										DETA	AILS OF CLU	JSTER										
SL NO	Gram Panchayat	Village Name	Nearest Town	Area Under Agriculture	Area in Ha	No of HH	2011 Total Population	2001 Total Population	Decadal Growth Rate	Sex Ratio	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Population(>60)	Population(15-59)	Population(0-15)		Total SC Population	Literates	% of Literacy	Illiterates	% of Illiterates	Total Workers
1	Aspathrekaval	Aspathrekaval Hungur (8 km)	Hunsur (8 km)	1414.1	1689.6	1566	6263	5090	3.4	930	2623	2640	566	3132	2566	116	1638	3032	48.41	2231	51.59	2894
1	Aspauliekavai	Ballenahalli	Hulistii (8 Kili)	235.25	345.77	577	2307	1160	12.67	950	1641	1666	174	1154	980	221	497	723	31.34	584	68.66	736
2	Govindanahalli	Hanchya	Hunsur (5 km)	148.6	169.53	644	2576	482	19.5	974	1305	1271	73	1288	1215	80	0	346	13.43	230	86.57	286
	Govindananam	Kottigekaval	Hullsul (3 Kill)	15.63	30.31	573	2292	326	10.43	998	1147	1145	32	1146	1114	203	0	235	10.25	157	89.75	190
2	Hagaandum	Hosakote	Hunsur (7 km)	371.6	408.44	431	1724	604	19.87	991	1368	1356	58	862	804	48	416	467	27.09	257	72.91	384
3	Hegganduru	Kudlur	nunsur (7 km)	380.8	426.31	1658	6631	763	26.21	979	1497	1466	68	3316	3248	3	2	3603	54.34	360	45.66	630
4	Uddurkaval	Uddurkaval	Hunsur (8 km)	1414	1614.05	491	1963	4930	14.22	990	2830	2801	622	982	1210	357	1423	696	35.46	2335	64.54	2803
5	Ummathur	Ummathur	Hunsur (7 km)	367.9	424.35	1441	5765	3654	30.41	996	2387	2378	709	2883	2174	2337	467	2495	43.28	2470	56.72	2177
				4347.88	1289.41	6880	29,521	17009	14.48	976	14,798	14,723	2302	14761	14403	3365	4443	11597	63.02	6154	36.88	10100

STEP 3: Cluster Profiling:

1.Demographic Profile of the Cluster

	DEM	IOGRAPHI	IC PROFII	LE OF CLUS	TER		
	Details	GP-1	GP-2	GP-3	GP-4	GP-5	Total
1	Total Population	8,570	4,868	8,355	1,963	5,765	29,521
2	Decadal Growth Rate in Rural Population(%)(2001-2011)	8.03%	4.53%	23.04%	14.22%	30.04%	14.48%
3	Household Size	2,110	1,017	2,023	491	1,241	4434
3	Household Size	4.06	4.79	4.13	4.00	4.65	4.68
4	Sex Ratio	1023	937	953	990	996	976
	Age Profile				-		
5	0-15	2545	329	2178	210	1674	7809
3	16-59	3285	434	2228	482	2383	9761
	>60	740	105	126	622	709	2302
	Total Land Area	2035.37	199.84	834.75	1614.05	424.35	5108.36
6	Under Agriculture	1649.35	164.23	752.4	1414	367.9	4347.88
	Under Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0

2. Social Profile of Cluster

	SOCIAL PROFILE OF CLUSTER								
	Details	GP-1	GP-2	GP-3	GP-4	GP-5	Total		
1	Literacy Rate(Asper census 2011)	56.46	70.27	72.49	72.27	52.36	63.02		
2	SC Population	2135	0	418	1423	467	4443		
3	3 ST Population		283	51	357	2337	3365		
	Education Levels								
	% with Higher Secondary and above	36.33	28.25	30.7	28.39	33.3	32.05		
	% with Secondary Secondary and above	21.35	42.1	25.1	21.4	22.4	26.95		
5	% with Primary Education and above	42.32	33.45	44.2	50.21	44.3	42.36		
6	% of Population-Disabled	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.75	0.3	0.94		
7	% of Single Women	3.6	6.3	9.6	5.6	9.5	6.35		

3.Economic Profile of Cluster

ECONOMI	C PROI	FILE OF	CLUSTE	R		
Details	GP-1	GP-2	GP-3	GP-4	GP-5	Total
Occupational Structure						
Farm Work Force	4059	688	1174	2341	2356	10618
Women as a % of Work Force	39.13%	35.12%	29.50%	39.95%	37.50%	36.24%
Occupation by Industry(Industry in which majority of the work force is engaged in)	1181	107	609	1086	317	3300
Average Distance to work place for majority of the work force in GP	10	12	12	10	15	12
Any homebased or traditional Industry	190	25	30	51	152	448

4.Administrative Profile of Cluster

ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE OF CLUSTER								
	Details	Total						
1	No of Grama Panchayath in cluster	5						
2	Name of Block Headquarter	Hunsur						
3	Name of the BDO	NA						
4	Distance of the Block Headquarter from the largest settlement in the cluster(in KM)	8 km						
	Agencies Providing Key services							
5	Water Supply and Sanitation	Grama Panchayath						
	Village streets and Drains							

STEP 3: Component Profiling

COMPONENT PROFILING					
Type of Amenity	Component Details				
	Sanitation				
	Provision of Piped Water Supply				
Basic Amenities	Solid & Liquid Waste Management				
	Village Streets and drains				
	Inter Village Connectivity				
	Public Transport				
	LPG Gas Connections				
	Fully Equipped Mobile Health Unit				
Social Amenities	Upgrading School/Higher Education				
	Facilities				
	Skill Development Training linked to				
Economic Amenities	economic Activities				
Economic Amendies	Agro Processing, Agri-				
	Services, Shortage and Warehousing				
	Digital Literacy				
Digital Amenities	Citizen Service Centers-For				
	Electronic Delivery of citizen centric				
	services/E-Grama Connectivity				

STEP 4:SWOT Analysis & Vision:

	SWOT ANALYSIS
STRENGTH	 1.Location: ❖ It is situated along the Mysore-Hassan highway, providing good connectivity to major cities like Mysore and Hassan ❖ Proximity to Hunsur enhances its potential as a satellite town. 2.Agricultural Base: Fertile land supports agricultural activities, especially Ragi and tobacco
WEAKNESSES	 1.Inadequate Infrastructure: Roads and public transport require improvements to meet growing demands. Limited healthcare facilities and specialized medical services. 2.Limited Industrial Development: Lack of industries and job opportunities in the town leads to migration to nearby cities.
OPPORTUNITIES	 1.Agro-Based Industries: Establishing food processing units and sugarcane mills & Tobacco can boost local employment and economy. 2.Eco-Tourism and Cultural Promotion: Lakes and traditional rural settings can be promoted for eco-tourism. Potential to develop cultural and religious tourism.
THREATS	 1.Economic Migration: Continued migration to urban areas may lead to a declining population and reduced local workforce. 2.Lack of Skilled Workforce: Absence of vocational training centers hinders the development of a skilled labor force.

STEP 5: Deficiency Analysis & Identification of Needs:

The deficiency analysis, based on the present & prior needs, it is considered into 4 basic components which are

C D

1.Basic Amenities

	Desirable Component	Desired Levels	Existing Situation	Deficit (A-B)	Gaps Assuming A=100	
1	24x7 Piped Water Supply	70 liters per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water for every households throughout the year	Existing levels of water supply at the household level.	21.42%	15 LPCD	
		70 LPCD	55 LPCD			
2	Sanitation	100% HH with Individual Household Latrines	Coverage of Individual Toilets in the villages at the household level	31.98%	1,418	
		6,880	5,462			
3	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	Collection at HH level Treatment at Cluster Level	Existing arrangement for solid and liquid waste management at the Household/Village and Cluster level.	7098%	3,148	
		6,880	3,732			
4	Access to Village Streets with	All village streets to be covered with drains	Existing coverage of village streets and drains.	45%	43.26	
	Drains	95.52	52.26			
5	Village Street Lights	All village streets to be covered with street lights as per norms	Coverage of village streets with lights	54.17%	2,402	
		6,880	4,478			
6	Inter village roads connectivity	Ensure connectivity between all villages	Connectivity between villages within the cluster with roads and public transport	15%	15%	
	connectivity	100%	85%			
7	Public transport	Inter village connectivity with adequate frequency of public transport	Existing levels of availability w.r.t Public Transport facilities both intra and inter village	0%	100%	
		8 Villages	8 Villages			
	LPG	Access to LPG connections to all	No of households with access to LPG			
8	Gas	households	gas connections	31.98%	1,418	
	Connections	6,880	5,462			

2. Social Amenities

Social Amenities Desirable Component		l Amenities	A	В	C	D	
		rable Component	Desired Levels	Existing Situation	Deficit (A-B)	Gaps Assuming A=100	
	1 Health		Sub Centers/Dispensaries(1 in 5,000 Population)	6	5	25.00%	1
1			Maternity Homes(1 in 15,000 Population)	2	2	0	0
-		1104141	Primary Health Center((1 in 30,000 Population)	1	10	0	0
			Veternary Centers((1 in 5,000 Animal Population)	6	6	0.00%	0
	Up g	radation of primary,	Anganwadi(1 in 1,000 Population)	30	25	25.00%	5
2	secondary and higher	Primary School(1 in 5,000 Population)	6	14	0.00%	0	
	secondary schools		Secondary School(1 in 7,500 Population)	4	8	0%	0

3. Economic Amenities

Ecor	nomic Activities	A	В	C	D
	Desirable Component	Desired Levels	Existing Situation	Deficit (A-B)	Gaps Assuming A=100
1	Skill Development training Linked to Economic Activities	one beneficiary in each household.	Existing skills in the villages (Handicraft/Handloom/Industrial etc) No of skilled members at the HH level 3,912	67.34%	2,986
2	Agri-services and Processing	1 acre of organic farm per farmer 1 agri service industry per farmer	Detail the existing Agri services and processing industries present in the cluster.	60.11%	6,383
		10,618	4,235		

4.Digital Amenities

			,		
	Digital Amenities	tal Amenities A			D
	Desirable Component	Desired Levels	Existing Situation	Deficit (A-B)	Gaps Assuming A=100
1	Digital Literacy	At least one e- literate person in every household.		27.49%	1,219
		6,880	5,661		
2	Citizen Service Centres	One ICT enabled front end Common Service Centre	50%	50%	50%

RURBAN CLUSTER

STEP 2:Delineation of Planning Area:

1.Delineation of Planning Area:

- The cluster boundary needs to be clearly delineated following the process specified in the respective State/UT statutes.
- The Planning area needs to be distinctively shown on the map with GIS co-ordinates on a scale of 1:8000
- Planning areas shall as far as possible include full plot Nos (Survey Nos).

2. Notification of Planning Area:

- The declaration of the planning area shall be widely published in at least 2 local news-papers having wide circulation as well as by a public notice affixed at prominent places, Government offices, local authorities situated within the Planning Arca.
- This will be followed by initiation of the Spatial Planning Component of the ICAP. The process shall follow the planning norms as laid down in the State Town and Country Planning Acts

STEP 3: Cluster Profiling:

The existing profile of the cluster needs to be detailed out at 2 levels

- (1) General Profile
- (2) Component Profiling
- (1) General Profile:

Under the General Profiling the Demographic details of the GPs within the cluster, the socio-economic profiling, cultural profiling and the administrative profiling of the GPs need to be done.

a. Demography:

■ This will enable planning and designing as per the demographic needs and trends for each of the components chosen for the cluster

b. Socio Economic& Cultural:

• This will enable identification of the most appropriate needs for the cluster as well as understand the latent potential of the cluster, which can be further developed or given impetus under this Mission.

c. Administrative:

• It is important to understand the administrative profile of the cluster for smooth implementation of the Mission and to enable setting up of the institutional frameworks at the block and cluster level.

(2) Component Profiling:

Fourteen desirable components have been listed out as ideal components for the cluster, however giving flexibility to the States to decide other relevant components required to develop the cluster.

STEP 4:SWOT Analysis

Vision:

The cluster is proposed to be an agrarian cluster which will promote Allied activities and Agro based industries within the cluster to increase the productivity, income and employment in the sector, also focusing on upgrading the existing basic amenities as per the Standards

STEP 5: Deficiency Analysis & Identification of Needs:

The assessment will aim at understanding the reasons for the growth in the economy of the region, identify the key economic growth drivers, assess the basic strengths of the cluster and identify the opportunities for economic growth of the cluster.

SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

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DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MYSURU DISTRICT