

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

*T*he overall progress of any region is dependant on its economic development. The economic trends based on the available natural resources, human resources, agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, transportation and communication, saving potential, capital investment, urbanisation, employment, wages, per capita income and several such factors determine the economic progress of the respective regions. Infrastructure, technology and related aspects which are essential for optimum utilisation of the available natural and economic resources are the key factors that not only determine the direction of economic trends but also facilitate economic progress. An attempt has been made here to highlight the role played by these economic trends and by various departments in bringing about social change and reforms in Udupi district.

This district which has been primarily agrarian for long, possesses a rich forest area. The total geographical area of the district is 3,880 square kilometers which is 2.02 per cent of the total geographical area of the state and occupies the 26th place. Majority of the population in this district live in rural areas. According to 2001 census, the population of the district was 11,12,243 out of which 9,05,890 (81.45 per cent) lived in rural areas and 2,06,353 (18.55 per cent) in urban areas. The literacy rate of the district is 81.2 per cent (against the state figures of 66.6 per cent). While the male literacy rate is 88.2 per cent (against the state figures of 76.10 per cent), the female literacy rate is 75.00 per cent (against the state figures of 56.90 per cent). Out of the total population, 4,88,173 (43.89%) total workers and 6,24,870 (56.11%) non-workers in the district. 4,17,287 main workers in the district, among these main workers 83,305 (19.9%) are cultivators,

57,893(13.87%) agricultural labourers, 54,781(13.13%) workers in Household Industry and 2,21,308 (53.04) other workers. Among 70,887 marginal workers, 13,953(19.68%) cultivators, 29,868(42.13%) agricultural labourers, 7,040(9.93%) workers in household industry and 20,025(28.04%) other workers in the district. Statistics given in brackets, indicates percentage.

By the end of March 2006 there were 14 medium scale industries in the district. Manipal Security Printers, Manipal; Canara Security Press, Manipal; Manipal Power Press, Manipal; Manipal Printers and Publishers Ltd., Manipal; Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company, Hangarakatte, Udupi; Manipal Prakashana Pvt. Ltd, Manipal; Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Sugar Factory, Brahmavara (closed); Baliga Exports Pvt. Ltd, Udupi; Lucy And Lucy Fishers Pvt. Ltd., Malpe; Amita Juline Marine Pvt. Ltd., Hiriyaadka; Keltech Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Varanga, Karkala Taluk; Best Sellers, Manipal; Lamina Foundaries, Nitte, Karkala; Shuboshika Aikway Pvt. Ltd., and Maiyur Karkala Taluk. These industries have invested ₹5,608.71 lakhs and have provided employment opportunities to 2,960 persons.

During the same period, there were 7,183 tiny and small scale industrial units in the district, which had invested ₹31,189.27 lakhs providing employment opportunities to 44,076 persons. These industries have contributed immensely towards the economic progress of the district. To give further fillip to these industries, all the industrial areas of the districts were declared as backward industrial areas (Zone-2) as per the 2001-06 industrial policy. All the tiny and very small scale industries coming under this zone were given capital investment subsidy of 21% of the total fixed assets or a maximum of ₹10 lakhs per unit. All the industries (tiny, small, large and medium scale) coming under this zone were entitled to exemption on “plant and machinery and capital goods” for an initial period of three years from the date of commencement of project implementation. Besides, all the industries enjoy 75% exemption from stamp duty and are required to pay only rupees one for every ₹1000 rupees towards registration fee. Industries having an investment of more than ₹100 crore would be declared as Mega Industries and exemptions from tax and stamp duty and concessions in the registration fee would be extended to such industries depending on the zones where such industries would be set-up.

The district occupies a prominent place in the field of Banking, Commerce and Trade. By the end of March 2005, there were 222 Commercial Banks and 11 Regional Grameena Banks in the District, which have mobilised deposits worth ₹3,88,122 lakhs and have disbursed loans to the tune of ₹1,46,235 lakhs. There were 32 urban Co-operative Banks which have mobilised deposits worth ₹14,825.47 lakhs and have disbursed loans to the tune of ₹13,246.90 lakhs and 53 Co-operative Banks (loans disbursed ₹1,753.28 lakhs), three Primary Land Development Banks (loans disbursed ₹2,382.08 lakhs), 19 district Co-operative Banks (loans disbursed ₹13,894.91 lakhs) and three Karnataka State Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (loans disbursed ₹454.25 lakhs) have contributed immensely to the economic progress of the district. The Milk Producer's Co-operatives in the district have rejuvenated the rural economy of the district.

The traditional trading centers like weekly fairs (*Raitha Sante*) and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) help the farmers in getting a good price for their produce. The district has a good transportation network. By the end of March 2005 the district had 100.86 km broad gauge tracks and eight railway stations. The extensive road connectivity – 139 km National Highway, 352.50 km State Highway, 734.68 km Major District Roads, eight km Other Main Roads, 1161.95 km Village Roads, 205.78 km Taluk Development Board Roads and 86.45 km Municipality Roads –have facilitated the development of the district.

The district had recorded 3,548 mms of rainfall during 2005 as against 4,209 mms which is the normal annual rainfall of the district. The actual rainfall varied from taluk to taluk: while Karkala had recorded 4,081 mms of rainfall, Udupi and Kundapur taluks had recorded 3,165 mms and 3,397 mms of rainfall, respectively. The district had recorded 124 rainy days with 27 Rain Gauge Stations in the district. The net irrigated area of the district during 2004-05 (by all sources) was: 1,848 hectares were irrigated from tanks, 15,859 hectares from wells, 445 hectares from bore wells and 5,221 hectares from lift irrigation and 8856 hectares from other sources. The main crops of the district like areca nut, coconut, cashew, rubber, coca, plantain, mango, jackfruit, sweet potato, tapioca, pineapple, betel leaf, pepper and sugarcane have contributed to the economic progress of the district. As per 2001 census there were six towns in the district.

The steep increase in the contribution towards the district income especially by the tertiary sector (service sector), and secondary sector than the primary (agriculture) sector, is a significant development. After the district came into being, the contribution from the primary sector towards the district income during 1998-99 was ₹3,571 lakhs, which increased to ₹68,536 lakhs during 2002-03. During the corresponding period, the contribution from the secondary sector was ₹28,555 lakhs and ₹51,604 lakhs respectively, and the contribution from the tertiary sector was ₹84,989 lakhs and ₹1,56,893 lakhs. The significant increase in the contributions from the secondary and tertiary sectors over the primary sector is a noteworthy factor. Similarly, the fact that the increase in per capita income of the district –from ₹13,831 in 1998-99 to ₹24,450 in 2002-03, elevating the district rank from 8th to 4th rank is an indication of the district's development and improvement in the standard of living of the people.

The social welfare programmes - such as Poverty Eradication, *Swarna* Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana, Comprehensive Rural Employment Programme, Indira Awas Yojana, Jawahar Rural Prosperity Yojana, Employment Guarantee Yojana,, Akshara Dasoha, Stree Shakthi, Ashraya Yojana, Yashswini Life Insurance, Suvarna Grama Yojana,, Total Sanitation Programme and host of such programmes were initiated by the state as well as central government's with an aim of improving the living standards of the people.

URBANISATION

It is seen that while 34 per cent of the people in the state live in urban areas, 18.55 per cent of the total population of the district live in urban areas. The fact that the urban areas provide better social and economic opportunities, has significantly contributed to the rapid increase in the urban population over the years. The simultaneous socio-economic growth along with urbanisation is a significant factor. It can be noted here that various studies and reports by international agencies like World Bank and Asian Development Bank have mentioned this aspect. The contribution of the towns and cities towards the national economy is significantly more than their numbers. There is an inseparable relationship between urbanisation and economic growth. Since basic facilities like transportation, electricity, water supply, housing, health, education and hospitals are concentrated in

and around the cities and towns; they not only attract investments and talents but also provide a sustainable base to the socio-economic activities. Industries and economic services are usually concentrated in places of their origin. Similarly, social and scientific talents are also being attracted towards cities. The concentration of such facilities and related economic activities on their own contributes towards the further growth of the cities. Seen against this backdrop, while Bangalore occupies first rank in the growth of urbanisation, Dakshina Kannada occupies second place. For a place to get the status of a town or city, it must be a town/Panchayath/municipality/corporation/cantonment or notified areas, or it must possess all these three aspects: a) a population of not less than 5000 b) at least 75 per cent of the men must be engaged in non-agricultural occupation and 3) the density of population must be 400 per square kilo meter. If any area/place fulfils these conditions it can be called as towns.

Udupi district did not have any towns belonging to category -1 between 1901 and 1991. The towns coming under category -1 must have a population of one lakh and more. Udupi came under this category in the year 1991 when its population was 1,17,674. Udupi belonged to category-V in the year 1901 when its population was 8,041. It came under Category -IV during 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 when its population was 10,871, 11,882, 14,833 and 18,043 respectively. During 1951 and 1961 it was a category -III town when its population was 20,451 and 35,282 respectively. The towns having a population of 50,000 to 99,999 were categorized as category-II towns. Udupi came under this category in the year 1971 when it had a population of 54,909. It continued under this category till 1981 when its population was 59,731. The towns having a population of 20,000 to 49,999 were categorized as category-III towns. Kundapura came under this category in the year 1971 when it had a population of 23,831. It remained under this category during 1981, 1991 and 2001 when it had a population of 28,315, 28,471 and 28,591 respectively. It was under category-IV during 1951 and 1961 when its population was 16,147 and 17,538 respectively. It belonged to category- V during 1921, 1931 and 1941 when its population was 7,575, 8,923 and 9,537 respectively. The towns having a population of 10,000 to 19,999 were categorized as category-IV towns. Baindoor town belonged to this category. Its population during 1981 and 1991 was 14,071, and 16,488 respectively. Mudabidri was another town which too came under this category and its population during 1981 and 1991 was 13,575 and 15,868

respectively. During August 1997, this town was transferred from Karkala taluk of Udupi district to Mangalore taluk of Dakshina Kannada district. Saligrama town with a population of 13,228, 14,020 and 14,962 during 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively belonged to category-IV. Gangolli town belongs to this category with a population of 11,957 and 12,332 during 1981 and 1991 respectively. It was under category-V during 1961 and 1971 when it had a population of 7,343 and 9,377 respectively.

Towns with a population from 5,000 to 9,999 came under category-V. Tonse West town which came under this category had a population of 5,975 in 1961. Its population during 1971, 1981 and 1991 was 7,331, 8,306 and 8,160 respectively. Mallar town too came under this category in 1991, when it had a population of 5,776. Towns with a population of less than 5000 came under category-VI. In 1991 Hosangadi (K.P.T.C. project) with a population of 2,117 was brought under this category. In 2001 census the towns were classified based on the population. The category-I was further divided into seven sub-categories. More details are given below. Names of the towns and their population figures as per 2001 census are given in table 8.1 and details of the urban workers are given in table 8.2.

Classification of Towns Based on Population

Classification of towns in and prior to 1991		Classification of towns in 20001	
Category-1	1,00,000 and above	Category-1	a. M 7 50,00,000 and above b. M 6 20,00,000 to 49,99,999 c. M 5 10,00,000 to 19,99,999 d. M 4 5,00,000 to 9,99,999 e. M 3 3,00,000 to 4,99,999 f. M 2 2,00,000 to 2,99,999 g. M 1 1,00,000 to 1,99,999
Category-II	50,000 to 99,999	Category-II	50,000 to 99,999
Category-III	20,000 to 49,999	Category-III	20,000 to 49,999
Category-IV	10,000 to 19,999	Category-IV	10,000 to 19,999
Category-V	5,000 to 9,999	Category-V	5,000 to 9,999
Category-VI	Less than 5,000	Category-VI	Less than 5,000

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DISTRICT INCOME

The district's net domestic produce which is generally referred to as the district income is a very important indicator to measure the quality of economic development in the district. This gives an idea about the total value of goods and services of the district in each year. The net internal revenue estimates of the district at current prices will reflect the value of production at the current prices. Constant prices will remove the effect of this difference and will help in reflecting the real economic development of the district. The per capita net domestic product is another means of identifying the economic development of the district and to measure the regional imbalances.

The district income is the value of the net total of the goods and services produced and rendered in each year in the district by utilizing natural resources, capital and labour. While agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying come under the primary sector; manufacturing (registered and unregistered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply come under the secondary sector; and railways, transport by other means, storage, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services, public administration and other services come under tertiary sector. Their productive significance can be gauged from their respective incomes.

The contribution from the primary sector towards the district income of undivided Dakshina Kannada district during 1960-61 was merely ₹3,571 lakhs which had increased to 8,125 lakhs in 1970-71, 16,190 lakhs in 1980-81, ₹46,199 lakhs in 1990-91 and ₹1,24,570 lakhs in 1997-98. However, it is significant to note that after Udupi was made a separate district from Dakshina Kannada district in 1997-98, contribution from the primary sector towards the district income increased to ₹53,421 lakhs, ₹53,967 lakhs, ₹60,957 lakhs, ₹61,701 lakhs and ₹68,536 lakhs during 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2001-02 and

2003-04 respectively. It is evident from the following statistics that the contribution from the secondary and tertiary sectors towards the district income has significantly increased. The secondary sector had (when Udupi was still a part of undivided Dakshina Kannada district) contributed 801 lakhs towards district income during 1970-71. After Udupi got bifurcated from Dakshina Kannada district contribution from the secondary sector had increased to ₹28,555 lakhs and ₹51,604 lakhs during 1998-99 and 2002-03 respectively. Similarly, while the contribution from the service sector (tertiary) towards the district income when Udupi was still a part of the undivided Dakshina Kannada district was ₹1,162 lakhs during 1960-61, after the district was bifurcated, the contribution from this sector increased to ₹84,989 lakhs and ₹1,56,893 lakhs during 1998-99 and 2002-03 respectively. This increase shows the significance of these two sectors.

The sector-wise contributions at current prices towards the district income (during undivided Dakshina Kannada) are as follows: During 1960-61 ₹3,276 lakhs from agriculture including animal husbandry, ₹167 lakhs from forestry and logging and ₹128 lakhs from fishing. After bifurcation of the district, this increased to ₹53,770 lakhs, ₹3,645 lakhs and ₹10,817 lakhs respectively during 2002-03. ₹304 lakhs had come from mining and quarrying. Similarly the contributions from the secondary sector (when the district was still undivided) towards district income during 1960-61 were: ₹628 lakhs from manufacturing (both registered and unregistered), ₹160 lakhs from construction and only ₹13 lakhs from electricity, gas and water supply. After bifurcation this increased to ₹32,596 lakhs, ₹15,908 lakhs and ₹3,100 lakhs respectively during 2002-03. The district income (constant prices based year 1993-94) which stood at ₹1,56,529 lakhs during 2001-02 had placed this district at 16th place in the state. The sectorwise net income in current and constant prices from 1998-99 to 2002-03 has been given in tables 8.3 and 8.4 respectively.

Table 8.3: Sectorwise Net District Income in current prices (₹ in lakhs)

Sl No.	Sector-wise income	Year								
		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Agriculture including animal husbandry	3276	7599	14188	39906	41654	42428	48412	50527	53770
2	Forestry and logging	167	341	628	3484	3682	3359	3876	3803	3645
3	Fishing	128	184	1306	2720	8081	8179	8625	7200	10817
4	Mining and quarrying	-	01	68	89	4	1	44	171	304
	Primary sector - total	3571	8125	16190	46199	53421	53967	60957	61701	68536
5	Manufacturing (registered and unregistered)	628	2438	8404	30812	14964	16905	26881	21967	32596
6	Construction	160	896	1982	7200	10278	12668	14515	14308	15908
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	13	103	351	3134	3313	2699	3093	3745	3100
	Secondary sector - total	801	3437	10737	41146	28555	32272	44490	40020	51604
8	Railways	13	08	36	247	440	510	690	911	431
9	Transport by other means	85	308	1496	7210	3643	6675	7658	9701	9066
10	Storage	-	-	03	27	4	5	6	6	9
11	Communication	22	72	348	2188	3159	2972	3816	5108	5267
12	Trade, Hotels , restaurants	589	1544	3776	16530	20187	20376	31140	41169	35255
13	Banking and Insurance	51	434	2627	13373	20277	27461	29602	23799	36422
14	Real estate , ownership of dwellings and business services	135	326	1808	4884	10625	12547	15741	17528	20144
15	Public administration	59	197	790	4015	3230	4700	4571	4848	14273
16	Other services	208	628	2185	8949	23424	29164	33304	31716	36026
	Tertiary sector - total	1162	3517	13069	57423	84989	104410	126528	134786	156893
17	Net District Income	5534	15079	39996	144768	166965	190649	231975	236507	277033
18	Rank of the district in District Income (In numbers)	3	3	3	3	17	19	16	17	13
19	Per-capita income (in rupees)	356	786	1701	5350	13831	17488	21019	21087	24450
20	Rank of the district in per-capita income (In numbers)	5	4	4	4	8	7	5	5	4

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Note: The statistics related to the period from 1960-61 to 1990-91 pertain to the undivided Dakshina Kannada district. The statistics related to the period from 1998-99 to 2002-03 pertain to Udupi district

**Table 8.4 Sector-wise Net District Income in 1993-94 constant prices
(₹ in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Sector wise Income	Year				
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	31007	30344	40129	39942	36857
2	Forestry and logging	2641	2132	2290	2222	2150
3	Fishing	3698	4247	4518	3801	6403
4	Mining and quarrying	02	01	33	120	218
	Primary sector- total	37348	36724	46970	46085	45628
5	Manufacturing(registered and unregistered)	11293	12064	17937	16106	21086
6	Construction	7273	8678	9573	10343	10934
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1816	1472	1526	1904	1498
	Secondary sector-total	20382	22164	29036	28353	33518
8	Railways	328	399	465	612	267
9	Transport by other means	1720	3203	3446	4208	3766
10	Storage	04	04	04	04	04
11	Communication	2867	2878	3339	5974	7696
12	Trade, Hotel and Restuarants	13630	12809	20177	25580	21393
13	Banking and Insurance	15083	20674	20215	15961	22927
14	Real estate, ownership of dwelling and business services	7405	8115	8747	9511	10364
15	Public administration	2015	2835	2654	2441	2400
16	Other services	14507	17523	19475	17800	19294
	Tertiary sector- total	57559	68440	78522	82091	88111
17	Net District Income in	115289	127328	154528	156529	167257
18	Rank of the district in District Income (In numbers)	18	18	17	16	15
19	Per-capita income(in ₹)	9550	11679	14001	13957	14762
20	Rank of the district in per-capita income (In numbers)	9	4	5	5	4

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita Income is another important indicator to measure the quality of economic development of the district. The per capita income of various districts has witnessed a parallel and continuous increase. During 1960-61, undivided Dakshina Kannada district occupied the fifth place in the state when its per capita income (in current prices) was merely ₹356. It rose to 4th place in the state during 1970-71 even as the per capita income increased to ₹786. After the bifurcation in 1997-98 the district had bettered its position. 1998-99 it occupied 8th rank in the state when its per capita income increased to 13,831. However, it came to occupy 2nd rank in the state during 2002-03 when its per capita income rose to ₹24,450. The per capita income of the district in 2001-02 (based on the 1993-94 constant prices) was ₹21,089 and the district was placed 5th in the state rankings. More details are given in tables 8.3 and 8.4.

A comparative study of the district-wise income and per capita income helps in identifying the causes for disparities across the districts in the state, inequalities and backwardness and to design and implement developmental programmes.

PRICES

Price-levels and a check on the upward trend in selling prices have always been matters of interest to the consuming public as well as to Governments. The upward spiralling of commodity prices in India, noticed as early as 1907, was a serious problem for the Government. The prices of essential commodities have a close bearing on the general economic situation. In this district, the economic situation, in general, is influenced by the price of its most important agricultural commodity, paddy, which is the mainstay of the people. Various factors have tended to influence the price structure of paddy, such as rise in population, abundant production or the reverse, damage to crops due to heavy downpour of rains as well as import and export. All these are natural factors which affect the price-structure periodically. The large increase in population has also been responsible for an increase in the prices and this has been the common feature not only in South Kanara but all over the state and country. The various food policies shaped at the Centre and in the States, the effects of exports and imports, the conflicting interests of the producers and the consumers,

the increasing cost of production, hoarding by merchants, general inflation and other such factors may be said to have had their effects on prices. A record of prices prior to 1900 is not readily available and what has been said here relates to the present century. The prices mentioned here correspond to a seer which was 80 tolas in weight and was measured out as a unit and sold for a rupee. The lowest price reached for rice was 13.8 seers per rupee in 1902-03. In the following year, the average price shot up a little to 11.3 seers. In 1904-05, it declined to 12.5 seers. The average prices of staple foodgrains during the earlier part of this century were cheaper than in the preceding years. They also compared favorably with the averages of 10 years ending 1899-1900 (excluding five years of severe drought) though under rice and paddy (second sort) they still remained at a slightly higher level.

It is to be noticed here that South Kanara was self-sufficient in rice. The quantity of rice the district produced was fully consumed in the district itself. This continued for quite a long period till such time as the introduction of quick-transport facilities. Producers were attracted by better prices elsewhere and transported the rice to other places. This occasioned a quick upward rise. The harvest price for one imperial maund of rice was ₹4-1-0 in 1906-07. This price rose to ₹5-3-0 in 1908, fell to ₹3-12-0 in 1910-11 and again rose to ₹4-7-0 in 1911-12. In 1912-13, the price was ₹4-13-0. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the price remained steady at ₹4-10-0 for some time, but reached the highest level in 1918-19 to ₹6-11-0. Thereafter, till the great depression, the prices did not fluctuate. The average stood at ₹5-8-9 per maund. In the years of depression, the price quoted was about ₹3-14-0 to ₹4-4-0 per maund. This trend continued till the beginning of the Second World War in September 1939, when conditions in the international markets had their natural impact on commodity prices in the district. The producers held back their stocks with the prospect of getting a good future price and the speculators too manipulated the price structure. All these tendencies affected the general level of prices. The Government of the day closely watched these tendencies and remedial actions like control of prices, check on profiteering and the like were taken. As the war prolonged and commodity supplies declined, there was no prospect of pegging down the prices. They showed a steep upward trend, when rationing of rice

and sugar was introduced. The Government enforced compulsory levy on producers and rationed the distribution of food articles. Staple commodities like rice sugar, pulses, etc., were not allowed to be handled by the normal trade channels, with the result that there was some check on price trends.

After the end of the Second World war in 1945, it was expected that the prices would fall. Rice prices remained steady because of rigid control. With the abolition of rationing and the removal of controls, it was expected that the prices of the staple commodities would remain steady. But the people were disillusioned. The overall shortages and inflation made the prices soar. In 1952-53, rice was selling in the Mangalore area at ₹19.83 per maund which was nearly four times that of the 1904-05 average. In Udupi the price of rice quoted was ₹19. The prices continued to rise in 1954, 1955 and 1956, when the average price of a standard maund of 82.27 pounds of rice was ₹23. It was believed at first, that the sharp increase might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilizing at this level without the prospect of coming down,.

The statement given below shows the price-trend of rice since 1953:-

Year	Price per mura of 42 seers (equivalent to 84 lbs)	
	I Variety ₹-a-p	II variety ₹-a-p
1953 January to March	24-14-0	23-0-0
1954 January to March	25-6-0	23-8-0
1955 January to March	21-0-0	20-0-0
1956 January to March	19-8-0	17-12-0
1957 January to March	23-4-0	19-8-0
1958 January to March	25-4-0	22 -2-0

It was reported that the price of imported rice in South Kanara was slightly higher when compared to prices prevailing in other places. During the monsoon period, the price went up as local stocks of rice were almost exhausted and the district had to depend upon imported rice. By the end of 1959, the percentage of rise in price of rice over that which prevailed in 1954 was more than 10. The raw (hand-pounded) rice (first variety) was sold at ₹33 and the second variety at ₹30 per mura of 42 local measures equivalent to 84 lbs.

Price control

The Madras Government (of which South Kanara was a part) had taken steps in the direction of price control. Price Advisory Committees had been set up at various places. In 1942, the provincial Government appointed a fulltime Commissioner of Civil Supplies to co-ordinate the work relating to prices. During the same year, the Government issued a food grains control order: all exports of paddy or rice outside the Presidency, except with a permit, were prohibited. When the food supply situation deteriorated still further, the Government decided on procurement. The essence of this scheme was that all supplies of food grains with the producers should be sold only to Government or their authorized agents. But the prices of food grains did not drop, prices continued to be very high, fair price shops were opened to alleviate the hardships of the consuming public. Buffer stocks were created with a view to steady the effect on the price. Banks were advised not to lend money on agricultural produce. These measures did not have adequate effect on the price structure. The prices of essential commodities went on rising. In 1966-67 paddy was sold at ₹74.85 per quintal. In 1968 the average annual retail price of coarse rice in the district was 0.727 kg. per rupee, while the State average was 0.769 kg. per ₹. During the succeeding two years, the price rose further. In 1969, coarse rice was sold in the district at 0.841 kg. per rupee. and in 1970 at 0.912 kg. per rupee, when the State average prices were 0.802 kg. and 0.886 kg. respectively.

The wholesale price of rice directly affected the retail market and this was soon reflected in the prices of other commodities. Speculative tendencies are being regularly curbed and the authorities are always watchful of the situation but it must be said that the prices have posed anxiety to the consumers, and South Kanara district shared the regularity of high prices along with other areas. The spiraling prices have long affected the consumers adversely. The critical issue is that while the growers should get proper returns for their produce, the consumers must be enabled to get their requirements at reasonably fair prices by maintaining a correct balance between the two.

In olden days, cash payments as wages to agricultural labourers were not common. The needs of modern day life made cash payments

necessary. The variations in the rates of wages in different parts of the district are determined by different local causes. Broadly speaking, however, the rates are higher in inland parts, where the population is comparatively sparse, and the labourers have a tendency either to migrate to the coast or to coffee plantations above the ghats. Some of the labourers get, in addition to daily wages, sometimes are provided with mid-day meals and clothes once in a year. Blankets are provided in the neighbourhood of the ghats where the damp and cold weather render a warm covering necessary. On occasions of important festivals, presents of rice, oil and salt are given. Gifting is also made on occasions of birth, marriage or funeral. The family members of agricultural labourers are normally attached to the farms. When their services are not required, the farmers expect them to go and work elsewhere in places where work is offered, but in some interior parts where outside work is not available, the masters have to pay them even if there is not much for them to do, they usually manage to keep them well employed all year round.

The wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities in Udupi district from 2001 to 2003 has been shown in the following table No. 8.5.

**Table 8.5 The details of the prices of essential commodities
wholesale and retail from 2001 to 2003**

Wholesale price in quintals, Retail price: per K.gs

Sl No.	Commodities	Year					
		2001		2002		2003	
		Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
1	Paddy(medium)	581.25	-	-	-	-	-
2	Rice (Fine)	1557.00	16.67	1691.00	18.07	1779.00	18.71
3	Rice (medium)	1342.00	14.44	1367.00	14.79	1567.00	15.67
4	Maize (white)	761.00	8.65	896.00	10.04	894.00	10.25
5	Urd Dal	3817.00	39.79	3246.00	35.54	2829.00	30.04
6	Horse gram	1105.00	12.13	1069.00	12.10	1051.00	12.00
7	Cow pea	2263.00	23.71	2413.00	25.71	2675.00	28.00
8	Dry chillies-(Byadagi)	6009.00	66.08	5721.00	62.67	6083.00	66.67
	Others	4617.00	53.54	4758.00	53.92	4938.00	54.38
9	Onion	606.00	7.50	484.00	6.63	519.00	7.19
10	Potato	767.00	8.06	727.00	9.71	585.00	7.98
11	Coconut(per thousand)	3733.00	4.42	5433.00	5.94	6125.00	7.06
12	Wheat	1045.00	11.69	1125.00	12.38	1050.00	11.58
13	Tamarind	2063.00	27.68	2288.00	25.13	2563.00	27.46

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Note: retail price is for one coconut

WAGES

There has been an enormous increase in the price-levels of consumer articles, especially foodgrains, but the rise in wages has not been fully commensurate therewith. This has affected the wage-earning and salaried classes and there have been persistent demands by them for corresponding increases in their emoluments. There is a good demand for labour in the district and it may be said that the wages of all categories of labour here are higher when compared to the wages prevailing in the neighbouring districts of the State.

Growing urbanization, the increase in the number of industrial units and expansion of industries and soaring cost of living have had their impact on the wage structure in the district. The workers in factories, on an average, get wages from ₹3 to ₹8 per day. Educated and skilled workers earn more when compared to the illiterate and unskilled.

In 1957, a male adult received ₹1.50 in agricultural labour, ₹1.87 in fish-curing and ₹5.07 in other types of labour, while the corresponding wages for females were ₹0.86, ₹1.21 and ₹0.95 respectively. There has been some increase in their wage-rates during the decade. But disparity continues in actual practice in many cases between males and females. The wage-rates paid to repatriates from Sri Lanka in the rubber plantations in South Kanara district are higher. Their daily wage rates have been raised from ₹3.50 to ₹4.10 for men, ₹2.25 to ₹3.40 for women, ₹1.75 to ₹2.46 for boys or girls of adolescent age, while children get ₹2.05 and these increases were effected in the year 1972.

In respect of beedi manufacture, the wages are paid on the basis of the number of beedies rolled. The average number of beedies rolled by each worker is estimated at 928 per day: the wage-rate paid to them is put at ₹4.30 per thousand beedies rolled. It appears that a fast beedi-roller working full eight hours a day can earn ₹9 to ₹12 per day. The agricultural labourers wages did not compare favorably with those of others.

The table given in next page shows the daily average rates of wages paid to workers in the district in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970:-

Workers	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4
Skilled labour:			
Carpenter	5.82	6.14	6.21
Blacksmith	5.93	6.24	6.08
Mochi	5.20	5.50	5.64
Field labour:			
Men	4.07	3.81	3.83
Women	3.15	2.99	2.89
Children	2.31	2.45	2.89
Other agricultural labour:			
Men	2.61	3.98	4.02
Women	2.67	2.18	2.99
Children	1.95	2.47	2.29
Herdsmen:			
Men	3.52	3.88	3.91
Women	2.61	2.96	2.91
Children	2.02	2.40	2.31

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Wages continued to rise but not adequately. Especially, the agricultural labourers found it very difficult to make both ends meet and their standard of living was greatly affected. Therefore it was felt necessary to assure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government fixed, in 1959, the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture and revised them in 1968.

The statement given in next page shows the old and new revised wage-rates of agricultural labourers:-

Class of employment	Dry areas*			Irrigated*areas			Perennial* garden areas		
	1959	1968	1973	1959	1968	1973	1959	1968	1973
	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps	₹. Ps
Class-A									
1. Polughing 2. Digging 3. Harrowing 4. Sowing 5. Inter-culturing 6. Irrigating or watering 7. Uprooting	1.25	1.85	3.15	1.50	2.20	3.75	1.75	2.55	4.30
Class-B									
1. Manuring 2. Transplantin 3. Weeding 4. Reaping (a) Harvesting (b) Threshing (c) Winnowing 5. Picking in the case of cotton	1.00	1.45	2.30	1.12	1.65	2.80	1.37	2.00	3.40
Class-C Cattle, Sheep and Goat grazing	0.50	.075	1.30	0.50	0.75	1.30	0.50	0.75	1.30
Class-D									
Placking of Areca, Coconut, peeling of coconut and Areca and Pruning of coconut and areca plantation and other workers	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.75	-	-	4.30

Rates of wages are inclusive of minimum daily rates.

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are ₹22.05 with food and clothing and ₹44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B are ₹14.70 with food and clothing and ₹22.05 without food and clothing and under Class C ₹7.35 with food and clothing and ₹22.05 without food and clothing. Recently, the Government of Mysore decided to enhance the minimum wages of agricultural labourers. However, the wage-rates paid to labourers in the district are not lower than those fixed by the Government. During busy seasons, they earn even more.

Wages of beedi workers: The beedi industry is one of the most important cottage-type industries in the district. Daily, on an average,

about three crores of beedies are rolled in the district. The Planning Forum of Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkal, conducted a survey in October 1967, on the economic conditions of the beedi workers in Karkal town. It was found that the wage rate prevailing in the town varied from ₹2.50 to ₹3.00 per thousand beedies rolled. The earning of beedi-worker depended upon the number of beedies rolled. The total weekly earning of 156 selected beedi workers was as follows:-

Size – group of income	Number of persons		Total
	Male	Female	
Less than ₹5	2	1	3
₹5 to ₹10	19	15	34
₹10 to ₹15	16	31	47
₹15 to ₹20	18	14	32
₹20 to ₹25	11	11	22
Above ₹25	5	13	18
Total	71	85	156

The weekly earnings of 18 workers was more than 25 per week, while that of 37 workers was less than ₹10 the average weekly income per worker being ₹15.40. In many cases, income from the beedi work was only a supplement to that of some other work. Beedi-rolling has been one of the important sources of income to thousands of people, especially women, who might not have been fully employed otherwise. It may be said that the relatively high wages obtained in the beedi industry tend to increase the wages in other industries.

Factory workers: In a dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore, and submitted to the University of Mysore, an attempt was made to study the socio-economic condition of some factory workers in the district in 1972 According to the study, the wage rate of workers interviewed ranged from ₹ two to ₹ six per day, while the skilled workers earned more. About 64 per cent of the workers interviewed earned from ₹26 to ₹35 per week, while 8 per cent go ₹35 to ₹45, the percentage of workers getting ₹15 to ₹25 per week being 28. In respect of bonus, only 46 per cent of workers received the full share. In terms of annual income, about 45 per cent of them got wages ranging from ₹1000 to ₹2000 and another 41 percent from ₹2000 to ₹3000 and the rest (14 percent) got more than ₹3000. On the whole, the entire class of workers was grouped under low-income groups. It was found that

higher the income of a worker, lower was the amount spent by him on medicine. It is interesting to note that in the income range from ₹1000 to ₹2000 a year, as much as ₹280 were spent per year on habits, with 89.65 per cent of such workers drinking of alcohol, which was a major habit. About 77.1 per cent of the workers had to repay debt of more than ₹2000. Many of them were found to be participating in chit funds.

According to another dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute referred above, another 65 workers of two big factories, viz., M/s Commonwealth Tile Factory, Jeppu, in Mangalore and Peirce Lesslie Cashew Factory, Mangalore, were interviewed in connection with the study of their spending habits in so far as their basic needs were concerned. A majority of these workers were in the low income range of ₹1000 to ₹2000. It was found that a major portion of their earnings was spent on food articles. It was stated that they had to spend ₹60 to ₹250 per annum on clothes. About 71 per cent of the workers lived in rented houses, the lowest rent paid being ₹6 to ₹20 per month. In order to supplement their income a few members of their household were gainfully employed in the beedi industry.

Economic position of sweepers

A study was also made under the auspices of the Institute referred above, in 1970, about the economic position of sweepers, especially with respect to the sweepers of the Mangalore City Municipal Council. The main source of income for the sweepers is the monthly salary of husband and wife and a few have opted for occupations like basket-weaving. The minimum monthly pay for a sweeper in Mangalore Municipality was ₹50, besides a D.A. of ₹71 and H.R.A of ₹ five and also an allowance of ₹ two for doing other cleaning works. In addition, they also get clothes and a pair of shoes and washing soap every year. About 30 women sweepers were interviewed for the study. Among them, eight families were in the income range between ₹220 and ₹250, four in the range between ₹375 and ₹400 per month. In terms of percentages, about 26.66 percent of them got ₹150 per month 43.34 per cent from ₹225 to ₹250, 20 per cent from ₹250 to ₹300 and another 10 percent between ₹350 to ₹400. thus, the income of the sweepers was not low when compared to other wage-earners like factory workers and agricultural labourers. There were 12 families which tried to balance their family budget, two earned more than they spent, while the remaining 16 families spent more than their income. Little attention was paid by them to personal hygiene.

Economic Condition of fishermen: According to another dissertation submitted to the University of Mysore under the auspices of the Institute with regard to the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in 1968, the economic condition of the fishermen has been improving since the beginning of 1960 when a relatively large-scale export of fish to foreign countries began. The fishing village of Bengare was taken up for the purpose of the study.

In 1968, the fishermen received upto ₹5-20 per Kg for certain varieties of fish which was formerly sold at a very low price. Mechanization was introduced in fishing in South Kanara in 1956. All the families in Bengare followed fishing as their main occupation. Only four of them were engaged in subsidiary occupations like needle work, weaving of nets and farming. The employment utilisation dropped seasonally, in the sense that they had no occupation during the monsoon when there would be no scope for fishing in the sea. The mean net income of a fisherman, without mechanization, was put at ₹997-60 per year, whereas the income of a mechanized boat-owners was placed at ₹1,593-35. Among the 35 mechanised boat-owners and 35 non-mechanised boat-owners, about 22 per cent of mechanized boat-owners were illiterate and this percentage was as high as 63 among non-mechanised boat-owners. Even among the mechanized boat-owners, it was observed that no significant change had taken place in aspects like housing, sanitation etc., but there was a marked change over to the use of modern crockery.

Income of depositors in co-operatives: According to the report of an enquiry made into the banking facilities in rural and semi-urban areas by the Division of Rural Surveys of the Reserve Bank of India in January-February 1970 in 12 selected districts of the country, of which South Kanara was one, all the depositors of primary credit societies in the district had reported that cultivation was their principal or subsidiary occupation. The central co-operative Bank and Urban Co-operative banks were able to cover persons from a wide assortment of different occupations. The table given below shows the occupation pattern of selected depositors (randomly selected for the purpose) in primary societies, central bank and urban banks in the district:-

Classification	Primary Societies	Central Co-operative Bank	Urban Co-operative Bank
Principal Occupation			
1.Cultivation	21 (70.0)	15 (42.9)	7 (20.6)
2. Trade	2 (6.7)	7 (20.0)	8 (23.5)
3.Industry	- -	- -	01 (2.9)
4.Service	3 (10.0)	5 (14.3)	3 (8.8)
5.others	4 (13.3)	8 (22.9)	15 (44.1)
Subsidiary Occupation			
1.Cultivation	4 (13.3)	5 (14.3)	6 (17.7)
2.Agricultural labour	1 (3.3)	- -	- -
3.Trade	2 (6.7)	3 (8.6)	2 (5.9)
4.Industry	- -	- -	5 (14.7)
5.Service	5 (16.7)	6 (14.3)	2 (5.9)
6.Others	7 (23.3)	7 (20.0)	3 (8.8)
Total number of selected depositors.	30	35	34

(Figures in brackets in principal occupation are percentages to totals).

In order to have some idea about the economic standing of the selected respondents, data was collected on gross incomes from different sources. The data thus collected from the selected respondents classified according to size-groups of gross income are presented in next page:-

Size-group	Primary societies	Urban Banks	Commercial Banks
Upto ₹2,000	2 (6.7)	5 (16.7)	1 (3.3)
₹2,000 to ₹3,000	2 (6.7)	4 (13.3)	-
₹3,000 to ₹4,000	4 (13.3)	6 (20.0)	2 (6.7)
₹4,000 to ₹5,000	1 (3.3)	4 (13.3)	2 (6.7)
₹5,000 to ₹10,000	16 (53.3)	5 (16.7)	3 (10.0)
₹10,000 to ₹25,000	2 (6.7)	4 (13.4)	6 (20.0)
₹25,000 to ₹50,000	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	7 (23.3)
₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh	-	-	2 (6.7)
₹1 lakh and above	1 (3.3)	-	6 (20.0)
Not specified	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)
Total number of selected respondents	30	30	30

It is stated that in the South Kanara district, the proportion of depositors selected randomly from primary societies belonging to what may be called small income groups of the gross reported income of ₹5,000 and below, per annum, was 43 per cent. The developed agricultural condition may be the reason for the comparatively large percentage of respondents belonging to high income groups in the district.

Shopkeepers: According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore Division, Mangalore, the total number of shops and establishments registered in the district had risen from 3,608 in 1957-58 to 9,400 in 1971-72. The table given below shows the gross turnover of the registered dealers for 1960-61 and 1971-72 under important heads-

(₹ in Amount)

Sl No.	Particulars	1960-61	1971-72
1	Food stuffs	9,17,54,227	26,61,88,980
2	Clothing and other consumer goods	4,38,77,935	35,30,83,820
3	Building materials	2,15,13,900	2,47,59,645
4	Transport Vehicle goods	74,94,953	3,90,35,063
5	Machinery and capital goods	44,38,780	73,41,601
6	Fuel and petrol	6,25,35,228	3,23,425
7	Industrial commodities	1,06,65,340	6,44,57,563
8	Miscellaneous	29,19,86,204	1,49,85,25,243

The statement given below shows the number of dealers assessed under commercial taxes according to their turnover during 1971-72:-

Sl No.	Category	Dealers with turnover between ₹			
		28,000 and 50,000	50,000 and 1,00,000	1,00,000 and above	Total
1	Food stuffs	325	426	558	1,309
2	Cloth and Other Consumer Goods	274	252	387	913
3	Building materials	5	41	80	126
4	Transport Vehicle goods	3	2	5	12
5	Machinery and Capital Goods	15	10	38	63
6	Fuel and Petrol	13	4	43	60
7	Industrial commodities	9	17	59	85
8	Miscellaneous	1,663	312	560	2,544

Cost of living: The soaring prices of consumer goods have had their impact on the cost of living of the people of the district. Consumer price index numbers are being compiled for various industrial centres in the State, of which Mangalore is one. Taking 1958-59 as the base year, the consumer price index numbers (general) for the working class at Mangalore for 1960-61 was 107.9 and it had increased to as much as 213.0 in 1971-72. It was stated that the rise in food index numbers was one of the main factors responsible for the rise in the cost of living. The movement of consumer price index numbers for the working class at the Mangalore centre from 1960-61 to 1970-71 was as mentioned in next page.

(Base year: July 1958 to June 1959=100)

Year	Generalindex number
1960-61	107.9
1961-62	117.3
1962-63	121.9
1963-64	125.5
1964-65	139.0
1965-66	153.8
1966-67	163.7
1967-68	190.8
1968-69	195.2
1969-70	N.A
1970-71	198.6
1971-72	213.0

It has often been stated by many economists that the pressure due to prices has corroded the standard of living of the middle class much more than any other section of society. The movement of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees for the Mangalore centre from 1961 to 1970 was as flows:-

Year	Consumer price index number
1961	104
1962	110
1963	115
1964	121
1965	137
1966	152
1967	159
1968	166
1969	167
1970	176

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India

The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers are not available for South Kanara district separately. They are, however, prepared for the State as a whole. The general consumer price-index numbers for agricultural labourers in Mysore State (base year: 1960-61=100) was 180 in 1966-67 and it had risen to 189 in 1971-72. In the assessment of living standards in South Kanara, a strict demarcation line cannot be drawn between the rural and the urban areas. A feature of this district is that bigger villages also bear a semi-urban character and

have some of the amenities available in the urban areas. Development of trade and commerce and to some extent, agriculture and industries, a remarkable spread of education, influence of the Christian missions, growth of transport facilities and modern amenities of comfort have contributed to a better standard of living generally in the district, as compared with its adjacent areas.

Urban life: The urban life in South Kanara has had all the ills of modern times like high prices, increased house rents, pressure for space and general inflation. Rice, which was selling in retail at about four seers per rupee in 1939, was selling at the rate of about $3/4^{\text{th}}$ of a seer per rupee in 1972. Oil prices have spiraled up, the cost of education has increased and every known item of domestic expenditure has risen, resulting in increased hardships and in many cases attendant indebtedness. Town life has many attractions which come in the way of frugal living. Hotels, cinemas, a variety of shops and easy means of communication have all contributed to the increasing expenditure, and the sources of increased incomes like dearness allowances, etc., have not been able to keep pace with the expenditure. Even here, it must be remembered that it is only a small portion of the population that depends on these allowances.

Industrial labour has special advantages as compared to agricultural, domestic and other labour. With increased dearness allowance, provident fund benefits, leave, maternity and sickness benefits etc., the organized industrial labour has stolen a march over the less fortunate sections of the poorer classes. The worker in factories gets anything between ₹1,000 and ₹2,500 a year, while a clerk working in an office in Mangalore may, on an average, also get an annual income of ₹2,500.

Many members of the rich class are land-owners having vast agricultural fields, others are factory owners or partners in big business concerns and some own a number of buildings. This group of people getting anything from ₹35,000 to ₹75,000 a year after paying all the taxes, live in big bungalows and have the advantage of all modern comforts and luxuries. The standard of this class is far above the ordinary. But, since the rich constitute a very small portion of the population, the expenditure pattern of these families need not be taken as setting a standard for or as revealing as compared to the

general level of the average life of the district. As elsewhere in India, they are not significant from the point of view of assessing the economic level of people of a particular area.

The Upper and Lower Middle Class: The upper middle class in the district has an assured standard of various comforts in life. Several categories of people come under this class, including salaried people getting ₹12,000 and above a year, owners of shops, rent-receiving persons, landed gentry and others. The income level of this may range upto about ₹25,000 per annum. These people have a surplus to spend on articles of luxury like expensive sarees, dresses and jewels. Some have their own cars, with or without drivers, equip their homes with fine furniture etc., a few, who avoid extravagant spending, invest their money wisely.

The lower middle class, on the other hand, is the worst hit in the present economic scenario. The income level of this class varies from about ₹300 to about ₹800 a month. Members of this class do not own houses generally but live in rented buildings. In the developing areas of Mangalore and Udupi, house rents have risen steeply. More often than not, these people incur debts, earmarking a portion of their income to pay off the interest. Education is another area of expenditure which takes away a good portion of their income. Such people with college-going sons and daughters have to set apart ₹30 to ₹60 a month towards college fees and other expenses. In the final analysis, these people have very little left. The very careful among them manage to save a small portion of their income to build up future assets.

Traditional Skilled Labour: The traditional skilled labour, in which category carpenters, cobblers, weavers, goldsmiths, tailors and barbers predominantly have a different standard. The income of this group varies from about ₹100 to ₹300 a month. But these people do not spend money on luxuries; they are content with simple things. Some of them live in small hutments or mud-walled houses with no furniture. The only entertainment is the cinema to which they go now and then. Restaurants are another attraction for them and also for other skilled workers and middle classes. Skilled labourers living in large towns earn more and also spend more on clothes, beedies, and cinemas. Apart from the skilled group there are unskilled labourers, who work as domestic servants, waiters in hotels, office peons and

the like with income ranging from about ₹60 to ₹150 a month. The standard of living of these does not compare favourably with that of the middle class.

Rural Areas: Due to the heavy rains, outdoor work becomes difficult for nearly three to four months in a year. When the rains abate and the sky is clear, they put forth hard work. The upper class of the rural community is constituted by a few who own large agricultural tracts. By and large, the people in the district have followed the *Aliyasantana* law which had encouraged joint family system of living, which is now diminishing fast (see Chapter III). All the adult members of the family go to the fields to help or supervise in the cultivation of the family holding. The number of members in a joint family would vary from about 10 to 25. In recent years, there is much improvement in agriculture. The total average annual income of such a family, derived from lands, may be about ₹3,000 to ₹6,000. Many of them are in debt and pay high rates of interest and sometimes they waste money on gambling and unnecessary litigation. The other class in the rural area, which has some standard of living, is the artisan class. Business for them gets brisk on shandy days and during agricultural festive seasons. A village artisan earns from about ₹3 to ₹8 a day.

At the lowest level are the landless labourers whose life is hard. These people have neither holdings nor any property. They have to toil and earn meager wages which is usually not sufficient to make both ends meet. They earn approximately ₹3 to ₹3.50 a day which is spent mostly on food. The standard of living of these people is indeed very poor. The pattern, however, is changing with the trends of a developing economy. The new land reforms will change the old order and bring about improvements in their economic conditions which will enable them to earn more.

The wages earned by the labourers in the agricultural sector cannot be compared with the wages in the industrial sector. Since most of the industries were concentrated in the cities, more and more workers migrated to the cities for better wages. The disparities between the wages that prevailed in the cities and the wages in the rural areas were one of the major reasons for migration. While the skilled masons were earning ₹6.21 in 1970, the carpenters and

cobblers were getting only ₹5.64. It becomes evident from the statistics that in 2004 this had increased to ₹100, ₹90.00 and ₹75.00 respectively. The details of the wages earned by the skilled and unskilled labourers between 2000 and 2004 have been furnished in table number 8.6.

Table 8.6: Details of daily wage rates for skilled and agricultural workers of Udupi district from 2000 to 2004 (in ₹)

Particulars		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
SKILLED WORKERS						
Carpenter		99	100	105	100	100
Blacksmith		89	90	95	90	90
Mochi		75	75	75	75	75
UNSKILLED WORKERS						
Dry Land workers						
A	Men	80	78	77	84	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
B	Men	-	75	-	75	-
	Women	-	50	-	50	-
C	Men	40	40	40	40	40
	Women	30	30	30	30	30
D	Men	-	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
Wet Land workers						
A	Men	77	79	81	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
B	Men	69	74	-	-	-
	Women	45	47	-	-	-
C	Men	-	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
D	Men	-	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
Perennial Land workers						
A	Men	78	82	80	82	90
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
B	Men	66	69	-	81	83
	Women	47	45	-	52	55
C	Men	-	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-
D	Men	77	81	80	-	-
	Women	43	42	44	-	-

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

EMPLOYMENT

The district is predominantly agrarian and agriculture related occupations are the other main source of employment. However, unemployment is manifest in the field of agriculture in the form of underemployment. There are two kinds of underemployment: visible and invisible. While the visible form of underemployment can be seen in the form of work of shorter duration, the invisibility can be seen in employment units which made use of unskilled and low productivity jobs with lower wages.

The growth of industries in the district has created more and more employment opportunities. The government had set up employment exchange offices with a view to provide opportunities to job aspirants and to provide suitable candidates to prospective employers. An employment exchange office existed in the district since 1946, when the district was still a part of undivided Dakshina Kannada district. This office was established by the central government as an employment bureau. The main objective of this bureau was to provide employment to the thousands of soldiers who had returned to India after serving as soldiers during the World War. This process continued till 1957 to provide employment to refugees from Pakistan. The services of the employment office were extended to the general public during 1948. The employment exchange was transferred to Mysore Government on 1st November 1956 following the linguistic bifurcation of the states. Eight taluks of undivided Dakshina Kannada district came under the purview of this office. The employment exchange offices were responsible for notifying vacancies and filling them up wherever required, in accordance with the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of the Vacancies) Act. Therefore this can be considered as a 'Clearing House'. The office provides information about the vacancies to the general public through employment notices distributed to voluntary organizations, schools, colleges and libraries. An Employment Information Center was set up in the Employment Exchange Office in the year 1956. During the initial years, only public sector employment came under the purview of this office and in the year 1960, private sector too came under the purview of this office. The Employment Exchange Office mainly functions through three divisions: 1. Employment Exchange Division, 2. Vocational Guidance Division and 3. Employment Market Information Division. According to the Employment Exchange (compulsory notification of vacancies) Act 1959, the Employment Exchange Office gathers information about the vacancies from public and private

sectors and deliberates on the employment opportunities. Besides, it also makes a study of the status of employment trends in the district. It publishes the findings from the studies annually and quarterly. In 2001 the total population of Udupi district was 11,12,243 out of which 5,22,231 were men and 5,50,012 were women. Among them, there were a total number of 4,88,173 workers: 2,87,951 male and 2,00,222 female.

District Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange Office of Udupi came into existence on 7th January, 1998. According to the available documents (Live Register) in the district employment office the number of the registered employment aspirants was 20,049 during 1998-99, 24,781 during 2000-01 and 12,149 during 2005-06. The number of the registered employment aspirants from 1998-99 to 2005-06 as per the available records (Live Register) has been given in table number 8.7.

Table 8.7 Details of candidates who have been registered in the District Employment Office as per the Live Register

Year	Men		Women		Total	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
1998-99	-	12,197	-	7,852	-	20,049
1999-00	-	14,260	-	8,562	-	22,822
2000-01	-	15,345	-	9,436	-	24,781
2001-02	-	15,232	-	10,090	-	25,322
2002-03	-	13,810	-	8,967	-	22,777
2003-04	-	11,625	-	7,854	-	19,479
2004-05	-	8,630	-	6,338	-	14,968
2005-06	-	6,864	-	5,285	-	12,149

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Udupi

Employment Services

The District Employment Exchange Center follows scientific methods in registering various aspirants for employment and in filling up vacancies. It categorizes the registered employment aspirants and vacancies are notified by the various institutions.

As per the Registration (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act of 1959, all institutions having 25 or more employees and providing employment with a monthly salary of ₹60 and more, are required to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchange. While the institutions are not obliged to fill up vacancies only from the list prepared by the Employment Exchange, the state and central governments are required to fill up vacancies only through the Employment Exchange. The qualification and gender-wise number of the candidates registered from 1998 -99 to 2005-06 has been given in table 8.8.

The number of employment aspirants registered with the District Employment Exchange from 1998-99 to 2005-06; notified vacancies, details of the vacancies filled and those still vacant are given in table 8.9.

Table 8.9 The details of the candidates who have been registered in the District Employment Exchange Office, vacancies announced and filled

Years	Number of candidates who have been registered	Vacancies announced	Vacancies filled	Number of vacancies vacant
1998-99	5085	395	47	-
1999-00	7163	186	164	-
2000-01	6789	239	289	-
2001-02	5812	139	34	-
2002-03	4305	68	32	-
2003-04	3577	48	11	-
2004-05	2381	32	20	-
2005-06	1985	18	5	-

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Udupi

The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employment aspirants registered with the District Employment Exchange from 1998-99 to 2005-06 and the number of the employed are given in table 8.10.

Table 8.10: The details of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who have been registered in the District Employment Exchange

Years	Registered Office		Candidates who have obtained employment	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1998-99	659	248	11	01
1999-00	718	304	44	08
2000-01	626	337	66	23
2001-02	702	353	09	04
2002-03	505	292	06	03
2003-04	356	153	02	05
2004-05	275	143	03	08
2005-06	231	130	02	01

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Udupi

The details of the vacancies in Central Government and Quasi Central Government, State Government and Quasi State Government, Local Bodies and Private Institutions which have been filled up with the help of the District Employment Exchange are provided in table 8.11. The details of the post graduates who have registered their names in the Special Career and Executive Employment Exchange, Bangalore are given in table 8.12.

Table 8.11 The details of the units which have availed the services of District Employment Exchange Office and the number of candidates who have been employed between 1998-99 and 2005-06

Years	Details of the units which have availed the services							Number of candidates who have been employed						
	Central Govt	Quasi-Central Govt	State Govt	State Quasi-Govt	Local bodies	Private	Total	Central Govt	Quasi-Central Govt	State Govt	State Quasi-Govt	Local bodies	Private	Total
1998-99	08	05	01	04	-	01	19	07	03	04	19	-	04	47
1999-00	29	17	09	-	-	03	58	06	45	110	-	-	03	164
2000-01	12	15	10	-	-	02	39	06	71	211	-	-	01	289
2001-02	35	04	06	-	-	02	47	02	06	25	-	-	01	34
2002-03	36	03	09	-	-	01	49	07	20	04	-	-	01	32
2003-04	25	06	03	-	-	05	39	02	06	02	01	-	-	11
2004-05	18	05	01	-	-	01	25	05	06	09	-	-	-	20
2005-06	05	07	-	-	-	03	15	01	04	-	-	-	-	05

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Udupi

Table 8.12 Details of the post graduates of the district

Sl. No.	Qualification	2000-01		2004-05	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Post Garaduates					
1	Arts	25	15	18	12
2	Science	22	18	16	13
3	Commerce	30	20	23	15
Engineers					
4	Civil	15	06	11	03
5	Mechanical	16	02	12	02
6	Electrical	18	07	14	03
7	Other	227	102	200	55
8	M.B.B.S.(Medicine)	06	05	04	02
9	Agriculture*	07	06	05	02
10	Education	09	05	07	03
11	Physical Education	10	03	08	01
12	Veterinary Doctor	07	04	05	12
13	Other professional graduates	26	11	14	07
	Total	418	204	337	130

* B.Sc. Agriculture; M.Sc. Agriculture; M.Sc. Sericulture; M.Sc. Horticulture; M.Sc. Floriculture graduates come under Post Graduate category in Agriculture.

Source: Special Professional and Executive Employment Exchange Office, Bangalore

LAND UTILISATION

Land resource is the most important of all the natural resources. Agriculture, industry, mining, animal husbandry and other economic activities are dependent on land. Of the total geographical area of the state, the district occupies 3575 square kilometers of land, which is 1.86 per cent of the total geographical area of the state. The utilisation of the land is as follows: forest land during 1990-2000 was 27.90 percent and during 2000-01 it was 27.93 percent. The district occupies fifth rank in the state (out of 27 districts) in terms of forest land.

While the non-agricultural land was 10.76 percent and 10.80 percent respectively during the corresponding period, Barren and uncultivated land was 3.34 percent and 3.27 percent, permanent pasture and other meadow land area was 3.15 per cent and 2.99 per cent, trees and groves 13.49 per cent and 13.49 per cent, cultivable waste land 9.05 per cent and 9.24 per cent, other fallow land was 2.30 per cent and 2.42 per cent, current fallow land was 1.49 per cent and 1.37 per cent, net area sown was 28.52 per cent and 28.22 per cent, more than once sown area was 31.08 per cent and 29.76 per cent, net area irrigated to the net area sown was 35.27 per cent and 34.09 per cent, gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area was 28.38 per cent and 27.60 per cent, for more details see table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Details of land utilisation in Udupi district

Years	Total geographical area	Non-agricultural area	Land utilisation											
			Land not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land				Fallow land			Area sown	
			Barren and uncultivated land	Permanent pasture and other meadow land	Total	Barren and uncultivated land	Permanent pasture and other meadow land	Forest land	Total	Current fallow land	Others	Total	Net	More than once
1998-99	356446	99439	38209	11924	50133	34228	11259	48422	93909	5192	7765	12957	100246	30238
1999-00	--	99439	38345	11910	50255	32267	11239	48048	91590	5297	8204	13501	101661	31600
2000-01	--	99569	38526	11689	50215	32924	10678	48900	92508	4903	8632	13535	100619	29937
2001-02	--	99569	38616	11670	50286	33067	10678	48591	92336	4202	8415	12617	101638	27647
2002-03	--	10102	38697	11621	50318	33798	10640	48591	92029	3903	9685	13588	99409	25773
2003-04	--	10102	38819	11912	50431	35116	10637	48428	94181	2230	10364	12594	9138	22646

Source: District Statistical Officer

Land Holdings

The agricultural census is being done once in every five years and as per the 2001-02 agricultural census, the number of marginal (below one hectare) land holdings was 1,39,995 (44,558), number of small (1-2 hectares) land holdings was 24,446 (34,284), semi-medium (2-4 hectares) land holdings was 12, 656 (34,529) number of medium (4-10 hectares) land holdings was 4,775 (27,175) and the number of large holdings (10 hectares) was 518 (8,613) and the total number of land holdings 1,82,845 owing 1,51,966 hectares of land. The figures in the bracket indicate the area of land in hectares owned by the cultivators. It can be seen that due to increase in the population, the number of large cultivators had decreased and the number of small cultivators had increased. For more details see table 8.14. (Page 40)

IRRIGATION

Udupi is one among the three coastal districts of Karnataka. Although there are many rivers in the district –*Gangolli, Haaladi, Swarna, Varahi, Sauparnika, Chakra, Kubja, Seetha, Ennehole* and other rivulets- there are no large scale canal irrigation systems in the district. The average rain fall of the district was 4,208 m.m. and the district had recorded 4,287 mm of actual rainfall during 2004.

The details of the net irrigated area from various sources in the district during 1997-98 are as follows: 2,015 hectares from tanks, 12,532 hectares from the wells, 31 hectares from bore wells, 857 hectares from lift irrigation, 17,908 hectares from other sources of irrigation. Thus 33,344 hectares were under irrigation. The details of the irrigation in the district during 2003-04 are as follows: 1,887 hectares from tanks, 15,890 hectares from the wells, 460 hectares from bore wells, 5,257 hectares from lift irrigation and 8,903 hectares from other sources of irrigation. Thus 32,397 hectares were under irrigation. For more details see table 8.15. (Page 41)

Financial Performance Report - Q3 2023									
Category	Sub-Category	Region A				Region B			
		Revenue	Profit	Costs	Margin	Revenue	Profit	Costs	Margin
Product Line 1	Electronics	Q3 Sales	\$1,200,000	\$300,000	25%	Q3 Sales	\$1,500,000	\$375,000	25%
		Q3 Profit	\$300,000			Q3 Profit	\$375,000		
		Q3 Costs	\$900,000			Q3 Costs	\$1,125,000		
		Q3 Margin	25%			Q3 Margin	25%		
Product Line 2	Software	Q3 Sales	\$800,000	\$200,000	25%	Q3 Sales	\$950,000	\$237,500	25%
		Q3 Profit	\$200,000			Q3 Profit	\$237,500		
		Q3 Costs	\$600,000			Q3 Costs	\$712,500		
		Q3 Margin	25%			Q3 Margin	25%		
Product Line 3	Services	Q3 Sales	\$500,000	\$125,000	25%	Q3 Sales	\$600,000	\$150,000	25%
		Q3 Profit	\$125,000			Q3 Profit	\$150,000		
		Q3 Costs	\$375,000			Q3 Costs	\$450,000		
		Q3 Margin	25%			Q3 Margin	25%		
Product Line 4	Consulting	Q3 Sales	\$300,000	\$75,000	25%	Q3 Sales	\$350,000	\$87,500	25%
		Q3 Profit	\$75,000			Q3 Profit	\$87,500		
		Q3 Costs	\$225,000			Q3 Costs	\$262,500		
		Q3 Margin	25%			Q3 Margin	25%		

[illegible]

Table 8.15: Irrigation facilities from various sources**(in hectares)**

Source of irrigation	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Tanks	2017	2015	2256	2266	2201	2273	2178	1887
Wells	11385	12532	12244	13335	12870	13722	16285	15890
Bore wells	24	31	166	194	330	334	491	460
Lift Irrigation	862	857	868	852	848	843	4532	5257
Other sources of water	16559	17908	18716	19218	18054	17859	10131	8903
Total	30847	33344	34250	35865	34303	35031	33617	32397

CROPS

The major cereal is paddy and pulses like black gram, horse gram, green gram, oil seeds like groundnut, sesamum, commercial crops like sugarcane, horticultural crops like brinjal, onion, banana, tapioca, mango, pineapple, cashew, , sapota, lemon, chillies, spices like turmeric, ginger, pepper, etc are being grown. After the district got bifurcated from Dakshina Kannada district in 1999-2000 69,892 hectares cereals and minor millets 11,164 hectares pulses and 1,28,618 hectares total food grains are being grown. Details of major food grains in the district from 1999-00 to 2004-05 are given in table 8.16.

Table 8.16: Details of food grain production of the district

*Area: in hectares
Production: in tonnes
Yield : (Kgs/hectare)*

Food grains		1999-2000	2000-01	2003-04
Cereals and minor millets	Area	69,892	67,136	62,103
	Production	1,23,908	1,35,790	1,57,653
	Yield	1,866	2,129	2,672
Pulses	Area	12,164	11,389	7,757
	Production	4,708	5,350	4,620
	Yield	407	494	627
Total food grains	Area	82,056	78,525	69,860
	Production	1,28,616	1,41,140	1,62,273
	Yield	1,650	1,892	2,445
Oil seeds	Area	3,113	3,044	2,103
	Production	4,913	4,109	3,184
	Yield	1,661	1,421	1,594

SERICULTURE

Sericulture, being one of the cottage industries, it is also a subsidiary to agriculture. It has not only provided immense employment opportunities to the farmers, but has also contributed to the economic development of the rural areas. Since various facilities are available in the district for sericulture, it has witnessed gradual progress over the years. Along with majority of the farmers who have small holdings, farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes have also started sericulture. A total number of 153 households in the district are engaged in sericulture covering upto 120 acres of land. Since the district receives excessive rainfall between June and Sept (about 4000 mm) it is an impossible period for sericulture in the district. If there is irrigation facility, dual breed can be cultivated between October and February. M-5 variety is locally used. In recent years, V- 5, NB4D-2, KA-2, C.S.R. C.S.R 2 , C.S.R- 4 X C.S.R 2 and other varieties are being used in sericulture. There are two Technical Service Centers(in Kundapura and Karkala) and one Sericulture Extension Centre (in Udupi)which are functioning. Since there is no silk market in this district the produce is being collected and transported to Hassan, Ramanagara and Kollegala markets. The details of mulberry cultivation and cocoon production are given in table 8.17 and the details of the households dependent on sericulture are given in table 8.18. The details of the disease-free silkworms and the yield of cocoons in the district during 1997-98 and 2005-06 are given in table 8.19.

Table 8.17: Details of taluk-wise comparative silk cocoons production

Taluku	1997-98			2000-01			2005-06		
	Area of mulberry (in hect)	Chowki Rearing eggs (in numbers)	Produn of cocoons	Area of mulberry (in hect.)	Chowki wearing eggs (in numbers)	Produn of cocoons	Area of mulberry (in hect.)	Chowki wearing eggs (in numbers)	Produn of cocoons
Udupi	17.10	7,585	3.440	21.00	6,775	2.790	12.86	1,425	0.334
Kundapur	24.50	16,360	7.072	46.20	9,150	4.026	9.80	750	0.247
Karkala	60.18	20,218	8.356	43.00	13,400	5.913	22.74	2957	1.523
Total	101.78	44,163	18.868	110.20	29,325	12.729	45.40	5,132	2.104

Source: Sericulture Department, Udupi

Table 8.18: Taluk-wise details of the families engaged in sericulture in the district

Taluks	Families dependent on sericulture											
	Number of villages engaged in mulberry cultivation		Scheduled caste		Scheduled Tribe		Minorities		Others		Total	
	1997-98	2005-06	1997-98	2005-06	1997-98	2005-06	1997-98	2005-06	1997-98	2005-06	1997-98	2005-06
Udupi	14	13	12	04	26	11	03	01	32	18	73	34
Kundapura	31	8	24	04	51	26	04	--	103	10	182	40
Karkala	28	22	4	07	06	14	09	02	130	56	149	79
Total	73	43	40	15	83	51	16	03	265	84	404	153

Source: Sericulture Department, Udupi

Table 8.19: Disease free Eggs distributed to the beneficiaries in the district and ratio of the cocoons yield

Particulars		1997-98			2005-06		
		Udupi	Kundapura	Karkala	Udupi	Kundapura	Karkala
Chowki rearing eggs (in numbers)	C.B.	5,425	12,650	15,170	500	600	530
	B.V.	1,350	3,710	5,048	925	150	2,427
	Total	6,775	16,360	20,218	1,425	750	2,957
Production of cocoons (in M.T.)	C.B.	2.128	5.440	6.523	0.133	0.167	0.377
	B.V.	0.663	1.632	1.833	0.201	0.080	1.146
	Total	2.791	7.072	8.356	0.334	0.247	1.523
Average yield (in Kgs)		41.60	43.00	41.20	40.60	33.00	45.78

Source: Sericulture Department, Udupi

FOREST WEALTH

Forests play a major role in promoting agriculture, industrial development, foreign exchange earnings, fodder for cattle, employment, climate, protection of wild animals, income to the government, supply of firewood, timely rainfall, flood control, increasing the fertility of the soil, etc, they can rightly be considered as the backbone of an economy. The total geographical area 27.93 per cent in the district

is occupied by the forest area which is the fifth highest in the state. There is ample opportunity to set up forest based industries as there is an abundance of valuable timber like rosewood, teak wood, kiralbogi (*Hopea parviflora*), Marava (*Terminalia paniculata*), Karimara (*Diospyros ebenum*), Sirihonne (*Calophyllum tomentosum*) etc. This has also contributed to increased foreign exchange earnings and overall economic development of the district.

INDUSTRY

When all the sectors of the economy are divided into three sectors industry becomes the secondary sector. Industries are like the backbone of economic growth. Just as bones are essential for the movement of the human body, industries are essential for reviving the economy of a country. Availability of mineral resources, electricity, transport and communication, availability of skilled workforce in the district have complemented the growth of industries in the district.

Medium scale industries such as Manipal Security Printers, Manipal; Canara Security Press, Manipal; Manipal Power Press, Manipal; Manipal Printers and Publishers Ltd., Manipal; Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company, Hangarakatte, Udupi; Manipal Prakashana Pvt. Ltd, Manipal; Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Sugar Factory, Brahmavara (currently closed); Baliga Exports Pvt. Ltd, Udupi; Lucy And Lucy Fishers Pvt. Ltd., Malpe, Udupi; Amita Juline Marine Pvt. Ltd., Hiriyaadka; Keltech Engines Pvt. Ltd., Varanga, Karkala Taluk; Best Sellers, Manipal; Lamina Foundaries, Nitte, Karkala; Shuboshika Ail Pvt. Ltd., Mayur, Karkala Taluk; Malpe harbour, fisheries and its allied industries and software companies (IT) have immensely contributed to the overall growth of the district. By the end of March 2006 there were 14 medium scale industries in the district having invested ₹5,608.71 lakhs. These industries have provided employment to 2,960 persons. Similarly there are 7,183 small and tiny industrial units in the districts having invested 31,189.27 lakhs. These units have provided employment to 44,076 persons.

MARINE WEALTH

Udupi district has an 80 km. coast line with vast marine resource. Fisheries, which have been described as the 'blue revolution', is one of the major sources of food. Since fish is nutritious and is rich in vitamin 'A' and 'B' and easily available source of food, it is a regular

staple diet of the coastal people. Exportable marine products like prawn, squid, sear fish; pomfret, ribbon fish, pink perch, etc can improve the economic conditions and living standards of the people.

Since sardines are available in abundance, fish oil manufacturing industries can be set up in the district. There is also enough potential to set up allied industries like fish pickle, fish cutlets, fish oil, etc.

Malpe Harbour: Malpe fisheries harbour which is located merely five Km from the Udupi district center lying west, is four Km away from the National High Way and seven Km from the Railway Station. This is one of the small but major commercial harbours of the coastal Karnataka and one of the natural harbours located near the estuary where Udyavara river flows into the Arabian Sea. Even before independence, tiles, bricks, manganese, fish and other products were being exported to various countries from this harbour. Salt and groceries were imported through this harbour. More than 500 vessels in a year were engaged in import-export activities in this harbour. Besides, there is an anchorage in the sea from where the ships would export goods to foreign countries.

There was plan to convert this harbour into a full-fledged harbour before the construction of New Mangalore Port. In recent years it has emerged as one of the major fisheries harbour and barring the rainy season, commercial activities are being carried out in this harbour throughout the year. The details of the import-export done from 1998-99 to 2005 -2006 are given in table number 8.20.

Table 8.20: Details of Import-Export

Years	Number of mechanized (wind sail) ships arrived and departed	Total import (in M.T)	Total export (in M.T)	Total value (in ₹)	Net income (in ₹)
1998-99	86	1280.600	18,475.000	31,64,221.00	4,24,045.00
1999-00	83	1337.000	17,105.000	43,06,925.00	5,78,011.00
2000-01	53	570.000	10,995.300	15,75,500.00	4,81,297.00
2001-02	34	2059.640	6,450.000	1,40,14,853.00	4,58,749.00
2002-03	50	1358.250	9,100.000	1,56,88,540.00	5,73,134.00
2003-04	52	1222.600	9,650.000	30,50,100.00	5,11,520.00
2004-05	57	1694.152	11,180.000	68,66,020.00	5,09,699.00
2005-06	73	931.152	15,100.000	1,06,68,252.00	5,41,704.00

There are 40 fishermen Co-operatives societies including 11 fisherwomen's Co-operative societies in the district. There were a total number 43,747 members in these societies out of which 1,820 were Scheduled Caste members, seven Scheduled Tribe and 41,920 other members. The details of the Fishermen Co-operative societies are given in table number 8.21.

Table 8.21: Details of Fishermen's co-operative societies in the district as on 31-3-2005

Name and address of the Co-operative societies	Registration number and date	Members			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	
Hejmady Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post: Hejamady	A.R. No. 34999 Dt. 4-1-1919	01	--	515	516
Hejmady Fisher women's Co-operative Society Post: Hejamady	No. 24629 Dt. 22-5-1998	02	--	182	184
Hejamady Kodi Fishermen'd Co-Operative Society Post: Hejamady	No. 2771 Dt.14-6-1918	02	--	182	184
Herur Fishermen's multi-purpose primary Co-operative Society Herur, Brahmapara	No. 31016 Dt.18-6-2001	-	-	318	318
Kaipunjala Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post: Kaipunjala Kapu - 574106	No. 5270 Dt. 4-11-1920	-	-	440	440
Kapu Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Kapu	No. 728 Dt.2-11-1952	-	-	299	299
Kodi Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Kodi Kalyana-576 226	No.698 Dt.25-2-1951	180	-	2045	2225
Kotathattu Fisherwomen's service Co-operative Society Post : Kotathattu, Padukere- 576 221	No.23563/97 Dt.8-1-1997	15	-	757	772

Name and address of the Co-operative societies	Registration number and date	Members			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	
Kote Panchakshari Fisherwomen's Multi purpose Co-operative Society, Kote Post : Katapady	No.20371 Dt.6-1-1995	-	-	283	283
Malpe Primary Fisher Women's Co-operative Society Post: Malpe-576118	No. A.R.S. 4808/76-77 Dt. 31-1-1977	-	-	1,000	1,000
Malpe Primary Fishermen's Co-Operative Society. Post : Malpe-576118	No.696/50-51 Dt.11-2-1951	105	-	2,752	2,857
Malpe Trawl Fishermen's Primary Service Co-operative Society Malpe Fisheries Port Post: Malpe-576118	No.16805 Dt.16-7-1997	03	-	545	545
Mannur Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post: Kotathattu Padukere-576 221	No.539 Dt.22-3-1947	10	-	2093	2103
Mannur Kota Fisherwomen's Primary Co-operative Society Post : Kotathattu Padukere-576 221	No.23573/97 Dt.18-11-1997	23	-	436	459
Mulur Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Uchila	No.L.701 Dt.6-3-1951	-	-	188	188
Padubidire Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Padubidire	No.703 Dt.6-3-1951	02	-	667	669
Paduhonse Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Gujjarabettu, Post: Kemmannu-576115	No.699 Dt.25-02-1951	138	-	1499	1637

Name and address of the Co-operative societies	Registration number and date	Members			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	
Polippu Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Polippu	No.69 Dt.13-07-1950	-	-	338	338
Polippu Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Polippu	No.9198 Dt.8-11-1984	-	-	333	333
Parse-Sene Fishermen's Primary Co-operative Society Kota, H.Q.-Gangolly Gangolly Fisheries Harbour, Post Gangolly, Kundapura Taluk Post Hejamady	No.D.R.P./ R.S.R./7167/ 89-90 Dt.1-3-1990	-	-	623	623
SC Fisherwomen's Primary Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Post : Thottam	No.A.R.C./8401 81-82 Dt.3-11-1981	1056	-	-	1056
Fish and Fish products manufacturing Co-operative Society Hadinalku Pattana, Pithrodi, Udyavara	No.836 Dt.21-1-1959	07	-	378	385
Thenka Yermal Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Yermal	No.704 Dt.6-3-1951	-	-	475	475
Thenka Yermal Fisherwomen's Co-operative Society Post Yermal	No.22835 Dt.4-4-1996	-	-	185	185
Udyavara Fishermen's Co-operative Society Pithrody :Post	No.27680 Dt.14-6-1980	-	-	2,478	2,478
Uppinakote Fishermen's Co-operative Society Uppinakote Post : 5762113 Brahmavara	No.235666/ 97-98 Dt.9-6-1997	-	-	437	437

Name and address of the Co-operative societies	Registration number and date	Members			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	
Yermal Bada Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Yermal	No.702 Dt.6-3-1951	01	-	365	366
Yermal Bada Fisherwomen's Co-operative Society Post : Yermal	No.9199/ 84-85	-	-	345	345
Bejady Fishermen's Co-operative society Koteshwar Post : 5762113 Kundapur	No.5271 Dt.8-11-1920	83	-	3561	3644
Gangolly Primary Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Gangolly Kundapur	No.L.404 Dt.28-2-1939	97	-	7323	7420
Hadavinakone Fishermen's Co-operative society Post : Koderi	No.697 Dt.25-02-1951	-	-	998	998
Halady Fishermen's Co-operative Society Halady	No.R/38/ Resources/576 F.C.S. Dt.2-6-1999	-	-	584	584
Hemmady Fishermen's Co-operative Society Hemmady	No.25881 Dt.9-8-1999	54	-	1819	1873
Karwady Fishermen's Co-opertive Society Kandalur, Karwady	No.25879 97-98 Dt.20-7-1999	-	-	315	315
Kirimanjeshwara Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Koderi	No.1364 Dt.19-9-1958	24	-	1106	1130
Maravanthe Fishermen's Co-operative Society	No.453 dt.17-5-1942	-	-	1783	1783

Name and address of the Co-operative societies	Registration number and date	Members			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	
Post : Maravanthe Fisherwomen's Multi Purpose Co-operative Society, Maravanthe Near Sri Rama Bajana Mandira Maravanthe	No.25579 Dt.4-01-2001	10	07	628	645
Fisherwomen's Multi purpose Co-operative Society, Uppunda	No.25580 Dt.4-01-2001	04	-	685	689
Navunda Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Navunda	No.L.851 Dt.12-12-1979	-	-	727	727
Tarapati Fishermen's Co-operative Society Post : Tarapati Via Uppunda	No.550	03	-	2183	2186

Source: Fisheries Department, Udupi

ANIMAL RESOURCES

Since time immemorial, cattle resources has been the mainstay of the rural economy. The district has a rich cattle and animal resource which have helped the farming community of the district in agricultural operations, lift irrigation, transporting agricultural produce to the markets, etc. Besides, rapid strides in the field of dairying and setting up of dairy units have not only created employment opportunities but also helped the people to improve their standard of living. As per the 1972 animal census, there were 1,33,344 cattle, 28,151 buffaloes, 55 sheep, 648 goats, 763 pigs, 51,298 dogs and 55 other livestock in the district. There are 4,26,590 poultries in the district. As per the 2003 livestock census, there were six poultry farms (layers) with 1,68,500 poultry and 219 poultry farms (broilers) with 5,16,000 poultry in the district. In 1997-98 there were six veterinary hospitals, 82 primary veterinary centres and three mobile dispensaries in the district. During this period, 1,62,742 livestock obtained treatment from these hospitals. By the end of March 2005, there were 10 veterinary hospitals, 28 veterinary centres, 46 primary veterinary

centres, three mobile insemination centers and five artificial insemination centers in the district. During this period, 1,42,089 livestock obtained treatment from these hospitals. For more details see table number 8.22.

Table 8.22: Details of the cattle as per the 17th National livestock census of 2003

Taluk	Cattle		Buff alos	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Others	Total	Poultry
	Indige nious	Cross Breed								
Udupi	71,342	48,472	14,476	--	1,265	375	50,772	48	1,86,744	2,55,315
Kundapura	1,09,424	26,838	22,596	4	448	395	37,455	245	1,97,405	3,81,819
Karkala	67,061	15,897	12,897	1	280	323	29,079	04	1,25,105	1,16,753
Total	2,47,827	90,770	49,969	5	1,993	1,093	1,17,306	291	5,09,254	7,53,887

Source: Deputy Director-Department of Animal Husbandry, Udupi

ELECTRICITY

The economic development of any area is dependent on the abundant supply of power. In 1955 this district which was a part of the then undivided Dakshina Kannada district received electricity supply from the Diesel House of Udupi. From this centre the electricity was supplied through 33 kv line covering Udupi and Karkala taluks. The remaining surplus electricity was supplied to Kundapura. Later in 1956, electricity was supplied from Jog when the Mysore State Electricity Board provided electricity to Karkala, Udupi and Kundapur towns. In 1972 a 110/33/12 K.V.A electric sub-station was set up in Hiriyaadka with a capacity of 16.5 K.V.A. During the same period, Udupi had a 33/11 K.V sub-stations of 10 M.V.A capacity, Kundapur and Karkala had a 33/11 K.V sub-stations of 5 M.V.A capacity each.

After the hydroelectric power station came into being in 1956, electricity was provided to villages and for irrigation pump sets under rural electrification project. In 1972, there were 101 villages in Kundapura taluk out of which 71 villages and 2093 irrigation pump sets were electrified. There were 71 villages in Karkala taluk out of which and 2093 irrigation pump sets were electrified and in Udupi

taluk there were 155 villages out of which 109 villages and 4,665 irrigation pump sets were electrified. By the end of March 1995 in Udupi division, Kundapur had 110/33/ 11 K.V and 110/11 K.V. sub-stations with a total capacity of 20 M.V.A. Similarly Hiriyaadka had two sub-stations of 110/33/ 11 K.V (20 M.V.A.), Karkala had two sub-stations of 33/11 K.V. (10 M.V.A.), Udupi (Manipal) had two sub-stations of 110/11 K.V each and one sub-station of 110/33 K.V. (30 M.V.A.), Brahmavara one sub-station of 33/11 K.V. (5 M.V.A.) and Kunjibettu had one sub-station of 33/11 K.V. (5M.V.A.). The figures inside the brackets indicate the capacity of the sub-stations. The Udupi district comprising of three taluks came into being on 25-8-1997 after being separated from Dakshina Kannada District. The Karnataka Electricity Board was renamed as Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (KPTCL). In 01-06-2002 it was divided as BESCOM, HESCOM, GESCOM and MESCOM. Again in 1-6-2005 MESCOM was further divided into CHESCOM and MESCOM. At present Udupi comes under the purview of MESCOM. For more details see table 8.23, 8.24, 8.25 and 8.26.

Table 8.23: Details of category wise consumers of electricity in the district
(in numbers)

Details	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Domestic Use	97,114	98,702	99,101	1,12,470	1,09,394	1,15,615	1,23,727	1,28,344	1,94,218
All Electric Home	31,812	32,707	33,217	44,131	45,644	50,229	53,365	56,454	—
Commercial	21,254	21,626	21,832	24,754	23,398	23,561	25,223	26,359	27,625
Industry	5,167	5,194	5,205	5,269	5,176	5,086	4,432	4,228	3,899
Drinking water supply	520	525	531	547	731	979	1,034	1,049	1,139
Irrigation pump set	39,271	39,674	39,854	43,884	41,839	42,248	42,060	42,273	43,802
Street light	97	101	105	123	409	445	515	527	268
Bhagya Jyothi/ Kuteera Jyothi	9,523	10,036	11,897	12,285	12,813	10,391	5,941	5,419	5,585
H.T.	68	70	73	126	143	164	166	187	207
Total (excluding street lights)	2,04,729	2,08,534	2,11,710	2,43,466	2,39,138	2,48,273	2,55,948	2,64,313	2,76,475

Source: Office of Executive Engineer (V),

Table 8.24: The Master Unit/Sub-stations in the district as on 31-3-2006

Sl. No	Name of the distribution center	Capacity	Number of power transformers	Capacity of the power transformers (M,V.A)	Total capacity (M,V.A)
UDUPI TALUK					
1	Manipal 110/33/11 KV	110/11 110/33	2 1 1	10 20 10	20 20 10
2	Hiriyadka 110/33/11 KV	110/11 110/33	1 2	10 10	10 20
3	Nittur 110/11 K.V	110/11	2	10	20
4	Madhuvana 110/11 K.V	110/11	1	20	20
5	Kunjibettu 33/11 K.V	33/11	2	5	10
6	Shirva 33/11 K.V	33/11	2	5	10
7	Brahmavara 33/11 K.V	33/11	2	5	10
KARKALA TALUK					
1	Kemar 220/110/11 K.V.	220/110 110/11	1 2	100 10	100 20
2	Karkala 33/11 K.V.	33/11	2	5	10
3	Hebri 33/11 K.V.	33/11	1	5	5
KUNDAPURA TALUK					
1	Kundapura 110/33/11 K.V.	110/33 110/11	1 1	10 10	10 10
2	Halady 110/11 K.V.	110/11	1	10	10
3	Baindoor 33/11 K.V	33/11	1	5	5
4	Thallur 33/11 K.V	33/11	1	5	5

Source: Office of Executive Engineer (V).

Table 8.25: Electricity routes and transformers of various capacities in the district at the end of March 2006

Taluk	Sub-division	HT line (Route Kms)	LT line (Route Kms)	Number of Transformers
Udupi	Udupi	532.69	2174.82	991
	Brahmavara	444.592	2209.251	491
	Kaupu	288.938	1962.849	375
	Total	1266.22	6346.92	1857
Karkala	Karkala	976.157	3578.941	783
	Total	976.157	3578.971	783
Kundapura	Kundapura	700.109	2124.309	565
	Baindoor	442.654	2470.06	387
	Total	1142.763	4594.369	952
	GRAND TOTAL	3385.14q	14520.23	592

Source: Office of Executive Engineer (V).

Table 8.26: Taluk -wise villages and hamlets of the district having electrification as on 31-03-2006

Taluks	Inhabitation Villages as per 2001 census	Number of villages having electrification as on 31-03- 2005	Number of hamlets as per 2001 census	Number of hamlets having electrification as on 31-03- 2005
Udupi	99	99	1188	1133
Karkala	50	50	1085	654
Kundapura	99	99	1203	754
Total	248	248	3476	2541

Source: Office of Executive Engineer (V).

HUMAN RESOURCE

In 2001 census the total population of the district was 11,12,243 out of which 5,22,231 were men and 5,90,012 were women. Out of the total population, 67,689 (6.1 per cent) belonged to scheduled castes and 41,936 (3.3 per cent) belonged to scheduled tribes. The rate of population growth over a period of ten decades from 1901 to 2001, sex ratio (number of women available to 1000 men) and the density of population are given in table 8.27.

Table 8.27: The decade wise population growth rate of the district

Years	Population	Decadal difference	Decadal percentage difference	Males	Females	Sex- ratio	Density of population
1901	411708	--	--	193784	217924	1128	106
1911	425607	13899	3.5	201560	224047	1114	110
1921	437908	12301	2.8	208620	229288	1099	113
1931	466756	28848	2.8	220170	246586	1121	121
1941	507316	40560	6.9	238925	268391	1124	132
1951	575817	68501	8.8	267841	307976	1150	150
1961	648798	72981	13.6	299701	349097	1165	167
1971	575817	126849	11.7	362385	413262	1140	200
1981	948696	173049	22.3	362385	503284	1130	245
1991	1038099	89403	9.4	486409	551690	1026	268
2001	1112243	74144	7.1	522231	590012	1130	287

Source: Department of Census, Bangalore

Manpower Planning

Manpower planning is a process by which equilibrium is maintained between demand and supply for labour in various sectors and occupations, leading to efficient utilisation of labour. This plan can provide an answer to the problems of poverty and unemployment. The number of people dependant on agriculture in Udupi district is 1,85,019 which included 97,258 cultivators and 87,761 agricultural labourers. Excluding the cultivation of horticultural crops like, edible oil, fruits, coconut, ganja, cinchona, opium, medicinal plants, betel leaves, flowers and vegetables from the purview of agricultural sector, an increase in the employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors has been responsible for the decrease in the participation in agriculture. A literate population is essential for the success of manpower planning. In 1991, the literacy rate of the district was 74.47 per cent which increased to 79.87 in 2001.

As per 2001 census, there were 4,88,173 workers and 6,24,070 non-workers in the district. Out of the total workers 4,17,287 were main workers and 70,886 were marginal workers. Out of the 4,17,287 main workers, 83,305 were cultivators, 57,893 were agricultural labourers, 54,781 were household industry workers and 2,21,308 were other workers. Out of 70,886 marginal workers 13,953 were cultivators, 29,868 were agricultural labourers, 7040 were household industry workers and 20,025 were other workers.

FIVE YEAR PLANS

The district plan helps to address the needs of the people by utilizing locally available resources. Besides, the main objectives of the five year plans were to achieve progress in economic and social spheres like agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, Co-operatives, forestry, education, Panchayath Raj, social welfare, labour welfare and several such areas. Karnataka state realized the need for such a plan even before the five year planning was done in the country. The planned economic development began in the erstwhile Mysore rule as far back as 1910. The main objectives of these plans were the eradication of poverty and achieving economic self-reliance.

The Planning Commission had initiated the Local Development Plan for the first time in Mysore State in 1953-54. The objective of this plan was to achieve rapid rural development by utilizing grants from the Planning Commission, partly by the state government and local bodies and public contributions. While the planning commission was to bear 50 per cent of the total planning cost, the remaining 50 per cent was to be borne by the capital mobilised from the public. This plan required complete co-operation from the public for its success. A brief account of the development in the district under various five year plans is given here below.

During the **First Five Year Plan (1951-56)** the focus was on agriculture, irrigation, power, transport and communication, development of social service sector, bringing about marked increase in the per capita income and improvement in the standard of living of the people. Accordingly, by the end of the first five year plan the country witnessed remarkable increase in food production as a result of efficient distribution of improvised seeds, adopting Japanese method in the use of fertilizers, cultivation of paddy and mechanization in the field of agriculture. While the per capita income was merely rupees 207 in undivided Dakshina Kannada district (including Udupi district) during 1955-56, it increased to rupees 341 in 1960-61. Even though the second five year plan (1956-61) focused on industries, it also ensured that the agricultural production was not affected. The third five year plan which very comprehensive in nature focused on increased agricultural production, development of rural industries, development of Co-operatives, optimum utilisation of human and other resources, education and adult education. The priority was on long

term programmes and on the completion of unfinished civil works. During this plan, paddy cultivation was initiated in 1964-65 under the 'food centered cultivation plan' which aimed at increasing food grain production. Construction of a canal facilitating backwater transportation between Mangalore and Kundapur was taken up during this period. There was an opportunity for setting up industries along the banks of this canal. The state had spent its share of ₹40,000 towards construction of a rest house for the tourists in Mangalore.

Development Index: The rank and development index of the district becomes evident when we analyse the development index of the district from second five year plan till the beginning of sixth five year plan (1960-61 to 1979-80). Based on a few select factors related to the district, the development index pertaining to the following years can be determined. During 1960-61 Dakshina Kannada district (including Udupi district) had scored 230.21 points in the development index which was placed at first rank in the state followed by Bangalore city with 218.0 points (II rank) and Shimoga with 180.15 points (III rank). But, the district dropped down to second rank when its development index points came down to 187.04 in 1970-71. At the same time ,Shimoga continued to occupy the third rank (141.07 points) and Bangalore moved to occupy the first rank with 206.26 points. During 1976-77 the district continued in the second rank with 172.86 points. During the corresponding period the first five ranks went to Bangalore(206.42 points I rank), Shimoga (118.05 points III rank), Mandya (112.94 points IV rank) and Mysore (112.09 points V rank). It is worth mentioning here, that Dakshina Kannada district retained its second rank status during 1979-80 by scoring 176.69 points. However, Bangalore was able to retain its first rank status despite a drop in the points (198.57). While Mysore got elevated to the third rank (124.45 points), Shimoga dropped to fourth rank even after scoring 120.44 points. Mandya came down to fifth rank by scoring 118.87 points. The above statistics show that the development index of the district had remained stable.

Apart from the above, it is evident from the statistics that the district had witnessed significant development during the Three Annual Plans during 1966-69 and during the fourth (1969-74) and fifth (1974-79) five year plans. While the per capita income of the district during 1970-71 was 786, it rose to 1701 in 1980-81. This is a clear indication of the significant development achieved by this district.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85): The major objectives of the sixth five year plan were: creating profitable employment opportunities, reducing the inequalities in income, increasing the agricultural products, achieving self-sufficiency in pulse production, providing electrification of all the villages, health, education, drinking water supply, nutrition for school children, adult education and enhancing the quality of social service sectors. At the beginning of this plan (1980-81) the per capita income stood at ₹1,701, by the end of the plan (1984-85) it increased to ₹2,587.93. The fact that in 1979-80 the district development index stood at ₹176.69 points and it had occupied the second rank among the 20 districts of the state reflects the development of the district.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90): The seventh five year plan focused on minimising poverty, creating opportunities for social well being and services by extending basic needs programmes, increasing employment opportunities by strengthening industries in the rural areas, developing transportation and communication and other service sectors and reducing social and economic disparities. While during the last three years of the plan the undivided Dakshina Kannada district had spent ₹5,229.64 lakhs in 1987-88, it had spent ₹6,411.63 lakhs in 1988-89 and ₹7,221.51 lakhs in 1989-90 towards the development of the district. It is significant to note here, that the per capita income which stood at ₹2,587.93 at the beginning of the plan increased to ₹5,350 by the end (1990-91) of the plan.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97): This plan focused on eradication of poverty, employment generation, catering to the basic needs of the people, appropriate economic development especially the power sector, irrigation, agriculture and industry. By the end of the plan the per capita income of undivided Dakshina Kannada district stood at ₹20,167.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002): By the time this plan came to be implemented, Udupi had been bifurcated from Dakshina Kannada district. The cost of the overall developmental works for the districts during the last four years of this plan has been provided in table 8.28.

Table 8.28 : Details of amount spent for the development of the district during the Ninth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Department	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-2002	
		Annual Grants	Expenditure	Annual Grants	Expenditure	Annual Grants	Expenditure	Annual Grants	Expenditure
1	Public Works	92.52	216.63	104.20	105.18	106.14	161.55	112.09	95.90
2	Education	5400.37	4956.30	6240.80	3433.44	5999.66	5955.15	6110.28	6087.34
3	Sports and Youth services	17.87	17.53	22.13	20.97	00	18.13	00	16.04
4	Medical	709.65	635.53	669.66	668.77	692.17	626.04	617.71	675.12
5	Family Welfare	239.64	150.89	188.59	174.04	269.46	173.82	327.37	223.85
6	Water Supply	535.03	433.18	584.06	573.16	539.84	513.40	623.12	676.89
7	Housing	115.20	231.04	367.64	277.86	443.20	466.89	546.38	557.20
8	Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	582.78	481.79	700.00	437.81	1113.21	756.48	1160.30	676.04
9	Social Security	102.15	212.75	192.92	105.54	0	222.28	0	307.43
10	Nutritious food	194.82	136.30	203.71	31.24	0	242.62	0	226.47
11	Nurseries	167.50	174.77	183.36	143.67	194.58	177.81	143.68	160.52
12	Soil conservation	4.22	2.45	4.96	0.95	3.51	4.63	33.54	32.99
13	Animal Husbandry	136.38	130.32	137.49	112.26	164.91	161.53	158.34	165.33
14	Fisheries	31.67	30.33	28.22	28.60	29.55	28.18	27.20	27.77
15	Forestry	11.46	12.77	12.94	16.28	21.95	18.27	46.95	43.51
16	Co-operation	3.941	2.74	5.32	0.70	5.07	4.30	4.08	3.66
17	Rural Development (Special Programme)	131.85	309.86	139.93	152.64	0	169.61	0	208.97
18	Rural Employment	84.29	719.66	139.93	152.64	0	169.61	0	208.97
19	Rural Development programmes (Others)	464.68	475.95	207.20	278.72	0	326.13	0	309.68
20	Hilly Region	103.80	96.50	108.17	105.00	123.73	112.49	94.61	116.37
21	Minor Irrigation	44.96	43.81	44.13	28.82	27.93	130.95	72.47	56.69
22	Nonconventional energy	13.73	13.73	18.61	7.69	2.67	6.83	4.36	7.28
23	Village Small Scale Industry	26.09	19.28	29.77	19.78	32.89	27.71	36.10	32.26
24	Industries	7.44	6.32	0	2.33	0	0	0	0
25	Roads and Bridges	144.59	136.50	270.59	143.15	152.54	288.38	630.05	328.62
26	Secretariat Financial Services	1.83	2.71	5.50	6.61	7.35	7.03	9.90	9.15
27	Tourism	2.20	0.26	2.00	1.99	0	0	0	0
28	Public Distribution System	0	0.04	0.57	0	0	0	0	0

At the commencement of this plan, the district stood third in the rankings of the state by earning ₹5,56,327 lakhs in the district income and had occupied first rank in per capita income when it was ₹29,962. During 2000-01 of this plan period, ₹626.04 lakhs and ₹173.82 lakhs was spent on medical and family welfare programmes respectively. A total number of 3,75,311 old patients and 4,40,227 new patients were treated for various diseases. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme 365 patients were given M.D.T. treatment. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme 1186 malaria cases were identified, out of which 894 were diagnosed as P.F. cases. An amount of ₹87.92 lakhs was spent towards construction of roads and bridges, tarring of the roads, special unit programme, rural communication, construction of roads and bridges under tribal sub-plan and other related programmes and 46 civil works were completed.

An amount of ₹184 lakhs was spent on bore wells for drinking water and hygiene (state), bore well water supply programme (central), small water supply project (state) and small water supply project (central). A total number of 139 civil works were completed under these programmes. An amount of ₹120 lakhs was spent on various programmes under minor irrigation projects like dams and pickups, *ganga kalyana* programme, de-silting of wells and water tanks, etc. Social Welfare Department had implemented several initiatives for educational, economic and cultural development of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

In the district there are 17 pre-metric hostels which have benefited 790 students. There is one post-metric hostel which had benefited 15 students and an amount of ₹1.11 lakhs was spent towards this. There were five women and child welfare centres which have benefited 87 students belonging to scheduled caste and an amount of ₹8.14 lakhs was spent on this. In 2000-01 Morarji Desai Residential School was started in Brahmavara. This school had a student strength of 50 and students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes studying from V to X standards were given free meals, accommodation and uniforms. An amount of ₹4.24 lakh was spent on this.

Several programmes were initiated in the district for the educational development of the backward communities and minorities. There were six post-metric hostels, 19 pre-metric hostels, one women's tailoring centre, three private aided hostels, four orphanages in the district. Besides welfare programmes like *Belli-Belaku*, *Maangalya Bhagya* were also implemented in the district. By the end of 2000-01 there were six post-metric hostels which accommodated 283 students and an amount of ₹25.73 lakhs was spent on this. There were 19 pre-metric hostels with 823 students studying in V to X standards and an amount of ₹74.19 lakhs was spent on this. There is a tailoring centre (strength of 20 students) in the district and each student is being given ₹300 as stipend and a free sewing machine as a means of livelihood. An amount of ₹2.45 lakhs was spent towards this purpose.

The district regional plan had a target of production and distribution of ₹1.50 lakhs fingerlings (*meenumari*) out of which ₹1.40 lakhs fingerlings were produced and distributed. An amount of ₹41.00 lakhs was spent towards this purpose. Financial grants to the tune of ₹one lakh were given towards construction of four fish markets. A sum of ₹8.65 lakhs and ₹12.95 lakhs was spent on upgrading the Thottam Kodibengre road and Karvali Karkikadu Coastal roads respectively.

A sum of ₹2.50 lakhs, ₹1.77 lakhs was spent for soil conservation and on forest and environment projects respectively and ₹21.57 lakhs Western Ghat Development. It is significant to note that the district income which stood at ₹1,66,965 lakhs in the beginning of this plan (1998-99) had increased to ₹2,36,507 lakhs by the end of the plan. Similarly the fact that per capita income too had increased from ₹13,831 to ₹21,087 reflects the development of this district.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) : During this plan funds spent for the district development were as follows: ₹11,519.87 lakhs during 2002-03; ₹11,284.30 lakhs during 2003-04; ₹11,572.17 lakhs during 2004-05 and ₹5,842.16 lakhs during 2005-06. The sector-wise grants sanctioned and expenditure during the first four years of this plan are given in table 8.29.

Table 8.29 : Details of amount spent for the development of the district during the Tenth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Department	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Annual Grants	Expenditure	Annual Grants	Expenditure	Annual Grants	Expenditure	Annual Grants	Expenditure
1	Public Works	113.60	5.10	111.02	124.03	127.94	123.05	137.51	131.97
2	Education	5961.85	6023.96	6318.98	6352.79	6437.79	6584.53	2116.73	1976.51
3	Sports and Youth services	0	13.63	0	10.94	0	11.03	10.84	11.34
4	Art and Culture	0	0	0	0	641.93	0	6.93	6.93
5	Medical	627.62	634.54	617.21	683.53	307.72	711.95	844.94	763.25
6	Family Welfare	315.62	235.91	321.60	330.89	539.16	231.56	292.60	219.75
7	Water Supply	599.91	676.00	917.10	555.59	242.07	526.74	449.15	379.47
8	Housing	158.55	217.62	202.73	202.17	1251.13	207.32	146.28	209.10
9	Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	1182.08	679.09	1012.54	469.78	0	597.23	474.14	412.76
10	Social Security	0	629.99	0	342.72	0	421.72	110.84	85.34
11	Nutritious food	0	210.93	0	288.49	0	281.00	35.00	0
12	Nurseries	128.34	136.77	145.34	144.69	168.37	157.73	246.78	243.25
13	Soil conservation	50.32	54.16	60.67	59.22	21.91	78.11	46.20	59.45
14	Animal Husbandry	203.19	179.92	165.95	164.93	189.15	192.92	109.86	100.48
15	Fisheries	24.69	27.01	29.06	30.51	26.28	25.69	50.32	55.20
16	Forestry	17.40	20.23	50.94	4.57	33.44	41.20	29.00	25.62
17	Co-operation	2.49	2.16	2.51	2.42	2.52	1.74	1.95	1.38
18	Rural Development (Special Programme)	0	128.13	0	134.37	0	133.45	162.11	91.38
19	Rural Employment	0	0	0	376.48	0	452.98	414.30	47.75
20	Rural Development programmes (Others)	0	998.27	1009.45	475.99	1120.68	458.78	383.18	280.79
21	Hilly Region	99.58	97.67	113.11	114.27	112.24	112.95	100.56	99.53
22	Minor Irrigation	25.39	28.87	24.27	36.68	66.08	56.04	17.58	10.73
23	Non- conventional energy	2.02	4.75	0	5.16	4.80	4.80	0	0
24	Village Small Scale Industry	37.10	29.71	25.84	26.13	27.16	27.17	34.09	36.79
25	Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.40	5.30
26	Roads and Bridges	217.28	338.71	176.56	291.00	208.15	148.95	93.81	142.86
27	Secretariat Financial Services	11.30	12.15	13.34	12.96	17.02	13.52	18.21	13.24

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty is a relative term and is expressed on the basis of physical factors. Lord Boidar, the Director General of World Food and Agriculture Organization defined poverty in these lines: “if a person consumes less than 2300 calories of food per day, such a person has to be considered to be living below poverty line”. As per the norms of the Planning Commission of India those living in rural areas and consuming less than 2,400 calories per day and those living in urban areas and consuming less than 2,100 calories were treated as living below the poverty line. The unbridled growth of population, inequalities in the income, lesser per capita income, unemployment, minimum consumption, regional disparities, technological backwardness and lack of capital investment and other socio-economic factors are responsible for poverty. Therefore, poverty alleviation has been the main priority since fifth five year plan and all economic policies.

In the later part of 20th century, various programmes have been initiated for the benefit of the poor. But they were not successful and effective. Besides, their scope was not vast enough to address this serious issue. It is against this background, schemes that were designed to launch a frontal attack on poverty were launched. Some of the major schemes were: Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarajgar Yojana, Integrated Rural Rojgar Programme, Indira Awas Yojana, Ambedkar Housing Scheme, Navagrama Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Jawahar Grama Samruddhi Yojana (J.G.S.Y), Employment Assurance Scheme, Nirmala Grama Yojana (Rural Sanitation), Swacha Grama Yojana, National Improvised Oven Programme, National Bio-gas Project, etc. The details of the Area Development Programmes (A.D.P) implemented in Udupi district by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayath Raj.

a) Jawahar Grama Samruddhi Yojana (J.G.S.Y)

The J.G.S.Y came to be implemented from April 1999. The major objectives of the programme were: providing employment to rural agricultural labourers who were below poverty line and creation of infrastructure and assets in the rural areas in accordance with the local needs. These programmes were being implemented at the Grama Panchayath level. The infrastructure facilities required by the rural populace, construction of houses for SC/ST, construction of roads and bridges and other such civil works were being undertaken as part of

this programme. The programme was being funded by both Central and State governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. A sum of ₹158.10 lakhs was spent under this scheme during 1999-2000 whereby 2.29lakh mandays were created. Similarly, a sum of ₹101.11 lakhs was spent during 2000-01, whereby 2.45 lakh mandays were created.

b) Employment Assurance Scheme (E.A.S.)

This scheme came to be implemented in 1996-97 with the main objectives of providing employment to agricultural labourers during seasonal unemployment and creating community assets. Under this scheme men and women aged between 18 and 60 were given a minimum of 100 mandays of work in a year and they were paid in accordance with the minimum wages as applicable to their work. The programme was being funded by both Central and State governments in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. The grant was allotted to district and taluk levels at the rate of 20 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. The progress achieved by this scheme is shown in table 8.30.

Table 8.30: Progress of Employment Guarantee Scheme

Years	Physical (in lakh man days)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1998-1999	—	5.00	300.00	216.62
1999-2000	6.00	4.36	300.00	242.00
2000-2001	2.00	1.97	150.00	140.36
2001-2002	3.50	3.27	178.10	148.57

c) Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana (S.G.R.Y.)

This scheme was implemented from 25th September 2001 as a revised central scheme. All the employment generation schemes became a part of S.G.R.Y and was implemented fully by the Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRIs). The main objectives of this scheme were to provide basic social and economic infrastructure to the rural areas thereby creating wage earning employment opportunities and to bring about food security. Providing employment opportunities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, providing wage earning employment to parents ,whose children were recalled by them from working in hazardous industries were the high priority target groups under this scheme. The scheme was being implemented through PRIs in three levels: district level, intermediate level and at

Grama Panchayat Level. The grants among these three levels were allotted at the ratio of 20:30:50. Cash grants as well as food grants were released by the government and workers were paid in kind as well as in cash as per the wage norms fixed by the government.

The Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayath, after allotting 22.5 per cent of the grants for personal economic development of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 40 per cent to earth and water conservation civil works would prepare a detailed action plan for approval. The Grama Panchayath, after allotting 50 per cent of the grants to time bound civil works for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 40 per cent to earth and water conservation civil works would prepare a detailed action plan for approval from Grama Sabha and after approval would implement the scheme. The expenditures incurred on this scheme and the mandays created are shown in table 8.31.

Table 8.31: Details of Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana (S.G.R.Y)

Year	Grants released (₹ in lakhs)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Man days created (in lakhs)
2002-03	445.54	430.370	3.940
2003-04	402.470	365.56	6.580
2004-05	423.04	424.190	8.54
2005-06	491.593	476.64	6.02

d) Indira Awas Yojane (I.A.Y.)

This scheme provides financial assistance for the construction of houses for 60 per cent of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 40 per cent of other eligible beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are selected by the Grama Sabha. Both central and state governments allot financial grants for this scheme at the ratio of 75:25. The eligible beneficiaries selected by the Grama Sabha were eligible for a maximum financial grant of ₹25,000 for the construction of new houses and a maximum of ₹12,500 for the renovation of the houses.

Out of the total goals that were fixed, a minimum of 60 per cent was required to be allotted to Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes beneficiaries. Similarly out of the total grant, 10 per cent could be utilised for renovation works. The selected beneficiaries were

compulsorily required to construct houses of minimum 20 square feet. Table 8.32 provides the details of the physical and financial achievements of the scheme from 1998-99 to 2005-06.

Table 8.32: Details of Indira Awas Yojana

Years	Physical (in lakh mandays)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1998-1999	524	524	70.80	70.80
1999-2000	342	342	70.80	70.80
2000-2001	403	403	76.80	76.80
2001-2002	485	485	90.00	90.00
2002-2003	674	674	92.20	92.20
2003-2004	1008	1008	137.80	137.80
2004-2005	886	886	183.25	183.25
2005-2006	753	517	118.54	116.23

e) Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y)

This scheme which was essentially a self-employment programme came to be implemented from 1999-2000 after merging various self-employment schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYCEM), Rural Women and Children Development Programme (DWAKRA), Supply of Improvised Equipments to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyana Yojane (G.K.Y), Million Wells Scheme (M.W.S.) and several such schemes. The scheme was being funded by both Central and State governments in the ratio of 75: 25 respectively.

The main objectives of this scheme were; organising below poverty line (BPL) families in the rural areas as Self-Help Groups and providing training, loans, technology, infrastructure and marketing facilities. This scheme envisaged the provision of bank loans and government financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries after taking into consideration the available infrastructure in rural areas and identifying the main activities of the respective areas. The scheme is being implemented by allotting 75 per cent of the total planned goals for group activities and the remaining 25 per cent for individual beneficiaries. Out of the total target fixed under the scheme, 40 per cent was to be allotted to women and an action plan was prepared after making percentage wise allocation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, handicapped persons and minorities. Table 8.33

provides the details of the expenditures and beneficiaries of the scheme from 1999-00 to 2005-06.

Table 8.33: Details of Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y.)

Year	Grants released (₹ in lakhs)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (in numbers)
1999-2000	89.53	80.03	770
2000-2001	97.02	113.08	1117
2001-2002	88.33	100.12	878
2002-2003	107.61	109.45	963
2003-2004	106.79	111.95	1055
2004-2005	118.149	110.336	871
2005-2006	94.52	99.60	809

f) National Bio-Gas Development Programme

The programme which was one of the major initiatives under the rural fuel programmes was implemented in 1982-83 with a view to popularise non-conventional sources of fuel usage and to control the use of firewood as cooking fuel, thereby preventing deforestation. The amount of subsidy and financial grants were fixed for fuel units of different measurements. Most of the beneficiaries in Udupi district were small and very small farmers who had constructed 3-4 cubic meter sized units. The centre and the state have provided subsidy of ₹3,500 and ₹3,500 respectively to the beneficiaries under this programme. The achievement of the programme from 2000-01 to 2005-06 are shown in table 8.34.

Table 8.34: Details of National Bio-Gas Development Programme

Years	Physical (in lakh mandays)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2000-2001	125	80	8.75	5.58
2001-2002	500	87	35.00	5.22
2002-2003	100	91	5.74	5.61
2003-2004	400	132	12.40	7.22
2004-2005	200	86	9.61	6.49
2005-2006	200	-	7.00	-

g) National Improved Oven Programme

The programme was implemented in 1986-87 with a view to protect the health of house wives and to reduce the fuel cost by providing smokeless ovens. This is a national programme and the new fuel saving oven could be used by all sections of society. The improvised ovens would help in fuel saving, as cooking could be done within the shortest period of time. There were two types of ovens: mobile and fixed. The mobile ovens could be taken from one place to another. Under this scheme, 2,400 ovens were set up in the district in 2000-01 at a cost of ₹2.50 lakhs.

h) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.R.E.P)

The I.R.E.P programme was initiated in the year 1994-95 with a view to reduce dependency of conventional sources of fuel like electricity, kerosene and firewood by increased use of non-conventional sources like solar, bio gas, etc. In other words, the initiative sought to meet the growing fuel energy requirements of the households. The total grants available under the programme included both demonstration as well as personnel costs. This programme was implemented from 2004-05 onwards in select group of villages and presently the programme was being implemented in Vaddarse village of Udupi district during 2004-05. The details of the costs are given in table 8.35.

Table 8.35: Details of Integrated Rural Fuel Programme

Years	Physical (in lakh mandays)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2000-2001	167	167	10.00	7.65
2001-2002	187	184	10.00	7.20
2002-2003	81	64	7.43	5.14
2003-2004	77	–	7.42	1.34
2004-2005	–	–	4.00	3.65
2005-2006	–	–	20.00	10.34

i) Ashraya Grameena Yojana

Under this programme, housing sites as well as financial assistance would be distributed to eligible beneficiaries as follows: 40 per cent for Scheduled Caste, 10 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, five per cent for the handicapped, ex-servicemen and for senior citizens. The beneficiaries are selected in the grama sabhas and they must

necessarily be women. Each beneficiary was sanctioned ₹20,000 of which ₹10,000 was treated as subsidy and this loan amount including interest was to be repaid in 180 equal monthly installments. However, in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the entire amount would be treated as subsidy. The target and achievement details of this programme from 1998-99 to 2003-04 are given in table 8.36.

Table 8.36: Details of Ashraya Grameena Yojana

Years	Physical (in lakh mandays)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1998-99	1,965	1,965	393.00	393.00
1999-00	—	—	—	—
2000- 01	3,546	3,527	709.20	704.15
2001- 02	2,869	2,787	573.80	565.01
2002- 03	1,610	1,523	322.00	316.70
2003- 04	1,791	1,360	358.20	321.45

j) Ambedkar Grameena Yojana

This scheme envisaged housing facilities exclusively to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The details of the progress of the scheme are given in table 8.37

Table 8.37: Details of Ambedkar Grameena Yojana

Years	Physical (in lakh man days)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1998-99	229	229	45.80	45.80
1999-00	243	243	48.63	48.63
2000- 01	250	250	50.00	49.85
2001- 02	233	231	46.60	46.35
2002- 03	290	278	58.00	57.30
2003- 04	146	97	29.20	24.70

k) Swaccha Grameena Yojana

The state government implemented the complete rural sanitation programme in 2000-01 with the following objectives.

1. Improving the village roads and surface of the streets.
2. Construction of drainages in each street for waste water and rainwater management.

3. Shifted manure pits, community compost from places of residence.

4. Providing smokeless ovens to all the households in the village and ensure their usage.

5. Constructing public toilets for the use of the entire village, providing toilets to each household and to schools.

During the first phase of this programme a sum of ₹20.00 lakhs was spent which included 10 per cent of public contribution. During this phase, the target was 38 civil works out of which 20 were completed at a cost of ₹712.04 lakhs. The second phase of the programme was sanctioned to the district in 2004-05 and the total cost of this phase was ₹10.00 lakhs. The total cost of the project would be borne by the state government. However a sum of ₹14.47 lakhs was spent .

l) Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Ashraya Yojana

This scheme had a target to construct 3,546 houses during 2000-01 and by the end of March 2005, 3,523 houses were constructed. A sum of ₹703.45 lakhs was spent. The remaining 23 houses were in various stages of construction. During 2003-04 the target was to construct 2,331 houses and by the end of March 2005, only 733 houses were constructed. A sum of ₹246.90 lakhs was spent. The remaining 1,141 houses were in various stages of construction and construction work of 457 houses was yet to commence.

m) Prime Minister's Grama Sadak Yojana

The scheme envisaged creating road connectivity between the villages and the district centre and tarring of the roads. During 2001-02 four project works were completed by Engineering Division at a cost of ₹77.66 lakhs. Karnataka Land Army completed five project works at a cost of ₹15.47 lakhs. Thus nine project works were completed at a cost of ₹163.13 lakhs.

n) Western Ghat Development Yojana

This scheme has been implemented in all the three taluks of the district. Under this scheme small water tanks were identified and through water shed committees various schemes have been implemented.

DROUGHT AND FLOOD

Except for a brief period of scarcity, the newly formed Udupi district receives abundant rainfall. The price trend of the food grains increase whenever there is a shortage of food grains in other districts. The agricultural operations remained unaffected as there was sufficient storage of rain water in water tanks, collected during monsoon between June and September.

According to the available historical records, the district had suffered the worst form of drought during the reign of Bankideva Alupendradeva II in 1305 A.D. The works of Sevarin Silva" History of Christianity in Canara' (volume 1 page 74) speaks about the prosperous kingdom of Baindur Nayaks which had suffered the worst form of drought in 1727 A.D. The severe form of drought which had reached unprecedented scales had forced parents to sell off their children for a living. Although the extent of drought was severe, relief works were nevertheless taken up during 1872. However the unnatural import of food grains had led to a severe crisis leading to steep rise in the prices of food grains. At the same time, the neighboring districts too were suffering from drought, leading to an increase in the prices of food grains in the district.

Dakshina Kannada district suffered natural calamities in the form of floods in 1923 as almost all the rivers of the district were in spate. The district witnessed incessant rainfall between July and August 1923. Uppinangady, Bantwal and Panemangalur were affected by floods. The estuary in Gangolly river near Kundapur was further submerged under the sea. The villages in and around Bantwal and Uppinangady were severely affected by floods. The bridges of Uchamogar and Venoor were destroyed due to floods. Mangalore city too bore the brunt of nature's fury, several houses and railway tracks in areas like Kudroli, Sultan Batteri, Bolar and Jeppu were also destroyed during this period. About ₹20,000 worth of rice and food grains and a warehouse were destroyed. In 1924, the coastal district was once again affected by floods. Several roads were destroyed in the flood. The government waived off the land revenue dues to the tune of ₹25,000. Besides, the government released financial aid of rupees two lakh towards providing free materials for the construction of houses for poor families and towards disbursing loans for agricultural purposes. The local relief committee provided free shelter, food and clothes to the affected people for several days.

All the rivers in the district were in full spate between 4th July 1959 and 8th July 1959 and again between 22nd July 1959 and 28th July 1959. The floods claimed eight lives; killed 24 cattle and thousands of houses were destroyed. The crops grown in about 650 acres of land were completely destroyed and crops grown in about 1000 acres of land were partially destroyed. 1625 houses were partially damaged. The financial loss caused by damage to houses was ₹1,11,790. The total loss incurred due to floods was ₹2,10,600. Again in 1961, 95 villages were affected by the floods and crops grown in 2,197 acres of land were destroyed. These floods claimed a human life and killed nine cattle and 4449 people were affected; 919 houses were damaged and the financial loss due to house collapse was ₹1,12,565. The financial loss from the damages caused to other materials was ₹3,38,450 and the total amount was ₹4,51,015.

In 1967, 21 villages of the district were affected by the floods leading to loss of crops in 481.53 acres worth ₹1,79,570; 737 persons were affected and 66 houses were destroyed with a loss of ₹44,975. The total loss caused was ₹2,24,545. In 1968, 239 villages of the district were affected by the floods leading to loss of crops (in 4,217.67 acres); 17,065 persons were affected. The crops in 2,672.60 acres worth ₹6,80,936 was destroyed in the floods and 10 human lives and 99 cattle were lost. 1946 houses and other public properties were lost (worth ₹9,91,741). In 1970, 596 acres of land belonging to 58 villages and 663 persons were affected by the floods. Standing crops worth ₹7,100 spread over 596 acres of land was lost due to floods. Four cattle were lost and also 171 houses and several public properties were damaged. The total financial loss due to floods during this period was ₹1,37,619. 11 square miles of land belonging to 55 villages were damaged in the floods during 1971. 353 villages and 1073 persons were affected. The total loss was ₹2,09,841.

There were no taluks in the district which had suffered drought situations during monsoon (June to September) between 1982 and 1985. While two taluks faced mild drought in 1985, in 1984 three taluks, in 1985 six taluks were drought affected. Three taluks in 1984, eight taluks in 1985 faced severe drought between October and December from 1982 to 1985. The number of taluks which suffered severe drought is as follows: three taluks in 1982, mild drought affected one taluk in 1983, five in 1984 and one in 1985. The number of taluks which faced lesser forms of drought were: one taluk in 1982,

three taluks in 1983, two taluks in 1984 and one taluk in 1985. The total number of taluks which were affected by drought were: seven taluks in 1982, four in 1983, seven in 1984 and two in 1985. While 71 families had suffered loss of house and crops due to heavy rains during 1997-98, five families had lost cattle. A sum of ₹6,64,545 was disbursed as compensation to these families. Besides, a sum of ₹3,10,600 was paid as compensation to 75 families which were affected by fire. More details are given in table 8.38.

Table : 8.38 Details of natural calamities and relief works in the district between 1997 -98 and 2005-06

Taluk	Number of families having suffered crop loss	Number of families having Cattle lost	Compensation distributed to those who lost crops and cattle (in ₹)	Number families who have suffered losses due fire accidents	Compensation paid for fire accident (in ₹)	Number of lives lost	Compensation paid for the families who lost lives (in ₹)
1997-98							
Karkala	61	0	2,17,385	55	1,41,100	01	1,00,000
Udupi	—	01	4,05,160	11	79,500	04	2,00,000
Kundapura	10	04	42,000	09	90,000	09	9,00,000
Total	71	05	6,64,545	75	3,10,600	14	12,00,000
1998-99							
Karkala	677	03	5,89,250	47	1,53,750	03	3,00,000
Udupi	—	10	4,48,200	24	1,68,050	08	4,00,000
Kundapura	27	05	70,000	06	30,000	06	6,00,000
Total	704	08	11,07,450	77	3,51,800	17	13,00,000
1999-00							
Karkala	08	03	1,18,200	18	38,600	04	4,00,000
Udupi	—	04	3,21,165	08	40,000	03	3,00,000
Kundapura	13	04	48,000	11	48,000	01	1,00,000
Total	21	11	4,87,365	37	1,26,600	08	8,00,000
2000-01							
Karkala	23	08	2,11,140	25	1,12,675	02	2,00,000
Udupi	—	05	3,72,415	14	70,000	03	3,00,000
Kundapura	15	02	40,000	04	32,000	01	1,00,000
Total	38	15	6,23,555	43	2,14,675	06	6,00,000

Taluk	Number of families having suffered crop loss	Number of families having Cattle lost	Compensation distributed to those who lost crops and cattle (in ₹)	Number families who have suffered losses due fire accidents	Compensation paid for fire accident (in ₹)	Number of lives lost	Compensation paid for the families who lost lives (in ₹)
2001-02							
Karkala	16	05	2,04,820	21	65,025	01	1,00,000
Udupi	—	01	4,73,555	25	78,500	01	1,00,000
Kundapura	16	01	20,250	16	74,150	01	1,00,000
Total	32	07	6,98,625	62	2,17,675	03	3,00,000
2002-03							
Karkala	02	—	63,895	12	27,050	02	1,00,000
Udupi	—	—	2,41,700	12	54,000	04	2,00,000
Kundapura	110	—	40,639	12	53,300	02	1,00,000
Total	112	—	3,46,234	36	1,34,350	08	4,00,000
2003-04							
Karkala	—	—	1,01,075	09	21,900	03	1,50,000
Udupi	—	—	1,84,040	09	34,500	04	2,00,000
Kundapura	10	—	4,163	—	—	05	2,50,000
Total	10	—	2,89,278	18	56,400	12	6,00,000
2004-05							
Karkala	—	—	94,325	06	27,000	01	50,000
Udupi	—	—	1,86,040	14	60,500	04	2,00,000
Kundapura	02	—	810	—	—	05	2,50,000
Total	02	—	2,81,175	20	87,500	10	5,00,000
2005-06							
Karkala	25	08	1,64,250	13	28,850	02	1,00,000
Udupi	—	—	3,28,400	11	55,800	07	3,60,000
Kundapura	114	07	86,320	03	12,300	05	2,50,000
Total	139	15	5,78,970	27	96,950	14	7,10,000

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The total area of cereals and pulses grown during 2003-04 was 69,860 hectares, out of which paddy was grown in 62,103 hectares; blackgram(*urad*) in 5,876 hectares; horsegram in 1,298 hectares; greengram in 177 hectares and Cowpea (Halasande) in 406 hectares. Besides, oil seeds were grown in 2,103 hectares; fruits in 23,663 hectares, vegetables in 2,206 hectares; areca nut in 4,954 hectares; coconut in 14,319 hectares; cashew nut in 18,968 hectares; rubber in 2,288 hectares; cocoa in 79 hectares; plantain in 1,188 hectares; mango in 1,686 hectares; jackfruit in 839 hectares; sweet potato in 499 hectares; tapioca in 67 hectares; pineapple in 141 hectares; betel leaves in 106 hectares; pepper in 260 hectares; and sugarcane and other horticultural crops were grown in 33 hectares.

As per 2001 census, out of the total population of the district, 4,88,173 constitute the total working population and 6,24,070 (56.11 percent) are the non-working population. Out of the 4,17,287 (85.48 percent) main workers, 83,305 (19.9 percent) were cultivators, 57,893 (13.87 percent) were agricultural labourers, 54,781 (13.13 percent) were engaged in household industries and 2,21,308 (53.04 percent) were other workers.

It becomes evident from the above statistics that the district is primarily dependent on agriculture and given the necessary impetus for non-agricultural activities, the rural industries will certainly witness greater development than urban industries despite low capital investment and lesser infrastructure facilities. Similarly these rural industries can generate more employment opportunities than urban based industries.

By the end of March 2006 there were 12,149 job aspirants who were registered in District Employment Exchange Office out of which 6864 were males and 5285 females. The living standards of the people can be improved by setting up labour intensive industries which will increase the district income as well as per capita income. There is ample opportunity in the district for setting up agro-based industries as paddy ,pulses, arecanut, coconut, rubber, cashewnut, cocoa, plantain, mango, jackfruit and other produces are being cultivated and grown in the district.

There are also ample opportunities for setting up agro-industries like sophisticated rice mills, beaten rice mills, toothpowder from paddy husk, ayurvedic medicines, banana chips and powder, mango juice, jam, pickle, jackfruit chips, processed and tinned jackfruit, coconut powder, coconut coir industry, coconut oil, scented areca nuts, cashew processing, agricultural implements, compost manures and brick industries etc.

Forests occupy 1,00,102 hectares of the total geographical area of the district which is rich in high value timber like rose wood, teak wood, *hone*, *nandi*, etc. Therefore there are ample opportunities for setting up forest based industries in the district. Besides, there are also opportunities to set up industries -which are broadly categorised as resource based and demand based - as forest based industries like shikakai, soap nut, honey and resins are available in plenty. There is an opportunity to produce paper by making use of the sugarcane skin that is being churned out from Brahmavara Sugar Factory. Besides, a distillery can also be set -up by making use of the molasses, and wastage from the distillery can be used for bio-gas units.

As per the cattle census of 2003, there were 6,08,939 livestock in the district. Related industries like leather tanning, leather bags, medicine kits, handbag making, etc can be set up after providing necessary training. The district has about 80 km coastal line and total catch of fish was 60,869.57 tonnes in 2004-05. Allied industries like fishmeal manufacturing, fish oil manufacturing, construction of mechanized fishing boats, fishing nets, etc can be set up here. Similarly demand based industries like making incense sticks, readymade garments, etc can also be set up in the district.
