

# The Role Of Tourism Resources In Economic Development - A Case Study Of Mysore District

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**Abstract-** Geography is one of the most important resource of tourism Industries. 75 percent of tourists are like to different types Geographical Environment. Hence, Tourism development is depending on Geographical features. This features will gave Healthy Environment, Peace of Mind, Healthy Body, and also various Bio-masses are attracted so many Tourists. These are called physical features. The feature will have being originated different Employment opportunities and development of local Economic and cultural Tourism Resources. This factors are helped to development of local economic and social conditions . Mysore district hadbeen well many natural and cultural resources of tourism. This paper hasbeing discussed tourism resources and impact on the developmentof Mysore district economy.

2. To identification of Cultural tourism resources
- 3.to identification of economic development
- 4.problem and prospect of the study area.

## Methodology

**The collection of primary data .the data hasbeen worked in Tabulation and Analysis**

## The Natural resources of Mysore District.

Mysore district has many natural resosurces. These are more attracted different age group of tourists. The physical formation of natural resources have being classified in different groups . those are geomorphic feature, water feature and climatic feature. **Geomorphic feature :** Georaphic feature is the reference of the land forms with the study of the earth surface. The identification of this forms such as Mountain ,Hills ,Valleys and Plains . The district has more beautifull feature of the Hilly regions. The internal and external Geomorphic formation appearing in the district. The topographical features of Mysuru district Hills formation in the long distance. The Hills structures are formed on the residual or relict. The Mountains which are subjected to weathering and erosion for a long time, are lowered down are called Relict or Residual Mountains. The Mountains of the Chamundi betta(Mysuru), The Sidlumallikarjuna betta,(Periyapatna-T),Mallikarjuna betta (T.N.Pura -T) ,Chikkamma devi betta belong to this type (H.D.KOTE-T) . Chamundi betta is Heritage and famous of tourist resources of Mysuru District.

**water feature :** Talakad situated along the left bank of the river Cauvery, Talakad represents typical riverine sand dune. It is 45 Km [28 miles] from Mysuru. It has over thirty Temples, most of which now lay buried in sand. The point bar deposit along the left bank of the Cauvery is the main source of the sand. It is famous for mont sand and historical temples. It is well beautifull attraction of tourist destination.Tirumakudlu Narasipura, Talkadu and chunchanakatte and kappadi are famous Tourist Resource of Cauvery river basin and Hydrolaic features of the District. Chunchanakatte and Kappadi is historic Geographic and Geomorphic feature of the tourist spot.T.N. Pura IS Three river joining place, is called A Threeveni Sangam. This also Cauvery river bank. In this spot Cauvery ,Kapila and Spatika river are joining in T.N.Pura ,because it is called Tirumakudlu Narasipura. The Cauvery river is flowing in Talkadu. It is famous of Mount Sand and Histoical Temples. The Sand dunes very smuth and beautifull of the nature in this area. It is thought to have originated

## I. INTRODUCTION

**T**he tourism have two components. those are Natural resources and cultural resources .The natural resources willhavebeen formed from the Nature. But, The cultural resources are made from the Human. These resources are located in Mysore district. The natural resources are classified into four groups, based on physical features. These are Geomorphic feature, water features, atmospheric feature and bio-masses. The cultural resources are classified into three groups. Those are Economic resources, social resources, and religious resources. The cultural resources are located in vast area of the district. Forthat the Mysore district is considered in theTourist Place.

## Study Area

Mysuru is a heritage district of Karnataka State. It is lied in the Southern part of the Deccan Peninsula. It has called Smart City of India.The total area of the district has 676382 Hectare. Mysuru District's has well developed Tourism Resource. Some of the Geographical places belonging to the Mysuru District are great Antiquity. Tirumakudlu Narasipur, Hemmige etc.,being pre-Historic sites, Cauvery and Kapila and their tributaries are main source of River. The Climate of the district has moderate throughout the year and malnad features havebeing in the district.It has the Ninth place in Forest area of the State. The Forest activities had provided more job opportunities of the Tribal peoples. The district has 46218 different types of tribal population and makeup 1.54 percent of the district population .

## Objectives :

- 1.To identification of Natural tourism resources

due to an ‘Eco-Disaster’ that lashed the region during the 17<sup>th</sup> century that was the time of when the normal flow of the Cauvery river was impeded because of the construction of a dam on the upstream side, North of Talakad and subsequent diversion of water in different direction. As a result, the water level at the point bar on the concave side of the Cauvery Meander South west of Talakad was significantly lowered leading to the buildup of sand at this place. Chuchankatte falls is a famous of Mysore district. The rainy season the heavy water in the Cauvery river.

**Climatic condition and Tourism:-** Mysuru district is situated on the undulating table land of the Southern Deccan plateau, It has Moderate Malnad climatic conditions. The Temperature in the district varies from 15<sup>o</sup> C. in winters to 35<sup>o</sup> C.in summers. The district has receives an average rainfall 785 mm.hence the climatic condition is moderate in the District.Because the Tourist has attracted year round.

**Bio- Resource and Tourism :-** Bio-Geographical resources are most Tourist resource of the district. These resource are classified two categorious. One is Natural another one Man made. Natural resources are living organism in the collection of Environments contained within the Earth Biosphere. The Biosphere are interested in the extent of diversity among the Earth’s speies. Bio-Geographers are explaining the changes in these pattern and process that have taken place over time and understanding the impact of human activities on the diverse species and their habitats.

The district had flinty living organism. Climate has direct impact on the Bio-Geography distribution of the Natural vegetation in the District. It is classified two categorious one is Flora Another one is Fauna.

**FLORA and FAUNA:-** The flora is study of the varies plants in different or a particular region or period. The district has containing Malnad climate is rich and seasonality.The hilly land forms had different highs and variety of climatic condition. But it has nurtured the different types of plants.The aerial portions of the herbs scarcely survive from year to year. The dry period is also the reproductive season. The leafless trees burst into flowers set seed and develop fruits. Convectional shower in April-May come as a relief and trigger off a series of the changes. The trees are clothed with a new flush of leaves. The shrubs also come into flower and leaf. The herbaceous plants which have survived the dry period by perennating under ground parts emerge through thew soil with an array of flowers. The se forest are termed Moist deciduous forest. The climax moist deciduous forest occurs in small areas within the district. There is a good patch between

Kakanakote and Kerala border. Kakanakote is famous forest in the district ,at a distance of 73 km. from Mysuru.It is a thick forest of the western ghats and a famous place where a large number of wild Elephants can be found. Now it is a wildlife National park, and Jungle lodge and Khedda is a famous tourist spot, and wild animals, large herds of Elephants and deer are a common sight. Dholes [Indian wild Dog], Gaur [Indian Bison],Tigers and Leopards could also appear on the scene. Crocodiles sunning on rocks and Sand banks are an added attraction.A Khedda system was a stockade trap for the capture of a full herd of Elephants that was used in India. Nagarhole National Reserved forest. It is located in Mysuru and Kodagu district. It is one of India’s premier Tiger Reserves along with the adjoining Bandipur Tiger Reserve forest. This park was declaned the thirty seventh Tiger project, Tiger Reserves of India in 1999. The park ranges the foot hills of the western ghats spreading down the Brahmagiri hills and South towards Kerala State. Another Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Elephants, Chital, Deer, Barking Deeris also spotted around the park. Two Reserve forests are located in Kabini Reservoir.

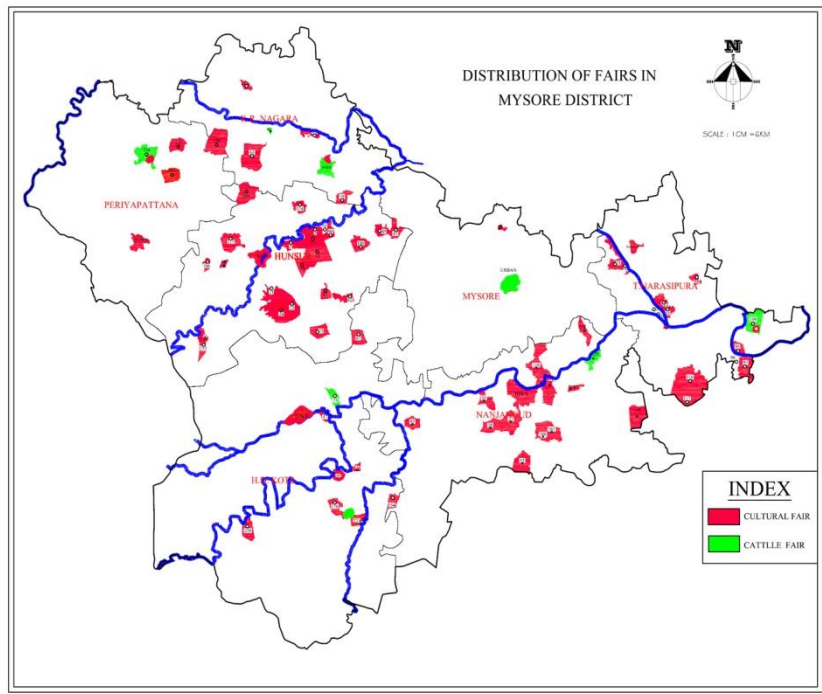
The Kabini river dam (Horagi Dam) back side. The Kabini forest Reserve is one of the most popular wild life destinations of Karnataka probabiy because of its accessibility, lush green land scape surrounding a large lake, and sightings of herds of Elephants, Tigers. Its 61 km away from Mysuru. And comprises the South Eastern part of Nagarahole National park. It is situated on the banks of the Kabini river. Jaguar, Tiger and Black leopard is famous animal in this forest. It is beautifull Natural senary of Tourits.

**Cultural resource of Mysore district :** Mysore district have many cultural resources. These ancient historical monument are contribution of the kings. It is located in many taluks. The cultural resources are classified in three groups. those are economic, sociological and religious resources. Economic tourism resources are located in different taluks. Krishna raja sagar(KRS) dam is a famous tourist place.Brudhavan garden is a centre attraction in Mysore district. The administration included in Mandya District. But it is located nearby the Mysore city. Hence ,All tourists are visiting in Krishna rajasagardam.Lake are another tourists attraction . Two lakes are located Mysore city. Those are Karanji lake, and Kukkarahalli lake.Mysore silk Industry and Mysore sandal soap factory are also tourists places. Devaraja Market is Mysore tourist attraction place.

**Mysore district Tourist resource distribution (2020-21)**

| Sl.No. | Name of Taluks | Natural resources  |               |                | Cultural resources |                  |      |          | Total |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------|----------|-------|
|        |                | Geomorphic feature | Hydro-feature | Natural Forest | Temples            | Palace/buildings | Dams | Zoo/park |       |
| 1      | H.D.Kote       | 1                  | 1             | 3              | 1                  | -                | 1    | -        | 07    |
| 2      | Hunsur         | -                  | -             | 1              | -                  | -                | -    | -        | 01    |
| 3      | K.R.Nagar      | -                  | 1             | -              | 3                  | -                | -    | -        | 04    |
| 4      | Mysore         | -                  | 2             | -              | 7                  | 5                | 1    | 7        | 23    |
| 5      | Nanjangud      | -                  | 1             | -              | 1                  | -                | -    | -        | 02    |
| 6      | Periyapatna    | 1                  | -             | -              | 2                  | -                | -    | -        | 03    |
| 7      | T.N.Pura       | 3                  | 2             | -              | 5                  | -                | -    | -        | 10    |
| Total  |                | 06                 | 07            | 04             | 19                 | 05               | 02   | 07       | 50    |

Sources : Field work



Sociologically Mysore is a famous tourist place. Different types of palace buildings are attracted tourists. In this buildings are constructed the odyer dynasty. The mourya palace is a centre of the tourist attraction Mysore city. Other three palace are located in the foraway from the Mourya palace. For that Mysore is called second palace city of India. In Mysore some government buildings were constructed palace model. Ex: Lalithmahal palace, Jaganmohana palace, Jayalashmi vilas, and also DC office , Corporation office, Cada office, Mysore University, Town hall building, in so many buildings were constructed palace model. Mysore district has different religious peoples and different types of religious temples. These temple are indicated cultural and traditional sources of Mysore district tourism. 17 Hindu temples, 2 famous churchs, and one mulim darga . this religious temples are supported to Mysore tourism.

**Problems and suggestions :** Mysore is a heritage district. It has many famous tourist places in and around the Mysore city.

The holidays and dasara festival time the tourists are staying in Mysore city. Because here tourist can visiting many places a day. For that purpose the tourist are staying many days. somany pollution are produced by the tourists. Ex: pollution dumping yard, vehicle parking, Noise problem, cleaning problem, air pollution . In dasara period 1.5 to 2 lakhs peoples are coming in the mysore city. My suggestion should be controlled the staying periods and gave to limited period of staying in tourism accommodation in mysore city.

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