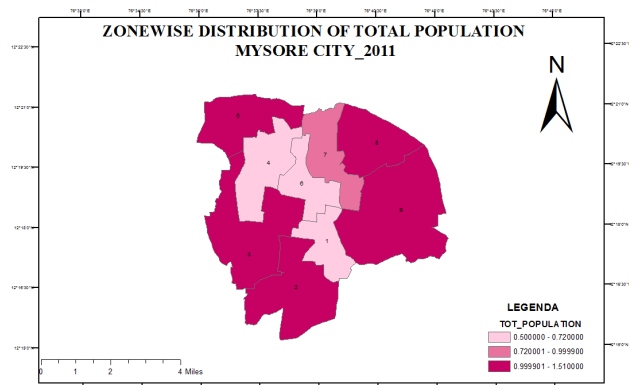
**Table 3.** Zone wise concentration of Mysore city population in 2011

Zones	TOT	IOC
1	71433	0.72
2	<b>110908</b>	<b>1.12</b>
3	<b>126228</b>	<b>1.27</b>
4	56900	0.57
5	<b>99227</b>	<b>1.00</b>
6	49339	0.50
7	84156	0.85
8	<b>144682</b>	<b>1.46</b>
9	<b>150189</b>	<b>1.51</b>

Source : compiled by the authors

Mysore city population is highly concentrated in the **Zone numbers 2, 3, 8 and 9**, and it is equally distributed in zone 5 with 1.00 IOC. One of the interesting things in Zone 2 and 3 the researches and poorest peoples of Mysore city are living but the ratio of poor people is high compare to the rich. Most of the poor people are living in slums and Jnurm houses, such as Asokapuram, Vidyaranyapuram, J.P. Nagar

Islam religion people are highly concentrated in zone 8 and 9. compare to the other religion people the fertility level is high in Islam religion and women work participation rate and

**Fig. 3.** Zone wise distribution of total population of mysore city, 2021

education level are also low.

Most of the slums and Jnurm houses and Islam religion peoples are highly concentrated here therefor compare to other zones highest number of total, male and female population are concentrated here.

### Concentration of Households in Mysore in 2011

In Mysore city the concentration of households are increases from the distance from the CBD like zone 6 and it has shown in the below table and map. Some of the factors are responsible of the low concentration of households in CBD they are: CBD is a commercial center and it crowded by most of the time and causes for the congestion. It was developed many years ago. So it is very difficult to provide modern urban facilities such as widen roads, footpaths etc... Here the land value is very high as a result most of the houses are converted into commercial centers. Zone.6 is the working place for the surrounding areas peoples as a result they come and work here and go back to their home in the evening therefore the concentration of houses are very low compare to the other zone.

**Table 4.** Concentration of house holds

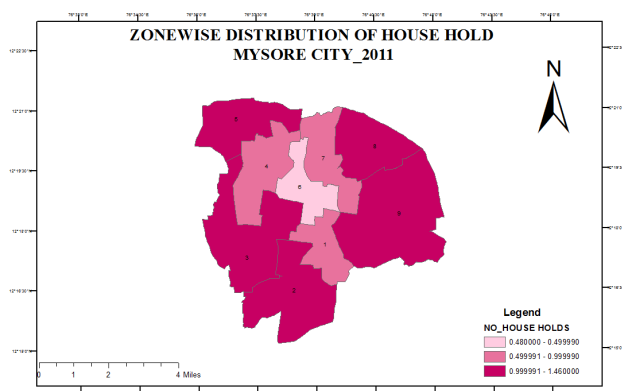
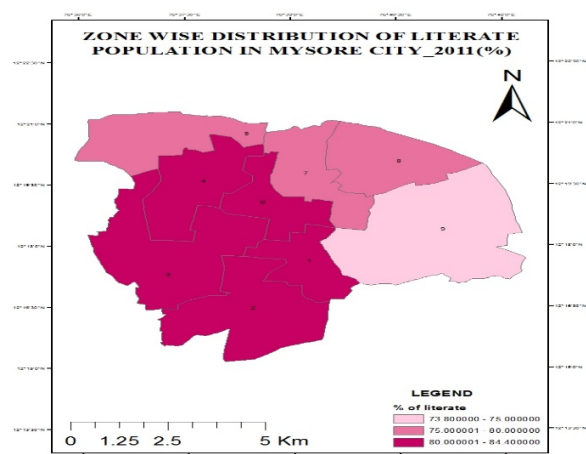
2011	NO. House Holds	IOC	Population (No's)
Zone 1	17294	0.74	71433
<b>Zone 2</b>	<b>26975</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>110908</b>
<b>Zone 3</b>	<b>31409</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>126228</b>
Zone 4	14596	0.63	56900
<b>Zone 5</b>	<b>25671</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>99227</b>
<b>Zone 6</b>	<b>11274</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>49339</b>
Zone7	17598	0.76	84156
<b>Zone 8</b>	<b>30812</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>144682</b>
<b>Zone 9</b>	<b>34021</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>150189</b>
Total	209650		893062

Source : compiled by the authors

**Table 5.** Zone wise Education status

Zones	Literate (%)	Illiterate (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
7	77.6	22.4
8	76.1	23.9
9	73.8	26.2
Mysore city	79.3	20.7

Source : compiled by the authors

**Fig. 4.** Concentration of House holds**Fig. 5.** Zone wise Education status

## Education status in Mysore in 2011

The term education refers to the reading and writing ability of the population. It is also one of the basic indicators for the measurement of development of any country or region along with the health and income. Mysore city has the highest percent of the literate population compare to the district of Mysore and also other city of the state of Karnataka, but with the city zonal disparities can be observed

In zone number 3 out of 9 zones like zone No7, 8, 9 have below average literate and above average illiterate population. In zone No 7, 8 and 9 most of the population comes under the Islam region. Compare to other religion this religion people give less importance to female as well as over all education.

## Sex ration in Mysore city in 2011

Sex ratio refers to the proportion of female population to the 1000 male population. Mysore city has balanced between the sex ration with 999 female populations to the 1000 male population in 2011. Although within the zones to observe

the gender disparities some zones show male and some zones show the female dominance. Zones like 1, 2, 3 And 8 has the more number of female population then the male population.

**Table 6.** Sex ratio in Mysore city in 2011

Zones	Total population
<b>1</b>	<b>1020</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>1006</b>
3	992
<b>4</b>	<b>1036</b>
5	967
6	999
7	992
<b>8</b>	<b>1008</b>
9	994
Mysore city	999

Source : compiled by the authors

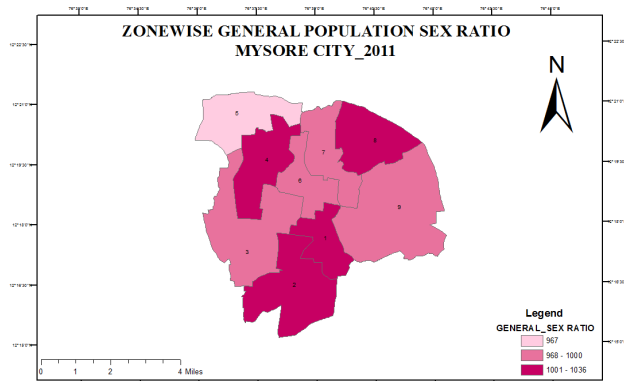


Fig. 6. Sex ratio in Mysore city in 2011

Highly educated and upper class people are located in zone 1, 2, 4. These types of people cannot give more importance to gender differentiation in children as a result these regions have above the city average sex ratio. It was opposite in Zone no 8 although this zone shows the high female population because Islam religion population are highly concentration, this religion people give less importance female education and desire about the boy child this leads to the high fertility level and high proportion of female population then the male population.

## Findings

The present study used the characteristics like Number of Households, Growth and Distribution, Literate & Illiterate population and Sex ratio for the descriptions of demography of Mysore city.

1. The population of Mysore city has experienced a spike in the last 5 decades with the population increasing to 8.93 lakh in 2011 from 2.54 Lakhs in 1961.
2. Highest decennial population growth Record in zone No.5 with 187.8% and Zone No. 6 has registered the negative growth with -40.1 % because this is the CBD of the Mysore city.
3. The concentrations of house holds are increases from increase the distance from the CBD like zone 6.
4. Mysore city populations are highly concentrated in the Zone number 2,3,4 and 5 because, most of the slums, Jnurm houses and Islam religion peoples are highly concentrated here therefor compare to other zones highest number of total, male and female population are concentrated here.

5. 3 out of 9 zones such as 7, 8, and 9 have below average literate and above average illiterate population.
6. Highly educated and upper class people are located in zone 1, 2 and 4. Therefore above 1000 sex ratio found in these zones.

## Conclusion

The Mysore city has showed the diversities in demographic characteristics. All these characteristics help us to analyze the social areas of Mysore city. Social area analysis helps to the city and town planner to maintain the balance in the development of the city and remove the imbalance in the distribution of urban amenities.

## Annexure: I

### Zone wise wards in Mysore city in 2011

ZONES	Ward No	Name of The ward	ZONES	Ward No.	Name of the ward
Zone 1	1	Agrahara	Zone 6	34	Medhar Block
	2	Sunnadaker		35	Devaraja Mohalla
	3	Lakshmiapuram		36	Subbarayanakere
	4	Ramachandra Agrahara		37	Lashkar Mohalla
	5	Gunduraonagar		38	Mandi Mohalla
	6	Chamundipuram		39	Kailasapuram
	7	Krishnamurthipuram		40	Meena Bazar
Zone -2	8	Jayanagar	Zone 7	41	Veeranagere
	9	Asokapuram		42	B.B. Keri
	10	Vidyanayapuram		43	Tilak Nagar
	11	Vishweshwara Nagar		44	Bannimantap
	12	J.P. Nagar		46	Kesare
	13	Srirampura Second stage		47	Subhashnagar
	14	Aravinda Nagar		48	Rajendranagar
Zone 3	15	Vivekanandanagar	Zone 8	49	N.R. Mohalla
	16	Ramakrishnanagar		50	Gandhi Nagar
	17	Kuvempunagar KHB		51	Sathyanagar
	18	Kuvempunagar South		52	Udayagiri
	19	Kannegowdana Koppal		53	Rajivnaga
	20	Saraswathipuram		54	Shanthinagar
	21	Kuvempunagar North		55	Kalyanagiri
Zone 4	22	Sharadadevinagar	Zone 9	56	Yaraganahalli
	24	Vijayanagar		57	Vidyanaga
	33	Paduvarahalli		58	Ragavendranagar
	23	Jayalakshmiapuram		59	Gowrishankar- nagar
	30	Brindhavan Extension		60	K.N. Pura
	31	Gokulam		61	Kyatha-maranahalli
	32	Onti koppal		62	Gayathripuram
Zone 5	25	Manche- gowdanaKoppal		63	Siddharthanagar
	26	Hebbal, Lakshmikanth Nagar		65	Ittige-gudu
	27	Hebbal, Lokanayakanagar		65	Ittige-gudu
	28	Kumbarakoppal			
	29	Metagalli			

## References

- 1) Bansal SC. Urban Geography. Meenakshi prakashan Meerat. 2017.
- 2) Mayer MH, Kohn CF. Readings in Urban Geography, Central book depot. Allahabad. 1967.
- 3) Census of India, socio and economic tables on 2001 and 2011. 2001.