

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Financial institutions play a vital role in providing the capital required for the financial development of a region. Banking business is essentially accumulation of capital and its distribution. Banking institutions in organised and unorganised sectors are institutions that provide necessary capital required for development of Agriculture, Industry, Trade and related activities. If these institutions mobilise deposits from public and disburse them as loans required for trade and other financial activities, the social and economic activity in economic and social sectors will be spurred in the region. The loan policy of the banking system will be shaped according to changing social and economic activities of a society. For the economy to improve and move upwards, the banking institutions should play a predominant role. Like in other districts, even in Mandya district we can see the important role played by banking institutions and the changes taking place in the economic and social development.

BANKING AND FINANCE

In the beginning of the twentieth century, before banking sector took a firm shape, money lending to development of agriculture and reforms and for trade related activities was in practice since a long time. Most of the population in the rural area consisted of farmers. It can be said that they depended on the middlemen and rich men of the village for getting loans to meet their requirements. The

loans carried a particular rate of interest. The amount of loans advanced by these middlemen and rich men would be low but the interest rate used to be high. As the administrative machinery at that time did not evolve any rules for controlling the lending activities, even people with small capital were gaining undue profits from money lending. The farmers had to pledge their fixed assets like land and moveables like ornaments with the rich men of the village to get loans. It was common to see the farmers approaching the rich men to get loans.

In every village there was a minimum of three to four money lenders who were well known to the villagers. The money lenders had the specific knowledge about the assets owned by the villagers and their attitude. The loans would be advanced at a specific rate of interest. The money lenders would go to the doorsteps of the villagers for recovery of loans and interest. Those who could not repay the loans had to lose their assets pledged. As most of the farmers were illiterates, they would be subjected easily to cheating by the lenders. To lend money to the needed farmers was the very profession of the money lenders, and some rich urban money lenders also used to give loans to villagers. They used to adopt coercive, influencing and exploitative methods for recovery of the loans. They always used to have a large amount of cash and used to gain huge profits from the same. These people used to purchase and store grains in large quantities during harvest season and sell the same for a huge profit when there was dearth of these commodities in the market.

The rich merchants of Mysore generally met most of the loan requirements of the farmers and traders in Mandya district. They used to camp in Ganjam, Mandya, Hirode (Pandavapura) and Attiguppe (Krishnarajapete) for a few days for this purpose and lend the money after obtaining sufficient security. After Tippu who developed Ganjam into a big industrial place, many rich people with huge cash settled there. They lent their money to the artisans from Sira who came there upon Tippu's invitation. Ganjam, which somewhat lost its prominence during the Mysore wars, began acquiring the original luster after 1799. There were rich moneylenders in Ganjam, Hirode and Nagamangala. The people who took the loans were paying the interest continuously and many times the amount of interest paid exceeded the principal amount.

During the rule of Srirangaraya, the provincial head of Vijayanagar kingdom at Srirangapattana, to encourage farmers taking up the barren land for cultivation, the government arranged loans for purchase of land, cattle and agricultural implements. Also the production and manufacturing costs in case of various commercial products like initial expenditure, seeds, nursery plants, etc. were

provided and thus encouraged agriculture and commerce in the region. The foreign traders were encouraged to settle in places where new market and trading places were established, by providing them financial assistance. They were also encouraged to export the local goods to far off places as per demand and import valuable items of demand from distant places and sell them in the local market. Afterwards, due to internal quarrel and wars, the facilities were stopped and the businessmen lending the money became richer. As the moneylenders used to lend people, based on faith and fidelity, the money lending was popular among rural masses. Everybody was aware of the hand loans.

During 1890, the then ruling government introduced a land reform loan act. Then onwards, it became easy for the rural folk to get loans for agricultural purposes. This gave an inspiration to many of the future action programmes undertaken by the government regarding waiving of loans advanced to farmers. The then Diwans gave orders to open Agricultural banks. It was believed that this was a model arrangement during those days. By 1901, though there were many such banks, they were not functioning well. The Co-operative Societies Act (Regulation III) brought into force by the government, speedened the co-operative movement in the state. This marked the beginning of a systematic effort in establishing modern banking. Even after this systematic effort in lending money, the moneylenders' attitude did not change much. Even though the co-operative banks in Mysore state were advancing money to farmers on certain terms and conditions, the procedures they adopted and the delay occurred, normally pushed the needy farmers to moneylenders who would lend money simply on a promissory note. In addition, the institutions lending systematically were functioning only in district centres and big towns. This resulted in the people living in rural areas to rely on the local moneylenders alone.

Rural Indebtedness

Indebtedness was not only prevalent with the farmers of Mandya district but most of the farmers in the entire state were in debt in one form or the other. The borrowing habit of farmers for agricultural purposes has been a traditional practice. Every farmer was spending half his agricultural income to clear loan. Hence his livelihood had become unbearable. Small land holdings, their fragmentation due to generations, death of cattle due to illness and famine, the uncertainty of the crops etc., all were reasons for the poverty of the farmers which induced them to borrow money every now and then. The industrialisation also posed a big threat to their indigenously made products, actually made by their family members during leisure. This threat later became a serious problem to

the farming community, as their products could not match the industrial products.

Though, it is not possible to provide a clear picture of rural debt and its scope, the previous surveys indicate that most of the rural and urban people were borrowers. The increase in number of people depending on land, low income, famine and deficiency in savings contributed to rural indebtedness. Farmers were working only for their livelihood. They had to borrow even for unproductive domestic expenses like marriage, death and other domestic functions. The low income from agriculture was the main reason for farmers' indebtedness. The per capita income of the people in the State including Mandya district was Rs.47-9-10 or Rs.48 in 1912-13. The same was Rs.68-7-10 or Rs.69 in 1922-23. This can be compared with the per capita income of the entire country, which stood at Rs.44 in 1914 and Rs.72 in 1922. A report of 1926 states that eighty percent of the people depended on agriculture and the entire agricultural products which were valued at Rs.18 crores then, the per capita income of the people of the state would be at Rs.35. When in 1961, the per capita income of people in Mandya was Rs.317/-, the average per capita income of the state was Rs.289/- It was estimated that in 1936, the per capita income of the state including Mandya was Rs.50/-

Income-wise borrowers : As per the survey taken up complementary to 1961 census, the average indebtedness of various income groups in Kikkeri village of Mandya district was estimated as mentioned hereunder :

Different income Groups	Average borrowings of each family
Rs.100 and more	Rs.1062
Rs. 76-100	Rs.403
Rs. 51-75	Rs.289
Rs. 26-50	Rs.247
Rs.25 and below	Rs.140

In 1941, Kikkeri consisted of 414 families. Out of this, 204 members of 228 families were borrowers. In a similar survey conducted in 1962, 2047 members of 526 families out of a total 536 families had borrowed a total amount Rs. 2,40,422/-. These figures may indicate an increase of loans but it is significant to note that the loans were mostly taken for developmental purposes spurred by awareness for financial growth. These things enabled the people to improve their financial position.

As already observed, the money lending business was in practice since long. Even during the period of Hyder Ali, there were rich people in Srirangapatna and moneylenders in villages. They were either local or people from different places, settled since a long time. Among those came from outside, more were from Gujarat and were called Gujarathi's. They used to lend loans on faith reposed on individuals. The sincerity and business tactics they possessed had earned them an important status in the society. It has been said that Hyder Ali himself was a banker. It has also been said that he would withhold the salary of the employees who had taken loan, till they cleared it. Eventhough the service rendered by money lenders was useful to some extent, the exorbitant interest rate levied and the various methods they practiced were usually leading the borrowers into great difficulties.

Money Lending Control

The difficulties experienced by the people due to heavy interest rates attracted the attention of the Government. The people's representatives at that time stressed the government to get rid of this hevineous practice. Due to easy availability of loans, even at a higher interest, made people take the loan and many would spend it for unproductive purposes and hence were unable to payback. Many of the borrowers who lost their land and homes had to work either as tenants or as bonded labourers to the moneylenders. Such money lenders who got lands could exercise a sort of uncontrolled power. Many a times, the borrower had to sell their produce to the lender at a cheaper rate than market rates. The Government checked the pathetic money lending through necessary legal enactments. After persisting the systems prevailing in the neighbouring states for controlling moneylending, it was felt by the government that the registration and licencing practise was appropriate and brought Mysore Moneylending act into force in 1939. As per this act, the power to control money lending business and issuing licences to moneylenders was vested with the District Commissioners. The necessary amendments were made to this act in 1955 and 1956.

After the reorganisation of states, the Karnataka Money lending act 1961 and rules 1966, and Karnatak pledgers act 1961 and rules 1966, were made applicable to the entire Karnatak state and brought into force from 1966. As per this act, the Registrar of state Co operative societies was appointed and designated as the registrar of moneylenders. The Assistant registrars, co-operative societies were appointed as Registrars, and they were also vested with the responsibility of controlling money lending business. Before this act came into force, the Sub registrars of co-operative societies in different taluks were controlling moneylending

business. Presently as per the above act, it is necessary to obtain a licence from Registrar, Money-lending of the district to conduct the money lending business. Doing money lending without licence will be an offence.

There were 99 licenced money lenders in Mandya District by 1966. This designated number reduced to 16 on account of the reforms in loan disbursement of co-operative societies. [Mandya taluk 7, Srirangapattana taluk 5, Krishnarajapet Taluk 3 and Nagamangala taluk 1] In 1965 the Government issued notifications to specify the interest rates which moneylenders could levy at 15% for secured loans and 18% for unsecured loans.

The administration of Co-operation department was recognised in 1966. As per that, the Assistant registrar of Co-operative societies in the district and chief of the sub-section were redesignated as Deputy Registrar Co-operative societies and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative societies respectively. Since then, these officials have been managing the 1961 K.M.A and Karnataka pledgers act and also since 1983, the responsibility of implementing Chitfund act 1982 and Chitfund (Karnataka) Rules 1982.

In 1970-71, there were 71 licenced Moneylenders in Mandya district. [Urban areas : 38 and Rural areas : 32]. Likewise in the following tables number of licensed money lenders, their money transactions and the revenue collected from them in the form of license fees and the security deposits obtained in the district are given for the selected years. The state government has revised the interest rates in 1992 and has specified that 21% can be charged on secured loans and 23% on unsecured loans. As per the present norms the moneylenders have to get their licence renewed every five years.

It is a common phenomenon that private moneylenders, rich landlords, moneyed people and businessmen do conduct money lending business secretly. The interest rate charged by such people will be 2% to 5% per month. The faith and trust will be the basis for such business. Some of these conduct chit fund business of various types. There have been some reports that in such business, there are cheating and frauds in substantial proportion.

Financial Institutions

In unorganised money market, apart from lenders and pledgers, many non-banking financial institutions and chitfunds are operating in important towns of the district. In urban areas and trade centres, such institutions provide mortgage loans for trade, business, industry, vehicle purchase etc. By giving higher interest than Banks and through attractive schemes and providing cash incentives/prizes,

these institutions have increased their deposits. The main borrowers of such institutions are small businessmen, employees and those involved in motor vehicle business. Though these institutions increase the saving tendency among people, their uncontrolled growth, many a time will cause their downfall. These institutions will normally be registered under Indian partnership act 1932 or companies act 1956. As per Karnataka moneylending act 1961, Co-operation department will have control over these institutions.

Year	Licensed Moneylenders	Licensed Pledgers
1985-86	48	125
1990-91	10	198
1995-96	8	345
1998-99	7	337
2001-02	9	336

Year	Business Transaction by Money lenders	Loan amount advanced by pledges (in lakhs)	Licence fee collected by the Government (in lakhs)	Security Deposits obtained by the Government (in lakhs)
1994-95	3.26 lakhs	70.50	0.38	32.39
1995-96	4.04 lakhs	74.10	0.65	40.91
1996-97	4.56 lakhs	176.00	1.03	46.07
1997-98	4.70 lakhs	198.00	9.55	17.90
1998-99	5.10 lakhs	187.94	33.80	18.10
2001-02	6.41 lakhs	38.18	4.35	03.90

Details of Financial Institutions in Mandya district

Year	No. of Financial institutions	Deposits Mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans granted (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	121	-	-
1994-95	NA	32.86	66.10
1995-96	388	69.30	86.08
1996-97	NA	64.36	143.32
1997-98	NA	65.26	124.30
1998-99	335	NA	154.32
2000-01	NA	NA	NA
2001-02	334	52.01	42.91

The loans disbursed by these institutions will usually be for non-agricultural purpose and would mostly be secured.

Details of Licensed Chit funds as per Chit fund act 1982

Year	No. of Institutions (with licences)	Business (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	5	NA
1995-96	7	1.60
1996-97	5	0.55
1998-99	3	1.25
2001-02	7	23.95

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In modern times, Banking service is considered as one of the popular business. Banks role in financial & social development are of utmost importance. As the financial and social conditions among the population improves, the need for banking increases. Banks collect deposits from publics and provide finance to many sections like industry, trade, commerce and agriculture and for many productive plan purposes of the government.

Development of Banking in Mandya district

The First Joint Stock Banking company of Mandya district "Srirangapattana Town Bank Ltd." was registered on 29th May 1891. As on the year 1947-48, the bank's paid up capital was Rs. 31,000/-. It seems this Bank did not last long. Lakshmi Vilas Bank in Mandya was registered on 10th october 1894. As on 913, the paid up capital of this Bank was Rs. 17,300/-. Because of influence of Swadesh Movement, after 1905 many Banking companies came into existence, promoted by many local persons. "Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Bank Ltd." of Malavalli got registered on 4th september 1907. As on March 1924 the bank's paid up capital was Rs. 27,700/-. This bank too did not survive long. "Mandya Bank Ltd." of Mandya was registered on 23rd september 1935. The Bank's paid up capital as on March 1948 was Rs. 45,140/-. This bank also did not last for many years. Due to the establishment of Sugar factory in 1933 and formation of Mandya district in 1939, a well organised banking facility became a necessity. The Bank of Mysore Ltd. (SBM) which was established with the encouragement of Government in Bangalore, opened its branch in Mandya in 1940. This bank played an important role in the development of the Mandya Sugar Factory. The establishment of this branch, provided considerable advantages to industrialists and traders in and around Mandya. Till 1955, except this bank, no other bank was there in the

District. This bank had provided financial lending to the Co-operative Sugar factory at Pandavapura and the Paper mills at Belagola. The Mangalore based Canara Bank (1906) with an intention to mobilise deposits from public by introducing attractive schemes, opened its branch office in Mandya in November 1955.

This bank helped the development of Industries and Commerce in the district. Chennai(Madras) based Indian Bank (1907) opened its branch in Mandya in July 1958 and indulged in providing Banking facilities to public. The Karnataka Bank (1924) of Mangalore origin, opened a branch in Srirangapatna in September 1963 and provided all types of Banking facilities to the public of the town. Another bank of Mangalore origin, Vijaya Bank opened its first branch in the district at K.R. Pet in 1963. Later the branches of this bank were established at Maddur, Malavalli and Pandavapura in August 1964, Dec 1964 and Nov. 1965 respectively. This bank as on Dec 1965, had collected a deposit of Rs. 16 lakhs from all its four branches and had advanced a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs to traders and agriculturists of the district. Pangala Nayak Bank (1920) of Udupi origin, opened a branch at Nagamangala in 1965 to encourage rural savings, and provided all types of help to traders and small businessmen. Later Pangala Nayaka Bank merged with Canara Bank in 1968. By 1966, SBM had a branch at Maddur also.

Prior to first nationalisation and a few years thereafter, the progress of Mandya, district banking was as follows.

Table 6.1 : Progress of Banking Industries in Mandya District (1967-70)

Details	31.12.1967	31.12.1968	31.12.1969	31.12.1970
Total no. of Commercial Banks	-	15	16	24
Deposits (in crores)				
1. SBM	0.50	0.61	0.76	0.85
2. Others (Commercial Banks)	0.94	1.22	1.34	1.61
Total	1.44	1.83	2.10	2.46
Advances (Rs. in lakhs)				
1. SBM	-	219.23*	310.64*	382.37*
2. other Commercial Banks	-	17.77	72.27	82.85
Total	-	267.00	382.91	465.22

[* Including the advances made to large industries in Mandya district by Bangalore Branch of SBM]

As at the end of 1970, 24 branches of seven Commercial banks were conducting business in seventeen urban and eight rural centres. There was a bank branch for an average population of 49,000. The average population for a branch in the state was 39,000 as against country's average of 52,000. In this order, among 324 districts of the country, Mandya stood at 99th place. In 1971, as Indian Overseas Bank established a branch in the district, the number of commercial bank branches increased to 25 by the end of 1971.

The Bank-wise Branch details is as under SBM 10, Canara Bank 5, Vijaya Bank 5, Syndicate Bank 1 Karnataka Bank 1, Central Bank of India 1, Indian Bank 1, and Indian Overseas Bank 1, Total 25.

After 19th July 1969 when for the first time 14 major Commercial Banks were nationalised, then began a new chapter in the Indian Banking Industry. This was the first bold step in bringing the corporate financial institutions of private sector to Govt. sector.

Government was able to use these financial institutions to complement the National developmental plans in providing financial and social justice to the weaker sections of the society. The financial activities of a section of society that was deprived of banking facilities were identified and easy loans were disbursed on priority. This made even the unorganized sector also to join the mainstream. The Government framed its attitude & policy so as to make the banking services available not only to the specific classes but also to reach the vast masses. The government planned and put in action several schemes to bring economic and social changes in lower strata of the rural areas and made it mandatory for banks to provide financial assistance to rural population, to achieve the objectives. There were instances of misuse of these liberal policies on certain occasions.

In the decades after the nationalisation of banks, the drastic changes applied in banking sector, gave new dimensions, commitments and social concern in social lending. The Lead Bank Scheme (1969), Priority sector lending, Differential interest rate loans, establishment of Regional Rural Banks, Anthyodaya scheme, Integrated Rural Development Scheme etc., and the second round of nationalisation of banks in 1980 helped the banking services to expand further.

In the decades after nationalisation, the expansion of nationalised bank through branches increased rapidly. The increase in deposits was also noteworthy. Similarly, the advances also increased. The details pertaining to Mandya district is provided here. (Table 6.2)

In the decades after nationalisation, in accordance with the growing economic development, and to augment the increasing demand for banking

services in the district, the nationalised and private banks by opening new branches and increasing the business of the existing branches have specially improved the overall banking services. The list of banks that entered the district after the nationalisation is as follows. State Bank of India, Corporation Bank, Alahabad Bank, Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, and private Banks such as Vysya Bank, South Indian Bank, Nedungadi Bank and Lakshmvilas Bank.

Table 6.2 Commercial Bank Progress in 1970's

Details	Year						
	30.06.72	30.06.73	1976	30.06.77	30.06.78	30.06.79	1980
Bank Branches (No.)	30	358	53	53	71	71	72
Deposits(Rs. in crores)	4	5	8	10	12	15	27
Advances(Rs. in crores)	2	2	7	9	10	12	15

After the establishment of Vishveshwariah Grameena Bank in 1985, the banking services increased considerably in rural areas. This, in addition to contributing to rural development, also helped in inducing saving habits among the rural mass. The Regional Rural Banks by expanding its business in rural and semi urban areas, by lending to agriculture and allied activities, priority sector, self employment, and rural transport, helped the momentum of agriculture and other complementary economic activities considerably. Between 1985 and 1990, the number of bank branches in Mandya district increased from 73 to 93, The deposits from Rs.27 crores to Rs.47 crores and advances from Rs. 15 crores to Rs.40 crores. The number of bank branches which was 109 in 1987 rose to 120 by 1989. In these years, the deposits rose from Rs.69 crores to Rs. 96 crores and advances from Rs.82 crores to Rs.84 crores.

During the last decade of 20th Century the banking in the district took a new turn. Rather than development of numbers, the attention was given to qualitative development. In 1989-90, the number of bank branches increased to 126 (including Rural banks.) In the years followed the expansion of branches was restricted. But importance was given to diversity in advances and increase in deposits. The details of the banking business in the district can be found in the following Table 6.3.

Lead Bank and District Credit Plan

After the nationalisation of banks, the recommendation for Lead Bank Scheme made by Sri Nariman committee was implemented. Based on this committee's

report, the Reserve Bank of India brought Lead Bank scheme into force in December 1969. The main purpose of the scheme was to extend the banking services to all the districts. The responsibility of implementing the scheme was vested with the nationalised banks and for every district, a bank was assigned the role of the Lead Bank. These banks have conducted socio - economic surveys and are assessing the possible economic activities, the available resources and the level of credit requirements .It has been a major achievement after the nationalisation of banks that the banking system has taken care of the financial requirement of the institutions in the district and has helped the development of the backward areas in the district . To make the Lead Bank scheme more effective, for each branch, certain villages have been identified under the scheme called 'The service Area Approach' for overall development from 1989. The branchwise credit plan and action plans have been framed and being put into practise.

As per the Lead Bank scheme, Vijaya Bank has been the Lead Bank for Mandya district from 1989. Earlier to it the Mysore Bank (1970-71) was designated as the Lead bank of the district. The Vijaya Bank is preparing the annual district credit plan in consultation with all other financial institutions in the district and is implementing the same. Since such credit plans came into being, it has been possible for rural areas to obtain more credit facilities. The details of the progress related to the institutionalized financial organizations of the district are given in tables 6.4 to 6.7.

Table 6.3 : Progress of Banks

Details	As on 31st of March											
	Rs.in crores											
	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	2000	2001	2002
Bank	126	126	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	128	128
Branches (no.)												
Deposits (Rs. in crores)	114	154	173	199	235	293	350	369	430	503	566	610
Advances (Rs. in crores)	96	112	121	132	158	166	187	219	239	283	318	368

RURAL BANKS

As per the Rural Banks Act 1976, Rural Banks for each one or two districts were established in joint participation of the Government of India, the respec-

Table 6.4 : Progress of Financial Institutions in the District as on March 2002														
Name of the Bank	Branches				Deposits (in lakhs)	Advances (in lakhs)	Loan Deposit Ratio	Total Priority Sector Loans (Rupees in lakhs)	Percentage of Priority Sector Loan Out of Total Loans	Direct Agricul ture Loan (Ru pees in lakhs)	Percentage of Agriculture Loan made out of Total Advances	Advances made to Weaker Section	Percentage of Weaker Section Loan Out of Total Loans	Diferential Interest Loan (Rupees in lakhs)
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Allahabad Bank	-	-	1	1	204.40	220.91	108	105.58	48	5.49	2	17.56	8	-
Bank of India	1	-	1	2	584.73	416.45	71	353.10	85	127.39	30	82.38	20	0.24
Canara Bank	8	2	1	11	6,717.00	3,302.00	49	2,787.83	84	1,872.23	57	1,384.97	42	5.69
Corporation Bank	1	-	1	2	1,541.00	1,026.15	67	678.21	66	311.77	30	252.42	25	11.86
Central Bank of India	1	-	-	1	416.74	199.19	48	186.95	94	105.70	53	-	-	-
Indian Bank	-	-	1	1	543.98	362.92	67	223.78	62	147.42	41	43.48	12	-
Karnataka Bank	-	1	1	2	2,845.08	476.11	17	244.00	51	95.48	21	5.38	1	0.05
Indian Overseas Bank	5	-	-	5	1,381.00	1,423.00	103	1,168.00	82	439.00	31	1,322.00	93	23.00
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	-	-	1	1	435.11	343.63	79	245.56	71	45.10	13	-	-	-
Nedungadi Bank	-	-	1	1	484.77	293.71	61	148.90	51	32.90	11	0.64	-	0.36
Punjab National Bank	-	-	1	1	574.87	685.39	119	417.21	61	64.44	9	58.64	8	-
State Bank of India	1	1	2	4	2,813.07	2,597.98	92	1,605.64	62	695.76	27	140.38	5	-
State Bank of Mysore	24	6	3	33	19,184.00	11,487.00	60	8,887.00	77	6,569.00	57	6,598.00	57	1.00
Syndicate Bank	3	1	1	5	3,262.15	2,193.50	67	1,396.69	64	752.97	34	341.29	11	0.66

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
South Indian Bank	-	-	1	1	672.32	468.42	70	225.47	48	7.50	2	3.50	0.7	0.10
Vijaya Bank	24	4	1	29	10,755.00	6,489.00	60	5,518.00	85	4,029.00	62	3,156.00	49	3.00
Vaishya Bank	1	1	1	3	3,744.45	1,146.43	31	718.67	62	301.83	26	174.82	15	0.10
Total	69	16	18	103	56,159.67	33,131.99	59	24,910.49	75	15,602.98	47	13,481.46	41	46.06
Visweshwaraiah Grameena Bank	20	4	1	25	4,805.44	3,659.12	76	2,269.69	62	1,887.25	51	878.19	24	-
MDCC Bank	33	7	5	45	17,410.06	19,596.90	113	9,905.58	50	9,905.58	50	3,725.78	19	-
Primary Agricultural Co-operative and Rural Development Bank	-	6	1	7	38.59	3,909.00	-	3,237.958	82	2,794.27	71	1,914.94	49	-
Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank	-	-	1	1	-	432.93	-	425.00	100	-	-	-	-	-
All Co-operative Banks	33	13	7	53	17,448.65	23,938.83	137	13,568.53	57	12,699.85	53	5,640.72	24	-
Karnataka State Finance Corporation	-	-	1	1	14.59	5,644.09	-	5,644.09	100	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	122	33	27	182	78,428.35	66,374.03	85	46,392.80	70	30,190.08	45	20,000.37	30	46.06

Source: Lead Bank (Vijaya Bank) Mandya

Table 6.5 Loans issued to priority sector as per annual loan plan by district Financial Institutions during 1997-2002															
Sector	1-4-97 to 31-3-98			1-4-98 to 31-3-99			1-4-99 to 31-3-2000			1-4-2000 to 31-3-2001			1-4-2001 to 31-3-2002		
	Scheduled Amount (Target)	Achievement	% of Achievement	Scheduled Amount (Target)	Achievement	% of Achievement	Scheduled Amount (Target)	Achievement	% of Achievement	Scheduled Amount (Target)	Achievement	% of Achievement	Scheduled Amount (Target)	Achievement	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Crop Loan	39.86	65.21	164	50.55	81.33	161	59.58	93.18	156	90.09	96.13	107	98.82	110.68	112
Seasonal Loan (Agriculture)	23.36	20.33	87	24.17	20.14	83	24.02	17.04	71	25.64	19.25	75	26.80	18.18	68
Small Scale Industries	13.88	12.18	88	13.76	10.48	76	13.18	6.26	48	8.79	5.62	84	1044	8.03	77
Other Priority Sector Advances	16.74	15.50	63	14.83	16.71	112	17.74	22.70	178	21.39	29.99	140	27.73	30.60	110
Total Priority Sector Advances	63.84	113.22	121	103.31	128.66	124	114.52	139.18	122	145.91	150.99	103	163.79	163.49	102

Note : Targets and Achievements given in crores

Source : Lead Bank (Vijaya Bank) Mandya

Table 6.6 : Progress Achieved by the Financial Institutions in the District

Particulars	1999 March	2000 March	2001 March	2002 March
Total Branches (No)	179	179	182	182
Deposits (in crores)	529.48	629.19	713.49	784.29
Advances (in crores)	446.33	533.91	600.57	663.74
Deposit-Advances Ratio	84%	85%	84%	85%
Priority Sector Loans (in crores)	320.74	363.28	402.02	463.93
% Priority Sector Loans out of Total Loans	72	68.04	67	70
Loans given to Agricultural Sector (in crores)	206.87	235.92	269.84	301.90
% Agricultural Loan out of Total Loans given	64	44.18	45	45
Loans given to weaker section (in crores)	66.25	83.64	165.07	200.00
Loans given to weaker section out of Total Loans	14.84	15.66	27	30
Differential Interest Rate of Loan (in crores)	-	0.43	0.82	0.46
% of DIR Loans out of Total Loans	-	0.08	0.14	0.07

Source : Lead Bank (Vijaya Bank) Mandya

tive state Government and the sponsored bank. The government concluded that the Commercial Banks cannot bear the responsibility of the improvement in economic conditions of the rural places, generation of rural unemployment and protect the rural industries and hence decided to start separate banks which would adjust to the needs and conditions of the rural areas. These banks are reserved to fulfill the economic demands of the rural people and they would finance fully all the economic activities of the villages. By the establishment of these banks, the rural people are freed from the dependence on the commercial banks for their requirements. To understand the grievances of the rural mass and to help them in development is the purpose behind the formation of the Rural banks.

The Vishvesvaraiyah Grameena Bank, sponsored by the Vijaya bank was established in 1985. This bank has been striving for the development of the rural folk, especially in developing the financial conditions of the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers. The Integrated development of the rural

people, increasing the agricultural production and to create new employment in rural areas, have been the objectives of the bank and the bank is successful in achieving these objectives. The progress of the bank is listed in table 6.8

**Table 6.7 : Progress Achieved by Financial Institution During 1991-2002
in Recovering the loans**

Year	Deposits	Recoveries (in lakhs)	Compound interest	% of Recovery
1991	7,766.53	2,646.75	5,119.78	34
1992	8,917.66	3,142.66	5,775.00	35
1993	8,917.27	2,977.64	5,939.63	33
1994	8,831.51	3,687.69	5,143.82	42
1995	9,886.96	4,767.64	5,119.32	48
1996	11,528.12	5,699.96	5,828.16	49
1997	12,546.32	6,434.39	6111.93	51
1998	11,940.37	6132.40	5,807.97	51
1999	14,439.08	15,341.16	9,097.88	63
2000	17,484.74	12,066.48	5,218.26	70
2001	22,698.99	14,201.67	8,497.32	63
2002	35,322.34	22,838.22	12,484.12	65

Source : Lead Bank (Vijaya Bank), Mandya

Table : 6.8 : Progress of Visweshvariah Grameena Bank

Particulars	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1997-98	1999-2000
Deposits (in lakhs)	350.39	549.62	668.39	1496.28	2358.66	3642.51
Loans (in lakhs)						
To Agricultural Activities	81.22	81.70	110.96	268.83	476.18	857.94
To Non-Agricultural Activities	106.85	81.99	267.99	249.38	402.24	507.34
Others	305.55	362.54	263.55	528.31	832.95	1257.97
Total	493.62	556.23	642.50	1046.52	1711.37	2623.25
Profit (+) Loss (-) (in lakhs)	-4.16	-25.90	-122.00	-8.99	+20.11	+81.26

Under the reorganisation of the rural branches, Vishvesvaraiiah Grameena Bank has re-located ten of its branches till 2002 and has increased its service area, improved its business position. Among its 25 branches in the district, one is in the urban area, four in semi urban area and the remaining twenty branches are in rural area.

The following table gives the deposits advances made by the Banks in the district during 2001 and 2002

Particulars	31.03.2002 Rs. in lakhs.	31.03.2001 Rs. in lakhs.	Particulars	31.03.2002 Rs. in lakhs	31.03.2001 Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total Deposits	4805.44	4284.00	Advances to SSI / Agricultural labourers	21.01	25.19
Total Advances	3658.45	3238.24	Other priority sector loans	103.41	110.86
Increase over last year	12 %	13%	Advances to Non priority sector	1417.88	1289.16
Advances to Priority sector to agriculture sector.	2240.57	1943.08	No.Of Kisan Credit cards disbursed	4893	-
- Term loans	436.25	488.40	Of these Over due amount	1467.08	-
- Crop loans	1679.90	1324.63	Total Staff	102	
			Profit (in lakh)	145.56	105.85

INSURANCE

The Mysore government established a Insurance section in 1891 and made the insurance compulsory, applicable to all government officials who were getting a salary of Rs.10/- or more. Afterwards this department became a separate Insurance department know as the Karnataka Government Insurance Dept. The KGID is looking after the Life insurance and the Motor vehicle insurance business in respect of employees belonging to the government and government corporations. In 1976, the administration of KGID was decentralised. Accordingly the office of the District Insurance officer was opened at Mandya in 1976. Before this, the Mysore Divisional Office of the KGID was looking after the insurance business of the district. In 1981-82, the insurance business pertaining to all the C

and D group employees was transferred to the District office. But the insurance transactions of the gazetted officers being looked after by the Divisional office only. (recently since the Divisional office was discontinued, the insurance business of the entire district is being looked after by the district office itself) some of the details of the insurance in the district is mentioned below ;

Particulars	Year		
	1995-96	1998-99	2001-2002
No.of employees	21691	23185	23599
No. Of insurance policies current	34,488	36,947	41,249
The Premium income	2,43,65,183	3,19,84,339	6,91,85,555
Motor vehicles insured	—	—	256
Staff members	—	—	22

Life Insurance Corporation of India

By the time, the Life Insurance corporation came into existence in 1956, few insurance companies had their agents to encourage life and general insurance schemes at important places in the district. In those days people did not have as much knowledge about insurance as much they have today. After 1956, the LIC started conducting its business in Mandya district through its agents. To conduct this business efficiently and to develop it further, in 1958, LIC opened its first branch in Mandya. Later, LIC opened its branches at Srirangapatna, Maddur and Krishnarajpet in 1985, 1987 and 1991 respectively.

Table 6.9 : The progress of LIC business achieved by LIC Mandya branch when it covered entire Mandya district.

Details	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
New policies issued	3,716	2,967	3,212
Insurance amount (Rs. in '000s)	18,739	16,532	17747
The annual income from Premium	21,42,069	21,37,023	22,44,390

Source : State Bank of Mysore (the then Lead Bank) Mandya, 1972

Details of the LIC policies in the district

Details	Year		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
No. of Agents	1592	1653	1749
No. of Insurance policies current	2,62,542	2,92,589	3,26,625
Staff of LIC	-	-	226

Law for ending Bonded Labour

In 1976, the central government for the first time brought into force the 'Bonded Labour Act' and took up releasing of bonded labourers. Under this act, the loan amount and the interest to be paid by such labourers were waived completely. Under the scheme of 'Rehabilitation of bonded labours, the central and the state governments have made several plans for assisting bonded labourers, from 1970, the central government is reimbursing half of the cost incurred by the state government under this sheme. The village panchayats and the district panchayats will identify bonded labourers and provide rehabilitation. Such beneficiaries are being provided with agricultural land, home, implements, cows, buffaloe's, pigs etc., by the Government.

Ever since the bonded labour act came into force, upto the end of march 2002, in Mandya district, a total of 5361 bonded labourers have been identified. Among them, 4050 were from Scheduled castes and 21 from scheduled tribes and 1290 from other castes. In total 5131 people got released from the bonded labour. Among these, 3852 were from scheduled castes and 15 from scheduled tribes and 1264 from other castes.

CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

The credit for establishing a hybrid Agricultural Banking system which would operate on the principles of co-operation and which would look similar to joint stock companies in structure took within 1894 itself, even before the co-operative system in India came into being with legal framework, goes to the then Mysore State. The primary purpose of these banks was to provide agriculture credit in simple ways. The first such bank in the whole of Mysore state was established at Palahalli in Srirangapatna taluk.

Before 1939, Mandya district was a part of Mysore district. On the lines of the Indian co-operative societies act, the Mysore Co-operative societies act (Regulation III) was enacted in 1905. This Co-operative act in Mysore state was more comprehensive and progressive than the national act. While there was provision only to organise co-operative credit societies under the first Indian cooperative act, it was a prominent thing that the Mysore co-operative act provided for the formation of non-agricultural credit co-operative and also the establishment of non credit co-operative ventures. The Mysore co-operative act was the first of its kind among the then existed provinces. To enforce the co-operative law of 1905 meticulously, the controllers of co-operative societies were appointed temporarily in 1905 itself. The appointments were regularised and continued in 1912. Prior to this in 1902, officials were sent to Europe and England to study about the 'co-operation'. From the beginning along with the agricultural co-operative credit societies in urban areas, emphasis was also laid also towards the development of both non-agricultural credit co-operative societies and non credit co-operative societies. This helped the co-operative movement to grow both in rural and urban areas.

In 1910, the services of retired officials were utilised to lend the cooperative societies a good shape and to oversee the organisation and supervision of co-operative societies and to guide them properly. Since these people used to organise, supervise and guide the co-operatives, they were appointed as 'Honorary supervisors'. In rural areas, for each co-operative work day, they were paid one rupee. Later due to all these efforts, the agriculture co-operatives, non agriculture co-operatives and non credit co-operative societies could grow and develop in both rural and urban sectors.

The Bangalore City Central Co-operative Bank established in 1908, intended to provide loans to the farmers of the state through the member societies throughout the state. This bank also had the provision to extend credit facilities to individuals. In 1915, when 'The Mysore Regional Co-operative Bank' was established, Bangalore, Kolar and Chitradurga districts remained under 'The Bangalore City Central Co-operative Bank' and the remaining districts along with the Mysore district were attached to Mysore Regional Co-operative Bank. In 1912-13, some small central institutions called 'The Combined Banking Unions' established. These were functioning as a intermediary between the societies and the lending bank and the Primary Co-op societies, and were supervising the societies. Due to very limited area of operation, these unions did not progress and District Central Banks were established in their place. By 1920-21, including the Mysore District

Bank, five District Banks were functioning in Mysore state. Even these District Central Banks did not function properly and finally were extinct one after another.

The following table throws light on the formation of various Co-operative societies in the Mandya district.

1	Melukote	The town Credit Co-op.society	1909
2	Maddur	The town Credit Co-op.society	1912
3	Kirugavalu (Malavalli taluk)	The Agricultural Co-op.society	1912
4	Krishna raja Sagara	KRS Consumers, Co-op. society	1912
5	Maduvinakodi (KR Pet taluk)	Maduvinakodi Agricultural Co-op.society	1914
6	Hosaholalu (KR Pet taluk)	Lakshminarayana Cotton and Silk weavers Co-op. Credit. society	1914
7	Santhebachahalli (KR Pet taluk)	Agricultural Co-op.society	1914
8	Koppa (Maddur taluk)	Varalakshmi non agricultural credit Co-op. society	1915
9	Mandya	Mandy city Co-op. Society	1915
10	Malavalli	Ganga parameshvari consumer Co-operative society	1915
11	Mandya	Sri Lakshmi Janardana Girls High school Consumers Co-operative Credit Society	1915
12	Nelamane (Pandavapura Taluk)	Nelamane Agricultural Co-op.society	1918

Only a few years after the Mysore Co-operative act came into being in 1905, the deficiencies in the act were felt. These deficiencies were rectified and a new Co-operative act was enacted in 1918. As per this act, the opportunities were opened up for appointing the registrars to taluk level unions and for formation of district level co-operatives and for appointing Assistant Registrars to co-operative societies. This brought a fresh momentum in the organisation and development of Rural co-operative institutions. In order to provide able administration in Co-operation department, in 1918-19, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mysore sub-division was established.

On account of unfavourable financial market and weather conditions, in 1916-17, the Co-operative department took steps to strengthen the co-operative societies and continued it for a few more years.

In 1920, the government constituted the 'Samaldas Mehtha Committee' to review the progress of co-operative movement and to suggest ways and means relating to further development in this regard. As per this committee's report, in 1925, the government encouraged the formation of Non-credit Co-op. societies

especially to organise the co-operatives in backward areas. Similarly, in order to provide loans to repay the debts to the farmers, in 1929, the Land Mortgage Bank was established on a co-operative basis. As per the recommendations of the committee, the Mysore regional co-operative bank was reconstituted as the Apex Bank. In addition, an organisation was established for propagation of the principle of co-operations.

On account of the steps taken for revival of co-operative movement, after 1925-26, the co-operative societies recovered. The Regional Co-operative promotion organisation also began working effectively. In 1928-29, The agricultural societies were encouraged to disburse not only loans but also improved agricultural implements that were necessary for farmers and the seeds and fertilisers.

Due to the global economic crisis of 1929-30, the Co-operative movement took a beating and its progress halted. The price of the agricultural commodities shrunk. The farmers lost the capacity to repay their loans. On account of the deficiency in the repaying capacity of the farmers, the loans disbursed by the co-operative society were not paid and the bad debts increased in societies. Some societies closed down. In 1935, to revive the co-operative societies, the government constituted a committee headed by K S Chandrashekharaiiah. Just then the second world war began and the prices of agricultural produce increased. Due to this reason, during and after the world war days, the position of the farmers improved. As the farmers were able to repay their debts, the position of the societies also improved. At this juncture, to control the rising prices, Consumers Co-operative Societies came into being.

In 1945-46 there were 147 co-operative societies in Mandya district, with 10,038 members and a working capital of Rs.8,45,865/-. The co-operative societies conducted business worth Rs. 34,29,877/- The Co-operative societies adopted many new dimensions of the popular governments of post independence period and continued as the people's movement. As the capital was invested by the government, several micro changes were brought in the administration of the societies to improve their efficiency. As per the changed attitude of the government, in 1949, in addition to forming Multi-purpose societies, priority was given to convert the existing Agricultural credit co-operative societies into Multipurpose co-operative societies. Hence, many Multipurpose co-operative societies were organised in Mandya district. The priority was given to economic development schemes that began from 1951. Accordingly, those societies which disbursed agricultural credit and non-agricultural credit and those which did not lend money were developed by the active support of the government. This made the co-

operation movement cover more geographical area and helped co-operative movement grow qualitatively in the subsequent decades. The encouragement by the government went on increasing. By the end of 1953, for the first time, the DCC Bank operating throughout the district was established in Mandya.

By the end of second five year plan (1961) there were 528 different type of co-operative societies in Mandya district. They had Rs.139 lakhs and Rs.512 lakhs as owned capital and working capital respectively. By then, forty large scale primary co-operative societies had been established in various places in the district and seven Mortgage Banks one each per taluk were functioning during that period. (now, these banks are being called as 'The Agriculture and Rural development Banks) 1,338 villages (91%) of the 1,464 villages in the district were brought under the orbit of Agricultural credit co-operative societies. The membership of the Agricultural credit co-operative societies was 65,108. As many as 41.4% of the rural farmer community had made use of these societies. As per the new policies of the National Credit Council, after 1959-60 the Service co-operative societies began. The formation of new multipurpose co-operative societies were stopped and instead, the service co-operative societies were formed throughout the state. Accordingly in Mandya district, 181 service co-operative societies were also established. During the same period, taluk level Agriculture produce marketing co-operative societies were also established. To provide storage facility for Agriculture produce and commodities (Seeds, Fertilisers, Pesticides, Agricultural implements etc.,) the construction of buildings for village societies, marketing societies and godowns for storage began. The government not only provided the financial assistance of three lakh rupees for the construction of thirty godowns, but also provided a sum of two lakhs thirty thousand rupees in the form of loan and subsidy for construction of twenty three rural godowns. 161 service co-operative societies in addition to providing credit for agricultural purpose began the distribution work of fertilisers and agricultural implements. During the period of this scheme, 22 weavers co-operative societies and 33 industrial co-operative societies were there in Mandya district. There was also an agricultural co-operative society (Bellibettada kaval) with 64 members. The other societies in the district like the Sugarcane growers co-operative society, Co-operative marketing society, Fisheries society and Ladies co-operative societies in Mandya and Belakavadi were functioning well.

The Mandya district co-operative union and Mandya District Central co-operative Wholesale Marketing Society were formed in 1960 and 1964 respectively, and would operate in the entire district. The first Sugar factory in the co-operative region got registered at Pandavapura in 1955.

An office of the sub registrar co-operative societies was opened in Mandya in 1962 recognising the increasing number of societies in the district, growing portion of the government share capital, subsidy and along with all these, the growing level of more transactions in the sector and to improve the efficiency and decentralization in administration.

By the end of June 1965, there were, in total 662 co-operative societies in the district. The details are given here.

49	Consumer Co-operative societies	2	Central Financial Institutions
29	Horse Building societies	10	Marketing Societies
8	Primary Land Development Banks	394	Primary Co-operative credit societies
8	Supervising Unions	26	Large scale societies
25	Weavers societies	282	Service Co-operative societies
61	Industrial Co-operative societies	83	Small scale societies
31	Other Co-operative societies	46	Non agricultural credit societies

There were 1,68,037 members in 662 co-operative societies and their details are furnished

Details	Number	(Rs. in lakhs)
Co-op societies	662	-
Membership	1,68,037	-
Share Capital	-	1094.18
Reserves	-	124.63
Deposits	-	82.44
Advances (as on June 1965)	-	411.27
Loan amount recovered	-	409.06
Total business	-	818.80
Consumer co-operative societies	282	-
Membership	66,000	-
Total business	-	109.07
Farming co-operative societies	12	-
Milk supply co-operative societies	14	-
Fisheries co-operative societies	2	-
Horticultural co-operative societies	2	-

In addition to the above, in the district out of ten marketing co-operative societies, which were functioning satisfactorily, six started rice mills. The Farmer agricultural produce co-operative society had established an unit for manufacture of agricultural implements and arranged to provide modern agricultural equipments to farmers at reasonable prices. In table 6.10, the details of the Co-operative societies in Mandya district as at the end of 1971 are given.

Table 6.10 : Details of Co-operative Societies in the District as on June-1971

Details	Societies Members		Share Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Sanctioned	Purchase	Sales	Profit
	No	'000	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Primary credit Co-op society	367	119	69.5	2.6	375.2	280.7	-	-	12.1
Primary Land Devp. Banks	7	16	12.5	-	182.4	35.3	-	-	0.8
Non. Agri. Credit Soc.	30	7	4.9	3.8	14.4	12.4	-	-	0.5
House Bldg co-op soc.	26	8	3.1	-	32.1	-	-	-	0.2
Primary Mktg. and Rupanthara Soc.	14	7	31.8	-	287.5	-	-	-	5.0
Primary consumers Society	48	18	2.3	-	5.5	-	-	22.1	0.4
Other Industrial Soc.	48	16	4.5	-	19.5	-	0.8	0.7	0.1
Agri Soc.	21	0.7	0.6	-	2.9	-	-	-	0.01
Milk supply Soc.	14	1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Factories	1	9	54.1	-	366.5	-	0.28	-	-

By June 1976, there were 816 Co-operative societies in the district and out of them 361 were Agricultural credit co-operative societies and 455 were Non agricultural credit co-operative societies. All the societies put together had a membership of 2,56,000. In that year the amount of short term, medium term and long term loans disbursed by co-operative societies was Rs.615.50 lakhs, 20.43 lakhs and Rs.135.63 lakhs respectively. In order to strengthen the agricultural

co-operative societies and to make them economically viable units, the government took many effective steps. Many co-operative societies, mainly the credit co-operative societies were merged and were reconstructed and strengthened. By this action, the number of societies dwindled. Due to the encouragement received by the Dairy activity in the district after 1975 - 76, the Milk producers co-operative societies were established throughout the district. In 1987, the Federation of Milk producers co-operative societies was established in Gejjalagere and the Milk producers co-operative societies that were coming under the Mysore Milk federation were brought under the Mandya district Milk federation. There were 1,449 various types of co-operative societies in the district as on 2001-02. The details of the classification is mentioned below.

District Central Co-operative Bank	1
Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies	225
Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks	7
Urban Co-operative Banks	3
Employees and other credit Co-operative Societies	43
Marketing Societies	7
Other special produce marketing Societies	4
Processing Co-operative Societies	1
Farmers Co-operative Societies	5
Milk Supply Co-operative Societies	722
Weavers Co-operative Societies	18
Consumers Co-operative Societies	69
House Building Co-operative Societies	35
Irrigation Co-operative Societies (Including Water users co-operative societies)	6
Industrial Co-operative Societies	54
Other Co-operative Societies	249

The details of the progress made by the Co-op. sector in Mandya district between 1980-81 and 2001-02 and the details of the important classes of co-operative societies are given in table 6.11

Table 6.11 Overall progress achieved by the Co-operative Societies in Mandya District during the last two decades (1981-2001)

Details	Year					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	200-01	2001-02
Total no. of Co-operative societies	669	839	1,165	1,215	1,356	1,449
Membership(In ' 000s)	505	584	625	634	610	622
Total Share Capital (Rs.In ' 000s)	1,36,899	1,56,367	2,07,620	2,10,156	3,79,910	4,17,901
Government Share (in total Share capital) Rs.In ' 000s)	67,643	69,099	71,079	71,896	98,630	1,08,499
Reserves and Other funds	2,13,362	2,70,742	2,96,418	3,50,302	5,51,759	6,06,935
Loans obtained from						
State Government (Rs.In ' 000s)	32,548	34,175	36,986	40,935	1,26,355	3,09,483
Central Government (Rs.In ' 000s)	3,86,939	5,29,649	7,38,596	9,35,866	18,10,631	17,38,954
From Other Institutions	-	-	-	-	4,98,6755	3,50,087
Deposits (Rs.In ' 000s)	5,92,587	6,63,026	7,27,139	8,26,898	2,70,235	3,13,897
Working Capital (Rs.In ' 000s)	12,05,138	13,80,721	15,95,323	21,40,973	25,82,495	28,40,745
Loans						
Disbursed (Rs.In ' 000s)	3,45,790	4,73,456	6,98,515	8,03,828	9,06,395	9,80,000
Recoverd	1,95,371	2,68,544	2,99,498	3,85,348	6,58,492	8,34,798
Dues	2,70,910	3,10,302	3,65,910	5,40,685	5,67,930	7,36,780
Overdues	1,10,823	1,24,913	1,54,632	2,39,844	3,79,877	4,51,758
Profit (Rs. in 000s)	11,889	22,267	10,436	24,023	49,935	74,757
Loss (Rs.In 000s)	432	8,893	17,164	34,524	65,644	2,83,413
Purchase (Rs.In 000s)	82,025	1,24,015	1,42,396	3,50,560	8,47,594	17,63,175
Sales (Rs.In ' 000s)	87,383	1,28,095	1,57,784	3,40,580	11,95,622	20,24,559

Mandya District Central Co-operative Bank

The Mandya District Central Co-operative Bank started with the basic intention to provide agricultural credit to the farmers was registered in 1953, and started functioning in a small room ,in Marketing society building situated in Mandya town. When this bank started functioning, the co-operative movement was not so strong in the district. In the initial years, there were no borrowers at all. As per the policy of the government at that time, the minimum loan amount

per farmer was Rs.250/- and the maximum amount was Rs. 1000/- with an interest rate of 6.25% p.a. Due to lack of publicity, nobody was coming forward to take the loans. It took quite some time to convince the farmers that the scheme is indeed for their benefit.

Particulars of transactions of the bank as on June 1954 and 1959 is as follows

Particulars	June 1954	June 1959
Membership	80	229
Paid up Capital	Rs. 97,000	Rs.8,67,000
Working Capital	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs.84,52,000
Deposits	-	Rs.7,85,000
Own Capital	-	Rs. 9,28,000
Outside borrowings	-	Rs. 67,39,000
Loans disbursed	-	Rs. 65,09,000
Net Profit	-	Rs.68,000

The Bank took up branch expansion work in the district after 1961. The details of opening of branches in the district is as under ; Maddur 1961, Pandavapura 1961, Malavalli 1962, Krishnaraja Pet 1962, Srirangapattana 1963, Nagamangala 1965 and Mandya 1968.

As on March 2002, the bank had a total of 45 branches working in the district and is serving the customers more efficiently. In 1965, The DCC Bank started Pigmy deposit scheme for the benefit of the public members, small businessmen, and for daily wage earners. This scheme not only promoted the savings habit among the public, but also helped the bank to improve its internal capital. In this period, bank was disbursing loans to grow sugarcane, the all important crop of the district, to the extent of Rs.4 to Rs.5 crores. Majority of this loan would in the form of 'acceptance crop loan'. As per the suggestions of the RBI, the Bank expanded the crop loan scheme to the entire district and started giving loans to cultivate Paddy, Sugarcane, Ragi , Groundnut etc,. By 1967, all the credit co-

operative societies of the district had become members of this Bank. In 1968-69, the activities of the bank did not bind itself to the farmers but brought out new schemes of advancing loans to the public members also. It shifted its premises to its own building with new type of counters and lockers in 1968. The LIC appointed the bank as its Insurance Agent in 1970. This enabled the Bank to procure Insurance policies from the people of the entire district and could gain popularity.

In 1971 the banks membership reached 533, the Paid up Capital rose to Rs.111.50 lakhs, with deposits worth Rs.216.98 lakhs and the working capital was Rs.645.00 lakhs and the net profit reached was Rs.10 lakhs. In the ensuing table, the details of the progress, the bank achieved in the last twenty years is shown in the following table

Table 6.12: Progress of District Central Co-operative Bank during the last two decades

Details	Years						
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	1999-200	2000-01	2001-02
Membership	498	629	727	589	626	622	624
Share Capital(Rs. in lakhs)	177.07	221.07	300.65	355.14	649.16	755.29	825.91
Shares held by the Govt.(Rs. in lakhs)	44.95	44.95	41.86	41.86	116.86	116.86	116.86
Reserves(Rs. in lakhs)	145.52	194.92	253.79	1,152.28	2,097.03	2,443.59	2,593.49
Deposits(Rs. in lakhs)	988.32	1,247.03	3,454.25	6,104.45	12,054.58	14,145.27	17,410.06
Advances(Rs. in lakhs)	1,457.07	2,120.36	5,033.37	8,544.71	15,371.32	18,574.43	19,596.90
Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	9.37	9.64	20.15	52.68	155.38	202.48	252.91

Source : DCC Bank, Mandya.

Though the basic intention of the DCC Bank was the disbursement of agriculture loans, it started showing more interest towards non agriculture and rural cottage industries in view of the public welfare and the overall economic viability of the bank. To avoid farmers, middle class people and employees getting exploited by paying higher interest, DCC Bank is giving loans against gold and the National Savings Certificates, and against the salary. To guard the bank against the loss it may have to incur on account of delayed payment of loans by farmers due to irregular crop yields, the bank is giving consumer loans to employees, cash

credit, vehicle loans, tractor to individuals and through the societies to the businessmen.

In accordance with the recent policies of the government, the district bank is giving prominence to bring in, all working co-operative societies under the trade development scheme and thereby to strengthen the co-operative societies, which are the backbone of the co-operative sector in the district. Bank has brought even the passive societies under these schemes and formulated plans to revive them. Upto March 2002, it has organised to bring 99 credit co-operative societies under the scheme and has provided them with cash counters and safe lockers. To avoid farmers paying higher interest, and to benefit them more, the Bank has brought out the Kisan Credit Card scheme. The Bank has issued 48,000 Kisan Credit Cards upto March 2002 and the dues under that head was Rs.7667.33 lakhs. The DCC Bank has also taken up identifying the people with lowest percapita income and help in forming Self Help Groups (SHG), enabling them to collect deposit among themselves and make funds available to their specific problems as per the directions of NABARD. From the time this scheme started, till march 2002, 1730 SHG's have been formed in the district and they have collected a deposit of Rs.69.11 lakhs. The DCC Bank has disbursed Rs.50.33 lakhs to 466 SHG's under the loan-linking scheme.

The DCC Bank celebrated its silver jubilee in 1979. Including the Head office of this bank, all the taluk branches have their own buildings (except Malavalli taluk branch).

Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural development Banks

In 1929 itself, the first Land Mortgage Bank was established to provide long term advances to farmers on a co-operative basis in Mysore State. Initially this was experimented in malnad district regions and then was extended to other districts. In Mandya district, such taluk level branches of Land Mortgage Co-operative Banks were established at Mandya in 1936, Maddur in 1938 Srirangapatna in 1939, Nagamangala and Pandavapura in 1942, Krishnarajpet and Malavalli in 1943 respectively. These banks which were lending only to clear the old debts till 1965, have made a loan policy in accordance with the changing times and started sanctioning advances more and more to developmental activities. The Land Mortgage Co-operative Banks were named as Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Land Development Banks after 1965. Even though these banks were involved in disbursing long term agricultural loans, they are also providing credit facilities to non agricultural activities like Rural Industries,

Rural housing (1989 onwards) etc., after 1987. The Mandya district office of the State Primary co-operative agriculture and Land development Bank sanctions advances to activities falling under various schemes to the seven taluk primary banks belonging to the district. In the next table, the progress achieved by the Primary co-operative agriculture and Land development Banks of Mandya district is shown.

Table 6.13 : Progress of Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Land Development Banks in the last twenty years

Details	Year					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
No. of Banks	7	7	7	7	7	7
Membership	45,821	60,984	55,814	32,450	34,831	35,862
Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	5,677	8,618	12,043	18,485	26,606	26,869
Shares held by the Govt. (Rs. in '000's)	294	407	624	724	751	777
Reserves and other funds(Rs in'000s)	1,850	2,167	3,610	5,872	20,994	20,653
Loans obtained (Rs in'000s)	44,984	62,455	94,456	1,52,042	2,97,912	2,97,356
Working Capital(Rs in' 000s) (Rs in' 000s)	61,806	95,482	1,27,725	1,53,397	3,41,839	3,36,749
Deposits (Rs in' 000s)	1,134	1,358	1,827	2,134	6,582	6,835
Advances : (Rs in' 000s)						
Disbursed	18,662	25,989	47,030	60,587	31,444	29,868
to be recovered	69,316	85,286	1,19,258	1,93,511	2,86,251	2,76,425
Overdues recovered	9,100	18,649	41,063	69,004	90,762	92,328
Profit (Rs in' 000s)	354	-	475	-	-	-
Loss (Rs in' 000s)	322	2,800	5,381	10,321	77,824	86,300

Source : Karnataka State Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Land Development Bank, Mandya

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

Lot depends on these Primary agricultural credit co-operative societies. to make the advances provided to agricultural development more effective, These credit societies provide improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, along with short term (Crop loans) and medium term loans for agricultural development. In addition, it sells commodities like sugar, kerosene, clothes etc., which are farmers daily requirements. When there is no proper rates to their produce, it stores their produce and make arrangements to provide loans against the stocks. It also develops contacts with co-operative marketing societies and thereby make satisfactory rates available to their produce. Provide advances even to rural artisans and put in efforts for their economic progress. Under the Trade development scheme of 1995-96, these credit societies are being strengthened and are being converted as Primary agricultural credit co-operative banks. The government is providing financial assistance to buy Cash Chests and Iron safe lockers etc., to these societies.

Table 6.14 : Progress of the Credit co-operative societies (Banks) in Mandya district

Details	Year					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
Total no.of Credit co-operative societies (Banks)	221	221	221	225	223	225
Membership						
Scheduled Caste	37,938	37,968	41,000	47,289	14,718	15,218
Scheduled Tribe	2,477	2,495	3,000	2,405	2,431	2,445
Others	2,61,110	2,61,081	2,75,000	2,60,388	1,80,710	1,82,510
Total	3,01,525	3,01,544	3,19,000	3,10,082	1,97,859	2,00,173
Share Capital (Rs. ' 000s)	44,386	46,590	48,601	55,665	1,55,228	1,58,328
Govt. Share (Rs. ' 000s)	4,234	4,784	5,480	8,893	14,782	15,077
Loans Disbursed (Rs. '000s)	20,536	21,056	28,465	1,29,173	6,58,169	6,84,495
Loans recovered (Rs. '000s)	59,138	67,482	77,563	66,752	4,66,401	4,73,397
Loans outstanding (Rs. '000s)	32,115	34,320	49,098	62,421	1,91,768	2,11,100
Loans overdue (Rs. '000s)	19,248	21,426	28,992	49,590	11,066	11,776
Recovery percentage	48.64	49.05	37.55	45.61	70.00	69.16

Source : Co-operative department. Mandya District

In Mandya district, there are seven agricultural produce co-operative marketing societies one each for every taluk. The main objective of these societies is to provide sowing seeds, pesticides and chemical fertilisers to the members coming under their jurisdiction. In addition, it proposes to arrange for better prices to the farmer's commodities, to advance money against the stocks, to arrange for linking up the market for sale of the produce of the farmers and providing monetary assistance in advance against sales and to act as agents of the government. They also engage themselves in arranging for the sale of good quality products of daily use, textiles etc, at competitive rates to the public and such other services. These Marketing societies are being brought under trade development schemes and are being developed further.

Table 6.15 : Progress of the Taluk Agriculture Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies in the past two decades. (Rs. in 000s)

Details	Year					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
No. of Total TAPMCS	7	7	7	7	7	7
Membership	10,180	10,650	11,344	20,853	15,487	16,211
Share Capital (Rs.'000s)	4,566	5,030	6,060	10,433	8,265	5,502
Govt. Share (Rs. ' 000s)	2,358	2,868	3,898	6,461	5,566	5,164
Working Capital (Rs in' 000s)	38,459	42,504	48,196	64,656	90,595	78,806
Reserves and other funds (Rs in'000s)	23,348	25,134	28,065	32,091	47,999	42,277
Loans obtained (Rs in'000s)	10,245	11,840	12,971	19,006	5,269	3,791
Amount of Agricultural Produce Sold						
Seeds (Rs in'000s)	118	138	161	194	8,242	5,569
Fertilisers (Rs in'000s)	1,066	1,184	1,399	68,000	59,471	52,114
Other commodities (Rs in'000s)	63	83	92	100	72,631	91,408
Godowns the Markets had	221	224	227	286	289	271
societies that made profits	7	4	2	6	7	6
Profit earned (Rs in'000s)	2,568	1,621	800	4,506	7,615	5,882
Societies under loss	-	3	5	1	-	1
Loss incurred (Rs in'000s)	-	3,268	6,756	165	-	184

Source : District co-operation department, Mandya

Primary Milk Supply Societies

The main objective of these societies is to help in providing the basic infrastructure that is conducive to dairy activities to the members in the rural area and also to make suitable arrangements for storage and marketing of the milk produced by the members. After 1976, such societies were established throughout the district. Later such societies were to get the encouragement from the government. As the Mandya Milk federation was established in Gejjalagere in 1987, the Milk Supply societies that were with the Mysore district Milk Federation, were brought under the Mandya Milk federation in 1988. In 1988-89, 683 Milk Supply societies were there in Mandya district. Among them about 200 were functioning extremely well. About 1.39 lakh of Milk was collected from these societies in 1988-89.

Table 6.16 : Progress of Milk Supply Societies in Selected Years

Details	Year					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
No.of Societies	216	344	524	595	706	722
Membership	72,450	1,15,384	1,50,348	1,56,896	2,02,995	2,06,114
Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	725	1,155	1,504	1,740	5,255	5,345
Shares held by the Govt. (Rs. in '000's)	-	-	32	275	-	-
Working Capital (Rs. in '000's)	8,984	13,798	22,344	30,950	74,417	71,895
Reserves and Other funds(Rs. in '000's)	7,840	12,482	19,022	29,380	71,560	60,176
Purchase (Rs.in '000's)	18,427	29,348	44,705	59,120	4,88,070	4,61,271
Sales(Rs. in '000's)	24,361	38,798	59,110	75,750	6,21,102	5,06,657
Profit(Rs. in '000's)	3,201	5,099	7,768	8,341	17,939	23,758
Loss(Rs. in '000's)	23	53	74	64	131	112

Source : District co-operation department, Mandya

Non - Agriculture advance sector

In Non Agriculture advance sector, the Urban co-operative Banks and Employees credit co-operative societies are very important. Urban Banks by attracting deposits from the members and others, inculcate the savings habit. Moreover, it disburses loans to small traders, artisans and middle class people. Employees credit co-operative societies provide credit to the official class. Among the three such banks functioning in Mandya district, the Mandya urban co-operative Bank was established as the first such co-operative bank in Mandya district in 1984. The first women co-operative bank 'The Lokapavani women co-operative Bank was registered on 17th March, 1977.

Table 6.17: Details of the District Urban Co-operative Banks and Non-agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies.

Urban Co-operative Banks

Details	Year					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
No.	-	1	1	1	3	3
Membership	-	1,734	2,190	3,036	8,526	8,525
Share Capital (Rs. in '000s)	-	982	1,029	1,295	12,388	11,268
Reserves and other Funds (Rs. in '000's)	-	-	610	1,011	3,046	4,424
Deposits (Rs. in '000's)	-	5,235	8,755	10,064	82,037	1,04,637
Advances (Rs. in '000's)	-	2,724	4,490	6,715	1,308	2,500
Working Capital (Rs. in '000's)	-	3,899	4,561	12,171	99,645	1,26,903
Profit (Rs. in '000's)	-	208	280	359	914	2,525

Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies

In making available the commodities which people daily use, to consumers at reasonable rates, the role of the Consumers co-operative societies is very prominent. These societies are playing their part in checking the rise in prices of essential commodities to reasonable extent. In this regard, at primary levels Primary Consumers co-operative societies and at the district level, Central wholesale Marketing co-operative societies are functioning in Mandya district. Among the

societies formed with such purposes, Krishnarajasagara Consumers co-operative society is the first in the district to get registered in 1912. The Nagamangala Consumers co-operative society was registered in 1930. Later during the second world war, many such societies were established in the district. As the co-operative movement got encouragement in the third five year plan, in addition to organising such societies, in 1964, District Central Co-operative Wholesale Marketing Society was started in Mandya to augment supply of the commodities needed by such societies. Recently, even in these societies, 'Trade development plan' has been implemented to convert them into profitable units.

Table 6.18 : Details of the Consumers Co-operative Societies in the District

Details	Years					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
Societies	58	70	82	86	70	69
Membership	16,521	18,341	20,931	22,556	31,414	29,645
Share Capital (Rs. in '000s)	598	752	978	3,005	3,141	2,964
Shares held by the Govt. (Rs. in '000's)	154	176	192	201	434	344
Reserves and Other funds (Rs. in '000's)	290	429	645	2,018	1,352	1,317
Working Capital (Rs. in '000's)	959	1,281	1,610	5,510	6,198	6,140
Purchase (Rs. in '000's)	10,528	12,841	15,312	43,146	43,837	43,908
Sales (Rs. in '000's)	11,475	13,910	16,424	46,540	47,551	44,958
Profit (Rs. in '000's)	234	274	326	1,201	1,364	475
Loss (Rs. in '000's)	55	85	117	1,164	185	200

Source : District Co-operation Department, Mandya

House Building Co-operative Societies

To provide residential sites at reasonable prices, to lend money for House building, repairs, extension of houses and to purchase built houses are the main objectives of the House Building co-operative societies. Among such societies, there are some societies to provide shelter exclusively to scheduled castes and tribes. Among the usual House building co-operative societies, the Keragod House building co-operative society was the first registered on 20th Dec.1927. Later, on 28th of the same month, the Mandya House building co-operative society was registered as the second society. Among the House Building co-operative societies providing facilities exclusively to scheduled caste and Schedule tribes, the first one was Purigali House building co-operative society, established at Malavalli

and registered in 1947. As on 1998- 99, in Mandya district, there were 36 House Building co-operative societies. The District School employee's House Building co-operative society, Mandya (1983) and the Taluk House Building co-operative society , Pandavapura (1947) are functioning effectively in the district.

Table 6.19: Details of House Building Co-operative Societies in the District (Rs. in 000's)

Details	Years					
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
Societies	30	33	35	36	37	35
Membership	9,839	10,632	11,214	11,809	9,545	10,740
Share Capital (Rs. in '000s)	2,102	2,116	2,127	2,153	15,697	5,718
Working Capital (Rs. in '000's)	13,678	13,697	13,712	13,746	93,380	50,452
Loans (Rs. in '000's)	6,110	8,315	10,246	11,648	65,105	26,622
Disbursed (Rs. in '000's)	896	1,026	1,204	1,307	40,958	6,219
Due (Rs. in '000's)	956	1,124	1,436	2,002	54,217	20,976
Overdue (Rs. in '000's)	136	268	724	1,578	35,832	16,617
No. of sites distributed to members	199	254	152	244	33	40

Source : District cooperation department, Mandya

Non-Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies

No.	30	32	33	36	42	43
Membership	10,232	11,821	12,743	16,825	19,843	20,239
Share Capital (Rs. in '000s)	8,268	8,794	8,916	41,687	35,803	36,877
Working Capital(Rs. in '000's)	28,488	29,534	31,638	54,981	2,56,430	2,94,463
Reserves and Other Funds(Rs. in '000's)	728	954	1,124	2,112	19,579	19,677
Deposits (Rs. in '000's)	752	824	972	8,337	27,968	20,068
Advances(Rs. in '000's)	7,820	9,970	12,560	23,997	1,08,386	1,15,013

Non-agriculture credit co-operative societies are mainly, Employees credit co-operative societies and Teachers credit co-operative societies.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

The primary objective of forming Industrial co-operative societies was to provide credit facilities to those who took up cottage industries and village industries activities, to provide raw materials to members and to arrange for marketing of the products produced by the members. Even though there are many Industrial co-operative societies in the district engaged in various activities like oil mills, pottery, leather industry, beaten rice, jaggery, khandasari, jute industry, silk etc., mainly the Weavers co-operative societies and Industrial goods marketing co-operative societies are prominent. The first Industrial co-operative society, Sri Lakshminarayana Swamy Cotton and Silk weaver's co-operative society was registered at Hosaholalu village of Krishnarajapet Taluk in 1914.

Table 6.20 : Details of Industrial Co-operative Societies in the district. (Rs. in 000's)

Details	Year				
	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
Societies	68	80	69	56	54
Membership	4,721	5,272	6,809	8,483	8,567
Share Capital (Rs. in '000's)	1,580	1,628	2,053	2,022	2,042
Shares held by the Govt.(Rs. in '000's)	92	137	66	1,286	1,292
Working Capital(Rs. in '000's)	5,240	5,919	9,321	5,611	6,833
Purchase /Products (Rs.in '000's)	421	726	-	537	651
Sales(Rs. in '000's)	385	610	-	1,094	1,110
Profit(Rs. in '000's)	29	26	1,616	98	106
Loss(Rs. in '000's)	52	60	2,062	1,206	305

Source : District co-operation department, Mandya

Mandya District Co-operative Union

The co-operative unions have always been playing an important role in the congenial development of the co-operative movement. The promotion of basic

co-operative principles, guidance to forming of the societies, training and guidance to members and administrators in evolving co-operative policy, publicity to co-operative training among members etc., are the objectives of the co-operative union. The State co-operative union formed after the reorganisation of states (now, The Co-operative Federation) Bangalore is playing an effective role in guiding at district level. The federation of the district co-operative union itself has become Co-operative federation.

The Mandya district co-operative Union, founded in 1960, covering the entire Mandya district, is working hard for development of co-operative movement by implementing the co-operative education, training and publicity programmes under the guidance of the State co-operative Union and thus promoting the basic co-operative principles and objectives. In addition, to strengthen all the co-operative societies in the district and provide guidance in forming new societies are also there in the objectives of the institution. As on 2001-02, there were 94 societies which had paid lifetime subscription to this Union. Life subscription, building rent, the subsidy of the co-operative societies and their contributions and income coming from the co-op federation for special programmes etc., are the income sources of the Union. One field official employed by the State co-operative Federation is the chief executive officer of the Union with a manager, an assistant, an attender and a typist are working in this institution, they have been appointed by the District Co-operative Federation. The District Co-operative Union has its own large building in the central place at Mandya, built at a cost of around Rs.24 lakhs.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

No accurate information is available regarding the business transactions taking place in the archival days. Even though the political transformations taken place from time to time, this place resorted the free trade with goods of trade used to be sent to important markets. During the Hoysala period and later in Vijayangar period, though there was deficiency of good roads, certain amount of trade used to take place. Bullock carts and the animals were the main transport means. The roads improved for the movement of the army were being used for transportation of goods by loading them on animals from one place to another. Till Tipu's regime, it is said that there were no restrictions on trade. Tipu, inspite of being in the warfield most of the time, had brought many trade restrictions into action. Hence he was called as the chief trader of the Kingdom. As soon as he took charge of the administration, brought into force, major transfor-

mations in regulating trade. He had thought that any commercial transaction taken up with the foreigners was dangerous. In the initial years of his rule, he had completely banned export business. He had ordered that all the goods produced locally should be retained in the state. After banning the exports, he had taken measures to see that the locally produced products are used locally to the maximum extent. He had followed a two way approach of self reliance and constant prices. These measures gave encouragement to local manufacturing and products. It has been recorded that once Tipu compared a cloth manufactured in Ganjam of Srirangapatna against a kerchief cloth produced in a foreign country to uphold the high quality of the Ganjam cloth..

During Tipu's rule, trade and commerce activities had developed well. Even though British were his arch enemies, he was not behind in learning the secrets of business skills they had. He had initiated measures to follow the British model with regard to internal trade in protecting and developing the commercial sector. Tipu was both a strong warrior and a trader with efficient strong will power. He had established a government commerce department and for its governance, had appointed a fulltime representative board with full powers. He had opened retail stores owned by government in important cities, and had arranged retail sales of goods for the convenience of the consumers. Tipu had earlier thought that export business as a dangerous proposition for the internal economy. But once he realised that exports will bring in more money, he allowed export of surplus goods.

Tipu had control over the coastal ports. Groceries and readymade products used to be transported to Vynad and Bidanur via ghat sections. Tobacco, sandalwood, pepper and precious metals were owned by the government. Tipu had imposed several restrictions so that the public would be benefited by industry, trade and commerce. He had formulated ways to encourage the businessmen to invest in trade to gain profit.

Entry Tax

Tipu knew that the trading system is one of the major source income of the government. The tax system beset with exploitation had blunted the trading activities. After Tipu's death this was cancelled. Rice and other foodgrains, oilseeds, silk, tobacco and sandalwood were the important goods of the exports from this region. Iron products, cloths, ghee, cotton, wheat and salt were getting imported to this region. Import and exports trade was depended on the conditions prevailed in monsoon and the rainy seasons. The trade was flowing from Mandya region to Coorg, Malabar, Nilgiris, South Canara and North Canara, and to-

wards east upto Chennai (Madras). The rich traders of Mysore at a distance of forty kilometres from Mandya, used to control the export-import trade of Mandya region. These traders were getting the information about the local products from Mandya through their agents and purchasing as much goods as their finance would permit and getting them transported to Mysore and from Mysore used to retransport them to other places .

After Tipu's fall, no prominent progress took place in business and trading conditions. The exploitative tax system was the major reason for this situation. As in other places, in Mandya district also there were many tax centres . At this collection centres, taxes on local income, road income, and usual income, were levied on businessmen. The contractors who were given contract by government to run these centres would operate them. To some special category people, the taxes were partly or fully imposed by the then government. The strange tax system created confusion in the minds of the common people. Due to this system with heavy tax burden, entire trade in this region concentrated in the hands of tax beeders or their subordinates. The monopoly over trade by some influential merchants had due to favours blessed by the kingdom was infact detrimental in a way. Untill 1831 when British took charge of the administration, there was no change in the trading system. After taking over, the British studying the trade system and local conditions in detail, tried to do away with confusions that prevailed in the tax system till then. Accordingly, changes in tax system were brought about in stages and unnecessary taxes were abolished. For a systematic development of the trade, between 1879-82 administration of the old tax system was done away with and the new octroi system was brought into force.

Modern Transport System.

By 1850, good road connections between Mysore and Bangalore were established. Later the same was done from Bangalore to all the other places. By 1882, The Rail route from Mysore and Bangalore was laid. By the time the first world war had ended, the Railway work of Arasikere – Mysore route was completed. By this improvement in transport system, business from one part of the state to another part could run without any risk, (for details see Chapter 7)

The fairs, festivals and special occasions have always contributed for the development of business in that area. In such instances the rural people took part with more enthusiasm and in large numbers. The fair at Melukote, an annual phenomenon, has a very long tradition and is very famous. The volume of business transactions carried out at the fair has always been very high. Along with such

fairs, the open bazaars called weekly 'shandy's in the district have also contributed to the development of the business in the district. Even the transport sector has also been improved considerably and presently, the buses are running between Mandya and far off places in the district. In all urban areas there are adequate number of shops and establishments and there is no dearth for business opportunities.

All the commerce and trade activities solely depended on the road and rail transport. The irregular rainfall often used to deter the business transactions. In 1889-94, when the rains failed, the then Diwan of Mysore, Sir K Seshadri Iyer visited Mandya region. At that time, he personally undertook to survey the shandy's and had ordered that the prices of goods be displayed. This measure intended to curb the rising prices. The construction of the Vishveswaraiah (earlier called as Irwin) Canal and the commissioning of the Mandya Sugar Factory increased the prominence of Mandya. The district, once a backward region, now could play an important role in the economic development of the state.

Import and Exports

The import and exports of a region would not be same at all times. It depends on many things like the changing demands of the local population, local products, marketing facility, industrialisation, increase in population, urbanisation etc.. Much of the business transactions takes place at Mandya, Maddur, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala etc.. Among these the first four have rail connection. Mandya district was always known for cotton cloth, brass vessels and jaggery. Guns, knives, scissors and clocks were being manufactured in Tipu's time. Kirmani, the historian in Tipu's court, has written that the Iron factory at Srirangapatna was very famous. It is said that the products manufactured in that time would stand upto the mark of Europe products and the Ashtagrama Sugar works had been commissioned in 1847 at Palahalli in Srirangapatna taluk. The crystal sugar manufactured here had been exhibited in the London exhibition in 1851 and 1861 and had been considered as very good and secured prizes and medals. It secured fame even in the global meet at Paris and was considered as very good and had earned a place of honour. As a by-product of sugar, alcohol was produced. In spite of all these, the factory closed down in 1894. The brass idols, vessels, the light stand etc., had got wide reputation. Kikkeri, Hosaholalu, Melukote, Thalagavadi, Kodiala, Srirangapatna and Sindhaghatta, were known for handloom silk and cotton cloth. Rough blankets were being manufactured in Malavalli and Mandya. The leather tanning and footwear manufacturing units were in Malavalli. Melukote was fa-

mous for the decorative fans made out of fragrant roots of kus-kus grass. Paper was being manufactured at Belagola. The red and white sugar had earned a reputation in South India. In 1960's rice, jaggery, pulses, sugar, raw silk, handloom silk, wool, bullock cart, brass and bronze vessels were the important items that were exported from the district. Usually rice was exported to Bangalore, Chitradurga and Nilgiri ; pulses to Coorg, tanned leather to Bangalore and Mumbai. The Jaggry manufactured in Mandya district , the Bullock Carts made in Ganjam and the brass and bronze vessels made in Nagamangala had earned a name in the neighbouring districts. The butter produced in Mandya district had a good demand in Mysore and Bangalore. Wheat from Dharwar, dhaniya, beaten rice, onion and others were imported from Bangalore. Betelnuts from Tiptur and Birur; coconut and copra from Tiptur; Ragi from Tumkur; Coffee seeds from Coorg, Coimbatore and Nilgiri; Pepper from Shimoga; cardamom, orange, honey, wax and timber from Coorg area, and other products from Mysore and Bangalore were imported into the district. (see table 6.21).

Agricultural Produce Marketing Society

Among the aspects that are complementary to agricultural development, the well organized agricultural products does play a prominent role. Prior to the advent of regulated markets, agro products were being sold, based on the demand and supply through private merchants. The Farmers used to sell the produce at the time of harvest itself, as the need for the money was imminent. At that time, the demand would be less and supply more. The merchants used to exploit the farmer's in such situation. The farmers had to sell the goods at rates suggested by the merchants. This was of no use either to the farmer or to the user. Before the reorganisation of states, Mysore state which included Mandya district also, had enacted the Mysore Markets regulations in 1939 itself and had provided marketing facilities at reasonable prices. In 1947, the Mysore Agro products Market regulations were formulated and these paved the way for formation of Regulated Markets in the State. Accordingly, in 1959, The first regulated market committee with a jurisdiction of the entire district was formed.

To bring the markets which were operating under five different regulations under one roof , the government in 1966 enacted the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Market (regulations) Act. But, after bringing the Agricultural Produce Market (regulations) Act.1968 , from May 1968, this regulation was made applicable throughout Karnataka. Later to oversee the District APMCs business, the office of the Assistant Directors Agro Marketing were opened in each district. Even in Mandya, one such office was opened. Assistant Directors Agro Marketing

shall be responsible for implementing the Karnataka Agricultural produce Market (regulations) act 1966, Karnataka Godown & Stores Act 1961, and Central Governments Agricultural Produce (Classification and sales) Act 1937 in the district.

Table 6.21: Details of the three main products of imports and exports from the three main commercial centres of the district

Place	Three main products Largely Produced	Three main products imported	Three main products exported
Mandya	Sugar, alcohol and Jaggery	sugarcane, Chemical fertilisers, wheat	sugar, alcohol and Jaggery
Maddur	Ground nut oil, Rice, Bamboo plates and chandrike's	Ground nut, Food grains, Building materials	Ground nut oil, Rice, Bamboo plates and chandrike's
Malavalli	Paper, Beedi and Footwear	Chemical fertilisers, Tobacco, Leather	Paper, Beedi and Footwear
Srirangapatna	Wooden bars, Boards etc., Perfume sticks, Beedi	Chemical fertilisers, Tobacco, Paddy	Ground nut oil, Rice, Beedi
Pandavapura	Sugar, Beaten Rice, Soap	Edible oil, Sugar cane, Food grains	Sheep and Goat skin, Rice sugar, Beaten Rice
KrishnarajPet	Silk Sarees, Wooden bars, Boards Soapnut etc,	Food grains, Cloths, Chemical fertilisers	Silk Sarees, Rice, Wooden bars, Boards etc,
Nagamangala	Jute products, Wooden bars, Boards, Brass and fine metal articles	Paddy, Cloths and Medicine	Jute products, Brass and fine metal articles, Butter
Melukote	Silk Sarees and Dhothi	Medicine, Food grains, Silk yarn	Cotton, Silk Sarees
Belakawadi	Agarbathi, Beedi, Silk yarn	Food grains, Tobacco, Raw materials for Agarbathi	Silk Cocoons, Agarbathi, Beedi
Bellur	Groundnut oil	Medicine, Tobacco Products, Food grains	Coconut, Tamarind, Groundnut oil
KRS	--	Food grains, Groceries, Cloths	--

To monitor the activities of the Regulated markets, the 1966 act provides for the formation of a committee in each market, comprising of representatives from Farmers, Purchasers, Co-op processing society and government (Marketing department). The Market Committee not only monitors the marketing arrangements in its jurisdiction, it also has to bear the responsibility for providing road, drinking water, light, auctioning hall, canteen, rest house and the facility for classification of the agricultural products (in selected Markets). The major sources of income for the Marketing Committee are the Market fee and the

Licensing fee. All the expenses of the Marketing Committee are to be met by these income. The maximum fee that can be charged on market operators is recorded in the regulations. But one percent of the total value of the sales of regulated agricultural products is levied and Rs.0.25/- per sheep or goat and Rs.2/- per cattle is levied.

Table 6.22 : Details Of the APMC Yards of the district

Name Of the Main Market and the year of establishment	The Jurisdiction of the APMC	The Sub Markets under the Main Markets
Mandya - 1959	Mandya and Srirangapatna taluks	
Maddur - 1992	Maddur and Malavalli taluks	Malavalli Kirugavalu Nidaghatta
KrishnarajPet 1992	Krishnarajpet taluk	Kikkeri Santhebachahalli
Nagamangala 1997	Nagamangala and Pandavapura Taluks	Pandavapura Kadaballi. Bindiganavile Bellur

The Maddur and Krishnaraj pet sub markets were bifurcated and converted into main markets in 1992. The Nagamangala submarket, earlier coming under Krishnaraj pet main market was also bifurcated and upgraded to main market status.

Regulated Goods

Generally, a survey is conducted about the agricultural products, and if the products are grown or collected in that area, then such products are regulated. Accordingly, the chief products that are regulated in the district are paddy, rice, jowar, corn, horsegram, cowgram, groundnut, copra, dry chilly, tamarind, onion, green chilly, peas, beetroot, bittergourd, brinjal, ashgourd, pumpkin, beans, snakegourd, ladiesfinger, cali flower, cabbage, radish, tomato, carrot, cattle, sheep and goat.

In Maddur Market, along with these products, sugarcane, tender coconut, *hirekai* (ridge gourd) and in Nagamangala Market, Sugarcane and all type of flowers are declared as regulated products.

The Maddur Market Yard known for tender coconuts has earned the fame as the biggest tender coconut market in the country, where the sales of tender coconuts touches 2.75 lakh units and has customers in Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad and Bangalore Cities. In the yard of Mandya Market a big market for jaggery is there and is a well known jaggery market in South Karnataka.

Table. 6.23 Income and Expenditure of the APMCs in the District from 1990-91 to 2001-02

Year	Income (Rs. In lakhs)				Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			
	Mandya	Maddur	KrishnarajPet	Nagamangala	Mandya	Maddur	KrishnarajPet	Nagamangala
1990-91	59.25	-	-	-	29.44	-	-	-
1991-92	54.35	-	-	-	27.68	-	-	-
1992-93	45.23	5.91	4.32	-	14.42	1.55	1.58	-
1993-94	83.58	14.30	11.16	-	39.01	7.83	6.67	-
1994-95	81.36	21.90	13.08	-	38.73	9.89	6.76	-
1995-96	100.22	21.10	15.60	-	41.86	9.56	9.62	-
1996-97	122.25	20.81	19.87	-	78.01	45.28	55.63	-
1997-98	62.04	19.64	15.27	3.39	43.45	39.08	17.45	1.38
1998-99	119.66	31.79	20.18	13.20	46.84	21.13	13.46	4.88
1999-2000	137.15	39.14	27.00	19.78	41.00	22.06	19.30	11.39
2000-01	120.08	41.62	17.81	20.47	118.45	19.05	9.98	12.30
2001-02	210.59	61.74	19.13	32.28	81.68	24.65	8.28	12.34

Table 6.24 : Details of the Licenced Market activists in the district APMCs.

Market Activists	APMC											
	Mandya			Maddur			KrishnarajPet			Nagamangala		
	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
Merchants/ Purchasers	168	156	158	81	126	128	69	45	47	23	30	46
Retail traders	100	9	10	115	99	98	97	26	02	61	53	67
Agents	103	88	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	15
Temporary traders	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	428	450	198	-	-
Importers	95	58	73	42	75	78	15	-	6	-	1	4
Exporters	151	90	149	60	105	102	15	35	39	13	20	31
Processors	92	58	65	55	62	63	15	9	7	16	19	26
Stockists	70	108	69	40	56	61	13	09	09	21	29	34
Coolies	139	111	134	31	96	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Store Keepers	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Transport Workers	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	29	33	-	1	7

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Observing the gap between the supply and demand for the essential goods, the government has been controlling the supply and the distribution. After the Second World War, specially, the control on food grains was enforced. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies operates in the district on the basis of twenty eight different rules framed by Central and State Governments, for the equitable distribution of essential goods, and to implement the various controlling laws in order to maintain consistency in price levels and operate the non-formal ration system, are the important functions of the department.

Collection of Levy

The levy collections with regard to foodgrains like paddy, rice, jowar etc., are done in accordance with the Karnataka Levy Act. 1966. The collection of grains levy is taken up by the Food Corporation Of India. The one third or $33\frac{1}{3}$ % of the total rice produced by the Mill owners and the businessmen is col-

lected as levy. The levy thus collected in Mandya for the last three years (1997 to 2000) is given below.

Table 6.25 Details of the Levy collections

Levy			collection (In Metric tons)	Achievement (%)
Year	Target (Metric tons)	Achievement		
1997-98	10,000	7,677	150	76
1998-99	16,000	7,461	091	47
1999-2000	11,400	8,199	905	71.92

Table 6.26 : Details of the Levy collections of Rice in the District

Levied Grain	Grade	Rate of acquisition (Per quintal in Rs.)		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Rice	Ordinary	679.40	724.30	801.40
Rice	A Grade	724.60	769.60	846.70
Rice (Par Boiled)	Ordinary	683.80	728.10	804.00
Rice (Par Boiled)	A Grade	728.30	772.60	848.60

Public Distribution System

In Karnataka, the distribution of essential goods and other commodities to public was started in 1944 in selected cities. In Mandya district ration system came into being in 1966 for the first time. But Mandya city was subjected to non formal ration system.

Essential goods like rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene and palmolene oil are being distributed to the public through Fair Price Shops both in urban and rural places through ration cards. Food grains at concessional rates are being distributed to rural population with an annual income of less than Rs.6,400 in the rural area and to urban population with an annual income of less than Rs.11,850/- through Green cards. To rural population with annual income more than Rs.6,400/- were issued Saffron Cards. To Urban families with annual income more than Rs.11,850/- ration cards with photo are being issued,

Table 6.27 : Details of the Fair Price Shops in the District during 1990-91 and 1992-96

Taluk	No. of Fair Price Shops		Rural Urban/Cities		Green Cards		Ration Cards		Photo Ration Cards	
	1990-91	1992-96	1990-91	1992-96	1990-91	1992-96	1990-91	1992-96	1990-91	1992-96*
Mangaluru	94	103	48	20	24,791	39,676	23,869	24,228	21,769	22,742
Maduru	109	121	8	8	24,963	32,963	24,182	23,392	3,863	3,698
Mavalalli	77	94	12	11	26,920	21,761	13,250	16,633	4,707	4,888
Pandavapura	23	24	4	6	16,327	30,882	10,924	10,924	3,192	3,002
Stranganapuzha	41	41	7	8	18,248	26,670	8,490	8,800	4,272	2,222
K R Pet	86	70	-	-	20,627	32,123	19,243	12,882	-	60
Nagamangala	92	98	-	-	20,500	36,230	13,891	16,980	-	92

With an object of providing food to the poorest of the families, the central government has started a scheme 'Antyodaya', and the state government is also implementing the same from 2001-02. As per this scheme, each of the very poor-est families will get 25 kg of food grain at a concessional rate (presently Rs.3/- for rice and Rs.2/- for wheat).

Table 6.28 : Details of the Fair Price Shops and the various types of Ration cards as on 2001-02

Taluk	No. of Fair Price Shops		Ration Cards						
	Fair Price Shops		Antyodaya Cards		Green Cards		Ration Cards		
	Rural	City	Rural	City	Rural	City	Rural	City	
Mangaluru	112	22	2,424	1,012	38,688	2,720	27,140	-	840
Maduru	124	9	2,249	422	36,996	2,271	26,108	-	142
Mavalalli	96	11	2,282	177	43,089	1,003	19,070	-	143
Pandavapura	60	4	1,492	399	32,281	2,261	6,711	-	41
Stranganapuzha	41	9	1,216	282	24,826	1,641	10,997	-	148
K R Pet	96	-	1,604	-	32,392	-	17,179	72	-
Nagamangala	98	-	1,222	-	34,878	-	8,701	94	-

Weekly (Shandy) Bazars

There is a long tradition that all the local producers and traders meet on a fixed place of a village or a town and exchange the essential and other goods

with the local population, normally once in a week. This is called Shandy or weekly bazaar. This bazaar is a useful market place for all the villagers residing in and around ten kilometres distance from the place of the weekly bazaar, to make arrangements to buy the necessary items of food and other things for that week. Hundreds of things like the pulses, fruits, vegetables, coconut, copra, jaggery, betel leaves, betelnuts etc., come to bazaar for sale, produced by farmers. Farmers do sell their products and buy things that they require. There are some Marchants, who have made participating in the weekly bazaars itself, their main business. These traders open grocery shops at bazaar.

The economic history reveals details of information regarding weekly fairs. It has been mentioned even in epigraphs. The bazaars will assemble in different places on different days of the week. There will be a specific site called Santhemala (Market Place) for these bazaars in each place, In this 'Santhemalas', there will be conventions that only a specific item to be sold in a particular place. The local institutions will manage these bazaars. Traders wishing to participate in bazaars have to pay a fee based on the value of their total stock. In addition, fee has to be paid even for the place. Usually, there is a practice of holding bazaars on the day of worship of the village deity. The bazaar will be a market place for not only the agricultural products produced in the villages but also for products of the cottage industries. It is observed that the big merchants also buy the raw materials, jaggery, and other finished goods through their agents in the bazaars. In the weekly bazaars, as the products like cloths, cooking vessels, glass tumblers, plates, soaps and other items of daily use are also sold by the retail traders at a lesser rate beneficial for the villagers. Apart from the bazaars, once in a year there will be annual fairs at the time of celebrations of the village deity festival. The items sold in the annual fairs are different from the items that are sold in the bazaars. If at weekly bazaars, items of daily use are sold in large quantities, in annual fairs, items that last longer like brass, steel, aluminium vessels, garments, footwear, umbrellas, ladies cosmetics, glass bangles, toys, items used for worship, eatables etc., will appear in the market. The weekly bazaars held at Mandya, Nidaghatta, Nagamangala, Bellur, K R Pet, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna are very important. (see table 6.29).

Animal Fair/Cattle Fair : As the agricultural products are regulated, trading of live stock is also being done under the supervision of regulated markets. In some places where weekly bazaars are held, the regulated market committees arrange for marketing of live stock and cattle. Apart from this, on some special occasions like the annual fair, festivals, cattle shows etc, special trading of live stock will take place. On such occasions, the live stock fair will last for one or

two weeks. Usually, these fairs will take place in between the harvest and the rainy season. The Hemagiri live stock fair in KR Pet taluk, Basavanagudi cattle fair in Maddur taluk, Maddurammas fair in Maddur, Atmalingesvara fair in Hanumanthanagar, are very important. The volume of trading of cattle in these fairs will be very high. The vestock fairs, taking place at Baby, Karighatta, Bindiganavile, Kotebetta, Adichunchanagiri, Chikkakanahalli, Melkote, Bellundagere, Sundahalli, and Hulikere have also earned importance. (See table 6.29).

Weights and Measures

Before the metric system of Weights and Measures were brought into practice, in Mandya district the following weights and measures were in vogue; One Mana equaling to 40 seers. one seer equaling to 24 tolas, one visa or pancher. The liquids were measured in local weights and measures that were in practice locally. Vise to measure butter and seer for measuring oil was in practice. For retail trading of petrol and diesel, a unit named gallon was used.

As per the decision of the Central government to follow metric system of weights and measures, Karnataka government enacted Karnataka Weights and Measures (Regulation) act 1958 applicable to the whole state from first June 1960 regarding all weights and measures in Karnataka. In the beginning, it was implemented in Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwad districts and all the regulated market areas, Industrial concerns, and factories from first October 1958.. Later, it was extended to all parts of Karnataka from first June 1960. The new weights have been made compulsory from 1st April 1962.

The weights and measures department, which was a part of Marketing department was bifurcated into a separate, independent department in 1976. From 1970, it has been renamed as Legal Meteorology department. To manage the administration of this department. the Office of the Assistant controller, Legal Meteorology was opened in Pandavapura and Maddur in 1983.

Legal Meteorology department, in addition to implement the regulations relating to Weights and Measures, check the Weights and Measures as they are in use, stamp the seal to them, and also take action against the traders who violate the regulations. This department, will also bring into force legally, ' The Weights and Measures (Packaged goods) act 1977' . According to this, it has been made compulsory, legally that every manufacturer, should indicate the name of the packer, the name of the item, the date of manufacturing and packing, the net weight and net price of the item.

As per the information given by the Assistant controller, Legal Meteology, as on 1999-2000, in Mandya district , 217 Industrial organisations, 211 central and state organisations, 28 fuel pumps, 10174 merchants and 1.36 Auto and Taxi meters were under the purview of observation for cheking of the weights and measures. (See table 6.30)

Table 6.29 : Details of the Weekly Bazaars in different places of the district

Taluk	Place of the Weely Bazaar held	Week day of the Bazaar	Wholesale Trade	Retail trade.	Animal Fair
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mandya	Mandya	Thursday	-	Coconut, Jaggery, Rice etc.,	-
	Basaralu	Saturday	-	Ragi,Coconut, Jaggery, etc.,	Buffallow, Sheep, goat
	Hallegere	Wednesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, Jaggery, etc.,	-
Srirangapatna	Srirangapatna	Saturday	-	Ragi,Coconut, Jaggery, etc.,	-
	Krishna Raja sagara	Sunday	-	Ragi,Coconut, Jaggery, etc.,	-
Maddur	Nidaghatta	Wednesday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Koppa	Sunday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
Malavalli	Malavalli	Saturday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	Sheep, goat
	Halagur	Sunday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Kirugavalu	Saturday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	Sheep, goat
K R Pet	Tendegere	Monday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	Sheep, goat
	Akkihebbalu	Monday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Hosaholalu	Sunday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Kikkeri	Friday	Coconut,	-	-
	Santhebachahalli	Thursday	Coconut,	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagamangala	Bookanakere	Saturday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Hariharapura	Thursday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Somanahalli	Wednesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Mandagere	Wednesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Anagola	Wednesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Nagamangala	Friday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Bindiganavile	Monday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Kadaballi	Saturday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	Sheep, goat and cattle
	Bogadi	Saturday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Bellur	Monday	Coconut, copra	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Devalapura	Monday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
Pandavapura	Honnagara	Wednesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Pandavapura	Thursday	Coconut,	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Jakkanahalli	Monday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Melkote	Tuesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Kayathana halli	Tuesday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-
	Chinakuruli	Sunday	-	Ragi,Coconut, vegetables, etc.,	-

Godown and Ware houses

During the harvest season, after the harvest is over and the produce is piled up, the farmers will store them in the underground barn and other storage systems for use throughout the year. By storing the agricultural produces in these traditional

way, they may get spoiled. The barns underneath the earth may not be cent percent satisfactory. To improve this system scientifically, government formulated a scheme. It guided the farmers about building good warehouses and decided to build the warehouses by itself to protect the farmers produce. During the first and second five year plans, the central and state governments accepted the warehousing schemes. At the national level, the central government established the Central Warehousing Corporation and at state level, the states established State Warehousing Corporation. Central Warehousing Corporation has built a Ware house with a capacity of 4,864 Metric tons in Acetate town of Mandya in February 1999 and has made the storage facility available. The store in this Warehouse, had conducted a business of a total of 9,828 M.T of goods in the year 1999-2000. The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation has built its own warehouse at Mandya in 1969 at Maddur in 1979 at K R Pet in 1986 at Pandavapura in 1996 and at Srinrangapatna in 1996 respectively. State Warehousing corporation is operating rented Warehouses at Malavalli and some other places , mentioned above. The details of the average storage capacity and space capacity (in Metric tons) of both Central and State Warehousing Corporations were as under ; Mandya - 20,390(19,210), Maddur - 6,279 (9,470), KR Pet - 811 (658), Srirangapatna - 1,437(1,430), Malavalli - 1,955 (2,701) and the figure in brackets shows the capacity of the place in the warehouse. Warehousing corporation not only provides storage facility to the farmers, it also provides, fumigation and medicine spraying facilities. The stockists can also avail loans against the warehouse receipts in banks.

Table 6.30 : Details of the Weights, Measures, weighing and measuring instruments under the preview of the department in recent years.

Details	Years					
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2001-02
Weights	54,385	61,093	58,352	60,807	66,041	76,329
Measures	17,626	19,531	18,490	17,811	19,405	18,904
Weighing instruments	12,986	14,224	14,053	14,269	15,151	16,521
Measuring instruments	156	295	231	499	257	239

Table 6.31 : Details of progress achieved by the department in recent years.

Details	Years			
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2001-02
Verification fee collected in Rs.	5,66,091	6,47,471	7,22,231	8,77,402
Cases booked in respect of violation of rules				
A. Weights and Measures	718	676	702	794
B. Package goods	18	30	34	44
Cases compromised				
A. Weights and Measures	664	615	697	734
B Package goods	13	18	34	33
Penal fee collected				
A. Weights and Measures	92,525	93,385	1,11,740	1,44,870
B Package goods	5,700	5,550	11,500	17,000
Cases decided in the court of law				
A. Weights and Measures	15	22	34	27
B Package goods	3	4	5	2
Fine imposed in the court of law				
A. Weights and Measures	4,000	6,180	9,450	1,050
B Package goods	850	1050	700	-

District Consumers Disputes Redressal Forum

However be, the consumer being praised as 'leader', and the 'sole purpose', the customer is very alert, he is being exploited by merchants, distributors, intermediaries, government and semi government organisations. To redress this continuing exploitation to some extent and to create awareness about their rights and to help improve the economic values and services, central government has implemented the Consumer protection act and has established Consumer's Forum in all the central places of the districts in the state. Under this act, when the value of the complaints about the goods/ services is less than Rs. five lakhs, the complaint may be lodged to the District Forum and when the value of the complaint about the goods/ services is between Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.20.0 lakhs, the complaint may be lodged to State level forum and if the value is more than

Rs. 20.00 lakhs, then complaint may be lodged with the National level forum at Delhi. (In December 2002, this act has been amended as per that, when the value of the goods/ services is Rs.5.00 to 20.00 lakhs the complaint may be lodged with the District Forum and when the value is between Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 crore, complaint may be lodged with the State Forum and when the value of the goods/ services is more than Rs. 1.00 crore, complaint may be lodged with the National Forum at New Delhi.

As per the above act, The District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum was established in 1991 at Mandya with jurisdiction over Mandya district . There were 1118 different types of complaints recorded in this Consumer's Forum, from 1991 to March 2002. In this period, 547 cases were decided in favour of consumers. Among the complaints lodged with this semi judiciary establishment, most of them were pertaining to LIC, and other Insurance companies, seed company, Telecom department, Postal department , Co-operative societies, Banks, Private Educational Institutions, Medical services, faulty goods etc.
