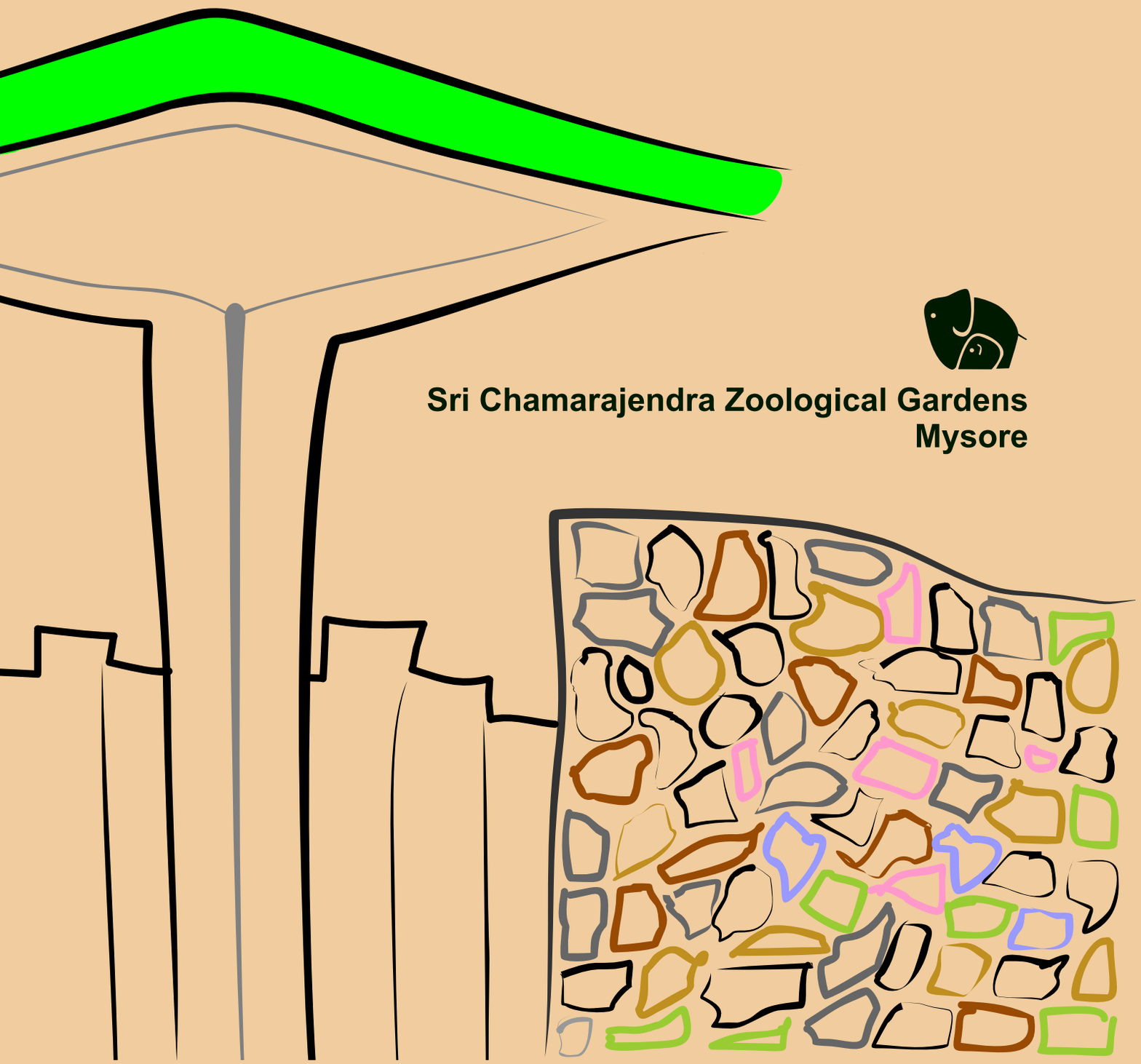
Master Plan

2012–13 to 2032–33

A Comprehensive Plan for
Futuristic Development



Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens
Mysore

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore

Master Plan

2012-13 to 2032-33

PREPARED BY

B P RAVI IFS
Executive Director
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysore

Recognised by

Central Zoo Authority

Institutional member of WAZA

World Association of Zoos and Aquariums
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Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore

Master Plan

2012-13 to 2032-33

A Comprehensive Plan for Futuristic Development

PREPARED BY	COUNTER SIGNED BY	COUNTER SIGNED BY
B P RAVI IFS Executive Director Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore	R S SURESH IFS Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore.	DIPAK SARMAH IFS Chief Wildlife Warden Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Master Plan of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore is approved in the 65th Meeting of the Technical Commitee held on 22nd March, 2013 subject to the condition that the responsibility of mobilizing the financial resources for implementation of the Master Plan will be sole responsibility of the Forest Department, Government of Karnataka.

B.S. BONAL
Member Secretary
Central Zoo Authority
(Ministry of Environment & Forests)
Govt. of India, New Delhi

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वहाँ है खुशहाली।।

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
Central Zoo Authority

THROUGH REGISTERED POST

F. No. 19-15/92-CZA(128)(Vol. VIII)(M) /2600 **DATE: 11.04.2013**

To

The Executive Director
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysore – 570 010 (Karnataka).

Sub:- Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

Sir,

The Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore was scrutinized by Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its Meeting held on 01.03.2013 and recommended for approval. Same was placed before 65th Meeting of the Technical Committee held on 22nd March 2013 and approved the Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore subject to the condition that:-

(a) the responsibility of mobilizing the financial resources for implementation of the Master Plan will be the sole responsibility of the State Government or respective Zoo Operator, and
(b) the State Government or respective Zoo Operator should quantify the resources available for the implementation of Master Plan.

In order to send you a copy of the duly signed and approved Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, you are requested to submit the binded copies of the final version of Master Plan (three copies) which should contain the signatures with stamp of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka and Director, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore and any other documents relevant to the Master Plan and incorporating copy of this letter too.

The soft copy of the digitized and amended Master Plan in any of the format i. e. AUTOCAD/ COREL DRAW/JPEG/TIFF/PDF files on a CD/DVD may also be submitted to this office at the earliest for uploading in website.

Yours faithfully,

11/04/13

(B. S. Bonal)
Member Secretary

Copy for favour of information & necessary action to:-

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. The Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore, Karnataka.

(B. S. Bonal)
Member Secretary

Bikaner House, Annexe VI, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
Central Zoo Authority

THROUGH REGISTERED POST

F. No. 19-15/92-CZA(128)(Vol. VIII)(M) 3756 **DATE: 24.10.2013**

To

The Executive Director
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysore – 570 010 (Karnataka).

Sub:- Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

Ref:- Your office letter No. MZA/842/2013-14 dated 17.10.2013.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore was scrutinized by Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its Meeting held on 01.03.2013 and recommended for approval. The same was placed before 65th Meeting of the Technical Committee held on 22nd March, 2013 for its approval. The Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority had approved the Master Plan of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore subject to the condition that:-

(a) the responsibility of mobilizing the financial resources for implementation of the Master Plan will be the sole responsibility of the Zoo Operator or respective State Government, and
(b) the Zoo operator or respective State Government should quantify the resources available for the implementation of Master Plan.

A signed copy of the Master Plan is enclosed with this letter for taking up the various development activities accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

24/10/13

(B. S. Bonal)
Member Secretary

Encl: Signed Master Plan

Copy for favour of information & necessary action to **(with enclosure)**:-

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. The Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore.

(B. S. Bonal)
Member Secretary

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Minister for Forest, Ecology and
Environment Department And
Dakshina Kannada District
Incharge Minister

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3rd Floor, Vidhana Soudha
Bangalore - 560 001
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22033564

No: MFEE/775/2013

Date: 27-08-2013

Message

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens popularly known as Mysore zoo has come a long way to become a centre of excellence for Ex-situ Conservation. Founded in 1892 by the benevolent Ruler Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur on a ten-acre of land subsequently expanding its activities to 157 acres, it attracts maximum visitors for any zoos in India with rare animal collection of exotics animal species. This zoo carries out a special task of breeding endangered species of animals.

The concept of zoo has changed from the place of recreation and entertainment to a centre of conservation and education. Perhaps Mysore zoo is the second oldest of zoos existing in the country and has withstood the changes taken over a period of 120 years. It is learnt that zoo has taken necessary modifications and developmental activities to suit its animal collection. However with the change in policy and guidelines of captive management in the country, the zoo with a lot of heritage value required an integration of modern themes of zoo design without affecting its heritage character.

I am happy to learn that Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore has successfully prepared the Master Plan for futuristic development for 20 years from 2012 - 2032 and to develop the zoo on a scientific and methodical way by adhering to all norms and guidelines prescribed by Experts Committee on Zoo design and approved by the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi. It is also hoped that this document helps in optimum utilization of the zoo resources in a planned way. I wish Mysore Zoo develops in to a world class centre of excellence for Ex-situ Conservation by making all round progress and attract more visitors for many years to come.

I appreciate the effort participation and co-operation rendered by officers in bringing out this valuable document.

(B. RAMANATH RAI)

Message by

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)

Mysore zoo is one of the oldest & most popular zoos in the country. Strategic location of the zoo and the heritage tag attached to the Mysore city bring continuous stream of visitors to the zoo throughout the year. I am very delighted to know that the Central Zoo Authority has approved the Master Plan of Mysore Zoo for a period of 20 years starting from 2012-13 to 2032-33. As vice chairman of Zoo Authority of Karnataka I had the opportunity of interacting and involving in deliberations and discussions on the master plan. The plan contains the details of the past, status of the present and vision of the future.

Since its inception, the zoo had adopted progressive and flexible policies of management; thus one can see the tiger house built during the time of Maharaja even today considered as one of the best in the country. The zoo is famous for housing and displaying exotics that has helped the zoo to get the special permission to display more exotic species than stipulated. I must thank the Central Zoo Authority for accommodating the wish of the Mysore Zoo.

I hope that the expected increase in revenue would accommodate the estimated costs required for completion and modernisation of enclosures, building of new conservation centre at Kurugahalli and improvement of visitor facilities. I assure that Forest Department would extend possible assistance in the form of government grants, if there is any shortfall.

I record my appreciation to the Executive Director and his staff for writing this practical and implementable plan. I have no doubt that Mysore Zoo would emerge as one of the world class ex-situ conservation centres, if all works and developmental activities envisaged in the plan are completed in time as per the plan.

(DIPAK SARMAH IFS)
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) &
Chief Wildlife Warden,
KARNATAKA

Foreword

Ex-situ Conservation is a term of applied to all, "offsite" conservation facilities like Zoos, Aquariums and Botanical Gardens. This term can also be extended to various animal rescue centers, lifetime care facilities, and transit care facilities. These conservation facilities protect critically endangered populations outside their habitat by housing & multiplying them. These facilities have an educational value and draw a huge number of visitors annually. Some of these facilities are globally famous in various fields. Among these ex-situ conservation facilities, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, is one of them. It was started in 1892 at the present site by the erstwhile ruler of Mysore Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, as a private menagerie behind his Summer Palace.

Due to continuous efforts of successive Zoo Directors, this collection of animals has expanded into a modern Zoo and at present it houses 1400 animals, birds, and reptiles belonging to 169 different Species. About 40% of these animals are exotics from Africa, Australia, South America, and other parts of Asia. The Zoological Gardens has in the past and in the present been very successful in breeding mammals like Giraffe, Rhinos, Gaurs, Tigers and also various species of birds and reptiles.

The Zoological Gardens is also a hub of various environmental and educational activities, primarily focused on various segments of population like Teachers, Children, and General Public etc. The annual foot fall of public in Mysore Zoo is the highest in India and as on March 2013, it is 3.3 Million visitors.

Based on these activities, Mysore Zoo has been admitted to WAZA (World Association of Zoos and Aquarium) in the year 2012-13.

The various services offered by Mysore Zoo yield an approximate annual revenue of 15 Crore as on March 2013. This revenue is expected to rise further in the coming years.

To ensure that this institution is focused on providing better services, better animal management, animal enrichment, Vet Care, and educational activities, a 20 year Master

Plan from 2012-13 to 2032-33 has been scientifically drawn up under the present Zoo Executive Director, Mr. B.P. Ravi, IFS., He & his team of officers have taken a lot of care in spelling out all these activities to be undertaken for the next 20 years in detail.

This plan also provides for the establishment of a separate Gaur Breeding and Research Centre at Kurugahalli on 113 Acres of Land. This is also a part of the mandate from Central Zoo Authority which has identified Mysore Zoo as a nodal centre for Gaur Breeding and a Sub-Centre for Lion Tailed Macaque Breeding.

This plan would not have seen the light of the day without the active guidance of the Central Zoo Authority, officials and consultants headed by Mr. Bonal, Member-Secretary, Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi.

The whole management plan and layout plan has been put in a proper format for easy implementation of the same.

R.S. Suresh IFS.,
Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Member Secretary,
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Mysore.

Preface

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens is popularly known as Mysore Zoo is 122 years old. It was established in the year 1892 by Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar. Many have contributed for its growth and development. I wish to congratulate all my predecessors, for their innovative tradition and practices.Though Zoo had made tremendous progress and development, with rich animal collection and successful breeding, it has lacked a theme and vision with a coherent layout plan.Improvement and development activities in any established institute is a regular feature. The expected results of such intended developments could be achieved only if contemplated activities are planned in advance, in a systematic way. For a fast developing Zoo of this stature a master plan covering all aspects is a must.Master plan is a statutory requirement under Rule 10(51) of the Recognition of Zoo Rules 1992 of Central Zoo Authority. I am extremely happy that I got the privilege of preparing the first master plan for this prestigious Zoo.

To write a plan for an institution, which has more than 120 years' of history, legacy and tradition is really challenging one. Mysore Zoo has acquired a permanent place in the history of Mysore city and its landscape. It is well known tourist centre and a must visit place in the state of Karnataka. It attracts more than 3.0 million visitors on annual basis and contributes handsomely to the growth of tourism and allied sectors in Mysore city. Dramatic change in the country's economic policy and its after effects has altered the scene of conservation scenario in the country. Zoos which were treated as places of leisure and entertainment, acquired an altogether a new dimension and now being treated as centres of conservation. Being ex-situ conservation centres, zoos could enable and improve the skills of in-situ conservation strategies, spread conservation education, identify critical biological parameters of important and endangered animal species, breed and introduce species of critical importance in the wild and continue to generate awe, appreciation and curiosity among masses.

Taking the stock of the past, objective evaluation of existing infrastructure & practices of management, analysis of financial strengths & weaknesses and institutional culture are key indicators for the basis of formulation of future plan. Existing animal

collection and its past record of breeding, existing flora and present capability of human resources are critical factors determining the contours of master plan envisaged. Luckily for me, Mysore Zoo is one of those institutions thathas formidable reputation in all the enumerated factors.

Being the first master plan of the zoo, there is a quiet bit of history, traditions and events reflected deliberately in the plan for posterity. Earlier successes and failures are also finding a place. Land records are listed as annexures to have as ready reckoner to avoid any legal complications. In tune with modern principles of zoo management a separate satellite facility for conservation breeding and rescue & rehabilitation centre at Kurughally as an off display area is incorporated in the plan. Karanji lake now become a part of zoo, where it is envisaged to house exotic birds exclusively along with enriching the flora and maintain the lake on natural principles. Basic infrastructure like UGD, Service roads, underground cabling, drainage and natural resource recycling have been given priority in the master plan. Modern Incinerator for easy and hygienic disposal of carcass is being installed as part of the master plan. State of the art amphitheatre, a restaurant and multilevel parking facility are contemplated to be built during the plan period. Improvement of existing enclosures along with construction of new enclosures would be taken on priority basis.

Considering our past strength, display and breeding of exotics has given priority along with the emphasis on regional endangered species.The specialty of the layout plan is thematic display of animals in to Mega Carnivores of India, African-Savannah, Indiana-with emphasis on Nagarahole-Bandipura region, north eastern region, reptiles, Ranganathittu Aquatic system and exclusive display of exotic birds in Karanji Lake. Improvement of animal health management system and enrichment of enclosures, capacity building of staff, getting approval of cadre & recruitment rules, recruiting able manpower, adopting e-governance, up gradation of security and vigilance through network of CCTV monitoring, emphasis on conservation education, improving visitor facilities are some of the issues, the plan has addressed in detail. Breeding of rare & endangered species, the protocols developed and documentation of the good work done in the zoo has to find a fillip in consummating with the reputation of the organisation. Spreading of conservation message is most important, hence the on-going programmes like youth club, conservation Speak, outreach and in-reach activities must be further strengthened. Linkage of institutions and NGOs with zoo conservation activities is another important agenda; the zoo has planned to do in the future.

I owe a great many thanks to my Official supervisors, colleagues, friends and many supporters, too numerous to mention who have been so generous with their suggestions and ideas over the years, which helped me in writing this Master plan.

Master layout (Plan) and Master plan are the culmination of the efforts of entire zoo staff. Contribution of previous directors especially from Manojkumar and Vijay Ranjan singh are duly acknowledged.

Shri B. S. Bonal, Member Secretary of Central Zoo Authority and experts of Zoo design Shri S C Sharma, Shri Gupta and Shri S K Patnayak have immensely contributed the quality of output during the various meeting held and communications the undersigned had with them. I sincerely acknowledge the support and advice received by the Central Zoo Authority and all the members of technical committee.

I gratefully acknowledge the encouragement received from Sri Deepak Sarmah, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Vice Chairman, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, for writing the master plan.

I am grateful to the Governing council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka, for their support and approval of the Master Plan in the 119th Governing Council Meeting, held on 22/12/2011.

It takes great vision and effort to write such a plan which describes the future objectives and action of an Institution like Mysore Zoo. Guidance and support received from Sri R.S Suresh, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, in this respect is highly acknowledged.

Valuable suggestions and comments were liberally received for drafting the Master Plan, from Sri. Vijaya Kumar, the then Deputy Director of Zoo Sri Mardimani, Deputy Director, Dr. C. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Director, Dr. Dhanalakshmi, the then Veterinary Officer, Sri Muralidhar Rao, the then Assistant Engineer, Sri Nagendrappa, Assistant Engineer, Sri Girish S., Range Forest Officer, Sri Pramod Kumar, Range Forest Officer, Smt. Sumithramma, Sri. Devendrappa and Smt. Malika Bano. I kindly acknowelge their support.

My special thanks and appreciation must be recorded to Sri Shivanna, Junior Administrative Assistant for his tireless efforts, help and single minded dedication extended to me in completing this task. Along with him his assistants Miss Rajani, Anitha, Raghu and Sri Somashekar also receive my kudos for their secretarial assistance.

Also extend my thanks to Cadd Station, Saraswathipuram for their help in bringing out layout plan of Zoo.

Sincerely thank Mr. Kumar and Mahesha, Mysore, for the beautiful design & printing.

Finally I thank my son Kiran& daughter Kusuma for sacrificing their valuable paternal hours.

I owe this plan to my entire zoo staff who had contributed directly or indirectly in accomplishing this task.

B.P. RAVI IFS.,
Chief Conservator of Forests and
Executive Director,
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological
Gardens, Mysore.

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Executive Summary

Mysore city is considered to be the cultural capital of Karnataka. It is the abode of unique architecture and is also known as city of palaces. According to a survey done in 2010 it is the 5th best city to conduct business and is one of the big business hubs of the country .It is not only a major education center but also have quite educated and enlightened populace .It is a most sought for tourist destination in the country being base for several historical and religious tourist attractions as well as the biodiversity rich national parks and sanctuaries namely Bandipur national park, Nagarhole National park, Billigiri Rangaswamy temple sanctuary and Rangnathittu bird sanctuary. It has everything that can make the city proud of itself, including the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens was established in the year 1892. At the time of establishment the total area of the zoo was 10.9 acres Like other zoos of that era the main objective of the zoo was to satisfy the pride of the then Ruler Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiyar and satisfy the curiosity of the people by displaying of exotic animals like Chimpanzee, Giraffe and other antelopes, primates, bears and birds. Being a great visionary and wildlife enthusiast, the Maharaja never wanted the Mysore zoo to remain a menagerie. He saw to it that the area

of the zoo is increased significantly and the animals are provided adequate space for living in congenial environment. By the year 1914 the area of the zoo had been extended to 45 acres. Not only that he used the services of best available technical experts in designing & managing the zoo. The efforts to improve the zoo continued and by 1964 the area of the zoo had increased to 79.53 acres.

As on date, the area of the zoo is 80.13 acres. Another area of 77.02 acres was made available to the zoo in the form of Karanji Lake, which is to be developed.

After the merger of the State of Mysore to the Union of India, the management of the zoo was transferred to the State Forest Department Of Karnataka and at present is being administered by the" Zoo Authority of Karnataka". All these years efforts to modernize the zoo and upgrade the upkeep and health care of zoo animals have continued at substantial investments. These developments in conjunction with the healthy traditions and practices evolved during the long history of the zoo have made one of the most professionally managed zoo of the country particularly in respect of breeding of endangered species and the zoo education

Establishment of the Central Zoo Authority of India and formulation of the "World Zoo Conservation Strategy 1993" opened a new water shed in the field of the zoo management in the country. Financial inputs and technical advice was readily available to make the zoos more naturalistic and congenial to the zoo animal. A system of planned exchange of animals both with Indian Zoos and zoos outside the country. A quarterly Journal of the Zoo Directors Association facilitating free flow of information between the zoos was launched. Taking advantage of these developments, Mysore zoo not only renovated substantial number of enclosures but also upgraded the health care facilities and the animal upkeep system. The collections of a substantial number of species were made genetically and biologically viable. This has paid rich dividends and now the zoo has significantly large population of endangered species like Tiger, Grey Indian Wolf. Indian Gaur, Four horned antelope, Brow antlered deer, Swamp deer, Sloth bear, Pea fowl and Red jungle fowl. The zoo has also done extremely well in breeding the exotic species like Giraffe, Papio Hamadryas Baboon, Hippopotamus, Chimpanzee and Capuchin monkey. The dedication and professional commitment of the biologists and the veterinarians have been the main instruments of this success.

The citizens of Mysore are emotionally very much attached to the zoo and have been providing substantial financial assistance for upkeep of the zoo animals through the animal adoption scheme. The total contribution received under the scheme during the period April 2001to march 2012 comes to Rs.1,45,44,276.00.

The zoo also has unique distinction of being the first zoo in the country to be financially self -sufficient. The revenue of the zoo has been consistently more than the total expenditure for last 12 years. Such a situation gives the zoo lot of autonomy in future developments.

In the highly competitive world of today, there is no pace for complacency. Constant in depth analysis of the working of the institution, identification of inadequacies and redressing the same effectively in

a planned manner is crucial for the long term survival of the institutions It is in view of this fact, this plan for long term development of the zoo is being prepared. Left to the visitors, the first priority of future development would be to have greater number of animal species on display. However taking in to consideration the availability of land and the difficulty being faced in getting the wild animals, due to which the zoo has only mono sex animals/single animals of several species ,the list of species to be housed in the zoo includes such species that have significant conservation value/exhibition value and can be available in such numbers that the zoo population can be biologically, behaviorally and genetically viable and be provided congenial living condition in naturalistic setting. The location of the enclosures of various species has been decided on the basis of zoo geographic and taxonomic classification. However some ecosystem based displays ie animals of Ranganathitoo Bird Sanctuary and Bandipur National Park have also being provided. The theme based display with innovative signage would come very handy to apprise the visitors of the ecological significance of various species in maintaining t life supporting processes of nature

The past performance of the zoo has not been up to the mark in respect of some of the endemic species of the region namely Lion tailed macaque Nilgiri languor, mouse deer, wild dog, smaller cats and the grey jungle fowl. Appropriate housing facilities would be provided and special efforts to breed them would be made using the biological and behavioral information

Master plan also proposes to upgrade the health care facilities by way of the provision of separate quarantine facilities, acquisition of ambulance and other necessary veterinary equipment. The Zoo Veterinarian and the biologists would be required to collect scientific data for facilitating prompt diagnosis of disease and facilitating successful reproduction.

Efforts would also be made to provide the visitors to the zoo an safe and congenial environment and to make their visit to the zoo more rewarding through provision of earmarked visitor route, appropriate direction signage and innovative interpretation facilities. The civic amenities ie toilets, drinking water points, cafeterias, visitor sheds and the animal viewing points would be suitably upgraded, without impacting the natural ambivalence of the area. Provision of qualified zoo guides would also be made.

The visitors would also be encouraged to use the library/computer/ film show facilities to upgrade their knowledge base on the nature sciences.

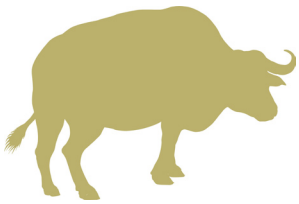
The quality of a Zoo is an indicator of the citizen's attitude towards the animals. The eminent citizens of Mysore have been keenly interested in improving the quality of Mysore Zoo. The innovative approach adopted by the zoo management in preparation of the current Master Plan would definitely help in meeting the expectations of the people.

Shri S. C. Sharma IFS (Retd.)
Retried Additional Director General of Forests
New Delhi

Zoo Main Gate

PART – I

Chapter-1



Introduction

1.1. History

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, popularly known as 'Mysore Zoo', is one of the oldest zoos of the country established in 1892, by His Highness, the erstwhile Ruler of Mysore Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur. Mysore Zoo holds an important place in Karnataka. In 1909 the Palace Zoo was named as Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens to commemorate the illustrious founder and since then it bears the nomenclature.

Mysore Zoo was started with an area of 10.9 Acres and during the year 1907 another 6.22 acre was added to the zoo. Subsequently the zoo was extended to 45 acres. A great visionary man Dr. M. H. Marigowda was instrumental in acquiring Kensington Gardens, along with famous Thandisadak from the palace and 5 acres of land towards western side including the road from C.I.T.B. Mysore. The Zoo area extended to 79.00 acres over a period of time. Government transferred 77.00 acres of Karanji Tank area to the Zoo during the year 1976. The master plan of Zoo covers 79.00 acres along with

Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur (1863-1894)

the 77.03 acres of Karanji Lake; right in the heart of Mysore city along with 113.21 acres transferred land from Forest department at Kurughalli considered for setting up Gaur Conservation and Rescue centre.

Mysore Maharajas took keen interest in zoo management and development. Mr.G.H. Krumbeigal, German Landscaper and Horticulturist were engaged to provide efficient management & development, who had also created the beautiful and now well-known Brindavan Gardens in Mysore and the Cubbon Park in Bangalore. An Australian by name Mr. Huge was selected to work as the Superintendent and thereafter Mr. Siddaraje Urs and Mr. S. Anantharamaiah.

The administrative control of the zoo was transferred from Palace to Horticulture department during 1948. In the year 1972, the Govt. felt that the Forest Department would be a proper parental department to nurture the famous Mysore zoo, so the management was transferred from the Parks and gardens department to Forest department. The Zoo was under the management of Forest department till 1979, when the Government decided to create an autonomous body i.e., Zoo Authority of Karnataka to run the Zoo. Since 2001 all eight zoos in the state transferred to ZAK for administrative control & management.

When the Maharajas visited European countries and Africa, they used to select interesting animals such as Chimpanzees, Giraffes and other Antelopes, Primates, Birds and Bears. One of the important dealers was Mr. Herman Ruhe, a German who owned different Zoos in Germany. Another feature of Mysore zoo was its role as "Orphanage" for rearing abandoned animals such as the calves of elephant and gaur, tiger and leopard cubs and other young ones. In addition, elephant calves were caught in Khedda were reared and subsequently sent abroad to various zoos. Rhinos were added during 1956. In 1977, a pair of Gorilla, a pair of Orangutans and some Chimpanzees were acquired and for the first time in Indian zoo history, all three species of large apes were housed together.

As an attempt to improve the genetic quality of the Sangai, Mysore zoo was the first zoo to acquire animals from both blood lines i.e., that of Culcutta and of Delhi Zoo. A white elephant considered sacred by many, was a special attraction and also rearing penguins in Mysore zoo was a speciality.

A pair of Red Kangaroos was received from National Zoological Park, Washington DC and two lemurs have been received from Duke University, one pair of Giraffe was received from Germany during 1986. It was a great opportunity to add some rare species like Sun Bear, Binturong, female Chimpanzee, Indian Rhinoceros, White Peafowl, Hanuman Langurs, Indian Lions, Rhea, Zebra, Red Ibis, Penguins, Baboons and Kangaroos.

Zoo displays native and exotic animal species in natural settings, providing conservation education and experience based tourism activities. At present there are 1450 individuals belonging to 170 different species. The large number of animals is exotics like Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Zebra, Giraffe, African Rhinos, Tapir, Marmoset, Lemur, Baboon, Emu, and Cassowary etc. Even among the native fauna, there is a great diversity comprising Felids, Candies, Bovines, Deer, Antelopes, Primates, Reptiles,

Birds, etc. All these beautiful and majestic animals can be seen in open natural enclosures. Hence, a visit to Mysore zoo is quite rewarding.

Some of the rare and exotic species like Polar Bear, Secretary Bird, California Sea Lions, and American Bison have been reared successfully in the past.

Breeding of many exotic animals such as Zebra, Wild beast or Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emus, Giraffe, Kangaroos and achieved successfully in Mysore Zoo and distributed to various zoos in the country and abroad.

Systematic propagation of wild animals was initiated and Mysore Zoo succeeded in breeding several species such as Chimpanzee, Hippo, Great Indian One horned rhino, African Black Rhino and other animals.

As part of breeding, the African Black Rhinos hormone was administered to a non-breeding male Rhino for the first time. This resulted in the birth of young one in the year 1965. And this has resulted in holding the largest number of zoo bred African Black Rhinos in Asia and perhaps in the world.

Great Indian Rhino calf

Nonetheless both the tusker (our famous White Elephant) and a cow elephant were brought together making the first real zoo birth of Asian elephant in India in the year 1967. Even during 1992 the Hamburg Zoo exhibited the mother elephant produced at Mysore Zoo, with calf in Germany. In the later 1960's for the first time a giraffe calf was born in Mysore Zoo, thus creating a record of breeding of all large mammals in a span of 5 to 8 years.

Many other species from South and North America such as American Bison, Rheas, Guanaco, Tapir, were also bred in large numbers. In the subsequent years Mysore zoo succeeded in breeding some of the endangered species like Four Horned Antelope, Mouse Deer, Civets, Caracal, Chinkara, Nilgiri langur, Lemur, Binturong, Leopard Cat, etc. Mysore Zoo rose to the occasion and bred large number of tigers, which are now exhibited and are breeding in many zoos.

From the beginning, enclosures for animals were made spacious and aesthetic such that even today, they are still quite suitable. The special feature of Mysore zoo is the meticulous planning & scientific management. Due to continuous enrichment activities, the Zoo has created natural habitat conditions for different species. It was considered a very creative idea then, the construction of double room cages with interconnected shutters. These arrangements facilitated to cleaning cages well without putting the animal to discomfort. People used to gather before the cages in wondrous awe to see how the animals were enticed to the other partition of the cage by keeping food rather than prodding and beating. The shutters helped the workers to work safely without a fear of being mauled.

A first large apes enclosure was built in the country where there were big trees, bushes and lush grasses for the animals to enjoy. A walkthrough reptile was constructed where the visitors could view Crocodiles, snakes, turtles and lizard species as if they were taking a walk in the wild. New enclosure for Mandrill was constructed during 1988. During 2003 one of the greatest achievements of the year was the construction of the large naturalistic and apes enclosure for Nilgiri Langurs. Mysore zoo focused on animal housing enrichments, animal comforts, hygiene and sanitation and developing better care facilities and infrastructure.

There is considerable increase in the number of visitors. As Mysore zoo has gradually grown into one of the major tourist centers, the annual visitation increased from 5 lakhs to 30 lakhs. Forty percent of them are students.

Our beloved Maharaja had the vision that the zoo was not only the place of recreation but of education as well. He ensured that brochures, guide books and animal picture cards were brought out giving information on each species so that the visitors would learn something about the wildlife of India and abroad. Better signage, Newsletter, Annual Report and also number of educational programmes reaching directly to 10000 to 15000 persons annually.

Impressed about the zoo management there is a great response to adopt zoo animals, which has resulted in adopting more than 300 animals amounting to Rs. 30.00 lakhs annually.

View of Japan pond (1960) - 1918's Old Main gate

The zoo is also producing vermi compost by making use of the available dung-waste, which brings substantial revenue to zoo.

The unnatural death of zoo animals during the year 2005 maligned zoo in general and keepers in particular.

As the lions which were produced in the zoo had no market, the management of lions became a burden to the zoo. At that time, Dr. Nan Schaeffer, Reproductive Physiologist from Chicago area zoos was invited and for the first time conducted vasectomy on lions in our zoo. Subsequently some of the zoos in the country have adopted the same method.

It was one of the first zoos in the world where a successful caesarian surgery was done on an elephant. This was carried out by Dr. Bird, an Australian gynecologist.

The Zoo had completed 100 years in 1992. The Centenary celebrations were held in 1991-92. During centenary celebrations various developmental activities were initiated such as renovation & modification of entrance gate, Hospital building, Walk Through Reptiles, etc., The bust of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, founder of Mysore Zoo was unveiled. The Logo of Zoo, Centenary Souvenir, publication of Literature & Leaflets, conducting various Competitions, Preparation of a documentary film were other highlights.

12th Regional CBSG Meeting for Indian and SAARC delegates was held on 12th and 13th October, 1992.

The first South Indian Zoo Directors conference sponsored by CZA was successfully held in Mysore Zoo on 22nd and 23rd December 2001.

Mysore Zoo has the ability and scope to develop into an institute of excellence in captive breeding and help the cause of wildlife conservation and education.

During the year 2011-12 a series of birth of many important and rare mammals such as wild dog, great Indian wolf, cheetah, giraffe, striped hyena, hippo brought loads of acclaim and wide appreciation in both print and electronic media. Specially successful breeding of wild dogs, wolf and first time cheetah birth in captivity in India is worth mentioning.

Karanji Lake Nature Park

The Karanji Lake with 77.02 acres area is located on eastern side of Zoo. The Chamundi Hills area acts as catchment and provides a dramatic backdrop.

Previously the tank was almost a garbage dump being used by all and sundry for each and every function. There was no birdlife but for scavengers, crows, and the entire area was a slum. As such it was in constant danger of being taken over by developers for real estate development.

The tank was handed to Mysore zoo in the month of March 1976 by public works department for development and maintenance. The tank is situated on north-east side of Mysore city. It functions as a percolation tank. After the protection and afforestation in the foreshore area, the tank started attracting a variety of birds for breeding & nesting activities. Restoration and development activities were taken up under the Asian Development Bank project through Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation to the extent of Rs.1.17 crores.

About five acres of prime zoo land has been gifted to the Natural History Museum, which will enhance the educational potential of the zoo by offering people a rare opportunity to study natural history of wild animals, aquatic birds and tropical vegetation etc.

Karanji Lake, Backdrop of Chamundi Hills

It is not the external beauty or attractiveness of the Mysore Zoo that makes it unique and exciting among the country's zoos, but its innovative tradition. We hope the Mysore Zoo continues to be the first to carry out modern methods and methodologies of animal management. Today it is the only zoo in the country to have attained self sustenance.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of Mysore zoo are as under

- Conservation education.
- Conservation breeding.
- Research, documentation and study.
- Rescue and rehabilitation of the wild animals and birds.
- Recreation and education for general visitors, tourist & locals.

1.3 Approach

Mysore zoo is situated just 2 km away from city bus stand and 500 meters away from the Mysore palace.

Mysore is situated 140 km southwest of Bangalore. It can be easily approached by road from Bangalore, Tamil Nadu and also from Kerala. There are regular bus services from these places. Also Mysore is well connected by rail from Bangalore

1.4 Source of Water

The river Cauvery is the lifeline of the district and has its source high up amidst the Western Ghats at Talacauvery in the neighbouring Kodagu District. The river Cauvery also known as 'Dakshina Ganga' forms a natural boundary between Mysore and Kodagu districts. The Kabini, an important tributary of the Cauvery, traverses through the district. Hemavati, Lakshmanatirtha, Palar and Moyar are the other tributaries of the Cauvery. Mysore city draws water from the river cauvery for drinking purpose. Zoo draws about 1.0 lakh litres of water daily from corporation.

Ground water The Mysore district, which is at an elevation of over 600 metres from M.S.L, is almost made up of hard crystalline rocks which help percolation of water, results in accumulation of abundant supplies of ground water. Hence, it has vast ground water potentialities. Karanji tank in the upstream of Zoo helps to replenish the bore wells in the Zoo

1.5 Topography

The topography of the land is more or less flat, with gentle slopes and undulations. As there is a storm water drain passing through the zoo, we find the land sloping from north as well as south directions towards the middle of the drain. The three dimensional map gives an idea about the topography (Map). The general drainage is from east to west.

1.6 Demography of the surrounding area

The population of Mysore city as per the 2012 census is 9.83 lakhs. It is expected to increase to 25 lakh by 2030. The area of the city is 128.42 sq. km. The literacy rate of the town is 86.84 per cent much higher than the state's average of 75.6 per cent.

The Mysore district ranks 16th in the state with the HDI (Human development Index) of 0.61and occupied fifth place with per capita income of Rs. 14576 in the year 1998 as per the state economic survey report.

1.7 Location

Geographically, Mysore zoo lies between 17 0271 East latitude and 12 0171 North longitude. It is located almost in the heart of the city at the foot hills of Chamundi.

Karanji Nature Park Main gate

It is bounded on the north by Hassan, Mandya and Bangalore districts; on the south by Chamarajanagar district, besides Cannanore district of Kerala State and Udhagamanadalam (Nilgiri) district of Tamil Nadu; and on the west by Kodagu district, besides Wynaad district of Kerala State (Map).

1.8 Geology, Rock and Soil

Lithologically Mysore city consists of gneisses, meta igneous rocks, granites and dolerites. Chamundi granite, an androgenic pluton, (nearly 800 million years old) is a prominent land mark in Mysore city.

The soil type at Mysore zoo is generally red soil.

1.9 Biogeography location

Ecologically and biogeographically the Indian sub-continent is one of the most fascinating regions of the world. The Zoological park is located in the Nilgiri Biosphere of South Karnataka, with good forest coverage and famous wild life areas viz., Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Bandipur National Park, B.R. Hills, inhabited by a variety of fauna and flora including Gaur, Tigers, Elephant, different Deers, Leopards, Wild Dogs and abundant bird population, as well as reptiles like King Cobra, Vipers and Crocodiles.

1.10 Climate

Mysore has a very moderate climate throughout the year. Possibly because of this it is also called retired men's paradise.

Seasons: The year may be divided into four seasons – the summer season from March to end of May is followed by the south-west monsoon season lasting up to September. October and November is the post monsoon season. The period from December to February is dry season with generally clear bright weather. The April is usually the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 34.0 centigrade and the mean daily minimum at 21.4 degree centigrade. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 27 degree centigrade and the mean daily minimum at 16.5 degree centigrade.

1.11 Temperature and Rainfall

Temperature The mean daily maximum temperature is 29.6 and minimum is 19.2 degree centigrade.

Rainfall The average rainfall in the district is 761.9 mm.

1.12 Flora and Fauna

The forests of Mysore come under Dry Deciduous Scrub Forests as per the classification of Champion and Seth. The zoo is having considerably good vegetation cover. However, principal species is Samaneasaman (Rain tree), occupying major portion of the top canopy.

The natural fauna inside the zoo consists of Bonnet Macaque, Squirrels, Porcupine, Mongoose, Common Palm Civet, Snakes (such as Indian Cobra, Rat Snake, Russell's viper, etc.). Birds include Peafowl, Brahmini Kites, Grey Hornbill, Eagle, Parakeets, Myna, Babblers, etc.

1.13 Legal Status of the Land

Lands under the control of Mysore Zoo

It is history, that His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, the erstwhile Maharaja of Mysore province started this Zoo during 1892 in ten acres of land situated half a kilometer away on eastern side of Mysore Palace and to the south of Pleasure Palace, also known as Summer Palace. At that time, the zoo was surrounded by agricultural lands of Mysore Village on eastern & southern side and Doddakere (tank) water spread area on western side in the year 1913, the Government of His Highness Mysore Maharaja had started acquisition proceedings for acquiring the adjoining agricultural lands of Mysore village for expansion of zoo and Notification No: 6451-Ml 135-13-11 dated 23/12/1913 was published in the Mysore Gazette dated 1/1/1914 for acquiring 37-20 acres of land in Sy.Nos. 503 to 511, 517, 518, 520 to 525 of Mysore Village. The Palace Controller had also paid the compensation of Rs. 17,157- Ana 11 and Ps.02 to the land owners on 28-8-1915.

As such, till 1963, the total area of the Zoo stands at 47.20 acres bounded by Thandi Sadak on the eastern side, Pleasure Palace and Stables on the northern side and road on western & southern side. This property came under the administrative control of Horticulture & Gardens Department of Government of Mysore from the Princely State of Mysore after independence and abolition of monarchy in 1948.

During the next phase of expansion of Zoo, the Government of Mysore had purchased 32.33 acres of land situated between Thandi Sadak and Tank Bund of Karanji Lake, from the Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, Mysore Palace. The Department of Agriculture & Forests, Government of Mysore had sanctioned Rs. 2.50 lakh towards the cost of the said land, vide Order No: AF 75 AHT 63 dt. 24/29-06-1964.

Considering the larger interest of the Zoo & its further development, the Government of Mysore, had transferred the management & administrative control of Zoo to Forest Department from the Department of Horticulture w.e.f. 01-10-1972 vide G.O. No: AF 198 AEG 65 dt. 23-09-1972.

As on date, the total area of the Zoo comprises 80.13 acres and stands in the name of Mysore Zoo. During 1981-82, the whole area of the Zoo has been measured by the Assistant Director of Land Records, City Survey, Mysore and found that it measures 3,18,087 Sq. Mtrs. and assigned City Survey No: 1823 to this property.

The Government of Karnataka had published Notification No: RD 387 AQM 74 dated 5/12/1974 for acquiring 77.02 acre of Karanji tank area for purpose of expansion of Zoo Gardens situated beyond Tank Bund Road on the eastern side of Zoo. The sketch of the tank with handing over and taking over notes as on 28-3-1976 has been given annexure.

During 1985-86, the Karanji Lake area has been measured by the Assistant Director of Land Records, City Survey, Mysore and found that it measures 2,86,483 Sq. Mtrs. and assigned City Survey No: 1832 to the Karanji Tank.

For better management of Zoos in Karnataka, during 1979 the Government had constituted Zoo Authority of Karnataka, a registered society and had transferred the management & administrative control of Zoo to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka from the Department of Forests vide G.O. No: FFD 45 FWL 79 dt. 19-7-1979.

During 1984-85, an area of 5-10 acres plot situated on the northern side of the Karanji Lake was purchased by Zoo Authority of Karnataka from the erstwhile City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore on payment of Rs. 2.24 lakh and transferred to the Department of Forests, Ecology & Environment, Government of India for establishing Regional Museum of Natural history, since the objectives of RMNH are in consistent with the objectives of Zoo Authority of Karnataka.

In the year 2012, an area of 113.21 acres of reserved forest land in Sy.No.137 of Kurugahalli Village in Mysore Forest Division has been transferred to Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore, vide Karnataka Government Orders No: **FEE 22 FWL 2009 dated 21/7/2012,** for establishing conservation and breeding centre for endangered Indian Gaurs, sans public exhibition.

The properties of Zoo in the Mysore city limits have been exempted from paying mohatarafa/ municipal taxes. However, the commercial buildings situated inside Zoo premises, such as Rhino Canteen premises, Bank Building and KSIC Show Room are being taxed.

Thus the following land parcels are under the control of Mysore Zoo

Sl. No.	Name of village	Survey No	Area in acre	Remarks
1	Mysore city	1823	80.13	Zoo
2	Mysore city	1832	77.02	Karanji tank
3	Kurugahalli of Mysore tq	137	113.21	Proposed breeding/off display area

1.14 Source of Pollution

The zoo as such is not encountered by any pollution. Fortunately the zoo is located in the middle surrounded by Karanji Lake by the east, parks by the north, Doddakere by the west and Race Club by the South. Except the sewage water flowing into the Karanji, which is planned to be deviated, the scope for the source of pollution is almost negligent.

1.15 Visitors & Gate Revenue for the last 10 years

Zoo is registering increased annual visitation each passing year. Following table gives the increase in visitation as well revenue. These figures demonstrate the popularity of the zoo among the tourists.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Visitors in Nos.	Revenue Realized Rs. in crore
1	2001-02	13,00,037	1,66,09,176
2	2002-03	11,62,741	1,57,72,833
3	2003-04	15,12,975	2,08,45,190
4	2004-05	15,44,608	2,88,25,007
5	2005-06	16,90,521	3,23,67,938
6	2006-07	19,99,063	4,50,28,875
7	2007-08	19,65,627	4,59,19,966
8	2008-09	21,40,739	5,07,52,709
9	2009-10	23,46,121	6,31,24,175
10	2010-11	26,69,663	7,86,08,770
11	2011-12	30,30,893	11,90,27,902

1.16 Revenue & Expenditure for the last 10 years

Zoo's revenue and expenditure for the last ten years gives an account of its importance both economically as well as its capacity to sustain on its own.

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs.in lakhs
1	2001-02	306.75	289.79
2	2002-03	297.41	329.07
3	2003-04	346.28	323.36
4	2004-05	354.21	329.76
5	2005-06	409.63	401.15
6	2006-07	563.85	516.44
7	2007-08	583.47	549.48
8	2008-09	656.81	595.24
9	2009-10	795.84	822.60
10	2010-11	963.60	866.16
11	2011-12	1478.02	1264.00

(**Note:** Above statistics are as per audited Income & Expenditure for respective years, excluding amount of depreciation on Expenditure side.)

Canopy Island in Karanji Lake

Gaur (*Bos frontalis gaurus*)

PART – I

Chapter-2

Appraisal of Present Situation

The Zoo was established in 1892. Over a period 120 years, it has undergone tremendous changes. Due to its strategic location and people's love, it has withstood all vagaries of crisis and success. It has tradition and heritage merged with the new concepts of Zoo management. In tune with new policies and rules of zoo management, the modifications and changes have been adopted as and when requires or at the stage of new enclosures construction. On account of accumulative effort over a period of time, the zoo has now well established administrative structure and management that caters to the needs of animals housed and meet the expectation of visitor.

The fairly well laid out lay out plan with broad theme of taxonomic basis depicting the existing enclosures, visitor facilities, administrative buildings, hospital and other infrastructure facilities is enclosed herewith as existing lay out plan in list of annexure. The visitors route of 3.2 kms. length is fairly streamlined with opportunity to see all displayed animals. At present there are 75 enclosures, of which 40 are open moated and 35 are caged enclosures.

2.a.i Animal Section

The Range Forest Officer, who is assisted by Animal Supervisors and Assistants, heads the Animal Section. The Range Officer is responsible for maintenance, enrichment and supervision of animal section. For easy management, the Zoo is divided into 4 sections, namely – A, B, C and D sections, which are headed by a person of Deputy Range Forest Officer's rank or equivalent called as section-in-charge. The section-in-charge is assisted by animal supervisors.

Section A comprises of White Peafowls, Indian Peafowls, Burmese Peafowls, Cockatiels, Pheasants, Main Tiger house, Giraffe, Cassowary, Love birds, Flamingo, Parakeets, Giant Squirrel, Marmoset, Tapir, Brown Lemur and Rhesus Macaque, Scarlet Ibis, Capuchin Monkeys, Hunting Cheetah.

Section B comprises of Chimpanzees, Gorilla, Baboon, African two horned White Rhino, Lion Tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langurs, Snake and Reptiles House, Japan pond (Swans and different ducks), Water monitor lizard, Ratel, Hippopotamus, King Vulture, Albino Macaque, Gaur, Thamin deer, Fallow Deer, Emu,

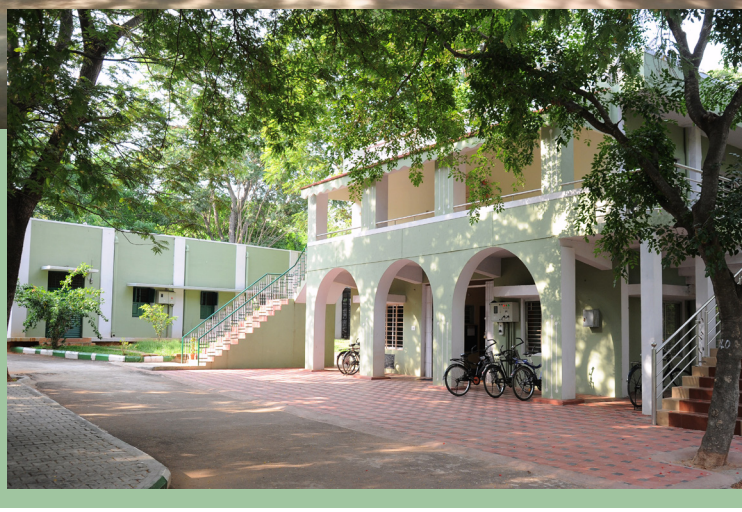
Section C consists of Asiatic Elephant, African Elephants, Lion, Leopard, Hyena, Nocturnal House, Nilgai and Otter.

Section D includes Spotted deer, Guars, Jackals, Muntjack, Hog deer, Swamp deer, Himalayan black and brown bears, Sloth bear and Black buck, Zebra.

Each section is headed by a Section in-charge who regularly monitors the feeding of animals and cleaning of the animal enclosures.

Animal keepers entrusted with the task of feeding animals along with the cleaning of animal enclosures. They also observe animal behavior and report any abnormality or change in the behaviour of animals or in case of any sickness to the Section-in-charge i.e., supervisor. In turn they will report to the Range Forest Officer, who in turn report to the zoo doctors for needful action.

Animal Supervisors at the time of taking attendance in the morning allot animal houses to the keepers and make regular visits around the zoo and the Section-in-charge makes regular reports twice a day to the Range Forest Officer and the Deputy Director regarding births, deaths, feeding, treatment, etc., in the prescribed format, through Animal Supervisor. At the closing time, all the animals are taken in to their holding room and the keys are handed over to the animal supervisor, who in turn keeps the keys in a safe locker and the locker keys then handed over to the Security Supervisor.



Zoo Hospital

Constraints in Animal Section

The animal section certainly has constraints that can be broadly listed as below:

- Lack of adequate trained personnel.
- Lack of species specific habitat enrichment.
- Certain enclosures do not have withdrawal areas and restraining facilities.
- Lack of uniformity in barricade system.
- Some enclosures lacking proper drainage system.
- Overcrowding in some enclosures.

2.a.ii. Veterinary Section

The zoo hospital at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, caters the need of health care management of wild animals kept in captivity. Three full time working veterinarians headed by Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Department, on deputation, look after the animal health management in the zoo. They are assisted by two veterinary assistants and four Attenders.

Facilities available at Zoo Hospital

Zoo hospital has the following facilities to meet the requirements of Heath care management of captive wild animals.

Operation Theater The Air conditioned operation theater attached to the Zoo Hospital is serving to attend surgical operation on captive wild animals like Primates, Tigers, Lions, Leopard, Cheetah small herbivore animals (Deer) and other small carnivores. Cases like infighting, tear wounds, abdominal injuries, fracture, spinal decompression, vasectomy, hernia, removal of antlers, amputation of injured limbs and caesarian section on a white tigress and thamin deer has been successfully attended at Zoo Hospital. The equipments available in the operation theater are foldable operation table, halogen focusing lamp, gastric lavager, intra-medullary pinning equipment, electrosurgical unit, etc.

Pharmacy The required quantity of veterinary medicine, which includes emergency supplements, medicines, anti-venom, antibiotics, analgesics, antihistamines and anthelmentics, dressing materials, vaccines and nutritional supplements are kept in Zoo Hospital pharmacy on ready to use basis.

Sterilization and compounding room Sterilization is an important part of treatment being provided to the captive wild animals. All surgical equipment and tranquilizing equipment accessories are sterilized before using in hot water sterilization bath and autoclave. The medicines are compounded, measured and weighed in this room before issuing to the sick animals.

Tranquilizing equipments Chemical restraining is an important procedure for providing treatment, vaccination, shifting and crating of wild animals kept under captivity. The Zoo Hospital is well equipped with tranquilizing equipments and drugs. The Zoo Hospital has got the following tranquilizing equipments.

1. Dist Inject Long Range Projectile Gun model 60 and accessories
2. Dist Inject Short Range Projectile Gun model 30 and accessories
3. Blowpipe and accessories.
4. Dan-inject pneumatic gun model No.3680 MODJM and accessories

Laboratory A Laboratory has basic facilities to conduct routine tests on daily basis. The laboratory is having a Trinocular microscope with camera, blood biochemical analyzer, micro-centrifuge, biological incubator, refrigerator, autoclave, hot air oven, micro centrifuge and constant temperature water bath.

Recently Urine analyzer and auto hematology analyzer (blood cell counter) equipment were purchased for quick analysis of biological samples.

Radiology (X-Ray) Facility Mysore Zoo has Siemens mobile X-ray unit for its radiology section. The radiography is used to assist in diagnosis of fractures,

dislocations, infighting trauma, choke, intestinal obstruction, dental problems etc.

Diagnostic Ultrasound Scanning Facility GE Ultrasound portable equipment is purchased recently for pregnancy diagnosis and soft tissue scanning mainly in primates and carnivores.

Inpatient Treatment wards The Zoo Hospital has inpatient facility to house individually to provide necessary treatment under close observation and monitoring. The inpatient wards have squeeze cage facility for restraining of animals.

Small animal care room The small carnivore / Herbivore / Reptiles / Birds are kept for the intensive management and treatment under close observation in small animal care room at Zoo Hospital. Orphaned animals are hand reared with special feeding formula by trained attenders. Infant incubator is used for thermoregulation in neonatal animals.

Quarantine The rescued / gifted animals and animals received on exchange basis are kept under quarantine for 3-4 weeks before their release to the enclosure. Routine health check, necessary treatment and supplementation is provided under quarantine. However, there is no separate quarantine area. The same inpatient ward acts like a quarantine area.

Documentation center All the information related to health care management of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles are recorded in the CZA formats viz., Animal Stock Register, Animal History Sheet, Daily Report Register, Diet Sheet, Treatment Register, Postmortem Register, Postmortem Report and studbook of important endangered species. Animal record keeping system software is used for maintaining animal history records and uploaded to ISIS website. At present 3 computers, 1 laptop, 3 cameras and 1 handy cam is available in the hospital.

Artificial Egg Incubation and brooding room Most of the pheasants and ducks eggs are artificially incubated for better hatchability and survival ability. Presently there are two 60 egg capacity incubators and one 280 egg capacity incubators functioning during egg laying season.

Post-mortem examination room Situated away from the hospital and inpatient rooms. Facilitated with examination platform, good lighting and ventilation

CCTV unit Day and night vision cameras with recording and display unit is used for undisturbed round the clock monitoring of animal behavior during parturition and neonatal care of animals in dark/ den room that markedly improved in successful breeding of Dholes, Cheetahs and tigers.

Zoo Hospital Activities

- Routine observation for health, hygiene and breeding management.
- Prophylactic measures to control viral and bacterial diseases among ungulates, carnivores and birds.
- Periodic supplementation of mineral mixture, essential amino acids and vitamins to promote good health and to reduce stress on the animals.
- Treatment of sick and injured wild animals in captive situation.
- Chemical restraining of wild animals for treatment, crating and shifting purposes.
- Hand rearing of rescued wild animals, rejected young ones and young one separated from dam to avoid cannibalistic behavior of the mother.
- Population control of prolific breeders like Spotted deer, Sambar deer, Nilgai and Black buck by adopting control measures.
- Census of all the mammals, birds and reptiles to prepare inventory report for submission to Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, which is duly completed by 31st of March every year.
- The zoo veterinarians actively involved in the zoo education program meant for youths, students and trainees. Internship program for final year B.V.Sc., students is being conducted for the veterinary graduates of the veterinary college of Bidar, Bangalore and Pondichery.
- All the data documentation of zoo hospital is made as per the guidelines of Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi and maintained for reference.
- Animal Record Keeping System software of ISIS is used for animal history recording and uploaded to ISIS website.

Constraints in Veterinary Section

The zoo hospital is certainly needs lot of support to upgrade and modernize its facilities keeping the new trends in mind. Following are some of the existing constrains in dealing with the health care management of the zoo animals.

- Hospital needs a separate quarantine facility preferrably outside the zoo or towards one corner.
- Separate hand-rearing section is required for raising orphaned and rescued neonatal animals.
- In absence of rescue center, the existing hospital itself is serving as the rescue center.

- There is no Ambulance to carry the injured animals for treatment.
- Operation theatre lacks preparation room and certain important equipments such as Gas anesthetic machine, ECG, endoscopy etc.
- Inpatient ward is not designed for different species.
- Treatment area/room also is not appropriate.
- There is a need for research and documentation center at the hospital with a small library facility.
- Incinerator and postmortem facilities are inadequate.
- Location of auditorium on top of the hospital creating lot of disturbance.

2.a.iii. Stores and Feed Supply Section

This is the important section as far as animal diet is concerned. Storing of quality food, preparation and supply of food to all animals requires lot of logistics. The clean and safe diet goes a long way in maintaining the health and upkeep of animals.The Zoo Stores has a total number of Seven Employees. The overall charge of the stores lies with the Range Forest Officer. He is assisted by a Senior Assistant/ Stores in-charge.

For effective receipt and distribution of quality food articles the following equipments are installed in the Zoo stores.

1. Computerized Weigh Bridge - 15 ton capacity
2. Small Weigh equipment - 150 kg capacity
3. Weight Measurement Scale - 1000 to 500 kg capacity
4. Deep freezer - 2 Numbers
5. Solar Heater - 1 Number
6. Gas Stove - 1 Number
7. Geyser - 1
8. Fire Extinguisher - 1

The Zoo stores complex has two separate preparation rooms each for carnivorous and herbivorous animals, two Store rooms and store office. The feeding articles for the Zoo animals are procured based on the E-tender contract for a period of one year. The total feeding and miscellaneous articles are divided into six units.

Unit I	-	Beef
Unit II	-	Fish, Prawns etc
Unit III	-	Chicken
Unit IV	-	Reed Grass, Green Grass and others
Unit V	-	Food Grains
Unit VI	-	Miscellaneous items like Phenyl, dettol, ropes, brooms, etc.

Apart from tender contracts, some of the food articles are obtained from the authorized Government agencies / societies, such as HOPCOMS (Horticulture Producers Cooperative Marketing Society) (for fruits and vegetables,) Mysore Dairy for milk supplies, Municipal Corporation for green grass, Modern food Industries for bread supply.

Indents are placed on monthly basis, and the food items supplied to the Zoo premises are checked for both quality as well as quantity. The feed is supplied in feeding troughs to different animal houses, after sorting and mixing. The feed is supplied from the zoo stores to different animal houses by Zoo Transport vehicle.

All the food articles are supplied daily except the items, which are obtained on monthly basis, such as hay, food grains and miscellaneous items such as dettol, ropes, brooms, phenyl, etc.

Constraints in Stores and Feed Supply Section

Alternate supply chain must be in place in case any emergencies and stoppage of food article beyond normal circumstances. Doctors are advised to work out on alternative food articles for species specific animals.

2.a.iv. Engineering Section

The Engineering Section is one of the important sections in Mysore Zoo which looks after Sanitation, Maintenance, Water distribution, Maintenance of electrical fittings, Developmental works, etc.

The Engineering section is headed by an Assistant Engineer and is supported by Work Inspector/ Supervisor, Plumber, Electrician, Scavengers, Carpenter, Drivers, Telephone operator, etc.

Altogether there are 22 personnel taking care of this section. The personnel are totally skilled and they have been trained to meet the exigencies and combating emergent situations.

Nature of works

Civil Works The Assistant Engineer is overall responsible for the civil works, preparation of estimates, supervision and execution of works pertaining to construction of new animal enclosures according to animal habitats, for comfortable housing and to cater their needs. Besides this, this section is also looks after the regular maintenance of all the animal enclosures to ensure safety for both the zoo animals and the visitors.

Preparation of Projects This section is also entrusted with the preparation of projects relating to the animal enclosures, improvement to Karanji Tank, face lifting works and projects relating to specific schemes for seeking financial assistance.

Augmentation of Water In addition to the water supply of 1.00 lakh liters per day from MCC, Mysore Zoo has its own arrangements by tapping the underground water in its premises. At present there are 5 bore wells in the premises and roughly about 2.5 lakh liters of water is being drawn from these bore wells every day. Since Karanji Lake is on the upstream side of the zoo, ground water recharging is quite good and adequate to take care of the water demand of animal enclosures and visitors.

However, efforts are being made to harness the run-off and seepage water of the zoo by taking of a project under JNNURM - 'Water Management through surface and rain water harvesting' by which whatever the water that is collected in the zoo is utilized to the maximum extent thereby reducing the run-off from the zoo. This project when implemented would result in considerable saving of water; thereby zoo intends to stop drawing water from the MCC.

There are 4 overhead tanks with total storage capacity of 3.5 lakh liters, out of which one of the tanks with 1.00 lakh liter capacity is proposed to be dismantled and in its place OHT of 2.00 lakh liters is proposed to be constructed. It is also proposed to construct a sump of 4.00 lakh liters capacity to meet any emergencies.

Mysore Zoo has made its own arrangements for water supply, by digging bore wells. Though there is regular water supply, there is still scarcity to carry out the routine works like cleaning of animal enclosures, maintenance of gardens, and providing potable water to the visitors. Augment of water regularly to cater the zoo needs is somewhat a difficult task, which is being maintained by the existing source.

Presently there are 3 overhead tanks with the water storing capacity of 1,60,000 gallons (totally 2.2 lakh gallons of water). In addition to this, 3 ground water sumps along with water supply, to meet the demand of garden maintenance, animal and visitors needs.

Roughly 50,000 liters of water per day is being received from the Corporation by paying around Rs 17,000.00 per month.

Sanitation A good zoo is indeed one, which has also made provisions for good sanitation facilities. Regular disposal of solid waste and drainage for regular discharge of effluent is a must. Hygiene of the enclosures and zoo surroundings is ensured throughout, to prevent diseases to the animals. Better sanitation takes care of the health care of the animals.

Today about 60% of the zoo is having UGD system and is catering to the requirement of Mysore zoo. As there is sufficient gradient available, the system is working quite efficiently.

Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste

The solid waste generated in the zoo is segregated at source itself and is being handled scientifically. The non-biodegradable wastes such as plastics are collected at the entrance itself and the collected non-bio-degradable items are transported outside the zoo.

In the bio-degradable waste, the animal dung is separated and it is converted into vermi compost and the garden waste / plant waste is taken to the dumping yard for decomposition into compost. To prevent the accumulation of the plant waste in the zoo premises a separate compost yard is constructed in the Karanji Lake and the plant waste are being transported to karanji Compost pit. This helps in rodent control in the zoo premises.

A bio-methane gas project to convert the animal waste into methane gas and to convert slurry into vermi compost is taken up under JNNURM project for the first time in Indian zoos. This project when implemented helps in zero solid waste management of the zoo.

The leftover meat and the branches of the fodder are being collected by the contractor himself as per the tender agreement condition on the very next day.

Liquid Waste

Mysore zoo has a very good UGD system to dispose-off the liquid waste generated in the northern side of the zoo. In the zoo premises, the main line of 300 mm dia RCC hume pipe is provided with intermittent man holes, starting from pump house on North East side upto the main gate. Which is further linked with the UGD line of Mysore City Corporation. From each animal enclosure and toilet, subsidiary lines of 100 mm diameter are connected to the main line. The southern side of the zoo is proposed to be connected to the UGD under the JNNURM project.

Transportation of animals Preparation of crates, translocation of animals is a routine affair. Transportation of animals takes place, whenever exchange of animals between Zoo to Zoos takes place, which is to be exercised carefully by ensuring all safety measures and cautiously to avoid injury to the animals as well as untoward incident.

Crisis Management Zoo Management is a crisis management for which the zoo should be always prepared to combat exigencies. Fire fighting, mobilizing men and materials, by assessing the situation is an important task, which has to be managed efficiently for preventing major mishaps. Mysore zoo has imparted training to its staff and security personnel to deal with the emergency situations.

Safety Measures Regular vigil and routine checking of animals fence, visitors barricading, zoo boundary wall, is ensured for the safety of animals and visitors. Periodical inspection of electrical fittings, pump sets and allied accessories and vehicles are being carried out as a part of safety measure.

Maintenance of Karanji Tank Karanji Tank which belongs to Mysore Zoo is having an area of 77.02 acres. It is almost a miniature Bird Sanctuary, where migratory birds take shelter in seasons. The vast area comprises of seven man made islands, with boundary wall. Protection of the Karanji Tank is one of the important works. The excess sewage water from the adjoining layouts is being let into the storm water drain which is the main source of water to the Karanji Lake. This sewage is contaminating the lake water and quality of it is getting deteriorated. Efforts are on to pursue the Mysore City Corporation to prevent letting of sewage water into the storm water drain. Correspondences are also made with the Pollution Control Board, district administration, and at the Government level to find a permanent solution for the same. Recently tender has been floated by MCC to upgrade the existing UGD, thereby completely carry the load of sewage thus preventing the mixing with lake water. The project is expected to be completed in a year.

Constraints in Engineering Section

The sanitation and water distribution system are not adequate and proper. The distribution of water must be properly regulated so that not much pressure is exerted on the network. Furthermore, the animal section and visitors must be provided with clean drinking water on top priority. A separate line is proposed for supply of water to the garden maintenance. Both the lines are proposed to be taken up under JNNURM project.

The storm water drainage system needed to be utilized for the best advantage of the zoo. Presently, lot of water is flowing through the drain outside the zoo as waste. This is a precious natural resource which must be made use judiciously. The same is proposed to be taken up under JNNURM project by creating 3 ponds and utilizing the stored water for gardening

There is also a need to have a work inspector who is well versed in the civil constructions so that quality of the work can be ensured.

Ban on usage of Plastics

Government in their Order No.FEE 244 ENV 2003 dated 20.10.2003 have issued instructions to take all necessary steps to ban usage of plastic articles such as bags (irrespective of thickness and size), plates, cups/tumblers, spoons, forks, straws by any person inside Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens (Mysore zoo), Mysore. Non compliance with the directions shall attract the provisions in accordance with section 1 and 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

In order to make Mysore zoo a Plastic Free Zone, following measures have been initiated:

- Screening of plastic at the entrance to avoid visitors carrying plastic articles inside the zoo. Visitors are given paper covers in place of plastics collected from them.
- Sticker will be pasted to water bottles at entrance by taking Rs 10 as a deposit which will be returned once bottle is retuned at the gate, thus preventing water bottles in the zoo.
- Sufficient number of warning boards and signage prohibiting usage of plastics within the zoo premises are provided.
- Canteens and Parlors inside the zoo are prevented from using plastic and also serving food in plastic covers.
- Notifications have been published in the News Papers appealing not to use plastics inside the zoo.
- Zoo staff and the security are always alert to pick the plastics littered around by the public.
- Regular announcements made at the entrance regarding ban on use of plastics inside the zoo.

- Education programs and awareness campaigns are being organized by the zoo and zoo volunteers regarding the dangers of usage of plastics inside the zoo.

2.a.v. Vermicomposting of Zoo Waste

With more than 1450 individuals, zoo generates huge quantity of organic waste which was dumped in the manure yard and sold to the public at a rate of Rs 500.00 per truck load. As the amount of waste generated was much higher than the demand, lot of garbage was lying within the zoo premises unutilized resulting in an ugly look and unhygienic condition. In order to overcome this problem vermi composting was thought of in Mysore Zoo. This not only helped in improving the hygiene within the zoo premises but also assists the zoo in generating considerable amount of revenue.

Mysore zoo is aiming to produce around 1 ton per day and with a price of Rs 8000.00 per ton we expect to make at least 6 to 7 lakhs net revenue per year.

Constraints in Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste

The only constraint in disposal of solid waste is transport of the garbage within the zoo premises that too on the North East corner. This problem is being addressed by re-routing the garbage vehicle movement. The problem with liquid waste pertains only with few enclosures like Hippo, Japan Pond and the Otter for which UGD system is proposed under JNNURM project.

As far as bio-medical waste disposal of zoo hospital is concerned, it is proposed to install incinerator in the zoo premises.

2.a.vi. Security Section

Prior to 1991-92 the services of permanent employees of Mysore Zoo was availed on rotation for the security related duties and responsibilities. Five Gurkhas were engaged on daily wages from 1992-93 for attending the Security works. From 1994-95 Security job was entrusted to different Private Security Agencies for specific period on tender and the same system is being continued till now. In order to provide more effective security to the Zoo property as well as to animals, the services of Ex-servicemen were also availed from the year 2004 on direct contract.

The Security Wing is headed by Security Officer, who is also an Ex-serviceman and he is being assisted by 5 security supervisors and 22 Security Guards, 42 Security Personnel from private agency are also working in the Zoo and they are deployed at different spots in the Zoo and Karanji Lake Nature Park. Likewise the Ex-servicemen Security Personnel were also made to work in the specified spots at Zoo as well as Karanji Lake Nature Park in 3 shifts throughout day and night.

The services of Security Personnel engaged through agency are being availed for the works connected with parking of vehicles, noting the details of parked vehicles in the parking stand as well as regulation of ticket holders into the zoo and Karanji Lake Nature Park.

The Zoo has utilized modern technologies in Security System operation. In order to have a closer look at activities in the Entrance Gate and at Important animal enclosures, Zoo stores, Zoo Hospital, etc., CCTV Cameras are installed and Television Monitors are kept in the chambers of Executive Director, Deputy Director and at the Security Officer's Room with provision to record the happenings. This will help the authorities to ensure Pool-proof and cent-percent security for the visitors as well as to the Zoo animals.

Keeping in mind of the incidents of sabotage, bomb blasting and such other anticipated happenings in and around the country, as a precautionary measure, the zoo has procured hand metal detectors and also took action to install a metal detector frame at the visitor entry spot, so as to screen the visitors before entering into the Zoo. The Security Personnel working at the entrance gate are supervising this job.

The Security Personnel also attending the work of screening of plastic near the entrance gate itself so as to avoid littering of plastic or polythene covers in the premises.

1. In order to strengthen the security system further the following are required:
2. Requirement of more number of Ex-servicemen security personnel.
3. Facility of round the clock (Digital Video Recording) in all points for viewing the incidents recorded earlier.
4. To install digital addressing systems at prominent spots to issue instructions to the visitors about Do's and Don'ts in the Zoo.
5. To provide a vehicle (Tata mobile) as standby during night hours for usage in case of emergency.

Constraints in Security Section

The present system of security arrangement is working smoothly till today.

2.a.vii. Visitor Management

The popularity of the zoo has been growing from strength to strength over the years. This zoo is run by the visitors, in the sense that 84 per cent of the revenue is from the gate. Nearly more than 30 lakh footfalls registered in the year 2011-12. The total number of visitors and gate revenue realized for the last 10 years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Visitors	Revenue Realized Rs. in crore
1	2002-03	11,62,741	1,57,72,833
2	2003-04	15,12,975	2,08,45,190
3	2004-05	15,44,608	2,88,25,007
4	2005-06	16,90,521	3,23,67,938
5	2006-07	19,99,063	4,50,28,875
6	2007-08	19,65,627	4,59,19,966
7	2008-09	21,40,739	5,07,52,709
8	2009-10	23,46,121	6,31,24,175
9	2010-11	26,69,663	7,86,08,770
10	2011-12	30,33,893	11,90,32,422

As per the available records, the gate revenue and number of footfalls recorded in Mysore zoo is the highest for any zoo in India.

Visitor Amenities

Visitors must be conducted very well. From the ticketing counter to exit point, he must be felt comfortable. Lot of open spaces with greenery and lawns, sitting places, drinking water points with well maintained toilets are must for the modern zoo. The facilities available for the visitors at Mysore zoo are depicted in the existing layout map as well as in separate map. Following are the existing facilities listed here under:

- **Toilets** Toilets for both men and women are available near office complex, Main Tiger House, Black buck enclosure, Rhino Canteen and Giraffe House. These toilet facilities are outsourced to reputed agencies **on license fee basis with condition to maintain in hygienic condition.**
- **Shelters** Three paragolas are present in garden area, along with two more near spotted Deer and Indian Elephant enclosure. Five sitting shelters with roof are provided at different spots near chimpanzee, white Rhino, snake enclosure and near exit gate.
- **Drinking Water** Aqua-guard with chilled water facility are provided near Entrance, Tiger enclosure, Zoo Hospital, Himalayan Black Bear, Rhino Canteen and Reptile enclosures.
- Wheel Chair at the Ticket Counters.
- Umbrellas available at the Ticket Counters against nominal charges.
- Parking Stand for parking of vehicles against payment of prescribed fee.
- First Aid facilities: At office and Zoo Hospital.
- Zoo Souvenir Shop: To purchase gift items like 'T' Shirts, Posters, Caps, Stickers, etc.
- Brochure containing information about the Zoo.
- Canteen and Kiosks for refreshment.
- Official Guide.

- Library facility.
- Route Map issued near Entrance Gate.
- Tram Car – Eco friendly Battery Vehicle services on payment.
- Cloak Room near Entrance Gate for keeping Luggage against payment of prescribed fee and free Safe Lockers for keeping Cameras if not be used in the Zoo.

Constraints in Visitor Management

On busy days long queues affect the traffic movement outside the zoo. Visitor interaction on regular basis in designated place is not happening. There is a need of open air theatre and auditorium. Non-availability of trained guides is another concern. Modern information kiosk and digital display of daily information on happenings in zoo along with conservation message would enhance the quality of visit.

2.a.viii. Garden Section

Mr. G.H. Krumbeigal, German Landscaper and Horticulturist had created beautiful garden at Mysore zoo. Till date this garden attracts the visitors. At present the Garden Section is under the direct control of Range Forest Officer who is assisted by four Garden Supervisors. The total strength of employees in garden section is 27 permanent employees and seven contract employees. The Garden area within the zoo is about six acres with large lawns with many varieties of flowerbeds.

Different varieties of flower beds and lawns are maintained with sprinkler irrigation system and with the help of lawnmower. For raising the flowering plants and seedlings for planting a nursery of about 1.0 acre area is set up in karnaji lake. The seedlings are raised both in poly bags and earthen pots. There is also a store room

inside the nursery for storing the garden equipments such as Sprayers, sickles, secateurs, blades, etc. The flower seeds are collected every year during the month of November – December, and are raised during April – May, June and after raising in the nursery, they are transplanted in the flower beds during June-July, so that the flowering coincides with the Dasara festival. The Tandisadak (a walk way beneath the climbers) which is a famous for walk under shade is about 0.6 km long with a good view of greenery and animals along the path.

Mysore zoo takes pride to state that the sincerity and hard work of the garden employees reflected in winning the Rolling shield every year for the best public garden, organized by the Department of Horticulture during Mysore Dasara festival.

In recent days massive tree planting has been initiated with importance to native tree species. The area around the band stand is redesigned with beautiful walking paths and planting of flowering plants with new lawns. Fruit yielding and evergreen native species such as jack fruit, rose wood,

Saracaindica, honne, jamun, neem, honge, sampige, coconut, arjun, hippe etc are being planted in open spaces both at karnji and zoo premises. Ayurvedic and medicinal plants are being planted around enclosure as hedge/barricade and in open spaces of Karanjitank area. Endemic and endangered species of westernghats are given importance while new planting is done to educate visitors.

Apart from garden maintenance the garden section is also involved in maintaining general cleanliness of the zoo garden such as sweeping the roads, trimming of branches, Topiary works, etc., and removing the debris. The wastages are dumped in the farmyard, the manure is utilized in the nursery and excess quantity is sold for general public. It is proposed to manufacture compost by using debris/leaf litter/twigs/branches collected in the zoo and karanji by using shredder to make fine grains and using bacterium culture at karanji tank.

Constraints in Garden Section

Presently it is being well managed. However, we need to increase the vegetation cover keeping the species of animals in mind. The vegetation at present is dominated by few species. We can go for

several native species so as to improve the diversity of the flora. As far as possible all the open spaces must be covered with some vegetation. The enclosures are not having live hedges at many places and the removal of dead and dying trees be done regularly. The water distribution system needs to be streamlined.

The dust bins must be properly placed and bullock carts be replaced by battery operated vehicle for garbage collection and disposal.

2.a.ix. Transport and Communication

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens has following vehicles:

1.	ETIOS Car	-	For the official use of Executive Director
2.	Ambassador Car	-	For the official use of Deputy Director
3.	Wagon-R	-	For the official use of Assistant Director, Zoo Hospital &for attending all miscellaneous works of the Zoo
4.	Tata mobile	-	For transportation of animals within zoo, enrichment works etc.
5.	Canter Mini Truck	-	For transportation of Feed to all animals & other miscellaneous works.

6.	BHEL Battery Vehicle-1	-	For Visitors to go rounds inside zoo.
7.	Macneil Transloader Battery Vehicle-1	-	For Visitors to go rounds inside zoo
8.	Maini Battery Operated Vehicles-7	-	For Visitors to go rounds inside zoo
9.	Tractors -2	-	For collection and transportation of solid Wastes and dung, etc.
10.	Bicycles -35	-	For perambulation of the zoo premises by the officers and supervision staff

Presently all the vehicles are in working condition and shall be replaced as and when required. There is a requirement of an Ambulatory Clinic Vehicle for the Zoo Hospital, to attend the sick animals, more effectively. Two more vehicles (Battery Operated) may be pressed into service for visitors, when funds are available.

Wireless Network For effective communication, Wireless sets have been provided to all officers and supervisory staff. Walkie-talkies have been issued to all security guards also and monitoring is being done every 30 minutes. To improve the communication, a repeater station has also been installed. There are two mobile sets, fixed to the car and 25 Walkie-talkie mobile radios have been issued to the officials and security guards.

There is sufficient number of telephones for quick communication. The entire office and hospital is connected with Intercom facility. 29 CUG (Closed user group) mobile phones have been issued to the Executive Director, Deputy Director, Zoo vets, Range Forest Officers, Administrative staff, finance staff, and animal supervisors for better and quick communication. Fax and Internet facilities are available in the Zoo.

Constraints in Transport and Communication

The major and immediate requirement is an Ambulance Van for the zoo hospital. Other requirements include a vehicle for transporting solid waste, food and one or two more tram cars to carry the visitors.

Wireless network is functioning well. However, some more sets could be added and the location of the repeater station could be changed.

2.b. Collection Plan

As Mysore Zoo is one of the oldest zoos in the country with annual visitation of more than 3 million and one of the tourist centre, attracting tourists from all over the world. The area of zoo and Karanji Nature Park is 157.15 acres.

From the inception Mysore Zoo it has given importance for existing indigenous, endangered and rare and exotic species. The Zoo has not only housed, reared and bred successfully, but also distributed such species to other zoos in the country and abroad. It has become role model to other zoos for scientific display and breeding of animals covering more than 150 species, various factors influencing expertise, infrastructure, climatic condition, selection of pair etc., resulted in successful housing and breeding of animals.

Exotic species housed in Mysore zoo from 2000-01 to 2011-12 is as follows

Sl. No.	Year	Mammals			Birds			Reptiles			Total		
		Species	Birth	Specimens	Species	Birth	Specimens	Species	Birth	Specimens	Species	Birth	Specimens
1	2000-01	16	4	55	21	0	78	2	0	23	**39**	**4**	**156**
2	2001-02	16	5	56	21	2	78	2	0	22	**39**	**7**	**156**
3	2002-03	17	7	52	20	17	174	2	0	22	**39**	**24**	**248**
4	2003-04	17	3	53	17	45	133	2	0	22	**36**	**48**	**208**
5	2004-05	18	8	59	18	18	120	2	0	20	**38**	**26**	**199**
6	2005-06	14	3	54	20	11	122	2	0	19	**36**	**14**	**195**
7	2006-07	15	7	59	32	8	178	2	0	19	**49**	**15**	**256**
8	2007-08	15	4	56	41	0	182	2	0	19	**58**	**4**	**257**
9	2008-09	15	1	46	52	52	265	2	0	19	**69**	**53**	**330**
10	2009-10	18	6	56	52	95	368	2	0	19	**72**	**101**	**443**
11	2010-11	20	7	63	60	86	408	3	0	59	**83**	**93**	**530**
12	2011-12	21	8	76	55	175	576	6	0	67	**82**	**183**	**719**
Total												**572**	**3697**

ABSTRACT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2000-01 TO 2011-12

Total Exotic specimen housed - 3697

Total number of births - 572

From the above available data of exotic species for the last 11 years, it could be seen that the percentage of exotic species accounts for 47.4 and Mysore zoo has done well in taking care of them and even distributing to other zoos in the country and abroad.

The Donor zoo of foreign countries normally does not like to spare the animals to all the zoos, but in case of Mysore zoo, there is always good rapport and assurance for proper maintenance.

The Central Zoo Authority has drawn the guidelines with regard to exhibiting exotic species, that a zoo should not have more than 10% exotic species. But since this zoo has acquired specialization in maintaining and breeding Exotic species particularly of the African region, Mysore zoo may be allowed to strengthen and improve exotic animal collection.

Further, the enclosures built in the past attract heritage value and also specially suitable for housing the endangered and exotic species, still these enclosures are very good for exhibiting exotic species, of course the enclosures are upgraded and renovated from time to time. Though many leading zoos have been shifted to other spacious areas, Mysore Zoo has not been shifted from the original established from the heart of the city. The visitors have special inclination to the exotic species and they always demand to view rare and exotic species besides indigenous species. Previously this zoo has exhibited rarest exotic species like American Bison, California Sea Lions, Gunaco, Polar Bear, Pelican, Bisa Oryx, Hunting Cheetah, etc., successfully. Zoos have a greater role to play in conserving the species from extinction.

Present stock of animals

From the beginning, the zoo has acquired variety of species and this could be possible that the Donor zoos having assessed the capacity, capability and reputation of Mysore Zoo, had spared the animals which were exhibited them successfully. The collection of animals initially has been on variety of species, both indigenous and exotic. The largest collection at present is as follows.

Particulars	No. of Species	No. of Animals
Mammals	56	564
Birds	87	723
Reptiles	25	118
Total	**168**	**1405**

The animal classified under broad categories like indigenous and exotic housed in the zoo at present is follows:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Exotic Species	Endangered Species as per CZA guidelines (Sch 1&2 of Wildlife Protection Act)	Indigenous Species	Captive hybrids	Total
1	Mammals	20	27	9	1 (Hybrid lion)	57
2	Birds	50	9	28	1 (Yellow golden pheasant)	88
3	Reptiles	5	11	9	0	25
	Total	**75**	**47**	**46**	**2**	**170**

Also the animals representing different continents are as follows

1. Asia

A) Mammals Asiatic elephant, Rhesus macaque, Lion-tailed macaque, Common langur, Nilgiri langur, Indian giant squirrel, Jungle cat, Leopard cat, Rusty spotted cat, Asiatic lion, Indian leopard, Bengal tiger, Common palm civet, Small Indian civet, Golden jackal, Indian grey wolf, Dhole, Sloth bear, Asiatic black bear, Smooth-coated otter, Mouse deer, Barasingha, Manipur brow-antlered deer, Black Buck, Indian Gazelle, Gaur, Four-horned antelope, Indian crested porcupine, Striped Hyaena, Wild boar, Spotted deer, Hog deer, Indian Muntjac, Sambar, Nilgai, Himalayan goral

B) Birds Satyr Tragopan, Himalayan Impeyan pheasant, Grey Jungle fowl, Kalij Pheasant, Common Peafowl, Eurasian Spoonbill, Tawny Eagle, Asian Grey Hornbill, Great Hornbill, Red spur-Fowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Silver Pheasant, Reeve's Pheasant, Common Ring- necked Pheasant, Southern Green Pheasant, Lady Amherst's Pheasant, Golden Pheasant, Bar-headed Goose, Spotted whistling Duck, Lesser whistling Duck, Common barn owl, Brown wood owl, Mottled wood owl, Moustached Parakeet, Plum-headed parakeet, Alexandrine parakeet, Rose-Ringed parakeet, Sacred Ibis, Indian pond heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Great white pelican, Spot-billed pelican, Indian black vulture, Sarus crane, Rock dove, Comb duck, Ruddy shelduck, Flamingo, Painted stork, Lesser adjutant stork, Red avadavat, Bengalese finch, White-throated munia, Javan Sparrow.

C) Reptiles Indian flap shell turtle, Indian soft shell turtle, Monitor lizard, Reticulated Python, Indian rock Python, Common Rat snake, Indian Cobra, King Cobra, Russel's Viper, Mugger Crocodile, Saltwater crocodile, Gharial, River terrapin, Indian black turtle, Star tortoise, Red Sand Boa, Striped Keel Back Snake, Common Indian Krait.

2. Australia

A) **Mammals** Red-Necked Wallaby

B) **Birds** Cassowary, Emu, Black Swan, Red Lory, Dusky Lory, Rainbow lorikeet, Australian rainbow lorikeet, Red-collared Lorikeet, Budgerigar, Eclectus parrot, Nanday Conure, Patagonian burrowing parrot, Maroon-bellied conure, Goffin's cockatoo, Salmon-crested cockatoo, Lesser Sulphur crested cockatoo, Zebra finch

3. Africa

A) **Mammals** African elephant, Brown lemur, Ring-tailed lemur, Hamadryas baboon, Western gorilla, Chimpanzee, Cheetah, Slender-tailed Meerkat, Common Zebra, White Rhinoceros, Giraffe, Cape Buffalo

B) **Birds** Common ostrich, Vulturine guinea fowl, Lovebird, Masked love bird, Peach-faced Love Bird, Grey Parrot, Western grey Parrot, Cockatiel, Livingston's Tauraco, Paradise whydah, Star finch

C) **Reptiles** African slender-snouted Crocodile, Nile crocodile

4. Europe

A) **Mammals** Fallow Deer

B) **Birds** Greylag Goose, Lesser snow goose

5. North and South America

A) **Mammals** Common Marmoset, Brown Capuchin, Jaguar, South American tapir, Hippopotamus

B) **Birds** Darwin's Rhea, Black-necked Swan, Mandarin Duck, North American Wood Duck, Muscovy Duck, Scarlet Ibis, Blue-and-yellow Macaw, Green Winged Macaw, Military Macaws, Red-shouldered Macaw, Jandaya Conure, White-eyed Conure, Sun Conure, Red-Billed Toucan

C) **Reptiles** Red-eared Slider, Green Anaconda, Spectacled Caiman, Morelet's Crocodile

Mysore zoo is housing single animals, when they were procured, they were in pain and attempts are being made in this regard to get the opposite sex. List of single and mono-sex animals are as follows:-

Single and mono-sex animals

Sl. No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Existing stock			Required stock		
			M	F	U	M	F	U
1	Common Langur	*Semnopithecus entellus*	0	3	0	1	0	0
2	Nilgiri Langur	*Trachypithecusjohnii*	1	0	0	1	2	0
3	Leopard Cat	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	1	0	0	1	2	0
4	Rusty spotted cat	*prionailuru srubigino sus rubiginosus*	0	1	0	1	0	0
5	Small Indian Civet	*Viverricula indica*	0	3	0	1	0	0
6	Smooth Coated Otter	*Lutrogale perspicillata*	1	0	0	0	2	0
7	Indian gazelle	*gazelle bennetti*	0	1	0	1	1	0
8	African Elephant	*Laxodonta africana*	2	0	0	0	1	0
9	Brown Lemur	*Eulemur fulvus*	0	2	0	1	1	0
10	Western gorilla	*Gorilla gorilla*	1	0	0	1	1	0
11	White Rhino	*Cerato therium simum*	1	0	0	1	1	0
12	Satyr Trogopan	*Tragopan satyra*	0	2	0	1	1	0
13	Himalayan Impeyan pheasant	*Lophura impejanus*	1	0	0	1	2	0
14	Kalij Pheasent	*Lophura leucomelanos*	1	0	0	1	1	0
15	Tawny Eagle	*Aquila rapax*	0	2	0	1	0	0
16	Great Indian Hornbill	*Buceros bicornis*	0	1	0	1	0	0
17	Cassowary	*Casuarius casuarius*	2	0	0	1	1	0
18	Reeve's pheasant	*Syrmaticus reevesii*	0	1	0	1	1	0
19	Mandarin Duck	*Aix galericulata*	1	0	0	0	1	0
20	Flamingo	*Phoenicopterus roseus*	1	0	0	2	2	0
21	Lesser Adjutant Stork	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	2	0	0	1	1	0
22	Indian Black Vulture	*Sarcogyps calvus*	0	0	1	1	1	0
23	Goffins Cockatoo	*Cacatuago ffini*	2	0	0	0	2	0
24	Salmon crested cockatoo	*Cacatua moluccensis*	2	0	0	0	2	0
25	Brown Wood Owl	*Strix leptogrammica*	0	0	1	1	1	0
26	Red-billed toucan	*Ramphasto stucanus*	0	1	0	1	0	0
27	Reticulated Python	*Python reticulata*	1	0	0	0	1	0
28	African slender snouted crocodile	*Crocodylus cataphactus*	0	2	0	1	0	0
29	Nile crocodile	*Crocodylus nilo ticus afri-canus*	0	2	0	1	0	0

Required species

1	Nilgiri Langur
2	Lion tailed macaque
3	Zebra
4	Indian Rhino
5	Indian red Fox
6	Mandrill
7	Chimpanzee
8	Western gorilla
9	Open-bill stork
10	Blue crowned pigeon
11	Andaman pigeon
12	Crowned Crane
13	Demoiselle Crane
14	Green Peafowl
15	Great Horned owl
16	Mute Swan
17	Scarlet macaw
18	Water monitor lizard
19	Indian roof turtle
20	Dwarf caimen

Lion-tailed Macaque (*Macaca silenus*)

Carrying capacity

In general, captive breeding in the zoo for conservation purpose has its limits. Every zoo has its own problems and constraints of financial, physical and human resources. These resources will decide the number of species and the number of individuals in each species that can be supported in the zoo.

The zoo has proposed to procure the following animals, under animal collection plan considering the space, experience and climate. It is proposed to house the species in zoo and other places available under the control of the zoo:-

- **Mysore Zoo** Retaining major portion of the species as per the guidelines of CZA.
- **Karanji Lake** Proposed to house exotic birds in the Aviary.
- **Proposed area to be acquired** An area of 113.02 acres has been transferred from Forest Department to Zoo Authority of Karnataka vide G.O.No.FEE 22 FWL 2009 dated 21/7/2012 for establishing Indian Gaur Conservation Centre. It is proposed to establish Gaur breeding centre along with housing some conservation species in off display area and also to house some of the excess herbivore species.

2.c. General Zoo Administration Section

Since its inception in 1892, Control and Administration of Mysore Zoo has changed through many organizations as under:

1892 – 1948	:	Personal administration of Maharaja
1948 - 1972	:	Horticulture Department.
1972 – 1979	:	Karnataka Forest Department.
1979 - till now	:	Zoo Authority of Karnataka.

During 2002, as per Government order, the scope of the Zoo Authority of Karnataka was expanded to cover 8 zoos located at various places in Karnataka. The ZAK is a registered society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, registered at Mysore. The affairs of the society are managed by the "Governing Council", which consists of a Chairman and 12 members. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is its Member Secretary, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Governing Council. As per the Articles of the Association of the ZAK society, the Government of Karnataka is the final authority to decide on various issues. The Government is empowered to issue directions on the resolutions passed by the Governing Council, or can give suo motto directions to the ZAK.

The Mysore zoo is administered by the Executive Director of the rank of Chief Conservator of Forests, deputed from the Forest Department.

Organization Structure

The organization structure of the zoo is furnished in the chart given below :

Staff Pattern of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore as on 31/3/2012

Executive Director

Deputy Director

Animal Section		Stores		Hospital Section		Garden Section		Engineering Section		Administration				Karanji Kere		Security	
		RFO	1							Finance Section		Office Section					
Dy.RFO	2	Sr. Assistant	2	Assist. Director	1	RFO	1	Assistant Engineer	1	Audit Officer	1	Jr.Admv. Asst.	1	Jr. Assistants	3	Security Officer	1
Forest Guard	1	Attender	1	Vet. Officers	2	Sr. Assistants	2	Jr. Assistants	2	Manager	1	Manager	1	Attenders	2	Ex-servicemen	23
Jr.Assistants	2	Jr.Attender	1	Jr. Asst.	1	Attenders	8	Drivers	2	Sr.Assts.	3	Senior Asst.	1	Jr. Attenders	2	Agency Guards	41
Attenders	13					Jr. Attenders	5			Jr.Attender	1	Jr.Assistants	3				
Jr. Attenders	14											Attenders	2				
												Jr.Attenders	2				
Contract	32	Contract	2	Contract	7	Contract	16	Contract	6	Contract	2	Contract	13	Contract	14		
	64		7		11		32		11		8		23		21		65

Total Number of Staff including Security and Contract Employees = 244 Nos.

At present there are three main categories of employees working in the zoo. They are staff working on deputation from government departments, staff borne on Zoo Authority of Karnataka and staff on contract basis. The contract is again of two types; engaged through direct contract (contract of service) and engaged through contractors. Altogether 244 persons are working in Mysore zoo.

Sl. No.	Designation of posts	Nos.
	I Deputed Staff	
1	Executive Director (Chief Conservator of Forests)	1
2	Deputy Director (Assistant Conservator of Forests)	1
3	Assistant Director, AH & VS	1
4	Veterinary Officers	2
5	Assistant Engineer	1
6	Range Forest Officers	2
7	Audit Officer	1
8	Deputy Range Forest Officers	2
9	Forest Guard	1
	Total	**12**
	II ZAK – Permanent Staff	
10	Junior Administrative Assistant	1
11	Managers	2
12	Senior Assistants	8
13	Junior Assistants	11
14	Drivers	2
15	Attenders	26
16	Junior Attenders	24
	Total	**74**
	III Other staff	
17	Workers engaged on contract basis through contractors	89
18	On Direct Contract basis	3
19	Security staff (Ex-servicemen & Agency)	65
	Total	**157**
	Grand Total (I + II + III) (12+ 74+ 157) =	**243**

All the Deputed Staff, except the Executive Director is governed by KCSRs. The permanent staff who comes under Zoo Authority of Karnataka is governed by Zoo Authority of Karnataka Service Rules. Recently draft cadre and recruitment rules are submitted to the government for approval with the enhanced cadre strength of 160 permanent personnel in view of the growth of the organization and its increased activities in field of conservation.

Benefits to Staff

The Zoo Authority of Karnataka has extended various facilities for the welfare of its officers and staff members. Following are the facilities, which were extended to the officers and officials of this institution.

- Pay and Allowances in par with the State Government with the benefit of periodical D.A., encashment of leave salary, etc.
- Encashment of General Holidays to the maximum of 30 days, every year, considering as an essential service.
- Reimbursement of Medical expenses.
- Personal loan facility extended through banks.
- Sanction of Conveyance Allowance, Telephone Allowance to the Officers.
- Establishment of Benevolent Fund – Coverage of all the officers and officials under Group Insurance Scheme.
- Facility of Medical treatment to the employees who met with accidents in the zoo premises while on duty.
- Accidental Insurance coverage to staff working with wild animals.
- Annual Medical Check-up of all the employees and their dependents.
- Savings Linked Group Insurance facility (EDLI)
- Attractive uniforms to all the officers, ministerial and field staff.
- Providing residential quarters to some of the officers.
- Providing Bicycle to officer and some of the field staff for perambulation inside Zoo and Karanji Tank.
- Wireless communication to the field staff as well as security personnel.
- Computer training to the office staff.
- Reading room facility extended to the staff.
- Exposure training to staff members.
- Conducting Zoo Day Celebrations and Rewarding/Honoring the workers who involved in successful breeding /hand rearing of animals.
- Providing opportunity to the keepers to compete in their Profession at the international level (Best Gorilla Keeper Award extended by Gorilla Haven Board, USA to Sri C. Shankara during the year 2003-04)
- Honoring of Zoo Keepers by the Rotary Club.
- Gratuity under Gratuity Scheme, being provided to ZAK through LIC.
- Provident Fund and Pension schemes of Employees Provident Fund Organization.
- Promotions to higher ranks.

Annual grant/ incentive as decided by Governing Council is being provided to contract employees for the year 2010-11 and for the Staff Benevolent Fund Trust.

Constraints in Organization

Since the inception of zoo there has been no direct recruitment except 2 employees. The services of daily wage employees were regularized at regular intervals during 1981, 1985 and 1992. Due to this kind of entry, the quality of the staff is not upto the standard required for the zoo. Most of the problems originate due lack of trained staff and always the management will have to involve in firefighting situation.

Zoo does not have specialists in the field of mammals, reptiles and avifauna to act as curators. There are no permanent education and research officers. Hospital lacks a full time Lab Assistant.

2.d. Research

Lot of research has been done, though unplanned, in Mysore zoo and published in various journals. There is an urgent need to compile all the published research work and then design the future course of action. There is a need for a full time research officer to take care of the research activities at Mysore zoo.

Trainings are given to keepers quite regularly however, it is not enough. The Central Zoo Authority is sponsoring keepers training program almost every year. From time to time, keepers and supervisory staff are being sent on short term courses.

2.e. Conservation Breeding

Over a period Mysore Zoo has achieved global recognition in breeding large mammals such as the Asiatic & African elephants, Indian rhinoceros, African Rhino, Giraffe, Gaur and Hippo as well as other endangered species. Presently successful breeding is also achieved in Dhole, Indian Grey Wolf, Cheetah and Sloth Bears. Regular breeding species are Sarus Crane, Marmoset, White peafowl, Indian peafowl, Pheasants (such as Reeves, Kalij, Lady Amerhests, Golden, Silver, Ring necked, Green pheasant), Gaur, Tiger, Hamadryas Baboon, Sangai Deer, Fallow deer, Swamp deer, Hog deer, Barking deer, Lion, etc., indicating the good management practices of zoo.

At present the only written conservation breeding program is on Lion Tailed Macaque in association with Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai and the Thiruvananthapuram Zoo, Trivandrum. So far all breeding programs have been unplanned and also uncontrolled at times.

2.f. Education and Awareness

His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, who was responsible for establishing Mysore Zoo, during 1892, was very keen in designing the zoo with the main aim to educate the visitors about wildlife, besides providing amusement.

Education and Research activities carried out successfully in Zoos have to be brought to the notice of the public regularly. The concept of educating Zoo visitors is a subject that has not received adequate attention in most of the developing countries and hence the Zoo visit was still considered as an amusement activity. Even the National Zoo policy insists for developing an education program based on proper evaluation of local needs, and promotion of education material, through education officer.

Keeping in view of the above objectives and policies, Mysore Zoo supports various educational programs.

Youth Club of Mysore Zoo Mysore Zoo is organizing Youth Club activities for the last 19 years successfully, with improvements every year and of course to suit the actual needs of the Young members of the club by virtue of experience. The Youth Club has a dual role of not only bringing the students to the Zoo, but also the parents and teachers. About 50 to 60 members in the age group of 12 to 18 years are enrolled as members and are imparted the knowledge on wildlife. These members get enrolled with Mysore zoo during June and will be with us till the end of December. On every Sunday, the Youth Club activities are held. The activities comprise of classroom lectures, field activities, field trips, practical exposure like Animal/Visitor interaction, visitor survey, animal behavior study, elephant bathing, cage cleaning, plastic eradication campaign, library books reference, visit to National parks, Bird sanctuaries and Natural History Museum, etc.

The Zoo Volunteers and the Resource persons are assisting in all fronts for the success of youth club. The club is attributed to their co-operation and hard work.

About 25 resource persons share their rich experience and knowledge with the students. It is a platform for the students to listen and interact with the big names in the field of wildlife and environment.

Youth club activities

Summer Camp The summer camp is being organized along with Zoo volunteers for the high school students every year during the month of April in 3 batches. The aim was to create awareness about wildlife and Zoo among the children in their free time. Here 25 students on first come first serve basis are enrolled during March. The entire camp is for 7 days. The curriculum includes lectures, field visits, practical classes, and also project work.

Zoo Outreach Through 'Zoo Outreach' program we try to reach out the people especially the remote schools. Various schools are contacted ahead of the schedule. On specified date and time the Zoo Volunteers reach the school and talk about the Zoo through slides and power point presentations. The session ends with interaction between the Zoo volunteers and the students where the student's doubt and myths are cleared.

Every year almost 30 schools are covered and addressed to as many as 3000 students.

Zoo In-reach Another innovative method is the Zoo in reach. The private and aided schools bring their children to the zoo as a part of their curriculum. However, the government run schools and rural schools are not able to visit the Zoo. Hence, Zoo come up with a novel idea of bringing the school children free of cost to the Zoo. In this program, a particular government school is asked to bring about 50 students with couple of teachers on any day to zoo. They are taken around and explained about the animals, their habitat, diet and interesting factors about the animals. Thus, the deprived children also given a chance to experience the zoo.

Through this program during year 2011-12, the Zoo could reach as many as 1000 students and public.

Zoo Guide A guide is one of the important and vital links with the public. A proper and well educated person (in terms of the Zoo) can help and restructure the image of a Zoo. Even though there are many guides elsewhere (the ones who accompany the tourist) none are well versed with our Zoo activities. Hence, it was thought appropriate to have Zoo guides. At present the Education Officer who is working on a contract basis, is attending this job.

Zoo outreach program, Drawing competition

World Environment Day On 5th June every year the Zoo celebrates World Environment Day by contemplating various programs such as Drawing Competition for physically Challenged and Special group of children; Tree planting Workshops (on water conservation, environment, wildlife etc.), campaigns like anti-plastic drive.

Wildlife Week Every year 'Wild life week' is being celebrated at the Zoo from 1st to 7th October. As a part of the Celebration, Drawing Competition for students from L.K.G. to 10th Standard, Photography exhibition and competition are conducted in the photography competition. Many reputed photographers exhibit their best photographs while amateurs compete in the competition.

All these 7 days the students between 1st standard and 7th Standard are given free entrance. A street play along with a rally on environment is organized.

Competitions Competitions are always been a part of Zoo education to create awareness on wildlife, environment and the Zoo. Mysore Zoo is organizing several competitions throughout the year and attractive prizes and certificates are given to the winners.

- Drawing competition for L.K.G. to P.U.C. section.
- Quiz competition for High School
- Essay competition for High school and College in English & Kannada
- Elocution Competition for high school & college in English & Kannada.
- Photography competition in Zoo and wildlife category.

Teachers Training Program Zoo is organizing two days Teachers Orientation Program, to motivate teachers to impart knowledge on wildlife to the students. They were also given the information on linking school syllabus with the Zoo. This program is organized every year during January.

Tuesday's Special Program Every Tuesday, the Zoo arranges to send battery vehicle to the Institutions of physically challenged and special group and old age homes to bring the inmates to the Zoo, and they will be taken inside the Zoo, along with a guide in the vehicle to appraise the importance of the Zoo. They will be provided refreshment and dropped back after the Zoo visit. This facility is available throughout the year. This particular program is very close to everyone at Mysore zoo as it brings lot of satisfaction.

Zoo Keepers' Training Program Zoo is organizing Zoo Keepers Training program with the assistance of Central Zoo Authority, for better management of Zoos. The list of training programs conducted so far with theme is given below.

Workshop on Sustainable Management of Urban Water bodies

Sl. No.	Year	Theme communicated
1	2005-06	Crisis management and zoo emergencies
2	2006-07	Enrichment of animal enclosures
3	2007-08	Keepers interaction with visitors
4	2008-09	Enrichment techniques for birds
5	2010-11	Management of birds including pheasants in captivity
6	2011-12	Management of wild animals in captivity with special reference to enrichment of animal enclosures

Workshops and Conference Mysore Zoo is extending all the required to support for organizing workshops and conferences pertaining to Zoo education. Even Mysore zoo organizes several such programs like Primates Workshop. Every year a State Level Zoo Veterinarians Conference is being organized successfully to upgrade the existing knowledge and skills.

Internship In house training is imparted to students of B.V.Sc. from Veterinary Colleges. These students stay with our Zoo vets and study all the relevant Health Care practices being adopted at Mysore zoo. They even get hands on experience in the field. Since 2004-05, we have also started placement of B.Sc (Forestry) students from College of Forestry, Ponnampet. These students during their 10 days stay at Mysore zoo get exposed to various aspects of zoo management including tranquilization, translocation, captive animal behaviour, enrichment, National Zoo Policy, Nutrition and Diet, etc.

Orientation to Tourist Guides of Mysore Zoo The tourist guides who bring tourists to zoo were found to have inadequate knowledge about zoo and its animals. In order to orient them and educate them about the zoo, one day training cum workshop is being organized at Mysore zoo.

Orientation to Officer Trainees Officer trainees belonging to All India Service, State service, Central service and other services coming from all over the country are being educated about Zoo Management and its importance.

Bird Watching at Karanji Nature Park Bird Watching program is being regularly organized at Karanji Nature Park for general public and students. Zoo volunteers and experts in the field join with the interested persons and conduct this program.

Publications Mysore zoo regularly brings out Quarterly Newsletter and Annual Reports. Apart from this we have brought out Brochures on zoo education programs and animal adoption scheme. For the benefit of visitors a Route Map with general information is provided to the visitors on demand. Mysore zoo is also developed a C.D. and has its own website.

Bird watching competition

Signage Direction boards for the benefit of visitors, besides warning boards, and animal information boards have been provided. Animal pictorial signage boards have been put up for the benefit of visitors. The signage provides information on animal biology, distribution, food habits and habitat.

Library Facilities The Zoo has opened up the facility for the general public for referring books in the Library by enrolling themselves as members.

Volunteers The Zoo Volunteers are playing active part in carrying out Zoo education program. It is proposed to have more exposure for the volunteers in advanced training.

Project Work Every year several students from various colleges and institutions across the state come to work on Mysore zoo. Such students are assisted in taking up project work with regard to Zoo management.

Auditorium A full-fledged Auditorium supported with complete audio visual aid is available for carrying out regular program on Zoo education with facility for film show.

Visitors Survey and Interactions Regular visitors survey is being taken up to know the problems, needs and suggestions for implementation. Visitor interaction with animals is also being carried out regularly.

These are some of the education programs that are organized at Mysore zoo. However, lot more can be done which needs to be institutionalized.

Constraints in Education Programs

At present Mysore zoo organizes various education programs quite successfully. A full time educationist is to be appointed to take care of this activity. Zoo has not been able to reach the rural students and also local schools and colleges due to lack of a full time education officer.

2.g. Any other activity of the zoo

1. Animal Adoption

Zoo introduced the Animal Adoption scheme during the year 2001-02. The scheme picked up gradually. Many Philanthropists/ animal lovers and institutions are coming forward to contribute under Animal Adoption Scheme for noble cause of conservation of wildlife in captivity. From the table given hereunder, it could be analyzed the growth of the animal adoption scheme since its adoption.

Details of Adoption from 2001-02 to 2011-12

Year	Animals	Species	Individuals	Amount
2001-02	8	7	7	38633
2002-03	26	16	20	222204
2003-04	65	22	43	317052
2004-05	93	26	67	411477
2005-06	100	23	57	269013
2006-07	113	26	78	500659
2007-08	132	28	75	452614
2008-09	226	36	157	3640517
2009-10	273	52	181	2216623
2010-11	394	96	301	3020201
2011-12	375	75	286	3455283
Total	**1805**	**407**	**1272**	**14544276**

Details of Adoption Received during the year 2011-12

Month	Animals	Amount	Individuals
Apr-11	25	124250	20
May-11	33	534750	26
Jun-11	26	165334	13
Jul-11	31	166800	19
Aug-11	38	471500	33
Sep-11	21	185000	19
Oct-11	47	527125	29
Nov-11	34	214524	23
Dec-11	23	180500	20
Jan-12	39	473000	35
Feb-12	30	111500	22
Mar-12	28	301000	27
Total	**375**	**3455283**	**286**

Sri Yogacharya Padmabhushana Dr. B.K.S. Iyengar had adopted two Tigers viz., Anu and Brahma for life time by donating 20.00 lakhs.

Some privileges are extended to animal adopters depending upon the amount contributed which are listed below.

Level-1: Rs.10,000 - Rs.25,000

1. One year free complimentary pass for 5 members.
2. Official certificate of adoption.
3. Publication of information about the adoption by them in local press.
4. Display of their name in front of the adopted animal enclosure.

Level-2 : Rs. 25,000 and above

1. They will be entitled to receive all the above, plus free T-Shirt & cap of the zoo, plus youth club membership to one of their child in the age group of 12 to 18 years for one year.
2. Opportunity to participate in the Conference / Workshop organized at Mysore Zoo.
3. Income Tax exemption: All donations/Adoptions are exempted u/s. 80G of the IT Act 1961

Mysore Zoo does not make any canvas or appeal for animal adoption. However, there is an overwhelming response. The success of the scheme is due to better management of Zoo, with regard

to animal health care, cleanliness, visitors facilities, scientific display of animals, zoo education programmes.

The adoption rates of different animals for the year 2012-13 is listed below

Groups	Amount	Species
1	1000	Budgerigar, Lovebird, Cockatiel, Red Avadavit, Finch, White-Throated Munia, Common Ratsnake / Dhaman
2	2000	Goose, Spotted Whistling Duck, Lesser / Indian Whistling Duck, Mandarin Duck, North American Wood Duck, Muscovy Duck, Comb Duck, Ruddy Shelduck,Indian Pond Heron, Black Crowned Night Heron, Rock Dove, Red Lory, Dusky Lory, Rainbow Lorikeet, Swainson's / Australian Rainbow Lorikeet, Red-Collared Lorikeet, Eclectus Parrot, Moustached Parakeet, Plum Headed Parakeet, Alexandrine Parakeet, Rose-Ringed Parakeet, Grey Parrot, Western Grey Parrot, Jandaya Conure, White-Eyed Conure, Sun Conure , Nanday Conure, Patagonian Burrowing Parrot, Maroon-Bellied Conure, Livingston's Turaco, Paradise Whydah, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Indian Softshell Turtle, Indian Cobra, Russel's Viper, Red-Eared Slider, River Terrapin/ Tuntong, Indian Black Turtle, Star Tortoise, Common Indian Krait
3	3500	Indian Crested Porcupine, Satyr Tragopan, Himalayan Impeyan Pheasant, Grey Jungle fowl, Kalij Pheasant, Peacock-White / Common Peafowl, Vulturine Guineafowl, Red Spur-Fowl, Red Jungle fowl, Silver Pheasant, Reeve's Pheasant, Common Ring Necked Pheasant, Southern Green Pheasant, Yellow Golden Pheasant, Lady Amherst's Pheasant, Golden Pheasant, Common Barn Owl, Brown Wood Owl, Mottled Wood Owl, Monitor Lizard, Reticulated Python, Indian Rock Python, King Cobra, Brown / Red Sand Boa
4	5000	Rhesus Macaque, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Rusty-Spotted Cat, Common Palm Civet, Small Indian Civet, Smooth Coated Otter, Indian Gazelle, Four-Horned Antelope, Brown Lemur, Ring-Tailed Lemur,Slender-Tailed Meerkat, Indian Muntjac, Himalayan Goral, Asian Grey Hornbill , Great Hornbill, Goffin's Cockatoo, Salmon-Crested Cockatoo, Lesser Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo, Dwarf Caiman

Groups	Amount	Species
5	7500	Indian Giant Squirrel, Mouse Deer, Barasingha/Swamp Deer, Manipur Brow-Antlered Deer, Black Buck/Black Buck (White), Red Necked Wallaby, Common Marmoset, Brown Capuchin, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Fallow Deer, Sambar, Eurasian Spoonbill, Black Swan, Painted Stork, Sacred Ibis, Sarus Crane, Blue And Yellow Macaw, Green Winged Macaw, Military Macaws, Red-Shouldered Macaw, Red-Billed Toucan, Mugger (Marsh) Crocodile, Saltwater Crocodile, Gharial, Striped Keelback Snake, Spectacled Caiman, African Slender Snouted Crocodile, Morelet's Crocodile, Nile Crocodile
6	10000	Lion-Tailed Macaque, Northern Plains Grey / Common Langur, Nilgiri-Langur, Hamadryas Baboon, Nilgai, Common Ostrich, Darwin's Rhea, Cassowary, Emu, Green Anaconda
7	15000	South American Tapir, Tawny Eagle, Lesser Adjutant Stork,Great White Pelican, Spot-Billed Pelican, Indian Black Vulture, Scarlet Ibis, Black-necked Swan
8	20000	Golden Jackal, Indian Grey Wolf, Striped Hyaena, Dhole, Flamingo
9	35000	Indian Leopard, Sloth Bear, Asiatic Black Bear, Gaur, Jaguar,Cape Buffalo
10	50000	Cheetah, Zebra
11	75000	Western Gorilla, Chimpanzee, White Rhinoceros, Black Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus
12	100000	Asiatic Lion, Tiger(White) / Bengal Tiger, Lion (Hybrid), Giraffe
13	175000	Asiatic Elephant, African Elephant

2. Peoples Participation

Mysore Zoo has various committees involving public and experts in field to guide the zoo management such as Zoo Advisory Committee and Technical Committee for the Management of Karanji Lake Nature Park.

Lot of youths is involved in various programs as zoo volunteers. Other mode of people's participation is in the form of Adoption of Animals.

3. Wildlife Laws, Regulations and Policies

The Zoo is strictly following the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, with special emphasis on Chapter IV-A, concerning the Zoos. Any violation of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is reported to the local forest office, who book the case and investigate. The recent amendments of 2003, contemplates giving the

powers to the Zoo officers to take cognizance of the violation of Section 38(j) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

The Management of the Zoo has taken up several steps keeping in mind the National Zoo Policy, 1998 and the Guidelines and Rules issued by the Central Zoo Authority, from time to time.

Apart from the above, Mysore zoo is bounded by several other acts like

Cr. PC, IPC, The Customs Act 1962, The import – export policy, The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, The Arms Act 1959, IUCN Guidelines, CITES, etc.

4. Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of Mysore Zoo for the last 10 years from 2001-2002 to 2011-2012 is given below.

Revenue & Expenditure for the last 10 years

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue Rs. in lakh	Expenditure Rs.in lakh
1	2001-02	306.75	289.79
2	2002-03	297.41	329.07
3	2003-04	346.28	323.36
4	2004-05	354.21	329.76
5	2005-06	409.63	401.15
6	2006-07	563.85	516.44
7	2007-08	583.47	549.48
8	2008-09	656.81	595.24
9	2009-10	795.84	822.60
10	2010-11	963.60	866.16
11	2011-12	1478.02	1264.00

(**Note:** Above statistics are as per audited Income & Expenditure upto 2010-11 excluding amount of depreciation on Expenditure side and the amount shown for 2011-12 are as per pre-audited statement)

Apart from the above revenue, the Mysore zoo also gets its share of grants from the Zoo Authority of Karnataka, which in turn receives grants from Central Zoo Authority, the Government of Karnataka and at times from other sources. However, at present the Mysore zoo is generating surplus of income over expenditure.

PART – II

Chapter -1

Future Objective including Mission Statement / Theme

Mission Statement

Conveying the message of conservation education through demonstrative, replicable and learning experiences without compromising the expected standards of display of wild animals and flora under the existing policies and rules.

To connect visitors and animals through exemplary animal welfare and care, best educational and inspirational experiences, fostering public appreciation and support for wild animals and conservation.

Future Objectives

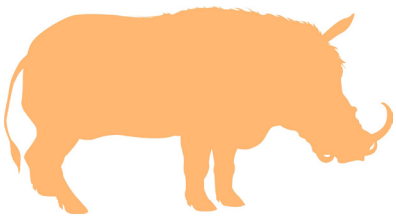
1. **Conservation Breeding** To breed and rear the endangered species of the fauna of India and the world with the object of saving them from extinction by restocking other Zoos and eventually to enrich the depleted fauna in wild.
2. Conservation Education.
3. Rescue and Rehabilitation of abandoned / orphaned and deserted/ injured animals in ex-situ and in-situ conservation.
4. Exhibit and display of wild animals in a naturalistic conditions.
5. To serve the cause of Wildlife conservation by arousing interest and concern for wildlife by organizing exhibitions and seminars among public.
6. Conservation Research: Study and documentation of the habits and behavior of animals and birds in their natural surroundings as well as in captivity.
7. To provide technical advice for the preparation of plans and development of zoological gardens and extending technical inputs for management in-situ conservation.

Strategies

- Fostering sound techniques of husbandry that ensure the physical and psychological well-being of the animals in our care through professional animal and veterinary care and a comprehensive animal management plan.
- Education, through staff involvement and training, conducting in-reach and outreach programmes, conferences and workshops for volunteers and others, and exhibition of natural animal exhibits, directional, informational and interpretive signages.
- Animal exhibits, plantings, graphics, and Zoo programs are to be represented in such a manner so as to give the visitor a sense of awareness and concern for wild animals and their habitat.
- Applying resources to Conservation Breeding programmes that will assist in the conservation of Indian Gaur, Lion Tailed Macaque, Nilgiri langur, Indian Grey Wolf, Wild Dog, etc.
- Supporting and participating in scientific research that contributes towards the knowledge, understanding and conservation of endangered animals by utilizing staff, universities and other zoological institutions.
- Providing satisfying experience, through modern exhibit design, well-run visitor services (i.e., toilet facilities, souvenir shop, resting places, cloak rooms, umbrella, wheel chairs, parking, etc.) and to maximize the natural and park like setting by formal and scientific landscaping.

PART – II

Chapter-2



Future Action Plan

2.a. Proposed animal collection Plan

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore was established in the year 1892, when the main function of the zoos was to exhibit as many species of wild animals as possible, particularly the exotic species and satisfy the curiosity of the visitors. Mysore Zoo is one of the oldest Zoos with rich experience in successfully housing, rearing and breeding them and also distributing to other Zoos. Many factors such as ideal climate, available infrastructure, visitors support and scientific display are responsible for Mysore Zoo to be the best home for wild animals.

From the days of the Maharaja, the founders of the Zoo had good links with the foreign countries and could establish contacts with animal dealers and Foreign Zoos and this has paved way for selecting exotic species and housing them successfully.

Despite the zoo area being merely 157.15 acres, the zoo has continued their pursuit of acquiring more and more species of wild animals and at present have 56 mammalian species, 88 bird species and 24 reptilian species i.e., total 168 species, of which 75 are of exotic origin.

In the meantime, the zoo has not prioritized the need for housing animals on theme basis, which is very important as per the guidelines and management of the modern Zoos.

However, the good work culture and the professional efficiency at various levels of the zoo personnel has led to successful breeding of most the species housed at the zoo and buildings up of their self-sustaining population. The species which need special mention in this regard are – Grey Jungle Fowl, Peacock, Lion Tailed Macaque, Indian Wolf, Jackal, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Swamp Deer, Thamin Deer, Gaur, Four Horned Antelope, Flap shell Turtle and Indian Soft Shell Turtle. Of exotic species Giraffe, Zebra, Chimpanzee, Hamadryas Baboon, Brown Capuchin, Common Marmoset, Cheetah, Black Swan, Lorikeets, Eclectus Parrot, Blue and Yellow Macaw, Red Eared Slider and Spectacled Caiman have done well in the Zoo.

The species which have not fared well in the zoo are – Indian Gazelle, Nilgiri Langur, Mouse Deer, South Indian Otter, Rusty Spotted Cat, Indian Monitor Lizard, Salt Water Crocodile, Red Spur Fowl, Flamingo, Adjutant Stork, Wood Owls and the African Slender Snouted Crocodile.

Zoo has large number of charismatic exotic species represented by single/ unpaired animals namely Western Gorilla, African Elephant, White Rhino. They would continue to be displayed as part of African Savanna. As a priority, efforts would be made to acquire, compatible breeding group of these species.

Collection Plan

Conservation being the main objective of the zoo management, the following goals are visualized to achieve the stated objectives.

1. Ex-Situ Conservation of endangered species, particularly the ones endemic to the region with special emphasis to Nagarhole-Bandipur region along with Ranganathittu aquatic birds ecosystem.
2. Communicating a loud and clear conservation message to the visitors about endangered species of globe and strategy to conserve them through thematic display of wild animals with special emphasis to Africa and South East Asia.
3. Display of Charismatic wild animals that are sought after by the visitors and have the potential to become star attraction and lead to a boost in the number of visitors to the zoo.
4. Attaining a self-sustaining genetic population of all species displayed
5. Rescuing the orphaned, sick and injured animals brought to the zoo.

Selection of species for the first three objectives has to be made keeping due regard to the past performance of the zoo with regard to the upkeep and breeding performance of the species, suitability of the local climate for long term survival of the species, availability of space and infrastructure for housing, upkeep and health care of the species under naturalistic settings as per rules and guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority. The National Zoo Policy envisages that number of species native to the region, other indigenous species and the exotic should be 70%, 20% and 10% respectively. Taking into consideration the unique collection of exotic species at the zoo, particularly the African Region, it is proposed to keep the representation of exotic species to be around 30%. The commoner exotic species are proposed to be kept out of the collection plan of the zoo. The same is proposed to be moved to the karanji lake Area. Excess animals of prolifically breeding species would be accommodated in the Kurugahalli off display area.

Walkthrough Avery

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore - Proposed Animal Collection Plan

Sub: Modification to the Master (Layout) Plan of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore – reg…

Ref:1. D.O. No. 19-45 /92-CZA(128)(Vol. VII)(M)/1857 dt. 20/10/2012

2. E-mail dt. 22/11/2012 and 24/11/2012 of Sri. S.C. Sharma, Member of Expert Group of CZA.

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
I. Mammals														
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	7	3	0	10	4	6	0	10	-3	3	0	0	
2	Asiatic Lion	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	1	0	2	
3	Leopard	4	3	0	7	4	6	0	10	0	3	0	3	
4	African Hunting Cheetah	3	2	0	5	4	6	0	10	1	4	0	5	
5	Jaguar	2	1	0	3	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	2	
6	Lion (Hybrid)	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	To be deleted
7	Hyena	4	3	0	7	4	6	0	10	0	3	0	3	
8	Indian Fox	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
9	Wild Dog (Dhole)	4	3	0	7	4	6	0	10	0	3	0	3	
10	Asiatic Jackal	3	4	0	7	4	6	0	10	1	2	0	3	
11	Grey Indian Wolf	8	3	0	11	4	6	0	10	-4	3	0	-1	
12	Jungle Cat	3	3	0	6	2	3	0	5	-1	0	0	-1	
13	Small Indian Civet Cat	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	5	2	2	0	4	
14	Common Palm Civet Cat	2	2	2	6	2	3	0	5	0	1	-2	-1	
15	Leopard Cat	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	4	
16	Rusty Spotted Cat	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	To be deleted
17	African Elephant	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	
18	Indian Elephant	3	5	0	8	4	6	0	10	1	1	0	2	
19	African White Rhino	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	6	2	3	0	5	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
20	African Black Rhino	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
21	Great Indian Rhino	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
22	Giraffe	4	2	0	6	2	3	0	5	-2	1	0	-1	
23	Zebra	1	1	0	2	3	4	0	7	2	3	0	5	
24	Cape Buffalow	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
25	Indian Gaur	19	11	0	30	4	6	0	10	-15	-5	0	-20	To be sent on exchange to other zoos.
26	Hippopotamus	3	3	1	7	2	3	0	5	-1	0	-1	-2	
27	Brazilian Tapir	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Western Gorilla	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3	
29	Chimpanzee	3	2	0	5	5	3	0	8	2	1	0	3	To be sent on exchange to other zoos.
30	Hamadryas Baboon	2	3	0	5	4	6	0	10	2	3	0	5	
31	Lion Tailed Macaque	3	4	0	7	4	6	0	10	1	2	0	3	
32	NilgiriLangur	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	4	
33	Rhesus Macaque	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	1	0	2	
34	Common Langur	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	5	2	1	0	3	
35	Common Marmoset	3	3	1	7	4	6	0	10	1	3	-1	3	
36	Capuchin Monkey	4	3	2	9	4	6	0	10	0	3	-2	1	
37	Ring Tailed Lemur	1	1	0	2	3	4	0	7	2	3	0	5	
38	Brown Lemur	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	
39	Slender Lories	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
40	Wild Boar	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
41	Indian Porcupine	2	1	3	6	2	3	0	5	0	2	-3	-1	
42	Giant Squirrel	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	6	2	3	0	5	
43	Meerkat	1	1	0	2	3	4	0	7	2	3	0	5	To be deleted
44	Red Necked Wallaby	3	3	0	6	4	6	0	10	1	3	0	4	
45	Smooth Coated Otter	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	4	
46	Four Horned Antelope	3	3	8	14	8	12	0	20	5	9	-8	6	
47	Muntjac	1	4	1	6	8	12	0	20	7	8	-1	14	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
48	Black Buck	10	20	1	31	8	12	0	20	-2	-8	-1	-11	
49	Chinkara	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	To be deleted
50	Hog Deer	4	10	22	36	8	12	0	20	4	2	-22	-16	
51	Nilgai	28	23	19	70	8	12	0	20	-20	-11	-19	-50	
52	Brow Antlered Deer	11	6	0	17	8	12	0	20	-3	6	0	3	
53	Swamp Deer	4	7	4	15	8	12	0	20	4	5	-4	5	
54	Spotted Deer	60	41	25	126	8	12	0	20	-52	-29	-25	-106	
55	Sambar	7	6	4	17	8	12	0	20	1	6	-4	3	
56	Mouse deer	1	2	0	3	8	12	0	20	7	10	0	17	
57	Fallow Deer	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	-1	-3	0	-4	To be deleted
58	Himalayan Goral	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	-5	-1	0	-6	To be deleted
59	Sloth Bear	5	5	0	10	4	6	0	10	-1	1	0	0	
60	Asiatic Black Bear	3	2	0	5	2	3	0	5	-1	1	0	0	
	Total	**248**	**219**	**93**	**560**	**203**	**297**	**0**	**500**	**45**	**-78**	**93**	**60**	
						II. Birds								
61	Indian Common Peafowl	13	15	0	28	8	12	0	20	-5	-3	0	-8	
62	White Peafowl	2	3	1	6	4	6	0	10	2	3	-1	4	
63	Grey Jungle Fowl	1	5	0	6	4	6	0	10	3	1	0	4	
64	Red Spur Fowl	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	
65	Red Jungle Fowl	6	11	9	26	0	0	0	0	-6	-11	-9	-26	
66	Vulturine Guinea-fowl	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	To be deleted
67	Satyr Tragopan	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	To be sent on exchange to other zoos.
68	Himalayan Monal Pheasant	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	
69	Kalij Pheasant	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	
70	Silver Pheasant	1	1	13	15	8	12	0	20	7	11	-13	5	
71	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	4	2	11	17	8	12	0	20	4	10	-11	3	
72	Yellow Golden Pheasant	6	2	0	8	8	12	0	20	2	10	0	12	
73	Common Ring Necked Pheasant	1	1	10	12	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-10	-12	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
74	Southern Green Pheasant	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	
75	Golden Pheasant	1	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-5	-8	
76	Reeve's Pheasant	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	To be deleted
77	Great Indian Hornbill	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	
78	Indian Grey Hornbill	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
79	Trumpeter Hornbill	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
80	Indian Black Vulture	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	5	2	3	-1	4	
81	Tawny Eagle	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	5	2	1	0	3	
82	Serpent Eagle	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
83	Brahminy Kite	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
84	Crested Hawk Eagle	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
85	Common Barn owl	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-2	To be deleted
86	Brown Wood Owl	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	To be deleted
87	Mottled Wood Owl	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	To be deleted
88	Spotted Owl	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
89	Sarus Crane	2	4	1	7	4	6	0	10	2	2	-1	3	
90	Demoiscelle Crane	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
91	Bar Headed Goose	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	
92	Greylag Goose	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	
93	Lesser Snow Goose	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	To be shifted to KLNP
94	Lesser Whistling Duck	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	
95	Brahminy Duck	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
96	Comb Duck	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	1	0	2	
97	North American Wood Duck	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	To be deleted
98	Muscovy Duck	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-4	To be deleted
99	Mandarin Duck	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	4	
100	Spotted Whistling Teal	5	3	0	8	4	6	0	10	-1	3	0	2	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
101	Lesser Adjutant Stork	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	To be deleted
102	Painted Stork	4	5	3	12	8	12	0	20	4	7	-3	8	
103	Asian Open bill Stork	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
104	Eurasian Spoonbill	3	2	3	8	4	6	0	10	1	4	-3	2	
105	Roseate Spoonbill	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
106	Spot-billed Pelican	2	1	7	10	4	6	0	10	2	5	-7	0	
107	Great White Pelican	2	1	2	5	4	6	0	10	2	5	-2	5	
108	Flamingo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	
109	Moustached parakeet	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	
110	Plum Headed Parakeet	8	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	-8	-2	0	-10	
111	Alexandrine Parakeet	4	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	-4	-5	0	-9	
112	Rose Ringed Parakeet	6	5	13	24	0	0	0	0	-6	-5	-13	-24	
113	Patagonian Burrowing Parrot	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	
114	Eclectus Parrot	4	6	1	11	0	0	0	0	-4	-6	-1	-11	
115	Grey Parrot	1	2	1	4	4	6	0	10	3	4	-1	6	
116	Western Grey Parrot	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	To be deleted
117	Black Crowned Night Heron	0	0	40	40	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	
118	Pond Heron	0	0	2	2	4	6	0	10	4	6	-2	8	
119	Grey Heron	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
120	Southern Boat Billed Heron	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
121	Purple Heron	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
122	Little Egret	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
123	Cattle Egret	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
124	Goffin's Cockatoo	2	0	0	2	4	6	0	10	2	6	0	8	
125	Salmon Crested Cockatoo	2	0	0	2	4	6	0	10	2	6	0	8	
126	Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo	1	1	0	2	4	6	0	10	3	5	0	8	
127	Blue-And-Yellow Macaw	1	1	4	6	4	6	0	10	3	5	-4	4	
128	Green Winged Macaw	1	1	0	2	4	6	0	10	3	5	0	8	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
129	Military Macaws	2	2	0	4	4	6	0	10	2	4	0	6	
130	Scarlet Macaw	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	10	4	6	0	10	
131	Red-Shouldered Macaw	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	
132	Rock Dove	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	
133	Ostrich	2	1	0	3	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	2	
134	Emu	0	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-3	-8	To be shifted to KLNP
135	Cassowary	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	
136	Darwin's Rhea	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
137	Livingston's Turaco	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
138	Red-Billed Toucan	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	5	2	2	0	4	
139	Black Swan	3	7	7	17	4	6	0	10	1	-1	-7	-7	
140	Black-Necked Swan	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	1	0	2	
141	Scarlet Ibis	4	4	0	8	4	6	0	10	0	2	0	2	
142	White Ibis	2	3	6	11	4	6	0	10	2	3	-6	-1	
143	Mollucan Red Lory	1	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-4	-7	
144	Dusky Lory	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-4	
145	Rainbow Lorikeet	2	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	-4	-7	
146	Australian Rainbow Lorikeet	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-4	
147	Red-Collared Lorikeet	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	
148	Javan Sparrow	0	0	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	-34	-34	
149	Zebra Finch	6	6	6	18	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6	-18	
150	Bengalese Finch	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	
151	Cockatiel	5	2	7	14	0	0	0	0	-5	-2	-7	-14	
152	Paradise Whydah	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	
153	Budgerigar	15	25	61	101	0	0	0	0	-15	-25	-61	-101	
154	Peach-Faced Love Bird	5	5	39	49	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	-39	-49	
155	Masked Love Birds	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	-2	-5	
156	White Throated Munia	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-24	
157	Red Avadavit	0	0	24	24	8	12	0	20	8	12	-24	-4	
158	Lesser Pied Kingfischer	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
159	JandayaConure	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3	
160	White-Eyed Conure	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	
161	Sun Conure	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
162	NandayConure	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-2	
163	Maroon-Bellied Conure	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	
164	Little Cormorant	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
165	White Tailed Lapwing	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
166	**Red legged Serriema**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**5**	
	3. Reptiles													
167	Mugger Crocodile	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	
168	Saltwater Crocodile	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	
169	African Slender-Snouted Crocodile	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	To be deleted
170	Nile Crocodile	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	To be deleted
171	Morelet's Crocodile	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	
172	Spectacled Caiman	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	0	-10	To be deleted
173	Gharial	0	0	5	5	2	3	0	5	2	3	-5	0	
174	King Cobra	3	1	0	4	2	3	0	5	-1	2	0	1	
175	Indian Cobra	2	2	1	5	4	6	0	10	2	4	-1	5	
176	Russel's Viper	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	5	2	3	-2	3	
177	Bamboo Pit Viper	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
178	Common Rat Snake	2	0	1	3	4	6	0	10	2	6	-1	7	
179	Green Vine Snake	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	To be deleted
180	Striped Keelback Snake	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	To be deleted
181	Bronzeback Tree Snake	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	To be deleted
182	Common Kukri Snake	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	To be deleted
183	Wolf Snake	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	5	
184	Common Indian Krait	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	5	2	3	-1	4	
185	Rough-Scaled Sand Boa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	To be deleted
186	Brown / Red Sand Boa	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	5	2	3	-2	3	
187	Water Monitor Lizard	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	5	2	3	-1	4	
188	Reticulated Python	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	4	

Sl. No.	Species	Present stock with the zoo				Proposed Collection				Animals to be acquired / Animals to be Removed				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	
189	Indian Rock Python	1	0	1	2	2	3	0	5	1	3	-1	3	
190	Green Anaconda	1	2	0	3	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	
191	Star Tortoise	0	0	7	7	8	12	0	20	8	12	-7	13	
192	Indian Flapshell Turtle	0	0	9	9	8	12	0	20	8	12	-9	11	
193	**Indian Black Turtle**	**0**	**0**	**37**	**37**	**8**	**12**	**0**	**20**	**8**	**12**	**-37**	**-17**	
	Total	**19**	**19**	**79**	**117**	**59**	**87**	**1**	**147**	**-40**	**-68**	**78**	**-30**	
Grand Total Specimen														
1	**Mammals**	**248**	**219**	**93**	**560**	**203**	**297**	**0**	**500**	**45**	**-78**	**93**	**60**	
2	**Birds**	**164**	**174**	**375**	**713**	**196**	**293**	**40**	**529**	**-32**	**-119**	**335**	**184**	
3	**Reptiles**	**19**	**19**	**79**	**117**	**59**	**87**	**1**	**147**	**-40**	**-68**	**78**	**-30**	
	Total	**431**	**412**	**547**	**1390**	**458**	**677**	**41**	**1176**	**-27**	**-265**	**506**	**214**	

Total Species					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Present	Addition	Deletion	Proposed
1	Mammals	56	4	7	53
2	Birds	88	18	48	58
3	Reptiles	25	2	8	19
	Total	**169**	**24**	**63**	**130**

Total Species - Theme wise					
Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Present**	**Addition**	**Deletion**	**Total**
I	**Birds of India**	**27**	**6**	**17**	**16**
II	**Mega Carnivores**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
III	**Africana**				
	A. Mammals	13	1	2	12
	B. Birds	1	0	0	1
IV	**Conservation Species**				
	A. Mammals	6	0	0	6
	B. Birds	1	0	0	1
V	**Indiana**				
	A. Nagarahole	21	2	2	21
	B. North Eastern	5	1	1	5
VI	**Ranganathittu**				
	A. Mammals	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
	B. Birds	**10**	**7**	**0**	**17**
	C. Reptiles	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
VII	**Reptile**	**23**	**2**	**8**	**17**
VIII	**Other Exotic Mammals**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**5**
IX	**Exotic Birds at Karanji Lake**	**49**	**5**	**31**	**23**
		169	**24**	**63**	**130**

From the above table, it could be seen that Mysore Zoo would be able to display limited number of species depending upon the space and resources available for better management. At present 169 species are displayed in the main zoo, this number would come down to 130 in the proposed collection plan. 23 Species of exotic birds are proposed to be displayed at Karanji Lake. Out of 130 species proposed to be displayed in the zoo as well as Karanji only 45 species are exotic, which amounts to 33% of the total species to be displayed.

2.b Description of Layout plan

Based upon the themes adopted, the animals are proposed to be displayed in eight zones sequentially in the zoo. Due to the space constraint and lot of available infrastructure and built in enclosures, the animals proposed in collection plan are grouped into nine following zones. Birds of exotics and Rescue and rehabilitation centre are proposed at the Karanji tank and Kurughally area.

Zone I- Birds of India

16 species of birds are proposed tobe displayed in this zone. With in this zone birds could be grouped on taxonomic basis. Existing enclosures are going to be modified to suit the animal requirements. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
1	Indian Common Peafowl	9	Tawny Eagle
2	White Peafowl	10	Kalij Pheasant
3	Sarus Crane	11	Demoiselle Crane
4	Great Indian Hornbill	12	Spotted Owl
5	Indian Grey Hornbill	13	Lesser Pied Kingfisher
6	Red Avadavit	14	Serpent Eagle
7	Indian Black Vulture	15	Brahminy Kite
8	Himalayan Monal Pheasant	16	Crested Hawk Eagle

Zone II- Mega Carnivores of India

Tiger enclosure is going to be retained. New enclosures for lion and leopard are going to be built on either side of the tiger enclosure. All the three important mega carnivores are proposed to be displayed in this zone. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species
1	Royal Bengal Tiger
2	Asiatic Lion
3	Leopard

Zone III- Africana

13 species of African Savannah are proposed to be displayed in this zone starting with Giraffe and ending with African elephant including apes and lone bird species Ostrich. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
Mammals			
1	African Elephant	7	Western Gorilla
2	African Hunting Cheetah	8	Chimpanzee
3	African Black Rhino	9	Hamadryas Baboon
4	African White Rhino	10	Ring Tailed Lemur
5	Giraffe	11	Hippopotamus
6	Zebra	12	Cape Buffalow
Birds			
1	Ostrich		

Zone IV-Conservation species of the region

7 important endangered species of the region are going to be displayed in this zone to emphasis their status and measures to be undertaken to conserve them by arresting the prevailing threats. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species
Mammals	
1	Indian Gaur
2	Grey Indian Wolf
3	Lion Tailed Macaque
4	Wild Dog (Dhole)
5	NilgiriLangur
6	Giant Squirrel
Birds	
7	Grey Jungle Fowl

Zone V-Indiana with special emphasis to Nagarhole-Bandipur region & North-eastern region.

26 species of Indian origin are going to be displayed with emphasis on local Nagarhole and Bandipura region. Within this zone, related species like ungulates, antelopes, smaller mammals, nocturnal species and species of north-eastern India are proposed to be grouped. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
Nagarahole – Bandipur region			
1	Four Horned Antelope	12	Sloth Bear
2	Spotted Deer	13	Common Langur
3	Sambar	14	Indian Fox
4	Mouse deer	15	Asiatic Jackal
5	Slender Lories	16	Jungle Cat
6	Muntjac	17	Small Indian Civet Cat
7	Wild Boar	18	Common Palm Civet Cat
8	Hyena	19	Leopard Cat
9	Black Buck	20	Indian Porcupine
10	Hog Deer	21	Indian Elephant
11	Nilgai		
North Eastern region			
1	Brow Antlered Deer	4	Great Indian Rhino
2	Swamp Deer	5	Rhesus Macaque
3	Asiatic Black Bear		

Zone VI- Reptile section

17 species mainly regional snakes are going to be displayed in this zone along with anaconda. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
1	King Cobra	10	Star Tortoise
2	Indian Cobra	11	Indian Flapshell Turtle
3	Russel's Viper	12	Indian Black Turtle
4	Common Rat Snake	13	Gharial
5	Indian Rock Python	14	Saltwater Crocodile
6	Green Anaconda	15	Morelets
7	Reticulated Python	16	Bamboo Pit Viper
8	Common Indian Krait	17	Wolf Snake
9	Brown / Red Sand Boa		

Zone VII- Other exotic mammals

5 species of exotic mammals are going to be displayed. Out of six species already we have five species which are housed at present and breeding well. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
1	Jaguar	4	Common Marmoset
2	Meerkat	5	Capuchin Monkey
3	Red Necked Wallaby		

Zone VIII-Acquatic Birds with emphasis on Ranganthittu Eco-system

20 species are going to be proposed for display in this zone in two composite and four other individual enclosures. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
Mammal			
1	Smooth Coated Otter		
Birds			
1	Eurasian Spoonbill	10	Cattle Egret
2	Spot-billed Pelican	11	Asian Open bill stork
3	Great White Pelican	12	Brahminy Duck
4	Black Crowned Night Heron	13	Grey Heron
5	Painted Stork	14	Little Cormorant
6	Pond Heron	15	White Ibis

7	Little Egret	16	Comb Duck
8	Spotted Whistling Teal	17	White Tailed Lapwing
9	Purple Heron		
Reptiles			
1	Water Monitor Lizard	2	Mugger Crocodile

Zone IX- Exotic Birds display at Karanji Lake

About 23 exotic bird species are proposed to be housed in the Karanji tank aviary by relocating from the main Zoo as per the suggestions. The following species are proposed to be displayed.

Most of existing enclosures are going to be modified, while retaining some of the enclosures which are suited to the animal requirements under the adopted themes. Separate visitor path and service roads are shown in the layout map. Visitors' path is proposed in such way that visitor could visit all the enclosures en-route with minimum distance of walking. Administrative zone and visitor facilities zone are demarcated in the map separately. Karanji tank area is considered for housing exotic birds. Kurugahally Conservation Centre is considered for conservation breeding of selected species along with Rescue centre with a provision of Isolation Zone.

Sl.No.	Species	Sl.No.	Species
1	Cassowary	13	Grey Parrot
2	Darwin's Rhea	14	Silver Pheasant
3	Livingston's Turaco	15	Lady Amherst's Pheasant
4	Goffin's Cockatoo	16	Yellow Golden Pheasant
5	Salmon Crested Cockatoo	17	Mandarin Duck
6	Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo	18	Scarlet Ibis
7	Blue-And-Yellow Macaw	19	Trumpeter Hornbill
8	Green Winged Macaw	20	Roseate Spoonbill
9	Military Macaws	21	Scarlet Macaw
10	Red-Billed Toucan	22	Southern Boat Billed Heron
11	Black Swan	23	Red-legged Seriema
12	Black-Necked Swan		

2.c Proposals to address the inadequacies and short comings identified in the appraisal report.

Lack of adequate trained personnel Trained personnel are necessary for the animal section to look after the animals in the zoo.

The Zoo Authority of Karnataka has prepared its own C & R Rules and requirement of additional posts in various categories, which is under consideration of the Government. On receipt of orders from the Government accepting the C & R Rules the zoo will appoint trained and experienced personnel against the identified posts, which will serve the purpose.

Lack of species specific habitat enrichment Enrichment of animal enclosures according to the habits and behavior of animals are most important to a Zoo. Enrichment of animal enclosure keeps the animal always active in their enclosure and helps to achieve breeding in captive condition.

Mysore Zoo has taken up the work of enrichment of animal enclosures and by now more than 50% of enclosures were enriched according to the need of animals concerned and the work is in progress in other animal enclosures also.

Certain enclosures do not have withdrawal areas and restraining facilities Mysore Zoo is having 65 No's of animal enclosures for display of various animal species. Most of the animal enclosures do not have withdrawal areas and restraining facilities, which are most important for the animals to take rest and also to hide themselves from the visitor's vision and also to rear the young animals born in the zoo.

Hence it is very much essential to provide withdrawal areas and restraining facilities in the interest of animals.

Lack of uniformity in barricade system The barricades are very much essential for the animal enclosures to safeguard the animals as well as the visitors. Though the animal enclosures in the zoo are provided with barricades, there will be no uniformity in size, shape and such other specifications.

Hence it is essential to provide uniform type of barricades to the animal enclosures irrespective of the species, specimens, etc. to give aesthetic look and safeguard the visitors as well as the zoo inmates.

Some enclosures lacking proper drainage system Though Mysore Zoo have provided drainage to all the animal enclosures, some of them were built in the earlier years and the drainage system provided to those enclosure were not intact, resulting improper discharge of waste water, thus creating unhygienic atmosphere in the enclosure which will lead to breeding of flies, mosquitoes and other insects creating health hazards to the animals as well as to the keepers concerned.

Hence these enclosures are needed to be provided with proper drainage system which is being addressed under the ongoing Jnnrum project.

Overcrowding in some enclosures Some of the animal enclosures, that too the spotted Deer, Gaur, Nilgais, were over crowded due to the continuous breeding of species in the recent years. The problem of overcrowding causes infighting between the animals in such enclosures and many a times mortality of animals was also recorded. To prevent over crowding the Zoo Authority have taken measures to control the breeding of such species by way of vasectomy operation, separation of male and females. Further it is proposed to build off display and additional housing facility at the Kurugahalli area along with the proposed Conservation breeding facility.

Improvements of drainage system and laying new underground drainage line The underground drainage provided in the premises of Mysore Zoo is very old and the pipe line is blocked with silt which causes frequent blockage and spilling out of drain water thus polluting the environment with foul smell.

To overcome these problems it is absolutely necessary to improve the present drainage system and to lay new UGD line wherever necessary. Under JNNURM the UGD system is being upgraded.

Other important issues

1. Pure potable drinking water facility shall be provided in each of the display area and holding rooms.
2. An aquarium of international standard is under construction by the Mysore City Corporation Authorities and to be handed over to Zoo after the construction for management.
3. Strict population control measures could be taken to manage the number of species as per the collection plan.
4. It is proposed to arrange adequate training to the personnel working in the Animal Section to upgrade their skill for better management of animals.
5. It is proposed to provide species specific habitat enrichment to all species housed.
6. Priority will be given to ensure withdrawal area and restraining facilities inside the animal enclosures.

Veterinary Section

1. It is proposed to have a separate quarantine facility for animals outside the zoo, i.e., at Karanji Lake premises.
2. It is proposed to have a separate hand rearing section for raising the orphaned & rescued neo natal animals on priority.
3. It is also proposed to have an Ambulance provided with all requisites to attend the animal treatment during exigencies.
4. It is proposed to upgrade the Zoo Hospital by providing sophisticated equipments.
5. It is proposed to have more number of inpatient wards in the Zoo Hospital for specific animals.
6. It is proposed to have a research and documentation centre for carrying out research activities.
7. It is proposed to create facilities for collection and study of semen and in-vitro fertilization.
8. It is also planned to have a preparatory room next to operation theatre.
9. It is proposed to have more number of squeeze cages for animal treatment.

Zoo Stores Alternate supply chain must be in place in case any emergencies and stoppage of food articles beyond normal circumstances. Doctors are advised to work out an alternative food regime for species specific requirements.

1. High pressure washing equipment (water jet) would be procured to clean the kitchen.
2. Crate with lids would be provided for transportation of food items from stores to different animal enclosures.
3. Battery operated vehicle required to be procured exclusively for transportation of feed items.
4. Centralized stores for receipts and issues
5. Feed sample preserving system.
6. CFTRI &DFRL are to be approached for working out improved scientific diet chart.
7. Invention of feeding cubicles, water troughs.

Engineering Section

1. Training for preparation of animal transportation crates as per the IATA Regulation Act
2. Master layout plan for Underground Drainage

3. Master layout plan for Cable System
4. Master layout plan for water supply system
5. Rain water harvesting – water scarcity
6. Bio – gas plant
7. Space constraints
8. Zoo architecture
9. Work inspector
10. Log Book
11. Exposure to training
12. Formation of new service roads
13. Recognition of special group of contractors

Security Section

1. More Video – Surveillance system (CCTV Cameras) to be installed at important locations to improve the effectiveness of security system
2. Regular training to the security personnel to be more accountable
3. Better Co-ordination among zoo staff, visitors, VIP's
4. Rotation of security personnel to prevent familiarity for providing better security.
5. Improving service conditions
6. Updating equipments

Garden Section

Constraints in Garden Section

Presently it is being well managed. However, we need to increase the vegetation cover keeping the species of animals in mind. The vegetation at present is dominated by few species. We can go for several native species so as to improve the diversity of the flora. As far as possible all the open spaces must be covered with some vegetation. The enclosures are not having live hedges at many places and the removal of dead and dying trees be done regularly. The water distribution system needs to be streamlined.

1. The dust bins must be properly placed and battery operated vehicle shall be introduced for garbage collection and disposal.

2. The entire garden area will be redesigned with landscaping, to give it a fresh and new look. Undulating large lawns shall be created with good quality grass.
3. The Garden would be enriched with attractive fountains and with cascades, with a pool of water, with aquatic plants.
4. Encouragement shall be given to grow quality seedlings of various varieties, in and around the animal enclosures and give motivation and pride to the employees.
5. Tractors would be replaced by Battery operated vehicle for the transport of Garbage.
6. Solid Waste Disposal area shall be more scientifically managed and Vermin – composting to be still upgraded (Separate chapter on Solid Waste Management)
7. Proper green house of sufficient dimension shall be added in the nursery
8. Almost 30% of the total area is covered with greenery and still 10% of the area will be brought under greenery.
9. It is proposed to appoint Horticulture officer for proper maintenance.

Research and Study

1. Appointment of a Biologist, supported by a Research Assistant, shall be done, to identify issues of study and to conduct systematic, scientific study related to such issues.
2. The Zoo shall establish network with Mysore University and other institutions to carryout collaborative Research works on the important issues, on a regular basis
3. More funds would be earmarked to conduct such studies, their documentation and sharing with other Zoos and Scientific communities. The Website shall be used effectively for sharing such information.
4. Priority shall be given to the issues like Breeding, Artificial insemination, creation of gene bank, Stress – related studies, effect of enrichments on improving natural behavior etc,
5. The Biologist / Researcher shall be provided with Computer / Internet facility and other basic requirements

Zoo Education

Constraints in Education Programmes

At present Mysore Zoo organizes various education programs quite successfully. A separate education wing is to be formed to take care of this activity. Zoo has not been able to reach the rural

students and also local schools and colleges due to lack of required facilities, which is proposed to be tackled.

1. Appointment of an Education Officer with experience of teaching and knowledge of life sciences, to head the Education and conduct all activities related to Education is a priority. He shall be supported by a Junior Assistant and a Junior Attender and a team of Volunteers.
2. Emphasis shall be given to Zoo extension programs (Outreach and Inreach programmes) on weekdays, involving different target groups. A good presentation about the role of Zoos / Public in Conservation shall be made to educate the target audience.
3. Atleast one such program should be organized on all working days of the Zoo, for target audience or for visitors.
4. The existing signage boards shall be made more attractive, interactive and informative and technical help of organization like Centre for Environment Education shall be taken to improve the signages.
5. Regular screening of Wildlife Films shall be done in the Zoo Auditorium, on big screen, to educate visitors.
6. Brochures / Booklets / CD's containing more information on wildlife should be prepared and made available to the visitors, at nominal rate.
7. An open – Air Theatre (Amphi Theatre)is proposed to be constructed to conduct classes for visitors, on regular basis, at a fixed time, where the Education Officer / Zoo Guides can interact with the visitors, about Zoo activities and conservation aspects, in an interesting way, in a natural set up.
8. Exhibitions on Insects, Photography, Painting and various such themes shall be held, at least once in a quarter.
9. Information Centre would be opened up in the present Administrative building, which would give basic information about the zoo to the incoming visitors
10. Interactive Interpretation Centre would be established with the technical help of experts, to educate people about various aspects of Wildlife and Conservation
11. Atleast 5 Zoo Guides would be trained and pressed into service, free, to go around with the visitors, especially in the group and shall interact with the visitors during their stay in the Zoo. They would play very important role in educating the visitors.
12. Specially developed talk on Animal Feed would be introduced
13. Digital screening is proposed to be installed to give more information on the zoo
14. Zoo volunteers group shall be strengthened to organize effective programmes.

Transport and Communication

Constraints in Transport and Communication

The major and immediate requirement is an Ambulance Van for the Zoo hospital. Other requirements include a vehicle for transporting solid waste, food and one or two more tram cars for carrying zoo outreach programmes.

Wireless network is functioning well. However, some more sets could be added and the location of the repeater station could be changed.

1. A new multi – utility vehicle would be procured for the Veterinary Section
2. One new battery operated vehicle at Zoo and one at Karanji Lake would be procured for exigencies
3. One battery operated vehicle for transport of food and one for transport of garbage be procured. If CNG Vehicles are available at the time of procurement, they can be preferred over Battery Operated vehicles.
4. Few bicycles to be made available to the visitors at Karanji, for Eco – ride.
5. More Mobile phones to be supplied to the Staff Members
6. High Speed Internet connection should be taken for the Library, Hospital and office.
7. Noise pollution would be assessed and remedies chalked out with the help of speech and hearing Institute, with regard to moving vehicles around the zoo.
8. Shipment yard is to be constructed for loading and unloading the transportation crates of animals.

Visitor Facilities

1. Proper and prominent direction boards would be put up at all the turnings to guide the visitors and a flow of visitors in one direction. Unnecessary confusion due to roads opening in all directions shall have to be reduced by placing proper direction boards.
2. The existing 3 toilets are of sub – standard quality and hence, they need to be modernized, keeping in view of the requirement to hygiene and fresh air. Toilets would be provided with the facility to take care of the needs of physically challenged people. The toilet near Giraffe enclosure should be demolished and relocated at a place near Water monitor Lizard. There is a requirement of one more toilet near the present Nandini Dairy shop.
3. There is a requirement of Open Air Theater in the Zoo, which shall be provided in the space near

present rhino canteen. This amphi – theatre should be simple and aesthetically designed and shall be used for the purpose of educating visitors and students.

4. Five trained Zoo Guides would be pressed into service, as free facility to visitors, to educate visitors.
5. All the existing drinking water points should be renovated with sleek designs and water purifiers.
6. Booklets and CD's on Animals of Zoo and on conservation aspects should be made available for people.
7. The existing display / signage boards giving information about animals shall be improved with more of ecological information. They shall be designed more attractively to catch visitor's attention.
8. One more Visitor Shelter would be constructed near the old Mithun house opposite to Nocturnal House.
9. A Public Relation Officer would be appointed to cater the needs of the visitors, get feed -back, receive suggestions and complaints and also provide information to the visitors.
10. A film would be screened on Wildlife and Conservation on hourly basis, every day, in the Zoo Auditorium, for visitors. The films would be shown using the big screen, VCD Players, VCP and LCD Projectors. The entry shall be either free or a very nominal rate would be charged.

Constraints in Visitor Management

On busy days long queue affects the traffic movement outside the zoo. Visitor interaction on regular basis in designated place is not happening. There is a need of open air theatre and auditorium. Non availability of trained guides is another concern. Modern information kiosk and digital display of daily information on happenings in zoo along with conservation message would enhance the quality of visit.

Majority of the people visit the zoo during peak tourist season of April-May and October- December months. There is a considerable increase in the number of visitors during the recent years. Annual visitation has gone up to 3.0 million and more from earlier figure of 2.0 million. At any given point of time on crowded holidays the number of visitors near one animal enclosure would be more than the carrying capacity, which will cause discomfort to the animals and inconvenience.

There is space constraint also, which will have to be addressed for shifting of the some activities out of the zoo, for better management of visitors.

Constraints in disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste

The only constraint in disposal of solid waste is transport of the garbage within the zoo premises that too on the North East corner. This problem is being addressed by re-routing the garbage vehicle movement and shifting the garbage collection and waste yard point to Karanji tank area. The problem with liquid waste is only with few enclosures like Hippo, Japan Pond and the Otter for which UGD system is proposed under JNNURM project. The exclusive service gate is being opened on southern side of the thandisadak road, which is going to be used for service vehicles and for staff entry thus avoiding in-convenience to the visitors at the existing main gate.

As far as bio-medical waste disposal of zoo hospital is concerned, it is proposed to install incinerator in the zoo premises.

2.d (i) Off display Conservation Breeding centre of Gaur & other species

Mysore Zoo has been designated as coordinating zoo for Indian Gaur by Central Zoo Authority. At present we have 32 Gaurs (18:14). This population is maintained at two pens in the zoo. As per the proposed layout plan, only one pen is being proposed for display purpose. The extra animals will have to be accommodated in the proposed conservation breeding centre at Kurugahalli for scientific breeding programme as per the guidelines.

An area of 113.21 acres of reserved forest land in Sy.No.137 of Kurugahalli Village in Mysore Forest Division has been transferred to Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore, vide Karnataka Government Orders No: **FEE 22 FWL 2009 dated 21-07-2012,** for establishing Conservation and Breeding centre for endangered Indian Gaurs. The area has been taken over by the Mysore Zoo recently.

The said area is located at a distance of 15 Kms from the zoo. It is proposed to establish a Conservation Breeding centre for Indian Gaur along with facilities for housing parental stock of conservation species such as Indian Grey wolf, Wild dog, Lion Tailed macque in off display. The Master (layout) plan of Mysore Zoo does incorporate this facility as approved by The Central Zoo Authority.

The detailed layout plan and along with the design of enclosures, facilities required such as hospital, stores, etc. along with the estimates would be prepared and a separate proposal would be submitted in due course of time to the Central Zoo Authority for approval.

The Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka in their 106th meeting held on 28/2/2008 had agreed for the proposal for establishing the Gaur Breeding centre with the financial assistance of Central Zoo Authority.

The Master (layout) plan of Mysore Zoo has incorporated this aspect after consultation with the Central Zoo Authority.

(ii) Proposed Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre at Kurugahalli area

Lot of injured, deserted, orphaned and rescued animals are being brought to the zoo. At present they are being treated in the zoo hospital. In order to prevent the spread of diseases and ensure quarantine procedures on the arrival of new animals on exchange basis, it is proposed to build a new Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre at Kurugahalli.

The zoo does not have facility to accommodate rescued wild animals within its premises and presently we are accommodating such rescued animals in the inpatient wards in the Zoo Hospital. This is causing lot of inconvenience and there is a risk of transmission of diseases from rescued animals to inpatient captive wild animals and vice versa.

We are receiving rescued wild animals, such as elephant calves, Guar calves, Leopard cubs, injured Spotted Deer, Sambar Deer, Muntjac, Bonnet Macaques, Bear Cubs, injured Tigers, Leopards, Jackals, Fresh Water Muggers, Snakes, Starred Tortoise, Terrapins and many species of terrestrial and aquatic birds.

There is an urgent need to establish a rescue and rehabilitation center having all the infrastructure facilities, which includes enclosures with holding rooms, small aviary, water pools for reptiles and aquatic birds, enclosure for snakes and small primates for accommodating different species. The rescue center will have veterinary dispensary attached with working lab and a small operation theater.

The rescue center will have the facility of under-ground drainage system, electricity, 24 hour water supply, keepers room and a kitchen.

Need for setting up a Rescue Center in Mysore Zoo for State animals

It is a long felt need to set up a rescue center in Mysore Zoo for the state animals. Many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks are situated within the close proximity of Mysore Zoo. Due to increase in the man and animal conflict, lot of animals are being rescued and brought to the zoo for necessary treatment. Hence it is very essential to have a rescue center in this zoo. The following wildlife sanctuaries and National parks arelocated within the radial distance of 100 kms from Mysore Zoo.

1. Bandipur National Park
2. Rajeev Gandhi National Park
3. Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary
5. Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary
6. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary
7. Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
8. Biligiri Ranganatha Wildlife Sanctuary

Apart from the above lot of birds and reptiles are being rescued from the city and outskirts.

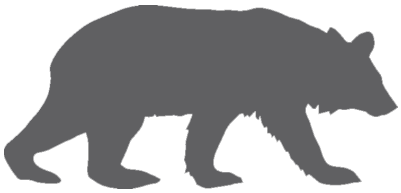
In view of the above reasons, it is inevitable to have a rescue center for accommodating the injured, orphaned and rescued animals, without causing any inconvenience to the zoo inmates.

In view of the above compulsions, it is proposed to establish a integrated Conservation and Rescue & Rehabilitation centre at the newly acquired Kurugahalli area in 113,21 acres. As the area is prone to encroachment, necessary boundary consolidation work has already been initiated to protect the area under the available Zoo funds. The Master (layout) plan with a provision of isolation zone between Conservation Centre and Rescue & Rehabilitation centre as a part of the approved Master (layout) plan is appended in the list of maps.

Administrative block

PART – II

Chapter-3



Personnel Planning

At present there are 74 personnel borne on Zoo Authority of Karnataka and 12 officers and officials deputed from the various State Government Departments working in Mysore Zoo. About 90 Contract labourers are engaged through tender for carrying out works related to animal and garden section. Security related works are entrusted to Ex-servicemen and private agencies. Most of the personnel borne on Zoo Authority of Karnataka are aged and would retire in a span of 5 to 10 years. This would create shortage of experienced hands especially to take care of animals in the animal section. In order to fill-up the anticipated vacancies and required strength for better management, the Zoo Authority of Karnataka has already submitted the Cadre & Recruitment Rules for all the 8 zoos in the state to the State Government. These Rules are already vetted by the law department and final notification of the C & R Rules is anticipated during the current year. Mysore Zoo

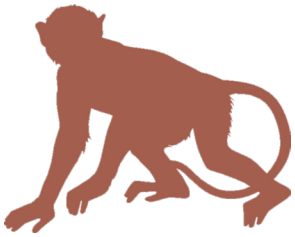
considering the number of species proposed to be displayed along with such as other facilities like proposed Conservation Centre, Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre and to look after the Karanji Lake, the following cadre strength is proposed for approval.

Sl. No.	Proposed Cadre	Strength
1	Executive Director	1
2	Deputy Director	1
3	Assistant Director, AH & VS	1
4	Veterinary Officers	2
5	Assistant Engineer	1
6	Administrative Assistant	1
7	Audit Officer	1
8	Range Forest Officers	2
9	Managers	2
10	Assistant Curator	1
11	Assistant Horticulture Officer	1
12	Assistant Managers	3
13	Biologist / Education Officer	1
14	Lab Technician	1
15	First Division Assistants	5
16	Senior Drivers	2
17	Deputy Range Forest Officers	2
18	Horticulturist Assistants	2
19	Animal Supervisors	5
20	Second Division Assistants	5
21	Drivers	2
22	Plumber	1
23	Electrician	1
24	Head Gardeners	4
25	Animal Keepers	15
26	Veterinary Lab Assistant	1
27	Computer Operators	2
28	Librarian	1
29	Mahouts	4
30	Kavadis	5
31	Attenders	5
32	Gardeners	12
33	Assistant Animal Keepers	67
	Total	**160**

Separate staff structure would be proposed for the upcoming facility at Kurugahalli Conservation Centre in consultation with the Central Zoo Authority at the time of the detailed proposal to be submitted for approval.

PART – II

Chapter - 4



Disaster Management

Fortunately Mysore City has so far not experienced any major disaster problems. However the zoo should be always ready to meet any eventualities. Disasters often strike without any notice or in very short notice. The major disasters are mostly of natural calamities, which are identified hereunder:

- Cyclone
- Earthquake
- Law and Order break down
- Heavy rains causing water logging
- Aerial attack
- Tsunami
- Floods
- Massive fire
- Epidemics
- Tidal surge
- Others

Out of the above listed; Zoo is likely to come across floods, epidemics, fire, and heavy rains causing water logging. A chance of other calamities is most unlikely. But the zoo should get prepared to combat any situations in the interest of safety of animals, visitors and staff members.

In such an event, the zoo should be in a position to assess the damages and immediate steps to be taken.

- Assessment of risk
- Likely impact and damage likely to be caused. Falling of trees, flooding of enclosures, snapping of power lines, breaking of water supply, breaking of enclosures, barriers and escape of animals. In most cases it may affect animals, visitors and causes damage to property. Security system adopted may be breached and animals may escape zoo thus resulting in panic among public.
- To prevent spreading of epidemic.
- The guidance and command for facing such exigencies and also alternative command if the first command fails.
- Equipments needed to speed up restoration measures.
- Training to the staff to meet such exigencies and operate such equipments.
- Fire tracing need to be done.
- Security personnel to be alerted and mobilized by wireless communication.
- Power chain saws need to be kept handy
- Trapping cages should be kept ready.
- Suitable vehicles to be kept ready to meet any eventualities.
- Tranquilizing equipments and chemicals to be kept ready.
- Ambulance van should be requisitioned.
- First Aid arrangements to be ensured.
- Volunteers, Police personnel and other helping hands to be utilized.
- Periodic mock drills to stimulate preparedness among staff and to test the working conditions of equipments which shall be kept maintained at all times.
- To safeguard visitors from the area.
- Doctors and Hospitals need to be informed and the phone, fax, mail to be kept in access.

Equipments required

- Axes / Spades / Crowbars
- Diesel operated Saw
- Ropes (Steel / Nylon)
- Manual Saws
- Diesel Pumping sets

- HAM Radio
- Guns with ammunitions
- Water tankers and hose pipes
- Kerosene / Gas lights / Candles and match box
- Training equipments
- First Aid kits
- Generator sets
- Torches and Batteries
- Rope / Iron ladders
- Spare Chain linked mesh, angular iron, poles, nut and bolts with tools for using them
- Hooters and whistle for alert and signaling
- Consumables like Diesel, Petrol, batteries, LPG, etc.
- Water jets to drive the animals

Support from outside agencies We may have to seek support from the outside agencies since all the disasters cannot be handled with the zoo personnel. It is absolutely essential to maintain good rapport with Government and non Government agencies. Their contact numbers, address, Fax or E-Mail ID should be kept ready for pressing their service.

- Deputy Commissioner of the District.
- City Police Commissioner
- Jurisdictional Police Officer
- Police Control Room
- Fire Brigade
- Disaster Management Unit of the State
- Chescom (Electricity supply company)
- Hospitals
- Ambulance
- Official superior authorities
- Volunteers / NGOs.
- Veterinary Doctors
- Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biological, Bangalore / Mysore – Doctors
- Corporation Authorities
- Indian Institute of Wood Technology
- Contract agencies
- Previous experienced personnel

Disaster handling manual A Manual has to be prepared based on the past experience and also based on the information available from the book published by Nandankanan Zoo and other senior members and the same may be made available to all the connected staff members working in the zoo for reference and it will serve as a ready reckoner and guide manual for handling the situation.

Flood Control Measures Karanji Lake is a Natural Bird Sanctuary, attracts thousands of birds of many wetland and arboreal species including migratory rare and endangered birds. This is the only tank within Mysore City unit that support large number of birds of many species. Recently the tank has been restored and developed by Asian Development Bank Project, and the lake looks beautiful and opened to the visitors.

On 22nd October 2005 Mysore Zoo experienced torrential rains. The cloudburst that commenced around 7-00 p.m. lasted for more than 10-00 hours, recording around 100 mm. rainfall. As a result of this all tanks were filled up and tanks like Devikere, Tava rekatte, situated in the catchments of Karanji Lake, over flown with all fury and force gushing Karanji Lake to the brim. The natural drain for all the superfluous water from Karanji Lake is through the Zoo. The surplus water from the tank, on that day, entered zoo and the turbulent water caused considerable damage en-route. Storm water drain that passes through several enclosures ruptured at several places and water entered into moats, fields and ultimately entered many shelters also.

The first shelter to inundate was that of Gaur. Here we have about 8 to 9 Gaurs. The compound wall about 30 meters have been damaged and collapsed for the force of the rain water gushed from Karanji Lake. The storm water drain from Karanji passing inside the zoo was full, and the overflow water on the Tank Bund accumulated near the Temple, forced the compound wall to collapse, and water gushed to the animal enclosures of Neelgai, Black Rhino, Reptiles enclosure, Sambar, Wild Bear, and all bear enclosures.

The water in several enclosures stood around five feet and the threat of animals getting washed away from loomed large. The water level at the trench has been cut near the open elephant enclosure was flowing to the brim.

Exit of all this excess water from the zoo is only through one point, inside reptile walk through water flooded in this enclosures and the culvert outlet at the caved in as the force of flow increased.

This situation has occurred mainly due to sudden outburst of clouds and a record rainfall of 100 mm, spreading for about 10 hours. Also due to good rains in that season, all the lakes were full to the maximum capacity and also the Chamundi Catchment area was fully saturated, as a result whatever rainfall occurred came as a runoff resulting in the floods.

The catchment of Karanji Lake is about 745 hectares. The surplus water from overflow weir passes through zoo to corporation storm water drain. The Karanji Lake during October records maximum discharge and about 32 cusecs water from the lake has to pass through zoo as mentioned earlier. The existing storm water drain and the culverts openings are insufficient to carry this peak discharge. It is the second time that Mysore Zoo faced water logging, last time the zoo got inundated was in 1993, when 11 crocodiles escaped through the channels. Hence, redesigning of the existing culverts, storm-water drain and entry and exit of storm-water drain is a must in order to prevent reoccurrence of such a situation in future.

In view of the above experience, the new storm water drain with required structural design has been constructed and the flow of surplus water from Karanji Lake is regulated.

Fire During summer, some time the dry patches becomes a fire hazard. In such areas, as a precaution, fire tracing need to be done. Also the fire brigade force have been requisitioned to demonstrate the fire fighting extinguishers, and to create awareness for the zoo staff members and security staff.

Law and order break down If there is break down due to law and order problem, alternative to be planned for supply of feeding articles, and strike by employees etc. as per the advice of the City Police Commissioner, in order to evacuate the visitors in case of emergencies, second gate is being constructed on the western side of the zoo park. This gate is being used as service gate apart from using as the exit gate for visitors. To avoid any accidents and rush at the main gate, only visitors would be allowed to enter the Zoo

Task force A special task force is to be set up in case of exigencies, viz. escapes, floods, accidents, fallen trees to combat the situation.

Asoka Tree (*Saraca asoca*)

PART – II

Chapter-5

Contingency Plan

The total area of Mysore Zoo is 157 acres including Karanji Lake and the zoo is housing more than 1450 animals. There is continuous stream of visitors to Zoo. Safety and protection of animals and visitors is the integral part of the management. Due to unexpected events, the management may have to face a crisis situation sometimes. As it involves risk to animals, keepers and visitors, a detailed contingency plan must be in place based upon the past experiences.

The plan must have details of personnel and their responsibilities fixed. The required precautionary measures should be taken in advance to prevent any untoward events like fire, floods, accidents, animal escape, falling of dried and weak tree branches, attack of animals, infighting of animals, injury to the visitors, attack by stray animals, lightening, electric short circuit and such others.

Mysore Zoo was established in the year 1892, and it has got 118 years of history. Some of the untoward incidents happened in the zoo are given below.

Some of the incidents occurred in Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore (information collected from employees of Mysore Zoo. Period of occurrence of some of the incidents is not known.)

1. About 30 years ago a Leopard escaped from its enclosure and got itself hidden in a bush in the zoo premises. The employees captured the animal and left it in the enclosure safely.
2. During 1984 male Chimpanzee "Max" escaped from its enclosure and entered into a residential house at Siddarthanagar. Due to non availability of tranquilizing facility at that time the veterinarians tried to get the animal asleep by administering sleeping tablets and even the animal was made to drink Ramarasam. However it doesn't help in any way. Finally the officials safely captured the chimpanzee by using gunny bags. The process of capturing the chimpanzee took 36 long hours.
3. During the year 1983 a School teacher died on the spot after sustaining serious injury due to the hitting of Elephant Ganesha while attempting to give coconut to the elephant.
4. When some of the employees were cutting grass in the outer portion of Chimpanzee enclosure, the animal unknowingly left into the outer enclosure. Immediately the employees cutting the grass were lifted from the enclosure with the help of a rope. However, one of the employees got bitten and sustained injuries in the incident. The injured person was safely taken out from the enclosure.
5. One of the tigers escaped from its enclosure. The animal was safely captured and relocated in its enclosure with the help of Chain Linked Mesh and ropes.
6. During 1993-94 male tiger Arjun attacked and killed tigress Tunga in the enclosure. This was occurred when one of the animal Keepers Sri. N.Chandra accidentally opened the door.
7. One of the visitors got injured by an African Elephant and fell into the moat. Immediately he was shifted to the Hospital for medical treatment.
8. When the African Elephants were brought on regular rounds in the zoo, one of the African elephants caught hold a visitor and thrown him aside. The seriously injured visitor was died on the way to the Hospital.
9. During the year 2002 the female African Elephant was pushed into the moat by the male. The female elephant was safely lifted from the moat with the help of ropes by the veterinarian and staff members.
10. Incidents of attacking the animal keepers by the African Elephants were took place in the zoo. The Animal Keepers, viz., Sri. Siddegowda, Siddarama and Sannaiah were saved by providing timely medical treatment.
11. A bull reared in the zoo attacked and killed one Sri. Putta while he was on working in the zoo.

12. One of the visitors from Tamil Nadu fell into the moat of Chimpanzee enclosure. He was not harmed by Wali in any way in the incident. The visitor was safely lifted by the zoo employees.

13. When Chimpanzee Wali escaped from its enclosure, Sri. C.D. Krishne Gowda, the then Executive Director succeeded in getting the animal back in to enclosure safely.

14. In the incident of Chimpanzee Jason escaped from its enclosure, Dr. S.S.M.S. Khadri sustained severe internal injuries on his back while he was attempting to dart the animal for capturing.

15. During 1997 when some of the employees were cutting the grass inside the outer moated enclosure, unknowingly a tiger was left to the outer moated enclosure. One of the employees Sri. S.Krishnappa sustained bitten injuries on his body by the tiger. The Director, Police and Fire Brigade authorities rushed to the spot. The tiger was shot dead by the Police to save the life of the injured. The injured was immediately shifted to B.M. Hospital which saved his life.

16. One Sri. Harisha S/o. late Sri. Siddegowda is now working in this zoo. On the day of Children's Day during the year 1996 he visited the zoo as a student. He got electrocuted by the Aqua guard installed near Rhino Canteen. He was immediately shifted to hospital for medical treatment. A sum of Rs.10000/- was given as compensation by the zoo for this incidence.

17. About 20 years back the zoo used to leave the leopard cubs on the rear side of old Museum Building in the zoo. An incident of biting a child was occurred for which the Department had given compensation of Rs.5000/- to the visitor.

18. One of the African Rhinoceros escaped from its enclosure. The animal was safely and successfully captured and left into its enclosure.

19. During the year 1990 Mysore Zoo got a male Rhinoceros from Guwahati Zoo. After unloading the animal in the enclosure, during the process of taking the truck to its rear side, driver applied the brake , the empty cage with wheels accidentally moved backward and hit Sri. Puttegowda, a daily wage worker who was standing behind the cage. Sri. Puttegowda died in the Hospital.

20. During the year 2000, five stray dogs entered into the Gazelle enclosure through the drainage pipe passing through Summer Palace and killed all the animals in the enclosures. After the incident all the holes found in the compound had been closed.

21. A fox escaped from its enclosure and entered into the Zebra enclosure. Due to this one of the Zebra in the enclosure got fractured its leg due to shock.

22. There is a record of escapade of two numbers of Pythons from their enclosure (Presently Reticulated pythons are exhibited).

23. An incident of Chimpanzee "Wali" injured a boy who visited the zoo along with his parents was occurred in the zoo. The parents filed a case against the Zoo in the Court of Law.

24. Sri. Kumar Pushkar, the then Director got injured when the Chimpanzee Jeson thrown a stone on his forehead.

25. The LTM escaped from its enclosure was caught and safely brought back to its enclosure.

26. A Langur escaped from the spot while giving medical treatment could not be traced till now.

27. Incident of escapade of Indian Great Hornbill from its enclosure was occurred and the bird was driven back to its enclosure.

28. During 2002 out of 96 parrots 40 of them were escaped from the enclosure through a hole found in the mesh.

29. All 5 Scarlet Ibis birds were died at a time during the night hours due to attack by Toddy Cats entered through holes found in the enclosure.

30. One Mr. Krishna Murthy from Tamil Nadu, while attempting to get a snap with the background of tiger in the enclosure, accidentally fell into the moat. The tigress in the open enclosure with her two cubs attacked Krishna Murthy to breathe his last.

31. During 2003 a King Cobra found struggling due to entanglement of its head to the hole in the enclosure. Finally the snake was saved by Sri. Manjunatha, the Keeper concerned.

32. During the year 2003 the zoo housed 7 Morlet Crocodiles. Once the big crocodile caught one of the smallest crocodile in its mouth. The Animal Supervisor along with the supportive staff separated and saved the small crocodile from the clutches of big one by using a Bamboo.

33. Once a Wild Boar escaped from its enclosure and found hidden in the Thamin Deer enclosure. The hidden Wild Boar was captured and left in its enclosure by covering a nest. During capturing process the animal pushed away one of the keepers, viz., Sri. Madappa.

34. During 1994-95 the crocodiles drove out from the zoo by flood on account of overflow of water from the Karanji Lake occurred due to heavy rain. The escaped crocodiles were captured and safely shifted by the Animal Supervisor and supporting staff members.

35. Two numbers of lions were given to a Circus company from Mysore Zoo. During transit of lions by rail, the lion escaped and found standing in the Wagon. This was due to defects in the transporting cage. The animal was kept back in the cage after effecting necessary repairs to the cage.

36. During the year 2002 a Giraffe was kept in a crate and transported to Tiruvananthapuram Zoo through a Truck. On the way, the animal, while getting up from the sleeping posture accidentally, kept one of its legs outside the crate through a hole and chances of getting its leg fractured was there. Our officials accompanying the animal succeeded in assisting the animal to stand easily and prevented accident by using jack rod.

37. During 2004 unnatural deaths of 3 Elephants and 1 LTM were occurred. The blood samples of these animals were sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory at Bangalore and reports were obtained. As the report says the death was due to administration of "Zinc Phosphide" the concerned officials were kept under suspension and complaints were lodged with the Police. The COD Authorities have also conducted the enquiry about the incidents.

38. Sri. C. Shankar. Attender and Sri. Kishore, Contract employee used a ladder to clean the outer portion of Chimpanzee enclosure on 2/3/2005. After cleaning of the premises they left the ladder there itself. One of the Chimpanzees by name Ganga came out from its enclosure by climbing the ladder and created an ugly atmosphere. It injured Sri. Kishore during the process of capturing work. However the animal was safely shifted to its enclosure by Sri. C.Shankara.

39. A group of 9 children aged between 3 and 4 years along with 2 teachers from Little Birds School, Rajiv Nagar, Mysore, visited the zoo on 17/3/2005. On their way in zoo rounds, a Silver Oak tree near the Hippopotamus enclosure abruptly broken in the middle, i.e., 5 meters above the ground level and fell on the children at about 1.15 p.m. Unfortunately 4 of the children were entangled under the felled tree trunk and sustained grievous injuries. The injured children were immediately shifted to Gopala Gowda Memorial Hospital. Out of 4 children, one was died on the way to Hospital and another child was admitted to Critical Care Unit in the Hospital, however he also succumb to death. Of the other two one child was treated as outpatient and another survived after medical treatment.

The above list of incidents amply demonstrate that most of them could have been avoided provided that pre-caution & pre-emptive measures were in place. In order to prevent major injuries, loss of life and in the interest of safety to animals, visitors and staff members, the zoo should have a plan & well defined protocol measures to meet all these contingencies.

As the experience goes, the animal keepers in most of the cases shall not carry safety equipment while entering the animal enclosures. Since wild animals are unpredictable and get scared, they may attack the keepers. In such cases the keepers with the help of a stick, ankush, helmet, abdomen guard, chest guard and their presence of mind could help them in avoiding major mishaps. The regular inspection and thorough checking of all the enclosures from the point of safety with respect to animal escape, wear & tear of mesh, condition of lock & bolt system, annual & periodic maintenance of enclosures and training of keepers , supervisors and other concerned should be taken up without fail.

The following precautionary measures must be in place for meeting the contingencies in a better way.

1. Round the clock security must be provided. The Zoo has engaged the ex-military personnel along with personnel employed from the private security agency. These personnel provide round the clock security cover both for animals and visitors.

2. Adequate number of cages are to be kept in handy for capturing animals like panthers, bear, etc.
3. A suitable vehicle in good condition for transportation of animals and injured to the Hospital must be available always.

- Tranquilizing equipment and chemicals along with the required drugs to be kept always ready.
- Non supply of feed – To plan alternative arrangement.
- Disruption of power supply and consequent water supply – Alternative arrangement.
- Deep Freezer for Meat / Non Veg. food, as well as vegetables and fruits
- Anti Snake Venom drugs
- Gun
- Fire Brigade / Police control room telephone numbers to be kept ready
- Hose pipe with pressure pump and water jets.
- Siren / Loud speaker
- Traffic divider
- Life saving medicines for animals
- Fire fighting equipments like fire extinguishers, buckets, sand, etc.

Mysore Zoo has prepared a detailed plan to handle various crisis management situations with responsibility fixed to concerned officials for co-ordination and to take up the necessary measures.

Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*)

Contingency Plan Chart

Sl. No.	Nature of Crisis	Attending officers / Officials
	Fire Accidents	
1	The present fire fighting system installed inside the zoo premises is okay. But care should be taken for refilling the cylinders in time and water and sand in the buckets should always be filled with.	Security Officer and jurisdictional Security personnel
2	To prevent fire occurrence at the Garbage dump yard inside the zoo premises, need to clean dried cut branches and to shift the accumulated garbage to Municipal Garbage yards	Senior Assistant of Garden Section and jurisdictional sweepers
3	To give attention to office sections also where lot of records are preserved. To provide fire protection with available fire fightinge quipments	Security Officer
4	To have regular check of electric installations, grounding, appliances and to take up repairs, replacements, cleaning and servicing in time to avoid accidents and to keep them in good working condition.	Assistant Engineer & officials of Engineering Section
5(a)	Phone to Fire services, Ambulance, Police, Garuda, etc., whenever there is a fire	Security Officer
5(b)	To provide hydrant jet points near all strategic locations inside the zoo and Karanji Lake Nature Park	Assistant Engineer
	Escape of animals	
6	To keep personal safety equipments for the persons attending crisis situations, such as helmets, gloves, chest guards, etc (minimum 5 sets)	Deputy Director & Security Officer
7	To check periodically and prune over grown tree branches, remove weak and dried branches inside enclosures of animals which are prone to jump out from trees or escape with the help of fallen branches	Range Forest Officer and Senior Assistant (Garden Section)
8	To check regularly the existing barricades, moat walls, mesh and to provide necessary repairs, replacements and to provide weld mesh barricade wherever necessary.	Assistant Engineer
9	To check regularly the existing biological barricades, particularly around animal enclosures and to provide required replanting so as to keep the barricade wherever necessary, in consultation with higher officers	Horticultural Consultant
10	To procure equipments to protect persons in danger, such as portable mechanical lifts to stretch into enclosures from outside (which can also be used for other works), human size cylindrical cage with bottom open, rope ladders, light weight metal ladders, etc.	Deputy Director and Assistant Engineer

Sl. No.	Nature of Crisis	Attending officers / Officials
11	To procure equipments to control animals creating danger/havoc, such as nylon nets, nylon ropes, chain linked mesh easy to unfurl and furl, water jets, tarpaulins, gunny bags	Deputy Director/Assistant Director/ Assistant Engineer
12	Other equipments such as road dividers to control visitors and for other purposes, crackers to scare animals, movable crates, mesh cutter, forceps with long hand to catch big and small animals, device like Mango Plucker with long hand for trapping big and small animals, etc.	Assistant Engineer
13	To explore the possibilities of making use of suitable equipments and devices used in adventure sports by obtaining more details, pictorial brochures and rate list.	Security Officer
14	To close main gate to avoid visitors, to cover the animal by holding/wearing safety equipments, etc., whenever there is any escape.	Staff members and Security personnel
	Snake Hazard	
15	To check burrows daily in all enclosures and in garden section and to fill them with sand and put water on it. Special care to be taken at Eastern side of Karanji Lake Nature Park	Assistant Engineer to provide the required sand to keep small pile of heaps at notified locations inside Zoo and Karanji Lake Nature Park. Animal Supervisors, Garden Supervisors to take initiative
16	To provide one set of suitable device for catching snakes	Resource Person in the field
17	During rainy season, all underground drainages inside the zoo premises and open drains should be checked for easy flow of water.	Assistant Engineer
18	To clean and desilt the pond near Rhino enclosure which is by the side of overflow channel of Karanji Tank	Assistant Engineer
19	During rainy season, to keep the available portable pump sets in working condition for dewatering enclosure moats, if required	Assistant Engineer
	To control heavy vehicles and four wheelers entry at main gate	
20	The present gate at Main Entrance of zoo is insufficient for free movement of four wheelers, particularly the trucks carrying animal feeds and building materials, etc. There have been number of accidents like break down of iron gates while passing through the gate. But fortunately, no visitors or staff members have been injured. As a precaution, it is proposed to provide alternative gate for vehicles at suitable location.	Assistant Engineer

4. Plan A simple plan shall be evolved to meet all these contingencies as and when they occur and steps to be taken shall be suggested in consultation with experienced persons in the zoo. A brain storming session can produce an excellent document. A guide book shall be prepared with detailed guideline. One such book can have both Disaster management and contingency plan.

5. Drill Mock drills shall be carried out at periodic intervals so that the individuals are aware of their duties and responsibility. During such drills all equipments shall also be tested and seen that they are operational and can be used instantly. It shall be also ensured that no equipment fails for want of consumables. All equipments and consumables should be readily available without any loss of time.

6. Snake bite There are plenty of chances of visitors and animal keepers getting snake bite. In order to prevent any casualties on account of snake bites Antivenom serum stock has to be stored in the zoo hospital for any eventuality. Also, King Cobra anti venom would be procured from sources abroad. First aid kit is already kept at all import points in the zoo park. This needs to be maintained regularly.

7. Injury to visitors Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens is visited by more than 30 lakh people every year. During summer holidays and other festival holidays, the general visitation is more than 30 thousand. During which time supervision of the staff suffers. So, there is a possibility of visitors especially children getting injured by falling from the train or falling in the children area. In order to attend to these injured visitors, first aid kits are kept in important points of zoo like, hospital, office, main gate complex, Thandisadak area etc., To rescue visitors falling into enclosures especially wet moats, ladders made of aluminum be kept ready. These ladders can of two types. First type can be 2m height and second type can be of 3m. These aluminum ladders can be of telescopic type. In case of still bigger sites, ladders made of rope can also be set up, which will be useful in any situation. To prevent visitor falling into moats, the railing and live hedge to set up around each moat has to be strengthened

8. Monkey and Rodent menace Mysore zoo is facing monkey and rodent menace and we have to work out a plan for controlling the menace.

Lakshmi Idol in front of Main gate

PART – II

Chapter - 6

Capacity Building

Skilled and knowledgeable personnel are essential to maintain and up-keep Zoo. As time changes the new challenges will emerge and the staff is required to upgrade their skills and potential to handle any eventualities. Capacity Building of different category of office staff and frontline personnel is very essential for better care of animals, providing better nature education and smooth function of the zoo.

In-house training A cursory look at the history and growth of Zoo does indicate the efficient functioning of the zoo with available competent and experience staff. Skills acquired are getting transferred to next generation. Documentation and regular demonstration of the skills and knowledge acquired has to be done on regular basis. Therefore it is proposed to organize training sessions with experienced people for the benefit of youngsters. A group of youngsters would be attached to such senior staff for some time, so that all the fine skills & nuances

of animal handling and care could be learnt "on job". Also, working in groups fosters team spirit and brings out the best of the ordinary, which is the modus operandi of modern corporate work.

To Encourage Specializations and Interaction with Retired Staff tapping the experience of skilled and retired personnel is advantageous to maintain the zoo in good conditions. By virtue of spending lifetime in animal handling and care, some would develop finite & highly special knowledge about particular animal with respect to behavior and breeding ability. Zoo must tap this knowledge and encourage willing personnel among the existing staff to acquire and get expertise in particular group of animal species. It is desirable to elicit the preferences of each person, and assign jobs to attain specialization in the field. In this background, it is planned to conduct interactive sessions to select staff with notable retired staff in Animal Keeping, Gardening Security, Workshop and Veterinary care.

Rewards to staff members motivation is important to sustain the interest of staff members. Therefore, the zoo has newly introduced giving rewards to staff members recognizing their service for exemplary services. Cash awards are being given to the animal keepers, gardeners and other staff with appreciation certificate. Further it is also proposed to institute awards in the following names on annual basis to the best outstanding contributor, best animal keeper, best gardener and special award respectively.

1. Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Memorial Award
2. Chairman, Zoo Authority of Karnataka Award
3. Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka Award
4. Zoo Director Award

Recruitment policy The Zoo had been established during the year 1892, and it has got 120 years of history. The Zoo has achieved all round progress in display of animals, breeding of endangered species and also imparting values of wildlife.

It is needless to state that the success of the Zoo Management depends upon the quality of staff working in the zoo. The recruitment is not so easy, especially the animal keepers, as the job of a keeper is quite risky and require guts and courage to work with the wild creatures.

After taking the stock of the existing staff strength and retirement, the comprehensive draft cadre & recruitment rules are prepared and got approved by the Zoo Authority of Karnataka and now under active consideration of the government for final approval. Once the cadre and recruitment rule are approved, the existing vacancies would be filled up. Experience and skills are given priority over the qualification at the entry cadre like animal keepers.

Further ticketing, security, transportation, catering, gardening would be outsourced after following transparency act and rules.

2. Keepers Training Programme Mysore zoo is organizing keepers training programme in collaboration with the Central Zoo Authority in regional languages for keepers working in 8 zoos of Karnataka. During 1997-98 and 2001, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2006 and 2007-08 the keepers have been trained on different themes. The themes included crisis management and zoo emergencies, enrichment, management of birds. About 25 to 30 keepers working in various zoos are taking part and enriching their knowledge. The training programme lasts for 10 days. The programme could be extended for one month, providing opportunity to visit various zoos in the country to have practical knowledge and to interact with them for better management.

The keepers so trained should be entrusted with higher responsibility and incentives to be given. Also experienced and dedicated keepers must be sent to foreign zoos for learning the advanced skills of zoo management.

3. Administrative training The personnel working in administration section in the zoos were not sent for training to improve their skills. Normally after initial recruitment, they will be working continuously without any opportunity to enhance their skills. Their talents need to be recognized and encouraged for exposure training for the benefit of the zoo.

4. Middle level, top level training on zoo management The Wildlife Institute of India and the Central Zoo Authority regularly conduct special and focused training and workshops on different aspects of wild life management and policy. Participation of top level management of zoo is must and essential to upgrade their knowledge and bring changes and adopt newer techniques as enunciated in national zoo policies and rules. Regular interaction and opportunity to visit other zoos would help to acquire suitable animals, enrichment of enclosure and other aspects of zoo management such as crowd management and initiation of better visitor facilities etc. it also provides an opportunity to interact with many experts in the field, who shall participate as faculty in the training programme. The zoo should take the benefit of the training to have trained officers in the management for better results.

5. Training to the Executive Director Government should post an officer to work as the Executive Director for at least 5 years and he should be exposed for all the training at least in 2 foreign countries viz. Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and in Smithsonian Institute. He should also be sent to all the zoos to gain experience and to run the zoo on scientific lines.

6. Zoo Vets Training The works of the Zoo vets are very important from the point of view of the healthcare management of animals. As the Zoo houses valuable animals and failure to diagnose and able to provide treatment in time may lose the valuable animals. The Zoo vets in majority of the Zoos work on deputation for 3 to 4 years. It takes at least 2 years to have control and by the time he gains experience he will be transferred to his parent department. The deputation period not less than 5 years is to be fixed and sent to foreign countries including New Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and also to participate in workshop/conference to acquire knowledge.

7. Zoo Educators training As conservation education is one of the fundamental objectives of zoo, the Education officer should be trained properly to organize training programme for the students NGO's and Zoo volunteers.

8. Zoo volunteers training The volunteers should be given orientation training regularly, so that they can assist the Zoo management in due necessities.

9. Regional committee of experts A Regional committee of experts constituting leading veterinarians should be nominated to train Zoo vets and to assist in handling the case as and when required.

Walkthrough aviary at Karanji lake

PART – II

Chapter - 7

E-Governance

Application of information and communication technology for dissemination of accurate information, exchange of information and interaction with other zoos and organizations, maintenance of records and data in digital format would help the zoo to reach out the stake holders and clients. Mysore zoo has made use of significant advances in Information Technology sector and has put in lot of efforts to computerize in all aspects to make fast, accurate and paperless office and to store the required data for better management. Conservation education is one of the important objectives of Zoo. The available technologies such as internet, website hosting, e-mail, digital photography, all helped the zoo to reach out to many print and electronic mass media agencies with little expense in real time.

Entrance Gate

This is most important point from the point of crowd regulation and revenue realization. The entrance tickets issued to the visitors have been computerized with facilities to monitor the flow of visitors and amount realized may be viewed by the Executive Director's chamber in real time thus preventing any loss and the details can be stored in Executive Director's computer system reducing the use of book ledgers. This facility will enable accuracy, efficiency and transparency. There are different layers of scrutiny and supervision over the entry of visitors with valid tickets. Ticket issuing is outsourced to reputed agency with clear defined functions and facilities to be provided. Security will allow the visitors after ensuring valid tickets. A permanent staff is kept a watch on ticket issuing. Both Executive Director and Deputy Director could monitor the movement of visitor and issue of tickets from their chambers.

E-ticketing & E-commerce facility

Due to phenomenon growth in visitors, it is planned to integrate E-ticketing with the existing website of Zoo. With the help of our bankers, E-ticketing will be put in place in the current year 2012, thus reducing the long queue and rush near the entrance gate. M/s. India Ideas.com Ltd (Bill desk) has been employed for integrating e-ticketing and adoption payment through the website. Setting up payment gateway service using credit card, debit card etc.

Close Circuit Cameras with TV monitors

Mysore Zoo has registered record foot falls in recent years with annual growth15-20% visitors' increase. Coupled with multitude of educational and other learning programs, the security and surveillance for the safety of animals, visitors and property, it is inevitable to have different layers of security system in place. CCTV's have become very handy to monitor the movement of crowd and keep an eye on vandalism and theft on busy crowded week ends and festivals. Mysore zoo is steadily increasing the number of CCTV's to have continuous monitoring and to take collective steps in day to day behavior of sensitive animals, sick animals and movement of unauthorized persons and to detect the vandalism and thefts, so as to alert the security system. At present there are three monitoring units in the chambers of Executive Director, Deputy Director and Security Officer with 14 Close Circuit Cameras installed at different strategic points viz.

Tiger enclosure	-	2 Numbers
Chimpanzee enclosure	-	1 Number
Gorilla enclosure	-	1 Number
Zebra enclosure	-	1 Number

Hospital	-	1 Number
Kitchen	-	2 Numbers
Ticket counter	-	2 Numbers
Entrance gate	-	2 Number
Vehicle parking stand	-	1 Number

It is proposed to install some more cameras at sensitive points such as snake, cheetah enclosure, leopard, elephant and reptile cum aviary enclosures.

Wireless Network There is an effective wireless network System with 14 handsets, which are provided to the security personnel stationed at strategic points. The Security Officer will be monitoring and collecting the information for every 30 minutes throughout the day and several times. It is working efficiently to prevent major mishaps and to take corrective steps. The security is in constant touch with Executive Director and reports immediately any accident of significance.

Media management

Photographs of new born animals, press release on new acquisition, training camps and any other development related to Zoo is now communicated to both print and electronic media through e-mail attached with digital format to large number of agencies and media channels. This would help the Zoo to reach out to large public and would attract crowds with little expense in real time. Correct and factual reporting of happenings in the Zoo helps us to maintain transparency and credibility. Also the message of conservation education and importance of captive breeding & its significance could be effectively communicated to general public and animal lovers in particular. Animal adoption is mainly due to the positive coverage in the media, so the available technology must be utilized effectively.

Zoo Official Website A new official website has been launched with a modern design and advanced features targeted at large, worldwide audience of animal lovers, nature conservators, tourists and children of all ages with a budding interest for the animal world.

The new website is designed and hosted at http://www.mysorezoo.info with the assistance of Nexshore Software Services LLP, Mysore. The website is user friendly and covers all the sections with historical background with attractive photo feature section on the existing animals. The website is constantly updated with the latest information, happenings, animal acquisitions and any issue related to Zoo.

Introduction of online + POS facilities to website maintenance

Mysore zoo has introduced the Point of Sales facilities from 23/1/2012 for facilitating the visitors to use their VISA card and Master Card for payment of entrance fee / donations / sponsoring towards animal adoption scheme and other official remittances to the zoo.

Electronic transfer of the amount Mysore zoo has also facilitated visitors for electronic transfer of the amount from their place to the ZOO account in Syndicate Bank, towards animal adoption / donation and also availing concession for school students.

Procurement of works/goods/services through tenders on E-Procurement Platform of Karnataka Government The Government of Karnataka, Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (E-Governance) in its Notification No: DPAR 3 e-proc 2010(1)dated14/1/2011 has issued notification to procure works/goods/services through tenders on e-Procurement Platform of Karnataka Government (https://www.eproc.Karnataka.gov.in). Accordingly, all tenders for procurement of works, goods and services are being processed through e-portal of Karnataka Government. As such, the first tender processed through e-portal is on 19/2/2011, inviting tenders for the works. Since then, all tenders of this institution are being conducted through e-portal of Karnataka Government, achieving transparency in procurement.

Computerization of office work Presently there are sufficient computers installed in the zoo in various sections and they are being used for generation of reports, communication of office orders, accounting, exchanging information with other organizations and storing useful data. There is need for networking all the computers by LAN. The details of computers installed are as follows.

General Section	6 (1 Laptop)
Finance Section	6
Executive Director's chamber	2 (1 Laptop)
Deputy Director	1
Engineering Section	1
Range Forest Officers	2
Hospital	3
Store	1
Conference Hall	1

Realizing the need for exposure and training, many of the staff members have been trained at various Institutions and they are capable of utilizing the advanced software.

Maintenance of Accounts and office records Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore (Mysore Zoo) is a unit of 'Zoo Authority of Karnataka' which is a Society registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. As per Section – 12 of this Act, it is mandatory on the part of registered societies to present Balance Sheet, at the end of the year, giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and Income & Expenditure Account giving true and fair view of the excess of Income-over-Expenditure or excess of Expenditure-over-Income of the Society. As per Section – 13 of the Act, it is also statutory requirement to get the accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant. To be in consistent with Section – 12 & 13 of the Act, accounts of Mysore Zoo are being maintained in Double Entry System of Accounting.

Mysore Zoo has acquired the efficient and user friendly software for monthly pay bill preparation, updating and maintaining daily, monthly & annual accounts. An account is being kept updated constantly and both revenue and expenditure is reconciled daily with advanced tally software package. Executive Director could keep a check on both revenue & expenditure against the budgeted amount at any point of time in real time. In the stores, the feeding articles weight measurement is computerized to achieve accuracy and transparency.

Hospital computerization

Separate computers are provided to all doctors apart from general computer, wherein all reports pertains to animal inventory, data entry on ISIS and reports are generated. Internet facility is provided to all doctors to keep in touch with other counter parts world over for exchange of information and recent advances in animal health management. The following activities are computerized.

1. With chemicals management software, updating of all information is being done daily.
2. Data documentation with regard to mortality, natality, acquisition and disposals.
3. ISIS (International Species Information System) & ARKS (Animal Record Keeping System): Online record keeping to have global access in the ZIMS software developed by ISIS is being adopted for better record keeping in zoos and it is user friendly. ZIMS can be used through internet. Required training to the concerned staff has been ensured.

Apes Old Building

Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo*)

PART – II

Chapter - 8

Broad Budget analysis for Implementing the plan

The plan period of the Master Plan of Mysore Zoo is for 20 years starting from 2012-13 to 2032-33. The zoo has recorded highest foot falls for any Indian zoo. It is also one of the oldest zoos in the country having housed maximum exotic species. The zoo is located in midst of developed urban landscape. It has got very good basic infrastructure in place. However considering suggestions of technical experts of Central Zoo Authority, it is proposed to change the existing layout plan by adopting the 8 themes as explained in Part-II. Number of animals proposed to be displayed has also come down from 168 to 109 in main zoo and 23 exotic birds are proposed to be displayed at Karanji Lake. Central Zoo Authority has designated Mysore Zoo as the coordinating zoo for conservation of Indian Gaur. Therefore

Gaur Conservation Centre is proposed at Kurugahalli area. At present zoo does not have separate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. As per suggestions of the experts, it is also proposed at Kurugahalli area with a provision of isolation zone. Considering the above, the budget required is derived based on the current prices.

8.a Construction & Development

For construction and development purpose, Zoo and Conservation centre are being considered separately.

a. Zoo area As per the proposed layout plan some of the enclosures are to be modified, some are to be redone and new enclosures may also have to be built. Accordingly a line estimate considering current prevailing rates is prepared for different item of works as detailed below:-

I. Modification of enclosures The following enclosures require modifications as per the proposed layout plan:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Line Estimate Amount Rs. In Lakhs
1	Modification of the existing Aviaries	60.00
2	Ostrich enclosure modification	25.00
3	African Buffalo enclosure modification	45.00
4	Black Rhino enclosure modification	40.00
5	Gorilla enclosure modification	25.00
6	Colobus Monkey	20.00
7	Great Indian Rhino	40.00
8	Thamin Deer	30.00
9	Swamp Deer	30.00
10	Sloth Bear	30.00
11	Nocturnal house	25.00
12	Aviaries at Karanji Lake	60.00
13	Aviaries of Ranganathittu Eco-system	380.00
14	Tiger Day-Kraal	20.00
	Total	**830.00**

*A provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs for aviary under the proposed Ranganathittu Eco-system is made available during the current year. Tiger Day-Kraal are being built during the current year at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

II. Construction of new enclosures As per the proposed layout plan the following enclosures require to be built:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Line Estimate Amount Rs. In Lakhs
1	Panther enclosure	60.00
2	Lion enclosure	60.00
3	Hippopotamus enclosure	60.00
4	Wallaby enclosure	20.00
5	Siamang enclosure	40.00
6	Meerkat enclosure	15.00
7	Capuchin Monkey enclosure	15.00
8	Marmoset enclosure	15.00
9	Jaguar enclosure	40.00
10	Asiatic Black Bear enclosure	40.00
11	Indian Gaur enclosure	50.00
12	NilgiriLangur enclosure	50.00
13	Lion Tailed Macaque enclosure	40.00
14	Gaint Squirrel enclosure	30.00
15	Black Buck enclosure	30.00
16	Chinkara enclosure	30.00
17	Hog Deer enclosure	30.00
18	Wild Boar enclosure	25.00
19	Hyena enclosure	40.00
20	Slender Lories enclosure	20.00
	Total	**710.00**

III. Construction of new service road At present there is no dedicated service road. In the proposed layout plan, it is envisaged to have an exclusive service road. The line estimate for a total length of 3.5 kms service road requires about Rs.75.00 lakhs.

IV. Water supply up-gradation Remodeling of existing water supply system, construction of OHT and providing additional bore-wells requires about Rs.100 lakhs.

V. Remodeling of existing power system Providing transformers, line of UG cables and meters etc. requires about Rs.75.00 lakhs.

VI. Construction of Amphi Theater& interpretation Centre – Rs.220.00 lakhs is required.

VII. Installation of CC TV For better coordination of visitors movement and providing Security to animals, round the clock monitoring is required. It requires about Rs.50.00 lakhs for installation of high definition cameras.

VIII. Construction of Restaurant and Audio Visual Room & other visitors facilities It is proposed to build a complex containing the audio visual room, resting rooms, visitors shelters and food kiosks at a place near the emergency exit at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

IX. Construction of Parking facility On an average more than 1000 vehicles per day coming to the zoo. The area available is limited. Therefore it is proposed to build a Multistoried Parking facility at an estimated cost of Rs.2300.00 lakhs. This facility may be built on BOOT basis otherwise the City Corporation may be moved to build on their own resources as the area belongs to them and it may be requested to transfer to zoo for operation and maintenance on revenue sharing basis. Already Mysore City Corporation has been requested to transfer the present leased area of parking for taking up the construction of vehicle parking facility by generation of internal resources.

X. Construction of Staff Quarters Forest Department may be requested to make available the space near Sandal Estate for construction of staff quarters. During the plan period it is proposed to construct two Apartments with a provision of providing 12 quarters each at a cost of Rs.300.00 lakhs.

XI. Research, education & training Collaborative research may be undertaken with universities, colleges, institutes such as SACON, WII, BNHS etc., research facilities such lab, procuring training tools, books, employing experts / engaging resource persons etc., may require about Rs.200.00 lakhs@ Rs.10.00 lakhs per year.

XII. Face-lifting of entry gate and landscape About Rs.200.00 lakhs is required to take-up these works.

XIII. Up-gradation of existing veterinary facilities etc. Purchase of new equipments and other essential instruments may require about Rs.400.00 lakhs @ Rs.20.00 lakhs per year. During the current financial year Incinerator is being installed at a cost of Rs.36.00 lakhs

XIV. Purchase of vehicles and communication equipments A sum of Rs.480.00 lakhs is required for purchase of different vehicles.

XV. Works under JnNURM Various works such as remodeling of UGD system of entire zoo, construction of Storm water channel and improvement of ponds & drains, providing visitors shelters, construction of 2.00 lakh liters OHT, beautification and improvement of landscape by providing sprinkler network and integrating with the Karanji Tank water, construction of cascades, rain water harvesting, water recycling channels etc., are being executed with the financial assistance of Central Government under JnNURM project at a cost of Rs.330.00 lakhs during the current year. Out of Rs.330.00 lakhs, zoo contributed 10% of the project cost i.e., Rs.30.00 lakhs.

b) Conservation Breeding Center at Kurugahalli The proposed layout plan envisaged to establish conservation center for Gaur and setting up Rescue & Rehabilitation Center during the plan period. The following developmental works are proposed to be taken up:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Line Estimate Amount Rs. In Lakhs
1	Construction of compound wall	400.00
2	Construction of three pens with holding rooms	360.00
3	Construction of administrative block	100.00
4	Stores & Kitchen	90.00
5	Hospital	100.00
6	Staff & Security quarters	60.00
7	Rescue & Rehabilitation Center	250.00
8	Landscape Gardening and Planting	100.00
9	Construction of road network	70.00
10	Water supply facilities with bore wells and OHT	100.00
11	Miscellaneous facilities for other conservation species	200.00
	Total	**1830.00**

8.b. Day to-day maintenance At present following recurring expenditure is incurred on various items as given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount Rs. In Lakhs
1	Annual establishment charges (salary, incentive, uniform, security, statutory payments etc.)	500.00
2	Feed & Fodder	300.00
3	Maintenance cost (Engineering, Gardening, enclosures, education, training, enrichment, vehicle fuel, water, electricity charges, etc.)	300.00
4	Health care	50.00
5	Miscellaneous	50.00
	Total	**1200.00**

Total Budget for the plan period

Sl. No.	Budget sub-heads	Amount Rs. In Lakhs
A) Construction & Development a) Zoo Area		
I	Modification of enclosures:-	830.00
II	Construction of new enclosures	710.00
III	Construction of new service road	75.00
IV	Water supply up-gradation	100.00
V	Remodeling of Existing power system	75.00
VI	Construction of Amphi Theater & interpretation Center	220.00
VII	Installation of CC TV	50.00
VIII	Construction of Restaurant and Audio Visual Room & other visitors facilities	200.00
IX	Construction of Parking facility	2300.00
X	Construction of Staff Quarters	300.00
XI	Research, education & training	200.00
XII	Face-lifting of entry gate and landscape	200.00
XIII	Up-gradation of existing veterinary facilities etc.	400.00
XIV	Purchase of vehicles and communication equip-ments and miscellaneous items	480.00
XV	Works under JnNURM (Zoo contribution)	30.00
	Sub-Total A(a)	**6170.00**
	b) Conservation Center at Kurugahalli Total A(b)	**1830.00**
A) Total for Construction & Development		**8000.00**
B) Day to-day maintenance (annual recurring expenditure)		**1200.00**

Budget analysis During the financial year 2011-12, total revenue of Rs.1478.00 lakhs was realized with an expenditure of Rs.1282.00 lakhs. At the current prices annual expenditure of Rs.1200.00 lakhs on day to-day maintenance is required. Total revenue expected for the financial year 2012-13 as per the approved budget is about Rs.1600.00 lakhs. Thus a total of Rs.400.00 lakhs is available for taking up new developmental works. Hence a total of Rs.8000.00 lakhs is expected to be generated for taking up the proposed development works during the plan period.

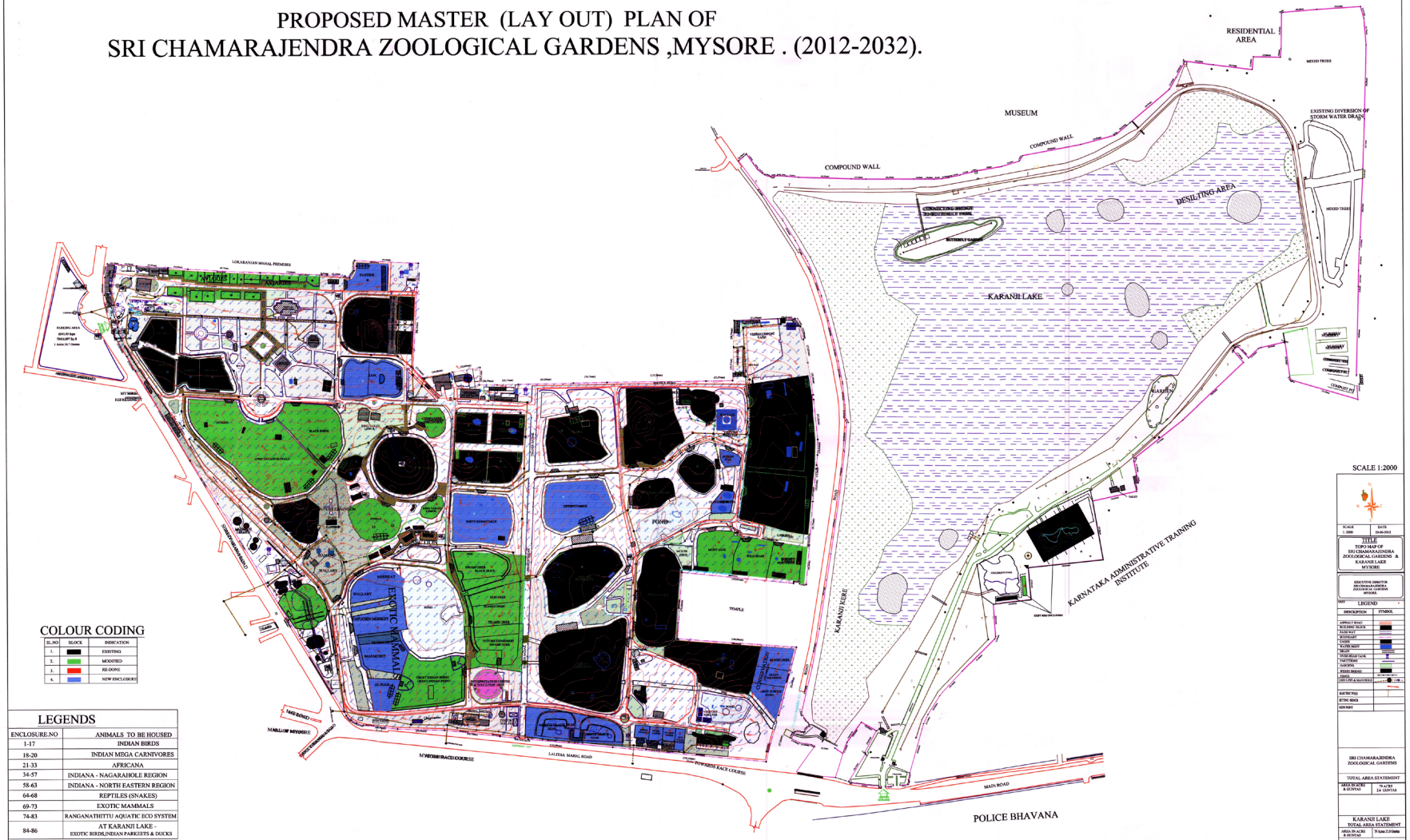
Any unforeseen factors may affect the revenue outflow. Under such circumstances, it is expected to get the grants required for developmental works from the Central Zoo Authority or the State Government.

The above mentioned developmental activities are prioritized after meeting the recurrent expenditures as given below:-

1. Installation of Incinerator
2. Construction of aviary & tiger Day-Kraal in zoo
3. Meeting animal health care requirements.
4. Construction of Amphi theater & Interpretation Centre
5. Establishment of Rescue & Rehabilitation Center
6. Establishment of Gaur Conservation Center
7. Construction of Parking facility
8. Modifications of enclosures
9. Construction of new enclosures
10. Construction of audio visual room

Zoo Library

PROPOSED MASTER (LAY OUT) PLAN OF SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ,MYSORE . (2012-2032).



COLOUR CODING

SL.NO	BLOCK	INDICATION
1.		EXISTING
2.		MODIFIED
3.		RE-DONE
4.		NEW ENCLOSURE

LEGENDS

ENCLOSURE.NO	ANIMALS TO BE HOUSED
1-17	INDIAN BIRDS
18-20	INDIAN MEGA CARNIVORES
21-33	AFRICANA
34-57	INDIANA - NAGARAHOLE REGION
58-63	INDIANA - NORTH EASTERN REGION
64-68	REPTILES (SNAKES)
69-73	EXOTIC MAMMALS
74-83	RANGANATHITTU AQUATIC ECO SYSTEM
84-86	AT KARANJI LAKE - EXOTIC BIRDS,INDIAN PARKEETS & DUCKS

INDEX OF BASIC AMENITIES

EXISTING UGD LINE & MAN HOLE	
PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY LINE	
PROPOSED POWER SUPPLY LINE	
CC CAMERA	

PREPARED by
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Chief Wildlife Warden,
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New - Delhi

SCALE 1:2000

TITLE
TOPO MAP OF SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS & KARANJI LAKE MYSORE

LEGEND

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
ASPHALT ROAD	
BUILDING BLOCK	
PAIN WAY	
BOUNDARY	
TREES	
WATER BODY	
MOAT	
OVER HEAD TANK	
PARTITIONS	
GARDENS	
FENCE RAILING	
CHAIN LINK & BARBED WIRE	
ELECTRIC POLE	
SITTING BENCH	
GEN POST	

SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

TOTAL AREA STATEMENT

AREA IN ACRES & GUNTAS	TO ACRE 24 GUNTAS

KARANJI LAKE
TOTAL AREA STATEMENT

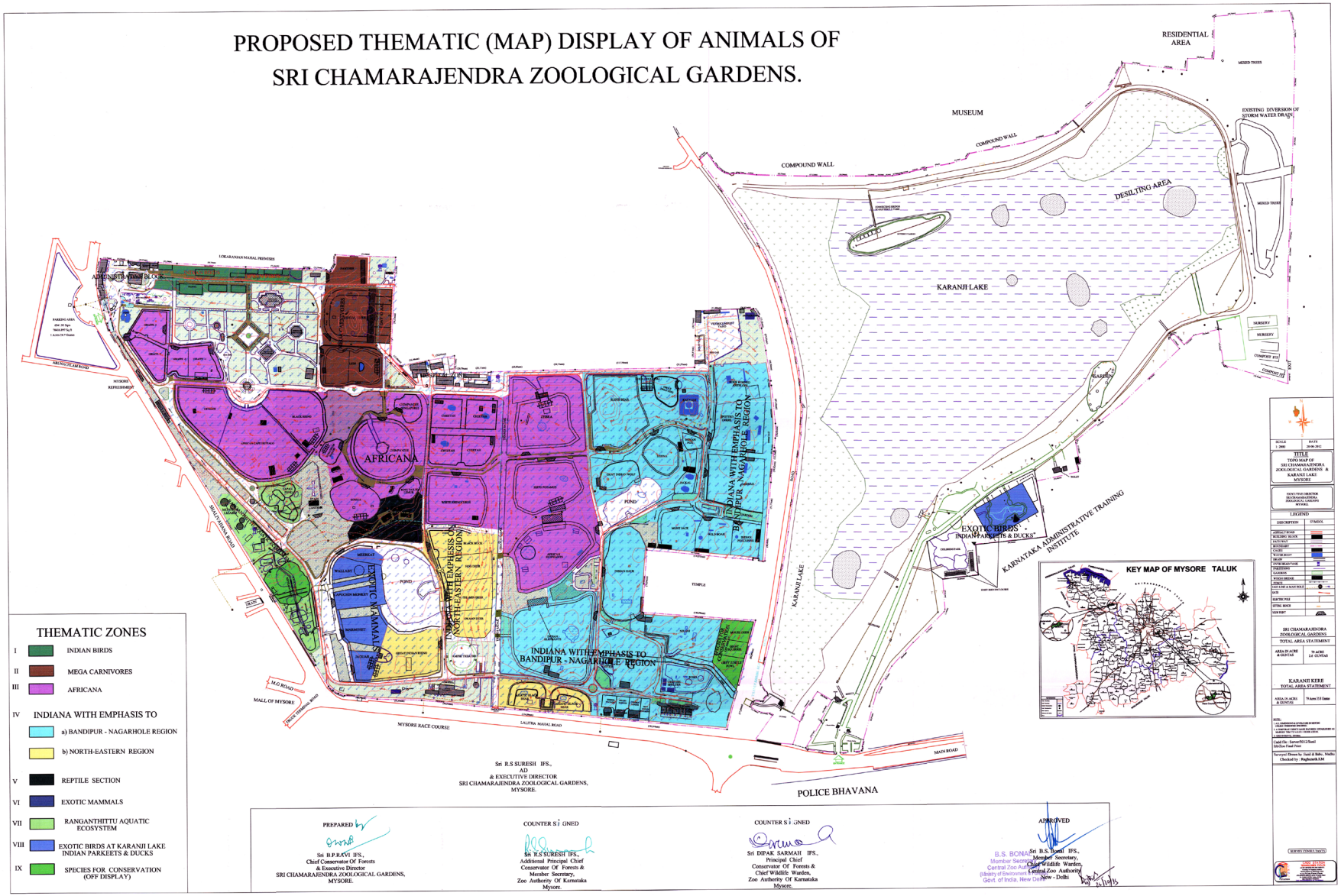
AREA IN ACRE & GUNTAS	75 Acres 12.5 Guntas

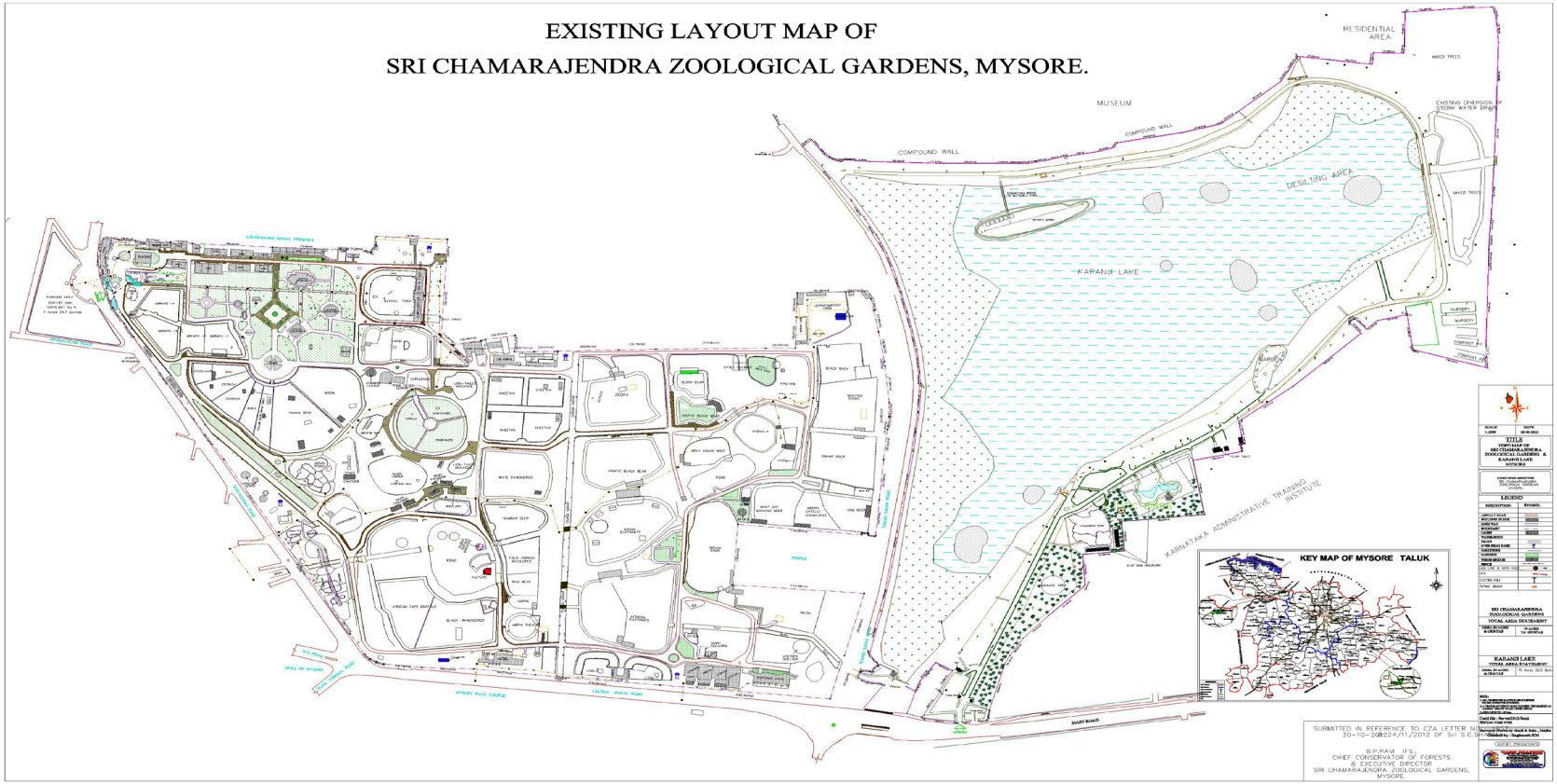
Cadd file : Server/20.12/mod
file/Zoo Final Print

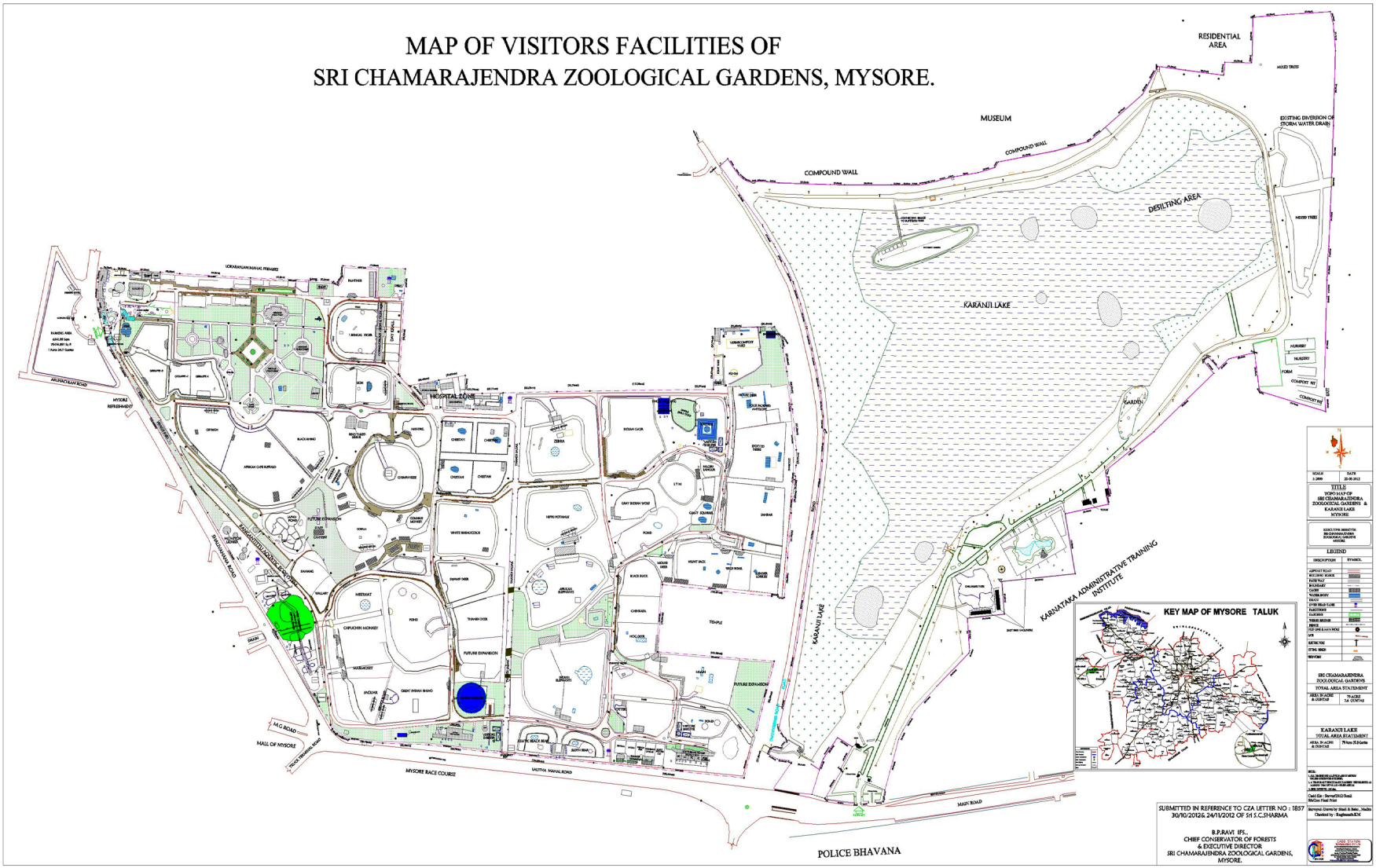
Surveyed Drawn by :Sunil & Babu , Maths
Checked by : Raghunath.KM

SURVEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

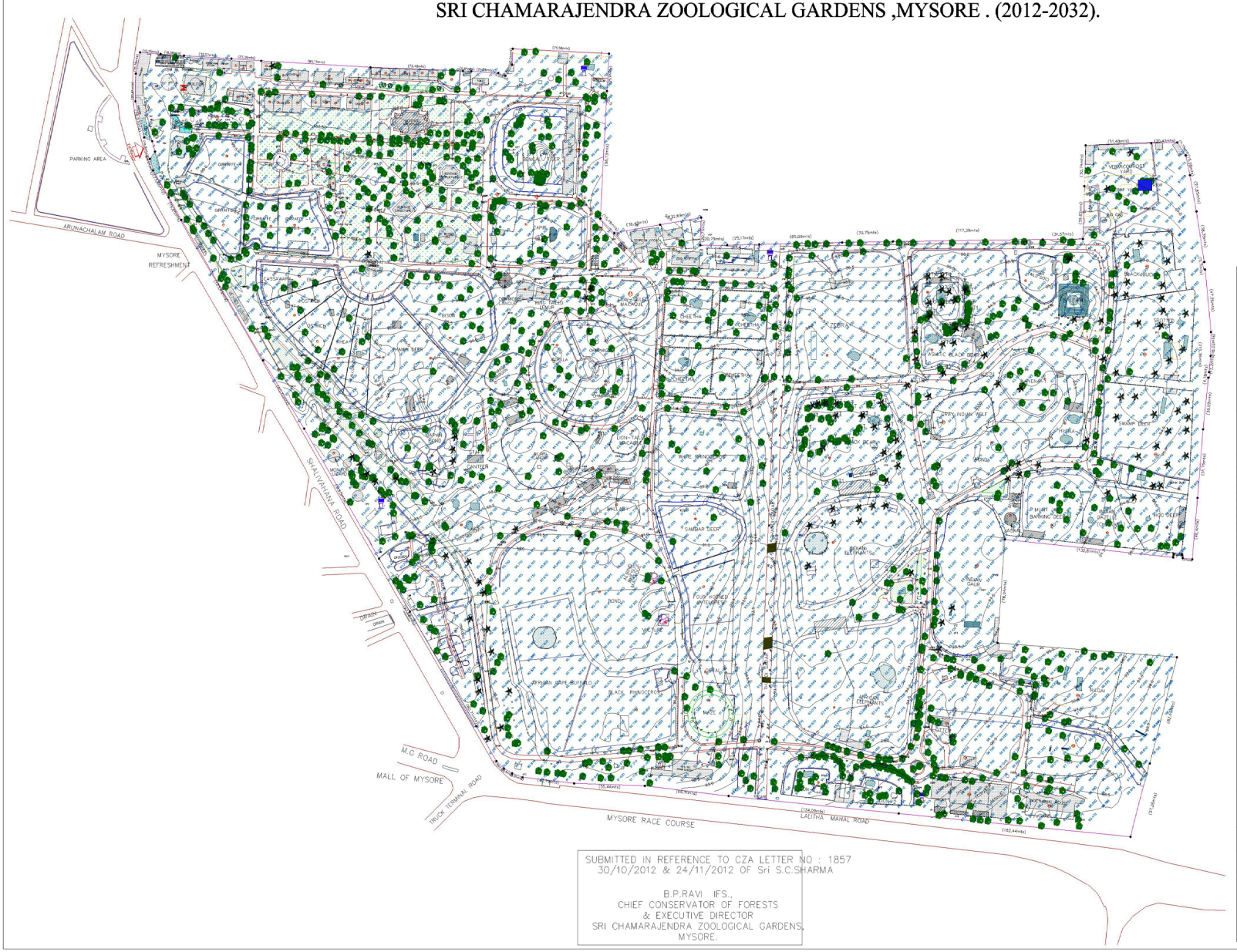
PROPOSED THEMATIC (MAP) DISPLAY OF ANIMALS OF SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.




EXISTING LAYOUT MAP OF
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MYSORE.
RESIDENTIAL AREA
MUSEUM
COMPOUND WALL
DESILTING AREA
KARANJI LAKE
KARNATAKA ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE
KEY MAP OF MYSORE TALUK
LEGEND
SUBMITTED IN REFERENCE TO CZA LETTER NO. 30-10-2022/4/1/2012 OF Sri S.C.S.Z.G.
B.P.PAWE, I.F.S.,
CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
MYSORE.


MAP OF VISITORS FACILITIES OF
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MYSORE.
RESIDENTIAL AREA
MUSEUM
COMPOUND WALL
DESILTING AREA
KARANJI LAKE
HOSPITAL ZONE
KARNATAKA ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE
KEY MAP OF MYSORE TALUK
MYSORE RACE COURSE
MAIL OF MYSORE
POLICE BHAVANA
SUBMITTED IN REFERENCE TO CZA LETTER NO : 1857 30/10/2012& 24/11/2012 OF SH S.C.SHARMA
B.P.RAVI IFS.,
CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
MYSORE.

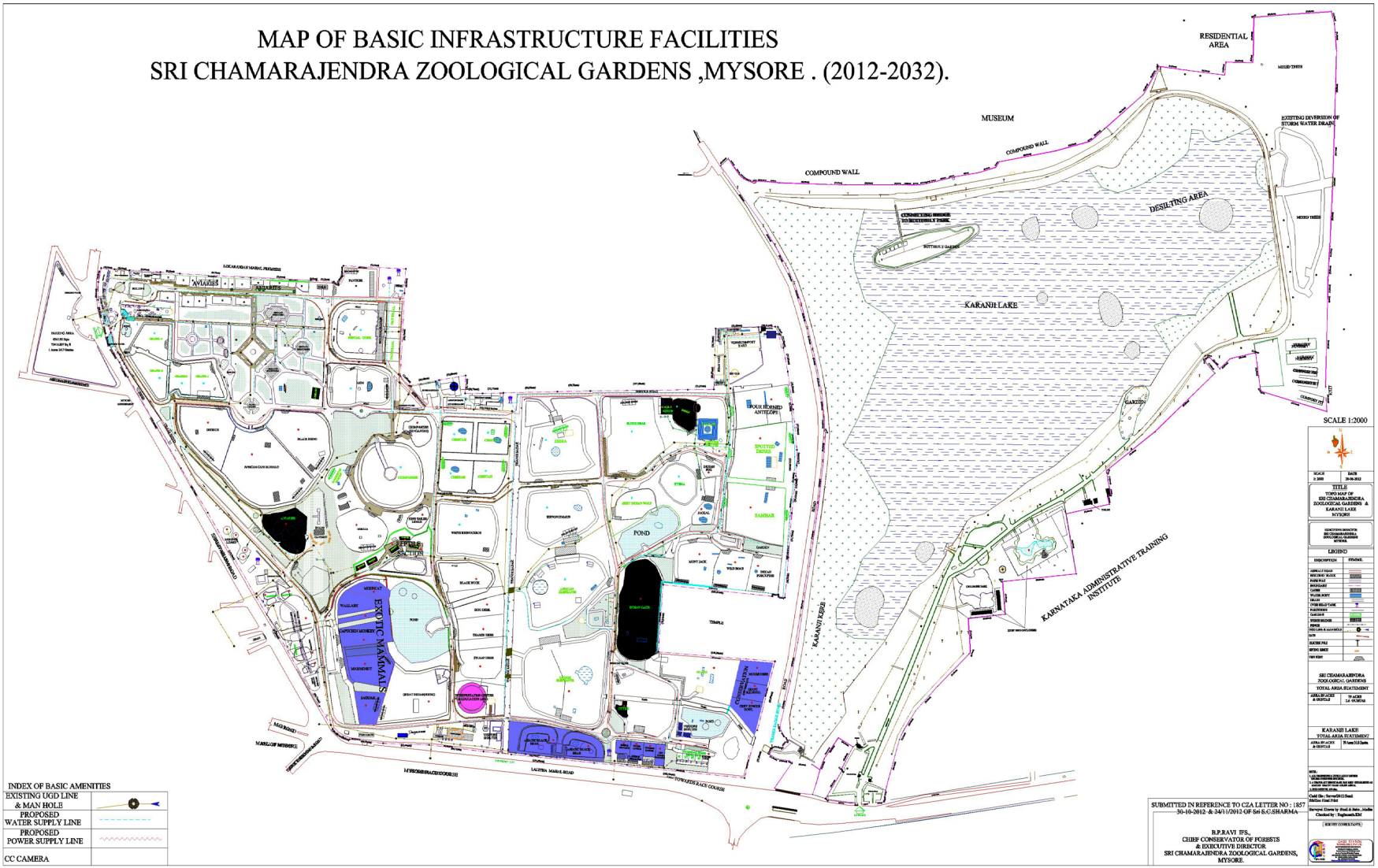
EXISTING LAY OUT PLAN , BLOCK LEVELS & CONTOURS OF SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ,MYSORE . (2012-2032).

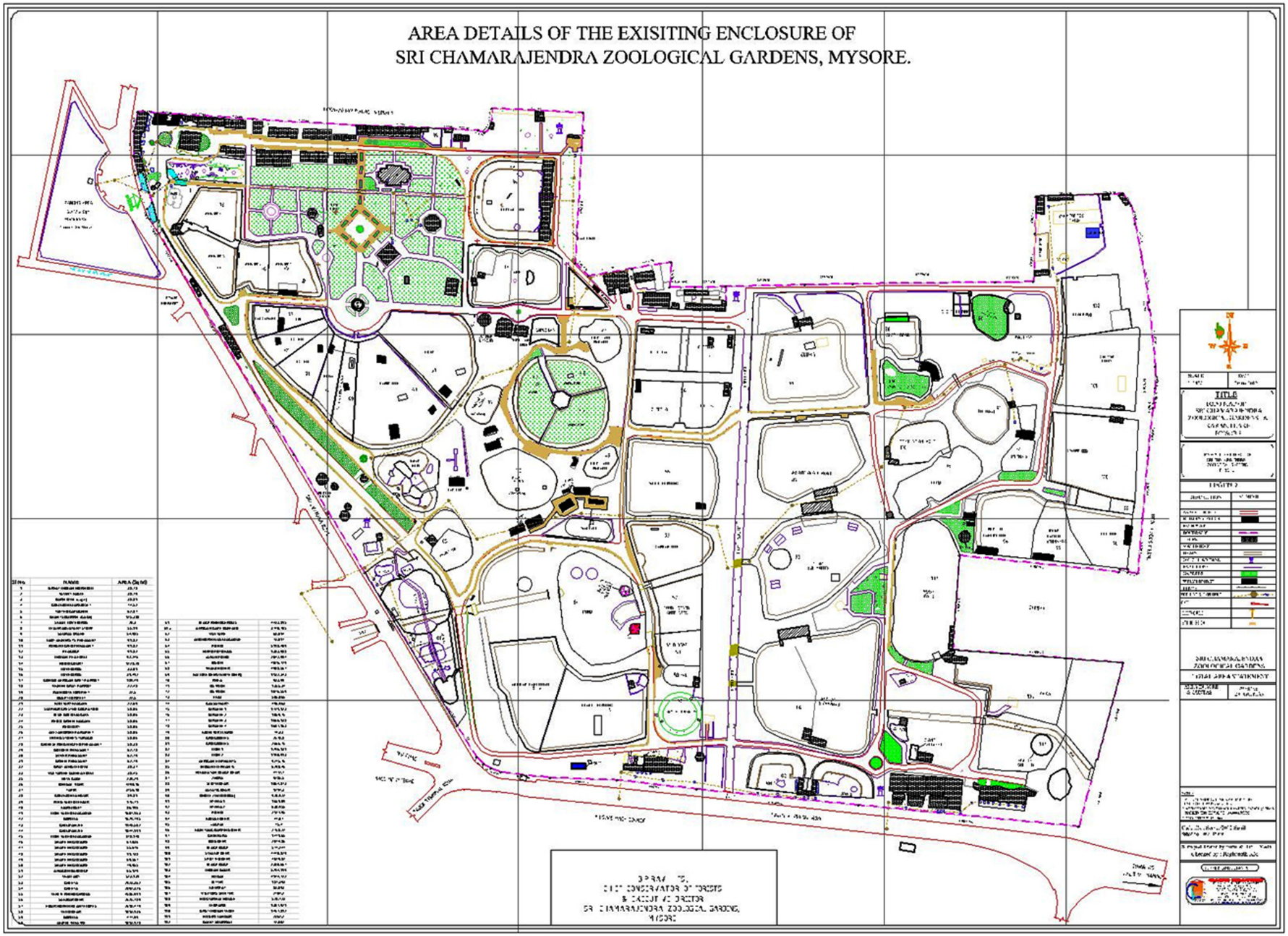


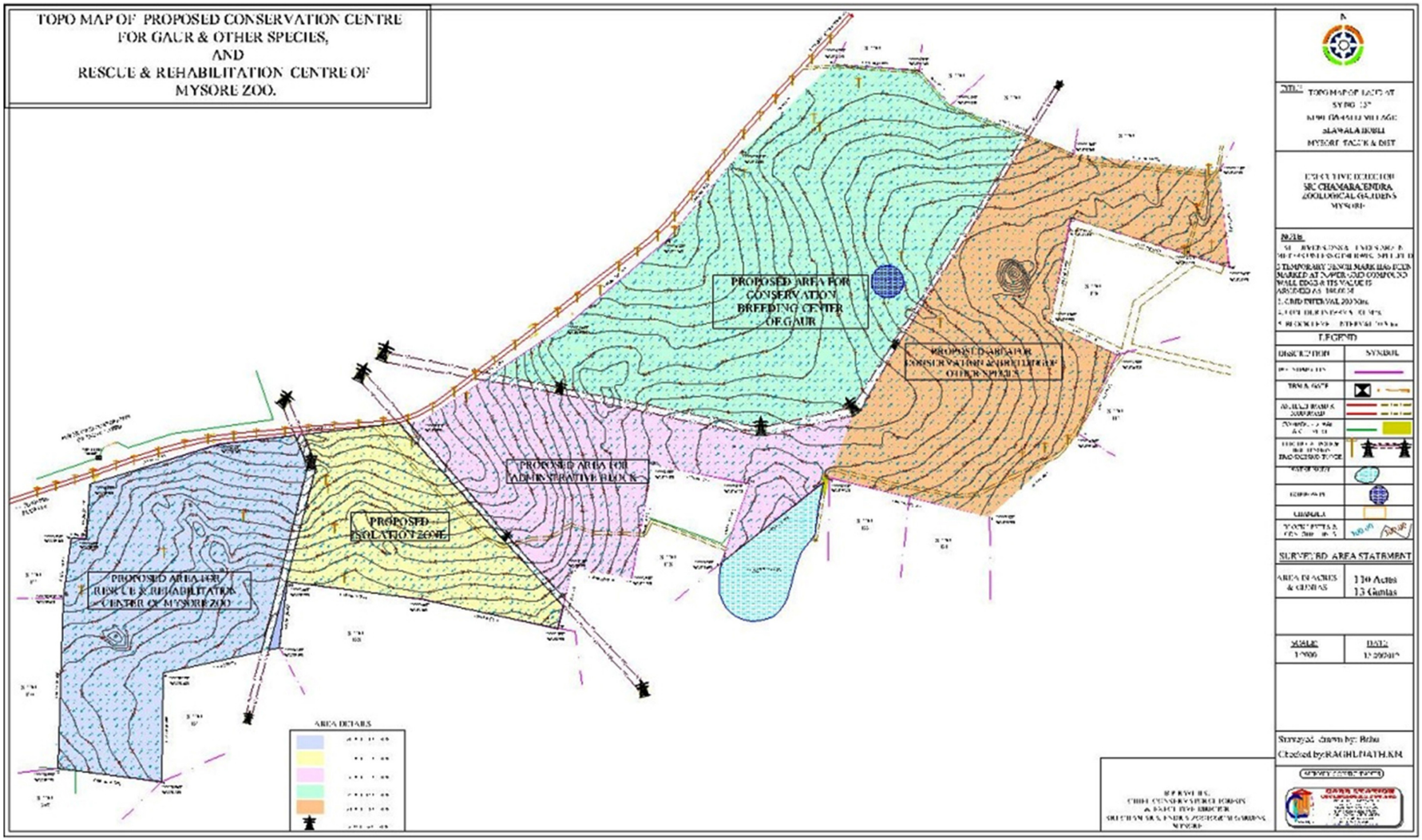
SUBMITTED IN REFERENCE TO CZA LETTER NO : 1857
30/10/2012 & 24/11/2012 OF Sri S.C.SHARMA

B.P.RAVI IFS.,
CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
MYSORE.

MAP OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ,MYSORE . (2012-2032).




AREA DETAILS OF THE EXISITING ENCLOSURE OF
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MYSORE.

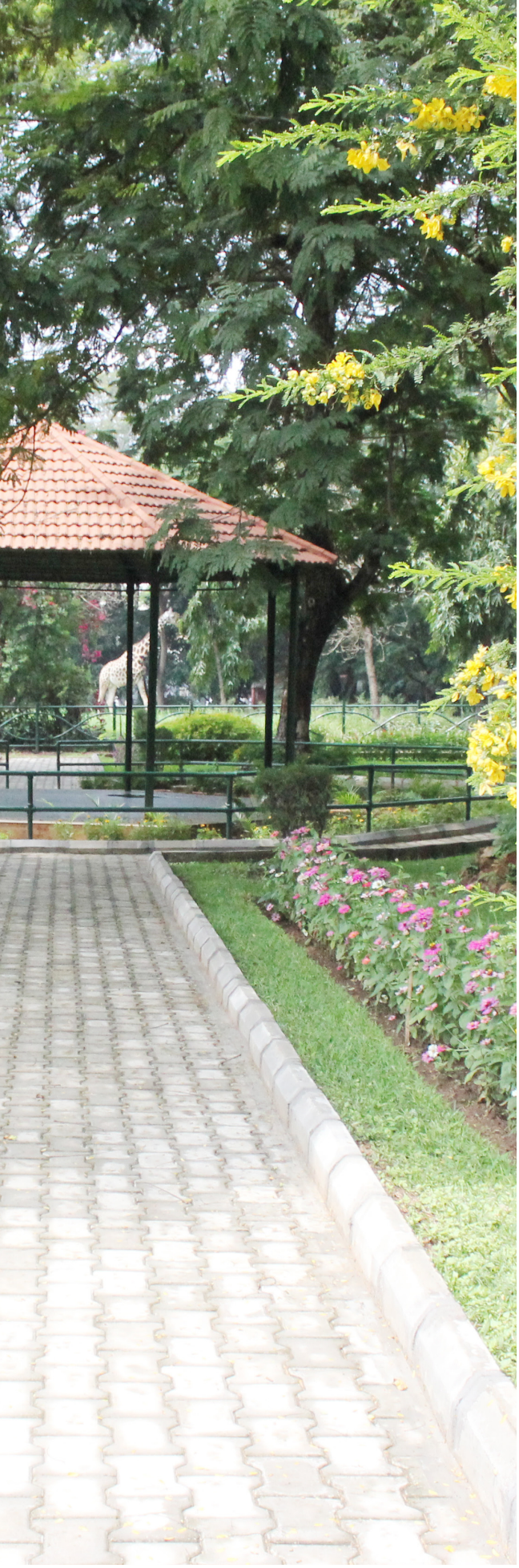

TOPO MAP OF PROPOSED CONSERVATION CENTRE
FOR GAUR & OTHER SPECIES,
AND
RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTRE OF
MYSORE ZOO.
PROPOSED AREA FOR
CONSERVATION
BREEDING CENTER
OF GAUR
PROPOSED AREA FOR
CONSERVATION BREEDING OF
OTHER SPECIES
PROPOSED AREA FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK
PROPOSED
ISOLATION ZONE
PROPOSED AREA FOR
RESCUE & REHABILITATION
CENTER OF MYSORE ZOO
AREA DETAILS
LEGEND
SURVEYED AREA STATEMENT
AREA IN ACRES & GUNTAS
110 Acres
13 Guntas
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SRI CHAMARAJENDRA
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
MYSORE

Annexure to the Master Plan
II. Existing Animal Collection

Sl. No.	Species
Schedule I & II Mammals	
1.	Asiatic Elephant
2.	Rhesus Macaque
3.	Lion-Tailed Macaque
4.	Northern Plains Grey/ Common Langur
5.	Nilgiri Langur
6.	Indian Giant Squirrel
7.	Jungle Cat
8.	Leopard Cat
9.	Rusty Spotted Cat
10.	Asiatic Lion
11.	Indian Leopard
12.	Tiger (White)
	Bengal Tiger
13.	Common Palm Civet
14.	Small Indian Civet
15.	Golden Jackal
16.	Indian Grey Wolf
17.	Dhole
18.	Sloth Bear
19.	Asiatic Black Bear
20.	Smooth-Coated Otter
21.	Mouse Deer
22.	Barasingha/Swamp Deer
23.	Manipur Brow-Antlered Deer
24.	Black Buck (White)
	Black Buck
25.	Indian Gazelle
26.	Gaur
27.	Four-Horned Antelope
Other Schedule Mammals	
28.	Indian Crested Porcupine
29.	Striped Hyaena
30.	Wild Boar
31.	Spotted Deer

Sl. No.	Species
32.	Hog Deer
33.	Indian Muntjac
34.	Sambar
35.	Nilgai
36.	Himalayan Goral
Exotic Mammals	
37.	Red-Necked Wallaby
38.	African Elephant
39.	Brown Lemur
40.	Ring-Tailed Lemur
41.	Common Marmoset
42.	Brown Capuchin
43.	Hamadryas Baboon
44.	Western Gorilla
45.	Chimpanzee
46.	Cheetah *
47.	Lion (Hybrid)
48.	Jaguar
49.	Slender-Tailed Meerkat
50.	Common Zebra
51.	South American Tapir
52.	White Rhinoceros
53.	Hippopotamus
54.	Fallow Deer
55.	Giraffe
56.	Cape Buffalo
Schedule I & II Birds	
57.	Satyr Tragopan
58.	Himalayan Impeyan Pheasant
59.	Grey Junglefowl
60.	Kalij Pheasant
61.	Peacock-White
	Common Peafowl
62.	Eurasian Spoonbill
63.	Tawny Eagle
64.	Asian Grey Hornbill
65.	Great Hornbill

Sl. No.	Species
Other Schedule Birds	
66.	Red Spur-Fowl
67.	Red Junglefowl
68.	Bar-Headed Goose
69.	Greylag Goose
70.	Spot-Billed Duck
71.	Lesser Whistling Duck
72.	Comb Duck
73.	Ruddy Shelduck
74.	Flamingo
75.	Painted Stork
76.	Lesser Adjutant Stork
77.	Black-Headed Ibis
78.	Indian Pond Heron
79.	Black-Crowned Night Heron
80.	Great White Pelican
81.	Spot-Billed Pelican
82.	Indian Black Vulture
83.	Sarus Crane
84.	Rock Dove
85.	Moustached Parakeet
86.	Plum-Headed Parakeet
87.	Alexandrine Parakeet
88.	Rose-Ringed Parakeet
89.	Common Barn Owl
90.	Brown Wood Owl
91.	Mottled Wood Owl
92.	Red Avadavit
93.	White-Throated Munia
Exotic Birds	
94.	Common Ostrich
95.	Darwin's Rhea
96.	Cassowary
97.	Emu
98.	Vulturine Guineafowl
99.	Silver Pheasant
100.	Reeve's Pheasant
101.	Common Ring Necked Pheasant
102.	Southern Green Pheasant



Sl. No.	Species
103.	Yellow Golden Pheasant
104.	Lady Amherst's Pheasant
105.	Golden Pheasant
106.	Lesser Snow Goose
107.	Black Swan
108.	Black-Necked Swan
109.	Mandarin Duck
110.	North American Wood Duck
111.	Muscovy Duck
112.	Scarlet Ibis
113.	Red Lory *
114.	Dusky Lory
115.	Rainbow Lorikeet
116.	Australian Rainbow Lorikeet
117.	Red-Collared Lorikeet
118.	Budgerigar
119.	Eclectus Parrot
120.	Peach-Faced Love Bird
121.	Masked Love Birds
122.	Grey Parrot
123.	Western Grey Parrot
124.	Blue-And-Yellow Macaw
125.	Green Winged Macaw
126.	Military Macaws
127.	Red-Shouldered Macaw
128.	Jandaya Conure
129.	White-Eyed Conure
130.	Sun Conure
131.	Nanday Conure
132.	Patagonian Burrowing Parrot
133.	Maroon-Bellied Conure
134.	Goffin's Cockatoo
135.	Salmon-Crested Cockatoo
136.	Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo
137.	Cockatiel
138.	Livingston's Turaco
139.	Red-Billed Toucan
140.	Paradise Whydah
141.	Javan Sparrow
142.	Zebra Finch
143.	Bengalese Finch

Sl. No.	Species
Schedule I & II Reptiles	
144.	Indian Flapshell Turtle
145.	Common Monitor Lizard
146.	Reticulated Python
147.	Indian Rock Python
148.	Common Rat Snake
149.	Indian Cobra
150.	King Cobra
151.	Russel's Viper
152.	Mugger Crocodile
153.	Saltwater Crocodile
154.	Gharial
Other Schedule Reptiles	
155.	Indian Black Turtle
156.	Star Tortoise
157.	Brown / Red Sand Boa
158.	Rough-Scaled Sand Boa
159.	Green Vine Snake
160.	Striped Keelback Snake
161.	Bronzeback Tree Snake
162.	Common Kukri Snake
163.	Common Indian Krait
Exotic Reptiles	
164.	Green Anaconda
165.	Spectacled Caiman
166.	African Slender-Snouted Crocodile
167.	Morelet's Crocodile
168.	Nile Crocodile

Annexure to the Master Plan
IV. List of Free-living species at Mysore Zoo

Birds of Zoo

1. Common Myna
2. Jungle myna
3. Koel
4. Taylor Bird.
5. Grey Hornbill
6. Jungle Crow
7. Rose Ringed Parakeet.
8. Pariah Kite.
9. Blue Rock Pigeon.
10. Great Tit.
11. Blacked Napped Flameback Wood Pecker.
12. Magpie Robin.
13. Cattle Egret.
14. Small Minivet.
15. Pale Billed Flower Pecker.
16. White Throated King Fisher.
17. Brahmini Kite.
18. Purple Rumped Sunbird.
19. House Crow.
20. Small Blue KingFisher
21. Common Iora.
22. Ashy Prinia.
23. Spotted Dove.
24. Red whiskered Bulbul.
25. Greater Coucal.
26. Pond Heron.
27. Spot Billed Duck
28. Little Egret
29. Red Wattled Lapwing
30. Little Cormorant.
31. Great Stone Plover.

Mammals of Zoo

1. Three Striped Palm Squirrel
2. Flying Fox (Fruit Bat)
3. Bonnet Macaque
4. Common Grey Mongoose
5. Indian Palm Civet.

Reptiles of Zoo

1. Garden Lizard.
2. Common House Gecko.
3. Rat Snake.
4. Rock Agama
5. Indian Cobra
6. Wolf Snake
7. Green Vine
8. Russell Viper

Butterflies of Zoo

1. Common Emigrant
2. Grass Yellow
3. Blue Tiger.
4. Plan Tiger.
5. Striped Tiger.
6. Blue Marmon
7. Common Rosy
8. Crimson Rosy
9. Four Ring
10. Five Ring
11. Three Ring
12. Evening Brown
13. Common Jezebel
14. Orange Tip
15. Common Costrel
16. Common Seller
17. Danaid Eggfly

Annexure to the Master Plan
IV. Free-living species (Flora & Fauna) in the zoo

(a) List of Flora at Mysore Zoo

The Plants listed are identified with their Names and Botanical Names

Sl No	Names	Botanical Names
1	Peepul	Ficus Religiosa
2	Bulletwood	Mimusops Eleengi
3	Subabul	Leucaena Leucocephala Fabaceae
4	Golden bamboo	Bamubusa Vulgaris
5	Bastard Cedar	Guazuma Ulmifolia
6	Mast Tree	Polyalthia Longifolia
7	Gaint Cactus	Cereus Perivianus
8	West Indian Mahogany	Swietenia Mahagoni
9	Tabibubia	Tabibuia Argentea
10	Ashoka	Saraca Asoca
11	Bottlebrush Tree	Callistemon Lanceolatus
12	Green Manure Tree	Gliridiidia Sepium Fabaceae
13		Thunbergia Randiflora
14		Arecacele
15	Fishtail Palm	Caryota Urens
16	Rain Tree	Samaea Saman
17	Screwpine	Pandanus Tectorius
18		Fan Palm
19	Pongam Oil Tree	Pongamia Pinnata Fabaceae
20	Dog Bane	Cerbera Manghas
21	Calliandra	Calliandra Sp. Fabaceae
22	Jacaranda	Jacaranda Mimosaefolia Fabaceae
23	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea Glabra
24	Sandalwood Tree	Santalum Album
25	Big Leaf Mahagony	Swietenia Macrophylla
26	Custard Apple	Annona Squamosa
27	Purple Wreath	Petrea Volubilis
28	Pagoda Tree	Plumeria Acutifolia
29	White Frangipani	Plumeria Alba
30	Red Frangipani	Plumeria Rubra
31	Tamarind	Tamarindus Indicus Fabaceae
32	Mohwa Tree	Madhuca Indica
33	Cycas	Cycas Circinalis

Sl No	Names	Botanical Names
34	Copperpod Tree	Peltophorum Pterocarpum Fabaceae
35	Tulip Tree	Spathodea Campanulata
36	Rubber	Fig Ficus Elastrica
37	Ferm Tree	Filicium Decipiens
38	Indian Coral Tree	Erythrina Indica
39	Yellow Casia	Cassia Spectabilis Fabaceae
40	Indian Elm	Holoptelea Integrifolia
41	Moulmein Rosewood	Milletia Ovalifolia Fabaceae
42	Gamari	Gmelina Arborea
43		Cassia Sp. Fabaceae
44	Gulmohur	Delonix Regia Fabaceae
45		Cassine Glauca
46	Royal palm	Roystonea Regia
47		Ixora Special.
48	Indian Laburnum	Cassia Fistula
49	Banyan	Ficus Bengalensis
50	Pride of India	Largerstroemia Flos-Reginae
51	Bow-String Hemp	Sansevieria Zenylanica
52		Plumbago Capensis
53	Sapota	Achras Zapota
54	Champaka	Michelia Champaca
55	Teakwood	Tectona Grandis
56	Bignonia	Bignonia Sp.
57	Coconut Palm	Cocos Nucifera
58		Vitex Negundo
59		Morinada Tinctoria
60		Phenix Sylvestris
61		Ficus Glomerata
62	Indian Cork Tree	Millingtonia Hortensis
63		Calotropis Gigantea
64		Bignonia Undulata
65		Zizyphus Mauritiana
66	Babul	Acacia Nilotica
67	Beefwood	Casuarina Equisetifolia
68	Mango	Mangifera Indica
69		Syzigium Cumini
70		Markhamina
71		Cassica Siamea
72		Cordia Dichotoma
73		Tabebuia Rosea
74	Java Cassia	Cassia Javanica
75		Ailanthus Excelsa
76	White Silk Cotton	Ceiba Pentandra

Sl No	Names	Botanical Names
77	Silver Oak	Grevillea robusta
78	Golden Apple	Aegle marmelos
79	Yellow Bessls	Tecoma Stans
80	Camels Foot Tree	Bauhinia Purpurea
81	Indian Almond	Terminalia catappa
82	Christmas Tree	Araucaria Sp.
83	Cannonball Tree	Couroupita guianensis
84	Coral Wood	Adenanthera pavonina
85	Siris Tree	Albizzia lebbeck
86	Block Wood	Dalbergia sissoo
87		Dalbergia Paniculata
88		Firebush hamelia Patens
89	Barbados Cherry	Malipighia glabra
90	Dragon Tree	Dracaena Sp.
91	Thorny Bamboo	Bambusa arundinacea
92	Male Bamboo	Dendrocalamus Strictus
93		Acacia Gerruginea
94	Feather Palm	Chrysalidocarplus Sp.
95	Golden Shower	Bignonia Venusta

White Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and her cub

(b) List of Flora at Karanji Lake

The Plants listed are identified with their Names and Botanical Names

Sl No	Names	Botanical Names
1	Royal Palm	Roystonea Regia
2	Golden Bamboo	Bambusa Vulgaris
3	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosaefolia
4	Pride of India	Lagerstroemia Speciosa
5	Black Siris	Albizia Lebbeck
6	Great Neem	Melia dubia
7	Mango	Magnifera Indica
8	Copper Pod	Peltophorum pterocarpum
9	Scarlet-Bell Tree	Spathodea camparulata
10	Silver Oak	Grevillea robusta
11	Neem	Azadirachta indica
12	Tabebuia	Tabebuia Havelandi
13		Albizia Sp.
14		Alstonia
15		Morinda Tinctoria
16	Custard Apple	Annona Squamosa
17	Variegated Bauhinia	Bauhinia Variegata
18	Bottle Brush	Callistemon
19	Tabebuia	Tabebuia Sp.
20	Java Fig	Ficus benjamina
21	Sausage Tree	Kigelia Pinnata
22		Pterospermum acerifolium
23	Indian Beech	Pangamia pinnata
24	Gulmohur	Delonix Regia
25	Arjun	Terminalia arjuna
26	Ceylon Oak	Careya arborea
27		Ficus mysorensis
28	Common Poon	Calophyllum inophyllum
29	Rain Tree	Samanea Saman
30	Indian Coral Tree	Erythrina Variegata
31	Peepul	Ficus religiosa
32	Purple Bauhinia	Bauhinia Purpurea
33	Indian Rubber Tree	Fieus Elastica
34	Belgaum Walnut	Aleurites Moluccana
35	Beef wood	Casuarina Equisetifolia
36	Banyan Tree	Ficus benghalensis
37	Jamun	Syzigium Cumini
38		Brassaia actinophylla

Sl No	Names	Botanical Names
39	Country Fig	Ficus Racemosa
40	Star Gooseberry	Phyllanthus acidus
41		Euphorbia Sp.
42	Fern Leaved Tree	Filicium Decipiens
43	Cycas	Cycas
44	Mast Tree	Polyalthia Longifolia
45	White silk Cotton	Ceiba Pentandra
46	Krishna's Butter Cup	Ficus Krishnae
47	Devil Tree	Alstonia scholaris
48		Cassia Sp.
49	Guava	Psidium guajava
50	Chinese Arborvitae	Thuja Orientalis
51	Sissoo	Dalbergia Sissoo
52	Singapore Cherry	Muntingia Calabura
53	West Indian Mahogany	Swietenia Mahagoni
54	Goose berry	Phyllanthus Emblica
55		Ehretia laevis
56	Ber	Zizyphus Mauritiana
57	Dogbane	Cerbera Odollam

Sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) and her cub

Annexure to the Master Plan
V. Present staffing pattern

Sl.No.	Employee Name	No. of posts
1	Executive Director (Chief Conservator of Forests)	1
2	Deputy Director (Assistant Conservator of Forests)	1
3	Assistant Director (Animal Husbandry & veterinary services	1
4	Assistant Engineer	1
5	Veterinary Officers	2
6	Audit Officer	1
7	Range Forest Officer	1
8	Deupty Range Forest Officer	2
9	Forest guard	1
10	Junior Administrative Assistant	1
11	Manager	2
12	Senior Assistant	8
13	Junior Assistant	11
13	Driver	2
14	Attender	26
15	Junior Attender	24
	Total	85
16	Director contract employees	4
17	Security - Ex-servicemen	26
18	Security - Agency	42
19	Contract employees through agency	89
	Grand Total	**246**

Staff Pattern of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore as on 31/3/2012

Executive Director

Deputy Director

Animal Section		Stores		Hospital Section		Garden Section		Engineering Section		Administration				Karanji Kere		Security	
		RFO	1							Finance Section		Office Section					
Dy.RFO	2	Sr. Assistant	2	Assist. Director	1	RFO	1	Assistant Engineer	1	Audit Officer	1	Jr.Admv. Asst.	1	Jr. Assistants	3	Security Officer	1
Forest Guard	1	Attender	1	Vet. Officers	2	Sr. Assistants	2	Jr. Assistants	2	Manager	1	Manager	1	Attenders	2	Ex-servicemen	23
Jr.Assistants	2	Jr.Attender	1	Jr. Asst.	1	Attenders	8	Drivers	2	Sr.Assts.	3	Senior Asst.	1	Jr. Attenders	2	Agency Guards	41
Attenders	13					Jr. Attenders	5			Jr.Attender	1	Jr.Assistants	3				
Jr. Attenders	14											Attenders	2				
												Jr.Attenders	2				
Contract	32	Contract	2	Contract	7	Contract	16	Contract	6	Contract	2	Contract	13	Contract	14		
	64		7		11		32		11		8		23		21		65

Total Number of Staff including Security and Contract Employees = 244 Nos.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

Annexure to the Master Plan

VI . List of Buildings other than animal enclosures.

Sl.No.	Particulars	No.
1	Ticket Counter	1
2	Luggage Room	1
3	Administrative Block	1
4	Heritage Building	1
5	Technical Section Building	1
6	Live Feed room	2
7	Over head Tank	4
8	Store/ Kitchen	1
9	Hospital	1
10	Incubation room	1
11	Quarantine Building	1
12	Staff Building	1
13	Tram Car Shed	2
14	Rhino Canteen	1

Sl.No.	Particulars	No.
15	Education Room	1
16	Pump house	4
17	KSIC Building	1
18	Bank Building	1
19	Sump	4
20	Car Shed	1
21	Visitor Shelter	3
22	Library	1
23	Toilet Block	5
24	Staff Canteen	1
25	Zoo Shop	2
26	Vermicompost Building	1
27	Staff Quarters	1

Heritage building

Band Stand

Annexures

Birds cage

Annexure to the Master Plan

VII. Notifications – Creation of Zoo Society – acquisition of Land etc.

It is history, that His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, the erstwhile Maharaja of Mysore province started this Zoo during 1892 in ten acre of land situated half a kilometer away on eastern side of Mysore Palace and to the south of Pleasure Palace, also known as Summer Palace. At that time, the zoo was surrounded by agricultural lands of Mysore Village on eastern & southern side and Doddakere (tank) water spread area on western side. The sketch enclosed herewith (ANNEXURE : A) establishes these facts and the inceptive Zoo area, which is blocked in the said sketch, is believed to be measured about 10.00 acres.

From the year 1913, the Government of His Highness Mysore Maharaja had started acquisition proceedings on adjoining agricultural lands of Mysore village for expansion of zoo. In this context, notification No: 6451-Ml 135-13-11 dt. 23-12-1913 was published in the Mysore Gezette dt. 1-1-1914 for acquiring 37-20 acres of land in Sy.Nos.503 to 511, 517, 518, 520 to 525 of Mysore Village. (ANNEXURE : B). The Palace Controller has also paid the compensation of Rs. 17,157- Ana 11 and Ps.02 to the land loosers on 28/8/1915 (ANNEURE-C).

In the next stage, notification No: 3864-PP 57-24-3 dt.29-11-1924 was published in the Mysore Gezette – Part-II Section – 2 (date not visible) for acquiring 2-20 acres of land in Sy. No.514 of Mysore Village. (ANNEXURE:D). But it seems, the acquisition is not completed. Because, as could be seen from ANNEXURE- A, the land in Sy.No.514 was situated beyond the lands in Sy. Nos.512,513, 519, 516 & 515, which were not acquired for expansion of Zoo. The topography of present Zoo (ANNEXURE- I) supports the fact that the lands in these Sy.Nos. were not acquired for Zoo expansion, as they were found to be situated to the east of Horticultural Nursery & heritage Tiger enclosure and along north of Zoo Hospital & Quarantine wards.

(Curtsey for ANNEXURE –A, B,C& D - Divisional Achieves Office, Mysore)

As such, till 1963, the total area of the Zoo stands at 47.20 acres bounded by Thandi Sadak on the eastern side, Pleasure Palace + Stables on the northern side and road on western & southern side. This property came under the administrative control of Horticulture& Gardens of Government of Mysore from the Princely State of Mysore after independence and abolition of monarchy.

In the second phase of acquisition of lands for expansion of Zoo, the Government of Mysore had purchased 32.33 acres of land situated between Thandi Sadak and Tank Bund of Karanji Lake, from the Secretary to H.H.the Maharaja, Mysore Palace. The Department of Agriculture & Forests, Government of Mysore had sanctioned Rs.2.50 lakh towards the cost of the said land, vide Order No:

AF 75 AHT 63 dt. 24/29-06-1964 (ANNEXURE : E). Document of handing over and taking over of the above said land is enclosed (ANNEXURE – F).

Considering the larger interest of the Zoo, the Government of Mysore, has transferred the management & administrative control of Zoo to Forest Department from the Department of Horticulture w.e.f. 01-10-1972 vide G.O. No: AF 198 AEG 65 dt. 23-09-1972 (ANNEXURE – G)

As on date, the total area of the Zoo comprises 80.13 acres and stands in the name of Government. During 1981-82, the whole area of the Zoo has been measured by the Assistant Director of Land Records, City Survey, Mysore and found that it measures 3,18,087 Sq. Mtrs. and assigned City Survey No: 1823 to this property. {ANNEXURE – H (below) & I (west) }

In the third phase, for expansion of Zoo, the Government of Karnataka had acquired Karanji Lake situated beyond Tank Bund Road on the eastern side of Zoo, which was measuring 77.02 acres, in pursuance of Notification No: RD 387 AQM 74 dt. 5-12-1974 (ANNEXURE –J). The sketch of the tank with handing over and taking over notes as on 28-3-1976 is enclosed (ANNEXURE- K).

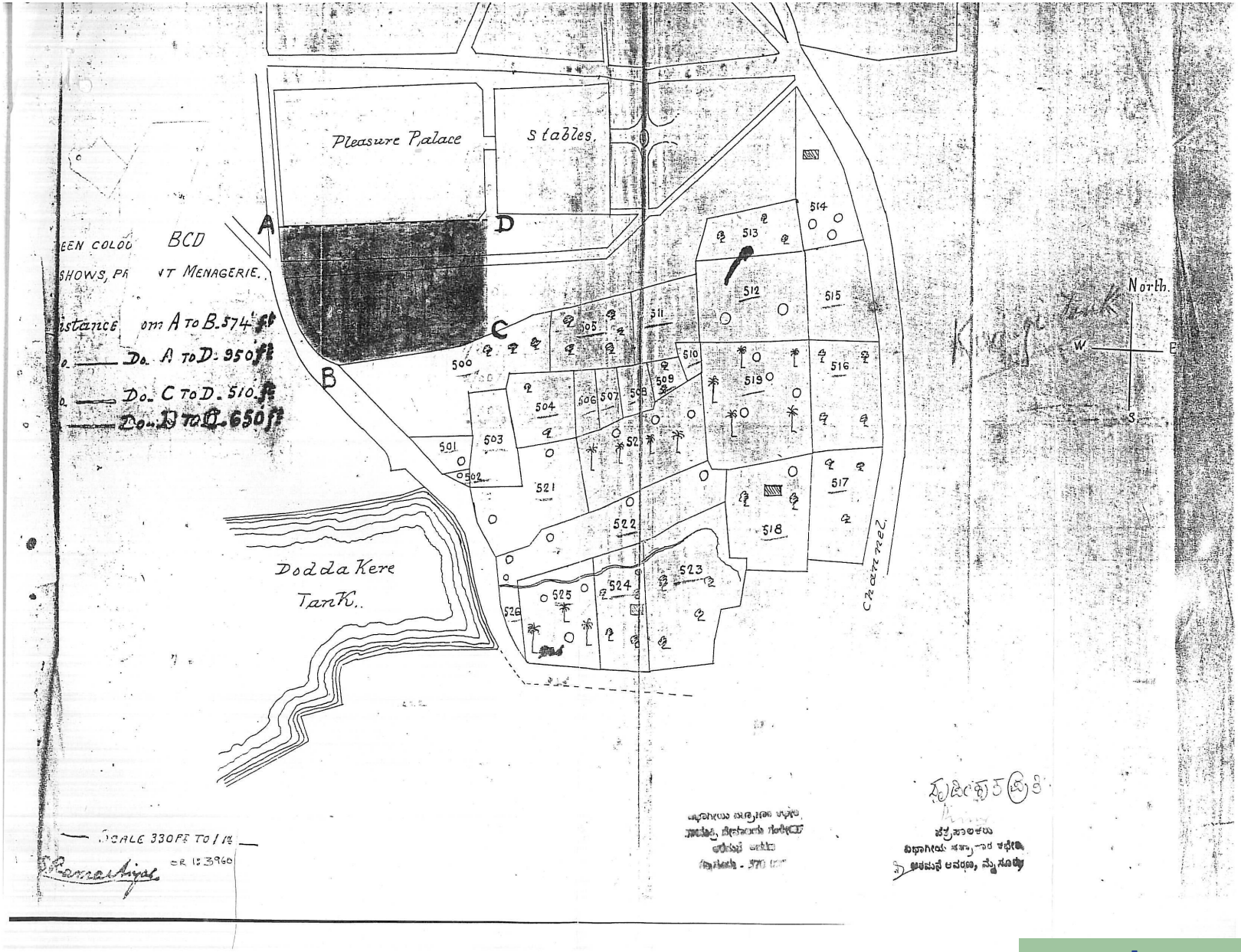
During 1985-86, the Karanji Lake area has been measured by the Assistant Director of Land Records, City Survey, Mysore and found that it measures 2,86,483 Sq. Mtrs. and assigned City Survey No: 1832 to this property. {ANNEXURE – H (above) & I (east) }

For better management of Zoos in Karnataka, during 1979 the Government had constituted Zoo Authority of Karnataka, a registered society and has transferred the management & administrative control of Zoo to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka from the Department of Forests vide G.O. No: FFD 45 FWL 79 dt. 19-7-1979 (ANNEXURE–L).

In the fourth phase, 5-10 acres plot situated on the northern side of the Karanji Lake purchased by Zoo Authority of Karnataka from the erstwhile City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore on payment of Rs.2.24 lakh during 1984-85. (ANNEXURE – M) However, the bit of land was transferred to the Department of Forests, Ecology & Environment, Government of India for establishing Regional Museum of Natural History (ANNEXURE –N), since the objectives of RMNH were in consistent with the objectives of Zoo Authority of Karnataka.

In the fifth phase, 113.21 acres of reserved forest land in Sy.No.137 of Kurugahalli Village in Mysore Forest Division has been transferred to Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore, vide Karnataka Government Orders No: ಅಪಜೀ 22 ಎಫ್‌ಜಿಎಲ್ 2009 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿ: 21-07-2012, (ANNEXURE – O) for establishing conservation and breeding centre for endangered Indian Gaurs, sans public exhibition. The sketch of the reserved forest land with handing over and taking over notes as on 17-8-2012 is enclosed (ANNEXURE- P).

The properties of Zoo in the Mysore city limits have been exempted from paying mohatarafa/ municipal taxes. However, the commercial buildings situated inside Zoo premises, such as Rhino Canteen premises, Bank Building and KSIC Show Room are being taxed (ANNEXURE- Q).


Pleasure Palace
Stables.
A
B
C
D
BCD
VT MENAGERIE.
Distance om A To B. 574 ft
Do. A To D. 950 ft
Do. C To D. 510 ft
Do. D To B. 650 ft
North.
W
E
S
Dodda Kere
Tank.
SCALE 330 FT TO 1 IN
Ramaiya
CR 15 3960

Annexure – "A"

No. 6450—*Ml.* 135-13-11, *dated* 23*rd December* 1913.

r Section 6 of the Land Acquisition, Regulation VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public pu for opening a road to the Zoo-garden, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore s authorized to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

Names of khatedars or owners	Survey No. or Muni. No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
							Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.
enkataramana Iya. Owner—Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.	511	Garden ...	2 5	...	2 5	8 8 0	0 14	1 6 9	512 ...	505 ...	Zoo-garden ...	509, 510
alasi Channa. Owner—Suryanarayan Rao.	508/1	Do ...	0 7	...	0 7	1 0 0						
vuthara Dasappa. Owner—Suryanarayan Rao.	508/2	Do ...	0 15	...	0 15	2 4 0	0 7	1 0 10	509 ...	507 ...	505 ...	520
evoji Rao. Owner—Siva Rao	508/3	Do ...	0 5	...	0 5	0 12 0						
ppar Konegowda. Owner—Peeran Bee.	509/1	Do ...	0 7	...	0 7	1 0 0						
di Rao, son of Devoji Rao ...	509/2	Do ...	0 9	...	0 9	1 8 0	0 6	0 15 0	510 ...	508 ...	511 ...	520
ankar Dasoo. Owner—Syed Mohadeen Sahib.	520	Do ...	4 5	0 1	4 4	29 0 0	0 30	5 5 0	519 ...	521 ...	506, 507 ...	522
Do ...	522	Do ...	4 5	0 1	4 4	29 0 0	0 16	2 13 4	518, 519 ...	Road ...	520, 521 ...	523, 524, 525
S. Gopal Iyengar ...	523	Do ...	4 31	0 18	4 13	16 0 0	0 16	1 8 0	518, Kurubarahalli	524 ...	522 ...	Road
Do ...	524	Do ...	2 27	0 3	2 24	9 8 0	0 16	1 7 5	523 ...	525 ...	522 ...	Kurubarahalli

No. 6451—*Ml.* 135-13-11, *dated* 23*rd December* 1913.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose *viz.*, for the extension of the Zoo-garden, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore division is authorized to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

Village	Names of khatedars or owners	Survey No. or Municipal No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
								Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.
Mysore	Syed Mohadeen Sahib ...	503	Garden ...	1 31	...	1 31	8 0 0	1 31	8 0 0	504, 521 ...	500, 501 ...	500 ...	521
	T. Sreenivasa Iyengar. Owner—Syed Mohadeen Sahib.	504	Do ...	1 35	0 1	1 34	9 0 0	1 34	9 0 0	506 ...	503 ...	500, 505 ...	521
	Govinda Rao, Rama Rao. Owners—1. Pandit Puttanna, 2. Madhava Rao, 3. Siva Rao, 4. Subba Rao, 5. Suryanarayan Rao, 6. Rama Rao, 7. Shama Rao, 8. Guru Rao. 9. Narayana Rao, 10. Govinda Rao.	505	Do ...	2 20	0 1	2 19	12 0 0	2 19	12 0 0	511 ...	500 ...	Zoo-garden ...	506, 507, 508
	Govinda Rao, Rama Rao. Owner—Rachappa.	506	Do ...	0 28	...	0 28	4 0 0	0 28	4 0 0	507 ...	504 ...	505 ...	520
	Rama Rao, son of Hanumantha Rao.	507	Do ...	0 16	...	0 16	2 8 0	0 18	2 12 0	508 ...	506 ...	505 ...	520
	Vakkalizara Kempanna, son of Mayanna. Owner—Kasi Rao.	1 507 2	Do ..	0 2	...	0 2	0 4 0						
	Kalasi Channa. Owner—Suryanarayan Rao.	508 1	Do ...	0 7	...	0 7	1 0 0						
	Ravuthara Dasappa. Owner—Suryanarayan Rao.	508 2	Do ...	0 15	...	0 15	2 4 0	0 20	2 14 9	509 ...	507 ...	505 ...	520
	Devoji Rao. Owner—Siva Rao	508 3	Do	0 5	...	0 5	0 12 0						
	Venkataramana Iah. Owner—Purushothamanandagiri Gosai.	511	Do ...	2 5	...	2 5	8 8 0	0 18	1 14 6	512 ...	505 ...	Zoo-garden ...	509, 510
	Shankara Dasu. Owner—Syed Mohadeen Sahib.	520	Do ...	4 5	0 1	4 4	29 0 0	1 35	13 4 6	519 ...	521 ...	507, 506 ...	522
	Do ...	521	Do ...	3 17	0 2	3 15	24 0 0	3 15	24 0 0	520 ...	Road ...	504, 503	522
	Do ...	522	Do ...	4 5	0 1	4 4	29 0 0	2 24	18 6 4	518, 519 ...	Do ...	520, 521 ...	523, 524, 525
	T. S. Gopala Iyengar ...	524	Do ...	2 27	0 3	2 24	9 8 0	2 8	7 12 0	523 ...	525 ...	522 ...	Kurubarhalli
	Madhuvanada Mali, Yella, Yelethotada Kempanna, Jillo Kutcherry Nayaka Narasimha Iah. Owners—1. Molle Iah, 2. Hanuma Iah.	525	Do ...	3 1	0 4	2 37	15 0 0	2 37	15 0 0	524 ...	522, 526 ...	522 ...	Do

Annexure – "B.02"

Statement showing the amount of compensation paid for the lands acquired for the extension of the Zoological Gardens at Mysore, from October 1914 to end of August 1915.

Taluk	Village.	Survey Nos.	Extent. Acres	Guntas.	Amount of compensation paid. Rs as ps.	Remarks.
Mysore	Mysore	503	1	31.	429-13- 0.	
"	"	504	1	34	457- 4- 3.	
"	"	505	2	19.	1145- 6- 5.	
"	"	506	0	28	346- 2- 5.	
"	"	507	0	18.	203- 8-10.	
"	"	508/2	0	15	237-10- 0.	
"	"	509/1	0	7.	115- 0- 0.	
"	"	509/2.	0	9.	103 - 8- 0.	
"	"	510.	0	12.	172 - 8- 0.	
"	"	511	2	5.	733- 2- 0.	
"	"	517	2	35.	495-15- 0.	
"	"	518	3	16.	586- 8- 0.	
"	"	520.	4	4.	1197- 9- 4.	
"	"	521.	3	15.	987- 9- 0.	
"	"	522.	4	4.	2730-15- 9.	
"	"	523.	4	13.	3355- 4- 0.	
"	"	524.	2	24.	1978- 1- 2.	
"	"	525.	2	9.	1681-14- 0.	
To interest on the award amount of Survey Nos. 503,504,505,506,508/2,511 part,520,521 522,524,& 525.					200- 0- 0.	
					Rs.17,157-11-2.	

ace Controller's Office,
ore, 28th August 1915.
VGB.

Palace Controller.

PART II—Section 2.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No. G. 4103—*G. M.* 104-24-1, *dated 8th December* 1924.

All Public Offices, Courts and Educational Institutions in the Mysore State will be closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Maharajakumari Jayalakshmammanniavaru, First Princess of Mysore.

No. G. 3864—*P. P.* 57-24-5, *dated 29th November* 1924.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition, Regulation No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extending the Palace Zoological Gardens and under Sections 7 and 3 (c) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore Sub-Division is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said land:—

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar or owner	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Mysore	Mysore	Kasaba	Mysore	Khatedar—Hari Basappa Owners—Boppagowdana pursha Swamigalu Mr. Raje Urs	514	Garden	2 acres and 20 guntas	9 guntas	2 acres and 11 guntas	Rs. 14 0 0	2 acres and 11 guntas	Rs. 14 0 0	Karanji Tank bund	Survey No. 513 stable	Karanji Tank bund	Survey No. 515

REMARKS.—A Copy of the sketch of the property to be acquired is kept in the Mysore Taluk Office for inspection during office hours.

By Order,
K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

No. P. 2891—*Cts.* 70-24-4, *dated 4th December* 1924.

Under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the powers of a Third Class Magistrate conferred on Mr. A. Ranga Rao, a Special Magistrate of the Bench Court at Kadur in Notification No. P. 5293—Cts. 82-22-5, dated 22nd December 1922, is hereby withdrawn as he has tendered the resignation of his appointment.

No. P. 2893—*Cts.* 70-24-5, *dated 4th December* 1924.

Under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to appoint Mr. T. Seshaiengar, as Special Magistrate for the Bench Court at Kadur with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class *vice* Mr. A. Ranga Rao, resigned.

No. P. 2895—*Pol.* 53-24-4, *dated 4th December* 1924.

Under Section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation No. VII of 1916 and as supplemental to Notification No. P. 1687—Police 53-24-2, dated 30th September 1924, it is hereby notified that the provisions of Section 20 thereof shall apply to the wandering tribe of Iranis who have been declared as a Criminal Tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act (No. VI of 1924) in the Madras Presidency.

Acquisition of land in between Thandi Sadak and Karanji Tank Bund required for extending Zoo Gardens.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

.....

ORDER NO. AF 75 AHT 63
Dated, Bangalore, the 24/29th June 1964.

READ:

i. G.O.No.AF 75 AHT 63, dated 26-2-64.

ii. Telegram dated 29-3-64 from the Secretary to the H.H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

iii. Letter No.198 dated 29-4-64 from the Secretary to the H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Preamble:

In Government Order No. dated 26-2-1964 sanction was accorded to the purchase of 33 acres and 33 guntas of land, belonging to the Mysore Palace, for the expansion of the Zoo Gardens, at Mysore.

The Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja states that the Mysore palace proposed only to sell 32 acres and 33 guntas & leaving the balance of the area occupied by Sri.Anjaneyaswamy temple one acre gifted to maney trust.

Order:

In partial modification of Government Order No.AF 75 AHT 63, dated 26-2-64 sanction is accorded to the purchase of 32 acres and 33 guntas of land, belonging to the Palace at a cost of Rs.2,50,000 (Rs.Two Lakhs and fifty thousand only) for the expansion of the Zoo Gardens, at Mysore.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore.

Sd/- M.A.Mecoai,
Under Secretary to Government,
Agriculture and Forest Dept.

To

The Divisional Commissioner, Mysore.
The Accountant General, Mysore thro F.D.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
The Secretary to H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore with a covering letter.
The Director of Horticulture, Bangalore.
The Revenue Department.
The W.G.

Copy to:
The Asst.Supt. parks and Gardens, Mysore.

The Curator, Mysore Zoo.

Sd/-
Director of Horticulture.

Acquisition of land in between Chandi Sadak and Karanji Tank Bund required for extending Zoo Gardens.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

.....

96

Order No.AF 75 AHT 63

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By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

Sd/- M.A.Meccai,
Under Secretary to Government,
Agriculture and Forest Dept.,

To
The Divisional Commissioner, Mysore.
The Accountant General, Mysore, Thro F.D.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
The Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore with a covering letter.
The Director of Horticulture, Bangalore.
The Revenue Department,
The W.G.

Copy to:
The Asst. Superintendent, Parks and Gardens, Mysore.
The Curator, Mysore Zoo.

Director of Horticulture.

[Note: Please see observ... typed copy]

Palace Estates & Gardens Dept.

Mysore Dated: 11th Septr. '64.

In persuance of G.O.No.AF 75AHT 63 date 24-6-64 and instructions of the Huzur Secretary to H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore, I,P. Rudraiah, Mokhtesar, Palace Estates and Gardens Department, Mysore, has this day handed over possession of Palace Land known as "Karanji Tank and Kensington Gardens" Mysore, measuring an extent of 32 acres 33 Guntas in all duly defined and demarcated by boundaries with all standing trees, wells waster couses and fences, as per the Blue print enclosed to to the Curator, Sri.Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

Sd/-
(P.Rudraiah)
Mokhtesar,
Palace Estates ad Gardens, Mysore.

T Taken charge of the above Karanji Tank and Kensington Gardens, measuring in all 32 acres 33 Guntas including all trees, fences wells and water courses from the Mokhtesar, Palace Estates and Gardens, Mysore as per Blue print enclosed.

Sd/-
Curator,
Sri.Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysore.

|Copy/

Palace Estates & Gardens Dept.,
Mysore: Dated: 11th Septr. '64.

(103)

In pursuance of G.O. No. AF 75 AHT 63 dated 24-6-64 and instructions of the Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, I, V. Ruthan, Boxhtesar, Palace Estates and Gardens Department, Mysore, has this day handed over possession of Palace land known as "Karanji Tank and Kensington Gardens" Mysore, measuring an extent of [illegible] duly defined and demarcated by boundaries with all standing trees, wells, water courses and fences, etc. the Blue Print enclosed to the Curator, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

(V. Ruthan)
Boxhtesar,
Palace Estates and Gardens, Mysore.

Taken charge of the above Karanji Tank and Kensington Gardens measuring in all 82 acres 30 guntas including all trees, fences, wells and water courses, from the Boxhtesar, Palacestates and Gardens, Mysore, as per Blue Print enclosed.

Curator,
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
11/9/64.

[Note: Please see obverse
Typed copy]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
(Agriculture & Forest Department)

Sub:- Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore Transfer of the Management and control from the Horticulture Department to the Mysore Forest Department - Sanctions.

ORDER NO.AF.198.AEG.65. BANGALORE, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1972

PREAMBLE:

The Zoo was started originally in Lalbagh. Later it was shifted to Mysore and came under palace management. Even while it was under palace management, it was being supervised by Gardens department. The Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens in Mysore are known for their exemplary maintenance and introduction of rare species and animals imported from Foreign Countries. It has an area of 80 acres including the Kensington Gardens maintaining 235 species comprising of birds, mammals, reptiles and fish. The Zoo was treated as a separate unit under the private management of the palace previously till it was transferred to Government, since then it formed part of the Horticulture Department.

2. The Tukol pay Commission while going through the staff structure of the Zoo Gardens made a recommendation that Zoo Gardens should be kept as a separate unit but to continue the administrative control under the Horticulture Department.

O R D E R

The proposal to separate the Zoo and make it an independent Unit has been under the Consideration of Government for some time past. The matter has been examined in detail having regard to the arrangements that exist in other states as well. Government consider that in the larger interest of the Zoo, it should be placed under the administrative control of the Forest Department, as it is incongruous to keep it under the Horticulture Department. Government accordingly direct that the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, along with its staff, buildings, equipment, animals etc., should be transferred from the Mysore Horticulture Department to the Mysore Forest Department with effect from Ist October, 1972. The Director, Wild Life Preservation, Bangalore and the Director of Horticulture are requested to take immediate steps to effect the transfer on the appointed day.

3. Government are also pleased to direct that:-

(i) With the transfer of the Zoo Gardens to the Forest Department, the Director, Wild Life Preservation, Bangalore should be designated as the "Ex-Office of Director of the Zoo Gardens" with effect from the date of transfer to the Mysore Forest Department.

(ii) The present Curator (Assistant Director of Horticulture) will continue to hold his post with the designation "Assistant Director (Curator) Mysore Zoo", till such time as the post of Deputy Director is created and filled up.

(iii) Such of the staff now working in the establishment of Zoo Gardens, who are not necessary required to be continued in Zoo would be given an option to remain with the Horticulture Department and will be replaced by the Forest Department and will be replaced by the Forest Department staff in a phased manner, to avoid complications in regard to Seniority, promotions etc.

(iv) After transferring the administrative control from the Horticulture Department to Mysore Forest Department, seperate cadre and recruitment Rules may be framed and sent to Government for approval.

4. Sanction is also accorded for the opening of the following new heads of account under the major head "70 Forest" to account for the expenditure of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore with effect from Ist October 1972.

dd. Miscellaneous (minor head)
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore - (Group Sub-Head)

1. Establishment charges
pay of Officers pay
of Establishment
Dearness Allowances
Other Allowances.

2. Travelling Allowances

3. Other Charges-
Labour
Purchase of Animals
Other Charges.

5. The expenditure does not constitute 'New Service' according to Item No.9 of the criteria for "New Service" prescribed in G.O.No.FD.8.BPA.69 dated 16th September 1969 and therefore the expenditure on account of salary, pay and allowances, T.A, contingent and other charges of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore now being met i.e., prior to the transfer of the control of the Forest Department, under "31 Agriculture - i. Botonical and other public gardens- B. Parks and Gardens- V. Other Gardens" may be debited with effect from 1-10-1972 to the heads of account indicated in the pre paragraph and the expenditure to end of the current financial year, from the date of its transfer, will be got regularised by way of re appropriation of savings under the major Head "70 Forest".

6. The Director, Wild Life Preservation, Bangalore is nominated as the Chief Controlling Authority and will excercise all powers of a major head of the department as was being excerised by the Director of Horticulture. The Assistant Director (Curator) Mysore Zoo will be the subordinate controlling Authority and will excercise all powers that were being excercised by him as hither-to-till the post of Deputy Director is created and filled up.

7. Sanction is also accorded for the opening of a new head of account viz., "(iv) Receipts of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens" under the head "II Forest- d- Miscellaneous Gardens with effect from Ist of October, 1972.

8. The Chief Conservator of Forest (General) in Mysore Bangalore is requested to necessary action to regularies the expenditure on account of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore from the date of transfer i.e., 1-10-1972 to end of 31st March, 1973 by way of re appropriation of savings under the major head "70 Forest" and also to propose necessary provision in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 after obtaining particulars from the Director, Wild Life Preservation, Bangalore.

9. The Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore is directed to surrender the balance of provision made in the Budget Estimates of the current year under "31 Agriculture etc", in respect of Mysore Zoo after taking into account the expenditure for the period from Ist April 1972 to end of 30th September, 1972.

10. This order Issues with the concurrence of FD vide its U.O. Note No.FD.3701/SII/71 dated 22-11-1971 and FD.37 (Int) B.G. 72 dated 22-9-1972, and G.A.D. vide its U.O. Note No.GAD.ERB/1894/dated 26-10-1971.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE
GOVERNOR OF MYSORE

(M.HONNAGANGE GOWDA)
Under Secretary to Government
A & F Department

To

The Compiller, Mysore Gazette for publication in next issue of the Gazette.

Copy to:-

The Chief Conservator of Forest (General), Bangalore.
The Director of Horticulture, Bangalore.
The Director, Wild Life Preservation, Bangalore.
The Assistant Director of Horticulture (Curator) Mysore Zoo, Mysore.
The Accountant General Mysore, Bangalore.
The Finance Department (Budget)
The Public Works and Electrical Department
All Secretaries to Government

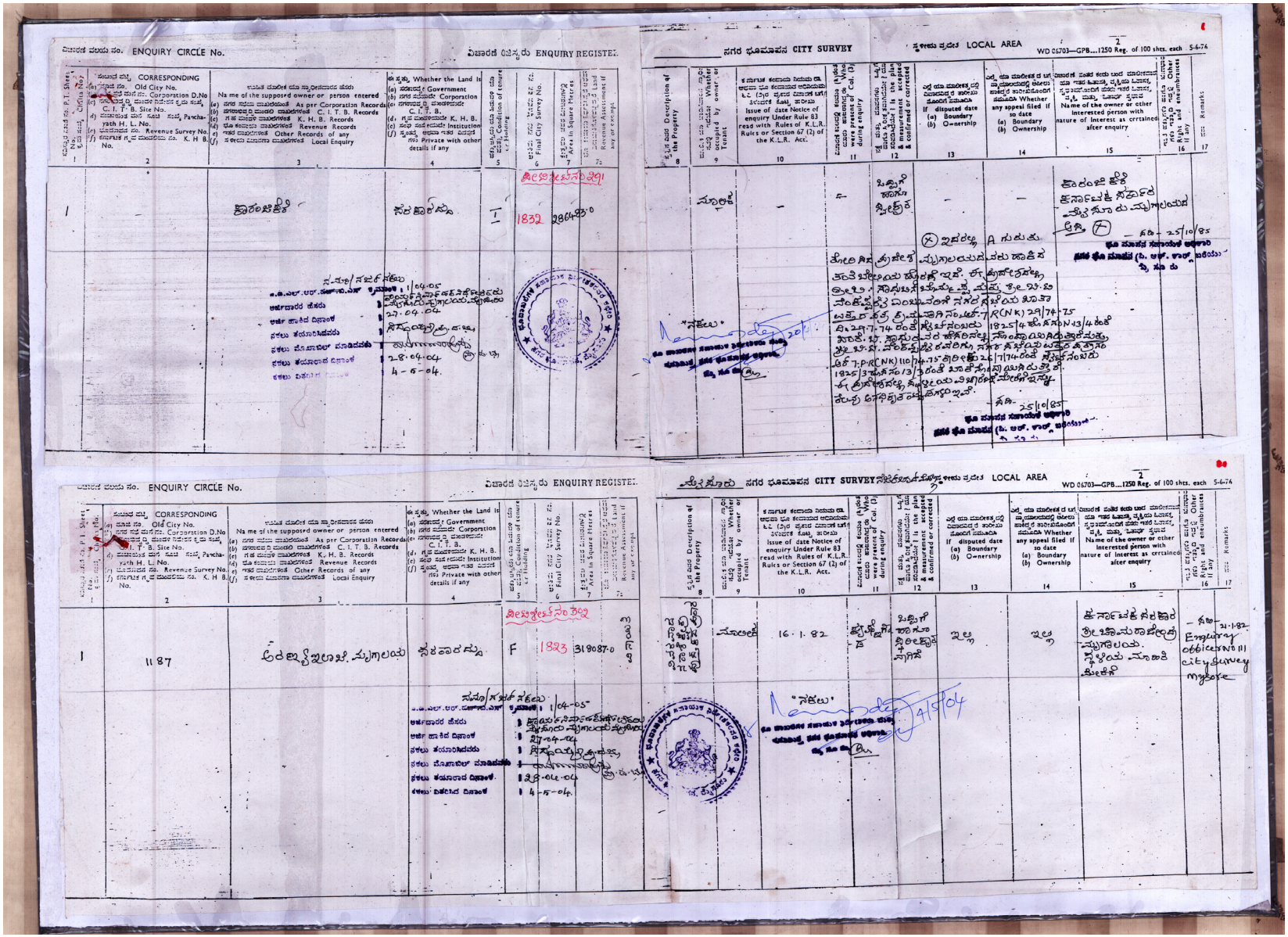
...4...

All Heads of Department.
The Divisional Commissioners of Divisions
The Deputy Commissioner of Districts.
The Public relations Officer, Mysore State Information Centre, New Delhi.
The Secretary to theGovernment of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, New Delhi.
The Special Commissioner to the Government of Mysore, Mysore House, New Delhi.
All Under Secretaries in Agriculture & Forest Department.
Forest Section (A) of A & F Department.
The Private Secretary to Minister for A & F Department.
Forest Section (B) of A & F Department.
Weekly Gazette.
Guard File.
Council Section (GAD), with reference to subject C.200/72 dated 5-9-1972.
Press Table.

"Copy"

Director,
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
MYSORE-570 010

Annexure – "H"


ENQUIRY CIRCLE No.
ENQUIRY REGISTER
CITY SURVEY
LOCAL AREA
WD 05703—GPB....1250 Reg. of 100 shts. each 5-6-74
CORRESPONDING
Old City No.
Corporation D.No
C. I. T. B. Site No.
Revenue Survey No.
K. H. B. No.
Whether the Land is
Government
Corporation
C. I. T. B.
K. H. B.
Private with other details if any
Name of the supposed owner or person entered
As per Corporation Records
C. I. T. B. Records
K. H. B. Records
Revenue Records
Other Records of any
Local Enquiry
Final City Survey No.
Area in Square Metres
Land Revenue Assessment if any or exempt.
Description of the Property
Whether occupied by owner or Tenant
Issue of date Notice of enquiry Under Rule 83 read with Rules of K.L.R. Rules or Section 67 (2) of the K.L.R. Act.
If disputed date
(a) Boundary
(b) Ownership
Name of the owner or other interested person with nature of interest as crrtained after enquiry
Rights and encumbrances if any
Remarks
ಕೊರಲಜಿಕೆರೆ
ಕೆರೆ ಪೊರಂಬೋಕು
1832
2864ಚ.ಮೀ
ಒಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪೈಲ್ಕಿರ
ಮುನಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ
ಕೋರಮಂಜಿ ಕೆರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮೈನರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್
ಸಹಿ- 25/10/85
ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಸಹಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ (ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಖೆ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಸಹಿ ಸಹಾ ಬಿ
"ನಕಲು"
ಸಹಿ 25/10/85
ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಸಹಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ (ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಖೆ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಸಹಿ ಸಹಾ ಬಿ
ಸಮೂಹ/ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಕಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ
ನಕಲು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದವರು
ನಕಲು ಮೊಹರಿಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರು
ನಕಲು ತಯಾರಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ
ನಕಲು ವಿತರಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ
2-04-04
4-5-04
ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ ಭೂಮಾಪನ CITY SURVEY
ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ LOCAL AREA
ವಿಲಿಯಂಗಲಕೆ ನಂ 2691
1823
31908ಚ.ಮೀ
ಓರಿಯಂಟಲ್ ಮೈಗಲಯ
ಸೆಕೆಪಾರಿಸ್ಸು
1187
ಮೊಲಲಿ
16.1.82
ಒಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪೈಲ್ಕಿರ ಪಾಗಿಕೆ
ಇಲ್ಲ
ಇಲ್ಲ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೆಕೆಪಾರಿ ಶೀ ಚಿಮೆಸಾಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈಗಲಯ. ಸೈಕಿಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪೀಕೆಗೆ
- ಸಹಿ 21.1.82
Enquiry officer No II city survey mysore

ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ ನಜರಬಾದ್ ಹೋಬ್ಳಿ ಜೀಪುಕೀಟ ನಂ 302, 291 ಕ ನಗರ ಮೊಹನ ನಂಬರ್ಸ್
1823 ಮತ್ತು 1832 ರಚಾಖು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಾಣಕೆ ನಕ್ಷೆಲು
ಲಲಿತ ಮಹಲ್ ರಸ್ತೆ
1823
1832
1831
1835
1829
1834
1830
1856
1858
1860
1866
1869
1 CM : 25 ಮೀಟರ್

Annexure – "I"

No. LAQ. 6/71-72 Office of the Assistant Commissioner,
Mysore Sub Division,
Encl. 1 Mysore-5, dated 1st March 1977.

To

The Spl. Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District, Mysore.

Sir,

Sub:- Acq. of Karanjikere in Kurubarahalli village, Kasaba hobli, Mysore taluk for expansion of Zoo Gardens -

Ref:- Govt. Notification No. RD 261 AQM 75 dated 18.2.77.

--

A spare copy of the notification issued under section 6 of the L.A. Act along with Notice in Form 'A' is enclosed herewith for favour of perusal and causing publication of the same on the Notice Board of the District Office. The fact of publication may kindly be intimated to this office early.

Yours faithfully,

(L. Nanjunda Rao)
Assistant Commissioner,
Aas/ Mysore Sub Division, Mysore.

Copy is forwarded to the Tahsildar, Mysore taluk for taking necessary action as detailed hereunder:

1. Copy of the notification along with public notice should be affixed on the Notice Board of the Taluk Office and a certificate to that effect should be sent to this office.

2. Copy of the notification along with Public notice should be affixed:

a) in the concerned Panchayat within the jurisdiction of which the lands so to be acquired lies.

b) in the Chavadi of the village if any, within whose jurisdiction the land lies.

3. the copies of notification along with Public notice should be served on the occupier of the land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, or reside or having agents authorised to receive on their behalf within Revenue District in which the land situated. The enclosed form 'A' should be delivered to the concerned. Required number of copies of notification are enclosed.

4. The sales statistics from 1.12.73 to 31.12.74 should be sent within a week positively.

2. Copy along with a copy of Form 'A' Notice is forwarded to

LAQ. 6 /77-78 FORM 'A' /See Rule 9(2)/

Notice under Sec 9(1) and 10 of the L.A. Act, 1894.

WHEREAS the undermentioned land is about to be taken up for a public purpose namely .for.expansion.of.Zoo.Gardens..... under notification No. RD 261 AQM 75 dated 18.2.77 published in the Karnataka Gazette dated 24.2.77, all persons interested in the said land are hereby called upon to attend personally or by agent at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Sub Dn. Mysore (place) on 28.3.77 (enter a date not less than fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice) at 11.00 O'clock to put in a statement in writing signed by themselves or by their agents) showing the nature of their interests in the land, the amounts and particulars claims to compensation computed their objections, if any, to the area specified in the declaration and to put in a statement containing as far as may be practicable the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part of it as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise the nature of such interest and the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account of it for three years next preceedings the statement.

(Particulars of land to be enclosed).

Name of the village.	Name of khatedar.	Extent A. G.	Assd.	Sy. No.	Boundaries E. W. N. S.
Kurubarahalli	The Palace, Mysore.	77-02	-	4 Karanji-kere.	As per Gazette notification.

Date: 1.3.77

Assistant Commissioner,
Mysore Sub Division, Mysore.

Aas/

No. RD 261 AQM 75 dated .....

It was notified in Notification No. RD 387 AQM 74 dated 5-12-74 that the land specified in the schedule hereto were likely to be needed for a public purpose to wit for expansion of Zoo Gardens.

Whereas the Government of Karnataka is satisfied after considering the report of the Deputy Commissioner, under Sub-section (2) of Section 5-A of the land Acquisition Act 1894 (Central Act I of 1894) that the land is needed to be acquired for the purpose specified above.

It is hereby declared under Section 6 of the said Act, that the land required for the purpose stated above

The Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Sub Division, Mysore is hereby appointed under clause (c) of Section 3 of the said Land Acquisition Act 1894 (1 of 1894) to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, for all proceedings hereafter to be taken in respect of the said land and is also directed under Section 7 of the said Act, to be taken in order for the acquisition of the said land.

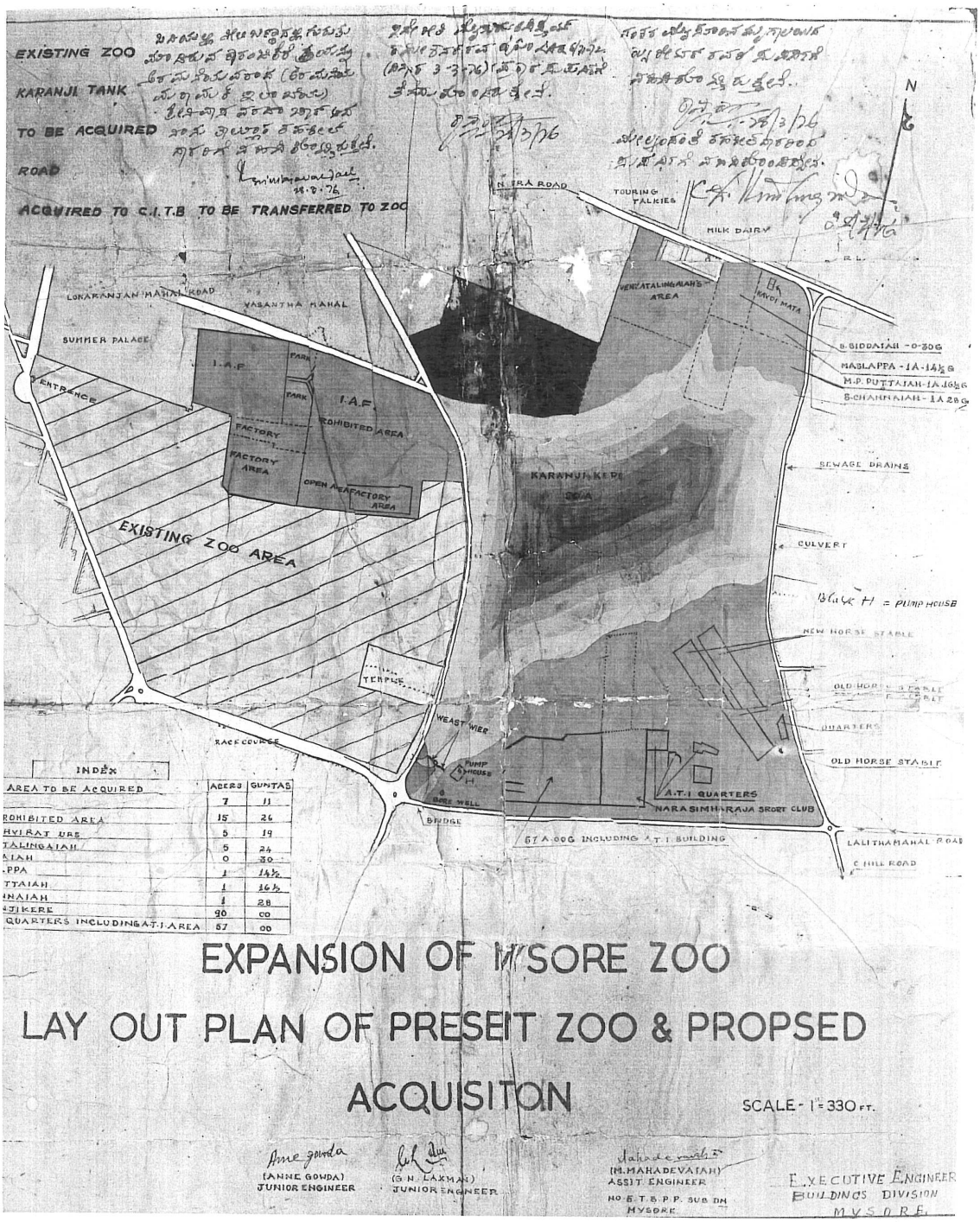
A plan of the said land is kept in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Sub division, Mysore, for inspection.

SCHEDULE

District : Mysore ; Taluk : Mysore ; Hobli : Kasaba ; Village : Kurubarahalli.

Sl. No.	Sy. No.	Kind	Name of the Khatedar/ Anubhavadar/tenant or interested persons.	Boundaries East	West	North	South	Area required Extent A. G.	Asst. Rs. P.
1.	S.No. Taluk (part) Karanji-kere	Tank	The Palace, Mysore.	Kurubarahalli road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] buildings	77-02	—
							Total :	77 02	

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,
(Sd.)
Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.


EXISTING ZOO
KARANJI TANK
TO BE ACQUIRED
ROAD
ACQUIRED TO C.I.T.B TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ZOO
N
N.H.17 ROAD
TOURING TALKIES
MILK DAIRY
VENKATALINGAIAH'S AREA
ENVOI MATA
LOKARANJAN MAHAL ROAD
VASANTHA MAHAL
SUMMER PALACE
ENTRANCE
I.A.F.
PARK
I.A.F.
PROHIBITED AREA
FACTORY
FACTORY AREA
OPEN AREA FACTORY AREA
EXISTING ZOO AREA
KARANJI KERE
SEWAGE DRAINS
CULVERT
PUMP HOUSE
NEW HORSE STABLE
OLD HORSE STABLE
QUARTERS
TEMPLE
WEAST WIER
RACE COURSE
PUMP HOUSE
BORE WELL
BRIDGE
A.T.I QUARTERS
NARASIMHARAJA SPORT CLUB
67 A-00G INCLUDING A.T.I BUILDING
LALITHAMAHAL ROAD
CHILE ROAD
B.SIDDAIAH -0-30G
MABLAPPA -1A-14½G
M.P.PUTTAIAH-1A.16½G
B.CHANNAIAH- 1A 28G
INDEX
AREA TO BE ACQUIRED | ACERS | GUNTAS
7 | 11
PROHIBITED AREA | 15 | 26
HVIRAT URS | 5 | 19
TALINGAIAH | 5 | 24
NAIAH | 0 | 30
PPA | 1 | 14½
TTAIAH | 1 | 16½
INAIAH | 1 | 28
JIKERE | 90 | 00
QUARTERS INCLUDING A.T.I AREA | 67 | 00
EXPANSION OF MYSORE ZOO
LAY OUT PLAN OF PRESEIT ZOO & PROPSED ACQUISITON
SCALE- 1"=330 FT.
(ANNE GOWDA) JUNIOR ENGINEER
(G.N. LAXMAN) JUNIOR ENGINEER
(M.MAHADEVAIAH) ASSIT ENGINEER
NO.5 T.B.P.P. SUB DN MYSORE
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
BUILDINGS DIVISION
MYSORE.

5

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject: - Constitution of Zoo Authority for the purpose of managing all the Zoos in the State of Karnataka - Sanctioned.

ORDER NO. FFD 354 FWL 78 (I), BANGALORE: DATED: THE 8th JANUARY, 1979.

READ: 1. G.O.No. AF 198 AEG 65 dated 23-9-1972
2. G.O.No.FFD 17 FWL 76 dated 24-8-77.
3. Proceedings of the meeting held in the Chambers of the Chief Secretary on 27-7-78 to discuss the question of the organisation set up of the Mysore Zoo.

PREAMBLE:

In the Government Order cited (1) above, the Mysore Zoo which was under the control of the Horticulture Department was placed under the administrative control of the Forest Department, as it was considered incongruous to keep it under the former Department and after examining in detail the arrangements existing in other States as well.

The question of separating the Zoo from the administrative control of the Forest Department to function separately as a Minor Department or to set up an independent organisation such as a Society registered under Registration of Societies Act to be designated as the " Zoo Authority of Karnataka " was under the consideration of Government for some time past, in the context of deaths of several valuable animals which occurred in the Zoo. With this end in view and after examining the matter in all its aspects with reference to the proposals made by the Committee of officers inthis behalf that there should be an independent organisation to deal with the establishment and maintenance of Zoos in the State, the Government have now decided that a Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act and designated as " The Zoo Authority of Karnataka " should be set up to look after the Mysore Zoo as also all the other zoos existing in the State.

ORDER

Government are pleased to accord sanction to set up a Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act and to designate it as " The Zoo Authority of Karnataka " with the following composition:-

(i) The Chief Conservator of Forests (Development), Bangalore. ... Chairman of the Authority.

(ii) The Conservator of Forests (Wild Life). ... Executive Director of the Authority

.... 2

(iii)	Sri C.D. Krishne Gowda, Curator of the Zoo.	...	Curator, Mysore Zoo and Technical Member of the Authority.
(iv)	Dr.P.D. Nanjaiah, Director, Institute of Veterinary Biological Research, Hessargatta.	...	Member of the Authority.
(v)	A representative of the Finance Department or the State Accounts Department.	...	Financial Member.
(vi)	Conservator of Forests Mysore Circle, Mysore.	...	An Official Member in the Governing Council and the representative of the Chief Conservator of Forests (General).
(vii)	Sri N.S. Adkoli, Conservator of Forests, Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation.	...	Member of the Governing Council

2. This authority (Society) shall have jurisdiction over the existing Zoological Gardens of Mysore and also on such other Zoological Gardens or Zoos as may be established any where in the State from time to time. It could extend its jurisdiction over National Parks, Game Preserves etc.

3. The existing officers and officials of the Horticulture Department who have been working since many years in the Mysore Zoo and whose nature of work is such that the experience they have gained over the years would render them more useful to the Zoo rather than to the Horticulture Department, should be transferred initially from the Horticulture Department to the Forest Department. After the Society is formed they may be deputed to the Society until such time as the Society is able to build up its own staff. The Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) may submit suitable proposals in this behalf.

4. To enable the Authority to incur expenditure on Registration, Animal food, pay and allowances of the staff for the remaining period of the financial year etc., a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is placed at the disposal of the Authority. The Chairman of the Authority is authorised to draw this amount as and when necessary on grant-in-aid bills duly countersigned by the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Food and Forest Department.

5. The expenditure on this account is debitable to the new head of account " III grant-in-aid to Zoo Authority of Karnataka (Non-Plan)" under the head " 295 other Social and Community Services - A. Zoological Gardens". Pending obtaining concurrence of the Controller, General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi for opening the new head, the sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be initially released from the contingency fund and separate orders will issue in this behalf from Finance Department.

6. The Chairman of the Authority shall maintain proper Accounts of expenditure and receipts as applicable to any department of Government.

7. The Chief Conservator of Forests (General) is requested to surrender the unspent amount out of the budget provision made under " 295 other Social and Community Services - A Zoological Gardens-I Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens".

8. While drawing the Rules and Byelaws of the Society an enabling provision should be made for taking over such National Parks as may be handed over to the Society from time to time by the Government. The Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) should submit necessary draft Rules and bye-laws and other proposals to Government in this behalf in due course.

9. In modification of the Orders issued under Notification and Government Order No. FFD 17 FWL 76 dated 24-8-1977 sanction is accorded to order the reshifting of the post of Curator from Gadag back to Sri Jayachamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore with immediate effect.

10. The Chief Conservator of Forests (General) should make necessary arrangements for the posting of a suitable Officer to Gadag to look after the Zoological Gardens, Gadag.

11. This issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide their Note No. FD 0.7/Expdr.V/78 dated 5-1-1979.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

(H. Muniram)
Under Secretary to Government,
Food and Forest Department.

To.

The Chief Conservator of Forests (General), Bangalore.

The Chief Conservator of Forests (Development), Bangalore.

The Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore.

The Director of Horticulture, Bangalore.

The Finance Department.

.... 4

Dr. R.D. Nanjaiah, Director, Institute of Veterinary and Biological Research Institute, Hessaraghatta.

Sri C.D. Krishnegowda.

The P.S. to the Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka.

The Secretary to the Chief Minister.

The P.S. to the Minister for Food and Forests.

The P.A. to the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Food and Forest Department.

Sri N.S. Adkoli, Conservator of Forests, Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation.

ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸ್ಥ ಮಂಡಲಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು-೫೭೦೦೦೫

ದಿನಾಂಕ 9-7-84 19

ಸ.176:65-66

-ಗೆ
ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಜಂಟಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ,
ಪೆರಿಸಂದ್ರ(ಪೆರಿಸಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತಿಗಾಲಂತು).

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಕುರುಬಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸ.ನಂ.3ರಲ್ಲಿ 5-10 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪೆರಿಸಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತಿಗಾಲಂತು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ನಂ.ಎಂಜಡವಿ:2094:83-84 ದಿನಾಂಕ 10-3-84.
2. ಈ ಕಛೇರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 8-6-84.
3. ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ 4-7-84.

-೦-

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದ ಪತ್ರದ ಕಡೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮತ್ತಿಗಾಲಂತು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕುರುಬಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸ.ನಂ. 3ರಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಎಕರೆ 10 ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ರೂ.55,769-39 ಅನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಂತುಲಂತುದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಜಂಟಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದವರೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(1)ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ.

ಈಗ ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿದಾರರು ಉಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಂತುಲಂತುಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 20,000 ರೂ.ನಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(2)ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

1) ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಸೇರಿ ರೂ. 55,769-34
2) ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಂತುಲಂತುದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ರೂ.1,57,218-02
3) ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಶೇ.5ರಂತೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 10,649-35

ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ. 2,23,636-76

ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.2,23,636-76ಅನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಿಗಾಲಂತುದ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ಜಮೀನು ವಹಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ದಿನಾಂಕ 4-7-84ರ ಮಂಡಳಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 'ಶಾಮಸುಂದರ್ ಟಾಕೀಸಿನ ಮುಂಭಾಗದ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಷರತ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ಜಮೀನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. (illegible)

ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು,
ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸ್ಥ ಮಂಡಳಿ,
ಪೆರಿಸಂದ್ರ.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Office of the Chairman
City Improvement Trust Board
Mysore

No..... Dated 12-3-1985

MEMO

The possession of Site ~~No.~~ at ... Block No. Kuvuvana ... in ... Kally S.No. 3 ... Extension measuring East to West 183 ± 195 ft² ... North to South 173 ± 127 ft² ... and bounded by the following, has been handed over to ~~Sri/Smt.~~ Chamarajendra Zoo Authority of Karnataka.

BOUNDARIES

Boundaries and dimensions of the site verified and found correct.

North By Venkatalingaiah land
South By Karanjee Tank
East By Kempaiah land
West By Rajkumar Prothvi - Rajears Rd

Assistant Engineer
C. I. T. Board, Mysore

Engineer officer 12/3/85
City Improvement Trust Board
Mysore

Taken possession of Site ~~No.~~ at Block No. Kuvuvana in Kally S.No. 3 Extension measuring 183 ± 195 ft² x 173 ± 127 ft² this 27th day of Feb, 25 x 60 ft² 1985.

Executive Director
Signature of Allottee
The Zoo Authority of Karnataka
MYSORE.

N" 1/2

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject: Establishment of Regional Museum of Natural History in Karnataka State.

Read: 1. Correspondence resting with D.O.Letter No.11/10/83-ENV.III(Z) dated 12th November, 1984 from the Department of Environment, Government of India, New Delhi.

2. Letter No.MZA/1196/84-85 dated 17th December, 1984 from the Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore.

PREAMBLE:

The Government of India, Department of Environment have proposed to set up a Regional Museum of Natural History in Karnataka State. After a high level discussion with the Government of India Officers, it has been decided to establish a Unit of Regional National Museum of Natural History on the Karanji lake site adjacent to the Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens at Mysore. The Zoo Authority of Karnataka has agreed to set apart 5 acres and 10 guntas of land recently acquired from the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore to establish the prestigeous Regional Museum of Natural History at Mysore.

It is, therefore, proposed to sanction a token grant of Rs.3 lakhs by this State Government to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka for the work connected with preliminary land scaping, land preparation and other related work for setting up of the Museum in consultation with the Director, National Museum of Natural History, Department of Environment, New Delhi.

ORDER No.DEE 78 ENV 83 BANGALORE,

DATED 28TH DECEMBER, 1984

Sanction is accorded to the payment of grant-in-aid of Rs.3 lakhs (Rupees three lakhs only) to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore to initiate the work as detailed in the preamble for the establishment of the Regional Natural History Museum at Mysore.

2. The expenditure on this account is debitable to the head of account "279-Scientific Service and Research G-Assistance for other Scientific Bodies-VI-Department of Ecology and Environment-I-Grant-in-Aid (Plan)" for the year 1984-85.

3. This Order issues with the concurrence of Planning Department and Finance Department vide their U.O.Notes Nos.PD 729 POP 84 dated 6-11-1984 and FD 2138 S III/84 dated 22nd November 1984, respectively.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA,

Sd/-
(G.S.JOSHI)
Under Secretary to Government,
Department of Ecology & Environment.

P.T.O.

To:

1. The Accountant General (I & II) Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. The Executive Director, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri. Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore-570 010
3. The Secretary, Dept., of Environment, Government of India, New Delhi.
4. The Director, National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi.
5. The Director, Dept. of Environment, Govt., of India, New Delhi.
6. The Treasury Officer, State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore.
7. The Weekly Gazette/Spares.

"COPY"

Executive Director,
The Zoo Authority of Karnataka
MYSORE.

HANDING OVER OF 5 ACRES - 10 GUNTAS OF LAND IN SURVEY No.3 OF KURUBARAHALLI ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF KARANJI TANK FOR ESTABLISHING OF A REGIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

As resolved in the 21st Meeting of the Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka held on 10-12-84, 5 Acres - 10 Guntas of land in Survey No.3 of Kurubarahalli on the Northern side of Karanji Tank is handed over to the Director, National Museum of Natural History, New-Delhi (on behalf of the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife, Government of India) on "Free Hold basis" for establishing a Regional Museum of Natural History.

Handed over on this day of 17th January, 1986

(C.D.Krishne Gowda)
Executive Director,
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Mysore.

WITNESSES

1. (M.K.Appayya I.F.S.)
Chairman,
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Bangalore.

Taken over as above on this day of 17th Jan. 1986 on behalf of the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife.

(Dr.S.M.Naqvi)
Director,
National Museum of Natural
NEW-DELHI.

2. (L.S.Prahlada Rao)
Special Officer & Ex-Officio,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.
Dept. of Ecology &
Environment.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಿಷೇಧವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮೆಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೂರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಮೀಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂ. 137 ರಲ್ಲಿ 113.21 ಎಕರೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: 1. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು) ರವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎ5(7)ಜಿಎಫ್ಎಲ್.ಸಿಆರ್.75/08–09,ದಿ:20.01.2009.

2. ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿ2/ಡಿಎಂಎನ್/ಸಿಆರ್–3/2008–09, ದಿನಾಂಕ:10.05.2010.

3. ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂ:ಎಂಜೆಡ್ಎ/1180/2011–12, ದಿನಾಂಕ:09.01.2012.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು) ರವರು ಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮೆಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಿಷೇಧವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾನಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ ಕೂರ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮೀಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕೂರ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 137 ರಲ್ಲಿ 44.10 ಹೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಬಸ್ತೀಪುರ ಮೀಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕೂರ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 136 ರಲ್ಲಿ 32.00 ಹೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 76.10 ಹೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ, ಮಾಡಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ ಇವರು ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2)ರಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ.	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಂ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎಕರೆ	ಪರಾ
1	ಮೈಸೂರು	ಇಲವಾಲ	ಕೂರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ	137	113.21	ಕೂರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಮೀಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ
2				136	29.16	ನೆಡತೋಪು (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ)
3	ಮಂಡ್ಯ/ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ	ಬೆಳಗೋಳ	ಬಸ್ತಿಪುರ	38 37	43.21 3.02	ನೆಡತೋಪು (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ)
			ಮೈದನಹಳ್ಳಿ	15	6.05	ನೆಡತೋಪು (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ)
				ಒಟ್ಟು	195.23	

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೂರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಸ.ನಂ. 137ರಲ್ಲಿ 113.21 ಎಕರೆ ಮೀಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೂರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಸ.ನಂ.136, ಬಸ್ತಿಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ.ನಂ.38,37 ಹಾಗೂ ಮೈದನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸ.ನಂ.15ರಲ್ಲಿನ 29.16+43.21+3.02+6.05 = 82.04 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಗೋಮಾಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿ ಗೋಮಾಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಒಡೆತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೋರಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೂರ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ.ನಂ.137 ರಲ್ಲಿ 113–21 ಎಕರೆ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾನಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (3)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಹ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕೂರ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ.ನಂ.137 ರಲ್ಲಿ 113–21 ಎಕರೆ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಪಜೀ 22 ಎಫ್‌ಜಿಎಲ್ 2009,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:21.07.2012.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಿಷೇಧವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮೆಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೂರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಮೀಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂ. 137 ರಲ್ಲಿ 113.21 ಎಕರೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

(ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ.ರಾಜಪ್ಪ)
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

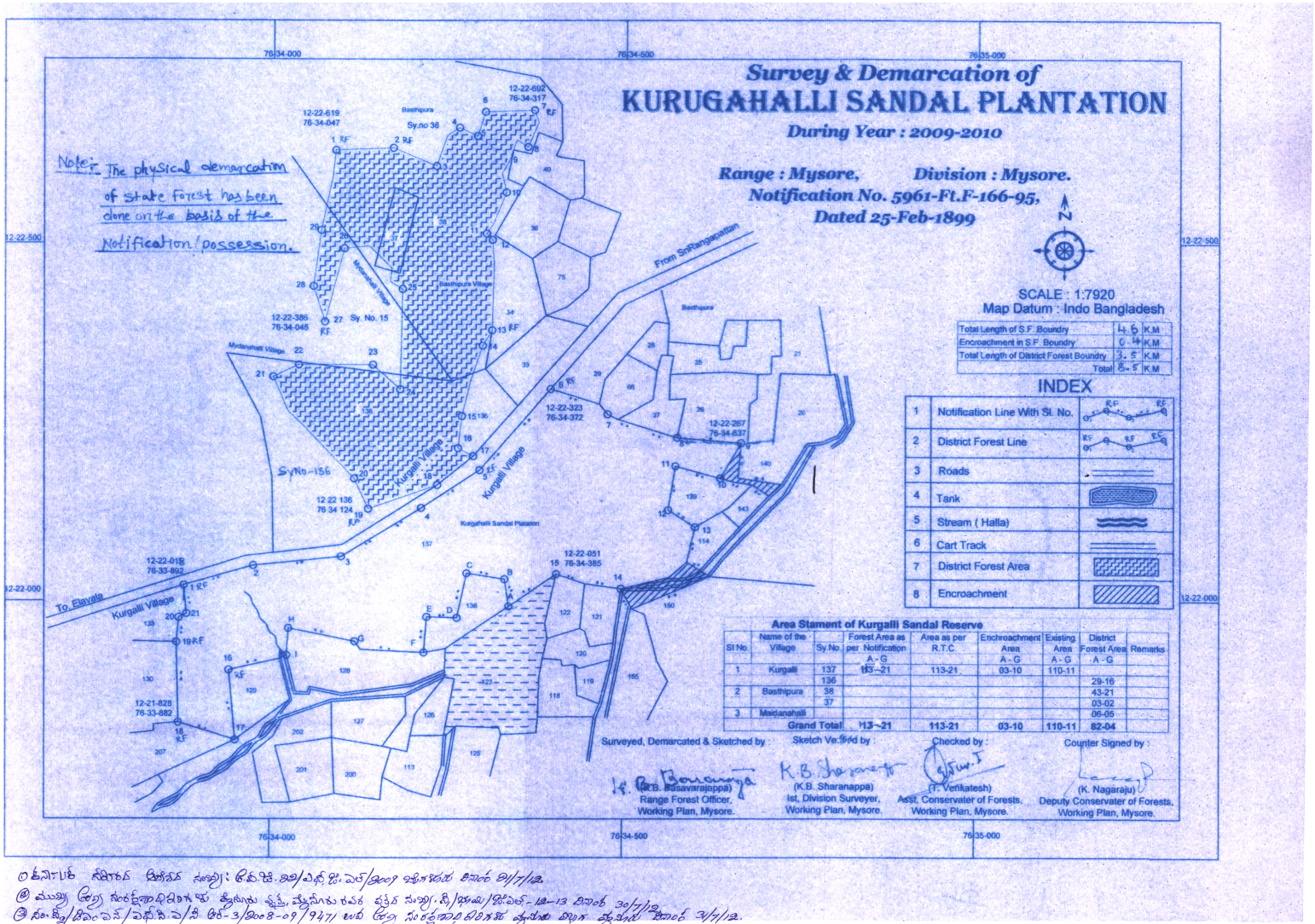
ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ 30 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ ಮತ್ತು 50 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಅಡಿಟ್ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2) ಹಾಗೂ (ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಇ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

3. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
5. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
6. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವೃತ್ತ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
7. ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
8. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
9. ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ.



ఉత్తరాంధ్ర నేషనల్ ఫారెస్ట సంఖ్య: ఆఫీసు.ఇన్/చిఫ్ట్ ఫో.ఎక్/2009 ఇష్యూకరుట తినాంక 31/7/12.
② ముఖ్య ఫార్ట్ సంరక్షాధికారిగారు వారి క్షేత్రములు వృక్ష, వన్యమేగము రవర వృక్ష సంఖ్య: బి/భూమి/జీవిత-12-13 తినాంక 30/7/12.
③ సం.క్ష్మి/తివిం.ఎన్/ఎఫ్.వి.ఎ/సి ఆర్-3/2008-09/9471 ఉన ఫార్ట్ సంరక్షాధికారిగారిచే వృములు మిగా వృములు తినాంక 31/7/12.
ర ఫారెస్టరంటే ఈ రోజు తినాంక 17/8/12 రందు మగా-క్ష్మి స్టాంపుల నేపు కేళ్ళు తోడుల ఫార్ట్ నుంతిచిన నం 5961-Ft-F-166-95 తో 25/Feb/1899 ర
సర్వేయిళ్ళిలంకే సరిహ నం 137 ర గ్రామమన్న వాస్తవిక్ష వాస్త కాగా (సర్వేయిళ్ళిలుకాణి) వలయ ఫార్ట్ ఫ్రెండిగి తిరిగిచేసిదరమార వృగాలయ వృములరవరంగా ధ్రువీకరించి సంతకం చేసినది.
ర

వర్షయంకే వ్యవహారిక భాష:
17.8.2012
Range Forest Officer
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Garden
MYSORE-570 010

Annexure – "P"

ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ,
ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್,
ಮೈಸೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 25–5–91.

ಒ.ಪಿ(ಎನ್)ಆರ್.ಎ.262:85–86.

ಗೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು,
ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,
2ನೇ ಅಂತ 4ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ:– ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ತೆರಿಗೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:– ತಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಹೆಚ್.ಯು.ಡಿ.61:ಎಸಿಎಂ 90 ದಿನಾಂಕ 12–9–90 ಮತ್ತು 14–11–90ರಂತೆ.

●●●

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತರಬಯಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಂ 1187 ಹೊಸ ನಂ 14ನ್ನು ಕಾವೇರಿ ಎಂಪೋರಿಯಂ ರವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 2000–00 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 1–10–84 ರಿಂದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರಮೌಲ್ಯ 20000 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂದಾಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಗಳು ಸೇರಿ 5240–00 ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದೇ ಮೃಗಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಂ 1187:1, ಹೊಸ ನಂ 4:1 ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ 750–00 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಳೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಧಿರೀಕರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂದಾಯ 196–50(ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಗಳು ಸೇರಿ).

ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ನಂ 1187:2, ಹೊಸ ನಂ 4:2, ಇದು 12 ಚಿಕ್ಕಅಂಗಡಿ ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಕಟ್ಟಡವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗೀಯವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಂದಿರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 7000–00 ರೂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ 70000–00 ರೂ.ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು 1–10–84 ರಿಂದಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ನಿಗಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂದಾಯ 18340–00 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ (ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಗಳು ಸೇರಿ).

ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ನಂ 1187:3 ಹೊಸ ನಂ 4:3ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ 1800–00ರೂ.ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂದಾಯ 471–00 ರೂ.ಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ(ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಗಳು ಸೇರಿ) ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನೇ ನಿಧಿರೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ನಂ 1187:4 ಹೊಸ ನಂ 4:4ರ ಮಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ ಬೆಳಗಾರರ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 50–00 ರೂಗಳ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 500 ರೂಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಿಧಿರೀಕರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

-: 2 :-

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ 1976ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 110ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಸತಿ ಗೃಹಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯವು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1-10-84 ರಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಕಂದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ 90-91ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ರೂ 1,26,276-10 ಮತ್ತು 34,060-00 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲಾಂಸುಪತ್ರ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ವರೆಗೂ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಾಕಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್,
ಮೈಸೂರು.

Annexure to the Master Plan

VIII. Constitution Of Committees

(1) Governing Council of Zoo Authority Of Karnataka

Government has constituted the society designated as the Zoo Authority of Karnataka, registered under the Registration of Societies Act to look after the zoo and also such other zoos as may be established anywhere in the state from time to time.

Vide Government Order No FFO 45 FWL 79 dated 19/07/1979.

(2) Health Committee

Government have constituted Health Advisory Committee to monitor the health of animals in Mysore Zoo Vide Government Order No FEE 203 FWL 2002 dated 12/02/2004 to monitor the compliance of the health care standards prescribed under the recognition of zoo rules under Rule 10.

(3) Karanji Technical Committee

A technical committee has been constituted to monitor the maintenance and development of Karanji Technical Committee with the assistance of NGO's and local Officers.

(4) Zoo Advisory Committee

A Zoo Advisory Committee to have local participation of the recognized zoos of Karnataka. The Zoo Advisory Committee shall advise the zoo management on issues relating to upkeep, maintenance and enhancement of resources, health care of animals, gardening, plant diversity, controlled breeding of animal, population control measures and security of the zoo. It shall meet at least a year and shall forward the recommendation to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka for further action.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Constitution of Health Advisory Committee to monitor the health of animals in zoos.

READ:

1. Letter No. 7-12/2000-CZA(N) dated: 18-7-2002 & 20-2-2003 from the Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi.
2. Letter No: c1/ZAK/CMN/CR-100/2002-03, dated: 17-12-2003 from the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Bangalore.

PREAMBLE:

In the letters read at (1) above, the Central Zoo Authority has requested the State Government to constitute a Health Advisory Committee comprising of experienced veterinarians with a mandate to advise the zoo managements in the State on animal health care. The committee has to visit the zoos at least once in three months to monitor the compliance of the health care standards prescribed under the recognition of zoo rules, under rule 10 (Norm Nos. 21 to 30).

In the letter read at (2) above, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) has suggested a panel of officers for the constitution of the Health Advisory Committee. The Health Advisory Committee for Chamaraja Zoological Gardens and Bannerghatta Biological Park have 5 members while those for the rest of the zoos have 3 members in the proposal.

Government has examined the proposal in detail.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO: FEE 203 FWL 2002,

BANGALORE, DATED: 12 -2-2004

As explained in the preamble based on the recommendations of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, Government are pleased to constitute Health Advisory Committee as under:

1. The Health Advisory Committees of Sri. Chamarajendra Zoological Garden, Mysore and Banneghatta Biological Park,Bangalore consist of the following members:-

   (a) The Joint Director of Animal, Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, of Mysore/Bangalore (who may associate suitable Veterinarians having specialization in surgery, pathology , medicine and parasitology.
   (b) Head of the Department of Clinical Medicine, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bangalore or his representative.
   (c) A representative from Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biological, Bangalore, to be nominated by Director of IAH & VB.

...2/-

(d) Veterinarian(s) of the concerned zoo.
(e) Executive Director of the concerned Zoo – Convener.

2. For the zoos at Shimoga, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bellary, Gadag and Davangere, the health advisory committees consist of the following members:-

(a) The Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of respective Jurisdiction. (He may associate with suitable Veterinarians who have specialized in surgery, pathology, medicine and in parasitology).
(b) Zoo Veterinarian.
(c) Executive Director of the concerned Zoo – Convener.

3. The duties and the responsibilities of the committee are as given below:

(a) The committee shall meet periodically, at least once in three months.
(b) The committee should establish a network with relevant local institutions, so that necessary veterinary care assistance is available to zoo, whenever required.
(c) The committee should,

I. Make assessment of the present health care facilities in Zoo.
II. Develop proper action plan, for improvement of the facility in a cost effective manner.
III. Guide and help Zoo Staff in proper upkeep and health care of the animals.
IV. Guide and help the staff in proper analysis of post mortem reports and use of reference so derived for prevention and treatment of diseases.
V. Monitor disinfection issues, administering of prophylactic drugs, quality of feed and general hygiene of the enclosures.
VI. Give suggestions regarding latest approach in health care of Captive wildlife Animals.

4. The committee should start functioning immediately after the date of issue of this order and should furnish their report to the concerned Executive Director of the Zoo, with a copy to the Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore for needful action. In the subsequent meetings the committee should review the action taken on the previous report and a resume of such action taken should form part of subsequent reports.

...3/-

5. Members of the Committee shall be paid TA/DA applicable as per State Government rules.

By order and in the name of
the Governor of Karnataka.

Jayalakshmi KV 13/2/200

(K.V. JAYALAKSHMI)
Under Secretary to Government,
Forest, Environment and Ecology Department.

To:

1) The Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore.
2) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Aranya Bhavan, Malleshwaram, Bangalore.
3) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife) Aranya Bhavan, Malleshwaram, Bangalore.
4) Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority, Bikener House, Annexe-VI, Shahajahan road, New Delhi-110 011.
5) Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore-570010.
6) Joint Director of Animal Husbandary & Veterinary Services Mysore/Bangalore/Shimoga/Belgaum/Gulbarga/Bellary/Gadag and Davangere.
7) Head of the Department of Clinical Medicine, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bangalore.
8) Director, IAH & VB, Hebbal, Bangalore.
9) Veterinary Doctors, Mysore zoo/Bannerghatta Biological Park/Shimoga zoo/Gulbarga Zoo/Bellary Zoo/Gadag zoo and Davangere zoo.
10) Executive Directors, Shimoga Thyavarekoppa Simhadhama/Belagaum zoo/Gulbarga zoo/Bellary zoo/ Gadag, Binkadakatte zoo and Davangere zoo.

Annexure to the Master Plan

IX. Proposed Staffing Pattern

Sl.No.	Proposed Cadre	Strength
1	Executive Director	1
2	Deputy Director/ A.C.F.	1
3	Assistant Director, AH & VS	1
4	Veterinary Officer	2
5	Assistant Engineer	1
6	Administrative Assistant	1
7	Audit Officer	1
8	Range Forest Officer	2
9	Manager	2
10	Assistant Curator	1
11	Assistant Horticulture Officer	1
12	Assistant Manager	3
13	Biologist / Education Officer	1
14	Lab Technician	1
15	First Division Assistant	5
16	Senior Driver	2
17	Forester	2
18	Horticulturist Assistant	2
19	Animal Supervisor	5
20	Second Division Assistant	5
21	Drivers	2
22	Plumber	1
23	Electrician	1
24	Head Gardener	4
25	Animal Keeper	15
26	Veterinary Lab Assistant	1
27	Computer Operator	2
28	Librarian	1
29	Mahouts	4
30	Kavadi	5
31	Attender	5
32	Gardener	12
33	Assistant Animal Keeper	67
	Total	**160**

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a zoo for all seasons

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Zoo Service Gate