CHAPTER III

STUDY AREA - MYSURU CITY PROFILE

3.0. Overview of the Chapter

This chapter discusses the profile of Karnataka State and profile of Mysuru city. The profile of Mysuru city is mainly covers history and its development, physical setting and topography, climate and rainfall pattern, wind direction and relative humidity, regional connectivity, tourist importance, a knowledge center, population growth and its trends and population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Further, discoursed about the history of Krishna Rajendra Hospital, different departments and available facilities.

3.1. Profile of Karnataka State

Karnataka State situated in the Southern part of India, It spreads over the Deccan Plateau covering a total area of 1,91,791 sq.km. The State is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa States in the North and North-West; by the Arabian Sea in the West; by Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the South and by the State of Andhra Pradesh in the East. The State lies between 11.5 degree North and 18.5 degree North Latitudes and 74 degree East and 78.5 degree East Longitude.

The Karnataka State had a population of 61.13 million (Census of India 2011), ranks by ninth position for total population of India. Karnataka is one of the fastest growing and urbanizing states of the country, with more than 1/3rd of its inhabitants or 33.98 per cent of its population residing in urban areas, well above the National average\textsuperscript{xi}. The Census
of India 2011, data reveals that the population residing in the urban areas has increased to 38.57 per cent; it is well above the National average. Karnataka's decennial growth rate of urban population has been consistently progressive with gradual increase in the share of urban population, from -4.64 percent in 1911 to 31.27 per cent in 2011 (Census of India 2011).

With its encouraging characteristics for industrial and commercial development in Karnataka has provided impetus to twin engines of economic growth and urbanization (Sastry 2006). Over the years, Karnataka has witnessed high growth with the economy of the State, which was predominantly agrarian, shifting significantly towards an industrial and service-based economy. The share of the primary sector has declined from 60 per cent in 1960-61 to 43 per cent in 2000-01; however, the share of the tertiary sector in State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has risen from 24.8 per cent in 1960-61 to 48 per cent in 2000-01. Karnataka is the Science Capital of India, with more than 100 research centers, contributed 5.6 per cent (2011–12) to the Country's Net Domestic Product (NDP). The State rides strong on the back of knowledge-based industries such as Information Technology (IT), biotechnology and engineering and the distinction of being the main gold producing State in the Country (contributes 99 per cent of India’s gold production)xii. Government of Karnataka has announced a dedicated tourism policy for 2009–14 to position the state among the top two tourist destinations in the Country by 2016–17, generating nearly US dollar 4.5 billion in private investments.
3.2. Profile of Mysuru City

3.2.1. Mysuru history and its development

Mysuru was the Capital of princely Mysuru State till 1831 and it has retained its special characteristics of a native ‘princely’ city. Mysuru is the third biggest city in the State of Karnataka covering an area of 128 sq. kms and a population of 7.86 lakhs (Census of India 2001). The Census of India 2011 data reveals that it has increased to 8.87 lakh. It is located 140 km away from Bangalore, the State Capital. The city has several facets working in its favour including economic, institutional and cultural significance. Although the city is renowned for its tourist attractions, the growth of the Information Technology/Information Technology and enabled Services (IT/ITeS) industry in recent years has positioned Mysuru as the second-largest software exporter in the State, next to Bangalore. Mysuru is emerging as the next Information Technology (IT) hub of India with the presence of companies like Infosys, Wipro. The Government of Karnataka is promoting Mysuru as an alternative destination for the Information Technology (IT) industry and developing it as a counter magnet city to Bangalore. Famous for its celebrations during Dasara festival, during this time the city receives a large number of international tourists. Infosys has established one of the largest technical training centres in the World and Wipro has established its Global Service Management Center (GSMC) at Mysuru (Map 3.1).
Map 3.1: Location of Mysuru, City, Karnataka, India

Source: Atlas, Census of India, 2011
The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India had Nationwide National City Rating under the ambitious of National Urban Sanitation Policy, Chandigarh has emerged as the number one city in terms of sanitation and Mysuru is the number two on May 11, 2010. India Today’s Best City Awards of year 2014 were distributed on 21st November in the city. Mysuru city is the Best Emerging City for Environment and Cleanliness\textsuperscript{viii}.

**Quality of Life in Mysuru city:** The World Bank defines quality of life is people’s overall well-being\textsuperscript{xiv}. The quality of life is measured by standard of living on the basis of access to basic services of an individual or households. The Mysuru city has 98.66 per cent households’ access to electricity, 98.15 per cent of households’ access to toilet facilities within the premises, 91.63 per cent of households’ access to drinking water within the premises, 82.48 per cent of households’ access to pucca houses and 77.77 per cent households’ access to modern cooking fuel and the literacy rate is 86.84 per cent (Census of India, 2011)\textsuperscript{xv}. These are all favourable factors for Mysuru becoming a smart city.

### 3.2.2. Physical Setting and Topography

Mysuru is situated in the Southern part of Karnataka; it is located at 12° 18’ North Latitude and 76°39’ East Longitude, at an average elevation of 767 m above mean sea level. It is bounded by Mandya district to the North-East, Chamarajanagar district to the South-East, Kerala State to the South, Kodagu district to the West and Hassan district to the North. Mysuru is the administrative seat of Mysuru District, one of the largest districts and former Capital of Karnataka. The district lies on the undulating table land of the Southern Deccan Plateau, within the watershed of the Kaveri River, which flows
through the North-Western and Eastern parts of the district. The Krishna Raja Sagara reservoir, which was formed by building a dam across the Kaveri, lies on the Northern edge of the district. Nagarhole National Park lies partly in Mysuru district and partly in adjacent Kodagu District. The topography of the Mysuru is flat except for a ridge in the edge of South-East. The highest point in Mysuru is Chamundi Hills. The city is such that the entire city drains into three valleys viz., Northern outfall into Kesare Valley, and other outfalls to the South one into Dalvoy tank feeder valley and another to Malalavadi tank valley.

3.2.3. Climate and Rainfall Pattern

Mysuru lies in the tropics, with summer temperatures ranging from 21.9 to 34.3 degrees Celsius, while winter seasons the temperatures dropping down to from 12 to 30 degrees Celsius. The mean annual total rain fall is about 788.90 mm with about 51.6 rainy days a year over the last twenty nine years\textsuperscript{xvi}.

3.2.4. Wind Direction and Relative Humidity

The Wind velocity is generally moderate, but during monsoon season the velocity increases and wind blow direction is South-West to North-East and during the month of October to March wind direction is North–East to South-West. The maximum average wind speed is 14.2 kmph during June and July. The average relative humidity is ranges from 67 per cent in February to 81 per cent in July.
3.2.5. Regional Connectivity

The road pattern in Mysuru is a combination of radial and grid pattern with arterial roads originating from the city centre. The palace is the focal point from where the roads run radially leading to outer areas of the city. The National Highways 21, 766 and State Highways 17, 33, 86 and 88 pass through the city. The SH-17 connects Mysuru to Bangalore, SH-33 to Bangalore via Kanakapura, SH-86 to Mananthavady (Bogadi Road) and SH-88 to Bantwal (Hunsur Road) (Map 3.2).

Source: Mysuru Urban Development Authority (MUDA), Mysuru

Map 3.2: Road pattern of Mysuru
3.2.6. Tourist Importance

Mysuru city is a classic example of architectural and cultural heritage. The total harmony of buildings, sites, lakes, parks and open spaces of Mysuru and the back drop of Chamundi Hill adds to the city's attraction. It attracts large tourist populations from all over the World. Major attractions in Mysuru are Zoo, Brindavan Gardens, Palace (Picture 3.1) and Chamundi Hills. More than twenty lakh tourists visit the city annually out of which about five lakh foreign tourists and dignitaries visit Mysuru from different Countries like United Kingdom, United States of America, France, Germany, Netherland, Italy, Japan, China, Korea, Srilanka, Maldives etc. An average about 2500-3000 tourist visit Mysuru everyday especially Mysuru Palace, Jagnmohan Art Gallery, Mysuru Zoo, Devaraj Urs Road and Krishna Rajendra market etc. The highest tourist inflows were into the city during the Dasara festival time and in the months of December and April.

![Picture 3.1: Mysuru Ambavillas Palace](image-url)
3.2.7. A Knowledge Center

A knowledge center may be defined as a city that cherishes knowledge and possesses an economy with knowledge based. Mysuru city has unique a knowledge centre for the presence of the Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI), Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL), Anthropological Survey of India (ASI), Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Regional Institute of Education (RIE), Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute (CSRTI), Rare Materials Project (RMP), Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET). The first University in the princely State of University of Mysore, Karnataka State Open University, Oriental Research Institute (ORI) (Manuscript Resource Centres), JSS Ayurveda and Medical College, Krishna Rajendra hospital and Government Ayurveda and Medical College, Natural History Museum etc.

3.2.8. Population Growth and its trends

In recent years, the city has grown extensively and growth rate is considerably high over the past decades. The population increase during 1971-1991 was due to the increase in heritage and culture as Mysuru becomes a regular feature on the tourism circuit. The growth in the decade of 1991-2001 and in the last five years is largely due to the growth of IT and IT enabled services in the city. The population has grown to 40 per cent decadal growth during 1961-1971 followed by a decline of 35 per cent during 1971-1981 which again grew by over 36 per cent in the decade of 1981-1991. There has been a decline of 20 per cent growth rate in 1991-2001. Currently, the growth rate is declining to 16 per cent from 2001-2011 (Fig. 3.1 and Table 3.1).
Table 3.1: Mysuru city population and growth rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (Lakh)</th>
<th>Population variations (in lakhs)</th>
<th>Decadal growth rate (%)</th>
<th>Annual exponential growth rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>0.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>27.38</td>
<td>2.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>40.19</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>62.67</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>0.10</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>40.16</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>34.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>36.33</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>20.37</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8.87*</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>12.85</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excluded Out Growth (OG) population

Source: Town Directory, Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Fig. 3.1: Decadal and average annual exponential growth rate of Mysuru city from 1901-2011
3.2.9. Population of Schedule Castes (SCs) and Schedule Tribes (STs)

As per 2011 Census, the Mysuru city has 1,06,511 Scheduled Castes (SCs) populations, out of which 53,456 male and 53,055 female, it constitutes about 12.00 per cent of total population. In Scheduled Tribes (STs) population, the Mysuru has 45,008 out of which 22,423 male and 22, 585 female, it constitute about 5.07 per cent of total population of Mysuru city. The share of SCs and STs population is 17.07 per cent of the total population.

3.3. Krishna Rajendra Hospital

Krishna Rajendra Hospital (K.R. Hospital) founded by Sri Krishna Rajendra Wodeyar in 1927\(^{\text{xviii}}\), a composite health care hospital and is a tertiary referral center. The teaching hospital was attached to the Mysore Medical College in Mysuru, Karnataka, India. K.R. Hospital has a total bed capacity of around 1050 beds which includes beds in general medicine, general surgery and other specialties such as ear nose tongue (ENT), ophthalmology, urology, plastic surgery, psychiatry, Intensive Care Unit (ICU), Medical Intensive Care Units (MICU), Surgical Intensive Care Unit (SICU) and others (Picture 3.2 and Picture 3.3). About 3,05,686 outpatients were registered for consultation, 29,069 inpatients were admitted and about 62,223 total X-ray was done during the end of the year 2013-14\(^{\text{xix}}\).

A new multi-storied Out Patients Department (OPD) building has recently been commissioned and this houses a State of the art Intensive critical Care Unit (ICCU) on the ground floor and medical wards on other floors in addition to various consultation rooms. The surgical wards are located in a separate building which is popularly known as
the "stone building". The hospital has a 24 hour casualty, radiology, central laboratories, blood bank and pharmacy catering to its needs.

Picture 3.2: Krishna Rajendra Hospital front view

Picture 3.3: Fully-equipped High-tech Laboratory in Krishna Rajendra Hospital
3.4. Summary

Mysuru city spatial and population growth trends has changed extremely over the years supported by analysis confirming that characteristics of city and its outgrowth. Quality of life in Mysuru city is fairly good enough comparing with neighbouring cities. The city was classical example for architectural and heritage and presences educational and research hub. The Mysuru city faces real challenges in terms of addressing delivery of basic infrastructure services to the citizens. In spite numerous initiatives and activities envisaged by the Mysore City Corporation and Mysore Urban Development Authority and other Parastatals, could not make coordinated effort in addressing the needs of the city. Even though, full pledged laboratory facilities within the K.R. Hospital, there is lacuna in various department-wise health infrastructure and health personnels.