

CHAPTER 5 INDUSTRIES

Dakshina Kannada district is developing and progressing in agriculture and industries. Though there is no industrial area in A category, all industrial areas of the district come under B category. During 1931, in transport sector or in some other production activity 1,40,152 persons were involved in the district. This figure rose to 16% in 1951 and to 35% in 1961. The number of persons employed were 2,08,303. In 1971, 2,19,945 cultivators, 1,85,591 agricultural labourers, and apart from these others were involved in animal husbandry, forestry, logging, fisheries, hunting, horticulture, orchard and related activities, mining and stone quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce activities, transport, storage and communication, and in other services there were 3,43,208 persons involved (45.84%). According to 2001 census, in secondary sector like manufacturing(Registered and unregistered) and tertiary sector such as Railways, transport, communication, storage, trade, hotel and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate ownership of Dwellings and Business services, public administration and other services there were 5,90,817 employees working.

There is good encouragement and natural resources for development of Industries in the district. Dakshina Kannada is a district, which is

between coastal and western ghat regions. Good rain and hills covered with forests are there. The areca nut grown in low level lands provide required raw materials for industries. It is one of the rich districts in the State, with a coastal stretch of 61 kms. Deep-sea fishing has provided employment to many people. This has led to establishment of fish curing, fishmeal and fish oil and other related industries. As good quality soil is available, it is used for construction of houses, flooring tiles, mosaic tiles, roofing tiles are being manufactured in Mangalore, from earlier times it is famous for traditional 'Mangalore tiles'. The tiles manufactured here are sold locally and in other parts of country as well as these are being exported to Sri Lanka and East Africa. M.R.P.L., Mangalore fertilizers and chemicals, Campco, Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bharat petroleum LPG bottling plant, B.A.S.F.(Ltd), Kudremukh Iron ore Co.(Ltd.), Kudremukh Iron and Steel Co. (Ltd), Lamina Suspension products Ltd., Elf Gas India Ltd., Ultratech cement (Ltd), Canara wood and plywood industries, The Canara works, Canara printing and publishing house(Ltd), Mangalore trading shop association, Ruchi soya industries and other modern industries have contributed to good communication net work through out the district. 'The west coast highway' Hassan-Mangalore rail route, Konkan railway and all weather port at Panambur are contributing for all round development of industries in the district. During 2004-05 there were six polytechnics, six engineering colleges, six medical colleges and six colleges of Indian system of medicine, five dental colleges, two pharmacy colleges, 13 physiotherapy colleges, four medical lab technicians training colleges, one radiography college, 21 nursing colleges, one university and another deemed university (Suratkal Engineering), also many industrial training institutes have imparted technical and professional education which has helped in development of industries.

Karnataka Industrial area development board has established industrial area at Baikampady in 941.77 acres in the district. Other industrial areas are at Karnad and Puttur in 85.02 acres and 13.28 acres respectively. Recently new industrial area is being developed at Ganjimat of Mangalore taluk in an area of 201 acres. Industrial estates established by Karnataka state small industries Development Corporation limited at Yeyyadi, Mudabidri loyala, Baikampady and Karnad has also contributed to development of industries. Banking facilities is best and there are 287 commercial banks, and are capable of disbursing small and medium term loans. State industries department, Dakshina Kannada district co-operative bank (ltd), Karnataka state financial corporation and

National small industries corporation etc are functioning in the district to lend loans. There are a number of banks ready to extend loan facility to entrepreneurs who aspire to establish industry.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

In the beginning electricity was being produced by thermal energy, and private producer managed this. In 1956 the district got power supply from Mahatma Gandhi hydroelectric station (Jog). Dakshina Kannada district was under Madras Presidency, before Re-organization of States. During that time chief engineer had envisaged a project by which power was purchased from Mysore Government. Approximate cost was Rs 70 lakhs. Due to unforeseen circumstances the cost rose to Rs 90 lakhs, and then Madras government made an agreement with Mysore government. According to agreement the power produced at Jog was stored at Shimoga sub station. Mysore government then laid high power transmission line from Shimoga to Balebare in Dakshina Kannada district. Madras government agreed to this route in 1954 and accorded administrative approval, and work was started. Madras government then took this 110 KW power line from Balebare through Hosangadi, Siddapura, Shankaranarayana and Halady. Later this was extended to Hiriyaadka, Karkala, Udupi, Kundapura and Mangalore. From Kulashekara near Maroli, 110 KW was reduced to 33 KW and 11 KW by transformers and power was supplied to Mangalore and surrounding areas. In July, 1966 about 120 kms 'transmission link' line from Jog to Mangalore was completed.

Diesel Power House: In the beginning diesel powerhouse was at Udupi. 33 kv line from Udupi to Karkala started functioning from 2 April 1955. From this centre excess power was supplied to Kundapura. At this time Madras government was requested to improve power transmission line and to increase power supply from Jog to Mangalore. Due to this, a 75-mile line from Jog to Hulikal was drawn and power was supplied on 7 July 1956. Like this due to firm commitment by Madras and Mysore governments power supply from Jog to Mangalore was possible. Thus power shortage in Mangalore and its surroundings was overcome.

It was proposed to supply 2800 kilowatts power supply from Jog to Dakshina Kannada. Later this was increased to 3500 kilowatt. After 6 years this rose to 6000 Kilowatts. But, higher power was retained at Jog. In 1972 Dakshina Kannada had obtained maximum power of 1960 kilowatts. At the same time Mysore Power Corporation limited took power

supply under its control and Mangalore, Karkala, Kundapura and Udupi towns received power supply. Therefore a programme to extend power supply to other cities was proposed. The date of receiving power in the cities is given below.

Sl.No	Name of Town	Date of Electrification
1	Kundapura	14-08-1954
2	Bantvala	22-09-1956
3	Beltangadi	01-04-1963
4	Puttur	18-10-1957
5	Sulya	08-04-1965

Note: Power supply to Kundapur was through Udupi power House.

During 1972, 220 KW power transmission line and 200MVA capacity sub station at Maradka village (near Mangalore) was established and power was supplied to large and medium scale industries and also other power consumers in the district. The district had two 110/33/12 KW sub stations, six 33/11 KW sub stations and their details are as below.

Sl.No	Place of Sub-station	Capacity
	110/33/12 Kv Sub-station	
1	Kulashekara	1 of 36 MVA
2	Hiriyadka	1 of 16.5 MVA
	33/11 Kv Sub-station	
		1 of 10 MVA
4	Kundapura	1 of 05 MVA
5	Karkala	1 of 5 MVA
6	Puttur	1 of 5 MVA
7	Beltangadi	1 of 500 KVA
8	Sulya	1 of 2000 KVA

Rural Electrification: After the establishment of hydroelectric power stations in the district in 1956, rural electrification and irrigation pump sets were supplied with power. After 1961 electrification to villages and irrigation pump sets progressed fast. List of electrified villages and number of irrigation pump set's taluk wise is given in table 5.1

Table 5.1 Details of electrified villages and number of irrigation pumpsets

Taluks	Total No. of villages	No. of Electrical villages	Villages to be electrified	Number of Irrigation pumpsets
Bantvala	85	64	21	1559
Beltangadi	83	52	31	509
Mangalore	114	114	-	3189
Puttur	65	45	20	802
Sulya	40	31	15	603
Kundapura	101	71	30	2093
Karkala	79	56	23	1397
Udupi	115	109	6	4665
Total	688	542	146	14817

Though there are no big irrigation projects in the district agriculture is done by farmers through lift irrigation. The first crop is obtained through rain fed irrigation and later the second and third crops are obtained by lift irrigation. Therefore more importance is to be given to rural electrification. There were many un-authorised irrigation pump set connections in Sulya taluk and was declared as black region. Now, these un-authorised connections are regularized. There is a change in cropping pattern, in third and fourth five-year planning period to achieve more production and income from cereals and pulses, sugarcane, vegetables and other crops are grown. Power consumers during 1972 under various categories are as follows, 54,367 lighting, 2,701 AEH, 2,606 Industries, 40 high-tension power, 14,817 Irrigation pump sets and 14,563 street lights. The consumption of electric power in 1962 was 36.5 million units and this rose to 68.2 million units in 1972. The power consumption by consumers from 1962 to 1972 is given below.

Year	Electricity used by Consumers (Million units)
1962	36.5
1963	28.3
1964	46.5
1965	35.62
1966	32.50
1967	41.50
1968	33.15

Year	Electricity used by Consumers (Million units)
1969	41.80
1970	38.77
1971	45.22
1972	68.20

According to March 1983 census out of 662 inhabited villages, 596 villages have power supply (99.16%). At the same time 26,764 irrigation pump sets were electrified. In the district during 1995-96 there were 2,31,965 domestic connections, 10,30,389 AEH, 6,68,230 commercial consumers, 13,672 LT power, 182 HT power, 70,033 Irrigation pump sets and 24,441 streetlights had power supply. In 1997-98 Dakshina Kannada district was bifurcated into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts for administrative convenience. After bifurcation of the district, year wise available power consumption is given in table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Categorywise consumers serviced from 1995-96 to 2004-05

Year	Domes- tic	AEH	Comm- ercial	LT Power	HT Power	IP Sets	Street lights	Bhagya jyothi/ Kutira jyothi	Water works	Total except street lights)
1995-96	1,39,517	55,226	36,992	4,117	129	38,048	586	10,545	1,076	2,85,650
2000-01	1,65,682	78,595	26,489	4,774	236	43,362	1,209	12,392	1,678	3,33,208
2001-02	1,83,010	86,932	43,149	4,677	285	48,060	1,294	16,014	2,058	3,84,185
2002-03	1,90,095	93,423	43,940	4,753	318	48,962	1,104	15,458	2,251	3,99,200
2003-04	2,00,208	99,836	45,201	4,752	331	49,841	1,711	12,685	2,530	4,15,384
2004-05	2,09,223	1,05,773	46,962	4,847	344	49,929	2,860	12,298	2,636	4,32,012

Note: 1995-96 data is concerned with divided Dakshina Kannada district.

GMR Energy (Pvt) Limited

The company has established one of the biggest in the world and India's first floating barge power plant to produce electric energy with a capital investment of Rs 900 crore in the year 1998. Daily 52,80,000 units are produced, 220 MW capacity is there. Naphta based electricity producing unit has started commercial production in November 2001. This plant measures 106M X 55.2M X 6 M and weighs nearly 13000 tonnes. The company has made a power purchase agreement with Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation limited for 7 years. The company has produced 994 MW in 2001-02 and 1179 MW, 870MW and

633 MW units in 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 respectively. The unit is spread out in 32 acres has employed 50 people. The company has obtained ISO certification 14001 for environment protection, Occupational health and safety assessment series (OHSAS) 18001, quality certification ISO 9001.

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited (MRPL)

This industry was established in 1989 at Mangalore. The company has started production in two stages on 25-03-1996 and 10-04-2001. There is a capital investment of Rs 67,401.91 millions. The company refines petroleum and produces petroleum products like motor spirit, diesel, LPG, ATF, Kerosene, Naptha and Bitumen which are sold through out India. This industry has provided employment to 970 people. Its annual turnover was Rs. 2,06,925.50 millions during the year 2004-05. The company has been providing pay scales, concession facility through canteen, LTA and other legalized benefits. The present production capacity is 11.7 million ton and MRPL intends to increase this to 150 million tons. About Rs 16,000 crore is being invested to increase production, after this its production capacity will increase to 30 million tons. The company has obtained ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001 certification. The company is presently functioning as a subsidiary unit of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGCL)

Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF)

This industry was started as Malabar chemicals and fertilizers (ltd) in 1966. Later its name was changed as Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF). This has a capital investment of Rs 316 crores. Ammonia, Urea, Di-ammonium phosphate, complex fertilizer 16:20:0 and 20:20:0, granulated fertilizer, NPK 17:17:17 and ammonium bi-carbonate are produced.

The products of MCF are sold in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh states. The products are sold by a brand name "Mangala". Regional offices are at eight places. These offices are responsible for sales and they also look after marketing. Apart from this about more than 1600 retailers are involved in selling 'Mangala' products. "Mangala" is also available through co-operative society and agro centers. The annual turnover is Rs 878 crores. In this industry there are 811 permanent labourers and 91 labourers on contract basis and 78 labourers on daily wages. The total number of employees is 980.

MCF has created many facilities for their employees. Canteen, uniform, individual accident insurance, Employees benevolent fund, Employees group insurance, Group insurance, medical allowance to employees suffering from dreaded diseases, residential units, staff club, school busses to children are being provided. Company's net profit after payment of taxes for the year 2003-04 was Rs 2231.14 lakhs. Financial status of the company is good.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Co Limited (KIOCL)

This company was started on 2nd April 1976 with a capital investment of 634.51 crores. This is 100 % export oriented unit and loan less unit. The company has made a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Government of India for 12 years. This company manufactures iron concentrates and small iron ore pellets. This company during 2003-04, exported iron ore to Japan (5,05,806 metric tonnes), Iran (2,52,421 metric tonnes), and China (7,63,464 metric tonnes) totaling to 15,21,691 metric tonnes. Also iron pellets to China (23,26,653 metric tonnes) Taiwan (6,11,983 metric tonnes) and to ispat industries (5,09,316 metric tonnes), ispat metallic Indian (ltd) (30,353 metric tonnes) Vikram ispat (51,968 metric tonnes) KISCO (4,992 metric tonnes) and pellet fins to China (74,072 metric tonnes) and to Japan (18,212 metric tonnes) like this total of 36,27,549 metric tones were exported. At the year-end of March 2005 there were 1,297 labourers, 458 executive officers and 187 supervisors totaling to 1,932 employees. The company has built a township for its employees with hospital, school, and entertainment facilities. House loans, scholarships to children etc., are the facilities extended. The company has obtained ISO 9001:2000 certifications for its products. The company has made net profit of Rs 30,070 lakhs in the year 2003-04 after tax deductions. Export details for four years from 1999-2000 is given in table 5.3

Table: 5.3 Details of exports of KIOCL Products for last five years

Year	Iron ore concentrate		Iron ore Pellets		Totals		Percentage increase compared to last year	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1999-2000	2,819	20,731	3,235	41,348	6,054	62,079	20.45	13.33
2000-2001	2,136	17,323	2,686	40,980	4,822	58,303	-	-
2001-2002	2,306	21,571	3,211	50,598	5,517	72,169	14.41	23.78
2002-2003	2,302	21,135	3,540	51,579	5,842	72,714	5.89	0.76
2003-2004	1,522	20,209	3,628	82,729	5,150	1,02,938	-	41.57

Including Iron ore Pellets and Pellet fins

Kudremukh Iron and Steel Co (Ltd) (KISCO)

This unit with a capital investment of Rs. 306 crore was started in July 1995. This has a capacity to produce 2,40,000 metric tones of cast iron, for which blast furnace technology is being used. Blast furnace with a capacity of about 350 cubic meters is being used. The iron produced is used in preparation of spare parts of machines. In the company there are 231 permanent employees and 269 employees on contract and daily wages basis. 10 days casual leave, 25 days earned leave, 20 days half pay leave, 10 days CH, 90 days maternity leave, canteen, medical facility in recognized four hospitals at Mangalore, leave travel concession once in two years, city allowance, transport allowance, house loan, advances to purchase bicycle and two wheelers, uniform, Employees provident fund, gratuity facilities are given to employees.

The company has started commercial production from the year 2001-02, there was a loss of Rs 2638.21, but during 2002-03, 2003-04 profit was Rs 711.23 and Rs 255.89 lakhs respectively. Again there was a loss of Rs 1854.24 lakhs in the year 2004-05, and this indicates that the company's financial position is not that good.

B.A.S.F. India (Ltd)

This industry is in Suratkal-Bajpe road and was established in March, 1996. The capital investment is approximately Rs 150 crores and there is an employment for 200 people. This is a chemical industry involved in production of dyes and dispersions and its product is sold in Karnataka and other states of India. This is a unit of The BIL Mangalore. Along with salary, beneficiary programmes like provident fund, gratuity, canteen facility, medical facility, housing loan etc., are extended to the employees.

Bharat Petroleum LPG Bottling Plant

This unit established under Bharat Petroleum Corporation (Ltd.) established in 1986, with a capital investment of Rs 14.10 crores. The unit fills commercial and domestic gas cylinders and supplies them to districts of Mysore and Chamarajanagar in Karnataka state and to Kannur and Kasargod in Kerala state. 53 people are employed. Apart from salary, city compensatory allowance, leave travel concession, incharge allowance, shift allowance, education allowance, dearness allowance, computer loan, festival advance, reimbursement of medical expenses, housing loan, vehicle loan and canteen facility at concession rates are given to the employees of the company.

The Central Arecanut and Coco Marketing Processing Co-Operative Limited

This unit under co-operative sector was established with a capital of Rs 22 crores, during the year 1972. Raw materials are purchased by the unit from Karnataka and Kerala states. Nestle and Amul chocolates are produced and sold in branches opened at Mangalore, Bangalore, Hubli, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Chandigarh, Cochin, Jammu, Dehradun, Patna and Indore which are through out India. This unit has employed 730 people. Canteen facility, uniforms, shoes, vehicle allowance, medical allowance, H.T.C., washing allowance, shift allowance etc along with ESI, PF, gratuity, leave, earned leave facilities are extended to the employees.

The Mangalore Trading Association (Pvt) Limited

This industry was started in 1900. The initial capital was Rs 50-60 thousand only. The founder member was Shree Vaderabettu Srinivas Kamat. He had opened a small shop to sell English and Ayurvedic medicines, where there is a press now. In addition to this for labeling the drugs parcel a small printing press was opened. He started a weekly to spread news of his future projects also. This project was appreciated by all and the weekly was named as "Swadeshahimani". Its popularity grew from day to day. In order to print this weekly in a colorful manner a small printing press was started. This gained popularity as Sharada press. The capital invested for development of this press was from Rs.Three to five lakhs.

During 1930 to 1950 printing machineries from Germany, England and America were imported at a cost of nearly Rs 20-25 Lakhs. The press flourished from then onwards. The press, which was started like this, celebrated its centenary in the year 2000. In the beginning there were 25-40 workers, the number rose to 100-140 in the year 1950-60 when there were many machines operated by human force. Now with the induction automatic machinery in September 2005 there are 50-60 workers of late, the production of School books, Stationery required for traders, Stationery and books required for banks are in good demand. The financial position in the year 2000 was good.

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

This industry was started in December 2001 with a capital of 92 crores. Edible oil and Vanaspathi Ghee is produced and distributed in

Karnataka and Goa states and few parts of Maharashtra also. There are 90 workers, for whom ESI, PF, canteen, rest house and other necessary facilities are extended. The factory is in good position.

Strides Research and Speciality Chemicals Limited

The unit was established in March 1995, with a capital investment of Rs. 30.36 crores. This unit is engaged in large-scale production of Pharmaceuticals and specialty chemicals. The unit caters to Indian industry needs and also the products are exported to foreign countries. The accumulated annual turn over for the year ending on December 2004 was Rs 42.62 crores. There are 200 permanent and 35 temporary employees. Facilities like canteen, transport, work service centre, medical diagnosis and rest house, Individual and community accident insurance are provided to the employees. The financial position of this unit is good and there is an accumulated net profit of Rs 2.66 crores.

Lamina Suspension Products (Ltd)

This unit with a capital of Rs 2.20 crores was established in 1976. The unit produces automobile leaf springs and spring leaves and sells them. Apart from fulfilling domestic demand the product is exported to countries like U.K, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, U.A.E and Singapore. The company has stores at Hubli, Calcutta, Madurai, Vijayawada, Solapur, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Rayapur and Goa. Distributors and buyers are met domestic demand through these stores. For the year ending on March there was a profit of Rs 41 crores and approximately the net profit was Rs 20 Lakhs. In this unit, 409 permanent employees and 167 daily wagers (Total 576 labourers) are working. For the benefit of Labourers Employees provident fund (EPF), Employees state insurance Hospital (ESI), bonus, gratuity, food and beverages at concession rates, education facilities and medical care is given to children of labourers.

Hindustan Lever Limited

The unit came into existence in 1987, with a capital of Rs 16.28 crores. This unit produces detergent bars and a powder. The products of this unit are sold all over south India. In this unit 180 people are employed and for them canteen, rest house, medical facility, first aid boxes, entertainment facilities are given. The financial position of Hindustan Lever Limited is stable as said by its annual report.

Prakash Offset Printers

Prakash offset printers was established in 1983. In the year 2004-05 the capital investment was Rs 2.38 crores. This unit is engaged in printing text books and commercial stationeries. The company made annual business of Rs 2,60,27,026 in 2002-03, Rs 3,18,32,739 in 2003-04, Rs 4,27,45,898 in 2004-05. During 2004-05 there were 40 labourers, for whom Employees state Insurance hospital facility (ESI), and other facilities are extended. The financial position is said to be satisfactory.

The Canara Printing and Publishing House (Pvt) Limited

This unit was established with a capital investment of Rs one lakh in 1938. This is engaged in printing works. The profit from printing was Rs 81.63 lakhs. There were 20 employees for whom Employees State Insurance hospital facility (ESI), Employees provident fund (EPF) and private insurance facilities are extended. The financial position is good.

Elf Gas India (Ltd)

Elf Gas India (Ltd) company was started in year 1999, with a capital investment of Rs. 61 crores. Here cooking gas (LPG) is produced. The cooking gas produced here is sold in towns and cities through distributors and retailers. The profit in 1999-2000 was Rs. 14 crores. During the years 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 it was Rs.38 Crores, Rs. 61 crores, Rs. 96 crores, Rs. 119 crores and Rs. 159 crores respectively. Increase in profit every year shows that the company is in good position. There were 14 labourers, 14 staff and 4 labourers on contract basis. In a year the company gives 27 days leave, 13 days leave with salary, medical insurance to the families, uniform and shoes for protection are given.

Ultra Tech Cement (Ltd)

This industry was started in 1998. The capital investment was Rs 1,750 lakhs. This company is under Aditya Birla group. The cement produced is sold in Udupi, and Mangalore districts and in adjoining northern parts of Kerala state. In this industry there are 11 permanent and 29 employees on contract basis, totaling to 40 in number. For the employee's food, rest house, toilets and PPE's facilities are given.

Canara Wood and Plywood Industries (Ltd)

The industry established in 1972, and as on 2005 it had a capital investment of Rs 4.70 crores. Its products are Veneers, Plywood, black

boards, Flush doors, Panel doors and Fire retard doors. The products are sold through depots opened at Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Goa. The profit through sales of products is Rs 11.51 crores. The total number of staff and workers are 148. Rest house, first aid, provident fund and employees state insurance (ESI) facilities are extended to the employees. In the year 2004-05 the net profit after tax deduction was Rs 34.99 lakhs.

The Canara Workshops (Ltd)

This is one of the oldest companies in the district. Its production started in 1943, with a capital investment of Rupees five crores. The company produces leaf springs. The products are sold through depots opened at Bangalore, Hubli, Calicut, Coimbatore, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Chennai, Sholapur and Mangalore. There was a transaction of Rs 2,227.97 lakhs in the year 2004-05. This workshop has given employment to 316 people. For more details see table 5.4.

Table: 5.4 Details of Large and Medium Scale Industries of the District (as on 30-4-2005)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Product	Capital in Crores	Employment	Year of establishment
1	M/s Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Panambur, Mangalore	Urea dry ammonia Phosphate, Ammonia Bicarbonate	316	693	June, 1966
2	M/s Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. (Ltd), Panambur, Mangalore	Iron Pellets manufacturing	634.15	1932	April, 1976
3	M/s BASF India, Katipalya, Mangalore	Dyes and Disperse	150	200	1996
4	M/s. MRPL Katipalya Mangalore	Crude oil processing	67401.91	970	1989
5	M/s. Canara Workshop Ltd, Maroli, Mangalore	Auto springs, breakdrums	5 lakh	316	Jan, 1943
6	M/s. Canara Printing and Publishing House Limited, Mangalore	Offset printing	1 Lakh	20	1938
7	M/s. Mangalore Trading Association, Car Street, Mangalore	Printing	0.60 Lakh	117	-

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Product	Capital in Crores	Employment	Year of establishment
8	M/s Canara Wood and Plywood Industries, Jappu, Mangalore	Plywood and Black Boards	4.70	148	1972
9	M/s Prakash Offset Printers, Baikampady, Mangalore	Offset Printing	238	40	1983
10	M/s Bharat Petroleum, LPG Bottling Plant, Baikampady, Mangalore	LPG Filling	14	53	1986
11	M/s Campto Chocolate Industries, Puttur	Coco Malt	22	250	Sep, 1986
12	Kudremukh Iron and Steel Co. (Ltd)., Panambur, Mangalore	Steel	306	231	-
13	M/s Ruchi Soya Industries, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Vananspati and Refined Oil	92	90	Dec, 2001
14	M/s Rajashree Packers, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Refined Oil and Vanaspathi	34.50	61	-
15	M/s ELF gas, 62, Tokur, Jokatte Mangalore	Gas Refilling	159	32	1999
16	M/s Strides Research and Specality Chemicals (Ltd.) Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Drugs and Specialities Chemicals	30.36	235	1995
17	M/s Ultra Tech Co. Ltd. Panambur, Mangalore	Cement Packing	17.50	40	1998
18	M/s Lamina Suspension Products, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Automobile Leaf Sprigs	2.20	576	1976
19	M/s Hindustan Livers Sultan Batteri Road Boluru, Mangalore	Detergent Bar and Powder	16.28	180	1987

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Karnataka Government introduced information technology policy in 1997. This policy has played a great role in development of information technology industry. As there is progress in information and technology in Mangalore also, capital investment and employment opportunities have also increased. From the export of technology and hardware to foreign countries the income has increased, and this has resulted in increased standard living of people. Infosys technologies (Ltd) Bangalore-I, Infosys technologies (Ltd) Mangalore -II, Manipal software (Pvt) limited, Maharani Inshow technet (Pvt) Limited, Med theme Medical transcription services (Pvt) limited, Kshitija technologies, Divya systems, USA support, Shree Guru Infotech (LCC) Flexi Resources, Msource India (Pvt) limited, Glotouch technologies etc information technology companies are there and they have helped in all-round development of the district. The establishment of software technology park of India (STPI) unit in Mangalore has helped the growth of information technology.

The government is interested in the development of information technology skill in college students. This is also taught in engineering colleges, medical colleges, polytechnics, and ITI colleges. Through out the state about 1000 schools are covered under this programme. The government is also encouraging private establishments in undertaking research and opening training centers, and upgrading laboratories.

Karnataka has basic skill and training knowledge in revolutionising bio-technology. For this biotechnology companies and groups with research centers, new researches, are opening up opportunities for enthusiastic entrepreneurs.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Dakshina Kannada is an industrial developing district. According to Karnataka government industrial policy 2001-06, tiny industry is a unit whose cost of investment on plant and machinery is less than Rs 25 lakhs. These units have no restriction on its location.

An industry with a capital investment of less than Rs 100 lakhs on plant and machinery solely by the owner on his own or on contract basis or on hire purchase scheme is categorized as Small industry. As on 30-06-2005, there were 14,214 registered small industries. In these there was an investment of Rs 48,026.21 lakhs and 1,09,821 people were employed in them. More details see table 5.5 and 5.6 (Page No. 326).

Table 5.5 : Talukwise Small Scale Industries Registered in the District for 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05

Taluk	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	Unit	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Employment
Mangalore	274	736.75	867	339	754.89	1082	351	1325.29	1256
Bantvala	123	144.89	332	140	206.61	370	113	82.90	311
Puttur	119	167.27	377	147	99.19	327	126	135.07	390
Sulya	54	33.16	124	51	50.17	162	49	39.04	130
Beltangady	50	172.20	195	51	87.53	174	54	263.49	196
Total	620	1254.27	1895	728	1198.39	2115	693	1845.79	2283

The number of units, their investment and number of workers in Dakshina Kannada district for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, and to end of June 2005 are shown in table 5.6 (Page 326) and 5.7

Sl.No	Industrial Units	Unit	Capital (Rs.in lakhs)	Employment
1	Food and beverages	2736	13603.62	47345
2	Textile and Readymade garments	1246	664.24	5498
3	Wood furniture	1443	1456.09	7525
4	Printing and Stationery materials	536	2271.85	3358
5	Leather products	246	35.84	624
6	Rubber and Plastic	583	4504.36	3486
7	Chemicals	284	1673.61	1774
8	Glass and ceramics	319	1378.40	1948
9	Metal productions	429	1050.20	2020
10	General Engineering	1164	4604.75	6832
11	Electrical and Electronics	669	1244.89	2240
12	Automobiles	413	1209.65	3017
13	Transport products and Spare parts	-	-	-
14	Ferrous and non-ferrous products	217	377.88	1342
15	Beedi works	1835	2313.83	5425
16	Other services	827	8038.87	8930
17	Other products	1267	3598.13	8759
	TOTAL	14214	48026.21	1098.25

In Dakshina Kannada small and tiny industries are mainly involved in production of Food and beverages, Textiles, Wood products, Printing, Leather production, Rubber and Plastic, Chemical, metal production, General Engineering, electrical and electronics, Automobile, Ferrous and non-ferrous, Beedi works etc. During 2004-05, total of 693 small scale industries were registered in the district. The total investment was Rs. 1,845.79 lakhs and 2,283 people were employed.

Apart from this, it is estimated that there are about 10 % small and tiny industries which functioning without registration.

1) Food and Beverages: Agriculture based (Food and beverages) industry mainly covers flour mills, production of cattle and poultry feeds, edible oils, ice creams, sugar cane juice production, Jaggery production, rice mills etc., are included in this category. In the district up to end of June 2005, there were 2,736 food and cold drinks units. Their capital investment is Rs 13,603.62 and they have provided employment for 47,345 people.

2) Textile Industry: Mainly this industry includes production of towels, napkins and readymade garments. Up to end of June 2005, there were 1,246 textile units, with a capital investment of Rs. 664.24 lakhs, which employed 5,498 people.

3) Wood Products: Wood cutting and sawing, furniture, doors and windows, carts, toys and photo frames production and wood inlay works are some of the house hold wood items and furniture's come under this category. In the district upto end of June 2005, there were 1,443 units, with a capital investment of Rs.1,459.09 lakhs and employed 7,525 people.

4) Printing and Stationery Industry: Under printing and stationery such as hand bags, paper covers, wax coated papers, cardboard, gum, paper tape, computer stationery items, press etc are included. At the end of 2004-05 there were 536 industrial units under printing and stationery. In this there was an investment of Rs. 2,271.85 lakhs and this employed 3,358 people.

5) Leather Production Units: This category includes industries which produce foot wear, playing items, fancy items and leather processing units. There were 246 registered leather production units in the district up to end of June 2005. The capital investment was Rs. 35.84 lakhs, which gave employment to 624 people.

6) Rubber and Plastic Industries: This category includes units producing polythene bags, plastic items, nylon bags, tyre re-treading, PVC pipes, hawai slippers, ball pens, ball pen refills, plastic garments, plastic bottles, fiber glass. There were 583 units related to this production upto end of June 2005. In this there was an investment of Rs. 4,504.36 lakhs, which employed 3,486 people.

7) Chemical Production Units: This category includes units producing paints and varnishes, cement, distemper, scented sticks, printing inks, liquid soaps, Phenyl, laundry soap, detergent cake and powder, writing inks, match sticks, scented powders and bleaching powder and several others. There were 284 units at end of June 2005. Capital investment of Rs. 1,673.61 lakhs, provided employment to 1,774 people.

8) General Engineering: This category includes units producing spare parts, agricultural implements, rolling shutters, grills and gates, steel furniture, oil engines, welding and turning, hardware for builders, bolts and nuts, Aluminium, Bronze and brass utensils. This category had 1,164 units at the end of June 2005. Capital investment of Rs. 4,604.75 lakhs provided employment to 6,832 people.

9) Glass and ceramics Industries: This category includes lime making, table moulded brick making, manufacturing cement pipe, cutting stones and products from soft stones. This category included 319 units at end of June 2005. Capital investment of Rs. 1,378.40 lakhs provided employment to 1,648 people.

10) Ferrous and non ferrous Industries: In the district there were 46 ferrous and non-ferrous units during 1970 producing steel wire, industrial staples, structural, non ferrous castings, machine fabrications, leaf springs, break drums, central hub of wheels, Cylinder liners, spring steels, machine spare parts, moulding rings, agricultural implements, non ferrous fittings and steel products, suitcases, boxes, household utensils such as containers etc. In this there was Capital investment of more than Rs. 90 lakhs, which provided employment to 800 people. Up to end of 30-06-2005 there were 217 ferrous and non-ferrous units registered with a capital investment of 377.88 lakhs, which provided employment to 1,342 people. For more details see tables 5.7 and 5.8

Export Oriented Industrial Units (EOU)

There are 100% exported oriented units (EOU), which have earned foreign exchange and there by have contributed for overall development

of district. M/S Primcy Industries (Pvt) Ltd company has exported to Charlsetin country 25,600 kgs(net) designer wax candles, aromatic candles. M/S Sonar Impex has been exporting granite to China. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co (Ltd) has been exporting iron ore concentrate and small iron pellets to China, Taiwan and Japan. Chimamith Precision India, Shawingal Precision India and Gill Tech International (Pvt) Limited has been exporting watch spare parts. Yanapoya Mineral and Granites (Ltd) has exported granite to foreign countries and have earned foreign exchange.

Wood Products

There were about 67 wood based production units in the district during 1972. The units produced wooden furniture, plywood, mechanical fishing boats, agricultural implements, building materials, packing cases, vehicle bodybuilding, etc. The capital investment in them is Rs 83 Lakhs and employment generated is about 1,100. The annual turnover was around Rs 40.00 Lakhs.

The earlier Dakshina Kannada district was divided into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts in 1997-98. Now Dakshina Kannada district has an area of 4771.49 Sq Kms, which is geographically and biologically important area in Karnataka. Three rivers take birth in the Western Ghats and flow into the Arabian Sea. The Mysore Commercial union (Ltd) was established in 1965 with a capital investment of Rs 18 Lakhs. This has employed 130 labourers and is the only veneers producing unit in the district. Earlier known as Mysore Plywood Corporation in Bangalore, during 1943 it was using teak, Indian rose wood and walnut, Padauk, White deodar trees for production of decorative plywood's. Their products were exported to Sri Lanka, Canada and East Asian countries. At the end of 30-06-2005, there were 1443 wood production units, with a capital investment of Rs.1,456.09 and this gave employment to 7525 people.

Mat Production

Grass mats: This mat has rough surface which is due to local grass variety known as Dore. This is grown on banks of river and water channels. Apart from this, mats are weaved from toddy leaves. This is locally called as "ichalu chape". Women are major work force in this industry. Women from Scheduled caste, Mapi, Banta, Goldsmiths and carpenters are working in this. The main raw materials were gathered

from forests. The mat measured five feet in length and 21/2 feet in width. They are sold in large quantities at Mangalore.

Datte mats: These mats were weaved by women and children. The raw material was obtained from forests. The mat was weaved out of Datte trees, which are grown abundantly in the district. The leaves are about three inches wide. The dry leaves are available till end of summer season. This mat is available in retail shops and also on days when sandy is held. This is also used for packing jaggery and tobacco products.

Carpentry

The district being rich in forest cover, so the carpentry profession was known as main traditional profession. Rural needs of agricultural implements, doors, windows, furniture etc., were prepared by carpenters from rural areas. There is great demand for urban carpenters also. Even today jackfruit trees, Nandi, Mango tree, teak, Matti, Teerva and Maruva are some of the trees used for window, doors and furniture articles. The wood was obtained from timber depots or from private forestland owners. Since Mangalore has many educational institutions different types of furniture's are required. Now a day's carpenters are gradually migrating from rural areas to urban areas.

Basket weaving

Basket was used as household and agricultural item in all parts of the district. Baskets were prepared by Bamboo, Cane, Kukke, Gatike and Toddy tree stems and also with the help of wild creepers. People from Billava, Koraga, Gauda and Kudubi community were generally working in this traditional profession. Many have taken this as a sole job and few are part time jobbers along with agriculture. About 2000 families in Belthangadi, Sulya, Kundapura and Karkala taluk are dependant on basket weaving. Bamboo is split into stripes and then used for basket weaving.

Cane was abundantly available in western ghat slopes of Puttur, Karkala and Kundapur taluks. Locally available bamboo and wild creepers were used for weaving baskets in Mangalore and Udupi. The persons engaged in this basket weaving were exploited by forest contractors and local traders for their own benefits. They were lending money for buying raw materials and then brought the baskets at low prices and sold them at higher profits. To come out of this, co-operative

societies established at Naravi and Arasinamakki (Belthangadi taluk) and Mandekolu (Sulya taluk).

Api-Culture

Up to 1938, bee keeping was not considered as a major industry. Tribal people from malnad region collected honey during summer and sold it at very low price. The tribal people used to rear bees in big earthen pottery and they did not know the technology of Api culture. During 1938 Dakshina Kannada co-operative bee keeping, honey production and sales society (Ltd) was established. The main aim of the society was to popularize bee keeping as household industry and to spread technical knowledge about bee keeping. In 1945 All India Level Beekeeper's Seminar was organized at Mangalore. In 1945 the Commissioner, Khadi and Village Industries identified various societies and entrusted the responsibility of bee keeping to them. This unit monitored various programmes and development activities related to bee keeping. There were 35 sub centres, One Model Apiary and 10 beekeepers clubs, 18 schools of bee keeping industry and 10 commercial bee apiaries.

Khadi and village industries commission has opened two Zonal offices, one at Puttur and the other at Udupi. Four sub centres at Belmannu (Karkala taluk), Mudipura (Bantwal taluk), Garadadi (Belthangadi taluk) and Karmar (Puttur taluk) have started to facilitate the beekeepers. The Commission has conducted entrepreneurs' camps to encourage and spread awareness and also distributed prizes. By producing good quality honey the department has tried to get good price also.

Cashewnut Industry

Cashew is one of the major industries in the district. In India this industry started first during 2nd decade of 20th century at Mangalore. Therefore Mangalore is called as motherland of cashew. Later this industry spread too many parts of the country. During 1972, 80% of the cashew industry was from Kollam and other areas in Kerala, about 12% was concentrated in Dakshina Kannada. During 1971-72 cashew was cultivated in 1,00,294 acres, the produce was much less than the demand. Therefore raw cashew nuts were imported from Africa and small quantity was brought from Uttara Kannada and Kerala state.

In cashew industry three types of raw cashews are used, 1) Good quality uniform sized and suitable for oil production obtained from

Puttur, Vittala and other places. 2) There is great demand for small broken cashews from Africa, the oil content is about 10-14 pounds forming 168 pounds. 3) The cashew brought from Uttara kannada was not of good quality. During 2004-05 about 50-60 cashew nut industries were functioning in the district.

Other Industries

There were 28 other industries in the district during 1972. They were producing Polythene bags, sheets, Nylon buttons, Plastic bangles, Polythene tubing, cane chairs and other cane products. Gold articles, Coir, Plastic and celluloid umbrellas, Hume pipe, septic tanks, RCC poles etc were included in this category. There was a capital investment of Rs. 18 Lakhs, which employed more than 400 people. Annual income was Rs. 21 lakhs. At the end of 30-06-2005, there were 1,267 other industrial units in this category and the capital investment in these was Rs. 3,598.13 lakhs, which provided employment to 8,759 people.

Soap Making

Soap making was a major industry in the district. During 1972, there were 16 soap-producing industries. In them 12 were in Mangalore and 4 were in other parts of the district. The raw materials required for this industry are Caustic soda and Coconut oil. Oil was brought from Bombay in the beginning. Later local oil mills came up. Oil was also brought from Malabar and Cochin. Few soaps of Mangalore were popular in market. Since there was much demand for bathing soap of Mangalore, most of its production was consumed within the district. There was demand for bathing soap from other districts also. The table 5.8 below gives the details of number of employees and productions.

Table 5.8 Soap Industries in the District

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	No. of Labourers	Production (in tones)	
			1968-69	1969-70
1	Shree Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Mangalore	129	1728.725	1659.483
2	West India Soap Industry, Mangalore	20	641	636
3	C.G. Kamat and Co, Mangalore	07	157.560	224.780
4	Malya Soap Works, Mangalore	17	490	565
5	Hycko Soap Industry, Mangalore	05	130	140
6	Nityananda Soap Industry, Mangalore	07	100	96

Textiles

In the district during 1972, there were 65 textile units. Handloom saree, Lungis, Readymade garments, hosiery, knitting, handloom fabrics were produced and dyeing was also done. The capital investment was Rs. 12 Lakhs. Nearly 2000 persons were employed. Annual turnover was Rs 40 lakhs. At the end of 30-06-2005, there were 1,246 textile units with a capital investment of Rs. 664.24 Lakhs and generated employment for 5,498 people.

Printing

Printing industry is producing account books, Bill books, note books, wedding invitations, hand bills and labels, novels, books on literature, dairies, calendar, newspapers etc. Many industries are taking up binding work also. Paper and ink is purchased locally from wholesale dealers. Earlier ink was imported from Madras. There were about 536 printing and stationery units by the end of 30-06-2005. This had a capital investment of Rs. 2,271.85 Lakhs and 3358 people were employed.

Major newspapers in the district are Udayavani, Vijaya Karnataka, Munjane, The Hindu, Prajavani and Deccan herald. Manipal Media Networks (Ltd) Company was established in 1970. This company has been printing and publishing Udayavani newspaper. Apart from this 20,000 *Taranga* (Weekly), 5000 *Tushara* (Monthly), 15,000 *Rupatara* (Monthly) a film magazine, 1,00,000 *Tunturu* (bi-monthly) children's magazines are published and education, Science, environment, sports, entertainment information are being given to readers. The printing unit is equipped with modern machinery having a capacity of producing 16 colour page prints in 50,000 copies per hour. The daily printing and sales of Prajavani is 3755, Deccan herald 3876, Mayura 1471 and Sudha 3455. The Prajavani Company is using news line 45 printing machine, which has a capacity to produce 45,000 copies per hour.

Tiles Industry

The tiles produced in Mangalore are known as "**Mangalore tiles**" even now. Bassel mission started the first Mangalore tile factory in 1865. Mr. Fleebat is credited with establishing the first tile industry. This company that started with 12 employees produced 560 tiles every day.

In the divided district there were 69 tile factories, among them there were 43 factories in Mangalore town only. Clayey soil required for tile is abundantly available in the district and also firewood from the Western

Ghats is available at cheap price. Most of the industries are located on northern bank of Netravati River, backwaters and coastal areas. The tiles produced here are exported to Sri Lanka, Burma, East Africa, Australia and other foreign countries. According to a survey in 1991 in Karnataka there were 161 tile factories, and in them there were 75 units in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district. The number of tile factory is gradually decreasing and now about 18-20 units are functioning. In India's total of production of Rs 60 crores, Dakshina Kannada shares about Rs. 20 crores. In Mangalore the industrial investment is more than Rs. 10 crores. The tiles are sold at Rs. 3750-4000 per thousand. The industry also produces Roofing tiles, Glass tiles, Goglets, flowerpots, flooring bricks, pots, jugs, pipes, ridge and ceiling tiles.

Beedi Industries

The condition of beedi workers in this district is different than in other districts. Beedi leaf rolling has attained reasonable progress as house industry. The labourers employed in beedi rolling used to get beedi leaves and tobacco from contractors. The labour rate for rolling thousand beedi is Rs 2.50 to 4.30. There was no written agreement between contractors and beedi workers; business was transacted only through words of mouth. The raw materials were supplied by the contractor to the houses directly and by trust rolled beedi was collected. Like this there was good relationship between them. But, this relationship did not last long. Beedi rollers agitated against the contractors. In this regard Madras government appointed an officer to conduct enquiry. After the enquiry the relationship further aggravated.

In the district this industry turnover was around Rs Six crores, everyday about 4.5 crore beedi's were manufactured. The list of major beedi factories during 1972 is shown in table 5.9, at the end of June 2005 1,853 units were functioning with a capital investment of Rs 2,313.83 Lakhs. This industry employs 5,425 people.

Table 5.9

Sl. No.	Name of Industry/Address	Year of Establishment	Capital (in Rs.)	Employment	Production value (in Rs.)
1	Mahalakshmi Beedi Works Pane, Mangalore	1914	20,000	305	2,88,200
2	P.V.S Beedi's , Mangalore	1918	4,00,000	75	90,00,000
3	Bharat Beedi Works , Karkala	1930	-	19	2,12,00,000
4	Ganesh Beedi Works , Bantvala	1930	50,000	72	55,00,000
5	Shenoy Beedi Works , Karkala	1932	3,800	83	1,74,000
6	Katleri Beedi Works , Puttur	1940	20,000	80	1,80,000
7	Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works , Mangalore	1940	7,00,000	60	65,00,000
8	Prakash Beedi's , Mangalore	1940	48,000	64	85,00,000
9	General Beedi Works , Puttur	1940	35,000	09	2,500
10	Shri Ganesh Beedi Works , Puttur	1947	1,30,000	50	42,00,000
11	Ganesh Beedi Works , Mangalore	1948	80,000	30	52,00,000
12	Shri Ganesh Beedi Works Uppinangadi, Puttur	1958	10,000	12	2,00,000
13	Udaya Beedi Works , Puttur	1958	10,000	04	5,000
14	Sadhu Beedi Works , Mangalore	1963	2,00,000	65	70,00,000
15	Udaya Beedi Works , Sulya	1963	1,120	02	2,000
16	Chaitra Beedi's , Belthangadi	-	1,800	06	15,000
17	Manmohan Beedi's , Belthangadi	-	-	03	8,000

FISHERIES

Fishery in Dakshina Kannada is main source of income and is famous as 'Fish revolution' or 'Blue revolution'. Fishery is one of the main food sources, because vitamin 'A' and 'B' is available in large quantity. In the district *Bungde*, *Butai*, *anjali*, *kedara*, *manji*, *skate etti balliyar*, *tate*, *kate*, *ademinu*, *gooriminu*, prawn, etc., varieties of fishes are available in plenty and this has played an important role in economic development of district.

As *Bungde* fish is available in large quantity, it is called as national fish. Prawn is called as gold mine of sea. Prawns of Dakshina Kannada are exported to Japan and other countries from Malpe situated in Udupi district. Though fishing started about two centuries ago, modern

mechanised system was started at the decade end in 1950. There were only country boats in Dakshina Kannada at that time. Even in them rowing boats, rampa boats and boats of planks were there.

Up to second five-year plan Dakshina Kannada district fisheries had not progressed in modern way, because the district was under Madras presidency during first five-year plan. Only fishery co-operative societies were encouraged by Madras presidency and the second five-year plan is considered as the first five-year plan of the district. In 1958 fishery-training centre was started in Mangalore. During second five-year plan total of 95 people were trained in mechanized boat driving and maintenance. With the object of conducting research in Fish oil, Fish processing and maintaining fish properties a 'Fishing technological research institute' was started in 1960 at Mangalore.

With modern technology fish by products like fish sausage, havel, canning of fishes is taught at diploma course started in 1963 by India-Japan collaboration at Mangalore a Coastal fish processing training centre was started. For the first time in India in 1969 Bangalore University of agricultural sciences has started fisheries sciences education by opening a degree and Post-graduation college at Mangalore. For the first time in 1970 a chain link called 'cold chain' is started through fisheries Development Corporation. Fishes caught in ocean are brought to Mangalore and transported to 20 different parts of Karnataka through cold chain links. With this fresh and quality fishes are available at Bangalore, Mysore, Kodagu, Hubli cities. As per U.N.O. coastal rules Government of Karnataka has declared ocean area as 'Special Economic Zone' (SEZ) in 1977.

Fisheries College, Mangalore

The fisheries college at Ekkur, Mangalore is a technical college, and this is first of its kind in India. India with Japanese collaboration started Marine products processing training centre (MPPT, Mangalore) in 1963, was converted into Fisheries College during 1969. The objectives were to produce graduates in fishery science, to spread benefits of research conducted by scientists and to assist development of fishermen. Earlier this college was under Agricultural University, Bangalore and from 2004-05, it is under the University of Animal husbandry, Veterinary and Fisheries sciences at Bidar. Graduate, Post Graduate, Doctoral Degree (P.h.D) students are studying here.

Fishery has contributed for the development of industries in the district. Fishmeal and fish oil industries have come up. Bava fishmeal

and oil co, H.K. Bava and sons, Mukka oil and sea food Industries, Pathada fishmeal and oil co and Asian fishmeal and oil companies produce fish meal, poultry food and fish oil. Hundreds of people are employed in this industry. Its products are exported to Jordan, Saudi and Durban countries. Industries like Baby Marine International (BMI), Baikampady industrial area, Bhu watersea foods, Baikampady, Sterling foods, Mukka, Indo-fisheries, Barakka overseas traders, Ullala are engaged in fish packing and canning and exporting them to Japan, China, United states of America, Arabian countries. This has earned foreign exchange and contributed to progress of district.

There are 22 fishery co-operative societies, one among them is a federation, 17 are co-operative societies, and 4 Fisherwomen co-operative societies. In these there are 35-scheduled caste, 27-scheduled tribe and 20,191 other community members (Total 20,569 members). For more details see table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in District upto 31-3-2005

Sl No.	Fishermen Co-operative Society Name and Address Reg. No. and Date	Members			
		Schedu- led Caste	Schedu- led Tribe	Others	Total
1	Baikampady Fishermen Co-operative Society Minakalai, Kulai, Mangalore No. 716, dt:06-11-1951	-	-	412	412
2	Bolar Fisher Women Co-operative Society, Bolar, Mangalore No.8551, dt:21-04-1982	-	-	431	431
3	Hosabettu Fishermen Co-operative Society Post Kulai, Hosabettu, Mangalore No.719, dt:27-11-1959	09	-	720	729
4	Idya Fisher Co-operative Society, Guddekoppulu, Post Surtkal, Mangalore No.2709, dt:23-03-1918	-	-	351	351
5	Jivana Deepa Fishermen Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, Mina Kalai, Mangalore No.25498, dt: 04-12-2002	-	-	531	531
6	Kulai Fishermen Co-operative Society Post Kulai-574 196, Mangalore No. 718, dt:21-11-1951	16	-	1184	1200
7	Mangalore Bengre Fishermen Co-operative Society, Post Bengre, Mangalore -575 001 No.707, dt:23-11-1955	-	-	721	721

Sl No.	Fishermen Co-operative Society Name and Address Reg. No. & Date	Members			
		Schedu- led Caste	Schedu- led Tribe	Others	Total
8	Mangalore Bengre Fisher Women Co-op. Society , Sands Street, Bengre, M'lore-575001 No. 23571/97, dt:08-09-1997	-	-	502	502
9	Mangalore Trawi Boat Fishermen Primary Co-operative Society , South Warf Port Mangalore-575 001 No. RSR/19172 dt:11-10-1993	-	-	522	522
10	Mangalore Mechanized Fishermen Primary Co-operative Society , South Warf Port, Mangalore-575 001 No. 6740, dt:14-03-1980	-	-	468	468
11	Mangalore Mogavira Fishermen Co-operative Society , Bolur United Sports Club, Bolur, Mangalore-575 003 No.455, dt:24-07-1942	258	-	1005	1263
12	Mangalore Karavali Minority Fishermen Primary Co-operative Society Mangalore-575 001 No.25923, dt:27-02-2002	-	-	126	126
13	Mangalore Dry Fish Sellers Co-operative Society , Mangalore No.25472, dt:01-04-2000	-	-	250	250
14	Mangalore Minority Mechanized Fishermen Consumers Co-operative Society , Mangalore No.25473, dt:10-08-2000	-	-	705	705
15	Mangalore Karavali Fishermen Selling and Processing Co-operative Society , Mangalore No.25496, dt:27-09-2002	-	-	760	760
16	Mudabidri Fishermen Co-operative Society Mudabidri, Mangalore. No.20370/94, dt:23-11-1998	-	-	40	40
17	Mulki Fisherwomen Co-operative Society , Odiyarettu, Mulki, Mangalore. No.24632/98 dt: 12-08-1994	4	-	136	140
18	Sasihitlu Fishermen Co-operative Society , Post Sasihitlu, Mangalore Taluk. No.733 dt: 04-06-1932	4	-	963	967
19	The Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd. P.B. No 144, Mulihitlu, Mangalore No.752, dt:28-02-1954	60	27	8381	8468

Sl No.	Fishermen Co-operative Society Name and Address Reg. No. & Date	Members			
		Schedu- led Caste	Schedu- led Tribe	Others	Total
20	Uchhila Bovis Fishermen Co-op. Society Post Someshvara, Uchhil- 575 023, Mangalore No. 8222, dt:02-03-1923	-	-	324	324
21	Ullala Fishermen Multi-Purpose Primary Co-op. Society, Mogavira Pattana, Ullala Mangalore. No.456, dt: 08-07-1942	-	-	918	918
22	Ullala Fisherwomen Co-operative Society Mogavira Pattana, Ullala -574 159 Mangalore No.189, dt:21-04-1982	-	-	741	741

Source : Fisheries Department, Mangalore

There were 24 boat-building yards in 1972. In them one was under public sector, two under co-operative sector and 21 under private sector. In this period there were 777 Mechanised fishing boats. There were 36 ice plants in the district. In them 9 was under public sector, 25 under private sector and two under co-operative sector. There were 16 cold storage plants. In them 8 were public sector, six under private ownership and two under co-operative sector. Apart from this there were 15 freezing plants, 12 frozen fishing storages, six canning plants and fish oil producing units.

(For more details see chapter 04) For number of fishermen and other details during 2000-01 to 2004-05 see table 5.11

Table 5.11 Number of Fishermen, Cold Storages and other details

Sl.No.	Fishery		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Fishermen		21,831	22,268	22,936	23,626	24,337
2.	Boat Building Yards	Private	8	8	9	9	9
		Public	-	-	-	-	-
		Co-operative	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	8	8	9	9	9
3.	Mechanised Finishing Boats	Private	1,518	1,556	1,552	1,683	1,794
		Public	-	-	-	-	-
		Co-operative	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1,518	1,556	1,552	1,683	1,794

Sl.No.	Fishery		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
3.	Ice Plants	Private	62	62	61	61	59
		Public	2	-	-	-	-
		Co-operative	1	1	2	1	1
		Total	65	63	63	62	60
4.	Cold-storage	Private	2	-	-	-	-
		Public	17	15	10	10	10
		Co-operative	-	1	1	1	1
		Total	19	16	11	11	11
6	Freezing plants		8	5	5	4	4
7	Frozen fishing storage		6	3	3	3	3
8	Canning plants		-	-	-	-	-

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is playing an important role in improvement of rural farmer's life. Tippu Sultan who was industrious started silk industry in Mysore. This industry helps in rearing silk worms, silk thread reeling from cocoons, and silk cloth weaving. Though the industry has come to Dakshina Kannada district since 20 years not much progress is achieved. Heavy rainfall from June to September, high temperature during March to May have hindered the production and about 3-4 times crops per year are only possible. The main reasons for low progress of industry is shortages of farm labourers, agricultural land, cocoon's local non-marketing facility, etc and also there are more attractive offers from areca nut industry, agricultural and commercial crops and also by beedi rolling each women earns nearly Rs 50 have contributed to this.

In the district during January 2005, total of 78.68 hectares was used cultivation of mulberry crops. Sericulture farmers are producing bivoltine and cross breed cocoons. There are 249 Sericulturists engaged in this industry, of which 32 are scheduled caste, 67 scheduled tribe, 17 minorities and 133 of other communities. Among the total Seri culturists there are 39 women engaged in Sericulture Industry. Sulya taluk has been considered as grainage centre (bittane koti), here fine bi-voltine cocoons are produced. Bantvala, Belthangadi, Mangalore and Puttur taluks are considered as non grainage areas. Here bi-voltine and cross breed cocoons are produced.

In the district there are three Assistant directors office, One technical service centre, three tribal sericulture extension centres, four extension centers, two government sericulture extension farms, and Bantvala there is one cocoon market yard. Also for the benefit of farmers four quality societies have been started. Each society has been provided with Rs 10,000 as initial (rotation) capital by the department. Dakshina Kannada district sericulture growers society is located at Bantvala, is working towards welfare of sericulturists. At the end of January, 2005 in the district there was 3.020 metric tonne of cocoon produced. More details see table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Details of Cocoon production

Sl.No.	Taluk	Breed	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Bantvala	Cross breed	3.603	1.511	0.899	0.180
		Bivoltanie	5.406	2.803	0.699	0.383
		Total	9.009	4.314	1.588	0.563
2.	Belthangadi	Cross breed	2.433	1.233	1.023	0.382
		Bivoltanie	4.190	3.336	1.640	0.975
		Total	6.623	4.569	2.663	1.357
3.	Mangalore	Cross breed	1.244	1.028	0.079	0.008
		Bivoltanie	0.875	0.429	0.388	0.279
		Total	2.119	1.457	0.467	0.287
4.	Puttur	Cross breed	2.230	1.389	0.377	0.442
		Bivoltanie	2.130	1.389	1.377	0.442
		Total	4.385	3.377	1.047	0.534
5.	Sulya	Cross breed	-	0.504	0.015	0.044
		Bivoltanie	4.656	11.206	0.538	0.235
		Total	4.656	2.210	0.553	0.279
6.	Total	Cross breed	9.508	6.264	2.676	0.706
		Bivoltanie	17.257	9.663	3.642	2.314
		Total	26.765	15.927	6.318	3.020

Source : Department of Sericulture, Mangalore

In the district 2003-04 Silk Farm, Advisory Services, Audio-visual and Publicity, Women Demonstration Forum, Training Programme, Disease Control Programme, Western Ghat Development Plan etc are different programmes were adopted by the department. See table 5.13.

Table:5.13 Details of Programmes for Sericulture Development

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Annual Target			Released amount	Achievement upto 31.3.04		
		Financial	Physical			Financial	Physical	
		(in Rs.)	A	B		(in Rs.)	A	B
Programme of Zilla Panchayat								
1	Silk farms	2.35	2.50 lakh cocoons	0.50 lakh Nursery	1.433	1.565	1,41,360	50,000
2	Advisory services, Audio-visual and publicity	0.66	12 Farmers	-	0.403	0.359	09	-
3	Training programme	0.39	25 Women	25 Men	0.238	0.22	26	-
4	Programme of disease control	0.98	250 Beneficiaries	-	0.598	0.604	250	-
5	Women Demonstration forum	0.39	25 Women	-	0.238	0.199	25	-
6	Western ghat development plan	1.20	06 Beneficiaries	-	0.72	0.72	04	-
Programme of Taluk Panchayat								
1	Subsidy for Bivoltaine cocoons	0.23	2300 kg cocoons	-	0.14	0.089	886.160	
2	Subsidy for construction of silkworm rearing house/ reeling shed	1.17	09 Beneficiaries	-	0.72	0.696	06	

FLORICULTURE

In addition to agriculture profit yielding flowers are being grown. Puttur, Bantvala, Mangalore taluks mainly Jasmine (Mallige), (*Kanakambara*), Chrysanthemum(*Sevantige*), Rose, Orchids are being cultivated. In the district floriculture is there in 62.50 hectares of land. 105.25 tonnes of flower have been grown. Yield per hectare is 1.68 tonne. During 2004-05, the total value of flowers grown is Rs 73.13 lakhs.

Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Mangalore

This milk union is one of the youngest among 13 unions of Karnataka, which came into existence in 1986. Earlier to this, the existence of the Canara milk union of Manipal merged into this union

and extended their area in eight taluks of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts. At present five taluks of Dakshina Kannada district jurisdiction of this union. The milk is pasteurised and the fat content is brought to defined level and then packed sold in polythene bags. By products of milk like butter, ghee, peda, Mysore pak, lassi, butter milk, curds, khova, scented milk, badam powder, jamoon mix, and milk which does not require cold storage, have a shelf life of 45 days and is sold under brand name "good life". All other products are sold under brand name 'Nandini'.

The administrative and production units are located at Kulashikara. The union has been established under co-operative basis, and all villages are included in this union. Milk production and selling, good breed cattle, eradication of cattle diseases, supply of enriched cattle feed, milk unions are conducting research and development.

During 2003-04 there were 433 co-operative milk unions. The total amount of capital was Rs.1,90,37,300, out of which Rs. 1,78,67,300 is from co-operative milk unions and the government share was Rs 11.70 Lakhs.

Out of 433 registered milk unions, 432 societies have been functioning and there are 72 women societies in this. There are 74,221 members in these societies and a progress of 7% has been achieved. The total number of women in these societies are 18,067 and, 15% progress is achieved. 26,789 members are now supplying milk, and this number is to be increased. During 2003-04 the milk collected is 4,57,98,531 kgs. The daily collections in one society have increased from 275 to 291 liters. The year 2003-04 has been declared as pure milk production year and different programmes have been arranged in all societies.

Milk union has given great importance to improvement of cattle health and care. 292 Artificial insemination centers are functioning in rural area. During 2002-03, 124 lakh cattle have been artificially inseminated, 65,329 calves were born. In 268 first aid centers 32,810 cattle have been treated. In emergency treatment units 5925 cattle have been treated. 31,124 cattle have been treated on mobile dispensaries. 45,100 cattle have been treated for foot and mouth diseases. 256 milk societies have been supplied with 'defall' and 'dipcut' kits to control swelling of udder.

The milk union has sold 31,948.37 tonnes of cattle feed during the year 2002-03. In 431 societies 60 metric tonnes of salt mixtures are sold. During 2003-04 year 5.5 metric tonne fodder seed and 49 lakhs fodder sapling sticks have been distributed. During the year 2003-04, per day

the milk union has sold 1,45,242 litres of milk, 26,16,697 kgs of curds, 2,79,831 litres of lassi, 271.6 litres of butter milk(daily), 617 tonnes of ghee, 1,46,748.3 kgs of milk cream, 9,841 kgs butter etc. There are 54 routes through which quality milk is supplied to the consumers. 44 routes among these have been upgraded with temperature control facility. There are 58 societies and 540 distributors in processing distributing milk. Nandini ghee is supplied to temples in Kollur, Udupi, Subramanya, Dharmastala, Gokarnatheshwara, Kateel. Emphasis has been laid on supplying good quality milk and milk products. Consequent to this International quality assurance certification ISO 9001-2000 and for producing food products HACCP and environment protection certification's ISO 14001 is obtained. Total quality management has been effectively implemented. Modern unit with cream separation, packing unit and pasteurization unit has been started at Manipal on 09-01-2004 with a capital investment of five crores.

The economic condition of milk union is good. It has earned a profit of Rs 70 lakhs during 2004-05. For more details see table 5.14 and 5.15.

Table 5.14 Product wise progress and achievements

Sl.No.	Details	Annual Sales		
		2002-03	2003-04	Achievement (percentage)
1	Milk (Daily Ltrs)	126090.0	140856.0	11.70
2	Curds (Daily Ltrs)	5589.0	7699.8	37.76
3	Lassi (Daily Ltrs)	485.6	766.0	57.74
4	Butter milk (Daily Ltrs)	139.4	271.6	94.80
5	Ghee (Tonnes)	515.0	617.0	19.80
6	Milk cream (Kgs)	115484.1	146748.3	27.00
7	Peda (Tonnes)	13.3	14.5	9.00
8	Mysore pak (Tonnes)	14.7	13.2	10.00
9	Khova (Kgs)	2208.0	2177.0	1.40
10	Butter (Kgs)	8487.0	9841.0	15.95
11	Scented milk (Ltrs)	14996.8	18154.6	21.00
12	Badam powder (Kgs)	2590.8	3433.6	32.50
13	Jamoon mix	75.7	98.5	30.10
14	Good life slim (Ltrs)	-	18806.0	-
15	Good life (Ltrs)	-	7188.0	-

Progress of Milk Union Processing Plants

Sl.No.	Details	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Achievement (percentage)
1	Milk (Kgs)	5,24,25,378	5,51,42,210.0	65,70,743.0	19.00
2	Curds (Kgs)	13,89,300	20,43,995.0	28,25,258.0	38.20
3	Masala butter milk (Ltrs)	36,100	53,000	1,04,017.0	96.25
4	Sweet Lassi (Ltrs)	1,07,400	1,81,458.0	2,91,241.0	60.50
5	Milk cream (Kgs)	13,10,300	14,26,085.0	17,09,325.0	20.00
6	Peda (Kgs)	10,100	15,679.0	15,084	-1.00
7	Mysore pak (Kgs)	10,200	15,534.0	13,815.0	-11.00
8	Ghee (Kgs)	4,93,100	5,23,803.0	6,27,191.0	19.70

Table 5.15 Progress of Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Union Milk Producers Limited, Mangalore

Products	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
No of Societies	424	445	477
Members	69,389	74,221	77,401
Daily Milk collection (Kgs)	1,19,782.0	1,25,475.0	1,42,943.0
Daily Sale of Milk (Ltrs)	1,29,775.0	1,45,242.0	1,51,275.0
Profit (Lakhs)	54.29	73.62	70.0
Product sales			
Butter (Kgs)	8,487	9,841.0	4,805.0
Ghee (Kgs)	5,15,567.0	6,16,856.0	6,39,770.0
Peda (Kgs)	13,253.0	14,501.0	20,040.0
Mysore pak (Kgs)	14,902.0	13,166.0	14,628.0
Butter milk (Ltrs)	50,484.0	1,00,269.0	1,16,906.0
Lassi (Ltrs)	1,77,163.0	2,79,831.0	3,43,902.0
Curds (Ltrs)	20,38,555.0	26,16,697.0	38,26,374.0
Cream (Kgs)	1,15,484.0	1,46,893.0	1,82,286.0

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Khadi and village industries department has played a major role in improvement of financial status of certain category of people. According to economists if agriculture is improved, rural industries based on agriculture get re-birth. According to 2001 census among the total workers those engaged in agriculture were 55.89%. During 1991 and

2001 census the percentage of agriculture labourers were 35.79% (This includes the % of Udupi district also) and 9.67 % respectively. Since agriculture does not give employment throughout the year, subsidiary industries are gaining prominence. In absence of subsidiary industries there would be migration to industrial areas. Then there would be imbalance in rural economy. Therefore Government of Karnataka has been promoting and encouraging rural industries. Therefore the Khadi and village industries board has opened its office in this district in 1958.

The industries established under the Khadi and village industries are Rural oil production units, cereals and pulses processing units, Pottery, Leather industries, Carpentry, Black smithy, Lime making, Pappad and Spices preparation units, cashew nut oil units, tailoring, Khandasari, medicinal plants, fruit processing units, bee keeping, Gobar gas plants have spread out in the district. The units are technically advised and guided by the Khadi and village industries board through financial assistance to co-operative societies and individual beneficiaries.

Money Lending Process Project: The board during 1985 to 2004 has extended this project to 12 co-operative societies, 66 group societies, and 204 individual units Rs. 150.19 Lakhs. In this project an amount of Rs.124.06 Lakhs including interest has been collected. 114 units have repaid all loan and interest completely. Still 168 units have to repay Rs. 81.22 Lakhs as loan and interest.

Mass Banking Project: Khadi and village industries board up to September 2004, has given assistance of Rs.124.25 lakhs to 15 village industries units. In the above Rs 98.43 lakhs is loan and Rs. 25.82 Lakhs is margin money. In this project loan is given to mineral based industry, coconut oil production, Aluminum, cane, fruit processing, rural engineering units etc are there. About Rs 38.42 Lakhs including loan and interest has been repaid. Two units have completely repaid their loan. Still 13 units have to repay their loan. The loan details of industry wise allocation by Khadi and village industries board are given in tables 5.16 and 5.17.

Table: 5.16 Details of Taluk-wise, Industry-wise units were sanctioned under Mass Banking Plan

Type of Industry	Number of Units					
	Mangalore	Bantvala	Belthangadi	Puttur	Sulya	Total
Mineral based	2	0	0	1	0	3
Fruit processing	0	2	0	0	0	2
Rural Oil	1	0	0	0	1	2
Rural engineering	4	0	1	0	0	5
Bamboo and Cane	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fiber & Aluminum	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	7	2	2	2	2	15

Table: 5.17 Loan sanctioned and released under Mass Banking Plan

Type of Industry	No. of Units	Loan	Margin Money
Mineral based	3	19.49	7.14
Fruit processing	2	7.79	2.35
Rural engineering	5	26.54	5.83
Rural Oil	2	22.22	4.95
Bamboo and Cane	1	2.41	0.92
Fibre	1	17.4	3.70
Aluminum	1	2.77	0.93
Total	15	98.43	25.82

Margin Money (REGP) Plan

The board during financial year 2001-02 up to 31-12-2004 had disbursed Rs. 88.60 lakhs as margin money to 88 industrial units. The project cost of these units is Rs. 402.19 Lakhs and the sanctioned bank loan Rs. 313.36 Lakhs. In this project during 2004-05 there is a target of 42.00 Lakhs disbursement for 42 units, Rs.7.84 Lakhs margin money was sanctioned for 11 units. For more details see table 5.18

Table 5.18 Details of Industries Sanctioned under Margin Money Plan

Industry	No. of Units	Project Cost	Bank Loan	Margin Money
2001-2002				
Agriculture based and Food industry	1	10.00	9.36	3.00
Mineral based Industry	2	20.00	18.00	5.00
Forest based Industry	1	1.89	1.42	0.47
Service Industry	1	2.80	1.27	0.49
Total	5	33.69	30.05	8.96
2002-2003				
Mineral based Industry	3	12.55	11.10	3.07
Forest based Industry	5	14.80	9.78	3.99
Agriculture based and Food industry	19	103.11	74.03	25.86
Polymer and Chemical based Industry	1	10.00	9.50	3.00
Engineering and Non-conventional Energy industries	10	52.53	36.85	15.17
Textiles	2	1.66	1.45	0.52
Service Industry	14	26.11	19.27	8.17
Marketing	1	2.00	1.00	0.30
Total	55	222.76	162.98	60.38
2003-2004				
Agriculture based and Food industry	8	66.03	49.20	11.56
Engineering and Non-conventional Energy industries	1	2.00	1.85	0.44
Service Industry	8	47.21	43.83	9.42
Total	17	115.24	94.88	21.42
2004-2005 (Upto 31-12-2004)				
Service Industry	1	1.00	0.80	0.75
Agriculture based and Food industry	1	1.60	0.50	0.16
Forest based Industry	5	15.60	13.26	4.15
Textiles	2	2.30	1.60	0.51
Engineering industries	2	6.00	9.25	2.98
Total	11	30.50	25.41	7.84

Handlooms

In India the part played by handloom sector is valuable. This industry has given full time job to many weavers' families. In India weavers are engaged in traditional techniques of weaving. Indian handloom products have great demand in other countries.

During 1844 in Dakshina Kannada Bassel mission's Rev.Metz looked at handloom weaving in commercial angle. At Saliyn and Jedar villages in Mangalore taluk people used to weave through "*pit looms*". But, Christian, Muslim, Billava and Bant caste people engaged in looming activities used '*frame looms*' developed by Bassel mission. Through *pit looms*, lungis for men and sarees for women were prepared. '*Frame looms*' produced coloured sarees, shirting for men; bed sheets were weaved in frame looms. At Basrur, Jeppu, Padil, Kankanady, Kula-shekara, Konebadi, Suratkal, Panambur, Mulki, Kinnigoli, Mijar, Siddakatte, Haleangadi, Padu-Panambur, Bantwal, Pane-Mangalore and other places are the important handloom-weaving centres in the district. In the undivided district a census of handloom during 1995-96 was conducted and in this activity there were 1,058 in Schedules 2,855 people were engaged in handloom industry. In the district totally there were 1,442 handlooms, out of them 1,356 looms were working and 86 looms were closed. In eight schedules there were 10 electrical looms, out of them 8 electrical looms were working and 2 had closed. In electrical looms 15 people were working, among them there were seven men and eight women.

Handicrafts

Handicrafts have been at peak since times immemorial, patronized by public who has got some taste and also by the ruling dynasties. In Dakshina Kannada district different categories of skilled people existed, they are carpenters, Blacksmiths, Potters, Handloom weavers, basket weavers, mat weavers, Cobblers; Oil extractors, metal casters, Gold smiths, Lime makers, thread and rope makers. In 1983 a survey was conducted and taluk wise breakup of skilled labourers and the number of families is given in table 5.19.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

For development of any industrial area basic infrastructure should be adequate. In this transport is one important facility. As the district has high quality 174.20 Kms. long National Highway and 342.57 Kms. long State high transportation of goods is fast and good.

Railway lines from Mangalore to Mumbai by Konkan railway line, Mangalore-Cochin and Mangalore-Chennai routes have been of much help in movement of goods. Goods have also been exported to foreign through ports.

In the district there are six engineering colleges, five Medical colleges, six colleges of Indian Medicine, five dental colleges, six polytechnics, and industrial training institutes. In the employment bureau during 2004-05 7346 Graduates, 1,611 diploma holders, 3,135 industrial training institute certificate holders were registered. There is no dearth of trained technical staff in the district.

The banking facility in the district is excellent. There are 287 commercial banks, 11 Regional Grameena banks, and 34 other banks to provide medium and long-term loans to industrial units of Rs.1,24,784 lakhs. 45 Urban co-operative banks, 28 other co-operative banks, district co-operative banks have been functioning. Karnataka State Financial Corporation has catered long-term loan. Therefore all facilities for industrial loan exist in the district.

To give impetus for Industrial development in the district Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has established industrial estates in Baikampady, Karnad and Puttur.

1) Puttur Industrial Estate

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired 21.78 acres of land in Kemminje of Puttur taluk. 13.28 acres has been given to KSRTC bus depot. In the remaining area 33 plots have been formed and allotted to the members. Already few industries have started production here. At present the land value is Rs. 52,200 per acre.

2) Baikampady Industrail Estate

This industrial in an area of 941.77 acres was established and developed in 1969-70. Out of 941.77 acres, 200 acres have been allotted

to Mangalore chemicals and fertilizers, 157.16 and 38.59 acres have been allotted to KIOCL and KSSIDC respectively. In the remaining area 470 plots have been formed. Industries have been functioning in 463 plots. Basic infrastructure like water supply, underground drainage and streetlights has been provided. Apart from this MESCOM has established one sub station and facilities like Police station, Busses have been provided. Karnataka Urban water and Drainage board has been looking after water supply. Water consumption is 0.50MGD. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has constructed 80 quarters for their staff. In this about 90% has been allotted.

3) Karnad Industrial Estate

In this Industrial estate 85.02 acres has been acquired and 71 plots have been formed. In one-acre infrastructure facilities like Post office, Bank, Fire station, and hotel have been established. Already 40 units have started functioning. Electricity and transport facilities have been provided. For more details table 5.20 can be seen.

Land acquisition process for establishment of an Export Promotional Industrial Park in 203 acres near Ganjimat in Mangalore taluk is completed; payment of compensation is in process. About 500 acres of land at Pajir and Kairam villages of Bantvala taluk has been identified for the establishment of Information Technology park.

**Table 5.20 Industrial estates developed by
Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board**

Sl. No.	Details	Baikampady	Karnad	Puttur
1	Extent of Land acquired and possession taken	941.77	85.02	13.28
2	Extent of developed for creation of plots	546.02	85.02	13.28
3	Extent of sites already allotted	463.00	44.87	11.70
4	No of vacant sites	18	3	1
	Extent of vacant sites	18.05 Acres	20 Acres	0.25 Acres
5	Cost per Acre (Rs in Lakhs)	12.00	4.00	0.52

Table 5.21 Industrial estates developed by Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation.

Taluk	Village	Total Number of sheds constructed						Allotted	Vacant upto Nov. 2004
		B	C	D	M	SM	Total		
Mangalore	Yeyyadi	3	33	6	8	8	58	58	1
Mangalore	Baikampady	38	67	34	20	28	182	178	4
Mulki	Karnad	2	4	-	-	10	16	4	12
Mudabidri	Mudabidri	-	4	4	-	-	8	8	-
Belthangadi	Laila	-	3	-	-	7	10	5	5
		43	107	44	28	49	274	253	22

Table 5.22 Details of the Industrial Sheds Developed by KSSIDC

Type of Sheds	Extent of land sqft.	Cost of Shed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Monthly instalment(Rs.)
B	2,480	10.00	22,000
C	1,500	7.00	17,000
D	750	5.50	8,000
M	240	2.00	3,000
SM	480	3.50	6,000

Details of New Industrial Area identified by KIADB

Taluk	Village	Proposed extent of land in acres	Remarks
Mangalore	Ganji matt	203	The land identified by KIADB for EPIP is under process of acquisition and payment of compensation

HOTEL INDUSTRY

One of the prestigious industries in the district has contributed to financial progress of Dakshina Kannada. Industries like Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemicals(MRPL), Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizer industry, Campco chocolate, Kudremukh Iron ore Limited, Kudremukh Iron and steel company, Religious places like Dharmasthala, Kukke Subramanya, Katilu, Suratkal, Ullala, Panambur, Medical and

Engineering colleges, Nursing homes, the district has attracted tourists, Religious people, Job seekers and Students as a magnet. Hotel Industry has been catering to the needs by providing breakfast, food and Lodging. Being famous nationally as well as internationally Mangalore has many star hotels. Five stars hotel Manjuran is in old fort road at Mangalore. Apart from this there are three star hotels at Moti Mahal at Mangalore and Puttur, Hotel Aditya Restaurant, Hotel Aditya Lodging at Uppinangadi, Hotel Southern Residency and Hotel Sannidhi at Sulya. Bantvala and Belthangadi do not have five star and three hotels at present. In the year 2004-05, there were 655 hotels in Mangalore taluk and 73 hotels, the lowest in Belthangadi taluk. For more details also see Table 5.23.

Table 5.23 Talukwise Hotel and labourers details

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	2003-04		2004-05	
		No. of Hotels	No. of Labourers	No. of Hotels	No. of Labourers
1	Mangalore	603	4,327	655	4,434
2	Bantvala	106	318	122	327
3	Belthangadi	80	270	73	263
4	Puttur	115	479	117	485
5	Sulya	75	241	76	244

Table 5.6 Registered Industrial Units in the District for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
		Unit	Capital in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital in lakhs	Employment
1	Food and Cold drinks	97	295.47	396	137	349.37	454	77	455.21	379
2	Textiles	46	22.76	140	91	37.07	207	253	48.31	500
3	Wood products	46	135.12	175	79	151.43	237	117	94.79	273
4	Printing and Writing materials	12	28.48	42	14	24.50	44	9	196.17	54
5	Leather products	3	4.52	8	22	0.80	4	9	1.56	20
6	Rubber and Plastic	10	65.05	53	4	42.35	16	11	106.52	71
7	Chemicals	12	159.74	62	14	85.67	101	12	58.19	79
8	Glass and ceramics	6	27.37	43	12	42.86	46	1	5.00	4
9	Basic metal production	38	81.54	130	28	14.38	69	7	1.12	16
10	General Engineering	17	13.71	70	29	126.19	118	28	245.63	144
11	Electrical and Electronics	13	23.47	36	15	75.60	63	3	2.05	9
12	Automobiles	3	26.01	13	2	1.55	5	1	6.26	4
13	Transport products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Ferrous and non ferrous	3	1.49	16	5	4.75	10	-	-	-
15	Beedi works	196	157.71	390	185	85.03	320	40	19.34	109
16	Other services	76	94.20	147	51	55.14	106	36	268.38	117
17	Other products	42	117.35	172	60	99.70	224	89	337.26	507
	Total	620	1253.96	1895	728	1196.39	2215	693	1845.79	2286

Source : District Industrial Centre, Mangalore