

## RESEARCH ARTICLE



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# Disparity in literacy rate in Bangalore metropolitan region

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## Abstract

The study of human resource is of vital importance both from the point of view of economic development and social welfare. It is particularly important because human beings are not only instrument of production but are also ends in themselves. It is necessary to know quantitative terms, the number of people living in a region at a particular time, the rate at which the number is growing and the composition and distribution of population. Sustainable development involves conservation of land and water resources. With the increasing pressure of the ever growing human population, increased living standard and the concomitant activities are exerting tremendous pressure on the finite natural resources. The uneven distribution of population needs the proper adjustment of exiting things through the spatial planning only raises the standard of living of the population. So the population planning is the main element with reference to which other resources are planned (Singh 1968). In view of these demographic dimension and human resource to examine the spatial pattern of population in the study area for water management. The main aim of this study is to know literacy rate in Karnataka. In the present study an attempt is made to know the demographic pattern. The present study know literacy of the study unit. Date collected from the Census of Karnataka. According the 2001 census there were 5853892 literates out of which 3289021 males and 2564871 females in the city. According the 2011 census there were 8875783 literates out of which 4841813 males and 4033970 females in the city.

**Keywords:** Agriculture; Production; Productivity

## Introduction

The study of human resource is of vital importance both from the point of view of economic development and social welfare. It is particularly important because human beings are not only instrument of production but are also ends in themselves. It is necessary to know quantitative terms, the number of people living in a region at a particular time, the rate at which the number is growing and the

composition and distribution of population.

The study of growth, distribution and density of population are most important aspect of a region, where one can understand their pattern in regional dimension. Therefore, man becomes a resource of the region and every other resource of the region becomes man's requirement. Hence it is needless to say that regional study cannot be

completed without study of population growth, distribution and density to harness the resource available in the area. The population growth with variation in density reflects on the existing land use and sprawl.

Sustainable development involves conservation of land and water resources. With the increasing pressure of the ever growing human population, increased living standard and the concomitant activities are exerting tremendous pressure on the finite natural resources. The uneven distribution of population needs the proper adjustment of exiting things through the spatial planning only raises the standard of living of the population. So the population planning is the main element with reference to which other resources are planned (Singh 1968). In view of these demographic dimension and human resource to examine the spatial pattern of population in the study area for water management.

With the increasing population majority of lakes are disappearing in Bangalore metropolitan region for the purpose of building construction/ Bus stops/ Play ground/ Parks etc . Hence the study of population structure is more essential in watershed management.

## Study Area

Bangalore built by Magadi kempegowda at 1537. Bangalore ruled by various kingdom in 1758- Hyder Ali, in 1799- British overthrew Tippu sultan, in 1881- Mysore wodeyar, After teh independence, Bangalore was designed as the capital of Mysore state in 1956, Bangalore Metropolitan Region comprises Bangalore urban district, Bangalore rural district & Ramanagara district. Each of them again divided into taluks for administration. Bangalore urban comprises of four taluks namely, Anekal, Bangalore east, Bangalore north and Bangalore South. The Bangalore rual district comprises of four talukas namely Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Hoskote & Nelamangala. The Ramanagara district comprises of four talukas namely Channapatna, Magadi, Kanakapura & Ramanagara. The total Bangalore Metropolitan Region was under 3 administrative bodies, 1. Bangalore Development authority (BDA).. 2. Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) 3. Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority. (BMRDA).

Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, is the fifth largest metropolitan city in the country. The swift growth of Bangalore that stands as Silicon Valley of India in today's computer ramp has grown on the extent of valuable and productive agricultural land. Bangalore is well known nationally and internationally as a destination of choice for high technology industries, particularly in the IT/BT sectors. The study region lies in

the southern maiden region of the state and is by and large an open country which is lacking in natural barriers. Bangalore metropolitan region bounded on the north by Chikkaballapura district; on the east Tumukr & Mandya district; on the south Mandya & Chamarajanaraga district; on the west Kolar & Tamil Nadu states;

## Objectives

The main aim of this study is to know literacy rate in Karnataka

## Methodology

In the present study an attempt is made to know the demographic pattern. The present study know literacy of the study unit. Date collected from the Census of Karnataka.

## Analysis

Literacy plays an important role in the development of the region. Therefore literacy is considered as unquestionably the largest source of human capital consisting acquired abilities (Schultz, 1996). Literacy is essential for eradication of poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980).

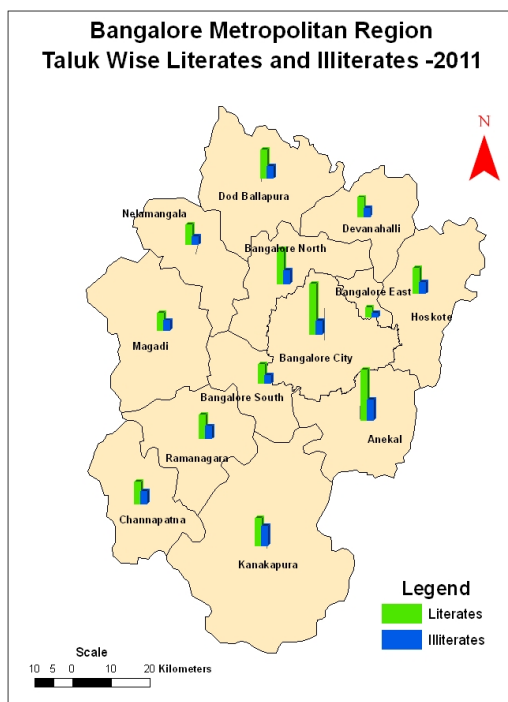
A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who were blind and could read in Braille are treated to be literates. A persons, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate.

Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above. Literacy on the other hand takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, national relations and free demographic process and hinder social development/ awareness/ civil séances, economic growth and environmental maturity. In view of this importance, the present analysis, an attempt has been made understand ward wise literacy ratio of study area during 2001 & 2011. According the 2001 census there were 5853892 literates out of which 3289021 males and 2564871 females in the city. According the 2011 census there were 8875783 literates out of which 4841813 males and 4033970 females in the city.

**Table 1.** Taluk wise Distribution of Literacy rate-2011

Sl. Taluk Name No.	P_LIT	M_LIT	F_LIT	P_ILL	M_ILL	F_ILL
1. Anekal	369912	217359	152553	147663	64647	83016
2. Bangalore East	71087	40374	30713	31520	13325	18195
3. Bangalore City	6677194	3595059	3082135	1766481	796664	969817
4. Bangalore North	251933	143379	108554	100487	42599	57888
5. Bangalore South	142150	81870	60280	63124	27385	35739
6. Channarayana	165887	91666	74221	95417	38742	56675
7. Devanahalli	143244	80620	62624	66378	27222	39156
8. Dod Ballapur	209756	117429	92327	89838	36098	53740
9. Hosakote	186979	104914	82065	83839	35385	48454
10. Kanakapura	205066	116491	88575	145811	62081	83730
11. Magadi	129626	73197	56429	74215	29385	44830
12. Nelamangala	148770	82348	66422	62119	25156	36963
13. Ramanagara	174179	97107	77072	92435	39339	53096
Total	8875783	4841813	4033970	2819327	1238028	1581299

Source: Census of India, Computed by researcher

**Fig. 1.** Literacy rate in Bangalore Metropolitan Region-2011

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