

TREND AND PATTERN OF URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN MYSORE DISTRICT – A SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

Sowmya. R¹, Ph.D. & H Nagaraj², Ph.D.

¹Guest Faculty, DOS in Geography, Manasagangotri, University of Mysore,
Mysuru -570006, Email: rsowmya53@gmail.com

²Professor & Chairman, DOS in Geography, Manasagangotri, University of Mysore,
Mysuru-570006, Email: nagarajh66@yahoo.com

Paper Received On: 25 MAR 2021

Peer Reviewed On: 30 MAR 2021

Published On: 1 APRIL 2021

Content Originality & Unique: 100%

Abstract

“An increase in the number of people that reside in a country, state, county, or city is known as Population Growth” (WHO). It denotes the important characteristics of population composition. Population growth varies from one region to another. Population size will vary from rural to urban area. Both regions are having difference in the form of their population size, distribution, density and composition. In this present research article has made an attempt to examine the pattern of urban/town population growth in Mysore district from 1961 to 2011. For this research six decades population data were taken for analyze the pattern of urban population growth in the district and also comparison between the taluks. Urban area's population is more than the rural area. In these six decades trend of urban /town, population was gradually increasing in the district, but it varies from one taluk to another. Rural people are more migrated to urban areas for different purpose such as Education, Job, Health treatments and other reasons. Some less development areas people are migrated towards urban area for hope getting to better standard of living. Pull and push factors are more influenced in the population growth.

Key Words: Population Growth, Population size, urban/town population Pull and push factors.



[Scholarly Research Journal's](http://www.srjis.com) is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction:

The total population living in areas termed as urban area. Urban areas are created and further developed by the process of urbanization and they are measured for various purposes, including analyzing population density and urban sprawl. Urbanization, more job opportunities, more higher education centers are the results of increase in the population in urban areas. Rural area

Copyright © 2021, Scholarly Research Journal for Humanity Science & English Language

people are migrating to towns and cities for better standard of living. They are influenced by pull factors that attract them to urban life, and push factors that make them dissatisfied with rural living. An urban area or urban agglomeration is a human settlement with high population density and infrastructure of built environment.

Aim and Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are;

1. To analyze the trend and pattern of urban population growth in the district.
2. Comparison between urban population growth from 1961 to 2011

Data Base and Methodology

This present work was done based on secondary data. The secondary data collected from different organizations like census of India, statistical office, D.C. office, and other journals to examine the pattern of urban population growth.

Methodology in any study is determined by the objective of the study. Here the study concentrates mainly on changes of the growth in the town/urban population based on secondary information. Here used simple statistical methods and GIS mapping methods are used for creating map layer of population growth.

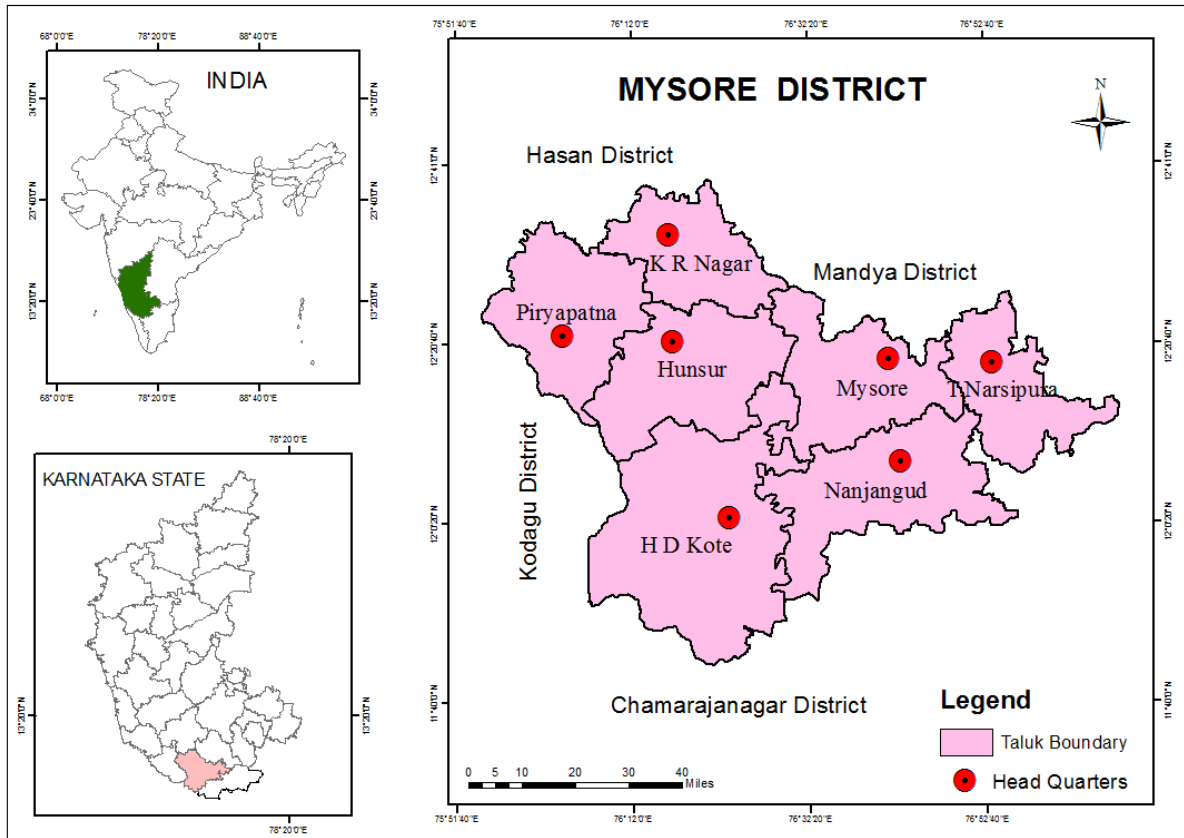
Study Area

Mysore district forms a distinct land unit, besides being a cultural entity lying between 11⁰30' North latitude to 12⁰ 50' North latitude and 75⁰ 45' East longitudes to 77⁰ 45' East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Hassan, Mandya, districts to the north east, Kodagu district to the west, Kerala state to the south, Chamarajanagara district to the south east.

Mysore district covers an area of 6269sq.km which constitutes about 3.57% of the total area of the state. The district occupies 16th place in area among the districts of the state. It lies on the slope of plateau at an altitude of 770 meters from the mean sea level. Mysore city is the administrative centre of Mysore district. The Zillapanchayath came into existence in the year of 1969 at the time Mysore had 11 taluks – Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Kollegala, Krisnarajanagara, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Tirumakudalu Narasipura, and Yelandur. In the year 1997 Mysore district has been divided into two districts- Mysore and Chamarajanagara, Mysore district consist 7 taluks namely, Nanjangud, H.D.Kote, T.Narasipura, Periyapatna, Hunsur, K.R.Nagar and Mysore. The district enjoys cool and equable temperatures. It shares the wider climatic pattern of the state as a whole, although there are some distinctive features. The climate of the district may be described as tropical monsoon

type. Which product of the interplay of the South-west and North-East monsoons over part of the district languorously warm.

Figure No.1: Location Map of Study Area



Results and Discussions:

Trend and pattern of Urban Population Growth in Mysore District:

The urban population growth is changing in Mysore district from one decade to another. Base on given weightage in 1961 Mysore taluk has high population growth, Hunsur, K R Nagar, Nanjangud and T Narasipura has medium urban population . H D Kote and Periyapatna have registered low growth of urban population. While observe in 2011 decade Mysore taluk has continued same high population growth, Hunsur, Nanjangud and T Narasipura has registered medium population growth but another three taluk has low growth of population i.e., H D Kote Periyapatna and K R Nagar. Among the seven taluks there are no changes in urban population growth trend except K R Nagar because it belongs from medium to low population growth class from 1961 to 2011. These urban population growths can be seen in Figure No.2.

Table No.1: Talukwise Total No. of Urban areas in Mysore District

Name of the Taluk	No of Towns/Urban area
H.D.Kote	2
Hunsur	1
K.R.Nagar	1
Mysore	9
Nanjangud	1
Periyapatna	1
T.N.Pura	4
District Total	19

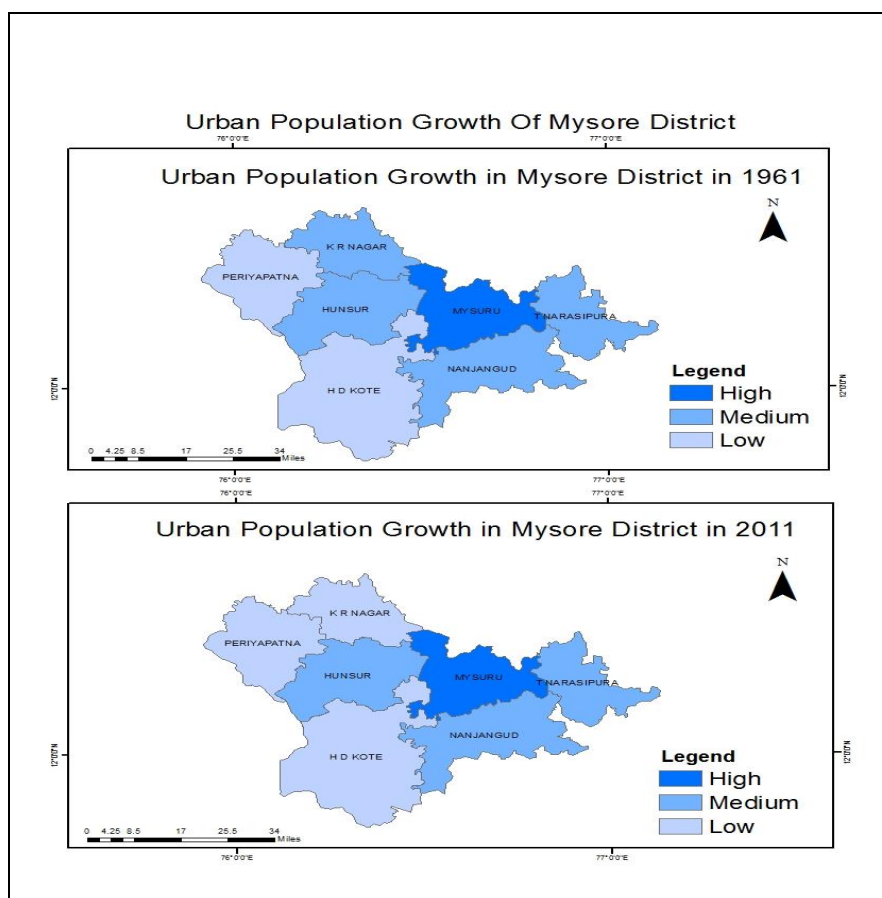
Source: Mysore District Census (2011)

Table no. 2: Weightage for Urban Population in %

<4	Low growth
4-8	Medium growth
>8	High growth

Source: Compiled by the Author

Figure No.2 Urban Population of Mysuru District from 1961 to 2011



Talukwise Trend and pattern of Urban Population Growth in Mysore District:

While observe the talukwise population growth is varies from one taluk to another and also varies from one decade to another. Talukwise urban population changes are explained are as follows.

During the 1961 H.D.Kote, Periyapatna taluks having low population growth, Hunsur, K.R.Nagara. Nanjangud and T.Narasipura taluks has medium population growth and Mysore taluk has high growth of urban population. During 1971 H.D.Kote, K.R.Nagara, Periyapatna, taluk having low growth and Hunsur, Nanjangud, T.Narasipura taluk having medium population growth and Mysore taluk having high growth of urban population. In the period of 1981, 1991 and 2001 all the taluks having equal growth in the form of low and medium, while Hunsur, Nanjangud taluk have registered high growth of urban population. In the period of 2011 H.D.Kote, K.R.Nagara, Periyapatna, taluk has low growth, Hunsur, Nanjangud, T.Narasipura having medium population growth, Mysore taluk having high growth of urban

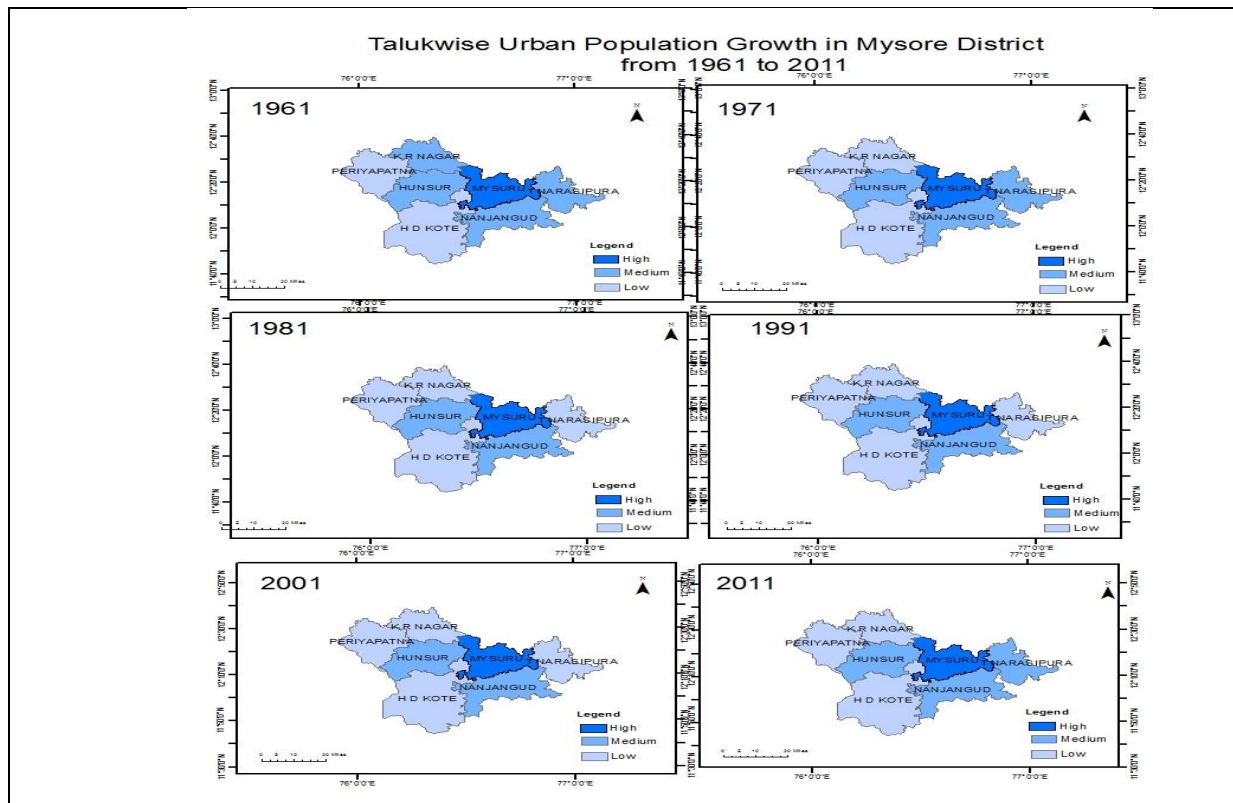
population. This same trend of urban population growth was repeated in the period of 1971. This variation of urban population map can be seen in Figure No.2.

Table No.3: Taluk wise Urban population growth in Mysore District from 1961 to 2011(%)

Taluk	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
H.D.Kote	2.15	2.22	2.22	2.46	1.23	2.07
Hunsur	4.16	4.45	5.85	4.26	4.47	4.08
K.R.Nagar	6.07	3.42	3.06	3.19	3.12	2.87
Mysore	73.38	79.13	77.68	80.01	81.38	81.43
Nanjangud	5.09	5.02	5.66	5.22	4.90	4.06
Periyapatna	1.76	1.65	1.63	1.47	1.52	1.34
T.Narasipura	7.38	4.11	3.89	3.39	3.38	4.13
DISTRICT	30.41	30.77	33.59	35.79	37.19	41.50

Source: Census of India Report 1961, 1971,1981,2001,2011

Figure No.3: Talukwise Urban Population of Mysuru District from 1961 to 2011



Comparisons between urban population growths from 1961 to 2011:

The trend of urban population growth was gradually decreasing from 1961 to 2011. District urban population growth can be seen in Chart No.1. While observe the taluk wise urban population growth is vary from one taluk to another. It can be seen in Chart No.2.

Urban population of H D Kote tlauk is increase from 1961 to 1971 and the same stagnant growth is continued from 1971 to 1981 but it is again increased in 1991, in 2001 it is decreased again and the urban population growth in increased in 2011 so this taluk has fluctuation in urban population because of the availability and development in their towns or urban region. In Hunsur taluk from 1961 to 1981 urban population is gradually increase but from 1981 to 2011 population is fall down only little fluctuation can be seen in last three decades. K R Nagara taluk's urban population is gradually decrease from 1961 to 2011 because the more town people are moving towards other urban spring areas, and they are migrated to other city centres and remaining are engaged in primary activities in rural area. While observe in urban population in Mysuru taluk little percentage of population is decrease only in 1971 otherwise it will gradually increasing from 1971 to 2011. In Najangud taluk urban population is decrease from 1961 to 1971 again increased in 1981 but it is gradually decrease from 1981 to 2011. Urban population is gradually decreasing from 1961 to 2011 except in 2001 in that decade can be seen little increase of urban population in Periyapatna taluk. While observe in T Narasipura taluk's urban population was gradually decrease from 1961 to 2001 but it is increasing in 2011 because of availability of facilities and new opportunities in that town/urban regions.

Chart No.1: Urban Population Growth in Mysore District from 1961 to 2011

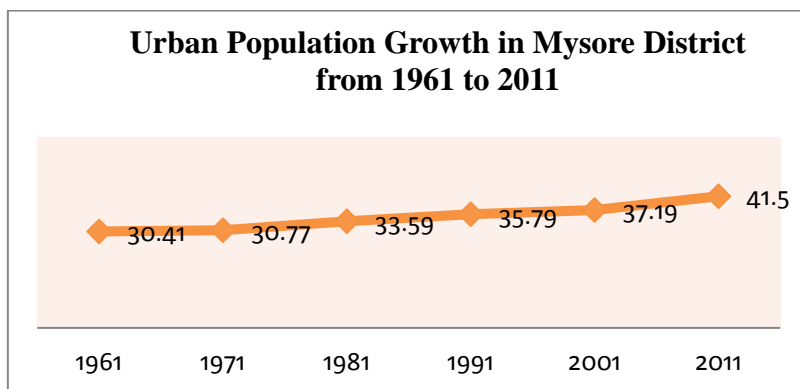
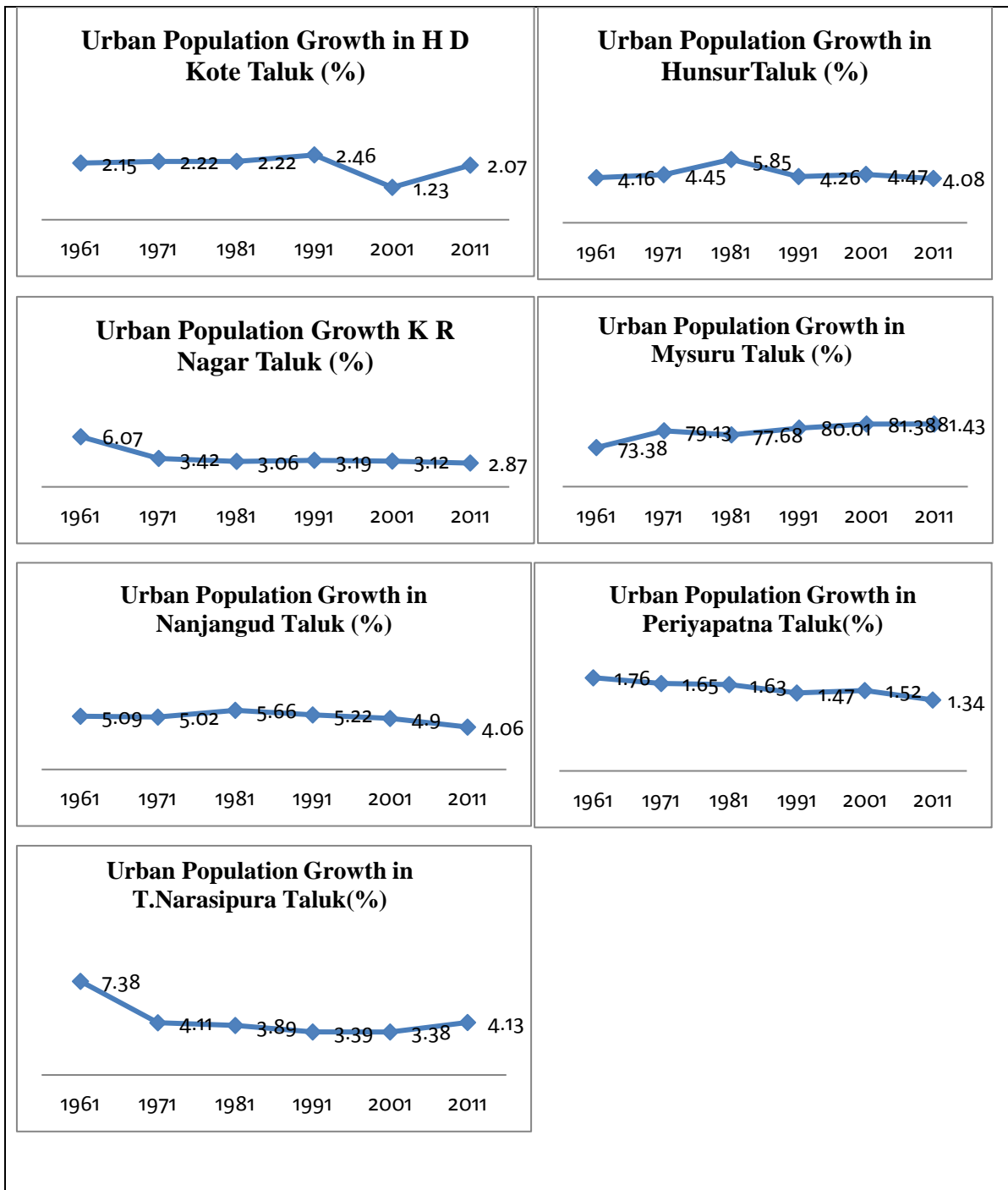


Chart No.2: Talukwise Urban Population Growth in Mysore District from 1961 to 2011



Conclusion:

Urban population growth of Mysuru district was gradually increasing from 1961 to 2011. This growth denotes growth of urban area and development of facilities such as establishment of more industries, tertiary activities, more education centers and more job opportunities in the urban areas/towns. Rural people are more migrated to urban areas for different purpose. Some

less development areas people are migrated towards urban area for hope getting to better standard of living. While observe in talukwise urban population growth in Mysuru district can be seen differences from one taluk to another and one decade to another decade also. Among the seven taluks of mysuru district Mysuru taluk urban population growth was gradually increasing from 1961 to 2011, it denotes development of urban area and more immigration to this taluk. But in Nanjangud taluk, K R Nagara taluk, and Periyapatna taluk urban population was gradually decreasing from 1961 to 2011, it indicates less development of the urban/town areas. Remaining taluks urban population has little fluctuations from one decade to another. All these factors are shows the pulling factors were more influenced of urban area and effect of rural areas pushing factors.

References:

- Afzal, M., 2009. *Population Growth and Economic Development in Pakistan*, *The Open Demography Journal*, 2: 1-7.
- Asad ali khan (2014) "Population Growth and Its Impact on Urban Expansion: A Case Study of Bahawalpur, Pakistan", *Universal Journal of Geoscience* 2(8): <http://www.hrpub.org> DOI: 10.13189/ujg.2014.020801, 229-241
- Kempe Ronald Hope (2017) "Urban population growth in the Caribbean", <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248501515>, 167-174.
- Ida Bagus, Ilham Malik and Bart Julien Dewancker (2018), "Identification of Population Growth and Distribution, Based on Urban Zone Functions", *Journal of Sustainability*, 1-13.
- Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Population Studies, No. 68, "Pattern of Rural and Urban Population Growth", United Nations Publications, New York, 1980, 1-54.
- K Krishna and Y V Ramanaiah (1997) "Urbanization and the levels of Development of Andhra Pradesh with special Reference to the Drought-prone Rayalaseema Region", *The Indian Geographical Journal*, Vol.72, June No.1, pp-27-34
- Singh J and J B Singh (1981), "Dimensions and Implications of Urbanization in the least-developed countries", a paper presented in the International Conference paper on Urban and Regional Change in Developing countries, Dec 11-15 Khargapur
- Census of India (1961): General Population Tables, Karnataka, Mysore district, Department of Statistical Office.

Census of India (1971): General Population Tables, Karnataka, Mysore district, Department of Statistical Office.

Census of India (1981): General Population Tables, Karnataka, Mysore district, Department of Statistical Office.

Census of India (1991): General Population Tables, Karnataka, Mysore district, Department of Statistical Office.

Census of India (2001): General Population Tables, Karnataka, Mysore district, Department of Statistical Office.

Census of India (2011): General Population Tables, Karnataka, Mysore district, Department of Statistical Office.