

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

THE Mysore district which is endowed with salubrious climate, good infrastructure including land and water, agricultural raw materials such as mulberry, sugarcane, tobacco and groundnut, horticultural raw materials like flowers and fruits, forest products like sandalwood, bamboo, tamarind, gooseberry and cashewnut, and minerals such as limestone, dolomite, magnesite, soap-stone, building-stone, iron ore and graphite etc. has not made much progress in the industrial sector. In 1971, the district has been declared as industrially backward, entitling it to a number of special concessions and incentives offered by the Central and State Governments and financial institutions. It has also been included as one among the three industrially most backward districts in the State (others are Dharwad and Raichur), and eligible for Central outright grant of subsidy of 15 per cent on the total fixed investment of the new units to be set up in the district and existing units for substantial expansion. Now, this subsidy is available for all taluks in the district except the Mysore Corporation limits and the urban agglomeration area of Mysore city, as the investment here has crossed Rs. 30 crores. With a view to encourage labour intensive and power intensive industries, the State Government came out with new industrial policy during 1982-83, providing liberal incentives and concessions. The loan assistance would be admissible to the tiny units having investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. Two lakhs and located in cities and towns having population upto one lakh as per 1971 census. The extent of assistance will be limited to 20 per cent of the total investment comprising fixed capital investment, pre-operative expenses and three months working capital requirement of Rs. 40,000, whichever is less. In case of entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST, seed money assistance may be 30 per cent of the total fixed capital or Rs. 60,000, whichever is less. The total amount of Rs. 20.64 lakhs has been sanctioned to 209 units in the district upto

the end of March 1985. The State Government has granted a subsidy and development loan amounting to Rs. 19.78 lakhs and Rs. 142.65 lakhs respectively, during 1985-86. To accelerate the tempo of industrial development, the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka, in co-ordination with other agencies connected with the development of small scale industries such as the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, the Karnataka Industries Development Corporation, the National Small Industries Corporation, nationalised banks, etc. conducted an intensive campaign to inform and educate the existing and prospective entrepreneurs about the industrial potential of the district in the small scale sector, assistance available from the different institutions, etc. from 5th March 1973 to 13th March 1973.

Infrastructure facilities

The industries of the district are adequately supported by transport and communication, financial institutions, marketing facilities, artisan and industrial training institutions, industrial estates, etc. The district occupies the first place in having well developed roads which connect all the taluks within the district and neighbouring districts of Tamilnadu and Kerala States. The State highway connecting Bangalore with Ooty is passing through a part of the district. Out of a total of 1,641 inhabited villages, as many as 1,410 villages have road facilities in the district. The district is served by a wide net-work of financial institutions in mobilising savings and utilising savings for development of industries. With a view to implement the Integrated Rural Development Schemes, 20 centres of Regional Rural Banks were functioning in the district. The branch of the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, located in Mysore city provides financial assistance upto Rs. 60 lakhs for a single project towards fixed capital and also provides working capital to the tiny sectors. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation is financing medium and large scale industries. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has launched various new promotional schemes such as consultancy fee subsidy schemes, interest subsidy schemes and assistance schemes. The district has adequate demand over consumer goods as it is obtained from Bangalore and neighbouring districts of Tamilnadu. The district being located close to Tamilnadu and Kerala borders, it could easily market its manufactured goods in those States. There were nine industrial training institutes, besides polytechnic and technical colleges in the district at the end of March 1987.

The Karnataka State Industries Development Corporation has constructed 354 sheds in seven industrial estates, viz. Yadavagiri, Metagalli and Hebbal of Mysore taluk, Seegur of Periyapatna taluk and three more at Nanjangud, Kollegal and Hunsur. These are made available to entrepreneurs of small scale industries both on rent and lease-cum-scale. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired land and allotted plots for

large, medium and small scale industries at Hebbal-Metagalli, Hebbal-Hinkal, Belavadi, Hootagally, Koorgally of Mysore taluk and Nanjangud and Thandavapura of Nanjangud taluk. Apart from this, it has notified to acquire land at Yelawala, Belawadi, Huyilalu and Metagalli of Mysore taluk, Kattemalalavadi, Belathur and Kallahally of Hunsur taluk, Tandavapura of Nanjangud taluk and Sathegal and Kunthur of Kollegal taluk. It is also proposed to form industrial areas at Gundlupet, Periyapatna and Hunsur. As per 1981 census, the district had 9.80 lakh workers, and of them, about 9.13 lakhs were main workers and about 67,000 were marginal workers. There is a sizeable number of unemployed technical persons also.

Old Time Industries

Information on traditional industries prevalent in Mysore district is available from inscriptions. Weaving, oil crushing, bronze work and manufacture of salt and lime appear to be flourishing industries. Kuderu, Saliyuru (the name itself indicates that the place was of the Salis or weavers), Kudakuru, Kuragallu, Hiriypura, Chikkapura, Mallinathapura, Devarayapur (these last five places are from Periyapatna taluk) etc were centres of cloth production. Rock salt production was also widespread. Uppinahalli, Kerekatti, Kuraburu, Kunturu, etc. are places where salt pans existed and they are referred to in some grants. A copper plate from T. Narasipur speaks of the *uppina mole* (salt pan) at Kerehatti and Kuraburu (Tn 16) ; so does a Kunthur record of 1512 (Ko 7). These are a few of the many more places where the industry flourished, and Uppars were engaged in this profession. Installation of oil press or *gana* in public places as charity was common. The persons making use of them was perhaps paying a fee which was appropriated by the institution to which the *gana* had been donated. Installation of a *gana* at the Bettahalli temple in 1311 or at Doddattupuru in 1305, in a field at Ganiganur during the 12th C (Ch 105) or at the Mallikarjuna temple at Basavatti in 1221 (Ch 127) can be quoted as a few among numerous instances. Oilmen were a prosperous group as oil was in great demand for both edible and lighting purposes and temples required oil for lamps in them. Apportioning of *ganigatere* or tax on oil press to temples or charities is also seen as at Triyambakapura in 1521 (Gu 15) and this was profession tax. Bogars or braziers are also mentioned in many places, and the tax called *bogarike* is also mentioned in places like Raghavapura (1507 A.D.) to indicate the working of the braziers in those places. The mahajanas of Madduru *agrahara*, in appreciation of the workmanship of one brazier Mamboja granted a house to him in 1336 (Y1 61). The braziers were producing vessels, lamps, musical instruments and images of gods and goddesses. Reference to various profession taxes also make a mention of craftsmen like basket maker, potter, carpenter, weaver of gunny bags, blacksmith, etc. Processing of betelnut, and of tobacco in recent centuries, provided seasonal employment to many including women.

In artistic industries such as carved and inlaid work, embroidery, lacquer work, metal work, musical instruments and carpet manufacture, the Mysore artisans had attained a high standard. Other native crafts were those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, etc. as per information available during recent centuries. Hunsur was famous for its carpet weaving, which were of huge size. The craftsmen enjoyed the generous patronage of the Mysore court. The beginning of sericulture can be traced back to the last quarters of 18th century when Tipu Sultan organised a silk worm rearing unit in the southern parts of his dominion. He sent emissaries to different parts of the world in search of silk worm eggs and finally procured them from south China and a yellow silk producing race proved to be very suitable for the climatic conditions of the State. The agarbathi industry was started in Mysore district by T. L. Upadyaya and Attar Khasim Sab in 1885.

Modern Industries

The development of modern industries in the district was evidenced in the early part of this century, only after the Mysore Economic Conference had been organised from 1911 and the Department of Industries and Commerce was founded in 1913. In 1919, the Economic Conference was made permanent and changes of a far reaching character were introduced with the object of inventing Central Board with greater independence in the respective spheres of action. Special facilities were provided for training Mysoreans in industries by offering technical and research scholarship in India and abroad. The Government started pioneer and demonstration factories in the State. Some of the industries connected with oil fats were small factories in Mysore producing fairly good candles. Government Sandalwood Oil Factory was established in 1916 at Mysore city for distillation of sandalwood oil. The Bricks and Tiles Works, Mysore was started in 1917. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd. was established at Mysore in 1920. The Mysore Canning and Condiments Factory was also started in 1920. Government Silk Factory, Mysore was set up in 1932 for manufacture of silk fabrics. The Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Mysore was established in 1937, for manufacture of paints, varnishes, polishes, enamels, distemper and indelible ink. The Government Silk Filature was established in 1938. Sri Chamundeshwari Coffee Curing Works, Mysore was also established in 1938. Two Coffee Curing Works at Hunsur and two Rice Mills in Mysore also started working in the early part of this century. Among the small scale industries, the Sadvaidyasala (P) Ltd., Nanjangud was established in 1913 with an object of manufacture of indigenous medicine and perfumery items. The Mysore Toys Co. which was started in a small way in 1936 at Mysore, has occupied an important place in the export market. It has been considered as the approved supplier of toys to UNICEF. The Neon Signs Ltd. was started in 1936. Ghaffar Beedi Factory and Jahangir Beedi Factory of Mysore and Ameerjan Beedi Factory of Gundlupet were

started beedi rolling. The Congress Beedi Works of Mysore was functioning from 1927.

The large-scale industrial establishments in Mysore district as in 1945 were as follows, figures indicated in brackets giving the number of persons employed : (1) Sri Krishnarajendra Mills., Mysore (2,216), (2) The Rajalakshmi Weaving Factory, Mysore, (10), (3) Sri Anjaneya Weaving Factory, Mysore (20), (4) Chamundeshwari Weaving Factory, (10), (5) Maruthy Power Loom Factory (10), (6) Jayachamundeshwari Weaving Factory (17), (7) Banashankari Weaving Factory (15), (8) Sri Chowdeshwari Weaving Factory (15), (9) Sri Kanyakaparameshwari Weaving Factory (32), (10) Sri Sanjeevarayaswamy Weaving Factory (10), (11) Padmanabha Weaving Factory (25), (12) Kaliah's Weaving and Dyeing Factory (13), (13) Sri Jayalakshmi Weaving and Dyeing Factory (20), (14) Sri Radhakrishna Weaving and Dyeing Factory (25), (15) The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (222), (16) Badanval Weaving and Spinning Centre, Badanval (6,300), (17) The Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., T. Narasipur (2,800), (18) The Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., Mysore (733), (19) The Silk Throwing and Weaving Factory (38), (20) Gavi Ranganathaswami Weaving and Dyeing Factory, Mysore (12), (21) The Mysore Power and Lighting Workshop, Mysore (475), (22) The Mysore State Railway Central Workshop, Mysore (1,281), (23) Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute Workshop, Mysore (100), (24) Mohammed Peer's Workshop, Mysore (35), (25) The Mysore Chromite Ltd., Sinduvalli (119), (26) Sri Gajanana Rice and Oil Mills, Mysore (50), (27) B.T. Oil Mills, Mysore (140), (28) Abdul Ghani's Rice Mills, Gargeshwari (17), (29) Sri Saraswathi Rice Mills, Nanjangud (10), (30) Sri Chikkaveeradesikendra Rice Mills, K.R. Nagar (15), (31) The Hunsur Works, Hunsur (500), (32) Jahangir Beedi Factory, Mysore (12), (33) Ghaffar Beedi Factory, Mysore (14), (34) Vanivilas Water Supply Station, Mysore (147), (35) Rayanakere Dairy Farm, Rayanakere (90), (36) The Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore (50), (37) Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore (162), (38) Premaleela Perfumery Works, Mysore (50), (39) The Government Branch Press, Mysore (123), (40) Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore (80), (41) Mysore Brick and Tile Works, Mysore (48), (42) Paparam's Tile Factory, Mysore (60), (43) The Coorg Industries and Saw Mills, Mysore (18), (44) Van Ingen and Van Ingen, Mysore (100), (45) The Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bilikere (20), (46) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hunsur (25), (47) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd. Periyapatna (15), (48) The Coorg and Mysore Coffee Co., Ltd., Mysore (175), (49) Kartikere Coffee Estate, Attikan (85) and (50) Gorryahatti Coffee Estate, Attikan (100). (This list does not include units in Kollegal taluk). (Also see Chapter IX under Employment).

After Independence

After independence, the Central and the State Governments have declared the district as an industrially backward district. To increase production and income from industries and to train the rural population in habits of

self help, the State Government has implemented the Rural Industrialisation Scheme during 1954-55. Since then, large number of entrepreneurs have taken up industrial ventures in the district.

Development of small scale industries has been one of the significant features of industrial development in the district. At the end of 1972, there were only 500 registered small scale units in the district. Government have initiated several measures for providing institutional support and services at the Central and State level for accelerating development of small scale industries in backward areas. One of the measures of policy support for promoting small scale industries is the reservation of production of economically and technically viable items exclusively for small scale sector. This policy of reservation was initiated in 1967 primarily as a promotional and protective measure *vis-a-vis* the large sector. The IDR Act was amended in March 1984, empowering the Government to reserve items for small scale sectors with a view to determine the nature of any article or class of articles that may be reserved for production by small scale or ancillary industrial undertakings. The list of several items for small scale sector as amended upto 31st March 1987 were broadly divided into food and allied products, textile products including hosiery, art silk, wood and wood products, paper products, leather and leather products, chemical and chemical products, etc., and their total number was 850.

As per the State Government Order of February 1986, the Government has reserved 379 articles for purchase from the tiny or small scale industries of the State. Government of Karnataka has formulated a new policy to set up 1,000 new small scale units in the State every month. Efforts are also being made to develop such units in the district. Survey conducted by the Small Industries Institute (Bangalore) in 1978, revealed that there were 1,244 registered small scale industrial units with an investment of Rs. 10.82 crores as fixed assets and providing employment to 12,413 persons in the district. As on 31st March 1986, there were 80 medium and large scale industrial units in the district of which, 76 were functioning. In addition to this, about a dozen medium and large scale industries are in various stages of erection. About 6,349 registered small scale industries were engaged in production. In addition, about 942 khadi and village industrial units were functioning. There were numerous handlooms and artisan based industrial units also functioning in the district.

POWER GENERATION

Though power is an important factor for development of industries, it is not generated in the district, but it is being supplied from Shimsha and Sharavathy Power Houses of Mandya and Shimoga districts respectively. This supply is met by the grid system connected to hydro-electric generating sources. There are no thermal or diesel power stations in the district. It is

proposed to develop hydel power from Kabini Reservoir Project to the extent of 32 MW. The Karnataka Power Corporation had a plan to generate electricity at Makedatu (2 km down of Sangam) and seasonal power generating at Shivasamudram of Kollegal taluk. The generating capacity of Makedatu is estimated to $2 \times 180 \text{ MW} = 360 \text{ MW}$ and its annual production is estimated to 722 mu. The generating capacity of seasonal power generating station Shivasamudram is estimated to $2 \times 135 = 270 \text{ MW}$ and its annual production is estimated to 1,590 mu.

Power supply

Mysore was supplied with power in 1908 from Shivasamudram and Nanjangud in 1928. These are the two places, electrified early. Power is being supplied in the district through 11 KV lines and LT lines. The following statement shows the talukwise transmission lines in the district as on 31st March 1987.

Sl. No.	Taluk	11KV lines in km	L.T. lines in km
1.	Chamarajanagar	457.420	1,342.778
2.	Gundlupet	387.885	1,040.719
3.	Heggadadevanakote	452.678	723.402
4.	Hunsur	496.703	1,539.667
5.	Kollegal	694.530	2,295.789
6.	Krishnarajanagar	306.131	416.103
7.	Mysore	1,170.42	4,122.66
8.	Nanjangud	600.23	1,399.80
9.	Periyapatna	352.736	1,125.112
10.	T. Narasipur	281.363	1,144.260
11.	Yelandur	82.170	313.938
	Total	5,282.24	15,464.18

Source :- Superintending Engineer, K.E.B., Mysore Circle, Mysore.

Statement showing the taluk wise total No. of villages and category-wise total No. of installations in the Mysore District as on 31st March 1987

Taluk	Villages (including hamlets) electrified	Category-wise installations									Total
		Houses	AEH	Com- mercial	Pump- sets	Comm. In- dus- tries	Drink- ing	Street Lights	H. T. Con- sumers	Bhagya Jyothi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chamarajanagar	158(47)	14,903	1,638	2,994	4,797	765	41	2,640	2	1,021	28,801
Gundlupet	125(31)	8,915	228	1,077	2,355	245	63	2,205	—	1,327	16,415
Heggadadevanakote	203(16)	7,211	365	991	823	235	63	3,455	2	1,245	14,390
Hunsur	174(70)	10,019	769	1,143	1,153	507	32	3,407	9	1,029	18,068
Kollegal	86(110)	15,942	129	3,494	6,094	958	99	3,708	6	1,481	31,911
Krishnarajanagar	142(47)	13,208	951	1256	590	420	60	3,068	2	1,208	20,763
Mysore	145(30)	42,575	24,536	17,158	1,300	4,179	139	4,125	99	—	104,201
Nanjangud	166(61)	15,492	1,139	2,156	2,026	558	29	849	15	1,388	23,652
Periyapatna	179(47)	9,485	3,845	1,039	537	364	64	3,421	2	1,273	16,569
T. Narsipur	122(84)	14,892	1,006	1,662	1,212	675	53	2,623	5	1,502	23,630
Yelandur	26(13)	4,822	132	592	1,069	254	26	1,249	—	357	8,501
Grand Total	1526 (556)	157,464	31,277	33,562	21,956	9,160	669	40,840	142	11,831	3,06,901

Notes — Total Villages including 13 towns ; figures in the brackets are hamlets.

Source : — Superintending Engineer, K.E.B., Mysore Circle, Mysore.

Statement showing the Demand for Electricity under Different category in the District as on 31st March 1987

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Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Domestic lighting in MW	AEH in MW	Commercial lighting in MW	I.P. in MW	Power in MW	Water Works in MW	H.T. in MW
1.	Chamarajanagar	1.78	4.11	0.35	17.98	2.86	0.16	1.05
2.	Gundlupet	1.06	0.68	0.12	8.8	0.91	0.24	-
3.	Hunsur	1.20	2.30	0.13	4.32	1.90	0.12	4.39
4.	Heggadadevana Kote	0.66	1.09	0.11	3.08	0.88	0.236	0.34
5.	Kollegal	1.91	0.387	0.41	22.85	3.592	0.38	4.80
6.	K. R. Nagar	1.58	2.850	0.15	2.21	1.57	0.225	0.62
7.	Mysore	5.10	73.608	2.05	4.87	16.67	0.52	45.63
8.	Nanjangud	1.85	3.41	0.25	7.59	2.10	0.108	8.21
9.	Periyapatna	1.13	1.152	0.12	1.9	1.38	0.24	0.61
10.	T. Narsipur	1.78	3.02	0.19	4.54	2.53	0.19	4.88
11.	Yelandur	0.57	0.396	0.07	4.00	0.95	0.097	-
Total		18.62	92.98	3.95	82.14	35.34	2.49	70.53

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

The existing industrial structure has been broadly divided into five groups, viz. medium and large scale industries, small scale industries, khadi and village industries, handicrafts and handlooms. There were 80 medium and large scale industries in the district at the end of March 1986. Among the 80 units, four units viz. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, Mysore Resins and Chemicals, Mysore, Wrapids (India) and the Mahadeshwara Sugar Factory, Kollegal taluk are not functioning (In 1987, the sugar factory has been re-opened). Out of the 80 units, 53 units accounting for 67 per cent are in Mysore taluk. The remaining units are scattered all over the district, but major areas of concentration are Nanjangud and Hunsur taluks. Majority of medium and large scale units are set up by the entrepreneurs from outside Karnataka. These industrial units have provided employment to 13,000 persons and manufacture products such as automobile tyres and tubes, automobile axles, textile machinery, safety razor, blades and shaving systems, ball and needle bearings, bakers yeast, diamond dies, acetic acid, Indian made foreign liquors, oxygen, tungsten filaments, motor cycles, dry batteries, mini-computers, capacitors, dumpers, paints and varnishes, computer peripherals, dot matrix printers, magnetic tapes, paper cloth, yarn, etc. Investment in fixed assets of these industrial units was Rs. 350 crores. Industrially developing taluks viz. Nanjangud, Hunsur, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar have good potential to set up new industries. Salient features of some of the existing old large and medium scale industrial units in the district are given besides the list of now existing industries as on 31st March 1986.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore, one of the first industrial concerns was started by the Government of Mysore in 1916. The capital investment on this factory was Rs. 9.68 lakhs. It provided employment for about 250 persons and distilled sandal oil (B.P. quality) and produced the by-products like special 'A' quality oil, terpenes, sandalwood oil residue and sandalwood baloon dust, etc. It is one of the biggest distilleries of its kind in the world and it is renowned for its purity and excellence in the world market. Raw material required for this factory viz. sandalwood is adequately available in the State. After the Reorganisation of the States, additional area of sandalwood from the adjoining States of Madras and Bombay became available. With a view to modernising the factory and enhancing its capacity from one lakh lbs to 1.5 lakh lbs per annum, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.15 lakhs was implemented during the Third Five Year Plan. The sandalwood oil produced in this factory is largely used for medicinal purposes, perfumery and manufacture of toilet soap. The sandal oil which is exported earns considerable amount of foreign exchange. The factory has taken up modernisation programme by replacing old inefficient boilers by high capacity new boilers. It also manufactures agarbathi in recent years. It

provided employment to 212 persons as on 31st March 1986. The installed capacity of the unit at present is 60 tonnes of sandal oil per annum.

Shree Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., Mysore was established in 1920 at Mysore. The capital investment on this mill was Rs. 50 lakhs. It obtained machinery from England and started production in 1924. It had been materially assisted by the Government in regard to securing a suitable site and to supply electric power at concessional rates for a certain period. The mill is equipped with adequate ring spindles, doubling spindles and plain bleached and dyeing unit. It manufactured cotton yarn, cloth and banians. It provided employment for over 3,000 persons. Now the mill is closed, but efforts are afoot to reopen it.

The Mysore Lac and Paint Works Ltd., Mysore was established in 1937 to produce paint and other allied products. The capital investment on this factory was Rs. 20 lakhs and it provided employment to 132 persons at the end of 1985. It is manufacturing paints, polish, inks, varnishes, oil-bound distempers, power distempers, sealing wax and other allied products. During 1985-86, it produced 801 tonnes of paints and other items against the production capacity of 1,300 tonnes.

Ideal Jawa (P) Ltd., was set up for manufacture of motor cycles with Czechoslovak collaboration, at Mysore in 1960. Its research and development wing and pressure die casting unit were set up in 1968 and 1969 respectively. As in 1986, it provided employment to 2,244 persons and manufactured 20,700 of cycles during 1986-87.

The Mysore Chip Boards Ltd., was established for manufacture of commercial plywoods, chip boards, veneered particles boards, commercial bush doors, etc. in 1961 at Hinkal, Mysore. The capital investment on this unit was Rs. 39.80 lakhs. It employed 283 persons in 1986. It manufactured 64,866 sq. mtrs. of chipboards, 2.04 lakh sq. mtrs. of plywood during 1986-87.

Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore a public limited company, was established in 1973 at Metagalli industrial area, Mysore. Its commercial production viz., automotive tyres, tubes, flaps, etc., was started in 1980. It has an on-going technical collaboration agreement with Avon Tyres Ltd., who have over 100 years of experience in the line. During 1985-86 it started manufacture of new item viz., 'Camel Back' and has an installed capacity of 1800 M.T. in this line. Other items produced during 1985-86 as against the installed capacity which is given bracket were: tyres 5,46,386 (9,84,000) tubes 2,87,400 (8,10,000), flaps 1,48,548 (2,04,000). At the end of March 1986, its capital investment was Rs. 6,249 lakhs and it provided employment to 2,205 persons and paid Rs. Rs. 401.42 lakhs as wages during 1985-86. Its tyres have made their mark not only in Indian market but also markets of USSR, U.K., U.S.A., and Australia. It has 11 Area Sales Office and 19 stocking points located in various parts of the country. Equipment supplies are serviced through the factory.

Statement showing the particulars of existing medium and large-scale Industries in Mysore district as on 31st March 1986

Sl. No.	Name and location of the unit	Line of Manufacture	Year of establishment	Production capacity as in 1985-86	Actual production in 1985-86	Capital Investment in fixed assets (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment in Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Machinery Manufactures Corporation, Mysore	Textile Machines & spindle frames.	—	—	—	2900.00	850
2.	Mysore Chip Boards Ltd. Hinkal, Mysore	Plywood, chip board	1961	8.92 lakh sqm. 4.68 lakh sqm.	2.04 lakh sqm. 0.65 lakh sqm.	107.70	283
3.	Wiltech India, Ltd., Metagalli, Mysore.	Blades, shaving systems, plastic razor handles plastic razors.	1982	1,000 lakh nos 200 lakh nos. 50 lakh nos. 2.5 lakh nos.	1038.66 lakh 127.49 lakh 8.19 lakh 2.00 lakh	1460.49	137
4.	Falcon Tyres, Ltd., Metagalli, Mysore.	Tyres Tubes, fan belts.	1973	8 lakh 2 lakh 5 lakhs	6.74 lakhs 2.49 lakhs 2,577 Nos.	5.9200	378
5.	Vikrant Tyres, Mysore.	Tyres tubes flaps	1973	9.84 lakh 8.10 lakhs 2.04 lakhs 4.5 millions	5.46 lakhs 2.87 lakhs 1.48 laks —	6,249.00	2,205
6.	Karnataka Ball Bearing Corporation, Belavadi Industrial area Mysore	Ball bearings taper roller bearings.				2874.00	450
7.	Dæepak Insulated Corporation, Belavadi, Mysore.	Needle rollers needle cages needle bushes needle bearings	1981	1,500 lakh 20.00 lakh 21.5 lakh 3.00 lakh	394.0 lakh 16.87 lakh 14.37 lakh 2.32 lakh	477.31	310

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Kasturi Foods & Chemicals, Metagalli, Mysore.	Bakery, yeast	1976	180 tonnes	150 tonnes	125.00	141
9.	Vishnu Forge (Mysore) Ltd. KRS. Road, Mysore.	Open and close die forgings.	1977	1,792 tonnes	1,334 tonnes	170.00	217
10.	Automotive Axles, Hootagalli, Mysore.	Automotive axles.		Rs. 40 crores		2,154.00	230
11.	Diamond Die Mfg. Corpn. Metagalli, Mysore.	Dies		32,000	—	102.60	176
12.	Cap Chemicals, KRS Road, Mysore.	Acetic acid		4500 tonnes	—	450.00	49
13.	Karnataka Aluminium, Metagalli, Mysore.	Aluminium extrusion.		300 tonnes	—	287.00	242
14.	Combined Industries (P) Ltd. Mysore.	Industrial roller chains & automobile chains.	1978	12 lakh tonne	Rs. 3.22 crores Worth goods	90.00	184
15.	Triveni Engineering Works, Metagalli, Mysore.	Stream turbines, hardened gears.	96 Ncs.	96 Nos. 192 sheets.	—	158.00	57
16.	Yezdi Distillaries, Mysore	Indian made foreign liquor.		709 kl. Mtr	—	—	30
17.	Mysore Oxygen Company Ltd. Metagalli, Mysore.	Dissolved acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen gas liquid nitrogen	1981	1.96 lakh cu. mtr. 3.60 „ 3.60 „	32,476 3,50,976 34,999 38,815 litres	142.75	30
18.	Triton Valves Ltd., Hunsur Hunsur Road, Mysore.	Auto valves Valve cores		67 lakh 132 lakh	33.22 60.71	130.69	171
19.	Chamundi Machine Tools, Metagalli, Mysore.	Centre Lathes	1975	250 lathes	141 lathes	86.37	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Jay Electric Wiring Corpn., Metagalli, Mysore.	Tungston wire ; tungston filaments molybdenum.	1974	120 millions 90 ,, 30 ,,	45.33 millions 75.83 ,, 18.65 ,,	349.04	239
21.	Shimoga Steel, Metagalli, Mysore.	High Carbon wire rods		3,500 tonnes	—	568.00	180
22.	Deep Oxygen, Mysore	Oxygen		0.5 million cmtr.	—	—	—
23.	Kirloskar Elec. Co., Belwadi Industrial Area, Mysore.	Industrial heating equipment Mechanical Capacitors		50 Nos. 300 Nos.	—	380.00	145
24.	Wipro Products, Mysore	Mini computers		Rs. 40 crores	—	208.00	163
25.	Ideal Jawa (P) Limited, Yadavagiri, Mysore.	Motor cycle	1960	42,000	20,700	—	2,244
26.	Ganesh Gears (P) Ltd. Metagalli, Mysore.	Automotive gears		700		137.70	100
27.	K. R. Mills, Mysore*	Yarn, cloth	1920	—	—	—	3,402
28.	Geep Industrial Syndicate, Metagalli, Mysore.	Dry battery Cells	1983	30 miln. Nos.	9.23 million	200.00	176
29.	Bell Controls, Metagalli, Mysore.	Process control instrument system	—	—	—	633.00	181
30.	Carbon Ceramics Ltd. Belavadi, Mysore.	Clay graphites stopper heads.	1982	1.70 lakh Nos	98,890 Nos.	77.89	115
31.	B. T. Solders (P) Ltd., Metagalli, Mysore.	Flux card solder products ; Soldering Fluxes	1983	250 tonnes 60 tonnes	44.50 tonnes 1.56 tonnes	53.19	18
32.	ORCEE Electronics, KRS Road, Mysore.	Capacitors	1979	8 million Nos	4 million Nos.	150.00	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Metal Lamp Caps, Mysore	Glass tubings	—	3,300 Tonnes	—	305.00	81
34.	San Transmission, Mysore	Steering assembly sets & components	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Bharath Earth Movers, Mysore.	Dumpers	—	—	—	1500.00	1200
36.	Amalgamation REPCO, Mysore.	Fly wheel starters, ring gears.	1985	2 lakhs Nos.	36,549 Nos.	116.08	20
37.	Rane (Madras), Mysore	Auto components	—	—	—	264.11	47
38.	Advance Components and Instruments (P) Ltd., Mysore.	Capacitors	1979	10 million	2.4 Million	88.30	90
39.	Mysore Lac & Paint Works, Tilaknagar, Mysore.	Paints & allied products.	1937	1,300 tonnes	801 tonnes	75.00	140
40.	SRP Mills, Mysore	Manmade fibre/yarn	—	50,000 spindles	—	355.00	1011
41.	Sandal Oil Factory KSIC Ltd. Mysore.	Sandal Oil, agarbathi.	—	60 tonnes	—	—	1122
42.	Govt. Silk Factory, Mysore	Silk cloth	1932	—	6.31 lakh mts.	500.00	1102
43.	Mysore Resin & Chemicals,* Mysore.	Formaldehyde	—	600 tonnes	—	63.60	93
44.	EID Parry, Hunsur Road, Mysore.	Fertilisers	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Larsen & Toubro, Mysore	Standard/mini floppy discs.	1986	7,500	9,505	281.00	53
46.	Miragappa Electronics, Mysore.	Magnetic tapes	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Indian Oil Corporation, LPG Bottling, Plant, Mysore.	Bottling of LPG	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.	Mysore Dairy, T, Narasipur Road, Mysore.	Milk, Ghee etc.		60,000 litres daily.		62.85	451
49.	AES Chemicals, Mysore	Potassium chloride	—	—	—	122.00	29
50.	Vijaya Wires & Filaments, Mysore.	Tungstum filaments	—	—	—	150.00	96
51.	Alfa Die casts, Mysore	Pressure die cast	—	—	—	72.99	—
52.	Govt. Silk Filatures, Mysore	Raw Silk yarn	—	—	—	—	—
53.	Meenakshi Sundaram, Textile Ltd. Hunsur.	Cotton yarn	1974	12,376 spindles.	.72 lakh kg. yarn.	184.25	250
54.	Moris Spinners, Hunsur Taluk.	Cotton yarn	—	—	—	133.20	155
55.	Kumaravelu Textiles (P) Ltd Seegur, Periyapatna taluk.	Cotton yarn	1980	25,000 Spindles.	6.90 lakh kg. yarn.	40.00	160
56.	Wrapids Ltd. Kollegal*	Printing paper	—	—	—	288.00	287
57.	Sri Rama Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Chunchanakatte.	Sugar	1973	3 lakh quintals	94,500qtls.	476.27	623
58.	Karnataka Woollens Ltd., Hunsur.	Twistedwoollen yarn	1979	—	5,21,391 kg.	133.00	69
59.	Mahadeswara Sakkare Karkane, Kollegal.	Sugar	1963	—	—	—	—
60.	Cauvery Paper Mills, Sathegal, Kollegal Tq.	Paper	1987	8250 tonnes	2,395 tonnes	843.53	187
61.	Vishnu Textiles Periyapatna Taluk.	Cotton yarn	—	—	—	134.00	200
62.	Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal.	Silk yarn	1937	33,600 kg.	17,423 kg.	165.00	367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	Kabini Papers, Nanjangud	Craft paper	—	3,333 tonnes	—	61.59	169
64.	Rajashree Papers,* Nanjangud.	Paper	—	1,500 tonnes	—	41.00	103
65.	Southern Organic Chemicals, Nanjangud	Acetic acid	—	3,000 tonnes	—	199.70	54
66.	Sri Devi Textiles, Chamarajana- nagar	Cotton yarn	—	25,000 spindle	—	342.00	337
67.	Velan Textiles Ankanasetty- pura, Chamarajanagar tq.	Cotton yarn	1981	12,544 spindle	87,000 kg.	251.00	208
68.	Ramgopal Paper Mills Nanjangud	Paper	1979	7,500 tonnes	100 tonnes	300.00	78
69.	Gemini Distilleries, Nanjangud	Rectified spirit	1984	30,000 lit per day	—	250.00	30
70.	Sujatha Textiles N. Gud	Cotton, synthetic staple, yarns.	1961	25,264 spindles	65.03 lakh kg. yarn	554.00	3000
71.	Badeka Papers N. Gud	Duplex & other boards	—	4,500 tonnes	—	250.00	775
72.	Kareem Cascami Ltd. N. Gud	Silk Tape	—	1.5 lakhs kg	—	250.00	336
73.	The South Indian Paper Mills Ltd., Nanjangud						
74.	Raman Boards, Tandavapur Nanjangud Tq.	Paper Paper boards for elec. installation	1959 1981	3,000 tonnes	802 tonnes	184.79 162.00	331 85
75.	Pan Tape Magnetic P. Ltd., Nanjangud	Audio Magnetic Tape & Cassettes.	1984	1,550 Million R. Mts.	348.19 Million R. Mts.	253.00	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76.	C. S. Fabrics, Basavanapura Nanjangud Tq.	Cloth Processing	—	—	—	—	50
77.	Dunford Fabrics Properties, Basavanapura, Nanjangud	do	1985	90 lakhs mtrs.	31.61 lakh Mts.	268.00	190
78.	Madhu Paper T. N. Pur	Paper	—	73.36	—	—	318
79.	Anita Sausage & Foods P. Ltd., Hunsur tq.	Meat & fish products	1983	500 tonnes	—	144.00	—
80.	L & T Gould Ltd., Hootagally, Mysore	Electric testing & measuring	1986	47,000 nos.	—	300.00	23

* Now not functioning

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

At the end of March 1986, there were 6,349 registered small scale industrial units in the district engaged in manufacture of various products such as food and beverages, hosiery, leather, chemicals, glass and ceramics, silk reeling and twisting, coffee roasting and grinding, etc. The capital investment on them was Rs. 4,008.81 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 5,237.48 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 50,911 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 15,304 lakhs. There were only 500 such units in 1972.

Tables below indicate more details about the production, investment, employment, location, etc.

Statement Showing the Category-wise number of Registered Small Scale Industrial Units in the District and their particulars as on 31st March 1986

Sl. No.	Category of small scale Unit	No. of Units	Investment		Employment	Production capacity of goods worth (Rs. in lakhs)
			Plant & machinery (Rs. in lakhs)	Fixed assets (Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Food & beverages	843	830.16	1,305.25	6131	3235.70
2.	Hosiery	261	40.33	68.52	1366	219.70
3.	Wood industry	1,029	172.99	307.67	4710	1028.18
4.	Paper & printing	272	127.00	169.34	1332	340.63
5.	Leather	161	5.60	13.03	439	53.26
6.	Rubber & plastic	52	126.97	177.07	503	502.30
7.	Chemicals	483	495.70	645.11	5992	2634.90
8.	Glass & ceramic	157	72.52	178.77	1273	178.77
9.	Engineering	674	942.28	311.91	3837	2989.54
10.	Electrical	60	57.73	69.78	371	593.00
11.	Silk Reeling & twisting	936	741.27	1,344.14	13544	2550.72
12.	Bledi rolling	55	1.92	11.18	1268	34.33
13.	Coir	96	7.23	34.22	349	12.20
14.	Coffe roasting and grinding	49	14.38	24.82	136	64.20
15.	Others	1,221	372.73	576.67	9660	866.57
Total :		6349	4,008.81	5,237.48	50911	15304.00

Sources :— District Industries Centre, Mysore.

Statement showing the category-wise and taluk-wise total number of small scale industrial units in the district as on 31st March 1986

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Sl. No.	Name of the industry	My-sore	T.N. Pura	Kolle-gal	Hun-sur	K.R. nagar	Periya-patna	H.D. Kote	Nan-jin-gud	Chama-rajnagar	Gundlu-pet	Yelan-dur	Total
1.	Food & beverages	228	70	51	34	98	25	14	125	83	84	31	843
2.	Wood industry	605	112	21	114	53	64	56	1	1	1	1	1,029
3.	Paper & Printing	195	8	11	9	18	3	2	9	8	5	4	272
4.	Hosiery and garments	58	4	3	48	31	20	17	30	28	20	2	261
5.	Glass & ceramic	122	26	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
6.	Leather	77	12	4	5	25	5	13	7	4	5	—	161
7.	Rubber & plastic	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	52
8.	Chemical Industries	452	13	10	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	483
9.	Engineering	544	43	63	—	—	—	—	5	6	12	1	60
10.	Electrical	51	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	674
11.	Silk reeling & twisting	9	153	284	2	—	1	44	44	269	7	165	936
12.	Coir industries	—	—	—	—	15	28	—	—	6	38	—	96
13.	Beedi rollings	21	7	4	8	6	2	—	4	—	3	—	55
14.	Coffee roasting & grindings	15	—	1	5	8	6	1	3	4	5	1	49
15.	Repairing	56	6	8	48	34	123	40	65	34	83	19	516
16.	Others	343	58	84	98	18	28	47	9	6	11	3	705
Total :		2,827	514	546	381	308	308	191	305	451	281	237	6,349

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

Sources —District Industries Centre, Mysore.

It can be seen that Mysore taluk has the largest number of registered small scale units and Heggadadevanakote taluk is in the last rank. Some of the small scale industries of the district have gained national as well as international market facilities. The Sadvaidyasala Private Limited, established in 1913 at Nanjangud, is manufacturing tooth powder, indigenous medicines, perfumery and agarbathis. Its products have market not only in the State but also in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. It is trying to export its products outside India. Murphoye Scientific Company, Mysore is engaged in the manufacture of testing and laboratory equipments required by the pharmaceutical, chemical and food industries and also research organisations and laboratories. The products which are being manufactured by this unit are the most sophisticated and the first of their kind in Karnataka. It is manufacturing the import substitute items such as fermentors with various control system, single channel and multi-channel peristaltic pumps and automated fraction collectors, thereby saving foreign exchange. Mysore Toys Company, established in 1936 at Mysore as tiny unit has grown significantly and occupies an important place in the export market. It is a recognised manufacturer and exporter of toys in the country. It has been considered as an approved supplier of toys to UNICEF.

In 1932, Aravinda Parimala Works started manufacturing agarbathis at Mysore. In 1947, another unit *viz.* Vasu Agarbathi Factory was opened at Mysore. Gopika Perfumery Works was established in 1967 at Mysore.

The rapid development of small scale industries is evidenced in the district only in last few years. The following Statement shows the annual growth of small scale industries in the district from 1970-71 to 1986-87. In March 1986, there had been only 6,439 registered units, as already seen, and some of the newly started units appear to have closed down in between.

Year	Number of new units	Investment in lakhs of Rs.	Employment numbers
1970-71	81	42.21	980
1971-72	168	26.62	897
1972-73	92	36.31	552
1973-74	179	110.85	1,688
1974-75	165	202.88	1,100
1975-76	136	194.19	1,336
1976-77	117	80.20	757
1977-78	97	205.36	1,003
1978-79	170	230.32	2,204
1979-80	193	169.04	1,557
1980-81	266	154.78	1,705
1981-82	244	337.95	254
1982-83	754	645.25	6,032
1983-84	1,006	430.12	6,090
1984-85	1,452	522.35	8,219
1985-86	1,166	558.85	7,687
1986-87	962	578.18	4,905

Source :- D.I.C., Mysore.

Agro.-based industries

Mysore district is a predominantly agricultural district with mulberry and sugarcane being its principal commercial crops. Total fruit yield in the district during 1984-85 was 94,423.85 tonnes. Industrial units such as food products, flour and rice mills, dal mills, paddy dehusking, oil extraction, silk reeling and twisting, coffee roasting and grinding units, textile fabrics, and beverages besides large scale cotton textile and silk filatures are scattered throughout the district. At the end of March 1986, there were 2240 agro-based small scale industrial units with the investment of Rs. 1,635.29 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 2888.13 lakhs on fixed assets, and they provided employment to 22,794 persons and produced goods worth of Rs. 6,118.85 lakhs during 1986-87.

Forest based industries

In addition to a large scale industry *viz* Mysore Chip Board Ltd., small scale wood based industrial units such as wooden furniture, bullock carts, wooden packing cases, bamboo products, agarbathi sticks, wooden toys, etc. have scattered all over the district. A majority of saw mills are concentrated in Hunsur taluk. The total number of forest based industries in the district at the end of March 1986 were 1,029. The capital investment was Rs. 172.99 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 307.67 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 4,710 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 1,028.18 lakhs during 1986-87.

Engineering Industries

In addition to large scale industrial units such as Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Wiltech India, Karnataka Ball Bearings Corporation, Deepak Insulated Corporation, Automotive Axles Combined Industries, Chamundi Machine Tools, Shimoga Steel, Kirloskar, Ganesh Gears, Bharath Earth Movers, etc., small scale engineering industrial units such as foundries, automobile workshops, welding, turning, cutting, repair works, smithy, etc. have scattered over almost all the taluks of the district. Carpenters are chiefly making carts and agricultural implements. The total number of engineering units in the district at the end of March 1986 was 674 with capital investment of Rs. 942.28 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 311.91 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 3,837 persons and manufactured goods valued at Rs. 2,989.54 lakhs during 1986-87.

Paper and Printing

There are six large scale paper mills *viz*. Wrapids Paper, Cauvery paper, Badeka Paper, Kabini, Madhu Paper Mill and South India Mills in the district. Besides, this, there are several small scale units engaged in printing activities. At the end of March 1986, there were 272 small scale industrial units in the district engaged in manufacturing of paper and printing activities. The capital investment of them was Rs. 127 lakhs on plant and machinery

and Rs. 169.34 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 1,332 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 340.63 lakhs during 1986-87.

Chemical Industries

Large scale chemical industrial units such as Cap Chemicals, Mysore Oxygen, Deep Oxygen, Lac and Paint Works, Fertilisers, AES Chemicals etc, are engaged in the manufacture of oxygen, bakery yeast, acetic acid, paints and allied products, ink, etc. Besides this, there were 483 small scale chemical industrial units with capital investment of Rs. 495.70 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 645.11 lakhs on fixed assets and they provide employment to 5,992 persons at the end of March 1986 and produced goods valued at Rs. 2,634.90 lakhs during 1986-87.

Glass and Ceramics

Besides large scale industries such as Carbon Ceramics and Metal Lamp Caps, there are several small scale units in the district engaged in the manufacturing of tiles, bricks, bangles, glass, etc. The total number of small scale glass and ceramic industrial units in the district at the end of March 1986 were 157 with a capital investment of Rs. 72.52 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 178.77 lakhs on fixed assets and they provided employment to 1,273 persons. They manufactured goods valued at Rs. 178.77 lakhs during 1986-87.

Miscellaneous Industries

Industrial units such as leather, rubber, agarbathi hosiery and garments, bamboo craft, woolen carpets, mat weaving, cane furniture, etc. are scattered in almost all the taluks of the district. At the end of March 1986, the total number of these industrial units in the district was 1,504 with a capital investment of Rs. 563.03 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 836.55 lakhs on fixed assets and they provided employment to 10,973 persons. They manufactured goods valued at Rs. 2,015.13 lakhs during 1986-87.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The activities in the sphere of khadi and village industries are playing an important part in raising the standard of living and providing employment to the village folk. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 and Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921-22 attracted the public attention and inspired the people to use khadi and also engage themselves in the production of khadi. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao started the Karnataka Khaddar Sahakara Sangha in 1925 at Tagadur and opened a khadi shop at Mysore. Gandhiji visited Mysore and other places of the district in 1927 to propagate the cause of khadi. The Government of the Princely State took several steps to encourage khadi and opened production units at Badanval in the district

in 1927. A similar unit was also started at Terakanambi in 1930. After independence, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Khadi and Village Industries Board have assumed charge of Khadi Centres and some of the centres of village industries. It has been providing financial assistance to them in the form of loans and grants besides raw materials and technical assistance. The Department of Industries and Commerce in Karnataka, has been giving sustained and continuous attention to the development of cottage and rural industries.

The principal village industries in the district under this sector are pottery, oil, leather, match, carpentry, lime, cane and bamboo manufacture, mat weaving, etc. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has 23 industries under its schedule besides khadi. The performance of some industries *viz.* khadi, village oil, non-edible oils and soap, leather, pottery, fibre, lime, cottage match, carpentry and blacksmithy, processing of cereals and pulses, bee-keeping, etc, are noteworthy. There were 942 khadi and village industrial units in the district at the end of March, 1986. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has paid Rs. 20.97 lakhs as wages during the year 1986-87.

Statement showing the Taluk-wise and category-wise total number of Khadi and Village Industries in the Mysore district as on 31st March 1986.

MDG-19

Name of the Industries	Number of units in the taluk											Total
	Mysore	Yeladnur	T.N. Pura	K.R. Nagar	Kollegal	Nanjan-gud	H.D. Kote	Chama- raja Nagar	Hunsur	Gandlu- pet	Periya- patna	
Oil Industries	18	4	11	7	1	8	—	3	8	3	1	64
Leather industries	22	10	11	10	4	11	9	20	4	3	36	140
Pottery	37	20	25	26	—	11	43	14	21	2	22	221
Cane and bamboo	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	12	1	2	21
Carpentry and Blacksmithy	63	20	3	10	—	31	58	8	21	15	60	289
Tamar ind	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Agarbathi	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
P.C.P.I.	22	7	5	8	4	13	3	—	3	15	3	83
Lime	10	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	19
NEO and Soap	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	6
Fibre	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	8
Gur & khandasary	—	10	22	—	—	—	1	21	—	4	—	58
Silk	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Medicinal Plant	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	11
Hand-made paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	180	78	88	63	10	77	118	72	87	45	124	942

MYSORE DISTRICT

Statement showing the category-wise khadi and village industries and their production value, sales value and employment as at the end of March 1987.

Sl. No.	Industries	Production value in lakhs Rs.	Sales value in lakhs of Rs.	Employment	
				FT*	PT**
1.	Khadi	0.34	26.69	31	10
2.	Wool	1.35	2.39	70	40
3.	Village Oil	1.08	1.95	7	5
4.	Non-edible Oil	3.59	3.88	89	19
5.	Corpenry and Blacksmithy	13.82	16.58	211	212
6.	Cane and Bamboo	4.29	5.48	139	191
7.	Gar and Khandasari	1.47	2.20	40	38
8.	Pulses and Cereals Processing (PCP).	7.53	8.47	101	12
9.	Fibre	0.40	0.54	8	8
10.	Village Pottery	12.47	11.33	188	313
11.	Lime	3.20	4.44	55	60
12.	Village Leather	12.88	16.18	173	156
13.	Tamarind	1.25	1.42	21	2
14.	Agarbathi	0.20	0.38	07	03
15.	Hand-made Paper	1.57	0.39	18	—
16.	Fruit Processing	0.06	0.10	06	—
Total .		65.52	101.46	1,164	1,019

The totals and individual figures indicating amount have been rounded off.

* Full time

** Part time.

Statement showing the taluk-wise disbursement of funds by Khadi and Village Industries Board through Co-operative Societies, Registered Institutions and directly to individuals to set up Khadi and Village Industries in the district from 1957 to 1986-87

Sl. No.	Taluk	Through Co-operative Societies				Through Registered Institutions				(Rs. in lakhs) Directly to individuals			
		No. of Units	Loans	Grants	Outstanding loans as on 31-3-1987	No. of Units	Loans	Grants	Outstanding loans as on 31-3-1987	No. of Units	Loans	Grants	Outstanding loans as on 31-3-1987
1.	C. R. Nagar	124	2.43	0.67	1.34	03	0.64	-	0.64	04	0.24	0.12	0.24
2.	Gundlupet	65	1.98	1.30	1.16	-	-	-	-	15	2.23	0.09	2.22
3.	H. D. Kote	86	1.31	0.71	1.22	05	0.88	0.19	0.64	34	0.11	0.64	0.10
4.	Hunsur	118	7.28	1.85	3.64	26	4.95	0.36	4.29	27	2.59	0.36	2.31
5.	Kollegal	07	0.99	0.29	0.57	01	5.27	-	5.27	43	0.19	0.56	0.19
6.	K. R. Nagar	104	2.43	0.84	1.97	08	2.64	0.09	2.16	03	0.04	0.02	0.02
7.	Mysore	81	12.71	1.80	8.84	28	18.61	14.67	15.58	14	3.31	3.42	2.47
8.	Nanjangud	94	2.83	0.83	1.21	42	29.94	2.14	26.20	17	0.66	0.26	0.65
9.	P. Patna	171	2.47	0.79	2.21	-	-	-	-	05	0.66	-	0.66
10.	T. N. Pur	91	3.90	1.00	1.79	07	3.84	-	3.33	15	1.16	0.13	0.78
11.	Yelandur	73	2.00	0.75	1.58	06	7.19	0.07	6.94	04	0.39	0.02	0.34
Total :		1,014	40.33	10.83	25.53	126	73.96	17.52	65.05	181	11.58	5.62	9.98

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Mysore.

Khadi and Village Industries Centre, Badanwal

With the object of economic upliftment of Harijans, the Spinning Circle was established in 1927 on a four acre of land by the Government at Badanwal of Nanjangud taluk. Gandhiji's visit to the State in 1927 inspired the administration and the DLB to start this centre. In the beginning, only four Harijan women were trained in spinning and carding with improved implements. Their number increased gradually. During 1937-38, some of its workers were trained by the All India Village Industries Association, Wardha. This centre has introduced some of the village industries *viz.* bee-keeping, mat-making, oil pressing on *ganas* besides hand-made paper taken up earlier. A training programme similar to that of Wardha was started in this centre. Several batches of trainees underwent six months course on village industries. Subsequently, carding machine and flying shuttle looms were introduced in this centre. After the establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Board, this centre has come under the administrative control of the board. Following industries come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

1. *Carpentry and Blacksmithy*.—The carpenters working in rural parts are chiefly engaged in providing the raiyat with agricultural implements and also building materials. To a limited extent, they undertake the construction of bullock carts. Carpenters workshops assembling bullock carts are found at Hunsur and other centres. Furniture workshops are found in Mysore and in the taluk headquarters of the district. Blacksmithy is another ancient craft which has been playing an important role in supplying agricultural implements to the farmers. It has been scattered in almost all the important villages in the district. At the end of March 1986, there were 289 carpentry and blacksmithy units in the district. They provided employment to 423 persons and paid Rs. 3,38,360 as wages during 1986-87. They produced goods valued at Rs. 13,72,030 and sold it for Rs. 16,58,167. The commercial banks of the district have planned to advance loans of Rs. 8.50 lakhs to these units in 1987.

2. *Village Oil*.—The indigenous oil processing industry is scattered all over the district and is practised by the class of people called Ganigas. The work of crushing oil seeds was done mostly by wooden or stone oil mills called *ganas*. In recent years, most of the *ganas* are replaced by oil mills. Several kinds of seeds used for extracting oil in the district are gingelly, *huchellu*, groundnut, castor, *honge*, *hippe* (*Bassia latifolia*), etc. Oil mills worked by steam and power have been established at Mysore. At the end of March, 1986, there were 64 village oil units in the district. They extracted oil valued at Rs. 1,08,311 and sold it for Rs. 1,15,070 during 1986-87. The Commercial Banks of the district have programmed to provide Rs. 5 lakhs as advance to 30 village oil units in 1987.

3. *Pottery*.—The potter as a member of the village community (*barabaluthi*), is found in almost every big village in the district. The

articles most commonly manufactured are vessels of different shapes and sizes, cooking plates and discs, stoves, flower pots, rough images of Gauri and Ganesha, country roofing tiles, etc. The principal tools employed by them are the wheel, a convex stone, flat plank for tapping vessels, etc. The raw material, clay, is usually obtained from the beds of tanks, rivers and *nalas*. (Bricks and tiles are manufactured in large scale in factories). At the end of March 1986, there were 221 pottery units in the district. The commercial banks of the district have decided in their action plan of 1987 to provide Rs. 2.50 lakhs to the pottery units of the district.

4. *Leather industry*.—Tanning of leather and leather works are undertaken both in rural and urban areas in the district. The old rural system of curing of hides has been replaced by organised chemical tanning on a large scale. Persons engaged in leather works prepare foot-wears, drums, belts, etc. At the end of March 1986, there were 140 leather industrial units in the district. The commercial banks in the district have decided to provide Rs. 1.50 lakh assistance to 100 leather industrial units in the district in 1987.

5. *P.C.P. Industries*.—At the end of March 1986, there were 88 pulses' and cereals' processing industrial units in the district. They provided employment to 113 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 7,53,093 and sold it for Rs. 8,47,462.

6. *Gur and Khandasari*.—Cane jaggery is usually in the form of small compressed square cakes. Khandasari sugar is manufactured in factories. At the end of March 1986, there were 58 Gur and Khandasari units mainly concentrated in T. Narasipur, Yelandur, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Nanjangud taluks in the district. They provided employment to 78 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 1.48 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

7. *Other Cottage Industries*.—At the end of March 1986, there were 87 other cottage industries such as tamarind units, cane and bamboo units, agarbathi units, lime, non-edible oil and soap units, fibre units, silk and wool units, hand-made paper, khadi, etc. in the district. They provided employment to 767 persons and sold goods worth Rs. 51,06,101.

HANDICRAFT

Hand-made things have an individuality and a charm of their own. They represent the culture and aesthetic aspirations. The artisans have the individual advantage of learning their craft at the hands of the elders in their family. This skill is acquired over a number of years and coupled with the individual's own sense of beauty. The prominent handicrafts in the district are wood and ivory carving, metal engraving, brass casting, agarbathi rolling and rattan works. In the development of handicrafts, Government have secured the assistance and advice of non-officials by setting up the Mysore State Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Advisory Board. The District

Industries Centre has been giving sustained and continuous attention to the resuscitation and development of handicrafts in the district. The Government have opened Artisan Training Centres for imparting advanced training to the artisans to develop skills in the use of improved tools and equipments, so as to improve the technique of production. In order to solve the problems of marketing of handicraft articles manufactured by individual artisans and industrial co-operatives, Handicraft Emporia have been opened. The Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore, and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore have also taken up the sale of handicraft articles. The Government have made arrangements for supplying raw materials to the artisans from Forest Department at concessional rates. The Department of Industries and Commerce is running industrial training schools in the district and taluk headquarters for imparting training in carpentry, smithy, weaving of cotton and woollen, lacquer-ware, sandalwood carving, etc. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay work, wood carving, smithy, rattan work, metal work, etc.

The handicraft units are mainly concentrated in and around Mysore city and T. Narasipur. The rosewood inlay work which is carried on mainly in and around the city of Mysore is the important cottage industry. This is almost exclusive to Mysore. A great variety of articles being made in rosewood are tables of all shapes and sizes, wall panels, tray and many other small articles of an exceedingly high standard. The design is carved into the wood and then filled with pieces of ivory or woods of different colour according to the requirements of the design to be executed. In the year 1986, there were 393 rosewood inlay works in the district with a capital investment of Rs. 198.41 lakhs and providing employment to 2,000 artisans (see also Chapter VIII). Besides this, there were 150 craftsmen engaged in stone carving, 175 in metal carving, 20 in brass casting. The total production of handicraft articles in the district in 1985-86 was valued at Rs. 12.75 lakhs. The artisans of the district who have secured State award in 1985 were Majeed Khan, Ganeshwara Rao Nikkam, S. Ramu, S. Prakash (all are from Mysore) Siddappachar of Hunsur. Inlay worker Shaukat Ali had received national award. The Government of India has a plan to establish a handicrafts training centre at Mysore to provide training facilities for handicraft workers.

Handlooms

Handloom weaving in cotton or mixture of cotton and silk had been widely carried on in the district. As per the handloom census conducted by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in 1976, there were 1,701 handlooms in the district. Of this, 822 looms were active and 879 were idle. Of the 1,701 looms, 463 were silk looms, 498 cotton and 740 were woollen looms. The District Industries Centre is providing training facilities,

supplying improved appliances, assisting investment through weavers co-operative societies, managing grants to primary co-operative societies, etc. for development of handloom industry in the district. Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation had a plan to assist 61 looms of Kollegal, 10 looms of Kiragund, nine looms of Nerale and 17 looms of Seegur. At the end of March 1987, seven co-operative societies with 890 looms were working at Kollegal; Sargur of H. D. Kote tq, Hosur of Gundlupet tq, Ramasamudra of Chamarajanagar tq, Kalkunke of Hunsur tq and Mysore and Badagalahundi of Mysore tq.

Sericulture

Sericulture is a combined venture including cultivation of mulberry plants, rearing of cocoons and reeling of silk. Cultivation of mulberry and rearing of cocoons are agricultural in character, and reeling of silk is distinctly industrial in nature and it is carried on either in cottage establishments or in large scale factories called 'filature'. Mysore stands first among the districts in Karnataka in area (60,515 ha), cocoon production (13,486 tonnes) and silk production (1,359 tonnes out of State's total of 4,300 tonnes) as in 1985-86. It is the traditional occupation of the people of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Kollegal, Mysore, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur and Yelandur taluks of the district, and the remaining four taluks *viz.* Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar and Periyapatna are also taking it up in recent years. At the end of March 1987, there were about 69,791 farmers cultivating mulberry in 1,34,391.25 acres of land in 1,644 villages including hamlets in the district. Taluk-wise total number of villages, number of acres of land and number of farmers engaged in mulberry cultivation in the district as on 31st March 1987 were as follows :

<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Number of villages</i>	<i>Number of acres</i>	<i>Number of farmers</i>
Chamarajanagar	226	49,170.19	20,460
Gundlupet	131	9,906.04	4,598
Heggadadevanakote	106	906.36	696
Hunsur	184	1,331.20	1,476
Kollegal	173	22,509.03	10,452
Krishnarajanagar	172	1,807.09	3,111
Mysore	108	6,717.24	3,584
Nanjangud	177	19,236.26	9,210
Periyapatna	154	571.10	607
T. Narsipura	170	14,440.07	11,405
Yelandur	43	7,794.27	4,192
Total	1,644	1,34,388.85	69,791

The beginning of sericulture in the district can be traced back to the last quarters of 18th century, ascribed to Tipu Sultan. New seed was evolved by hybridisation with Japanese and Chinese races, and this yielded 40 per cent more profit during the 1860s. But diseases damaged the crop in 1866, and foreign seeds were imported. Mulberry cultivation recovered from 1890. Kollegal taluk alone accounted for 363 acres under mulberry cultivation in 1882, as per *Coimbatore Manual*. Mysore silk fetched comparatively higher price in the world market. The Department of Sericulture was started in 1913-14. M. Vesveswaraya the then Diwan, invited the Italian Consul-General in Bombay in 1913 to tour Mysore State and to offer his advice, an expert Signor Washington Mari was invited to Mysore to organise the Department. In 1914, twelve races of silk worms were imported from Italy and Chawki rearing was developed in 1915. The State obtained the services of an expert from Japan by name Yonemura in the same period. He gave the idea of establishment of an isolated seed area for propagating the pure Mysore race and to rear and protect the exotic races from European countries. Mulberry cultivation was undertaken in a total area of 5,416 ha (figure excludes Kollegal tq) in Mysore dt in 1916-17. In 1921, Government Silk Filature was established at Mysore to help the Sericulturists in reeling with cottage basin. In 1921-23, twelve Italian model reeling basins were imported. In 1932, the Silk Weaving and Dyeing Factory was installed adjacent to the Filature in Mysore. Dyeing factory for silk was the first of its kind in India. In 1940-41, a hill centre was started at Biligirirangana Betta to improve foreign race silk worm and seed production. By 1944-45, another hill-station *viz* Bedguli of Chamarajanagar taluk started to rear univoltine and bivoltine silk worms. The Silk Testing Centre was started in Mysore for testing the high grade silk produced in the area. The Second World War gave an impetus to the silk industry as pure silk was the only fibre used at that time for parachutes. All cocoons produced in the State were taken to the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd. for war production. Prior to Independence, sericulture was taught as an optional subject in some Government schools in the district.

The Reorganisation of States presented Mysore with a large silk producing area of Kollegal taluk with about 20,000 acres of mulberry growing area. All India Sericulture Training Institute was opened at Mysore. Cocoon markets, cross breed grainages, special programmes in which a ten-year cash programme for digging of irrigation wells, replanting mulberry, construction of rearing houses, organising sericulture co-operative societies, assisting marketing societies etc. were taken up. Establishment of demonstration-cum-seed farms, chawki rearing centres, training programmes, distribution of mulberry cuttings and supply of rearing equipments at subsidised rates were planned.

The area under mulberry in Mysore district in hectares and production of cocoons in tonnes given in brackets were 59,403 (11,554) in 1980-81, 60,104

(11,083) in 1982-83, 59,821 (12,317) in 1984-85 and 60,515 (13,486) in 1985-86. Of the total area of 60,515 ha in 1985-86, 6,421 ha were irrigated and 54,094 ha were rain-fed (total figures for the State in 1985-86: total area 1,32,420 ha; cocoon production 42,673 tonnes).

Silk Farms.—Silk farms perform several functions such as maintenance and propagation of breeder stock of silk worm races, propagation of high-yield varieties of mulberry, maintaining the mulberry garden, harvesting and preservation of mulberry leaves, rearing of silk worms, mounting and harvesting of cocoons, control of diseases and imparting training to the farmers. There were 14 Government Silk Farms in the district at the end of March 1987 and they were at Haralahalli and Mugur of T. Narasipur taluk, Nanjanagud and Thandavapura of Nanjangud taluk, Dharmapura of Hunsur taluk, Heggundi of Periyapatna taluk, Chamarajanagar, Magala, Ummathur, Ganagnur and Kuderu of Chamarajanagar taluk and B. R. Hills of Yelandur taluk and at Gundlupet and Kollegal. In addition, there were four Tassar Basic Seed Cocoon Farms at Chamarajanagar and Santhamarahalli of Chamarajanagar taluk, Mudigundam of Kollegal taluk and Mamballi of Yelandur taluk. Though there is scope for Tassar breeding in the forests of the M. M. Hills and the B. R. Hills, it has not been taken up due to various reasons. The *bilimatti* and *matti* trees are found suitable for this. Of the total layings of 93.47 lakhs, 4.70 lakhs were bivoltine as on 31st March 1986.

Reeling of Cocoons.—Reeling of cocoons to produce raw silk is the starting point in silk industry. The cocoons are treated with hot water. The gum (sericin) being readily soluble in hot water facilitates the unwinding process. This operation of unwinding of the bave from the cocoon is called reeling. The reeling process comprises of cocoon drying, cocoon boiling, brushing the cocoon, reeling proper, re-reeling, finishing and testing. Silk-reeling consists of two operations *viz.* cooking the cocoons to separate the thread from the cocoon, and combining some 8 to 12 single threads into single yarn on to a reel. It is predominantly a cottage industry using charaka and cottage basin. Besides more mechanised filatures are adopted for reeling silk. At the end of March, 1987, there were 7,579 charakas, 1,631 cottage basins and 1,095 filatures engaged in reeling in the district.

Cocoon Markets.—For transacting and getting good prices for cocoons produced in the district there were eight cocoon markets in the district and they were functioning at Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Hunsur, Kollegal, Harve, Chamarajanagar, Santhamarahalli and Hanur at the end of March 1987.

Silk Industry Units

The silk industrial concerns comprise filature units, twisting factories, weaving factories and spun silk units both of Government and private. Silk industrial units owned by the Government are as follows :

The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore, was established in 1932 for production of special type silk fabrics viz., crepe-de-chine, georgette, chiffons, sarees, etc., by utilising indigenous filature silk produced in the State. In 1966, thirty semi-automatic looms imported from Japan were installed in it. In 1981-82, it was taken over by the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd. The Government Silk Filature (Mysore) was also merged with it. At the year ending on March 1987, it provided employment to 1,102 persons and produced 6,30,518 metre cloth and 5,336 countables. Investment on plant and machinery by the end of March 1986 has been Rs. 5 crores.

The Government Silk Filature, Mysore, established in 1921, became joint stock company in 1937 under the name "Mysore Silk Filature" and subsequently was owned by the Government of Karnataka. Filatures at Chamarajanagar and Santhemarahalli were the subsidiaries to it upto 1970-71. It has been merged with Silk Wearing Factory Mysore, which is a unit of Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd. with effect from 4th December 1981.

The Silk Filature, T. Narasipur, is equipped with reeling machines for reeling of silk yarn from cocoons. Under the modernisation scheme taken up by the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd., semi-automatic reeling machines and cocoons boiling machines were installed. The fixed asset of the factory at the end of March 1987 was Rs. 797 lakhs. It provided employment to 319 persons and produced 29,411 kg of silk valued at Rs. 175.84 lakhs in the year 1986-87.

The Silk Filature, Kollegal, became a state unit in 1943. It is described as originally founded by a private party at Bangalore in 1935 and transferred to Kollegal in about 1937. During the World War period it was taken over by the Government of Madras to manufacture parachute silk thread. After Reorganisation of States, it came under the control of the Government of Karnataka in 1956. Until 1970-71, the twisting and weaving factory at Mudigundam and the silk filature at Mamballi were working under the direct control of this filature. They were bifurcated and made independent units. The Government Silk Filature, Kollegal is having Rs. 1.65 crores capital investment and providing employment to 367 persons at the end of March 1987 and produced 17,423 kg silk yarn as against the production capacity of 33,600 kg during 1986-87.

Government Silk Filature, Mamballi, was a subsidiary unit to Government Silk Filature, Kollegal and became an independent unit in 1970-71. The capital investment on its fixed assets at the end of March 1987 was Rs. 77.61 lakhs and it provided employment to 123 persons. It produced 7,098.19 kg of silk valued at Rs. 40.44 lakhs and 3,630.58 kg waste silk valued at Rs. 65,317 during 1986-87.

Government Silk Filature, Santhemarahalli, was once a subsidiary unit and has become an independent one in 1970-71 having 49 basins. The capital investment on fixed assets of this firm at the end of March 1987 was Rs. 74.50 lakhs. It provided employment to 156 persons and produced 8,771.10 kg silk valued at Rs. 48.60 lakhs during 1986-87.

The Government Silk Filature, Chamarajanagar, was a subsidiary of Government Silk Filature, Mysore and became an independent unit in 1970-71. It provided employment to 155 persons and produced 7,922 kg silk valued at Rs. 44.36 lakhs during 1986-87.

Government Silk Twisting and Weaving Factory, Mudigundam (1937) is engaged in production of twisted silk yarn and also production of silk fabrics. Till 1971 it was under the control of Kollegal Factory. It had 1,750 spindlers and 41 looms in 1981-82 and produced 8,157 kg of twisted silk yarn and 32,400 mtr of silk fabrics in that year employing 132 workers. In 1986-87, there were 152 employees and it produced 4,135.25 kg of twisted silk, valued at Rs. 22.75 lakhs and 27,094.80 metres cloth worth Rs. 21.94 lakhs.

Several Silk Co-operative Societies have been working for promoting silk industry in the district. They are mainly divided into two groups *viz.* Sericulturists-cum-Farmers Co-operative Societies and Silk Reelers Industrial Co-operative Societies and at the end of March 1986, their number was 57 and six respectively.

Central Silk Board

The Central Silk Board was set up by the Government of India in 1949 and its headquarters located in Bombay. In 1981, its headquarters was shifted to Bangalore. It has opened several research and training institutes in the State of which, Central Sericultural Research Training Institute at Mysore, Regional Research Station for the Rainfed Mulberry at Kollegal, Regional Research Station for Multivoltine at Mugur, Research Extension Centres under CSR and TI at Mysore and Chamarajanagar, Pilot Project Centre for Production of Mulberry at Dharmapura, Basic Seed Station/Grainages at Mysore and Chamarajanagar and Cold Storage Plant at Mysore; three Cocoon Marketing Centres at Krishnarajanagar, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar are functioning in Mysore district.

Agarbathi Industry

The age old agarbathi industry, a legacy of Muslim rule has been declared as a cottage industry by the Central Government and included in the schedule of khadi and village industries Act. The manufacture of agarbathi (joss stick) largely depends on a number of forest based raw materials like bamboo sticks, sandal spent wood dust, white chips, gum, *halmaddi*, charcoal, etc., besides pure sandalwood and sandal oil. The manufacturers of agarbathi are getting bamboo sticks from Assam, Tripura, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, etc. besides Karnataka. Sandal spent wood

dust and white chips are the throw away products of the Forest Department and are being used only by agarbathi industry.

The manufacture of agarbathi was started approximately in 1885 at Mysore. T. L. Upadyaya of Thirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district and Attar Khasim Saheb of Thanjavur were the founders of this industry at Mysore. In 1924, Agarbathis were exhibited by the late T.L. Upadyaya, in Wembley Exhibition, London, and won a certificate of merit. The Mysore Government's distribution of agarbathis as mementos in foreign countries during 1930s acted like a cataclyst. The agarbathis were bought from the local reputed agarbathi manufacturers like M. R. Jettappa, Janab Mohammed Yosoof, etc. These were liked by distinguished foreigners and demand was thus indirectly created. In 1940s, some pioneers started exporting agarbathis to Srilanka. As the demand for agarbathis increased in Ceylon, the Government of Ceylon took interest in the manufacture of agarbathis. They invited Janab Attar Mohammed Peer of Mysore in 1962 to guide the development of agarbathi industry there.

Aravinda Parimala Works, Mysore, entered the foreign market in the year 1968-69 with an export of agarbathis valued at Rs. 90,000. They introduced Sugandh Shringar, with an enchanting fragrance of its own. Many brands of agarbathis have since been introduced by them. They have won 24 awards between 1979 and 1986, which include, *interalia*, International award for quality during 1979 from Spain, 4 National awards from Government of India, 8 awards from Chemexil, 'Trishul' award for securing top awards for three years consecutively and two gold medals from Karnataka State Export Promotion Advisory Board. It has exported goods to 85 countries and the highest reached in a year was worth around Rs. 60 million. N. Rangarao and Sons, have in recent years, exported the sticks to about thirty countries. They have won a number of awards including the top export performance award, certificates of merit, etc. The other units in Mysore city having an export market are, G.V. Perfumery Works, Satyanarayana Parimala Factory, Mysore Anand Dhoop Factory, Tulasi and Co., etc. Mysore city, since a decade and a half is at the top in export of agarbathis contributing 70 per cent of the country's agarbathi exports and its exports covered 120 countries. Though they are facing competition in the international markets from Japan, China, Taiwan and Pakistan, they survive only by maintaining exquisite top quality and good packing.

The Karnataka Agarbathi Manufacturers Association (Regd.), Mysore, with 36 life members and 10 ordinary members among agarbathi manufacturers in the district is working for the benefit of its members. There were more than 100 agarbathi manufacturing units in the district, and of these 66 units were well established at the end of 1986 and they provided employment for 10,000 persons. In addition to this, about 20,000 persons

were engaged in its supporting occupation like chopping of bamboo sticks, rolling of agarbathis, making of packing tubes, packing boxes, printing etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Availability of infrastructure facilities such as transport and communication, power, market, manpower, lending institutions, industrial estates, industrial training institutes, etc. are necessary not only to develop existing industries but also for the growth of new industries in the district. Some of the facilities are dealt with in detail in other Chapters of the Gazetteer *viz.*, man-power in Chapter III, markets in Chapter VI, transport and communication in Chapter VII and Power in this Chapter, the remaining facilities in the district are discussed hereunder.

Lending Institutions

Finance is required for industries both for fixed and working capital. The financial institutions are the means to mobilise the savings in an effective manner. After nationalisation of commercial banks in 1969, a large number of branches of commercial banks have come up in the rural and urban areas in the district. As on December 1985, there were 167 branches of commercial banks, 73 branches of Regional Rural Banks, 16 branches of District Co-operative Bank and 11 branches of Land Development Bank engaging in banking activities. The combined strength of commercial and Regional Rural Bank branches in the district worked out to 267. With a view to implement the Integrated Rural Development Schemes, the District Consultative Committee recommended 39 centres, but the Reserve Bank of India has approved 20 centres and they have been given to the Regional Rural Banks in terms of prescribed norms.

Major sources of finance for banks are deposits made by the public, refinancing facilities from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), and subsidy from District Rural Development Society (DRDS). During 1985-86, the financial assistance extended by commercial banks to small scale industries was Rs. 958.51 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 685.99 lakhs. It was Rs. 695.93 lakhs upto end of September 1986 as against the outlay of Rs. 730.27 lakhs of 1986-87. In their annual action plan of 1987, they decided to provide financial assistance of Rs. 2.46 lakhs to 100 bee-keeping units, Rs. 116 lakhs to Sericulture, Rs. 57.85 lakhs to 2,700 units of small scale industries, Rs. 7.70 lakhs to 50 improved charakas. The financial outlay for small scale industries under 1987 Action Plan is Rs. 4,553.06 lakhs; of which, Rs. 763.20 lakhs term loan, Rs. 320.30 lakhs working capital and Rs. 897.87 lakhs for service sector.

The *Karnataka State Financial Corporation* is financing village, small and medium scale industries in the State. It provides financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs for a single project towards fixed capital

investment. It provides working capital only for tiny sector. Its branch office in Mysore is playing a vital role in the development of small scale industries in the district. The financial assistance given by the Corporation to small scale industries as on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 2,189 lakhs to 673 units of which Rs. 1,685 lakhs were outstanding from 601 units.

The *Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation* (KSIIDC) is a public sector bank set up by the Government of Karnataka for financing medium and large scale industries in the State. Its financial assistance in Mysore district at the end of March 1984 was Rs. 1,532.88 lakhs as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,656.82 lakhs. The amount outstanding was Rs. 1,273.54 lakhs. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,532.88 lakhs disbursed, Rs. 1,224.24 lakhs were to medium scale industries and Rs. 308.64 lakhs to large scale industries. Amount outstanding from medium and large scale industries was Rs. 959.93 lakhs and Rs. 313.16 lakhs respectively by 1984.

The *Industrial Finance Corporation of India* has taken up a scheme of subsidy for implementing the modernisation programmes of tiny, small scale and ancillary units which have been in operation at least for a period of five years and where implementation of modernisation programme is considered to be necessary in order to keep pace with the changing technology, consumer needs or productivity improvement. It helps the entrepreneurs through the agency of Technical Consultancy Organisations. Industrial Development Bank of India had a scheme of refinance for modernisation assistance at concessional rate to small and medium scale industrial units with a view to enabling them to overcome to backlog of modernisation.

In addition to these financial institutions, the Risk Capital Foundation has relaxed its various schemes for providing assistance for medium scale industries. So far, it was providing assistance to promoters of projects costing between Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 10 crores. Now it has decided to extend its assistance to those costing Rs. 15 crores. The present ceiling of assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs per project costing up to Rs. 10 crores has been raised to Rs. 40 lakhs and individual promoter will be entitled upto Rs. 15 lakhs. Promoters of private limited companies have also been made eligible for assistance provided they agree to convert it into public companies within three years.

The Central Government has set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with effect from 12th January 1987 in pursuance with enactment of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985. This is a major step for intervening at an early stage and detecting preventing as well as taking ameliorative remedial measures which need to be taken with respect to sick and potentially viable companies.

Artisan and Industrial Training Institutes

In order to improve the skills of artisans and industrial labourers, the artisan and industrial training institutes have played a vital role. Artisans who have taken up the occupation of their parents have acquired skill at the hands of their elders. As on 31st March 1985, there were 28,700 artisans engaged in various activities like carpentry, bamboo works, coir works, mat weaving, rosewood inlay works, etc. Though they acquired skill, they have to undergo training to use modern equipments and to adapt themselves to new techniques. The Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka has opened four Artisan Training Institutes in the district to impart training to the artisans.

The Chamarajendra Technical Institute of Mysore was established in 1892 as a small industrial school. In 1913, it was converted into a Central Art School. In 1928, it was brought under the administrative control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. At present, it imparts training in the crafts like sheet metal, inlay wood carving, smithy, carpentry, etc. Candidates of the age group of 16 to 25 years who have passed seventh standard are eligible for admission to this institution. It admits a maximum of 65 candidates every year. The duration of the course for basic training varies for crafts from 2 to 3 years and advanced course from 1 to 2 years. The candidates for basic training course are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month and candidates of advanced course Rs. 50 per month. The articles made in this institution are sold either in the Institute or in the Arts and Crafts Emporia in the State.

The Rural Industries Development Centre in collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. was opened in 1979 at Hunsur. Subjects introduced in this institution are electrical, fitter, mechanical, sheet metal, carpentry and blacksmithy. Its admission capacity for all trades is 64. Total number of candidates trained upto 1986 was 220.

The Carpentry Training Centre was opened under the scheme of Tribal Sub-Plan in 1980 at Beechanahalli of Heggadadevanakote taluk for imparting training in carpentry for tribal people. The admission capacity of this institution is 20 and the duration of course is one year. The trainees are paid Rs. 150 per month as stipend. Total number of candidates trained upto 1986 was 120.

The Government Mechanical Workshop was established in 1962-63 at Kollegal for imparting training in general engineering. The selected candidates are paid Rs. 40 per month as stipend.

The Leather Training Institute which was opened on 20th January 1987 at Ankalli of Gundlupet taluk is imparting training for 20 candidates and paying Rs. 200 per month as stipend for each candidate. The LIDKAR supplies raw materials and purchases the products from this

institution. In addition to these Artisan Training Institutions, there is a proposal to start Mat Weaving Training Centre in 1987 at Kodihalli of Gundlupet taluk.

There were nine Industrial Training Institutes working in the district at the end of March 1987; of these, one is Government run and the remaining eight are under private control. Among the nine Industrial Training Institutes, six are in Mysore, one each at Hinkal, Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud. Institutes in Mysore are Government Industrial Training Institute, National Industrial Training Institute (Industrial Suburb), Vidyavardhaka Industrial Training Institute, MES Industrial Training Institute, St. Philomena's Industrial Training Institute and MESCO Industrial Training Institute. Industrial Training Institutes in other places of the district are the Rural Industrial Training Institute, Hinkal, the JSS Industrial Training Institute, Chamarajanagar and the JSS Industrial Training Institute, Nanjangud.

The Government Industrial Training Institute, Mysore, provides courses in mechanical, electrical, blacksmithy, sheet metal and welding. Its enrolment of candidates in different trades during 1985-86 were Mechanical 125, Electrical 21, Blacksmithy 20, Sheet metal 30 and Welding 53.

In addition to these Industrial Training Institutes, two engineering colleges *viz.* the National Institute of Engineering and S. J. College of Engineering have faculties in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Automobile, Electronics, Textiles, Computer Science, Industrial Engineering etc. The C. P. C. Government Polytechnic offers the candidates three years course of diploma in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Automobile Engineering etc.

Besides these State level institutions, there are four Central Research Institutes located in Mysore. The Central Food Technological Research Institute is one among them. It is imparting training in food technology to the prospective entrepreneurs. It has developed a number of food products. It provides testing facilities for industries. Its International Milling School imparts 10 month training in flour crushing, admitting 20 per course, beginning from 1982. The trainees included those from Nepal and Bangladesh. Two-week fundamental course on wheat milling is also organised for State and Central Government servants with the assistance of U.S. Wheat Associates. The participants also included from other Asian and African countries. The Central Sericulture and Research Institute (Mysore) provides advance training in Sericulture and it designed improved charakas for silk reeling. The Woollen Carpet Weaving Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board, imparts advanced training to the rural artisans in woollen carpet weaving. The Defence Food Research Laboratory of Mysore is engaged in research in the field of food technology for the benefit of Defence Services.

The Common Facility/Testing Centre, which is run by the Small Industries Service Institute, provides common facility services to small scale industries in the field of general engineering and servicing, at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute is also available for seasoning of wood and general engineering works.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

An industrial estate is an attempt to provide good accommodation and other basic facilities such as power, water, roads, banking, etc. to entrepreneurs on a rent as well as lease-cum-sale basis. It is difficult to secure these facilities at a reasonable price. Purchasing land, converting it into land to industrial use and constructing sheds is both a costly and time consuming process. It leads to increased gestation period of the projects and in turn leads to escalation of project costs. These facilities are expected to be provided economically at an estate because of the operation of economics of scale in the construction of a large number of sheds. Industrial Estates are classified as rural, semi-urban and urban on the one hand, and small, medium and large on the other. The rural industrial estate is one which is located in a place with a population upto 5,000. Estates classified as semi-urban and urban are those which are located in areas where the population range is 5,000 to 50,000 and more than 50,000 respectively. Estates are small medium or large when their areas are within 10 acres, between 10 and 30 acres and more than 30 acres respectively.

The Government of Karnataka launched the programme of industrial estates towards the end of the First Five Year Plan. The first industrial estate was established in the district at Yadavagiri within the city limit of Mysore in 1959. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation and Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board have acquired land, developed and allotted plots to entrepreneurs of small scale industries and medium and large scale industries respectively.

Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation has so far developed 354 sheds in seven industrial estates in the district and made available to the entrepreneurs both on rent and lease-cum-sale basis. Allottees of sheds are allowed to opt for "own your shed scheme" under which the sheds are offered on hire purchase over a period of 14 years to entrepreneurs who can pay the cost of land and building in 120 monthly instalments. The cost of the lease-cum-sale basis plots is payable in 40 half yearly instalments. It has opened a raw material depot in Yadavagiri industrial estate and supply raw materials such as iron and steel, paraffin wax, cement, etc. to the industrialists. It is proposed to construct industrial estates at T. Narasipur, Krishnarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote and Chamarajanagar in addition to the existing seven industrial estates at Yadavagiri, Metagalli and Hebbal of Mysore taluk, Seegur of Periyapatna

taluk, Nanjangud, Kollegal and Hunsur. Estate with different types of sheds among 354 sheds in the district were 6B-type, 94C-type, 50D-type, 30 mini-type and 12 M.F. at Yadavagiri Estate (Mysore), 20 B-type, 26C-type and 32D-type at Metagalli estate (Mysore), 20-B type, 10C-type and 10D-type at Hebbal estate (Mysore), 4C-type, 6D-type at Seegur estate of Periyapatna taluk, 4C-type and 4D-type at Nanjangud estate, 4C-type and 6D-type at Kollegal estate, 8C-type and 8D-type at Hunsur Estate.

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired land in the district for allotment of plots for large, medium and small scale industries. Land acquired as against the land notified for acquisition (given in brackets) in different industrial areas in the district in 1984 were Hebbal, Metagalli Industrial area 400.26 acres (515.31 acres), Hebbal, Hinkal 82.20 acres (1,398.21 acres), Belawadi Industrial Area 212.33 acres (232.05 acres), Koorgally Industrial Area 125 acres as against 148.03 acres notified for acquiring, Hootagally 284.14 acres acquired and notified, Nanjangud Industrial Area 120.30 acres (260.01 acres), Thandavapura Industrial Area (Nanjangud taluk) 30.00 acres (138.24 acres). In addition to this, the Board has acquired and allotted land to single units in different areas in the district as in 1984.

Statement showing the area of land acquired and allotted to companies in the district by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board as in 1984.

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of area village</i>	<i>Notified in acres</i>	<i>Acquired & allotted</i>	<i>Name of the allotted compny</i>
1.	Yelawada & Belwadi	40.00	37.00	Elccromobiles (India) Ltd.,
2.	Huyilalu	11.09	11.09	G. D. Watchcase Industries
3.	Metagalli	13.25	13.25	Bells Controls Ltd.,
4.	Kattemalalavadi	16.09	16.09	Moris Spencers Ltd.,
5.	Belathur	31.21	31.08	Meenaskshi Surcaram Textiles Ltd.,
6.	Belathur	16.32	16.32	Karnataka Woollens Ltd.,
7.	Kallahalli	7.03	6.29	Sri K. R. Mills
8.	Thandavapura	24.36	23.36	Raman Boards Ltd.,
9.	Satyagal	134.75*	110.67*	Wrapids Ltd.,
10.	Kunthur	28.13*	28.13*	Mahacshwara Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Ltd.,

*Cents

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Apart from this, the Board has a proposal to from industrial areas by acquiring 112 acres of land at Gundlupet, 147 acres at Periyapatna and 50 acres at Hunsur.

Other Industries

Apiary.—Apiary is a seasonal activity in the district as the extraction of honey takes place only from November to April. It is a subsidiary occupation of the agriculturists. The Department of Industries and Commerce has initiated some programmes to popularise this in the rural areas of Mysore, Heggadadevanakote, Kollegal, Periyapatna and Gundlupet taluks. It has supplied bee-hive boxes, training of bee keepers, forming apiculture gardens, etc, to the agriculturists. It has spent Rs. 2 lakhs during 1983-84, Rs. 0.83 lakhs during 1984-85 and Rs. 1.25 lakhs during 1985-86. About 240 bee colonies, yielding an average of about 3,600 kg honey valued at about Rs. 1.44 lakhs per year are functioning.

Hotel Industry.—Mysore district has been attracting a large number of pilgrims and tourists. Realising the importance of the hotel industry to promote tourism, the Mysore Government in 1916 took steps to encourage hotel industry by providing certain incentives in Mysore and Bangalore cities. The incentives were extending a subsidy of Rs. 100 month by way of building rent for two years, an interest-free advance of Rs. 2,000 and loan of Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 6½ per cent, both repayable after two years were extended to newly starting "high class" Indian hotels. The district had 64 hotels in 1917-18 (excepting Kollegal taluk), of which, 48 were in Mysore city, one at Yedatore, three at Hunasur, two at Gundlupet, four at Chamarajanagar and six at Nanjangud. According to a report of 1925-26, the leading boarding houses in Mysore city were Modern Hindu Hotels, Annapurneshwari Lodge, Bombay Anand Bhavan, Hotel Metropole and Carlton House.

Some of the hotels in district headquarter and taluk headquarters are well equipped and are providing both boarding and lodging facilities. Hotels in rural areas are under-equipped, a majority of them are 'one-man shows'. According to the District Labour Officer of Mysore, there were 471 registered hotels in the district providing employment to 3,553 persons at the end of March 1987. Taluk-wise total number of registered hotels and workers engaged in them (given in brackets) were as follows. Chamarajanagar 30 (150), Gundlupet 13 (87), Heggadadevanakote 14 (27), Hunsur 51 (81), Kollegal 20 (210), Krishnarajanagar 32 (123), Mysore 231 (2,587), Nanjangud 40 (121), Periyapatna 16 (47), T. Narasipur 19 (108), Yelandur 5 (12). In addition to this there are hotels whose licence is issued by the municipalities and of them figures are available from Baanur with 48 hotels and 184 workers and Krishnarajanagar with 42 hotels and 100 workers.

Gobar Gas Plants.—Gobar Gas Plants are run by using cattle dung. They have been set up in many villages in recent years. The Central Government has sanctioned subsidy on the estimated cost of each plant in order to encourage the rural people to have plants. The technical guidance and supervision for construction and maintenance of these plants are provided by Khadi and Village Industries Board and Zilla Parishad. There were 430 gobar gas plants functioning in the district; besides, 525 were ready for use at the end of March 1987. In addition to this, 1,200 units of gobar gas plants have been proposed for the year 1987 with a financial assistance of Rs. 84 lakhs.

Astra Ovens.—The ASTRA Ovens are designed by ASTRA team of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This wood burning smokeless oven saves about 60 per cent of fire wood and also the time for cooking. The approximate cost of the oven is Rs. 150 and the Government is granting Rs. 50 as subsidy to each oven. The training for using ASTRA oven will be provided. At the end of March 1987, there were 4,795 ovens in the district; of which, 2,795 were designed under Special Component Plans. Taluk-wise distribution of Gobar Gas Plants and ASTRA Oven Units as given in brackets were as follows: Chamarajanagar 21 (712), Gundlupet 43 (335), Heggadadevanakote 35 (505), Hunsur 77 (305), Kollegal 31 (443), Krishnarajanagar 44 (710), Mysore 47 (455), Nanjangud 80 (315), Periyapatna 21 (400), T. Narasipur 28 (70), Yelandur 3 (545), district total 430 (4,795).

Beedi Factories.—Manufacturing of beedies by rolling tobacco in beedi leaves is a wide-spread occupation. Prior to independence, there were two reputed beedi factories *viz.* Jahangir Beedi Factory and Ghaffar Beedi Factory both at Mysore and they provided employment for 26 persons. As on 31st March 1986, there were 55 beedi manufacturing units in the district with fixed assets of Rs. 11.18 lakhs and providing employment to 1,268. They manufactured beedies worth Rs. 34.33 lakhs during 1986-87. Taluk wise distributions of these units were as follows. Mysore 21, T. Narasipur 7, Kollegal 4, Hunsur 8, Krishnarajanagar 6, Periyapatna 2, Nanjangud 4, and Gundlupet 3. The Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works, one of the biggest beedi manufacturing units in India, have their head office at Mysore, though their rolling units are spread all over in the States of Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

Scope for New Industries

The scope for setting up of new industries in the district are determined by various factors. Availability of raw materials in the district has been stimulating the entrepreneurs to set up small scale industries of several categories. Agriculture and food based industries such as sun flower based oil mills, turmeric powder units, flour mills, etc; wood based industries such as wooden furniture making units, carpentry, wooden

packing cases and agarbathi sticks' manufacturing units, etc, leather products units, hosiery products units, miscellaneous industries such as silk reeling and twisting units, cotton ginning, mat weaving, beedi rolling, etc. can be started in almost all the taluks in the district. Resource based industries such as *ragi* malt and *ragi* based weaning food units, fruit and vegetable products units, fibre units, tiles and ceramic units have also a scope. Demand-based industries such as bakery, paper products' units, plastic units, manufacturing of paints and varnishes, builders' hardware units, barbed wire units, domestic electric appliances units, welding electrodes and auto-electric accessories, etc. can also attract the entrepreneurs.

Ancillary and auxiliary industrial units for large and medium scale industries have ample scope for development in the district. Some of the small scale industries of the district have served as ancillaries to a few large and medium scale industries. But, a majority of the large and medium scale industries which are broadly divided into engineering industries, chemical industries, textile industries, paper industries, tyre industries, plywood industries and electric and computer industries have none of their ancillaries in the district. Textile industries require paper cones, machinery spares and gears, plastic bags, plastic bobbins, etc. Paper industries require alum; engineering industries require machine shops, heat treatment shop, ferrous and non-ferrous foundry, fabrication shop, etc; electrical industries require PCB assembling, produce coating and spray painting, electro-plating, welding, etc; tyre industries require break pads, PVC sheets, rubber mixing, etc; and chemical industries require corrugated paper boxes, tin containers, plastic case, etc. There is a wide scope for prospective entrepreneurs to start these ancillary industrial units in the district. For utilising the by-products of the large and medium scale industries auxiliary industries are to be set up near the mother-plants. In addition to this, there is scope for another 30 large and medium scale industries in the district as per the opinion of the knowledgeable persons, financial agencies and local officers.