

MYSORE KARNATAKA



CITY REPORT

19TH FEB 2021



ICCE

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY

**30.1 lakh
Population**

**128
sq. km
Area**

**Second
largest
city in
Karnataka**

**2,525 feet
above sea
level**

**Surrounded by
Chamundi Hills,
river Kaveri &
Kabani**

**72.79%
Literacy
rate**

**Sex ratio:
985 females
per 1000
males**

**Population
density is 9.21
lakh**

**Hinduism &
Islam are
major
religions**

**Languages -
Kannada,
Urdu &
Telugu**

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Mysore City Corporation (MCC) has 8 zones, covering about 65 wards. Mysore produces around **259.14 TPD solid waste every day**, 170 TPD out of this is residential waste, while 55 TPD is generated by the hotels, Choultry, and markets. Mysore has analyzed a direct correlation between the three **socio-economic groups (LIG, MIG, HIG) & waste generation**. Plastics, metals, and glass by the HIG constitute 11 % of the SW of Mysore city. The study reveals that the city has **huge biodegradable waste**, 40 % organic matter, 45 % earthen materials & 1.5 % wooden materials. Non-biodegradable waste like metals and plastics is not very high but a substantial percentage of C&D waste.

A total of **2879 dust bins** and three categories of the daily waste collection have been designated: A type, weekly twice collection B type and weekly once collection C type under Nirmal Nagara Programme. **20 dumper placer containers** have been installed in commercial areas. Private contractors sanctioned by the MCC manage waste collection in around 30 wards. Their contracts involve sweeping of the wards, transfer of waste to the bins and other collection points, collecting waste from these points, and transporting them to the Waste Processing Facility (WPF) or any other designated disposal point.

BIOMEDICAL WASTE

A Biomedical Waste Processing Facility (BWPF) has also been set up by the MCC for management of the waste generated by the various government hospitals, private hospitals, nursing homes and clinics of Mysore. A private agency, working under contract with the MCC collects and treats infectious waste from 599 hospitals.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

The waste generated from small scale industrial units are collected and treated as a part of the municipal stream while the larger industries manage their own waste.

**2879
dustbins, Three
collection
systems**

**259.14 TPD
solid waste
every day**

**Huge
bio-degradable
waste**

**Direct
correlation
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& waste
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Air Quality Index

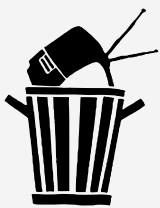
Mysore has been selected as one of the four cities where The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) plans to establish high-tech ambient air-monitoring stations. At present, the KSPCB, monitors pollutants that include **sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, suspended particulate matter and respirable suspended particulate, in Mysore.**

After the station is set up, they will be able to additionally monitor toxic pollutants as well. With the intention of enforcing rules and laws for the **control of rising pollution levels**, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has added eight new parameters to the list of ambient air quality monitoring in the revised standards.

In a statement made to a leading newspaper, Niranjan, a KSPCB Environmental Officer, said, "Experts are finalizing the list of procedures and equipment required for hi-tech pollution monitoring and the project may see the light of the day in the coming months."

ELECTRONIC WASTE & ITS DISPOSAL

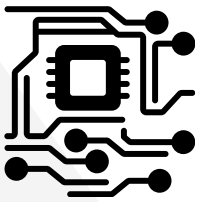
Presently, Mysore does not have a formal e-waste disposal site. An investment of 55 crores has been made by the Pollution Control Board, in collaboration with a German Engineering Firm named GTZ to set up a landfill site for the disposal of E-waste at Dobbaspeta, a spot located about 50 km from Bangalore.



COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

E-waste recycling is usually carried out informally by low-income groups. Agents, waste dealers and even ordinary kabadiwalas collect any kind of e-waste from the public as well as private sectors. This E-waste is then segregated and sold to mediating waste dealers, the public as secondhand goods and the remainder is diverted to the open market. The scrap then changes hands from the mediating waste dealers to the service industry where they are used as parts for the repair and maintenance of old computers. Once again, a small proportion of the scraps from the service industry find their way into the open market while the remainder is vended to large waste dealers. The large waste dealers channel the waste in three ways: (1) some parts are recycled (2) selected waste material is brought by individuals and (3) a small proportion of the waste ends up back in the open market.

E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IS ONE OF THE EMERGENCIES FACING MYSORE TODAY. WITH MORE AND MORE IT FIRMS SHIFTING BASE FROM THE NEIGHBORING BANGALORE, THE CITY IS WITNESSING AN UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN THE PROPORTIONS OF E-WASTE GENERATED. UNFORTUNATELY, FEW EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OBTAIN CONCISE DATA FIGURES ON THE EXACT AMOUNT OF E-WASTE THAT IS GENERATED BY MYSORE.



INSTITUTIONS' ROLE IN E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

There has been a growing consensus among the stakeholders of the need for disposing and recycling of hazardous e-waste resources using methods that are environmentally-friendly. Consequently, several organizations have taken initiative for the purpose of E-waste management. The partnership between Indo-German-Swiss e-waste initiative the Ministry for Environment and Forests, Central Pollution Control Board, BMZ, German Technical Cooperation, SECO and EMPA, is just one example of such coordinated initiatives. A joint initiative involving India, Switzerland and Germany has been undertaken with the aim of setting up an efficient channel of e-waste management. Several steps have been undertaken for the fulfillment of this vision:

- Setting up a collection and disposal system that facilitates safe E-waste collection and transfer by both large and small consumers.
- Organising a voluntary system for those producers who may be concerned about the care of their products after they have exhausted their use
- Establishing a secure financial system that makes possible E-waste recycling that is environmentally and socially responsible
- Attempts to conduct training and seminars to sharpen and upgrade the knowledge skills of all the stakeholders
- Increasingly involve informal recyclers in the formal process of future E- Waste management.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

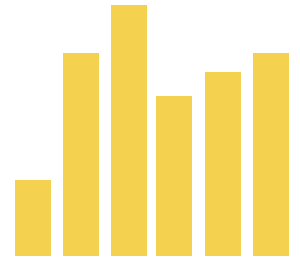
It is estimated that in 2020 the population of Mysore may be as high as 1,412,800 and so the energy demand. The industrial and consumer activities are expected increase the energy demands of the city. Several measures have been proposed and deliberated upon by the Karnataka government and the MMC to ensure the long term energy efficiency and sustainability of Mysore.

COMMUNITY WIDE ENERGY EFFICIENCY REBATE PROGRAM

This programme has been suggested with the aim of furthering cost reductions and stimulating local economies through workforce capacity building. Under this programme, an incentive of USD 10,000 would be provided to those building owners who inculcate appropriate energy saving technologies in the makeup of their buildings. The objective is to set up a section of highly trained energy auditors, incentivize product manufacturers and use energy savings to offset the expense of constructing additional energy generation stations.

AS PER ESTIMATES PROVIDED BY GREENPEACE, IF ALL 96,000 BULBS OF THE AMBA VILAS PALACE WERE SWITCHED FROM INCANDESCENT TO COMPACT FLUORESCENT, ITS ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION WOULD REDUCE FROM 120,000KWH TO 40,000KWH, DECREASE ITS CARBON FOOTPRINT BY 46,632KG AND SAVE ELECTRICITY EXPENDITURE WORTH 66,764 USD ANNUALLY.

STEPS TAKEN



The Forest Department has undertaken the Green Mysuru initiative in Mysore:

- Under this initiative 30,000 saplings nurtured in nurseries will be planted in the residential areas, educational and governmental organizations and other open spaces within the city.
- Another 20,00 such saplings will be grown alongside highways and roads within and on the outskirts of the city.
- The plantation drive has seen the involvement of a number of NGOs and interest has been shown in the initiative by a number of prominent people including former MLC Made Gowda and Gundappa Gowda, the President of Vidya Vardhaka Sangha.
- The initiative has also witnessed participation from organizations such as Mysore Grahakara Parishat, Tree Lovers Club, Vijayanagar and Lions Club. Efforts are also being made to generate interest in the plantation drive among school students and every child is being encouraged to plant saplings.
- Similar attempts are also being made to encourage the industries of Mysore to take up a large-scale afforestation programme in collaboration with the Forest Department.
- Plans for the promotion of urban forestry in the city's parks have also been set in motion.
- The Mysore Division of the Western Railways have undertaken a project to increase green cover costing 3.85 lakh INR.
- A large unused tract of land, where people usually dumped their rubbish, was turned by them into a new garden named the "Vivekananda Park."

Gunjan Mitra (Research Intern-LSR)
with Shalini Goyal Bhalla



ICCE is studying several cities in India on several parameters. This is an initiative under Circular Cities project.