CHAPTER – 2

STUDY AREA
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2.1 Basis of Demarcation of the Study Area

The rural urban fringe which has emerged most dynamic and controversial region in almost all the major cities of India. Selecting a city for a counter urbanization activity was an important task where in a true counter urbanization can be seen. Choosing a city of this characteristic features is existing in Bangalore but at a larger scale. Budding metropolitan cities like Mysore also possess all forms of counter urbanization activities seen all over India. The selection of Mysore city for study of counter urbanization activities was although best suitable but the Challenging task ahead what should be the limit of the boundary to be studied in terms of villages and the distance was a question mark that arise at the initial stage. Going through the unpublished thesis work done by Arun Das in 1998 submitted to the University of Mysore was found to appropriate study boundary.

In his work Arun Das has demarcated study area on the basis of geomorphic parameters. Mysore city being located on the ridge of three river basins has created a natural commuting boundary. The three rivers such as lakshmanateertha, Cauvery and Kabini have created a natural barrier between for the villages located around the Mysore city. As per Arun Das study all the transportation mofusill bus terminates at these river banks. Setting aside the villages on other bank totally disconnected from the influence of Mysore city. Thus the villages which fall within the boundary of these three river such as lakshmanateertha in north west, Cauvery in north and north east, and kabini in south and south east was considered as study area by Arun Das.

Keeping the same demarcated study area as a suitable limit for evaluation of counter urban activity, the present study area was fixed.
The area so identified by Arun das on the basis of geomorphological parameters includes 332 villages in the vicinity with Mysore city, with a total population of 13,43,042 with 204,087 Household occupying an area of 1,629 sq/Km. The 332 villages falls under the jurisdiction of 6 taluks (mysore, Hunsur, H D Kote, Nanjangud, and T Narasipur of Mysore districts and Srirangapatna of Mandya districts). From the city centre, the area extends up to 15 km in north, 22 km in the northeast, 32 km in the east, 32 km in west and northwest. The study area is separated from the rural beyond by the Lakshmanathirtha River, in the north and towards the east by the Cauvery and in the east and southeast by Kabini River. These two rivers join in the east forming a triangular boundary for the study area. A base map has been prepared based on the delineation done by Arun Das 1998. Such as CBD or Inner City, Urban Fringe (Peripheral boundary of the City), Rural Urban Fringe and Rural Fringe.
(Figure No. 2.1) Source: After Arundas

(Figure No. 2.2) Source: After Arundas
(Figure No. 2.3) Source: After Arundas

(Figure No. 2.4) Source: After Arundas
2.2 Background of the Study area and the Mysore City

Mysore is the second largest city in the state of Karnataka. It is described as one of the Garden city of India and was founded by the Maharajas of Mysore. The ambition of the Maharajas was to make Mysore as one of the best planned cities. Some of the best features of good planning observed today are due to their efforts in the planned development of the city. It was the capital of the former princely state of Mysore and is now the divisional headquarters having a population of 8.87 lakhs as per 2011 census.

It is not only a divisional Headquarters but also Headquarters for University of Mysore and Railway. In addition it is an educational, commercial and administrative centers and one of the important tourist center. The city is also known throughout the world from the pomp and gaiety with which the traditional Dasara festival is being held here annually during the Navarathri (September – October) the tourists would throng from all over the country, and abroad in grate number to witness the Jamboo Savari, the chief attraction on this occasion.

According to a legend the name Mysore is derived from ”Mahishura” in Sanskrit ‘Mahisha’ means a buffalo to substantiate this association of a buffalo with the city is name there is a popular story. In the ancient days Mahishasura a Rakshasa (giant) who could at his will assume any form including that of a buffalo ruled the town. He was very cruel and took pleasure in torturing the devas and the vishis living in the heritages to seek relief the devas and vishis went to kailasa the abode of lord shiva and pleaded with in to destroy the cruel rakshasa and establish peace on earth. When shiva pleaded his inability to kill their tormentor they approached parvathi his consort. There upon parvathi assumed the responsibility. She waged a war and finally killed him when he took on the form of a buffalo and attacked her she came to be known as Mahishasura mardini later the valing family namely the wodeyars of Mysore adopted Mahishasura Mardin also called Chamundaswari as their family goddess.
In the year 1901 the city was only 19.4 sq Km in area with a population of 68,111. The population as per the 2011 census is 8,87,446 and the area covering 128.42 sq Km. The growth and the decline of population of Mysore city is directly connected with the city’s history, administration and environment.

2.2.1 Historical Background

Mysore was referred as Mahishmati in Mahabharata and is also regarded as the place, to which emperor ASHOKA sent a missionary during the 3rd century BC. Archeological evidence shows that this was a chief town in a country that had around 70 villages during the 10th century. The modern history of the town is closely related with the royal family of the Wodeyar’s of Mysore founded in 1399AD.

The origin of the Wodeyar’s family was traced to two brothers, Yaduraya and Krishnaraya of the Yadava Dynasty, who moved towards south to begin their careers and happened to settle at Hadiandu on the outskirts of Mysore in 1399. It was a critical time for the tiny principality of Hadinadu. The chief of the Hadinadu had died just then and the surviving members of the family were at the mercy of a neighboring chief, Mara Nayaka of Karagahalli who demanded the hand of the Princess in return. The marriage leads to dispute because the relatives blamed about the inferior rank of Mara Nayaka’s caste. The agents of the bereaved family sought the help of Yaduraya and Krishnaraya which was readily accepted by them and Mara Nayaka was attacked and killed in an encounter. The heiress of Hadinadu was married to Yaduraya who became the chief of Hadinadu and also the ancestor of the Wodeyar’s of Mysore.

During the reign of Chamaraja Wodeyar III (1513-33) who divided his estate amongst his 3 sons, it is said Puragere or Mysore was assigned to Chamaraja Wodeyar the bald: In about 1524 a fort seems to have been either built or renovated at Mysore and the place was named “Mahishur” after the
legendary buffalo-headed monster who was killed by goddess Chamundi. This name has assumed the anglicized form of Maisur and Mysore since the advent of the British.

The Wodeyar’s ruled over their territories without any break until the Mysore Throne was captured by Haidar Ali in 1761. The position of the then reigning king Immadi krishnaraja wodeyar had been precarious ever since his installation on the throne in 1734. As he was a boy at that time Dalavoy Devarajiah and Sarvadhikari Nanjarajiah had assumed dictorial powers, the year 1757 marked the end of Sarvadhikaris power and the rise of Haidar Ali (1761-82). He greatly enlarged his territories and was succeeded by his son Tippu Sultan (1782-99).

Tippu Sultan caused the town and fort of Mysore and the ancient residence of the Wodeyar’s to be razed to the ground and forced deported all the inhabitants to Srirangapattana. The stones of the old fort were employed to build a new one on a slight eminence to which he gave the appellation, “Nazarbad”.

After the fall of Tippu and restoration of the Royal house it was decided that the inauguration of the king, Krishnaraja Wodeyar should take place at Mysore. Owing to universal demolitions by Tippu’s men, the workmen’s huts at Nazarbad were the only accommodate available. The place and the fort were rebuilt and Mysore once again became the capital. It rapidly grew at expanse of Sriraangapatna, which lost its importance.

Between 1831 and 1881, the state was placed under the administration of the British commissioner the dispossessed king however continued to live in his palace at Mysore. Chamaraja wodeyar X, the adopted son of Krishnaraja wodeyar III (1800-1868) was recognized as the rightful heir to the Throne when he came of age in 1881. He ruled for a period of 13 years. During this period Mysore was gradually transformed in to a beautiful city. Following the
death of Chamaraja Wodeyar in 1894, Queen Kemparajammanni, acted as the caretaker during the Minority of her son. In 1897 the old palace was destroyed by fire and the same year the work relating to the existing palace was begun. In 1902, on attaining the age of 18 Krishnraja Wodeyar IV, was invested with the ruling powers. The construction of the palace was completed in 1911-12 the university of Mysore was founded in 1916 at Mysore. After 1947, Bangalore grew in importance as the capital of the state and Mysore became a Divisional Headquarter.

2.2.2 Growth of the City:

The city seems to have developed and transformed into a beautiful city during the time of chamarajaendar Wodeyar from 1868-81. It was further improved by kirshnaraja wodeyar into a model city of India. The credit of the popularity of the city as a beautiful one goes to these two kings, under Wodeyar beautified the city by widening roads, parks, formation of fountains, etc

The city municipality was formed in the years 1862 for the improvement and maintenance of the city.

The old parts of the city are the fort area, Lashkar, Mandi, Devaraja and K.R.Mohalla. Decongestion of over-crowded areas by widening of lanes and roads was taken up during 1898 when the plague epidemic broke out. New extensions were formed to accommodate the population shifted from these congested area and to provide more house plots. Ittigegudu, which was an in sanitary area, when improved by the Maharaja the old palace was burnt down and the summer place became his residence. The municipality acquired in sanitary areas in fort and K.R.mohalla to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases in the city. Some of the insanitary areas have now become healthy extensions. Laxmipuram extension is one example built over an in sanitary area called “Dodda Holageri“ by acquiring the area and by redevelopment.
Municipality had formed 3 extensions before 1903 called Chamarajapuram, Jalapuri and Ediga.

The City Improvement Trust Board was constituted in the year 1903 to form the extensions in the city. Some of the layouts formed by them are Vontikoppal, Jayalakshimipuram, Yadavagiri, Saraswathipuram, Vidyaranyapuram, Jayanagar, N R Colony, etc., Mysore City is the earliest city in India to have the City Improvement Trust Board.

2.2.3 Geographical background.

Geographically Mysore city is located over a ridge land. The two rivers such as Cauvery in the north and Kabini in south as kept Mysore well drained. Nearly ¾ of Mysore city is drained by kabini and ¼ of Mysore city is drained by river Cauvery. Cauvery and Kabini flow at an elevation of 650 meters. Whereas Mysore lies at on elevation of 750 meters. The city is situated in the extreme southern part of Karnataka, at 12° 18’ north latitude and 76° 39’ east longitude. The city is spread over an area of 128.42sq km with a total population of 8,87,446 persons as per 2011 census.
The city proper has undulating topography with elevated ridges. There is thus a great natural divergence in the gradient within the city; it ranges from 1 to 100m in certain places to steeper gradients of 1 to 50m in other areas. There is a convergence of slopes towards core of the city from all the sides. The general slope of the city can be linked to that of the flat saucer with a wide rim, the rim which is a better drained area was formerly occupied by several palaces. These palaces now have been converted into institutions of research and higher learning S Arun das 1997.

Mysore city is described as land of lakes because there are a number of tanks in different parts of the city ex. Kukkarahalli lake in west, Karangi lake in east, Dalavahi lake in south and Lingambudi, there are also few small tanks within the city. There are inter connecting channels with drain the excess water of one tank into another, these tanks and channels have helped in keeping the other parts of the town free from water logging, there are some small tanks within the city like the Subbarayanakere and Doddakere, Kesarehalla, Varonakere which have been filled by solid waste and demolished building materials. Most of the big lakes are connected with drainage system and water is polluted. Now this tank water is mainly used for agriculture, growing of vegetables, gross and in some place washing of cloths.

It has good net work of roads connecting several places in the state and has direct road link also with some of the urban centers of Tamilnadu and Kerala states. The city has broad-gauge railway connecting some important places, now it is converting electric railway. However after the completion of Mandakalli Airport the airway which will enhance the status of Mysore in the sphere of trade and commerce, truism ext.

In the regional context, Mysore is not well situated due to its isolated location in the extreme south, Hence it commands only a little area in the sphere of trade. The location of Bangalore in the north-east at a distance of 135
kms acts as a deterrent to the growth of Mysore city. Mahadev and Jayashankar 1970.

Mysore is the cultural capital of Karnataka the palaces, which were built for the kings and their families, were not only for pleasure but they are glowing with artistic beauty, hence they attract people from all the parts of the world. It is also described as city of palaces. Some of the palaces have now become attraction for visitors some of them are government offices. The Chammundi hill in the southeastern periphery is known for its scenic beauty and famous Chammundesweri temple. In north the St. Philomena church, the Brindavan gardens in the north-western out skirts, Zoo and Chamarajendra technical institute in the heart of city, all have fascinated tourists almost throughout the year.

2.2.4. Climate

Mysore is situated in the tropics and in the interior of the peninsula. The equable climate of Mysore is due to its elevation on the plateau surface and its situation in rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. The city does not experience the extremes of temperature and high rainfall in any part of the year. The climate is almost similar to the areas of middle latitudes, due to its rain shadow location; it receives a total rainfall of 798.20mm. The city receives a rainfall for about fifty-six days in a year.

The climatic seasons of Mysore follows almost the general climatic seasons of India. The city is hot and dry during March to May, hot and moist during June to September, cool and moist in October and November, and cool and dry in December to February. The rainfall is fairly high in the south-west monsoon season and beginning of north-east monsoon season.

Rainfall

The city is situated at about 772 M above mean sea level with a moderate rainfall of about 792.20mm in a year. Most of it is confined to the
period between Aprils to November. Heaviest rainfall is in the month of October average monthly maximum rainfall is in the month of October average monthly maximum rainfall is 153.7 mm in the month of October.

**Temperature:**

The period from March to May is hot with a mean daily maximum temperature. April is usually the hottest month in the year within a mean daily maximum temperature of 34.6 °C. Mean daily minimum temperature in the month of April is 21.3°C and the highest maximum temperature over recorded is 10.6 °C in the month of December. December is the coldest month with the daily maximum temperature at 27.6 °C. the minimum temperature during this month is 16 °C

**Winds:**

The winds are generally moderate and are high during the southwest monsoon season. During the period April to September winds are mostly from southwest and west. From October to March the winds are from northeast and east. In March and April winds are mainly southwesterly or westerly in the mornings, while in the afternoons they blow from direction between north and east.

**Humidity:**

The average relative humidity ranges from 67% in February to 81% in July at 08.30 hours I.S.T. and at 17.30 hours I.S.T. It ranges from 23% in March to 72% in July

**2.2.5. Tourist Interest.**

Mysore city with its magnificent palaces, myriad lights, wide and clean roads, beautiful parks, Chamundihill with beautiful landscape etc., is a beautiful city and is attracting tourists since a long time. The salubrious climate is also responsible for the importance of the city as a tourist interest in the country due to the various attractions within the city.
Palace

Palace is situated in the center of the city having a vast area. The palace with its imposing structure of granite is a piece of architectural interest. The style of architectural is Indo-Sarasanic. The decoration and display of sculpture is of interest to the tourists. This is said to be the second best palace in the world.

Jaganmohan Palace (Art Gallery)

It was built in 1900 by the maharaja for conducting a marriage. It was transformed into gallery of Indian arts and crafts in 1924. There are rare collection of beautiful paintings, curious, musical instruments and other works of fine arts. There are many paintings giving the genealogy of the Mysore Royal Family.

Chamundi Hill

The hill a highest level of 1064M above M S L is named after the goddess Chamundi. There are 1000 steps leading to the top and were built three centuries ago. The different features available on the hill are the idol of Nandi also called the Sacred Bull, with a height of 4.8m, Chamundeswari temple and the hill palace. There is a lake called Devi Kere near the temple.

Zoo

The Zoological garden was established in the year 1892. There are rare collections of various kinds of animals and birds and is of interest to the tourists.

Lalithamahal

This magnificent building was built to accommodate the distinguished guests of the Maharajas. This building is of Architectural interest with its Italian Marble Stones, reception room, banquet hall and ballroom with its spring floor.
Exhibition

An Exhibition is conducted during Dasara season with the achievements display by various departments and commercial enterprises.

Race Course

The Race Course of Mysore is one of the best and most picturesque in India developed by the Maharajas. Races are conducted during the seasons only.

Chamaraja Technical Institute

This Institute was started in 1892 and is known for its excellent furniture of artistic design and reputed workmanship. Beautiful articles of Rose wood, Sandalwood, and Ivory are manufactured and sold in the Institution.

Government Silk Weaving Factory

The well knows Mysore Silk Sarees are manufactured here. The products of the factory have attained universal fame for its quality.

Manasa Gangothri

The Mysore University Campus, which is located in a vast area of about 283 hectors, is also of interest to the Tourists. The Kukkarahally tank that is included in this campus is being developed with a boat club.

Oriental Research Institute

This institute attracts research scholars and lovers of ancient Indian culture literature from all over the world. The institute has a collection of oriental works on literature, Sastras, Puranas and Vedas. There are about 20000 manuscripts in Sanskrit and other south Indian languages.

Other Places of Interest in the city

Apart from the above important places of tourist interests there are other important buildings also which are of interest. They are,
St. Philomina Church
Lokaranjana Mahal
Government House
Temples in the Fort
Crawford Hall
Railway Offices
Municipal Offices
Public Library, etc.

Mysore is the focus of tourist interests with many attracting places round about the city. These different places are covered by the tourists during their tour to Mysore.

**Table No. 2.1 Tourist Interest Places around Mysore City with Distance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tourist Interest</th>
<th>Distance in K M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K R Sagar and Brindavan Gardens</td>
<td>Cauvery river Dam, Horticultural interest</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srirangapatna</td>
<td>Historic and Pilgrimage Places,</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjanagud</td>
<td>Old Temple of Dravidian Architecture,</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomatagiri</td>
<td>Gomateswara statue of 57ft height on rocky hill</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandipura</td>
<td>National park with wild Animals</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somanathapura</td>
<td>Architectural interest with well known Temple</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talakad</td>
<td>Pilgrimage Center</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivanasamudram</td>
<td>For the panoramic view of the water falls</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melukote</td>
<td>Pilgrimage Center</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biligiri Rangana Hills</td>
<td>Pilgrimage Center and a Hill Station</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.6 Economic Activities.

Industries

Growth of industry is the chief economic base of the population and the main contribution for the development of the city.

Mysore city was mainly administrative and educational center up to 1947, with some industries like Krishnarajendra Mills, Railway Workshop and Mysore Lacs and Paints, later Ideal Jawa an industrial unit to manufacture Motorcycle was started.

During 1976 surveys, it was founded that the area under industrial uses was 308.5 hectares. After the Karnataka Industrial Board had developed a huge industrial layout between Hunsur Road and Krishna Raja Sagar Road accommodating the major industries like Bharath Earth Movers Ltd, Automotive Axles Ltd, Kirloskar, Vikranth Radial Plant and Jay Bearings. At present there are 3500 registered units in the city with 23500 employees. It is spread in an area of 1855.5 hectares that accounts to the 13.40% of the total area of the Mysore city.

Small-scale industries

In Mysore city Small-scale industries have spread out all over the city with a concentration of agro based and Textile industry in Idgah Extensions, Beedi manufacturing units are concentrated in Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas, and Wood industries are concentrated in Mysore South and Bamboo Bazar.

Trade and Commerce

Mysore city is an important commercial center due to its location of being surrounded by vast agricultural area and forest belt. Conversion of Mysore and Bangalore meter gauge into broad gauge is giving an impetus for the further development for trade and commerce. With the increase of industrial activities the trade in the industrial produce also increases.
Wholesale Business

The Wholesale business is carried out in the regulated market situated in the Sheshadri Iyer Road. It is under shifting to Nanjangud Road. This can be utilized for Wholesale vegetable market.

Retail Business

The retail business is concentrated along Sayyaji Rao Road, Danvanthry Road, 100 feet Road, Devaraja Urs Road, Irwin Road, Ashoka Road, Devaraja Market and Vani Vilas Market areas. The Mysore city corporation maintains 8 public markets in the city. Among them the Devaraja Market is the biggest market with the 777 stalls followed by the Vanivilas Market with 135 stalls.

The shops are being developed on all the roadsides. It is necessary to build organized commercial complexes in every extension. The Karnataka housing Board has constructed a complex building in Kuvempu Nagar. The MUDA has constructed market cum shopping complex in Gokulam 3rd stage. It was also felt necessary to provide some convenient shops on bus routes.

2.2.7 Existing Community Facilities

Community facility such as parks, playgrounds, open spaces, educational institutions, place of worships, post and telegraph office, Police Stations, Library, Water supply and Electricity, canteen, milk booth etc all form part of community facilities. A fair distribution and easily accessible facilities in urban centers indicate the advanced progress of the area.

A. Education Facilities

Mysore is a famed as a centre for education. The Mysore University celebrated its centenary year in the 1981. As ascertained, it has been confirmed that there are 63 High Schools, 153 Higher Primary Schools & 180 Lower Schools & Nursery Schools, 10 Junior Colleges of General Education and 10 First grade colleges in the city. On the Technical Education field, there are 2 Engineering Colleges, & 2 Polytechnics. The University of Mysore extends
Post-Graduate education in various fields including Linguistics, Humanities, etc.

B. Health Facilities

There are 13 Hospitals as ascertained of which 11 are Allopathy, 1 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani. There are 18 Government Dispensaries and 6 other Health Institutions besides a number of Private Nursing Homes and Clinics, which have come up in recent years. Hospital for Beedi workers on Mahadevapura Road, JSS Hospital in Ramanuja Road and B. M. Hospital on Hunsur Road are recent additions to major Hospitals in the City.

C. Recreational Facilities

Mysore City is famous as one of the Garden City of India and it is also famous for its numerous Palaces. Most of the Palaces have been converted to accommodate Offices, Art Palaces, Hotels and Educational Institutions like Lalitha Mahal Palace and Rajendravilas Palace, which have been converted as Hotels. Leelavihar accommodates the Institute of Development Studies. Lokaranjan Mahal (Summer Palace) and Chamundivihar remain unoccupied.

a. Parks and Open Spaces, Playgrounds

In Mysore City there are a number of organized Parks. The Mysore Urban Development Authority is also adding to the number of parks by reserving areas for Parks/Playgrounds/Open spaces in the layouts developed by it. The Authority has fenced the open spaces and it is also maintaining them. Karanji Tank and Kukkarahally tank, which are in the heart of the city, have seen better maintenance. Lingambudi Tank, which is situated on the South-West of Mysore City, has been proposed to be developed as a Bird Sanctuary. There is a no dearth for good Playgrounds in the city. The stadium at Chamundivihar is only an initial step in having standard playground.
b. Cinemas

There are 27 Cinema Houses in the City at various points to cater to the needs of the citizens. Besides there are few touring Cinemas on the cities out skirts.

D. Zoo, Clubs, Etc

There are a number of Playing Clubs and Tennis Clubs offering recreation. There are 2 Swimming Pools open for the general public. The 5 Star Hotels also offer swimming facilities. There is also a Turf Club that offers Horse Racing Facilities. There is an internationally repute Zoological garden. The main Palace attracts a number of visitors. There is a Bal Bhavan for recreational facility for the children.

2.2.8 Cultural Activities

Mysore is Centre of Kannada Culture. The princely state Capital was the House of Culture with patronage of the Maharajas. Mysore Dashara was world famous during Maharaja’s time. Even now, every year Dashara is celebrated by the Government during which both local and foreign tourists come to Mysore to have glimpse. Music, Art, Dance, Drama, Sculpture and sports flourished with the encouragement given by the Maharajas. Even today the traditional Artists are still in Mysore. The Art Gallery at Jaganmohan Palace has a unique collection of Art pieces. A number of famous paintings are displayed in the Art Gallery.

2.2.9 Religious Activities

The Chamundi Hills attracts people from all over, who come to have the darshan of goddess Sri Chamundeshwari who is also the deity of the city. The famous St. Phillomena’s church also decorates the City and is the biggest church in the city. It is famous for its Gothic style of Architecture. The Mosque on Ashoka Road is the biggest in the city.
2.2.10 Other Civic Amenities

The City is well served as regards to Post and Telegraph services. There is one Head Post Office and more than 45 Sub-Post Offices in the city. There is also a Central Exchange office serving in the city. As per the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act 1987, all new layouts are to be provided with minimum 10% of the area for civic amenities and minimum 15% area for parks and open spaces.

2.2.11 Traffic and Transportation

The street pattern of the city is more of less gridiron pattern with arterial roads from center of the city outwards in all directions. Palace is the focal point from where all the arterial roads start and run radically leading to suburbs and cities. Four of these arterial roads are State Highways. These are the Highway connecting Bangalore-Ooty (SH 17), Highway connecting Kanakapura with Mysore (Bannur Road) (SH 86), the Highway connecting Mysore with Mangalore (Hunsur Road) (SH 87) and the Highway connecting Mysore with Manandavadi in Kerala.

Mysore city has a Divisional Headquarters of South Western Railway and has railway lines passing through the city with the Mysore –Arasikere line connecting Bangalore-Poona main line at Arasikere and Bangalore – Chamarajanagar line ending at Chamarajanagar.

Most of the roads in the city are broad and straight with regular footpaths on either side. Narasimharaja ward and Mirza Road are notable features. There are also some narrow roads with heavy traffic.

As the city grows with increase in per capita income, the ownership of the vehicles has increased and the land within the city is put to intense use and this has in turn generated more traffic. The number of Motor Vehicles increased by about 25 times in the District form 1970-96. The following Tables indicate the growth of vehicles in the District from 1970 onwards:
Table No. 2.2 Growth of Vehicles In Mysore District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Motor Car</th>
<th>Motor Cycles</th>
<th>Trucks</th>
<th>Bus</th>
<th>Auto Rickshaw</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2099</td>
<td>2602</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>6333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>2843</td>
<td>8219</td>
<td>1161</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>14117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3323</td>
<td>17978</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>25419</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>4829</td>
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<td>2145</td>
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<td>1685</td>
<td>57211</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5717</td>
<td>68060</td>
<td>2310</td>
<td>1318</td>
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<td>1593</td>
<td>82114</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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<td>4886</td>
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<td>5223</td>
<td>234005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>28351</td>
<td>252387</td>
<td>8519</td>
<td>2371</td>
<td>14783</td>
<td>5560</td>
<td>311971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31875</td>
<td>314729</td>
<td>11923</td>
<td>3079</td>
<td>18724</td>
<td>5897</td>
<td>386227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The total road network in the city was 335 Kilometers in 1971. It increased to 432 Kilometers in 1981, which accounts for 29% of increase over a decade. As numbers of layouts have been developed between 1981-1991 the total road network exceeds 678 Kilometers with 57% of increase. But in between 1991-2001 roads rapidly increased to 1989.73 Kilometers with a threefold of the previous increase that accounts to 193%. This is due to the framing of more number of new layouts by MUDA to accommodate the increased population.

The road capacity in older part of the city remained same while the quantum of traffic increased significantly as shown in the above table where the no of vehicles has increased from 25419 in the year 1981 to 311971 in the year July 2005.

M/s. Transport Operation Planning and Informatics Center, Bangalore, have conducted the traffic surveys in Mysore City in 1995. The survey indicates about 25% of households have no Vehicles, 28% Cycles, 48% have two wheelers and cars are limited to 4%. The mobility of household members
increase with the ownership of motorized vehicles. The household trip rates increase to 9.4 per day among the households, which have all the three modes of transport. The per capita trip by males is 1.53 and 1.48 in female of age group 0-15, the per capita trips by males and females is 1.66 and 0.81, in the age group 15-24 year. The per capita trip by males and females is 1.87 and 0.36 in the age group of 24-58 years. The per capita trip by males and females is 0.87 and 0.09 respectively, in age group above 58 years.

It is estimated that about 5.7 lakh passenger trips are generated each day within urban limits. Home to work trips constitute 23.2%, home to education trip 19.5% home to shopping trips 2%, other home based trip (including return home trips) 49.9% and non-home based trip 5.4%, Survey indicates that 21.72% of intercity trips are conducted by motorized two wheelers followed by 16.92% by cycle and other slow vehicle owners and 12.72% by bus.

Intercity passenger trips indicate nearly two thirds of travelers on a work trip, while tourist and recreation trip constitute 12%. Nearly 36000 tourists per day travel in and out of the city.

2.2.12 Road Network
The road network of the city included three ring roads viz, Outer Ring Road, Intermediate Ring Road and Inner Ring Road and also Arterial Roads, Sub-Arterial Roads, Collector Roads and others. The three ring roads not only collect traffic from other roads but also act as by-pass roads at their respective locations in order to avoid congestion especially at the core of the city.

2.2.13 The Major Transportation Problems in the City Area
All the traffic passes through the city in the absence of a by-pass for diverting such traffic. The through traffic is increasing the traffic problems in the city and especially in the central areas.
The lack of parking places in commercial centers and indiscriminate parking on the main road.

The private buses do not have an organized bus stand and they indiscriminately stand near Wesley church and a suitable place should be found.

2.2.14 Utilities and Services

Water Supply

The history of water supply to Mysore dates back to the time of Dewan Poornaiah. He had planned for a contour canal from Krishnarajasagar Dam to Mysore through gravity to convey the Cauvery water to fulfill the water supply to Mysore. Unfortunately, the scheme did not achieve accomplishment, as the people during that period were more dependent on tanks and wells. Later an arrangement was made to supply water from the Karanj Tank, Subsequently Kukkarahally Tank was constructed.

During 1986 arrangements were made to modernise the water supply arrangements to Mysore by adopting better techniques at Belagola. These arrangements enable a supply of 2.27 million liters of water to the city amounting to 30.02 litres per capita per day. Now about 163.64 million litres of water had to be drawn from the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, which had to be purified.

Underground Drainage

Mysore was one of the earliest cities in India to have underground drainage. In the old parts of the city, underground drainage was completed in 1904. At present a major part of the city is provided with the underground drainage system. Since the old sewage lines were incapable of taking the increased load and the some parts of the old city were not provided with underground drainage. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme, the Ashokapuram, Mandi Mohalla, Narasimharaja Extension,
Gandhinagar, Vanivilas Puram and Paduvarahally added the underground drainage system in 1981. But still the areas like Kumbarakoppal, Railway Colony in Vontikoppal has not been provided with underground drainage pipes. The mains connecting Yadavagiri, Narasimharaja Mohalla, Earanagere and Mandi Mohalla to Northern outfall is not yet completed.

**Electricity**

Mysore is the one of the earliest cities in the state to have the supply of the electricity. The major activities of the power in Mysore are detailed below:

**Table 2.3 The major activities of the power in Mysore City**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Electricity consuming utility</th>
<th>No of Installations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>125511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Street Lights</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Commercial power and lighting</td>
<td>24140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a.)</td>
<td>Industrial Low Tension</td>
<td>5638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b.) Industrial High Tension</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chamundi Electricity Supply Co Ltd, Mysore.

At present they have one major receiving station and four sub stations, which cater to the electricity supply needs of the Mysore city as detailed above. The peak load demand of electricity of the Mysore city is anticipated to be 560 MVA by the year 2010-11.

The Karnataka Electricity Board has drawn a program of establishing second major receiving station at Kadakola on Nanjangud road.

**Telephone Services**

Telephone plays a vital role in the communication field. Therefore the existing system has to be studied along with the future requirement. The total
The number of working exchanges in the Mysore city is 9 having a capacity of 44272 lines in which working lines are of 40012 in numbers.

2.2.15 Housing

The problem of housing in Mysore city is not as acute as in other fast growing cities, Mysore city, being the former capital of the state, has better planned extensions and better housing conditions compared to any other city where congestion, mixed land uses and in orderly developments are observed (C D P of MUDA 1998 pp- 22)

The old city area has the maximum concentration of population namely parts of residential areas of Mandi Mohalla and Lashkar Mohalla between Bangalore – Niligiri road and Sayyaji Rao road. Some areas between Albert victor road and Pulakeshi road and the areas between Chamundeswari road and Basaveswara road are having a very high density of population up to 500 persons per hectare.

Generally, in between the high density areas and normal density areas, viz., some parts of Mandi Mohalla, Lashkar Mohalla and krishnaraja Mohalla areas which can be considered as the core area of the city, do not have a very high density due to the existence of non residential areas like, Devaraja Market, Jaganmohan palace and other public use areas. We do not find density pyramid with high density in the core and lower density in the fringes varying according to the distance from the central area and also the prevailing land value. The existing public use areas like the Palace, Hospitals, Government House, Medical Collage and Exhibition buildings, Educational institutions around the Jaganmohan palace, etc., have determined this type of density pattern. The extension areas like Saraswathipuram, Kuvempunagar, Kesare, Ittigegudu, Krishnamurthypuram, Vontikoppal, Jayalaxmipuram, Bannimantap and N R Mohalla are having a density of 125 to250 persons per hectare, in areas like Gokulam, Yadavagiri, Nachannahally, the density is between 100 to 150 persons per hectare. The new extensions such as Vijayanagaraa, Devanuru,
Sathagalli, Alanahally, Kythamaranahally, Srirampura, Dattagalli, Bogadi, Hebbal, layouts have very low density.

### 2.2.16 Housing Shortage and Demand

An attempt has been made to estimate the shortage and demand for houses in Mysore city, for calculation purposes an average 5 persons per family has been assumed. The number of houses required by 2031 AD is 3.9 lakh for an expected total population of 14,00,000 populations.

The number of houses on stock as per 2001 census is 165815. Assuming the construction of 2500 houses per year from 2001 to 2021, the number of houses that would have been constructed is 25000, thus, the number of houses on stock is equal to 190815, thus means another 90000houses are required by 2021AD. Hence, sufficient arrangements have to be made for providing houses.

The agencies involved in building the housing stock are Mysore Urban Development Authority, Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Private Co-operative Housing Building Societies and Private Developers etc.

### 2.3. Population.

Mysore city is described as “Pensioners paradise” as most of the retired officials prefer the city because of its climatic conditions, low cost of living and the presence of the attractive locations.

As per 2011 Census Report the population of the city is 8, 87,446 of which 4, 43,813 were males and 4, 43,633 were females. The area within the city limits is about 128.42 sq km. taking only population into account Mysore city occupies the second place in the state. The city had a slum population of 51623 persons in the proportion of the slum population in Mysore to the total population is 6.55%. It had a sex ratio of 1000 / 000 and the literacy rate of
86.84 %. The growth of population in the city from 1871 to 2001 is shown in the above table.

The increase and decrease of the city’s population depended mainly due to change in the city’s administration and the environment. The census data of the city’s population is available from the year 1871. The population in the city fluctuated variably due to frequent change of the rulers and also in shifting of the capital from Mysore to Srirangapatna along with the people who were dependent either directly or indirectly on the Headquarter.

Table No. 2.4 Growth of Population in Mysore City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>NET Increase</th>
<th>Percent Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>60312</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>63313</td>
<td>+ 3001</td>
<td>+ 4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>74048</td>
<td>+ 10735</td>
<td>+ 16.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>68111</td>
<td>- 5937</td>
<td>- 8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>71306</td>
<td>+ 3195</td>
<td>+ 4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>83951</td>
<td>+ 12645</td>
<td>+ 17.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>107142</td>
<td>+ 23191</td>
<td>+ 27.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>150540</td>
<td>+ 43398</td>
<td>+ 40.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>244323</td>
<td>+ 93783</td>
<td>+ 62.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>253865</td>
<td>+ 9542</td>
<td>+ 3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>355685</td>
<td>+ 101820</td>
<td>+ 40.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>476446</td>
<td>+ 120761</td>
<td>+ 33.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>653345</td>
<td>+ 176899</td>
<td>+ 36.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>787179</td>
<td>+ 133834</td>
<td>+ 20.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>887446</td>
<td>+ 100267</td>
<td>+ 12.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India.

From the above table we can see the steady and moderate rise in population between the years of 1871 and 1881. The decade increase of the population was 5 %, however the rate of growth in the decade of 1881 to 1891
rise to 17% mainly due to restoration of the Princely rule which added an extra population of about 10735 persons who are migrated from Srirangapatna, but this period of increase was followed by a steep fall in next decade of 1891 to 1901 as to – 8% due to serious plague epidemic which attacked the city in 1898 which resulted in large scale out migration. As a epidemic the growth rate was seriously affected in the next two decades also.

It is observed that the city had crossed 1 lakh population during 1931 census and the city population that had touched nadir in 1901 has reached its peak in 1951 with 1921 was the turning point, after 1921 it as grown progressively at an increasing rate. The increase in 1951 was the highest of all the previous records with 62.30% as on increase considerably larger than the combined surplus of the three previous censuses. It happened due to migration from the rural areas in search of employment opportunities during the world wars and also migration from the surrounding states due to wartime evacuation. The increase between 1951-61 was the lowest in the last six decades being only 3.9%. This decline in the growth of population is due to lack of stable economic base with industrial development. This is also due to growing importance of Bangalore with its transportation network and all the required commercial and community facilities.

After the 1961 the MUDA and the Corporation had given more attention on growth of city

2.3.1 Population Projection up to 2031 A. D:

The rate of increase of population during 1991 – 2001 and 2001 - 2011 is 16.60%. It is assumed that the annual growth rate of 1.5% for the purpose of computing the population by 2031 A.D which was actually the growth rate of population between 1991 to 2001. Accordingly, the projected populations for 2021 – 2031 A.D have been worked out as follows:
1) 2021 A.D 15/100 x 887446 = 133116
    887446
    ---------------------
    1020562

2) 2031 A.D 15/100 x 1020562 = 153084
    1020562
    ---------------------
    1173646

Now the Government has directed to work out the probable population by Geometric Progression Method, trend equation and logistic method. The logistic method is suitable for population studies of large regions where migration is not an important factor & it is not accepted method for growing urban areas. Therefore only the other two methods have been worked out as follows:

2.3.2 GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION

\[ \text{Pt} = \text{Po} \times (1 + r)^t \]

Where Pt = Expected Population after t years from the population During the year Po.

\[ r = \text{Rate of growth of population} \]

Therefore,

\[ P_{2021} = P_{2011} (1 + r)^{10} \]

Or \[ \log P_{21} = \log P_{11} + 10 \log (1 + r) \]

Or \[ 10 \log (1 + r) = \log P_{11} - \log P_{01} \]

\[ = 5.9481 - 5.8961 \]

\[ = 0.052 \]

Therefore,

\[ \log (1 + r) = 0.052 / 10 = 0.0052 \]

Substituting in the above equation

\[ \log P_{2021} = \log P_{2011} + 10 \log (1 + r) \]

\[ = 5.9481 + 0.052 \]

\[ = 6.0001 \]
Therefore,

\[ P_{2021} = 10,00,000 \]

Similarly

\[ \log P_{2031} = \log P_{2021} + 10 \log (1 + r) \]

\[ \log P_{2031} = 6.0001 + 0.052 = 6.0521 \]

Therefore,

\[ P_{2031} = 11,27,000 \]

2.3.3 TREND EQUATION METHOD.

\[ y = ab^x \] Where \( a \) & \( b \) are constants

Therefore,

Put \( y = \log y \)

\[ a = \log a \]

\[ b = \log b \]

\[ \log y = \log a + x \log b \]

Therefore,

\[ Y = a + xb \]

\[ E\log y = na + Bex \ldots \ldots .1 \]

Multiply both sides by \( x \)

Therefore,

\[ Exy = Aex + Bex \ldots \ldots 2 \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Decade ( x )</th>
<th>Population ( y )</th>
<th>Log ( y )</th>
<th>( x^2 )</th>
<th>( x \log y )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>653345</td>
<td>5.8151</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>−5.8151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>787179</td>
<td>5.8961</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>887446</td>
<td>5.9481</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5.9481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ E\text{ex} = 0 \]

\[ E\log y = 17.6593 \]

\[ E\text{ex log} y = +0.133 \]
Equation – 1
\[ E \log y = nA + BE \times x \]
\[ 17.6593 = nA \times 10 \]

Therefore,

\[ NA = 17.6593 \]
\[ n \log a = 17.6593 \]

Therefore,

\[ \log a = 17.6593/n = 17.6593/3 = 5.8864 \]

Therefore, \( a = 769800 \)

Equation – 2 :

\[ Ex \log y = Aex + Bex \times 2 \]

\[ 0.133 = 0 + \log b \times 2 \]

Therefore, \( \log b = 0.133/2 = 0.0665 \)

Therefore, \( b = 116500 \)

Substituting in the equation:

\[ y = ab \times x \]
\[ \begin{align*}
Y_{2021} &= (769800) + (116500) \times 2 \\
&= 1002800 \\
y_{2031} &= (769800) + (116500) \times 3 \\
&= 1119300
\end{align*} \]

Table No. 2.5 The probable populations found out by various methods are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Growth Rate</td>
<td>1020562</td>
<td>1173646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Geometric Progression</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>1127000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Trend Equation</td>
<td>1002800</td>
<td>1119300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among these, the population worked out as per growth rate seems to be more. Therefore these figures have been considered. Consequent upon the gauge conversion and opening up new industrial complexes in the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board Estate developed in Mysore, and the Currency Press (by Government of India), the growth of the city is likely to increase.

2.3.4 Slums and Unauthorized Constructions

There are 30 Slums in Mysore City out of which 14 of them are situated in municipal land, 2 are in Mysore Urban Development Authority land, 1 Slum is in Railway property and remaining are in the private lands. Urban improvement skill, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board has constructed 1390 Tenaments for the benefit of the following 11 Slums:

1. Medar’s Block
2. Ashoka Puram
3. Raja Soap Factory
4. Doddakere Maidana
5. Govindarao Memorial Hall
6. Jyothinagar
7. Visweswaranagar
8. Slum between Railway Line and RMC premises
9. Chanmundeswari block
10. Janatha Saw Mill
11. Durgamba Temple

In addition to the slums, number of unauthorized constructions in Revenue land has come up on 29 pockets up to 1994. The names of the unauthorized layouts and number of houses existing thereon are as follows:
Table No. 2.6 List of Declared & Undeclared Slums in Mysore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Ward No.</th>
<th>Name of the Slums</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madhuvana &amp; behind St. Mary's School</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Behind Sarvajanika Hostel</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Nachanahalli Palya</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Industrial Suburb</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Devaraj Urs Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dharma Singh Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ashokapuram 13th Cross</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dr. Ambedkar Colony, A.K.Puram</td>
<td>Not Notified</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nellur Shed</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jayanagar, Pampapathi Road</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chinnagiri Kopppal</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kuduremala, behind Coffee Board</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>R.M.C Yard</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Medar Block</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Yashwanth Nagar</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Bamboo Bazaar</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Manjunatha pura</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Metagalli Ambedkar Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Behind P.K. Sanitoriam</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B.B. Keri</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Behind K.S.R.T.C</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>C.V, Road</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Behind Jail</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Kesare Slaughter House</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Kesare, Belavatha Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Belavatha Janatha Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Chamundeswari nagar</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Gousial Nagar</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Kyathamaranahalli, A.K. Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Kyathamaranahalli</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Jyothinagar, P.K. Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Kurubarahalli</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Gousia Nagar, Beedi worker’s Colony</td>
<td>Notified</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12471</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very recently the Government has constituted a Committee with Mysore city Corporation Commissioner as Chairman for regularizing the Unauthorized Constructions according to some norms. The Mysore City Corporation is taking necessary action in this regard.