CHAPTER II
A PROFILE OF LOCAL PLANNING AREA OF MYSORE CITY

The historic capital Mysore was known as the main administrative town of Wodeyars. As believed traditionally, it was founded close to Modern city of Mysore in the year 1399. The princely state of Mysore (1399-1947 AD) was a kingdom of southern India, which became the main trading centre of silk and sandal wood in India and world over. The primary influence area of the city extends as much as 30-40 kilometers from the main Mysore covering the neighbourhood. Mysore is a main tourist attraction place in the region and caters to major tourist inflow in the state. The famous Chamundi Hills, Lalitha Mahal Palace, nearby hill station Coorg and Sivasamundram falls under the area of influence of Mysore.

2.1 HISTORY OF THE CITY

Initially, the Wodeyar family ruled the kingdom, which obliged as a vassal of the Empire of Vijayanagara. It became independent by 1565, with the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire. The seventeenth century observed a stable growth of its region and Narasaraja Wodeyar I and Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar; under their kingdom captured huge areas which are now known as southern Karnataka and shares of Tamil Nadu to develop into a influential state in the South.

A combination of European Classical and the Indo-Saracenic can be seen in the local architecture of Mysore. Besides, existing a smidgeon of some significant colonial-style, ridge-roofed, “monkey-top” bungalows as per the customs of Bangalore, which offer diversity and peculiarity for the city’s architectural sight. A complement to the classy building sense of their constructors be it of the Maharajas or of the British can be visible in the buildings and mansions of the European Classical in around 1805 to 1940 when the building of residency was completed. In order to declare the benign rule, they required these structures to enhance skyline of the city. The ration of construction of every imperial domestic mansion or courtier’s residence to that of the public buildings was one is to ten.

A methodical improvement of the city of some kind was undertaken only during last century approximately in the 70s and 80s. The decongestion schemes were
formulated for the Fort. Curzon Park was build around the Fort after filling the ditch. Similarly the present Sayaji Rao Road was constructed after filling the partial ditches of Purnaiah’s Nalla. During the year 1888 a statue was introduced to govern municipal work and also a few sewage works was taken up for the first time.

The Great Plague of 1898 infused urgency into the city improvement measures and soon after, a City Improvement Trust was set up. New extensions, parks and markets were laid out and a comprehensive system of drainage later developed and completed on elaborate lines by Sir. M. Visveshwaraya was adopted in 1910. The city got its electric lighting about this time. It was, again, around this time that the city’s exemplary and spacious planning was conceived and put on the drawing board. These years also mark the beginning of the City’s golden era of architecture. Work on the Amba Vilas Palace had already begun and the stately Krishnarajendra Hospital building precursor of many more imposing public buildings was to come up just a few years later.

Though a city with an ancient history, the present day Mysore, its setting and its architecture have taken shape typically in the last century. It is an inspiring saga of the work commissioned by highly cultured and public-spirited Maharajas and their Dewans a bright string of idealistic administrators. It must, nevertheless, be said to the credit of Mysore City’s architecture and city aesthetics that nearly none of its new buildings ambiguous or undermines its notable predecessors. Again, the city’s newer, PWD built public structure like the Rangamantapa building memorializing Vishwa Kannada Sammelana (1986) are enhanced in style and elevation composition than comparable structures in Bangalore though that may not be saying much.

2.2 LOCATION AND AREA

The Local Planning Area of Mysore City extends from 12° 22’ North to 12° 15’ North latitude and 76° 34’ East to 76° 44’ East longitude covering an area of 178 square kilometers. The study area covers the Mysore City Corporation limits and the villages surrounding it. The present study area was selected to study the impact of the solid waste generated within the Mysore City Corporation limits on it and on the surrounding areas. The North western part of the Local Planning Area of Mysore City includes villages from Srirangaptna of Mandya district. The LPA was demarcated by the Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA) for the purpose of development.
activities and future expansions. The MUDA is planning to expand the LPA by including Nanjangud Town and nearby areas and the land use planning for the year 2031 for the proposed LPA is in progress.

Mysore is presently Karnataka’s second prime city and as per the state government, it is hovering to take off as the newest destination for investment in the industrial, educational and tourism sectors. Mysore over the earlier periods transformed itself into a target for the contemporary industries in the manufacturing, service and Information Technology sectors.

The area falls on the Deccan plateau, to the east of the mountainous Malenadu region that comprises of the foothills that lie on the eastern side of the Western Ghats range. The LPA comprises of moderately progressing plains, interspersed by several of the big rivers that upsurge in the Western Ghats and stream eastward to unfill into the Bay of Bengal. Southern Karnataka Plateau as which the Mysore region is known for, is constituted on the low progressing granite mountains from 600 to 900 meters altitude.

The Western Ghats bounds it on the west and the ranges of hills on the east and the south and it lowers to a lower elevation northern Maidan on the north. The southern Karnataka Plateau also consists of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Tumkur, Ramanagaram, Hassan and Chamarajanagar districts. Major regions of the South Deccan Plateau is covered by the dry deciduous forests, spreading into eastern Tamil Nadu through the south. Bangalore, Mysore, Chitradurga, Bellary, Tumkur and Davangere are a few bigger cities and towns of the Maidan.

The backbones of this region are the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and cotton, sorghum, millet and peanuts are the main crops cultivated in this region. It is the region of the Western Ghats that lies in the rain shadow and hence remain much drier than the Western Ghats and the Costal Karnataka. Trees like Acacia, Hardwickia and Albizia characterizes the open-canopied humid dry deciduous forests form the extensive original cover of the region. Whereas, for the sake of Agriculture, grazing, timber and firewood much of the forest were cleared, loosing its originality.
Map 2.1: Location map of the Local Planning Area of Mysore City.
2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the Census of India, the population of Mysore was 7.86 lakhs, in 2001, while the population increased to 8.93 lakhs in 2011. The literacy rate of urban Mysore is considerably higher than that of the State average, at 82.8%. A majority of the city's population speaks Kannada, while other languages such as Tulu, Tamil and Hindi are also spoken. The population has been increasing at a compounded annual rate of 2.5% in the last two decades, which is higher in comparison to the population growth for the state of Karnataka.

The population of Mysore city has experienced a spike in the last 5 decades with the population increasing to 8.93 lakhs in 2011 (Census, 2011) from 2.54 lakhs in 1961 (Census, 1961). While the growth in the period up to 1971 is attributable to industrialization like automobile and engineering, the growth in the period from 1971 to 1991 is due to the increase in heritage, culture, spiritual tourism and Mysore becoming a regular feature on the tourism circuit. Mysore has multiple industrial zones such as Hebbal, Metagalli, Belagola, Belavadi and Hootagalli industrial areas. The growth in the decade of 1991-2001 and in the last ten years is largely due to the growth of IT and ITeS industry in the city.

According to the 2011 Census of India, the total population of all the 65 wards of Mysore City Corporation is 8,93,062 (list of ward-wise population is provided in Appendix I) and the population of its outgrowths is 27,488. The list of population and household in the LPA of Mysore City is depicted in Table 2.1. The Local Planning Area of Mysore City includes the municipal corporation, its outgrowth in Metagalli, Sathagalli, Alanahalli, Chamundibetta, Hebbalu, Lingambudi, Dattagalli; the surrounding Census towns of Elwala, Koorgali, Hootgalli, Belvata, Hinkal and Bhogadi and the villages of Basavanahalli, Hebbal, Nadanahalli, Bandipalya, Kuppaluru, Anagalli, Lalithadripura, Sarakariuthanahalli and Uthenahalli.

The total population of Census towns within the LPA of Mysore city is 76,007 and has 19,791 households. The total population of the rural areas within the study area is 27,586 with 6572 households. The total population of the LPA of Mysore including the municipal corporation, outgrowths, census towns and the villages is 10,24,143 and has 2,41,424 households.
The LPA of Mysore city has 5,14,111 male population and 5,10,032 female population according to the 2011 Census. The population between the age group of 0-6 years is 98139 of which 50,192 are male and 47,947 are female. Out of the total population, 8,04,795 people in the study area are literates which accounts for 78.58 percent, of which 4,17,800 males are literate and 3,86,995 females are literate. The total working population in the study area is 3,89,437, which accounts for 38.02 percent of the total population and 6,34,706 people are non-workers of which, 2,18,856 are male and 4,15,850 are female. Of the total working population, 3,41,815 people are main workers, of which 5,413 are cultivators, 4636 are agricultural labourers, 8356 are workers in household industries and 3,23,410 are other workers. The remaining 47,622 of the working population are marginal workers.

Table 2.1: Details of Population and Household in LPA of Mysore City in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Urban/Rural</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Household</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mysore Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>893062</td>
<td>209650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metagalli (OG)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>461</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sathagalli (OG)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alanahalli (OG)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>6779</td>
<td>1626</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamundibetta (OG)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2878</td>
<td>527</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hebbalu (OG)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>7169</td>
<td>533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lingambudi (OG)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
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<td>9826</td>
<td>2425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koorgalli (CT)</td>
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<td>1898</td>
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<tr>
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<td>994</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lalithadripura</td>
<td>Rural</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarakariuthanahalli</td>
<td>Rural</td>
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<td>436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uthenahalli</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>419</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**                     |             | 1024143    | 241424    |

*(OG = Outgrowth, CT = Census Town) Source: Census of India, 2011*
2.4 CLIMATE

In total, Mysore shares a broader climate configuration of the state, though there are some characteristic features. The city enjoys cool and equable temperature. The creation of the two conflicting air masses of the southwest and the northeast monsoons are essential features that make the city to be described as tropical monsoon type.

The minimum temperature in winter is around 15°C and in summer, the maximum temperature rises to around 35°C. Mysore gets the majority of its precipitation during the monsoon between June to September. The temperature ranges from 16.1°C to 31.3°C from November to February which is the cold weather season. From the month of the March the hot weather season begin and intensify towards the May end and it is during this season that the temperature ranges from 19°C to 35°C. There is an extensive range of differences between the temperatures of the day and night due to which the land becomes very hot, yet the pre-monsoon thunderstorms bring relief to the occasion.

2.4.1 Southwest Monsoon

In around the end of June the southwest monsoon sets and remains till some intervals of the end of September. This is the period in which this region gets the heavy rains and is dominant. Around 760 mm of the annual rainfall is extent over a period of four months and 600 mm and 1,100 mm remains the average rainfall of this district. The Southwest monsoon brings in a major share of rainfall to this region.

2.4.2 Northeast Monsoon

October to December is the period during which the northeast monsoon prevails. Rains during this monsoon season remains low as the duration of the season is also short and hence confined to smaller areas of the district. The eastern parts of the district gets some rain due to the monsoon wind.

2.4.3 Temperature

The socio economic activity the humans in this region is significantly influenced by the Temperature. From the month of March to May there is
considerable rise in temperature. Of these months the month of April remains the hottest, with a maximum of 35°C and the daily minimum at 21°C temperature. Mysore district usually adores a cool and placid temperature.

### 2.4.4 Humidity

It is observed during the southwest monsoon season that the relative humidity is usually remains high. Relative humidity is around 70 percent during the year, while in the afternoons, except during the southwest monsoon where relatively the humidity remains lower. The driest period of the year with a relative humidity of about 30 percent is January to April during which it is still lower during the afternoons.

### 2.4.5 Rainfall

From the year 1901 to 1985, there was no much variation in the average annual rainfall. During the year 1903, the highest rainfall occurred amounting to 156 per cent of the average annual rainfall, and lowest occurred in 1918. It was during this period, that seven years had the annual rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal rainfall and none of them being consecutive. 600 to 900 mm of rainfall remained the average annual rainfall of the district in sixty-six out of the eighty-five years as observed. Monthly rainfall within the study area for the year 2011 is depicted through Fig. 2.1 and the distribution of annual rainfall is shown in Map 2.2 created using spatial interpolation.

![MONTHLY RAINFALL IN LPA OF MYSORE CITY (2011)](image)

*Fig 2.1: Monthly rainfall in the LPA of Mysore City for the year 2011*
2.5 GEOLOGY

Mysore urban unveils flat to gently surging topography with the altitude varying from 700-725 metres above Mean Sea Level with a mild slope towards the South. Igneous and metamorphic rocks of Pre-Cambrian era, are the Geological composition of the district which is either visible at the surface or enclosed with a sheer layer of residual and displaced soil. Charnockite series and granite genesis are the two groups of rock formation that is found in this district. Charnockite series of rocks, found in the southeastern borders of Biligirirangana hills and Yelandur constitute a wide are of the district and in Hunsur Taluk at the western border.
The dominant ground consists of granitic origin with tinny beds, lenses and stretched runs of various homblendic rocks, durities and pyroxenites containing manganese and chromate. To the west of Hunsur and Gundalpet taluk, dolerites are found in large numbers. The existence of graphite, granites and corundum in them makes these rocks of great economic value. They are found upto the southern border of the district from Bilikere region for about 50 km in the south-southwest direction. The rocks found in Mysore Taluk and city is the fine textured granite beds.

The study area is composed of gneissic terrain belonging to Dharwar Craton representing four major formations as Younger pink & grey granite (Chamundi hill). Amphibolites & Metasedimentary BIF’s, Ultramafic-mafic rocks and Older Peninsular Gneisses (Srikanthappa et al., 1992)

2.6 SOIL

Soil is a natural resource that forms a base for growth of natural vegetation, agriculture crops, fodder and horticulture plantation. Sandy loam, red clay, laterite, red loam, and black cotton soils are the broad categorization of soils in the district. The most part of the western part of the district has lateral soil while to the northwest the red loam soils are found. Deep red loam unevenly scattered with black soils are found in the talukas of Nanjangud and T. Narsipur. The red soils do not comprise lime nodules and are shallow to deep well drained. The black soils have very fine water holding ability for a longer duration upto 1 to 1.5 meter in bases.

The soil taxonomy of the study area is shown in the Map 2.3. The soil types in this area are broadly categorized into four greater groups. They are as follows:

- **Paleustalfs**: This group of soil is categorized as very deep, well-drained, clayey soils on undulating interfluves with minor erosion. These soil types were found mainly on the southern part of the study area.

- **Rhodustalfs**: It is characterized as moderately shallow, well-drained, gravelly clay soils with very low Available Water Capacity (AWC) on undulating interfluves with moderate erosion. Majority of the area within the study area is covered with this soil type.
- Rocky land: They are characterized as rock outcrops associated with moderately deep, well drained, gravelly clay soil on gently leaning interfluves and slightly eroded. This soil type is found in the northernmost part of the study area.

- Ustropepts: It is characterized as deep, moderately well drained, clayey soils of valleys with troubles of drainage and minor salinity in particles. This type of soil can be seen in surrounding parts of the city.
2.7 DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Mysore district is gifted with a number of rivers of perennial and non-perennial. The rivers Cauvery and Kabini are basically the two major rivers within the LPA of Mysore City. The Cauvery, which is the major river scheme of the Mysore district, navigates along its tributaries Suvamavathi, Kabini, Laxmanathirtha and others from northwest to east in the Mysore highland. Nearly 18 per cent of the land area is covered by the total catchment area of the river and is the second largest in the State. The Cauvery river is the only river from which 95 percent of its surface course is put to use for irrigation from ancient times before it ends up in the Bay of Bengal.

In Mysore city, Kukkarahalli, Karanji, Dalvoy, Lingambudi, Devnoor are the five artificial lakes. These lakes were created during Maharaja’s rule during 19th century to accomplish the needs of water supply for drinking, irrigation, industries and other associated works. The supply for those lakes was largely rainwater and urban runoff. By 1910, the beginning of electrical services and pumped freshwater from river Cauvery, reduced drinking water reliance on these lakes. These lakes also improved the groundwater table.

However, nowadays the fresh water lakes have been the discarding ground for release of sewage, garbage and silt inflow. There have also been cases of land infringement or diversion of natural runoff from the lakes, illegal structure, cutting of foreshore trees leading to soil erosion, release of sewage, silting are the major difficulties faced by these lakes. One of the nonexistent lakes at present; the Doddekere tank in the vicinity of the palace, stands testimony to the royal dynasties who took keen curiosity in providing healthy drinking water to the citizens. The source of water for the people around the Mysore Palace was the Doddekere tank which was one of biggest and value added lakes in the city. This was in use for almost 100 years and was situated to the east of the Mysore Fort. This water body was an extraordinary sight surrounded by open space mostly meant for the rulers of Mysore. The Palace stables which is now the head quarters of the Karnataka State Reserve Police, Vasanth Mahaal, the villa of sister of Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the summer Palace and the Karanji Mansion are in its surroundings. Doddekere is now being converted and is used for the purpose of exhibitions.
The major lakes within the local planning area of Mysore City are shown in the Map 2.4 below. The largest lakes among them are the Kukkarahalli Lake, Karanji Lake, Lingabhudi Lake and the Hebbal Lake.

Map 2.4: Lakes in the Local Planning Area of Mysore City

The city of Mysore city has a respectable green cover and has eight lakes which enhances the beauty of the city. Mysore has eight major tanks/lakes that are a source of open areas within the fastest urbanizing city. Of these lakes, the most frequented are Kukkarahalli and Karanji. They are popular among citizens as picnic spots, walking, jogging, family outings and other activities. These tanks were mainly created with the intention of drinking water supply to the city of Mysore in the early 19th century.
2.7.1 Kukkarahalli Lake

Kukkarahalli lake is situated in the midst of the Mysore city, adjoining the University of Mysore, the Kalamandir (Rangayana) and the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) campus. The lake has a water spread area of 55 hectares. It used to be a basis of water supply to the Mysore city, but over the years, sewage, unwarranted land encroachments and obstruction of water flow sources have led to the deprivation of the water quality. The University of Mysore is taking necessary steps to revitalize the lake. Currently the University of Mysore is preparing a detailed project report for the upgradation of the foreshore area of the lake, to improve the water quality and providing a better environment to the visitors of the lake. The lake serves as an entertainment centre for the public, with the jogging path providing space for people to walk.

2.7.2 Karanji Lake

Migratory birds such as herons and egrets are one of the favourite haunts of Karanji Lake. The nearby residential areas started letting the sewage into the lake making it pollute. The sever causes of this pollution led to the migratory birds to avoid the lakes, the food source started to deplete and the annihilation of aquatic life in the lake. Presently the lake is surrounded by the nature park, a butterfly park and a walk through birdcage which is the largest in India. The Regional Museum of Natural History also exists along the banks of the lake. The total area of Karanji Lake is 36.4 hectares. While water spread area is about 22 hectares, the foreshore area measures about 14 hectares. Karanji lake is managed by the Mysore Zoo Authority.

2.7.3 Lingambudi Lake

Krishnaraja Wodeyar-III built the lake in 1828 AD in memory of his wife, Lingajammanni. The lake spread over 52 hectares is being preserved and developed by Minor Irrigation Department and the Zoo Authority. It is one of the largest and oldest lakes in Mysore providing shelter to a wide variety of aquatic birds. Despite intense rains in the catchments, only little quantities of rainwater can be seen in the lake. Six island formations are within the tank bed for the encouragement of bird’s habitation and wildlife in that area. An exceptional feature of the lake is the Herbal Park that is of great use to the research students and scholars.
2.7.4 **Hebbal Lake**

Hebbal Lake is located on the North of the existing Hebbal industrial area. The Hebbal Lake is continuously contaminated by untreated sewage from the close by residential layouts. The lake has the probability to receive industrial effluents due to its closeness with the industrial area. There were two sewage inlets to the lake.

2.7.5 **Devanur Lake**

Devanur Lake is located between N.R Mohalla and Udayagiri area. It is one of the most contaminated Lakes in Mysore city, which has turned into a breeding ground for mosquitoes. With feeder, canals that carry fresh water into it are virtually blocked due to the disposal of solid waste into the lake, mainly plastic papers and bottles. The storm water channels mainly carry sewage from the adjacent layouts, which encourages the augmentation of weeds, which intern disturbs the visibility in the lake. Sewage is supposed to enter the lake through the eastern side from the storm water drain and exit into the other through the western side. Nonexistence of underground drainage system is the major problem leading to the pollution of the lake.

2.7.6 **Dalvoy Lake**

Dalvoy Lake is situated five kilometers south of Mysore city towards Nanjangud on the Bangalore Nilgiri road. The total catchment area of the lake is around 360 acres. The major source of water for this lake is the precipitation and urban runoff from high altitude areas through storm water drains. The lake is principally fed by storm water through drains from the major part of the city. The largest quantity of water/sewage usually enters into the lake through one of its inlet drain. The lake water is used for agricultural reason towards the eastern side of the lake through an extensive earthen bund.

2.8 **AGRICULTURE**

The bulk of the area within Mysore district is covered by agricultural fields with moderate plantations. The major crops grown are maize, ragi, vegetables, sugarcane, jowar, flowering plants and paddy. The major agriculture areas located in the east and west amid the developed areas of Mysore and the LPA boundary either have got sanction for the conversion of land use or is under consideration for the
endorsement for change of land use from agriculture to non agriculture use. On the east side of the LPA the villages of Vajamangala, Hanchya, Bhugatagally, Choranahalli, Chikkanahally, Marasatthanally, Lalithadripura, Yandahally, Uthanalli, Hosahundi, Madapar and Bandipaliya are the places where most of the agricultural land has been given the consent for the non agriculture use.

While on the west of the LPA, the villages of Belavadi, Martikyatanahally, Elwala, Kenchanagudu, Huiyalu, Madagally, K. Hemanahally, Halalu, Kergally, Nagarathanally, Dadahally and Yadahalli are the places, which have most of the lands that are deemed to be converted to the non-agricultural use. While the villages of Belagula, Hongalli, Bastipura, Mogarahalli and Hulikere in the north and Mandakalli, Kadakola and Gude Madanahalli in the south have been set aside for natural growth of these villages for urbanization. It was noted that the urbanization pattern of the city of Mysore are more towards west as there are more dry lands as compared to North and east. The north section of LPA has wetlands under the KRS irrigation channels.

The principal profession of people in Mysore district is Agriculture. Around 342852 hectares is cultivable area out of the total geographical are of 676382 hectares. Out of total land holdings of 379670 in the district, the small (less than 2 hectares) are 86763, the marginal (less than one hectare) are 237060 and the others are large (above 10 hectare) and medium (above 2 to 10 hectares) holdings. Besides the agricultural labourers are 1.65 lakh in the district. Mysore is classified into two agro climatic zones based on the soils, rainfall and the crops grown, they are Southern Dry Zone consisting of Mysore, T Narasipur, Krishnarajanagar and Nangangud and the Southern Transitional Zone comprising of Hunsur, HD Kote and Periyapatna.

Compared to the other parts of the State, the Planting of rainfed crops begins first in this district. In the month of May the bulk of sowing that is around 80 percent is completed. The district produces annually about Rs.250-300 crore worth of world class cigarette tobacco. The four key reservoirs namely the Krishnarajasagar, Harangi, Kabini and the Hemavathi situated in the Cauvery basin provide the irrigation facility to the district. Though the most important season is Kharif, all the crops are grown in all the three seasons namely Kharif, rabi and summer and hence the district is literally a museum of crops. 1,21,555 hectares out of the total cultivable area of 3,42,852
hectares in the district is irrigated by the predominant source called canals and through rainfed in the remaining 221297 hectares.

2.9 OPEN SPACES

Increase in inhabitants and unrestrained urbanization of Mysore city has consumed most of the open spaces and agricultural areas around the City, as it continues to develop horizontally. The Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA) has proposed new residential layouts on the fringe of the city, which is a hint of vanishing of more agricultural land around the city. The city has open green areas such as parks, gardens and water bodies. It is compulsory for all the housing layouts constituted by MUDA or private developers to keep areas for parks and open areas within them. These areas are taken over by MUDA or the city corporation to be converted into parks for public use and provide the infrastructure facilities. Due to this practice, there are many green spaces within Mysore city. Some of the parks are maintained by MUDA and MCC as part of large public spaces. The total area of the parks, play grounds and other open spaces within Mysore urban area is 700.25 hectares. Other open spaces include the glades cricket ground, oval playground, open ground of Maharaja’s College and spaces within the University of Mysore campus.

The water bodies like Lingambudi, Kukkarahalli and Karanj also forms the part of the open areas. The Golf club, Chamundi Vihar stadium and the Race Club are other large open spaces within the city. With sudden urbanization and increased land prices, there is a thoughtful requirement to protect and conserve these spaces within the LPA. Mysore also is deficient in spaces for sports such swimming pool and sports club. It has only one swimming pool at Saraswathipuram maintained by the University of Mysore. Another lung space in the city is the Mysore Zoo.

2.10 INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

In the Local Planning Area of Mysore, the most important industrial area has been developed by KIADB in the Hebbal Industrial Estate. The Industrial area within the city limits are the Bannimantap Industrial area and Vidyaranyapuram Industrial area. Industrial estate surrounding the city limits exists at five places namely Hebbal, Belagola, Metagally, Belavadi and Hootgalli. Key industries like Bharat Earth Movers
Limited (BEML), Automotive Axel, Vikrant Tyres, Kirloskar and Jay Bearings and software and technology training centers like the Infosys, Wipro, SPI and L&T are located in these areas.

2.11 TRANSPORTATION

Mysore is situated about 140 kilometers from Bangalore and well connected by rail and road to different parts of the state and the country. A network of state highway and national highways unite the city to various nearby towns and the neighboring states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Bangalore is connected to Mysore through the state highway 17. This road has recently been widened to a four-lane highway, which passes through the towns of Ramanagara, Chennapatnam, Maddur, Mandya and Srirangapatnam from the northeast side of Mysore City.

The widening of the National Highway 17 has now reduced the travel time between Mysore and Bangalore drastically than before. There is also a proposal being prepared for a Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure corridor; which will have a four lane dedicated express highway between Bangalore and Mysore. It is assumed that this express highway will reduce the travel time between the two cities to 90 minutes. The State Highway 88 passes through Mysore connecting the towns of Mangalore via Hunsur. The state highway 33 passes through Mysore, Bannur, Malavalli, Kanakapura and reaches Bangalore.

With an aim of developing air connectivity with the major cities of the country, the expansion of the existing airport under its first phase is completed and is open for air traffic. Mysore is well connected to nearby towns like Hunsur, Bannur, K. R. Nagar, H. D. Kote, T. Narsipur, Mandya, Maddur, Kollegal and Malavadi.

2.11.1 Road Network

The existing network of roads can be grouped and conceived as a system comprising of ring roads, in combination of several significant roads of the city, including the a range of radial roads, which emanate from the city towards the other urban centers in the province. The road network within the study area is shown in the Map 2.5. The key National and state highways that pass through the Local Planning Area of the city are Bangalore-Nilgiri Road also known as the Ooty Road, Mysore-
Madikere/Mangalore Road Mysore-Manandavadi also known as H.D.Kote Road, Mysore-Bannur-Kanakapura-Bangalore Road and Mysore-T.Narasipur Road.

Map 2.5: Road network within the Local Planning Area of Mysore City

The other significant links to the hinterland of the LPA are Mysore- Mysore-Bogadhi-Gaddige-H.D.Kote Road, Uthanallihalli Road towards Suttur and Sreerangapatna- palahally- Belagula-Yelvala Road commonly known as M.C. Road, linking B.N.Road to Mysore-Mangalore Road.
The imperative roads in Mysore city is envisaged by a system of ring roads using the existing important roads. These includes the following:

i. The inner ring Road, which encompasses the Central Business District, on the west of the Bangalore-Niligiri Road includes the Bangalore- Nilgiri Road, Chamaraja Double Road, Jhansilakshmibai Road, Railway Station Road, Dewan’s Road and Sawday Road

ii. The intermediate ring road is conceived by including roads such as B-N Road, Hyderali Road, Vasantmahal Road, B-N Road(S), JLB Road, Kantharaja Urs Road, Vishwamanava Double Road, Radhakrishna Avenue, Open Air Theater Road, Hunsur Road, Gokulam Road, Paramahamsa Road, Banimantap Road(Extension of Sayyaji Rao Road)

iii. The Outer Ring Road is newly constructed and connects the Mysore -Bannur Road on the east to the B-N Road in the north, the Hunsur Road, Bogadhi Road and the H.D.Kote Road on the west and is again linked to the B-N Road on the south. This ring road is proposed to be connected to Bannur Road on the east by an alignment already fixed on the southeast of Chamundi Hills via T. Narsipur Road.

2.11.2 Rail Network

The Indian railway transportation network with its southwestern division has a railway junction at Mysore, which links the Bangalore railway line, Chamarajanagar railway line and the Arsikere- Mysore railway line. At Mysore, there is a separate goods trans-shipment yard, situated between Mysore-Bangalore and Mysore- Arsikere railway lines. There are two railway sidings at Mysore exclusively for Reserve Bank of India, the Food Corporation of India godowns and the Indian oil depot. The railway line from Mysore leads to Bangalore and Arsekere in North and to Chamrajnagar in south. At present, the double tracking of the railway line connecting Bangalore and Mysore is under progress.

2.12 HOUSING

Mysore, being recognized as an upcoming IT hub in the state is like any other developing market witnessing a constant real estate demand in all segments. The
proposed Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure Corridor besides the approaching of IT giants in Mysore, have changed the residential market scenario of the city. City of Mysore spread across 20 kilometers radius is a well spread city. The traditional nature of the city brings about a natural partiality to design structures with an architectural flavor. While the growth of apartments is a modern trend, there is a constraint on very high rising structures as it endangers the heritage value of the city.

Mysore is known as the City of Palaces and has been the cultural capital of Karnataka. Mysore due to its close proximity to India’s Silicon Valley, Bangalore and blessed with interesting natural beauty, is gaining appreciation as to be the next attractive target for IT & ITES Sector in the State. This city’s appearance as one of the fastest budding real estate destinations in India has provided investors with an occasion to make good profits. Over the past three years, prices of the property and rentals in Mysore have witnessed an exceptional boom with the advent of large investment projects in and around the city, other players have also shown keen interest in properties in Mysore.

2.13 SLUMS

In Mysore city, there are totally four zones of slums namely, Narasimharaja, Chamaraja, Krishnaraja and Chamundeshwari. In Mysore city, 47,931 people live in slums. The area of slum in Mysore city is 91.13 acre with Narasimharaja zone has an area of 33.03 acre of land occupied by slums and with a population of 19,321 with dwelling units of 3,595. Chamaraja zone has an area of 27.38 acre with a population of 13,980 and with dwelling units of 2,602. Slums dwell in an area of 13 acre in Krishnaraja Zone with a population of 11,310 with 2,103 dwelling. In Chamundeshwari zone, the slum area engaged an area of only 4 acres with the population of 3,320 with 612 dwelling units.

2.14 WATER SUPPLY

Mysore city largely receives the treated water from the Cauvery river source with intake and processing units located at various locations downstream of Krishnarajasagar Reservoir. The Mysore city received its first treated piped water in the year 1896 from the Belagola water works. As the city grew new water supply schemes were added at frequent intervals. After Belagola phase one commissioned,
keeping the same source second and third phase schemes was commissioned in the year 1924 and 1998. Further augmentation of the water supply system has been taken up under assistance of Asian Development Bank with intake works at Melapura on the right bank of Cauvery River downstream of Srirangapatnam.

The water supply to various villages in the Local planning area is through a system of bore wells and service reservoirs located in the villages itself. The villages such as Belagola, Balamuri, Hongally and Majjigepura in Srirangapattana taluk, which are located close to the intake works located at Hongally and Belagola are supplied with treated water from the intake itself.

2.15 SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The Mysore City was one of the earliest cities to have Underground drainage System in India. The first efforts for providing UGD were made during 1904 and core areas of city were provided with UGD. In 1955 comprehensive scheme for providing UGD was under taken and the areas like Ashokapuram, Mandimohalla, Narasimharaja Extension, Gandhinagar, Vanivilasa puram and Paduvara halli were covered. There were two Sewage Treatment plants located one at sewage farm in Vidyaranyapuram and one more in the Kesare sewage farm to facilitate the treatment of sewage.

During the year 2000-01-2002 under the ADB assisted KUID project the entire Mysore city corporation limit was divided into four drainage districts namely A, B, C and D and three sewage treatment plants at Rayanakere for drainage district A & D, Vidyaranyapuram sewage farm for the drainage district B and Kesare along the outer ring road were constructed.

2.16 STORM WATER DRAINS

The Topography of the Mysore is characterized by series of well defined natural Valleys which radiates from the ridge on high ground profile and fall gradually in all the direction. It is observed that the general slope is from North to South. The general ground elevation of the city varies from North West to North East portion with level difference of 40mt. Similarly, North to South with difference in
elevation of 25mt. The storm water form Mysore city and its out growth follow well defined twelve important valleys.

Valleys from North and Northeastern part of the Mysore city like Kesare, Yadavgiri, Kumbarakoppalu, Hebbal, R S Naidu nagar Kalyanagiri etc are discharging in to the Cauvery River after passing through the series of tanks or nalas. Similarly, the rest of the south, southeastern and southwestern part valleys are discharging in to the Kabini River. In the Mysore City Corporation limits, most of existing Roads have been provided with primary drains and are connected to the secondary drains.

2.17 EDUCATION

Before the beginning of the English scheme of learning in Mysore, during the periods of earlier Wodeyar, Hindus were imparted the Vedic system of education by Agraharas and for the Muslims the Madrasas served the center for learning. Modern education saw its beginning in Mysore when a free English school was established in 1833. The first college was set up for Higher Education in Mysore was called the Maharaja College, founded in 1864. In 1868, the Mysore state decided to establish Hobli (Administrative head quarter of villages group) schools to extend education to the masses. Under this scheme schools were established in each Hobli, and the education was free. In 1881 a high school exclusively for girls was established and this was later converted into the Maharani’s Women’s College. In 1892, the Industrial school, the first institute to impart Technical Education in the city was started and this was followed by the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in 1913 while the modern system of education was making inroads in the city colleges such as the Mysore Sanskrit College which was established in 1876 continued to provide Vedic education.

2.18 HEALTH

Great medical facilities are offer to the locals and to the tourists as well in the Hospitals of Mysore. These Hospitals are well equipped and has major facilities to tackle various stages, at varied stages. The Hospitals of this district has been taken into fame as these Hospitals provide much support to the local and cater to the needs of the visiting patients as well. The pleasing behavior and the care taken by the
doctors attending the patients, the assisting staff of the Hospital are in fact the reasons, why they are able to provide proper medical attention. The location of hospitals within the study area is shown in the map 2.6. The city of Mysore has achieved outstanding achievement in the field of health as a number of advanced operations like open Heart surgery, Oncology, Kidney care and cosmetic care are undertaken by the distinguished hospitals such as K.R. Hospital, J.S.S Hospital, Vikram hospital, Kamakshi hospital, Apollo hospital, Columbia Asia hospital and Mission hospital.

Map 2.6: Location of hospitals within the Local Planning Area of Mysore City

In the recent years, Mysore city is obtaining outstanding place in the field of Ayurvedic treatment facility. The pioneers in the areas of ayurvedic treatment like
Brindavan Ayurvedic center, Indus valley Ayurvedic center, Kottakal Arya vaidyasala, Government Ayurvedic Hospital and JSS Ayurvedic Hospital are imparting the treatments such as conventional therapeutic and beauty treatments. These centers are also providing an opportunity to plan the health and leisure activities to the residents of the city.

2.19 HERITAGE AND TOURISM

Mysore known as the heritage city of India, is also the culture capital of Karnataka. Always figured in the tourist’s itenerary for its Majestic buildings, outstanding Palaces, extensive gardens and tree lined avenues, sandalwood and the shimmering silks is the city of Mysore. The city summons the dreams and memories of the dazzling glory of the renowned Wodeyar Kings. Mysore being the second largest city of the state also holds the former state capital title in a seamless blend of old world charisma and stylishness.

The City of Mysore is well known for its strange, rich and varied heritage buildings and assets. Urban traddition comprises archeological sites, remains ruins and monuments secured by the Archeological Survey of India and their counterparts in the states, and a huge number of unprotected buildings, group of buildings, neighborhoods, public space including landscapes and natural features, which provide distinctive identity to the city.

2.19.1 Tourism

Mysore has always fascinated the tourists with its picturesque charm, rich heritage, magnificent palaces and majestic buildings. Not only Mysore, but also its environs do have an impact on the tourists. Tourism is one of the major industries within Mysore. The places of sightseeing, notable and religious importance in and around Mysore draw vast number of both domestic as well as international tourists every year.

A visitor into the city of Mysore gets an intuition into the regimes, philosophies and civilizations of its former rulers. Heritage and architecture of the primitive times can be heard from the palaces and temples around the city and the kind of support the city acknowledged from its rulers. It is a tourism hotspot of the Karnataka State and also a base for other tourist places around the city. It is during the
The festive season of Dasara which takes place for 10 days, when a large number of tourists visit Mysore from all over the world.

Ambavilas Palace is the epicenter of the Dasar festival and also the most visited monuments in India. There are a number of museums, gardens, Royal buildings, waterfalls, temples, and modern amusement parks which are of tourist interest and visited by tourist namely the Bandipur forest, Brindavan gardens, Ooty, Nagarhole tiger reserve and the Ranganthittu bird century.

Map 2.7: Major tourist spots within the Local Planning Area of Mysore City
2.19.2 Dasara

The festival of Dasara was initially begun by the Vijayanagar Kings in the fifteenth century and later on the festivities in the year 1610 by the Wodeyar King, Raja Wodeyar I (1578-1617 CE). For almost 10 days during the month of October and November, the Mysore Palace is lit up colourful lights and decorations. It is celebrated best with music, dance and cultural programs. An arrangement of a unique durbar in the Mysore Palace during Dasara was started during the supremacy of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III in the year 1805, which was appeared by members of the royal family, distinct invitees and officials.

A special puja to Goddess Chamundeshwari was first performed to mark the beginning of the festival by the Royal Wodeyar couples. The other activities that adds up to the occasion are the sports, Literary competitions, fairs and exhibitions all over the Mysore city. The Royal sword of the former Kings were worshipped on the ninth day of the festival known as Navarathri and then it is taken for a procession which involves elephants, horses and camels. This procession ends at the torchlight parade on the tenth day where crackers lit up the show along with other cultural programs, which are attended by high dignitaries.