

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The overall progress of a region is dependent upon its economic development. The economic trends based on the vicissitudes found in natural resources of the respective region, human resource, agriculture, industry, banking, commerce, trade, transport and communication, savings, capital investment, urbanization, employment, labour (wages), per capita income in essential commodities, standard of living, prices several such fields shall guide in economic progress of the respective region. The elements such as basic infrastructure, technology etc, that facilitate proper utilization of natural and economic resources are important elements in deciding the direction of the economic trends and assist in achieving economic development. An effort has been made here to portray the role played by these economic trends and their impact in the overall development of Dakshina Kannada district that could open the roadmap of social change and development of the district.

Being primarily an agricultural district from a very long time, this district has a wealthy forest area too. The total geographical area of the district is 4,560 sq.km. and is 2.38% of the state's total area and is in the 23rd place. Majority of people here live in villages. According to 2001 census the total population of the district was 18,97,730 (3.59% of state's population), out of which 11,68,428 persons (61.57) lived in

villages while 7,29,302 persons (38.43%) lived in urban areas. The literacy rate of the district was 83.4% (state's 66.6%). 89.7% (76.1%) men and 77.2% (56%) women were literates. From facts and figures it is seen that there were 44.3% (36.6%) main workers, 5.5% (7.9%) marginal workers and 50.1% (55.5%) were non-workers. Out of total workers 5.2% (29.2%) were agriculturists, 4.5% (26.5%) were agricultural labourers, 21.2% (4.1%) household industry workers and 69.1% (40.2%) other workers (the figures in brackets indicate the overall state's position). The district has minerals like gold, iron ore, kyanite, korandum, garnet (costly red coloured stone), bauxite, clay, lime shell, building materials and are helpful in the economic development of the district.

By the end of March 2005 there were 19 major and medium industries such as Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited (M.R.P.L.), Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (M.C.F.), Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (K.I.O.C.L.), Kudremukh Iron Ore and Steel Company Limited (K.I.S.C.L.), Central Arcanut and Coco Marketing and Processing Co-operative Limited (Kampco), B.A.S.F. India (Ltd.), Hindustan Liver Limited, Ruchi Soya Industries (Ltd.), Elf Gas India (Ltd.), Canara Wood and Plywood Industries (Ltd.), Canara Workshops Limited, Lamina Suspension Products (Ltd.), Altra Tech Cements (Ltd.), etc.. The co-operative sector company, Oil and Natural Gas Commission (O.N.G.C) and making a massive investment of Rs.45,000 crores for establishing Integrated Oil Refinery Plant, Petro-Chemical Complex, L.N.G. and power facilities in the Mangalore Special Economic Zone (S.E.Z.). O.N.G.C. has approved for an investment of Rs.16,000 crores for its perfumed complex in the Mangalore Special Economic Zone. This complex will have Naptha, L.N.G. and other petro-chemical processing facilities and has prepared the plan to establish an integrated refinery plant at an estimated cost of Rs.30,000 crores. During the same period there were 15,220 small scale units and Rs.34,129 lakhs had been invested. These units have provided employment for 1,16,069 persons. These industries have been helpful for the economic development of the district. Further, in addition to declaring certain selected areas as industrial areas, the government, with a view to providing basic infrastructure, encouragement and concessions, has brought out the new industrial policy (2001-2006).

As per the new industrial policy, in order to give region-wise encouragement and concessions for new investments made in the industry after 01-04-2001, the industrial areas in the state have been divided into four zones. The industrial areas coming under 'A' Zone

are considered as developed areas and hence the very small industries coming in this zone do not get any grants. But, none of the areas in the district come under this category. The industrial areas coming under Zone-B are considered as developing areas. Excluding Mangalore Export Promotion Industrial Park (Ganjimath), all other industrial areas in the district come under this category. All industries including major and medium industries coming under this zone will get exemption from entry tax for a period of three years. While the small and tiny industries coming under this zone are exempted from 100% stamp duty, the major and medium scale industries are getting 50% stamp duty exemption. The industrial areas coming under Zone-C category are considered as industrially backward areas. However, none of the industrial areas in the district come under this category. The Mangalore Export Promotion Industrial Park (Ganjimath) is the only area in the district that comes under Zone-D. The small and tiny industries in this zone will get 25% (subject to maximum investment of Rs.12.5 lakhs) of their fixed assets as capital investment grants, all industries including major and medium industries will get entry tax exemption, 10% stamp duty exemption and concessional registration fee at the rate of Re.1 per Rs.1000.

The district is in the forefront with respect to development in the field of banking, commerce and business. By the end of March 2004 there were 38 commercial Banks in the district with 339 branches. Out of these 132 branches were in rural areas, 63 in semi-urban areas, remaining 144 were functioning in the Mangalore port city. During the said period the banks had collected deposits worth Rs.5843.94 crores and had advanced Rs.2802.45 crores thereby helping for the economic development of the district. Out of the banks that were nationalized in the country on 19th July 1969 in two stages four banks belonged to this district (Canara, Vijaya Bank, Syndicate and Corporation Bank). The milk producers' co-operatives in the district have given new strength to the rural economy. The traditional centers such as shandies, farmer's shandies and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (A.P.M.C.) have been helpful in getting good prices for the farmers. The transport and communication facilities in the district are best in the state. There is a 155 km long broad-gauge railway line in the district and has 19 railway stations. Further, Mangalore has a national aerodrome and is developing to international standards. There are daily services to Bangalore and Mumbai. There is a total of 1510.83 km roads in the district and out of this are 174.20 km are national highways, 342.57 km state highways,

930.17 km main district roads, 14.90 km irrigation department roads, 48.99 km forest roads and these have been helpful in the development of the district.

The normal rainfall in the district is 4031 mm. and the actual rainfall was 3485.8 mm. This varies from taluk to taluk. The rainfall in Bantval was 3581.6 mm. while in Belthangadi it was 4007.8 mm., in Mangalore it was 3267.6 mm., in Puttur it was 3184.8 mm., and in Sulya it was 3387.6 mm. The monsoon crops in the district are grown with the help of monsoon rains and the khariff crops are grown with the help of irrigation. The net irrigated areas in the district are as follows: 44,504 hectares are irrigated with the help of wells, 8,966 hectares with tube-wells, 2,445 hectares with the help of lift irrigation and 17,163 hectares are irrigated with the help of other sources. The main crops in the district are arecanut, cashew, coconut, banana, cocoa, rubber and sugarcane and are helping in the economic development of the district. As per 1901 census there were two towns in the district. This number increased to 11 during 1961, the ratio of rural and urban population was 82:18. In 1971 the number of towns increased to 15 and the population ratio increased to 79.75:20.25. However, by 1991 the number of towns rose to 27 and to 21 towns by 2001 (divided district).

An important development is that the secondary sector (industries) and the tertiary sector (services) are contributing equally along with the primary sector (agriculture) for increasing the district income. In 1960-61 (undivided) while the contribution of primary sector for the district income was Rs.3571 lakhs, the secondary sector contributed Rs.801 lakhs and the tertiary sector contributed Rs.1,162 lakhs. It is seen that this increased to Rs.1,24,570 lakhs, Rs.2,51,785 lakhs and Rs.2,33,275 lakhs respectively during 1997-98. In 2002-03 (divided), this increased to Rs.96,913 lakhs, Rs.3,18,197 lakhs and 1,62,702 lakhs respectively and it is significant to note that the importance of agriculture decreased and that of industries and services increased. Similarly, the per capita income that was Rs.356 in 1960-61 increased to Rs.20,167 in 1997-98 and to Rs.33,191 in 2002-03 and this indicates the development of the district as well as the living standards of the people.

For improving the standard life of the people social welfare programmes such as Poverty Alleviation, Draught Relief Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Swarna Jayanthi Swarojgar Yojana, Jawahar Grama Samruddi Yojana, Akshara Dasoha Yojana, Sthree Shakti Yojana, Ashraya Yojana, Jivavime, Bhagyajyothi etc., have been undertaken.

During the period of 1992-2000 (divided) 310 (3.93%) gazetted officers and 145 (4.05%) non-gazetted officers were appointed from the district. Similarly, out of the 617 A and B group officers, 192 (3.58%) A group officers and 425 (3.20%) B group officers were working. In the secretariat, nine (4.09%) officers and three (3.75%) head of department were working. One (1.92%) KAS (selection grade), nine (2.34%) KAS (senior and junior grade) and seven (3.65) KAS (B group) were from the district and is a symbol of district's importance.

URBANISATION

While 34% of state's population is living in town/city areas, it is seen that 38.43% of the population of the district are living in town/city areas. The main reason for the increase in population of the cities compared to that of villages over the years is that the towns are offering better socio-economic opportunities. It is significant to note that there is socio-economic development along with the development of cities. It can be observed that this factor is being mentioned in the studies and reports of agencies such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank. The contribution made by the city areas for the economic development of the country is bigger than their size and number. There is a close relationship between urbanization and economic development. With the existence of efficient infrastructure such as transport and communication, electricity, water supply, housing, healthcare, education and hospitals, they not only attract capital investment but also talent and make the socio-economic development continuous. Industries and economic services become denser where they are started. Similarly social and scientific talent also flows in the same direction. Such consolidation of facilities and related economic activities by themselves keep providing support for further development. Seen in this background Dakshina Kannada district is in the second place with respect to urbanization, Bangalore district being in the first place. Any place to earn the status of town/city they should be town panchayat, municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified areas. Or they should possess the following three factors: 1) there should be a minimum population of 5000. 2) 75% of men should be engaged in non-agricultural sector and 3) the population density per square kilometer should be 400. Places possessing these factors can be called as town areas.

In 1901, Dakshina Kannada district had only two towns (Mangalore and Udupi) with a population of 52,149. In 1910 there were five towns with a population of 74,589, in 1921 six towns with a population of

89,420, during 1931, 1941 and 1951, there were seven towns and the population was respectively 1,15,553, 1,39,315 and 2,00,172. In 1961 there were 11 towns and the population was 2,80,359, in 1971 there were 15 towns and the population was 3,93,178, in 1981 there were 22 towns and the population was 5,81,613, In 1991 there were 27 towns and the population was 7,62,594.

From 1901 to 1941 there were no towns belonging to Class-I in the district. From 1901 to 1921 Mangalore was in Class-III. Mangalore was promoted to Class-II during 1921 and till continued to be so upto 1941. In 1951 Mangalore rose to Class-I and continues to hold this position. From 1941 to 1991 there were no towns that belonged to Class-II. In 1991 two towns (population 1,34,019) were in Class-II. There was one town in Class-III in 1951 and 1961, two town in 1971, seven in 1981 and five in 1991 were in this Class. There were no towns in Class-IV during 1901. There was one town from 1911 to 1921. But four in 1951, six in 1961, eight towns from 1971 to 1981 and ten in 1991 belonged to this class. In class-V, one town each in 1901 and 1911, three in 1921, four in 1931, five in 1941. But one town in 1951, three in 1961, four in 1971, six in 1981 and eight in 1991 belongs to this class. 3. In class-VI, there was no towns in 1901, two in 1911, each one town from 1921 and 1931, there was no towns from 1941 to 1981, but one town in 1991 belonged to this class. In 1991 there were 27 towns in total in the district. But, in the divided district, as per 2001 census it is significant to note that out of the 18,97,730 total population, 7,29,302 (38.43%) persons were living in urban areas. The per capita income of the people in the corporation area was Rs.1024.43 while the per capita expenditure was Rs.1024.13. Compared to rural areas the urban areas with their facilities for basic infrastructure, education, entertainment, employment etc., have been successful in improving the social and economic value of people. But, after the district was divided in 1997-98, and as per 2001 census, there were 20 towns and a population of 7,29,302 are living in urban areas. It is significant to note that there are 41 villages with a population between 5000 to 9,999 and three villages with a population between 10,000 to 19,999. The names of towns/cities in 2001, their population and the number of workers in towns are given in Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

DISTRICT INCOME

District Income commonly termed as District Net Internal Product is an important indicator that measures the quality of the district's

**Table 8.1: The details of population growth rates in the towns of the district
(divided district) from 1901 to 2001**

Station	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Mulki (T.P)	-	5360	5419	5504	6284	9798	10235	11525	12098	14100	16389
Mudbidri (T.M.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5838	13575	15868	25713
Bajpe (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8033
Thokur (C.M.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6167
Mangalore Municipal Corporation + O G	44108	48412	53877	66756	81069	117083	176003	223335	332076	426341	416262
Mudushedde (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7417
Mulur (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5776	5056
Adyar (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6501
Kannur (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6220	7233
Bajjala (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8145	9956
Ullala (TP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13086	19322	25508	31181	49895
Munnur (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8036
Kotekara (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7289	9719	14324
Pudu (C.T)	-	-	-	7822	9563	11197	12498	17483	20103	10241	12429
Thumbe (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5561
Bantval (TP)	-	4985	4642	4511	5807	11678	-	-	31378	34313	36830
Beltangadi (TP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7305
Puttur (T.M.C.)	-	-	-	7822	9563	11197	12498	17483	20103	25800	48070
Sulya (TP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18028
Someshwar (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5750	8213	11031	15302	20097

Classification of Towns on the basis population

Position before 1991		Position as on 2001			
Class	Population		Class	Population	
Class-I	1,00,000 and more	Class-I	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	
Class-II	50,000 - 99,999	Class-II		50,000 to 99,999	
Class-III	20,000 - 49,999	Class-III		20,000 to 49,999	
Class-IV	10,000 - 19,999	Class-IV		10,000 to 19,999	
Class-V	5,000 - 9,999	Class-V		5,000 to 9,999	
Class-VI	Less than 5,000	Class-VI		Less than 5,000	

Table 8.2 : No. of Urban Workers engaged in Dakshina Kannada District (As per 1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Towns	Classification of Main Workers											
		Total workers	Main workers	Cultiva-tors	Agri. labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers	Marginal workers	Culti-vators	Agri. labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers	Non-workers
1	Mangalore (U.A)	229979	216819	2156	1119	40600	172944	13160	151	373	2981	9655	309408
A)	Mangalore (M. Corpn. + O.G.)	175728	165229	1496	658	24104	138971	10499	66	245	2303	7885	240534
i)	Mangalore (Corp.n.)	167184	157230	965	411	22367	133487	9954	43	189	2165	7557	232381
ii)	Neemarga (O.G)	2724	2418	139	76	557	1626	308	20	34	74	178	2211
iii)	Kudupu (O.G)	1290	1242	18	17	240	967	48	-	04	05	39	1269
iv)	Cheiliru (O.G)	1497	1477	140	96	488	753	20	01	06	04	09	1488
v)	Kuthethur (O.G)	1249	1187	182	53	234	718	62	01	11	04	46	1426
vi)	Bala (O.G)	1517	1435	03	05	159	1268	82	01	01	47	33	1407
vii)	Padushedde (O.G)	267	240	49	-	39	152	27	-	-	04	23	359
a)	Thokuru (C.T)	2545	2419	40	10	640	1729	126	19	06	21	80	3622
b)	Mudushedde (C.T)	3986	3837	77	160	1357	2243	149	03	11	34	101	3431
c)	Kannur (C.T)	3069	2916	36	30	944	1906	153	01	13	27	112	4164
d)	Bejala (C.T)	4914	4543	72	27	1718	2726	371	26	31	114	200	5042
e)	Ulial (T.P)	20333	20221	106	61	6005	14049	712	08	03	236	465	28962
f)	Munnur (C.T)	3749	3610	100	47	1292	2171	139	15	34	55	35	4287
g)	Someshwar (C.T)	8890	8545	103	37	2656	5749	345	04	02	43	296	11207
h)	Kotekara (C.T)	6165	5499	126	89	1884	3400	666	09	28	148	481	8159
2.	Mulki (T.P)	5663	6124	318	94	1204	4508	539	06	51	149	333	9726
3.	Mudabidri (T.M.C)	11611	11197	630	406	2985	7176	414	29	71	65	249	14102
4.	Bejupe (C.T)	3245	3084	142	81	846	2015	161	05	19	41	96	4788
5.	Mullur (C.T)	2461	2299	99	55	687	1458	162	08	22	24	108	2595
6.	Addyar (C.T)	3155	3006	99	88	1091	1728	149	04	10	37	98	3346
7.	Pudu (C.T)	6271	5714	153	109	12	5440	557	09	20	-	528	6158
8.	Thumbe (C.T)	2923	2772	68	47	05	2652	151	05	06	-	140	2638
9.	Bantval (T.P)	17018	16319	642	425	5147	10105	699	25	63	260	351	19812
10.	Belangadi (T.P)	3288	2779	124	68	543	2044	509	22	49	254	184	4017
11.	Puttur (T.M.C)	20688	19527	151	86	4118	15172	1161	15	22	483	641	27382
12.	Sulya (T.P)	6866	5931	06	16	348	5561	935	-	04	172	759	11162

economic development. It is possible to know the production of goods and services in the district during the respective years. The current prices, district's net internal product estimates will reflect the value of production at running prices. Constant prices remove the effect of differences of the estimated prices and help in reflecting the real economic development. The net district income was highest in Bangalore District followed by Belgaum, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts both at current and constant (1993-94) Prices. The per capita net internal product is a measure of district's economic development and is also helpful in measuring regional imbalances. The per capita income was highest in Bangalore followed by Kodagu and Bangalore Rural districts.

The district income is the value of goods and services produced by utilizing the natural resources, capital investment and manpower of the district. Agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying fall under primary sector; manufacturing (registered and unregistered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply fall under secondary sector; and railway, transport by other means, storage, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling and business services, public administration, other services fall under tertiary sector or services sector. Their productivity can be known from their incomes.

The contribution of primary sector for the district income during 1960-61 was only Rs.3,571 lakhs. It increased to Rs.8,125 lakhs during 1971, to Rs.16,190 lakhs during 1980-81, to Rs.46,199 lakhs during 1990-91, and to Rs.1,24,570 during 1997-98. But, after the district was divided during 1997-98 the income from this sector was Rs.85,410 lakhs during 1998-99 and increased to Rs.90,282 lakhs during 1999-2000. Though the contribution of primary sector in 2000-01 and 2001-02 reduced to Rs.84,160 lakhs and Rs.74,546 lakhs respectively, it is significant to note that it again increased to Rs.96,913 lakhs in 2002-03. The secondary sector had contributed Rs.801 lakhs to district income in 1971. This has increased to Rs.1,62,702 lakhs in 2002-03. The tertiary's or the services sector's contribution was Rs.1,162 lakhs in 1960-61 and this increased to Rs.3,83,197 lakhs and this indicates the importance of this sector. The contribution of different sectors to district income at current prices are as follows: While agriculture contributed Rs.3,276 lakhs, 167 lakhs came from forestry and Rs.128 lakhs from fisheries, the contributions during 2002-03 were respectively Rs.73,128 lakhs, Rs.6,870 lakhs and Rs.16,697 lakhs. Rs.218 lakhs came from mining and quarrying. Similarly the contribution of secondary sector

during 1960-61 for the district income was Rs.628 lakhs from manufacturing (registered and unregistered), Rs.160 lakhs from construction and only Rs.13 lakhs came from electricity, gas and water supply. The contribution from this sector during 2002-03 was respectively Rs.1,25,935 lakhs, Rs.32,817 lakhs and Rs.3,950 lakhs. The income of the district (at 1993-94 constant) during 2001-02 was Rs.3,53,643 lakhs and stood at third place in the state. The details of district's net income (at current prices) from 1960-61 to 2002-03 from sector composite and from 1998-99 to 2002-03 at constant prices are given in Table 8.3 (see page 443) and 8.4.

Table 8.4: Sectoral comparison of Net District Income at constant (1993-94) prices (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District income from different sources	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1)	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	47384	47852	57985	54117	56644
2)	Forestry and logging	3462	3968	4237	4774	3920
3)	Fishing	3398	5195	5433	3751	9863
4)	Mining and Quarrying	243	37	14	100	163
	Primary sector Total	54487	57052	67669	62742	70590
5)	Manufacturing (registered & unregistered)	164223	155604	52645	50607	81525
6)	Construction	15462	18105	21576	21654	22483
7)	Electricity, gas and water supply	2043	1715	1825	2300	2089
	Secondary sector Total	181728	175424	76046	74561	106097
8)	Railways	427	520	713	643	1554
9)	Transport by Other means	9279	15041	13701	17365	18894
10)	Storage	36	39	37	41	48
11)	Communication	11740	12111	13216	22021	27899
12)	Trade, hotels and restaurants	68287	94530	65115	86955	78923
13)	Banking and Insurance	25967	30142	29472	31028	46745
14)	Real estate, ownerships of dwellings and business services	12262	13803	15254	16952	18856
15)	Public Administration	6500	7516	7065	6255	6148
16)	Other Services	21890	25647	30461	35081	38114
	Tertiary sector Total	156388	199349	175034	216341	237181
17)	Net District Income	392603	431825	318749	353644	413868
18)	District place in district income (No.)	3	2	4	3	3
19)	Per capita Income (in Rs.)	21144	23174	16897	18448	21370
20)	District place in Per capita Income (No.)	1	1	3	2	2

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore.

Table 8.3 : Sectoral Composition of Net District Income at current prices

District Income from different sources	Year									
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1997-97	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1) Agriculture including Animal husbandry	3276	7599	14188	39906	98493	72450	74753	67453	59794	73128
2) Forestry and logging	167	341	628	3484	7593	5262	6192	6456	7643	6870
3) Fishing	128	184	1306	2720	18436	7362	9283	10235	6972	16697
4) Mining and Quarrying	-	01	68	89	48	336	54	16	137	218
Primary Sector Total	3571	8125	16190	46199	124570	85410	90282	84160	74546	96913
5) Manufacturing (registered and unregistered)	628	2438	8404	30812	203695	218416	222417	78886	69778	125935
6) Construction	160	896	1982	7200	25379	21885	26681	30525	29924	32817
7) Electricity, gas and water supply	13	103	351	3134	4201	3655	3073	3612	4455	3950
Secondary Sector Total	801	3437	10737	41146	233275	243956	252171	113023	104157	162702
8) Railways	13	18	36	247	1551	572	664	1059	956	2511
9) Transport by Other means	85	308	1496	7210	11960	18119	30217	29877	39150	43858
10) Storage	-	-	03	27	56	43	52	74	74	86
11) Communication	22	72	348	2188	11275	12604	12029	14845	17981	15815
12) Trade, hotels and restaurants	589	1544	3776	16530	88288	97250	136990	99648	136427	123803
13) Banking and Insurance	51	434	2627	13373	56908	34908	40036	43158	46266	74261
14) Real estate, ownerships of Dwelling and business services	135	326	1808	4884	20710	17680	21525	27437	31214	36552
15) Public Administration	59	197	790	4015	10307	10420	12462	12165	11935	15752
16) Other Services	208	628	2185	8949	50730	35365	42643	51667	62028	70559
Tertiary Sector Total	1162	3517	13069	57423	251785	226961	296618	279930	346031	383197
17) Net District Income	5534	15079	39996	144768	609630	556327	639071	477113	524734	642812
18) District place in district income (No.)	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	3
19) Per capita Income (in Rs.)	356	786	1701	5350	20167	29962	34296	25291	27373	33191
20) District place in Per capita Income (No.)	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	2	2

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income is another measure of quality of economic development of a district. The per capita incomes of different districts have increased correspondingly and continuously. At current prices the per capita income of Dakshina Kannada district during 1960-61 was only Rs.356 and the district was in fifth place in the state. Later, although it increased to Rs.786, it only rose to fourth place. But, the district improved its per capita income position after division in 1997-98. During 1998-99, it earned a per capita income of Rs.29,962 and earned the first place. But, although its per capita income increased to Rs.33,191 during 2002-03 it fell to second place in the state. The per capita income was Rs.18,448 during 2001-02 at 1993-94 constant prices and the district was in second place. For more details see Tables 8.3 and 8.4. By a comparative study of district-wise incomes and per capita incomes the range of development in different districts of the state, inequality and backwardness can be identified, reasons can be found out and it helps in formulating and implementing developmental programmes.

PRICES

Price-levels and a check on the upward trend in the selling prices have always been matters of interest to the consuming public as well as to Governments. The upward trend in the commodity prices in India, noticed as early as 1907, was found to be a serious problem to 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 too heavy downpour of rains and import and export. All these are natural factors which affect the price-structure periodically. The large increase in population has been also 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 the 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, the general inflation and such other factors may be said to have 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 next 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. What the district produced was fully consumed in the district itself. This aspect 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 Rs. 4-1-0 in 1906-07. This price rose to Rs. 5-3-0 in 1908 fell to Rs. 3-12-0 in 1910-11 and again rose to Rs. 4-7-0 in 1911-12. In 1912-13 the price was Rs.4-13-0. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the price remained steady at Rs. 4-10-0 for some time, but reached the highest level in 1918-19 to Rs.6-11-0. Thereafter, till the great depression, the prices did not materially fluctuate. The average stood at Rs.5-8-9 per *maund*. In the years of depression, the price quoted was about Rs. 3-14-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per *maund*. This trend continued till the beginning of the Second World War September 1939, when conditions in the international sphere 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 would remain steady. But the people were dis-illusioned. The overall shortages and inflation made the prices soar. In 1952-53, rice was selling in the Mangalore area at Rs. 19.83 per maund which was nearly four times that of the 1904-05 average. In Udupi the price of rice quoted was Rs.19. The prices continued to rise in 1954, 1955 and 1956, when the average price of a standard maund of 82.87 pounds of Rice was Rs. 23. It was believed at first that sharp increase might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started, stabilising at this level without any 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			II variety		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	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					

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 Rs. 33 and the second variety at Rs.30 per *mura* 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 has been set up at various places. In 1942, the provincial Government appointed a whole time commissioner of Civil Supplies to co-ordinate the work relating to prices. During the same year, the Government issued a foodgrains 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 foodgrains with the produces should be sold only to Government or their authorized agents. But the prices of foodgrains did not go down even after the introduction of controls on foodgrains in 1952. As the 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 having a steadying effect on the price. Banks were advised not to lend money on agricultural produce. But 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 Rs.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 rupee. During the succeeding two years, the price rose further. In 1969, the 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 had shared the rigours of high prices along with other areas. The spiralling prices have long affected the consumers adversely. The crucial 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 the old 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 the 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 the daily wages and the mid-day meal, which is sometimes given 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. Presents are also made on occasions of birth, marriage or funeral. The members of families 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 can be had, but in some interior parts where outside work is not be had and matters have to pay them even if there is not much for them to do, they usually manage to keep them well employed all the year round. The wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Dakshina Kannada district from 1980 to 2003 are given in table 8.5.

WAGES

There has been an enormous increase in the price-levels of consumer articles, especially food grains, 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 urbanisation, 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 Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per day. Educated and skilled workers earn more when compared to the illiterate and unskilled.

In 1957, a male adult got Rs. 1.50 in agricultural labour, Rs. 1.87 in-fish-curing and Rs.2.07 in other types of labour, while the corresponding wages for females were Rs. 0.86, Rs. 1.21 and Rs. 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 Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.10 for men, Rs. 2.25:to Rs. 3.40 for women, Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.46 for boys or girls of adolescent age, while children get Rs. 2.05 and these increases were effected in the year 1972.

In respect of beedi manufacturue, 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 Rs. 4.30 per thousand beedies rolled. It appears that a fast beedi-roller working full eight hours a day can earn Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per day.

Table 8.5 : Details of wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Dakshina Kannada District from 1980, 1990, 1997, 2000 to 2003.

Wholesale price: per quintal
Retail price: per k.g

Sl. No.	Commodities	1980		1980		1997		2000		2001		2002		2003	
		Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail
1)	Paddy (Medium)	123.00	-	254.00	-	613.00	-	597.00	-	582.00	-	628.00	-	703.00	-
2)	Rice (Good)	236.00	2.66	502.00	5.31	1350.00	14.04	-	-	1592.00	16.88	1772.00	19.40	1743.00	19.46
3)	Rice (Medium)	210.00	2.39	469.00	4.92	1151.00	11.80	-	-	1358.00	14.63	1148.00	12.60	1325.00	14.78
4)	Jowar (White)	105.00	1.40	-	-	775.00	8.75	-	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
5)	Urad	286.00	4.82	1143.00	12.94	2581.00	28.35	-	37.83	4063.00	44.88	3258.00	35.90	2594.00	29.00
6)	Horsegram	153.00	1.71	419.00	5.08	881.00	9.69	-	12.43	1125.00	12.84	1015.00	12.04	996.00	12.60
7)	Alasande	292.00	3.35	1044.00	11.71	2183.00	23.83	-	19.58	2817.00	31.19	2790.00	30.07	2401.00	27.27
8)	Dry chillies byadagi	957.00	10.50	2475.00	28.33	5692.00	62.75	-	58.50	6770.00	74.85	5704.00	62.79	5738.00	63.13
9)	Others	-	-	-	-	5267.00	59.00	-	41.50	4179.00	45.67	4533.00	49.83	4192.00	46.00
10)	Onion	103.00	1.20	252.00	3.31	550.00	6.88	-	6.95	535.00	7.42	425.00	6.13	583.00	7.67
11)	Potato	166.00	1.94	278.00	3.68	584.00	7.63	-	6.63	615.00	8.25	692.00	9.25	577.00	7.79
12)	Coconut (per 1000)	1331.00	1.87	3219.00	4.27	6050.00	7.28	-	6.14	3599.00	5.18	4590.00	6.75	6891.00	7.79
13)	Sajje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
14)	Wheat	220.00	2.67	-	-	1185.00	13.13	-	15.67	1239.00	13.57	1250.00	13.83	1258.00	13.96
15)	Tamarind	606.00	6.02	1005.00	12.75	2896.00	32.23	-	41.17	2394.00	26.42	2550.00	28.63	1908.00	21.75

Note: Coconut price per piece

Source: Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

The agricultural labourers got wages which did not compare favourably with those of others. The table given below shows the daily average rates of wages paid to workers in the district in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Workers	1968 Rs. Ps	1969 Rs. Ps.	1970 Rs. Ps.
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	2.90	2.89
Children	2.31	2.45	2.80
Other agricultural labour			
Men	2.67	3.98	4.02
Women	2.61	2.18	2.90
Children	1.95	2.47	2.29
Herdsman			
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 much 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 below shows the old and new revised wage-rates of agricultural labourers:-

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are Rs.22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B are Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food

Class of Employment	Dry Area*		Irrigated Areas*		Perennial garden areas*	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
Class A -	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P
1. Ploughing						
2. Digging						
3. Harrowing						
4. Sowing	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
5. Inter-culturing						
6. Irrigating or watering						
7. Uprooting						
Class B -						
1. Manuring						
2. Transplanting						
3. Weeding						
4. Reaping	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
(a) Harvesting						
(b) Threshing						
(c) Winnowing						
5. Picking in the case of cotton						
Class C -						
1. Cattle, Sheep and Goat grazing	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

*Rates of wages are inclusive of minimum daily rates

and clothing and under Class C Rs. 7.35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing. Recently, the Government of Mysore has 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. In the busy seasons, they get even more.

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, of the economic conditions of the *beedi* workers in Karkal town. It was found that the wage rate prevailing in the town varied from Rs.2.50 to Rs.3.00 per thousand *beedies* rolled. The earning of a *beedi*-worker depended upon the number of *beedies* rolled. The total weekly earnings of 156 selected *beedi* workers were as follows:-

Size-group of income	No. of persons		Total
	Male	Female	
Less than Rs.5	2	1	3
Rs.5 to Rs.10	19	15	34
Rs.10 to Rs.15	16	31	47
Rs.15 to Rs.20	18	14	32
Rs.20 to Rs.25	11	11	22
Above Rs.25	5	13	18
Total	71	85	156

The weekly earnings of 18 workers was more than Rs. 25 per week, while that of 37 workers was less than Rs. 10, the average weekly income per worker being put at Rs. 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 have intended to increase the wages in other industries.

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 this study, the wage rate of workers interviewed ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per day, while the skilled workers earned more. About 64 percent of the workers interviewed earned from Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 per week, while 8 percent got Rs.36 to Rs.45, the percentage of workers getting Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per week being 28. In respect of bonus, only 46 per cent of workers got the full share. In terms of annual income, about 45 per cent of them got wages ranging from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000 and another 41 per cent from Rs.2,000 to Rs.3,000 and the rest(14 per cent) got more than Rs.3,000. 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 Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000 a year, as much as Rs.280 were spent per year on habits, and with 89.65 per cent of such workers drinking of alcohol was a major habit. About 77.1 per cent of the workers had to repay debts of more than Rs.2,000. Many of them were found to be participating in chit funds.

According to another dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute referred to 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 Rs.1000 to Rs.2,000. It was found that a major portion of their earnings was spent on food articles. It was stated that they had to spend Rs.60 to Rs.250 per annum on clothes. About 71 per cent of the workers lived in rented houses, the lowest rent paid being Rs.6 to Rs.20 per month. In order to supplement their income, a few members of their household were gainfully employed in the beedi industry.

A study was also made under the auspices of the Institute referred to above, in 1970, about the economic position of sweepers, especially in respect of the sweepers of the Mangalore City Municipal Council. The main source of income of the sweeper is the monthly salary of husband and wife and a few have taken to occupations like basket-making. The minimum monthly pay of a sweeper in Mangalore Municipality was Rs.50, besides a D.A. of Rs.71 and H.R.A. of Rs.5 and also an allowance of Rs.2 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 Rs. 220 and Rs. 250, four in the range between Rs.276 and Rs.300, while two were in the range between Rs.375 and Rs.400 per month. In terms of percentages, about 26.66 per cent of them got Rs. 150 per month, 43.34 per cent from Rs.225 to 250, 20 per cent from Rs.250 to Rs.300 and another 10 per cent between Rs. 350 to Rs. 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.

According to another dissertation submitted to the University of Mysore under the auspices of the Institute in regard to the socio-economic condition of the fishermen in 1968, the economic condition of the fishermen has been improving since the beginning of 1960 when relatively a large-scale export of fish to foreign countries was begun. The fishing village of Bengare was taken up for the purpose of the study. The fishermen were getting in 1968 up to Rs. 5-00 per kg. of certain varieties of fish which was formerly sold at a very low price. Mechanisation 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. There was under-employment among them 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 mechanisation, was put at Rs. 907.60 per year, whereas the income of a mechanised boat-owner was placed at Rs. 1,593-35. Among the 35 mechanised boat-owners and 35 non-mechanised boat-owners, about 22 per cent of mechanised boat-owners were illiterate and this percentage was as high as 63 among non-mechanised boat-owners. Even among the mechanised boat-owners, it was observed that no significant change had taken place in aspects like housing, sanitation, etc., but there was a change-over to the use of modern crockery.

It has often stated by many economists that the pressure on prices has eroded the level of living of the middle class much more than any other sections of the society. The movement of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees for the Mangalore centre from 1961 to 1970 was given next page.

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 number for agricultural labourers in Mysore State (base year: 1960-61=100) was 180 in 1966-67 and it has 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 the bigger villages also bear a semi-urban character and have some of the amenities available in the urban area. Development of trade and commerce and to some extent, of agriculture and industries, a remarkable spread of education, influence of the Christian missions, growth of transport facilities and modern ideas of comfort have

Year	Consumer Price index numbers
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).

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 with 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 Rs.1,000 and Rs.2,500 a year, while a clerk working

in office in Mangalore, may, on an average, also get an annual income of Rs.2500.

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 Rs.35,000 to Rs.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 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 a people of a particular area.

Upper and Lower middle classes

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 Rs.12,000 and above a year, owners of shops, rent-receiving persons, landed gentry and others. The income level of this group may range up to Rs.25,000 per annum. These people have a surplus to spend on articles of luxury like costly sarees and expensive 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 and well.

The lower middle class, on the other hand, is the worst hit in the present economy. The income level of this class varies from about Rs.300 to about Rs.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 gone up very steeply. More often than not, these people have to incur debts, earmarking a portion of their income to pay off the interest. Education is another item of expenditure which takes away a good portion of their income. Such of those people as have college-going sons and daughters have to set apart Rs.30 to Rs.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, weaver, golden smiths, tailors and barbers predominate, has a

different standard. The income of this group varies from about Rs.100 to Rs. 300 a month. But these people do not spend money on luxuries; they are content with ordinary 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, servers in hotels, office peons and the like with income ranging from about Rs. 60 to Rs.150 a month. The standard of living of these cannot compare favourable with that of the middle class.

Rural areas

Because of 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 top 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 fast breaking up(see chapter III). All the adult member of the family to to ghe fields to help or supervise in a joint family would vary from about 10 to 25. In recent years, annual income of such a top class family, derived from lands, may be about Rs.30,000 to Rs. 50,000 or more a year. They live well with several modern comforts and can save a good deal. The next group in the rural tracts is the agricultural middle class which mainly depends on small holding. A large number belonging this class, possess 5 to 8 acres of land. The annual income of a family in this class may be about Rs. 3,000 to 6,000. Many of them are indebted 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 Rs. 3 to Rs.8 a day.

At the bottom level are the landless labourers whose lot is hard. These people have neither holdings nor any property worth the name. They have to toil and earn a meager wage which is usually not sufficient to make both ends met. When they go to work, they earn round about R.3 to Rs. 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 condition which will enable them to earn more.

It is not possible to compare the wages of agricultural sector with that of industrial sector. As the industrial units were established in more numbers in urban areas and wages were higher people migrated to cities. The main reason for this migration was that the wages in cities were higher than those in rural areas. In 1970, skilled workers like carpenter got Rs.6.21 as wages while a potter got Rs.6.08 and a cobbler got Rs.5.64 only. It is observed from the figures available that these rates increased to Rs.150, Rs.120 and Rs.75 respectively. This increase shows the improvement in living standards of skilled labour. The details of wages received from 1970 to 2003 by skilled and unskilled workers are given in Table 8.9.

EMPLOYMENT

The district is predominantly agriculture based; agriculture and agriculture related areas are the main sources of employment here. But, unemployment in the form of under-employment is rampant in this area. This under-employment is of two types - Visible and invisible. Visible under-employment can be identified with short period employment. But, invisible under-employment can be seen in lower income generation, inadequate utilization of skills or manpower utilisation in units with lower productive capacities.

The development of industries in the district has created more and more job opportunities. With a view to provide suitable jobs to job-seekers and suitable candidates to employers, the government established employment exchanges. Employment exchange was in existence in the district from 1946 itself. This office was established as employment bureau by the central government. The main objective of this was to provide employment to a huge number of soldiers who returned from military service after the Second World War. This process continued till 1957 with a view to provide employment to refugees who came from Pakistan. In 1948 employment exchange service was extended freely to job-seekers in public service. After formation of linguistic states it was transferred to Mysore government on first November 1956. All the eight taluks of the undivided district were under its jurisdiction. Employment exchange has the responsibility to register unemployed persons, publish vacant posts and fill up posts where necessary. Hence, this can be termed as a Clearing House. The employment exchanges make people

Table 8.9 : Details of daily wages of skilled workers and agricultural labour in Dakshina Kannada district from 1970 to 2003.
(Rs. lakhs)

Year	1970		1980		1990		2000		2001		2002		2003		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Unskilled Workers	Arecanut/coconut Farm Workers	D	F	-	-	-	52.92	55.00	-	50.00					
			M	-	7.45	31.58	85.00	87.57	-	72.50					
		C	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
			M	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		B	F	2.91	-	-	50.00	54.17	-	50.00					
			M	-	7.18	24.90	71.00	79.17	-	70.00					
		A	F	-	-	-	47.50	55.00	-	50.00					
			M	3.91	7.89	28.03	75.00	85.00	-	80.00					
		Wet Land Workers	D	F	-	-	-	-	-	55.00	-				
				M	-	7.69	29.50	-	-	80.00	-				
			C	F	-	-	-	75.00	55.00	55.00	50.00				
				M	-	6.21	-	45.00	80.00	80.00	70.00				
	B		F	2.99	-	-	48.89	54.00	53.00	50.00					
			M	-	-	-	-	72.78	79.50	77.00					
	A		F	-	7.67	26.34	45.00	-	53.00	-					
			M	4.02	-	-	75.10	85.90	78.00	80.00					
	Dry Land Workers		D	F	-	-	-	-	-	53.00	-				
				M	-	8.03	30.00	-	-	77.00	-				
			C	F	-	-	-	35.00	55.00	55.00	50.00				
				M	-	4.96	12.00	45.00	80.00	90.00	70.00				
		B	F	2.89	-	-	50.00	55.00	-	50.00					
			M	-	7.88	24.08	68.33	80.00	89.00	70.00					
	A	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	M	3.83	7.88	26.06	75.00	90.00	88.00	80.00							
Skilled workers from all sources	Cobblers		5.64	-	38.13	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00						
	Black smiths		6.08	-	38.84	117.1	120	120	120						
	Carpenters		6.91	-	44.78	127.1	130	142	150						

* M = Male; F = Female. Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

known about its activities by distributing posters, handouts to public, institutions, libraries, schools and colleges. In 1956 employment information center was started in the employment exchange. For a few years after it was started it had data of only public service. After 1960 it took in to its purview the private sector also. The employment exchanges discharge their duties through three wings. 1) Employment exchange division, 2) Career counseling division and 3) Job market information. As per Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 the employment exchange office collects information on employment from both public and private sector and decides on employment opportunities. In addition it also studies the employment trends in the district. It publishes the results of these studies quarterly and annually.

The population of Dakshina Kannada district in 2001 was 18,97,730 and out of this the proportion of workers was 49.86%. The total population of men was 9,38,434 (58.22%) and that of women was 9,59,296 (41.69%). (The figures in bracket represent percentage of men and women workers).

District Employment Exchange

There is an employment exchange in the district and it came in to existence in 1956. While the number of registered job-seekers (for the undivided district) in the district employment exchange as per the live register during 1990-91 was 66,212, there were 46,794 persons during 2000-01 in the divided Dakshina Kannada district and 45,049 persons had registered for employment in the exchange during 2004-05. It can be seen that more number of persons registered for employment in the divided Dakshina Kannada district compared to the undivided Dakshina Kannada district. The details of number of candidates registered in the district employment exchange as per the live register from 1990-91 to 2004-05 is given in Table 8.10.

Employment Services

The district employment exchange follows a scientific method in registering the names of job-seekers and filling vacancies in various institutions. The registered candidates and posts notified by different institutions are classified in various ways. As per Compulsory Registration of Vacancies Act, 1959, all institutions that employ 25 or more workers and pay a monthly salary of Rs.60 or more are required to furnish information regarding existing vacancies to the employment

Table 8.10: Details of candidates registered in the District Employment exchange as per live register.

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
1990-91	16	44,013	-	22,183	16	66,196
1997-98	7	40,382	-	27,025	7	67,427
2000-01	8	29,003	-	17,783	8	46,786
2004-05	8	26,824	-	18,175	8	45,041

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

exchanges. But, there is no rule that they have to fill the posts only from the list prepared by the employment exchanges. But, the state and central governments have notified that such posts shall be filled only through employment exchanges. The details of persons registered on the basis of sex and qualification for selected years from 1990-91 to 2004-05 are given in Table 8.11.

The details of number of job-seekers registered in the district employment exchange, notified posts, number of posts filled and vacant from 1990-91 to 2004-05 are given in Table 8.12.

The details of number of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the number of candidates who secured jobs from 1990-91 to 2004-05 are given in Table 8.13.

The details of posts filled in central, quasi-central, state government, quasi-state government, local bodies and private institutions through the district employment exchange are given in Table 8.14.

During 1980-81, post graduates in different fields (Arts, Science and Commerce), engineering and medical graduates had registered in Professional and Executive Employment Exchange in Bangalore. 741 graduates belonging to various fields had registered in 1990-91. It is significant to note that this number increased to 912 in 2000-01 and to 1084 in 2004-05. In the field of agriculture post-graduates such as M.Sc. (Agriculture), M.Sc. (Sericulture), M.Sc. (Horticulture) and M.Sc. (Floriculture). Only 12 persons had registered for jobs in 1980-81. It is significant to note that this number increased to 42 in 1997-98 and to 56 in 2004-05. Further details are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.11: Details of number of candidates registered on the basis of qualification and sex for selected years from 1990-91 to 2004-05

Employment Category	Year of Registration							
	1990-91		1997-98		2000-01		2004-05	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Graduates								
Arts	1,814	1,382	1,477	1,643	1,006	1,371	1,959	1,423
Science	632	421	587	560	254	395	227	259
Commerce	2,043	1,033	1,924	1,286	1,104	1,044	1,117	1,135
B.Ed.	-	-	728	1,451	331	923	239	827
B.P.Ed.	-	-	76	09	45	15	48	12
Diploma holders	1,282	213	1,516	278	1,188	357	1,061	550
I.T.I. Passed	1,448	-	2,497	102	2,589	199	2,837	298
Typists	1,487	2,966	975	3,127	327	1,597	136	948
Stenographers	23	184	14	220	07	237	06	186
Primary Teachers	822	1,848	359	1,188	121	516	104	309
Nursery Teachers	-	118	-	206	-	87	01	41
Phy.Edn. Teachers	233	112	358	194	172	120	132	113
Conductors	-	-	1,027	02	1,361	39	1,015	54
S.S.L.C. Passed	12,363	6,508	9,873	7,934	7,000	4,184	7,455	4,462
P.U.C. Passed	7,202	4,718	7,390	6,194	5,186	4,167	5,307	5,641
Mid. School passed	7,524	6,463	6,097	1,270	1,418	1,305	3,271	1,176
Literates	1,906	390	1,384	272	565	326	343	142
Illiterates	102	73	37	37	19	16	05	13

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

Table 8.12: Details of number of candidates registered, advertised vacant posts and number of posts filled in the district employment exchanges.

Year	No. registered	No. of vacancies published	No. of vacancies filled	No. of vacancies
1990-91	66,202	950	728	539
1997-98	67,427	6,405	1,475	2677
2000-01	46,794	1,152	185	1,307
2004-05	45,049	1,258	51	681

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

Table 8.13 : Details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes registered in district employment exchange.

Year	No. of Persons Registered		No. of Persons who got the job	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes
1990-91	1,173	678	142	68
1997-98	1,161	602	345	129
2000-01	971	638	32	31
2004-05	812	423	21	7

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

Table 8.14 : Details of units that utilized the services of district employment exchange from 1990-91 to 2004-05

Year	No. of persons who utilized the services							No. of vacancies filled						
	Central Govt.	Quasi Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi State Govt.	Local Bodies	Private	Total	Central Govt.	Quasi Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi State Govt.	Local Bodies	Private	Total
1990-91	17	18	06	08	-	07	56	22	29	128	02	-	03	184
1997-98	21	23	06	04	-	03	57	32	94	1324	10	-	15	1475
2000-01	29	27	09	03	-	08	76	11	70	103	01	-	-	185
2004-05	26	-	03	12	-	-	49	04	15	24	-	-	08	51

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

LAND UTILISATION

Among all the natural resources the land resource is a very important one. All activities such as agriculture, industry, mining, dairy farming etc., take place on land only. The district has 4560 sq.km. geographical area in the state and is in 23rd place in the state geographically (2.48%). The land utilisation is as follows. Forest land in 1970-71 was 29%. In 1980-81 it was 27.62%, in 1990-91 it was 27.15%, in 1995-96 it was 27.23%, in 1990-2000 it was 26.93% and in 2000-01 it was 26.93%. It stands at seventh place in the state (27 districts) with respect to forest land. From these figures it can be seen that the forest area has been decreasing between 1970-71 to 2000-01.

For the same periods, while the non-agricultural land was respectively 8.74%, 9.98%, 10.27%, 10.97%, 11.85% and 11.96%, the barren land and uncultivated land was respectively 8.17%, 8.71%,

Table 8.15 : Details of post graduates registered in Dakshina kannada district from 1980-81 to 2004-05

Sl. No.	Qualification	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1997-98		2000-01		2004-05	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Post Graduates													
1.	Arts	65	28	81	32	86	38	94	41	105	46	132	63
2.	Science	62	24	69	28	74	31	86	35	96	38	115	39
3.	Commerce	46	19	52	25	59	27	61	28	65	31	82	34
Engineers													
4.	Civil	31	08	36	10	40	13	45	15	45	17	58	20
5.	Mechanical	26	-	32	01	39	02	43	03	48	06	54	08
6.	Electrical	25	01	28	03	29	06	32	08	34	10	39	12
7.	Others	72	32	79	37	96	45	98	45	105	51	118	69
8.	M.B.B.S.(Medicine)	31	05	02	08	01	10	03	12	04	15	06	06
9.	Agriculture	12	-	20	02	34	02	38	04	46	06	48	08
10.	Education	09	01	16	01	18	02	21	05	25	06	30	10
11.	Phy. Education	-	-	-	-	02	-	03	-	05	-	07	-
12.	Veterinary	-	-	-	-	02	-	02	-	03	-	05	-
13.	Other professional graduates	43	21	51	26	59	28	61	32	69	35	72	40

Source: Office of Professional and Executive employment Exchange, K.G.Road, Bangalore

8.65%, 8.53%, 12.39% and 12.38%. The permanent pasture and trees and groves was respectively 4.02%, 3.97%, 3.81%, 3.77%, 4.06% and 4.05%, other trees and groves were 11.68%, 11.15%, 10.85%, 10.66%, 6.90% and 6.90%, the cultivable waste land was 9.50%, 9.81%, 8.46%, 8.96%, 7.32% and 7.13%, other fallow land was 2.34%, 3.02%, 2.53%, 1.93%, 1.13% and 1.11%. Current fallow land was 4.20%, 2.67%, 2.00%, 1.64%, 1.55% and 1.53%. The net cultivated area was 31.52%, 35.01%, 39.32%, 39.94%, 38.66% and 39.19%.

The area that was cultivated more than once was 44.51%, 36.62%, 36.45%, 33.60%, 21.14% and 20.58%. Out of the net cultivated area the net irrigated area was 36.50%, 37.00%, 43.10%, 43.02%, 51.63% and 53.00% and the total irrigated area out of the total cultivated area was 31.60%, 33.65%, 34.55%, 34.94%, 44.69% and 45.98%. For more details see Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 : Details of land utilisation in Dakshina Kannada district
(Area in hectares)

Year	Geographic area	Forest Area	Land Utilisation												
			Land not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land				Fallow land			Area sown		
			Non-agriculture	Barren	Total	Cultivable waste	Permanent pasture	Trees and groves	Total	Current	Others	Total	Net	More than once	Total
1960-61*	2046464	550018	158504	174943	333447	178547	86119	298806	563472	82585	33725	116310	483217	201468	684685
1970-71	834227	241974	72904	68192	141096	79233	33526	97475	210294	35077	19547	54624	186299	82917	269216
1980-81	833595	230264	83214	72643	155857	81772	33114	92981	207867	22265	25201	47466	192141	70365	262506
1990-91	833595	226342	85650	72146	157796	70518	31750	90417	192685	16645	21125	37770	219002	79835	298837
1997-98	833595	227677	93681	71047	164728	70327	30700	84817	185844	13469	13721	27190	228156	65026	293182
2000-01**	477149	128476	57062	59084	116146	34006	19350	32900	86256	7294	5293	12587	133684	27506	161190

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

* Area in Acres

** Figures relate to divided Dakshina Kannada district

Land Holdings

Agriculture census is being done every five years, and it is observed from the figures that the number of large land holdings has come down due to increase in population and the small holdings have been increasing. For more details see Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 : Details of land holdings in Dakshina kannada district from 1990-91, 1995-96 and 2000-01.

Area : Thousand Hectares
No. in thousand

Details of Landholdings		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01*
Marginal (below 1 ha)	No.	178	201	119
	Area	66	75	47
Small (1 - 2 ha)	No.	49	52	33
	Area	69	73	46
Semi-medium (2 - 4 ha)	No.	27	27	14
	Area	75	74	39
Medium (4 - 10 ha)	No.	12	11	05
	Area	69	60	29
Large (Above 10 ha)	No.	02	01	01
	Area	35	25	10
Total	Number	268	292	172
	Area	314	307	171

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore

* These are 2000-01 figures for divided Dakshina Kannada district

IRRIGATION

Dakshina Kannada is one of the three coastal districts in the state. Although four rivers such as Nethravathi, Shambhavi, Gurupur and Kumaradhara take their birth and flow in the district there are neither major canal irrigation system nor any reservoir. The normal rainfall in the district is 3928 mm and in 2003 the actual rainfall was 3528 mm.

During 1984-85, the net irrigated area from various sources in the undivided district was as follows. 3,440 hectares from tanks, 24,977 hectares from wells, 57,017 hectares from other water sources and in this way the total irrigated area was 85,434 hectares. In 1994-95 it was 2503 hectares from lift irrigation, 3,657 hectares from tanks, 35,208

hectares from wells, 1,874 hectares from tube wells and 55,735 hectares from other sources and in this way the total irrigated area was 98,977 hectares. See Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 : Water facility from different sources

Area in Hectares

Irrigation Sources	1960-61*	1970-71**	1980-81**	1990-91**	1997-98**	2000-01***
Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanks	18418	14205	7301	4266	4326	1201
Wells	10553	16137	21822	36152	39094	26468
Tube Wells	-	-	-	1351	2789	3898
Lift Irrigation	-	-	98	2686	2437	822
Other Water Sources	177165	54633	59103	58790	57227	41721
Total	206136	84975	88324	103245	105873	74110

* In acres

** Data for undivided district from 1970-71 to 1997-98. *** Data for divided Dakshina Kannada district

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore

CROPS

Out of the total cultivated area in the district food grains are grown in 38% of the area and in the rest of the 62% area horticultural crops, vegetables, oilseeds, sugarcane etc., are grown. During 2004-05 paddy was grown in 59,565 hectares while pulses were grown in 3,260 hectares in the district. Fruit crops were grown in 6,515 hectares, vegetables in 4,201 hectares, spices in 3,213 hectares, horticultural crops in 83,467 hectares, commercial flowers in 62.50 and medicinal herbs in 67 hectares and scented plants in 195 hectares. In this way horticultural crops were grown in a total of 97,720.50 hectares. As the cost of cultivation for paddy is high and due to the problem of labourers are more inclined to cultivate farming crops such as coconut, areca, cashew, pepper, cardamom, cumin seeds, cinnamon, vanilla, rubber, palm, chiku, mango, banana etc. For more details see Table 8.19.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture, in addition to being a cottage industry, is also supportive of agriculture. Sericulture has been helpful in providing employment opportunities to rural farmers and has also helped in the economic development of rural areas. Due to the availability of a variety of facilities for sericulture its cultivation is improving in the district year

Table 8.19 : Details of production of food grains in Dakshina Kannada district

Area: In hectares Production: In tonnes Yield in: Kgs/hectare

Food grains		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01*	2003-04*
Cereals and Millets	Area	146854	155798	152400	138736	62979	59102
	Production	253618	298257	278397	269231	128193	160198
	Yield	1818	2015	1923	2043	2143	2853
Pulses	Area	12289	20614	19622	17728	3701	3365
	Production	2605	8207	4904	5835	1180	1046
	Yield	223	419	263	346	336	327
Total food grains	Area	159143	176412	172022	156464	66680	62467
	Production	256223	306464	283301	275066	129373	161244
	Yield	1695	1829	1734	1851	2042	2717
Oilseeds(excluding coconut)	Area	1621	3452	3848	3969	438	442
	Production	1388	3982	3913	5248	180	194
	Yield	901	1214	1070	1392	433	462

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore

* Data relates to divided Dakshina Kannada district (excluding Udupi)

by year. More number of farmers in the district has small land holdings and quite a few farmers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are engaged in sericulture. The district has three offices of Assistant Director of Sericulture, one Technical Service Centre, three Tribal Sericulture Extension Centres, four Sericulture Extension Centres, two Government Extension Cultivation areas and one Cocoon Market (Bantval) and all these are working for the improvement of Sericulture in the district. Further, for the benefit of farmers four quality societies have been established. The Sericulture Department is contributing Rs.10,000 as revolving fund for each of the societies. In addition the Silk Producers Society in Bantval is also working towards the development of sericulturists.

In 1990-91, mulberry was grown in 415.70 hectares in the district, and after the division it was grown in only 70.90 hectares in 2003-04. Due to heavy rains in the district between June and September and severe summer between March and May only three to four mulberry crops per year can be grown in the district. Silk farmers produce Bi-voltine and mixed species cocoons. The details of area of mulberry

cultivation and cocoon production are given in Table 8.20. The details families in the district that are dependent upon sericulture are given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.20 : Comparative details of taluk-wise Silk worm Production

Sl. No.	Taluk	1990-91			2003-04		
		Mulberry Area (in hectares)	Eggs in chaki (in numbers)	Cocoon production (in M.tons)	Mulberry Area (in hectares)	Eggs in chaki (in numbers)	Cocoon production (in M.tons)
1	Bantval	183.70	117756	59.668	14.10	3460	1.588
2	Belthangadi	107.6	47189	19.189	25.20	5180	2.663
3	Mangalore	7.20	6000	2.769	6.30	910	0.467
4	Puthur	36.00	18875	8.615	13.20	2259	1.047
5	Sulya	81.20	54656	23.058	12.10	1982	0.553
	Total	415.70	244476	113.299	70.90	13791	6.318

Source: Sericulture Department, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

Table 8.21 : Details of families engaged in sericulture in the district

Sl. No.	Taluks	Sericulture Families											
		Mulberry Area (in hectares)		Sche- duled Castes		Sche- duled Tribes		Minori ties		Others		Total	
		1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04
1	Bantval	35	32	33	03	115	28	25	10	489	34	662	75
2	Belthangadi	44	42	34	14	107	15	19	10	421	76	581	115
3	Mangalore	18	12	02	04	04	05	07	04	15	26	28	39
4	Puttur	36	32	07	10	13	18	12	02	108	77	140	107
5	Sulya	29	22	07	04	13	19	11	03	270	50	301	76
	Total	162	140	83	35	252	85	74	29	1303	263	1712	412

Source: Sericulture Department, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

The number of disease free silkworms issued to beneficiaries during 2003-04 and the quantity of cocoon produced is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 : Details of number of disease free silk worms issued to beneficiaries in the district and the output of silk cocoon during 2003-04

		Bantval	Belthangadi	Mangalore	Puthur	Sulya
Eggs Chowki (in Nos)	C.B.	1,695	1,370	85	1,245	30
	B.V.	1,765	3,810	825	1,014	1,952
	Total	3,460	5,180	910	2,259	1,982
Cocoon production (in M.T.)	C.B.	0.889	1.023	0.079	0.670	0.015
	B.V.	0.669	1.640	0.388	0.377	0.538
	Total	1.588	2.663	0.467	1.047	0.553
Average production (per K.g)	Total	50.00	49.00	47.00	53.00	34.00

Source: Sericulture Department, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

FOREST WEALTH

Forests are the cynosures of the land. It is said it is no land where there is no forest. These words emphasize the importance of forests. The forests have a major role in agricultural development, industrial development, earning foreign exchange, fodder for cattle, employment, good weather, protection of wildlife, income to government, firewood, timely rains, flood control, protecting the nation, improving soil fertility.

Out of the total geographical area the district has 26.93% forest area and stands at seventh place in the state. Rose wood, Nandi, Teak wood, Ebony, Honne, Hebbalasu, Jack tree, Thiruve, Kalbage, Beriga, Naga Sampige, Maruva, Kiral Bogi, Banpu, Anavu are trees of good value and there is opportunity for establishing forest based industries. It has also helped in earning foreign exchange by exporting wood. Consequently it has helped in the economic development of the district. The income from forest produce in 1993-94 (before the district division) was Rs.213.12 lakhs. This increased to 388.51 lakhs in 1997-98. In 1998-99, after the district was divided the income forests fell to Rs.173.98 lakhs. Details of income received from forest wealth are given in Table 8.23.

MARINE WEALTH

Dakshina Kannada district has 61 k.m. long sea coast and is filled with abundant marine wealth. The fishing activity called as "blue revolution" is one of the major food source. As fish is a nutritious food and easily available it is used as daily food in the coastal areas. Further,

Table 8.23

Sl. No.	Before the district division		Sl. No.	After the district division	
	Year	Income		Year	Income
1.	1993-94	213.12	1.	1998-99	173.98
2.	1994-95	297.94	2.	1999-2000	290.78
3.	1995-96	522.25	3.	2000-2001	340.04
4.	1996-97	478.68	4.	2001-2002	452.03
5.	1997-98	388.51	5.	2002-2003	517.02
			6.	2003-2004	377.60

fish has in it 'A' and 'B' vitamins. There is provision to catch one lakh metric ton of fish in the district.

During 2004-05, 85,085 tonnes of fish were caught in the district valued at Rs.28,067.81 lakhs. In this are included fish varieties such as *prawn, bondaas, anjal, phamphret, ribbon fish, pink perch* etc., that are suitable for export. This not only improves the economic condition of the district but also improves the standard of living of the people. In Dakshina Kannada there are 21 fishing villages and a total of 2800 families are living in these villages. Their basic job is fishing in the sea. Out of the fish caught 15% of the fish will be exported every year and the rest is sold in local markets.

As Bhuthai fish is abundantly available in the district fish oil production industries can be established. Further fish oil, fish pickle, fish namkeen, fish fryums, fish gum, fish cutlet etc., industries can be established. This will result in the economic development of the district. The particulars of fish production and its value from 1970-71 to 1997-98 in the district (undivided) is given. As Udupi was separated from Dakshina Kannada district during 1997-98 details from 1998-99 to 2004-05 are given. For details see Table 8.24.

CATTLE WEALTH

Since olden days cattle is playing a very important role in economic status and living levels of rural people. The district is very rich in cattle wealth and is helpful to farmers in cultivation, to lift water from wells and to transport agricultural produce to markets. It is worthy to mention here that dairy farming has helped in improving the lives of people. On account of development of dairy farming in the district the living levels of the people has improved in addition to employment generation.

Table 8.24 : The quantity and value of fish caught in the district from 1970-71 to 2004-05

Sl.No.	Years	Quantity (in tons)	Value (in Rs.)	Rs. per ton	Rs. per kg.
1.	1970-71	66416.000	255.27	384.36	3.84
2.	1975-76	57904.000	626.52	1082.00	10.82
3.	1980-81	126445.419	1761.55	1393.13	13.93
4.	1985-86	123829.500	3123.85	2522.70	25.23
5.	1990-91	148216.000	4358.59	2940.70	29.41
6.	1997-98	142792.750	18811.02	13173.65	131.74
7.	1998-99	54363.950	6883.45	12661.79	126.62
8.	1999-2000	67134.000	10453.31	15570.81	155.71
9.	2000-2001	80298.050	11020.44	13724.42	137.24
10.	2001-2002	47912.000	7547.94	15753.76	157.54
11.	2002-2003	81974.000	17831.44	21752.56	217.53
12.	2003-2004	95644.000	23428.23	24495.24	244.95
13.	2004-2005	85085.000	28067.81	32987.96	329.88

According to 1972 livestock census there were 6,19,558 cattle, 2,02,786 buffalos, 23 horses and fillies, 206 sheep, 23,227 goats, 14,372 pigs and 11,72,222 hens. During 1973-74 there were two veterinary hospitals, 15 veterinary dispensaries and three first aid centres in the district. By the end of March 2005 there were 10 veterinary hospitals, 28 veterinary dispensaries, 45 primary veterinary centres and five mobile dispensaries and five artificial insemination centres were working in the district. For more details see tables 8.25 and Table 8.26.

8.25 : Details of livestock census conducted in Dakshina Kannada District from 1956 to 2003

Livestocks	1956	1961	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
Cattle	5,50,862	5,12,611	5,70,884	6,19,558	6,12,979	6,55,900	6,66,100	3,55,100	3,43,994
Buffaloes	2,24,022	2,30,480	2,05,092	2,02,786	2,07,206	2,09,200	1,83,300	57,200	26,715
Sheep	66	255	228	206	922	700	1,400	300	411
Goats	18,581	18,831	22,537	23,227	22,850	29,600	18,600	22,300	17,161
Pigs	15,251	12,826	17,377	14,372	15,324	16,000	20,000	18,400	8,242
Poultry	10,27,067	8,99,072	9,55,706	11,72,222	10,81,680	13,56,100	17,00,800	10,79,200	8,91,214

Table 8.26 : Details of livestock in Dakshina kannada district

Sl.No.		1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
1.	Bovine population per sq.kms.	92	97	97	102	100	85	80
2.	Bovine population per lakh of human population	45,646	41,117	37,282	34,604	30,321	23,010	19,270
3.	No. of cows in-milk per lakh human population	5,325	5,707	5,174	5,530	6,190	5,664	5,449
4.	No. of buffaloes in-milk per lakh human population	1,420	1,240	1,116	960	780	392	153
5.	No. of sheep per lakh human population	13	10	41	30	40	15	22
6.	No. of goats per lakh human population	1,286	1,168	1,022	1,210	670	1,245	878
7.	No. of pigs per lakh human population	992	723	686	650	700	1,028	441
8.	No. of fowls per lakh human population	54,532	58,823	48,376	54,450	59,640	32,384	45,762
9.	No. of livestock population per veterinary institution	22,676	19,549	13,861	13,403	9,870	8,110	66,441

Dairy Industry

Dairy farming, being the life blood of people in the district has improved the economic and social status of the people through its 'milk revolution' and has been responsible for improved standard of living. The Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Milk Federation got separated from Manipal's Canara Milk Federation and was established in 1986. Presently, all the five taluks of the district are in the jurisdiction of the federation. The milk is subjected to pasteur process (pasteurisation) to immobilise the bacteria in the milk, the fat content is brought down to a certain level and the milk is filled in polythene bags for marketing. It is producing milk by-products such as butter, ghee, doodhpeda, Mysorepak, lassi, butter milk, khova, perfumed milk, badam powder, jamoon mix and goodlife milk that can be stored for 45 days without refrigeration. For more details see Chapter 5. The details of milk production for 1997-98, 2000-01 and 2003-04 are given in Table 8.27.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport is a public utility service, it gives place and time (*tushti guna*) value to goods and services. Communication co-ordinates activities

Table 8.27 : Details of Milk Producers from 1997-1998, 2001-2002 and 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Milk Products	1997-1998				2000-2001				2003-2004			
		Prodn. (in lakh kgs.)	Value of Prodn. (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)	Prodn. (in lakh kgs.)	Value of Prodn. (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)	Prodn. (in lakh kgs.)	Value of Prodn. (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)
1.	Milk collected	176.52	1580.95	-	-	250.70	2461.47	-	-	33677	3373.17	-	-
2.	Milk sold	-	-	24666	26336	-	-	315.10	3659.10	-	-	411.69	477604
3.	Ghee	-	-	1.5	140.98	-	-	2.62	266.46	-	-	5.77	703.19
4.	Butter	-	-	1.46	115.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.098	12.07
5.	Curd	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.62	77.7	-	-	23.11	327.12
6.	Peda	-	-	-	1.05	-	-	0.077	8.61	-	-	0.11	10.88
7.	Buttermilk	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	1.76	-	-	0.64	7.17

relating abundant resources required for economic development, productive agriculture, developing industry, creative commerce, industrial banking and bridges the gap between each one of them. Transport is like life blood of an economic system. Hence, agriculture and industry are compared to human body and bones respectively, and transport is compared to the nervous system which in itself spells its importance.

Though there were no national highways in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district from 1956 to 1972, there was 244 km. long national highway during 1973. There was no change in this number till 1986. Later, in 1991 the length of national highway has reduced to 242 km. By the end of 31.3.2005 the district had 174.20 km. long national highway. From 1956 to 1961 the district had 638 km. long state highways and although it increased to 661 km. in 1966 and to 688 km. in 1969, the same has reduced to 638 km. in 1971. Though it came down to 423 km. in 1973 the figures show that this has increased steadily after 1976. It was 468 km. in 1976 and by 1998 it had increased to 696 km. In 1956 there were only 300 km. major district roads, it increased to 421 km. in 1961, to 444 km. in 1966, to 452 km. in 1969, to 472 km. in 1971, to 472 km. in 1973, to 517 km. in 1976 and to 1480 km. in 1998. The other district roads that were 573 km. in 1956 decreased to 470 km. in 1961, and this increased to 510 km. in 1969, to 512 km. in 1971 and to 516 km. in 1973. The other district roads that were 472 km. in 1976 reduced to a mere 8 km. in 1998. The village roads that were 445 km. in 1956, decreased to 324 km. in 1966. This increased after 1969, and in 1998 there were 1,938 km. village roads. In this way, in 1998 in total there were 4,364 km. of roads in the district. In addition to these, in 1998, there were 635 km. taluk development board roads, 243 km. forest roads and 1248.84 km. pucca roads. These represent the road network. In addition, they also help in the economic development of the district.

In 2002-03, broad-gauge railway line of 118.62 km. was operating in the district. Rail link has been established to Chennai, Mumbai, Tiruvananthapuram and Bangalore from Mangalore, the district headquarters. There are a total of 19 railway stations in the district. There is an international airport in the district. As at the end of March 2004 there were 440 post offices, four telegraphic offices, 147 telephone exchanges and 1,74,790 telephone connections in the district. (For more information refer to Transport and Communication Chapter).

MINERAL WEALTH

Minerals such as bauxite, lime shell, silica sand, gold, iron ore, kyanite, corundum, garnet, building stone, laterite, ordinary stone, ordinary sand, fire clay and brick earth are available in the district and are supportive of development of the district.

Gold: Gold is found near Madmur in Puttur taluk, aspects of alluvial gold in stream Madaluhole.

Iron ore: Haematite, the ore of iron occurs near Arabadagudda, Boryegudda, Butalgudda, Odathmukh in Puttur taluk, Keradi in coondapur taluk, Kanyana in Bantval taluk and Nidle in Belthangadi taluk. Iron ore deposits occurring in the forest of the Subramanya hill range and hill ranges in the Balappa reserve forests have been investigated by prospecting also.

Kyanite: Out crops of Kyanite occurs as huge boulders above the surface and as loose crystals beneath the soil at Kollaguda, Devacharld area in Sulya taluk. The mineral is pale blue to blue, subtranslucent to translucent. The area was investigated by prospecting and drilling and as the mineral did not persist at depths, the occurrence was found to be superficial. Further minerals like corundum, garnet, bauxite, clay, lime shell and building material are also available in the district. The details of mineral production and their value are given in Table 8.28.

INDUSTRY

When all the sectors of economy are grouped into three categories industry becomes the 'secondary' sector. Industries are like bones in the human body, the way the bones are necessary to strengthen the human body, the industries are a necessary for the giving strength to the economy and to help achieve long-term development. The district has mineral resources required for industrial development such as gold, bauxite, lime shell, silica sand, building stone, laterite etc. To support industrial development the district has the availability of electricity, transport-communication system, and skilled labour.

There are 19 large and medium scale industries in the district such as Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals, Limited; Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers; B.A.S.F. India Limited; Kudremukh Iron Ore Company; Kudremukh Iron Ore and Steel Company; Bharat Petroleum LPG Bottling Plant; Hindustan Lever Limited; Lamina Suspension Products (Ltd.); The Canara Workshops (Ltd.); Elfgas India (Ltd.); Ruchi Soya Industries; Compco etc., New Mangalore Harbour, Fisheries and related industries,

Table 8.28 : Details of mineral resources in Dakshina Kannada District
(including Udupi district)

Output: in tones
Value: in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	Minerals		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
Major mineral resources								
1	Bauxite	Production	39,660	40,447	36,973	37,844	-	24,400
		Value	5,94,900	21,84,138	-	13,00,000	-	-
2	Limestone	Production	6,940	13,363	8,062	9,983	7,031	29,770
		Value	2,05,470	2,00,445	-	63,00,000	-	-
3	Silica sand	Production	44,388	79,088	97,608	1,42,620	70,300	1,01,662
		Value	4,43,880	13,44,496	-	1,31,00,000	-	-
Minor mineral resources								
4	Building stone	Production	-	23,350	79,159	-	3,09,247	2,60,896
		Value	-	4,47,000	-	-	-	-
5	Laterite	Production	-	16,500	5,076	68,930	-	-
		Value	-	4,35,000	-	1,03,38,000	-	-
6	Ordinary clay	Production	-	500	-	-	-	-
		Value	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
7	Ordinary sand	Production	-	14,850	12,664	16,222	22,553	7,585
		Value	-	44,550	-	9,75,000	-	-
8	Fire clay	Production	-	-	-	4,350	-	-
		Value	-	-	-	2,81,000	-	-
9	Ordinary stone	Production	-	-	-	-	639 CUM	649 CUM
		Value	-	-	-	-	-	-

Software Companies (I.T.) have all helped in the comprehensive growth of the district. As at 30 June, 2005 there were 15,220 small scale industries, with a capital of Rs.34,129 lakhs and employed 1,16,069 persons. For more details see Table 8.29.

Table 8.29

	Particulars	1971	1981	1991	1995-96	2000-01	
1.	No. of persons per registered factory	5,213	3,225	5,946	4,880	3,992	
2.	No. of employees per registered factory	36	63	85	77	68	
		March 2000			March 2001		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
3.	Percentage of women employees in organized sector	4.45	51.12	30.31	4.19	50.44	29.74
		No. of factories				Percentage of employees	
		March 2000		March 2001		March 2000	March 2001
4.	No. of establishments	1400		1408		13.04	12.90

HUMAN RESOURCE

In 1901, the population of the district was 8,98,380. This increased over time and in 1991 census it was 26,94,264. The district was bifurcated into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts in 1997-98. After bifurcation the population of the district as per 2001 census was 18,97,730. Out of this 1,31,160 (6.9%) belonged to scheduled castes and 62,936 (3.3%) belonged to scheduled tribes. The details of rate of change of population of the district in the ten decades between 1901 and 2001,

the sex-ratio of (number of women available per 1000 men) and the density of population are given in Table 8.30.

Table 8.30 : Decadal variation in Population from 1901 to 2001

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage of Decade variation	Males	Females	Sex-Ratio	Density of Population
1901	8,98,380	-	-	4,33,650	4,64,730	1,072	-
1911	9,41,658	+43,278	+4.82	4,54,451	4,87,207	1,072	-
1921	9,84,054	+42,396	+4.50	4,77,656	5,06,398	1,060	-
1931	10,63,156	+79,102	+8.04	5,12,228	5,50,928	1,076	-
1941	11,73,538	+1,10,382	+10.38	5,64,128	6,09,410	1,080	-
1951	13,30,917	+1,57,379	+13.41	6,36,594	6,94,323	1,091	-
1961	15,63,837	+2,32,920	+17.50	7,51,229	8,12,608	1,082	186
1971	19,39,315	+3,75,478	+24.01	9,42,495	9,96,820	1,058	230
1981	23,76,724	+4,37,409	+22.55	11,54,122	12,22,602	1,059	282
1991	26,94,264	+3,17,540	+13.36	13,06,256	13,88,008	1,063	319
2001	18,97,730	-	+14.6	9,38,434	9,59,296	1,022	416

Manpower Programme

Manpower Programme is the efficient balancing of demand of supply requirement of different sectors. This scheme can be a suitable solution for poverty and unemployment. The percentage of population dependent on agriculture during 1961 (before bifurcation) was 64.82%. This percentage reduced to 54.16% in 1971, to 44.43% in 1981 and to 35.79% in 1991. After bifurcation, as per 2001 census, the percentage of population dependent on agriculture in the district has come down to 10.69%. The main reason for this is that farming crops, edible oil, fruits, coconut, ganja, cinchona, afeem, medicinal plants, beetle leaves, flowers and vegetables have been separated from agriculture and increase in employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors. In order that Manpower Programme is successful it is necessary that people become literate. The literacy rate in the district during 1961 was only 32.35%. This has increased to 43.45% in 1971, to 53.47% in 1981 and to 76.35% in 1991. It is worthy to note that the district had (Udupi district is excluded for these years) 76.35% and 83.47% literacy during the years 1991 and 2001 respectively.

According to 2001 census there were 8,41,509 main workers, 1,04,881 marginal workers and 9,51,340 non-workers in the district. Out

of the 8,41,509 main workers, 44,627 persons were cultivators, 33,253 were agricultural labourers, 1,27,812 persons were engaged in household industry workers and 5,90,817 were other workers. Out of 1,04,881 marginal workers, 5,075 were cultivators, 9,313 were agricultural labourers, 27,435 persons were household industry workers and 63,076 were other workers. For more details see Table 8.31.

Table 8.31 : Details of Main workers classified by Industrial Category in the district during 1961 to 2001 Census

Category	Industrial Category	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Category-I	Cultivators	3,43,147	2,19,945	2,37,673	2,19,324	44,627
Category-II	Agricultural labourers	1,30,607	1,85,591	1,89,264	1,78,879	33,253
Category-III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchard and allied activities	28,237	35,157	46,804	74,916	-
Category-IV	Mining and quarrying	-	2,104	1,337	4,628	-
Category-V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs					
Va	Householding industry	48,794	86,506	1,53,449	12,152	-
Vb	Other than household industry	55,507	66,383	1,42,526	3,12,979	-
Category-VI	Construction	7,591	13,503	14,955	34,990	-
Category-VII	Trade and commerce	33,024	56,562	71,008	1,16,089	-
Category-VIII	Transport, storage and communications	10,719	20,727	35,142	43,232	-
Category-IX	Other services	72,225	62,266	63,035	1,15,260	-
(I - IX)	Total main workers	7,30,851	7,48,744	9,50,693	11,12,449	8,41,509
	Marginal workers	-	-	43,745	50,465	1,04,881
	Non-workers	8,32,986	-	13,82,286	15,31,350	9,51,340

Source: Economic tables, census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Part-2B (I) Part-3A and B (I)

PLANS

District plans make it possible to fulfill the requirement of people quickly by utilising the resources available locally. Further, the main

objectives of five year plans are achieving development in the fields of agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, co-operation, forest, education, panchayat raj, social welfare, labour welfare etc. Karnataka had felt the need of such a plan even before the five year plans were started in the country. In the erstwhile Mysore Province planned economic development had started in 1910 itself. The main objective of these plans was poverty alleviation and achieving self-sufficiency.

The local development programme was started for the first time in Mysore state by planning commission during 1953-54. Its objective was to develop the rural areas quickly by utilising the planning commission grants, state's share, share of local bodies and public contributions. While 50% of the total plan outlay came from the planning commission the balance 50% had to be contributed out of the capital collected locally. This plan was supposed to be successful with the co-operation from public. A brief summary of the developmental works under various five year plans is given here.

First Five Year Plan (1951-56) : The objectives of this plan were improvement in agriculture, irrigation, transport-communication, development of social services, substantial improvement in per capita income and improvement in the standard of living. Accordingly, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, issue of improved seeds, fertilizers and imitation of Japanese method in paddy cultivations and usage of technical agricultural implements were undertaken and as a result by the end of the plan period the food production improved. Further, the per capita income that was only Rs.207 in 1955-56 increased to Rs.341 by 1960-61.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) : In this plan, although primary importance was given to industrialization, it was ensured that agricultural production didn't go down. For the development of sweet potato and tapioca in Mangalore, Rs.0.074 lakhs in 1956-57, Rs.0.0525 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs.0.072 lakhs in 1959-60 was spent.

In 1959-60, two 'fishing harbours' were developed in Mangalore and Karwar at a cost of two lakhs rupees. On account of this the fish production doubled. 30 fish curing yards were given to fishermen at concessional rates. Rs.0.56 lakhs was spent for this purpose. In 1958-59, in order to give training to fishermen a Fishery Training Centre was established in Mangalore and 20 fishermen youth were selected to undergo training. The duration of the training was six months. In 1958 December the training completed. In the second batch 20 persons

obtained training. This training centre continued in 1959-60 and 40 fishermen youth were trained. The trainees were paid Rs.50 as stipend and Rs.15 as DA per month. In 1958 a two-ton capacity ice plant was established in Kundapura. Rs.19,000 was spent for this.

In 1958-59, two emporium were established with a grants of Rs.72,000 for marketing handloom products. This continued in 1959-60 and received a grants of Rs.30,000. A target of marketing handloom products of Rs.50,000 value per year for each of these emporium. In the same year Coir Co-operative Society (Ltd.) was established in Kundapura. Its objective was to improve the standard of living of rural people in addition to encouraging coir products. 250 persons worked in this society and produced 430 CWT of coir ropes, mats etc. For this Rs.34,750 was paid as grants. Another Coir Society (Ltd.) was started in 1959-60 in Karkala, and 200 workers worked here and they had a target to produce 330 CWT of ropes, mats etc. Rs.24,950 was spent for this. In 1959-60 there were two harbourers at Mangalore and Karwar, to the South-North of the West coast. In addition, 20 minor ports have been established and six lakhs rupees have been spent for this.

Under technical education extension programme the Indian Planning Commission appointed a 'Technical Manpower Committee'. This committee recommended to central government for starting a large engineering college (REC) in Mangalore (Suratkal). As per this recommendation the engineering college in Suratkal was established in 1960 spending six lakhs rupees. In 1958-59, Manipal Engineering College was started in Manipal. For this the state government has contributed its share of Rs.0.75 lakh. A total amount of Rs.3.70 lakhs had been spent for this college during 1959-60. In this the share of the state and the institution are included. In 1957-58 'Karnataka Polytechnic Mangalore' (KPT) was established. Rs.2.57 lakhs was given as grant, but only Rs.0.14 lakh had only been spent. In 1959-60, Rs.3.75 lakhs was spent towards building construction and other equipments. The Karnataka Polytechnic was expanded and civil, mechanical and electrical engineering diploma courses were added.

During this plan period dental clinic facility was provided in the Venlak hospital in Mangalore. Rs.40,000 was spent for this. Rs.88.25 lakhs was granted for water supply to Mangalore and as at the end of December 1958, Rs.70.17 lakhs had been spent.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) : This was an extensive plan and the objective of this plan was to give emphasis for increase in agriculture

production, development of village industries, development of co-operative sectors, complete utilisation of manpower and other resources, education and adult education. In this plan priority was given to long-term projects and completion of incomplete projects. In this plan, during 1964-65, with a view to give emphasis for production of food crops, under 'Integrated agriculture food crops project' paddy cultivation programme was brought to the district. In Mangalore and Karwar, in 1961-62, 16 motorized boats were distributed to fishermen from boat building yard. Similarly, in 1962-63, 15 boats, in 1963-64, 62 boats and in 1964-65, 45 boats were provided. Further, there were plans to provide 16 boats to fishermen during 1965-66. During this period 400 persons were trained in using the motorized boats and related topics at the Mangalore Fishermen Training Centre. 15 fishery schools were also opened in South Kanara and North Kanara districts. Between the period from 1961 and 1965 'Mangalore Milk Supply Scheme' was implemented. For this, a grants of eight lakhs rupees was released. The two boat building yards implemented during the second five year plan for development of fisheries were continued in this plan period also. For this, a grant of six lakhs rupees was released. In 1961-62 Rs. 0.36 lakh was spent and in 1962-63 Rs. 0.60 lakh was spent. To augment inland water ways Mangalore to Kundapur, built canal project was undertaken. There were opportunities to establish industries all along this canal bank. Rs.40,000 was spent as state's share in 1965-66 for construction of guest house for tourists.

Development Index

By reviewing the development of the district between 1960-61 and 1976-77 we will get a clear picture regarding the place and development index of the district. Based on certain statistics of the district for the following years we can determine the development index. In 1960-61 the development index of Dakshina Kannada was 230.21 and the district was in first place. Bangalore 218.0 (02) and Shimoga 180.15 (03) had secured the next two places respectively. But in 1971-72 the district earned 187.04 points and it was reduced to the second place. Although Shimoga continued in the third place with 141.07, Bangalore rose to the first place with 206.26 points. In 1976-77 the district secured 172.86 points and continued to be in the second place. During this period also Bangalore 206.42 (01), Shimoga 118.05 (03), Mandya 112.94 (04) and Mysore 112.09 (05) were in the first five places. It is noteworthy to mention that the district secured 176.69 points and continued to retain

the second position during 1979-80 also. But, though Bangalore secured lesser points of 198.57 it still managed to be in the first position. While Mysore, with 124.45 points rose to third place, Shimoga with 120.44 points got reduced to fourth place. Mandya with 118.87 points went down to fifth place. The figures given in brackets indicate the position of the district. The above figures clearly show that the development index of the district was stable. It is seen that the district had developed in the three annual plans from 1966-69, the fourth (1969-74) and the fifth five year plans (1974-79). In 1970-71 the per capita income of the district was Rs.786 and its increase to Rs.1701 during 1980-81 is an indication of district's development.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

This plan had the objectives of uplifting the quality of societal facilities such as creation of profitable employments, reducing income imbalances, increasing agriculture production, self-sufficiency in production of pulses, electrification of all villages, health, education, drinking water supply, nutritious food to school children and adult education. The per capita income that was Rs.1662.86 at the beginning of the plan period (1980-81) increased to Rs.2587.93 by the end of the plan period (1984-85). In 1979-80 the development index of the district was 176.69 and it is important to note that the district stood at the second place among the 20 districts in the state.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

In the seventh five year plan more emphasis was given to minimize poverty, providing opportunities for social goods and services through extension of minimum needs programme, strengthening the industries in rural areas and thereby increasing employment opportunities, development of transport-communication and other services and reducing economic disparities in the society. The amounts spent in this plan during the last three years are given in Table 8.32.

Further, it is significant to note that the per capita income at the beginning of this plan increased from Rs.2587.93 to Rs.5350 by the end of the plan period (1990-91).

Eight Five Year Plan

The eighth five year plan had poverty alleviation, employment generation, basic infrastructure, efficient economic development, that too mainly development of irrigation, power, agriculture and industry as its

Table 8.32 : Details of amount spent for the development of the district during the last three years of 7th Five year plan

Sl. No.	Sector	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Primary and Secondary education	2702.52	2502.40	3299.4	3236.24	3577.36	3655.88
2.	Sports and Youth services	2.46	2.50	3.70	4.17	6.13	6.04
3.	Medical and Public health and Indian System of Medicine	348.84	292.58	366.69	333.63	475.61	429.78
4.	Family welfare	167.53	125.82	110.25	137.02	172.50	162.25
5.	Water supply and hygiene	339.38	305.13	338.65	501.54	271.76	471.18
6.	Backward classes welfare	502.72	441.88	467.42	449.37	579.46	522.57
7.	Women and child welfare	95.34	81.46	113.68	101.79	138.81	134.44
8.	Nutritious food	110.56	88.29	166.45	152.14	146.49	134.74
9.	Agriculture and horticulture	157.07	128.41	192.87	189.83	205.21	178.43
10.	Animal husbandry	54.37	55.46	69.27	70.92	99.00	92.32
11.	Fisheries	25.05	26.66	24.33	22.62	41.39	35.10
12.	Forest department	59.11	57.14	21.16	21.30	25.49	27.86
13.	Co-operation	79.74	33.35	3.88	17.96	11.79	3.50
14.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojna	182.18	125.43	172.85	171.8	249.26	153.41
15.	Indiar Awas Yojna	123.36	110.12	32.40	13.88	169.72	166.49
16.	Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojna	277.89	273.00	363.72	372.22	243.21	419.43
17.	National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	9.89	36.23	15.03	18.94	2.20	43.13
18.	Minor irrigation	25.42	18.14	33.65	36.85	39.72	37.59
19.	Industries and commerce	52.30	48.31	32.62	53.83	39.69	39.44
20.	Roads and bridges	189.16	187.30	111.04	215.91	108.04	207.91
21.	Watershed	18.120	16.38	9.250	9.18	12.20	11.25

main objectives. While Rs.9,531 lakhs was spent on district development during 1992-93, the amounts spent for further years were as follows. Rs.11,804 lakhs, in 1993-94, Rs.13,262 lakhs, in 1994-95, Rs.17,229.40 lakhs in 1995-96 and Rs.18,229.14 lakhs in 1996-97. The details of expenditure incurred for the development of the district in 8th five year plan are given in Table 8.33.

Physical Growth: In the beginning of this plan two lakhs rupees was reserved for the development of seed production centre and Rs.99,969 was spent on Saanur Seed Production Centre. National Pulses Development Project was implemented in all the taluks of the district during khariff and summer seasons. Under this programme, Rs.2,11,934 was spent towards 350 small bags of pulses, plantations in 150 hectares, 51.6 quintals of certified seeds, plant protection chemicals sufficient for 46 hectares, two sprinkling water systems. Rs.34,52,098 was spent in all the taluks in the district for comprehensive rice development. There were 29 scheduled caste hostels for boys and girls studying from fifth standard to tenth standard. Rs.200 per student per month was spent towards three meals, evening breakfast and coffee. Rs.65 per student per year was spent towards text books, two sets of clothes valued at Rs.150 were spent in addition to supply of soap, oil, medicines etc. Part-time teachers were appointed in the hostels to facilitate children to study well.

By the end of this plan period Rs.1.43 lakhs and Rs.0.70 lakhs were spent respectively for the development of Saanur Seed Production Centre and Brahmavar Agriculture School Seed Centre. Under the National Pulses Development Project, small bags of pulses, plantations, certified seeds, sprinkling water pump sets, rhizobium biological manure, farmers training program etc., were distributed to farmers. For this Rs.7.56 lakhs was spent. Rs.10.62 lakhs has been under Western Ghats Development Programme.

Rs.24,000 had been spent towards adventurous sports by the department of youth services and sports. Under the immunization programme of the health and family welfare department 5692 persons were administered D.T.P., 56929 persons were given polio, 64980 persons were given B.C.G., 57,632 persons were administered measles and 56,891 persons (pregnant women) were given T.T. injections. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme priority was given to public utility service like blood smear collection from 4,99,387 persons. In the beginning of this plan, i.e. in 1990-91 the per capita income was Rs.5350 and by the end of the plan period, i.e. by 1997-98 it increased to

Rs.20,024 which is significant. These figures clearly show that the living condition of the people had very much improved and the district had also achieved economic development.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The details of amounts spent on the development of the district during the last four years of this plan period are given in Table 8.34.

Physical Growth: During this plan period, under Western Ghats Development Plan for 1998-99 conservation of soil fertility programme was implemented in Puttur, Belthangadi and Sulya taluks and for this Rs.11.05 lakhs was released against which Rs.10.89 lakhs was spent. A grant of Rs.28.94 lakhs was available under Employment Guarantee Programme and Rs.25.31 lakhs had been spent and through Dharmasthala Grameenabhivrudhi Samsthe, 16 Japan Model compost pits were constructed in Belthangadi taluk at a cost of 0.64 lakh and 34 new mini Anekattu (kindi anekattu) have been constructed. In addition, four incomplete works from the previous year had been completed. Under million well scheme a grant of Rs.11.38 lakhs was available and development to the tune of Rs.11.45 lakhs had been achieved. A total of 14 mini anekattu, 26 agriculture ponds, 428 meter sub-canals were constructed. In addition 21 agriculture ponds of previous year were completed.

Against a grant of Rs.55.30 lakhs towards development of various horticultural crops in the district Rs.40.49 lakhs was spent to develop various horticultural crops in 1.10 lakh hectares land. Under special unit plan Rs.4.40 lakhs was spent to provide various horticultural facilities to 1316 scheduled caste farmers through Zilla Panchayats. Various horticultural facilities were provided to 130 farmers under special central unit plan spending Rs.1.90 lakhs, under tribal sub-plan 126 persons spending Rs.3.37 lakhs and under tribal sub-plan (Central) 312 beneficiaries were covered spending Rs.9.70 lakhs towards providing various horticultural facilities.

There were 20 pre-matric hostels for boys and girls and in these students of all classes studying in fifth to tenth standards were admitted based on the proportion of reservations. These students were provided with free accommodation, meals and two sets of uniforms per year. During 1998-99 Rs.70 lakhs was spent for 1295 students.

Under Employment Guarantee Programme the amount accumulated was Rs.678.55 lakhs that included state and central grants and opening

Table 8.33 : Details of amount spent during eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-1997) for the development of the district

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure
1.	Primary and Secondary education	5029.16	4890.81	5567.23	5525.91	6245.19	6844.13	7034.13	7363.2	8360.39	8189.14
2.	Sports and Youth services	23.08	28.61	39.08	34.06	36.83	36.54	41.85	36.99	42.17	51.13
3.	Medical and Public health and Indian System of Medicine	761.62	688.96	868.82	803.39	846.52	847.41	1025.10	1040.24	1135.73	1068.08
4.	Family welfare	250.58	204.49	232.33	231.97	275.78	248.65	317.68	317.67	373.65	312.73
5.	Water supply and hygiene	405.05	354.91	653.81	637.60	611.27	877.37	960.67	1326.66	1170.44	1924.15
6.	Backward classes welfare	783.88	711.12	915.43	951.30	997.69	1005.75	1112.14	1185.67	1351.15	1195.18
7.	Women and child welfare	264.33	262.19	286.96	292.48	363.39	333.28	383.75	416.41	413.15	441.418
8.	Nutritious food	219.67	259.52	265.23	242.16	365.66	326.19	341.00	368.95	341.00	370.84
9.	Horticulture	255.53	244.26	276.25	252.37	277.02	317.12	241.93	434.08	300.86	337.42
10.	Animal husbandry	167.76	160.67	186.95	182.11	234.54	206.08	270.79	274.38	290.53	258.62
11.	Fisheries	46.89	37.41	42.74	63.29	39.03	37.23	49.11	46.64	51.84	46.50
12.	Forest department	38.08	39.90	41.50	41.99	24.60	31.27	29.85	39.73	30.00	38.31
13.	Co-operation	7.00	6.85	4.24	4.73	2.31	2.30	7.69	15.48	6.35	13.70
14.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojna	281.96	189.09	340.28	427.45	421.50	500.46	126.63	328.41	439.10	553.47
15.	Indiar Awas Yojna	21.09	21.09	32.45	32.33	-	0.85	380.03	360.03	388.65	377.65
16.	Sampurna Gramteena Rojgar Yojna	478.70	519.29	574.50	916.37	1005.35	485.34	1714.25	2022.46	1760.00	1577.71
17.	National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	42.00	45.75	72.50	75.54	2.50	55.00	80.18	60.18	24.91	25.91
18.	Minor irrigation	85.73	69.15	108.24	86.81	126.26	65.44	140.89	194.39	138.81	118.95
19.	Industries and commerce	75.74	69.35	69.78	59.60	79.45	74.21	85.34	85.47	91.37	79.41
20.	Roads and bridges	309.50	330.06	348.40	388.02	298.18	298.86	149.53	283.23	281.34	276.33
21.	Watershed	4.58	3.58	-	-	-	-	4.68	4.67	27.03	23.89

Table 8.34 : Details of amount spent during Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002)
for the development of the district

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture
1.	Primary and Secondary education	9690.17	9699.66	6472.96	6103.84	7857.51	5045.97	8383.58	8091.65	8400.56	8425.21
2.	Sports and Youth services	45.86	40.35	29.96	30.23	36.94	35.51	35.62	31.06	30.09	26.76
3.	Medical and Public health	1369.90	1262.85	815.39	707.01	931.24	815.25	920.15	876.78	969.57	1007.15
4.	Indian System of Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.93	28.98	29.45	34.51
5.	Family welfare	451.50	374.48	352.80	243.96	310.10	302.38	341.10	298.3	434.00	352.58
6.	Water supply and hygiene	1352.04	1542.05	745.81	1027.95	653.31	2235.99	931.38	837.48	678.72	952.26
7.	Scheduled castes and tribes welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	424.25	411.96	404.02	437.29
8.	Special unit programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	492.90	345.74	468.01	334.2
9.	Backward classes welfare	1355.01	1371.06	949.17	746.91	997.20	619.80	249.77	238.56	248.73	225.74
10.	Women and child welfare	484.88	475.99	320.12	336.82	385.48	276.09	459.82	171.30	527.10	368.19
11.	Nutritious food	420.00	345.71	256.59	222.97	302.23	73.03	314.07	317.75	379.22	308.76
12.	Agriculture	336.47	370.69	208.06	201.36	239.49	207.49	252.30	152.63	194.79	190.78
13.	Horticulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.58	68.11	26.66	34.42
14.	Animal husbandry	276.40	296.03	180.84	164.84	232.16	164.29	244.85	221.12	240.59	227.48
15.	Fisheries	52.50	48.98	27.60	22.32	34.62	29.22	36.39	28.47	33.95	28.39
16.	Forest department	27.00	42.53	23.05	30.81	29.09	36.01	30.16	37.30	31.46	77.72
17.	Co-operation	5.58	6.01	3.38	3.38	1.74	3.14	1.70	3.75	2.30	4.18
18.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojna	474.00	389.64	220.52	430.88	245.17	257.69	447.13	263.17	357.12	220.46
19.	Indiar Avas Yojna	440.00	805.02	327.50	487.33	127.50	330.37	841.48	407.65	1289.75	1187.11
20.	Sampurna Gramaena Rojgar Yojna	1132.10	1159.10	693.75	732.16	716.10	400.19	823.85	476.06	835.83	638.81
21.	Zilla Panchayat Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.91	69.82	265.42	254.17
22.	National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	27.15	28.15	16.07	15.07	4.42	37.12	29.36	22.97	5.00	21.23
23.	Minor irrigation	128.56	112.57	64.03	66.51	26.59	61.31	27.87	86.81	32.66	106.62
24.	Industries and commerce	94.20	68.80	78.56	56.73	85.61	66.36	88.75	62.34	94.52	59.65
25.	Roads and bridges	332.53	334.32	163.52	169.46	151.19	237.30	172.03	616.34	337.90	587.97
26.	Watershed	33.98	1.49	28.32	6.85	12.04	2.47	5.73	5.45	32.51	27.68

balance from previous year. Out of this Rs.593.28 lakhs was spent and 12.68 lakhs mandays were produced. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna the amount available including opening balance was Rs.254.18 lakhs and against this Rs.235.29 lakhs had been spent. 4.15 lakhs physical mandays had been produced. Consolidated figures towards medical and people health and Indian System of Medicine and grants and amounts spent towards agriculture and horticulture for the years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given together.

In the beginning of the ninth five year plan (in 1997) the per capita income of the district was Rs.20,167 and the district was in the fourth place. This increased to Rs.27,373 by the end of the plan (2002) and the district rose to second place. These figures reflect the economic development of the district.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002 - 07)

During the first year of the tenth five year plan grants amounting to Rs.17,620.82 lakhs were released and Rs.18,287.87 lakhs was spent. Details of selected sector-wise grants and expenditure made for the development of the district are given in Table 8.35.

Physical Growth

Social Welfare Department was running Ashram schools and facility for education and residence for students from first standard to fourth standard was available. Here children were provided boarding, stationery, text books and two pairs of clothes. For this, Rs. 17.41 lakhs was spent during 2003-04. During the said year children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes coming from far off places were provided with facilities such as three meals, evening tiffin and coffee spending Rs.400 per month per child. Pre-matric hostels were being run and for this Rs. 92.82 lakhs had been spent. Rs.7.12 lakhs towards running post-matric hostels, Rs.11.23 lakhs towards running Navodaya Schools had been spent. There were 152 girls in Morarjee Desai Residential Schools and Rs.27.24 lakhs had been spent for this. Rs.0.154 lakh towards scholarships for law students, Rs.150.00 lakhs for distributing sewing machines and Rs. 0.75 lakh had been spent for three couples for encouraging inter-caste marriages.

Under Western Ghat Development Scheme 73.20 hectares plantation maintenance works and 3.41 hectares nursery plantation works were undertaken. For this Rs.5.28 lakhs had been spent. Under Vana Vikas scheme six lakhs seedlings were grown at a cost of Rs.5.25 lakhs. Under

Table 8.35: Expenditure incurred for the development of the district during the tenth five year plan (2002-2007)

Sector	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure
Primary & Secondary education	7534.97	8994.21	7869.68	8618.95	1645.11	2172.39
Sports and Youth services	25.99	21.16	27.98	18.31	20.62	16.86
Medical and Public health	955.76	1024.31	995.95	986.95	862.19	854.55
Indian System of Medicine	21.66	27.86	22.58	20.17	21.13	20.06
Family welfare	432.20	347.29	508.20	361.74	514.20	361.37
Water supply and hygiene	1868.13	1601.42	3016.93	2651.20	466.18	425.06
Scheduled castes and tribes welfare	333.10	443.39	336.86	309.80	149.15	147.07
Special unit programme	384.63	289.63	459.10	375.76	150.11	195.68
Backward classes welfare	250.30	274.92	271.73	263.45	287.24	294.33
Women and child welfare	506.05	218.73	508.87	584.37	152.20	188.60
Nutritious food	329.64	271.12	336.99	336.99	336.99	336.99
Agriculture	213.77	189.21	238.84	226.57	119.32	112.40
Horticulture	20.40	22.96	20.44	17.38	8.66	8.68
Animal husbandry	213.18	209.68	224.01	217.09	124.87	116.11
Fisheries	31.29	29.95	33.49	27.67	31.95	27.09
Forest department	27.50	67.11	27.50	66.55	33.00	66.35
Co-operation	1.56	2.44	1.56	2.13	1.56	1.52
Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojna	386.04	307.70	288.59	196.21	202.40	226.96
Indiar Awas Yojna	1002.97	922.11	324.82	324.82	540.39	422.98
Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojna	1283.02	1115.81	-	-	1072.85	778.66
National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	1.11	4.22	1.11	6.84	4.80	4.80
Minor irrigation	32.43	123.27	43.10	68.74	31.88	62.34
Industry and commerce	70.09	59.68	74.70	59.72	72.09	61.67
Roads and bridges	518.43	557.61	241.82	298.95	307.50	327.50
Watershed	34.00	33.22	36.62	37.52	37.95	35.55

Sampoorna Rural Development Scheme 1.65 lakhs seedlings were grown spending Rs.12.74 lakhs.

During 2003-04, under Indira Awas Yojan (for new houses) a physical target of 1,191 houses was fixed and 1,189 houses were completed. The construction of two houses was under progress. For this Rs.237.97 lakhs was spent. Under the said scheme, a target of

conversion of 548 houses was fixed and 548 houses were completed at a cost of Rs.54.80 lakhs. Under Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojana - 1, 1261 various works were undertaken and Rs.245.64 lakhs was spent. 5.51 lakhs mandays were created.

The works were carried out by utilizing 19,796 quintals of foodgrains used under the said scheme. Under Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojna Vahini-II Rs.229.39 lakhs was spent to complete 1384 works and 6.32 lakhs mandays were created. 33,120 quintal foodgrains was distributed. As per National Biogas Development Scheme 34 plants were established by spending Rs.1.0 lakh. 33,416 hectares of paddy during monsoon and 23,424 hectares of paddy during rabi season was grown in the district. 1540 hectares cereals were grown. Under Agricultural Fairs and Exhibition Scheme Rs.19,153 was spent towards organizing Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions in taluks. Rs.17.41 lakhs was spent for managing Ashram Schools.

Children in the age group of three and six years were provided with pre-school education by spending one rupee per child per day for their food. Rs.2.28 lakhs had been spent for Women Welfare Centers. To help students belonging to Koraga community a residential school on the lines of Central School has been opened in 'Madya' of Suratkal in Managalore taluk. Here, free meals, accommodation and education are provided and priority is given to cultural activities such as Yakshagana. Further, Rs.20.0 lakh was released for building construction.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty is an abstract factor, and is indicated in terms of physical factors. In 1945, Lord Baydor, Chief Director of World Food and Agriculture Convention defined poverty line for the first time as 'if a person is consuming less than 2300 calories of food per day he should be considered as being below poverty line'. According to Planning Commission of India persons consuming less than 2400 calories of food in rural areas and less than 2100 calories of food in urban areas are considered to be below poverty line.

Uncontrolled population increase, income imbalances, lower per capita income, unemployment, minimum consumption, regional imbalances, backward technology and lack of investments are some of the social and political reasons for poverty. As such, after the fifth five year plan poverty alleviation has been adopted as one of the important objective of economic schemes.

In the later part of the twentieth century many special schemes were implemented for the benefit of the poor. But they were not that effective. Further, they were not extensive also. In this background, in addition to extensive programmes attacking poverty directly, schemes such as Minimum Needs Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Employment Guarantee for Rural Landless Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna and Self-Employment Project for Rural Youth, Million Wells Programme, Drought Area Development Programme, were implemented. A brief description of the Area Development Programmes (A.D.P.) implemented by the Dakshina Kannada district Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is given below:

a) Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojna (J.G.S.Y.)

Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojna was implemented from April, 1999. The main objectives of this programme were to provide employment to labour in rural areas that are below poverty line, creation of basic infrastructure and assets in rural areas based on local needs.

This scheme has been implemented completely at village panchayat level. Works relating to basic infrastructure that are essential for rural population, construction of houses for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, construction of bridges, etc., are being implemented. For this scheme the central and state governments are contributing funds in the ratio of 75:25. During 2002-03, Rs.223.82 lakhs had been spent for this scheme, completing 2,144 works and 7.81 mandays were created.

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

This scheme was implemented during 1996-97 with the objective of providing employment during lean agricultural seasons and creation of community assets. As per this scheme men and women in the age group of 18 years and 60 years are provided 100 mandays each at minimum wages. The expenditure for this scheme is shared between the central and state governments in the ratio of 80:20. During 2002-03, against a grant of Rs.338.07 lakhs for the district Rs.332.43 lakhs was spent completing 1,193 works and 6.081 lakhs mandays were created.

c) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna (S.G.R.Y.)

The scheme was implemented on 15th August, 2001 as a centrally sponsored scheme. All employment generation schemes as part of S.G.R.Y. continued to be implemented through Panchayat Raj Institutions

(P.R.I.) at all stages. Out of the annual budget of S.G.R.Y. 50% of the grants shall be provided under I Stream to Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayats and the balance 50% grants are provided to Village Panchayats under IInd Stream. Out of the grants specified under the Ist Stream of S.G.R.Y. 40% of the grants shall be distributed to Village Panchayats and 60% of the grants to Taluk Panchayats. During 2002-03, a grant of Rs.289.44 lakhs was available under Ist Stream of the scheme out of which Rs.158.78 lakhs was spent and 2.658 lakhs mandays were created. In the IInd Stream a grant of Rs.258.21 lakhs was available under the scheme out of which Rs.206.64 lakhs had been spent and 4.02 lakhs mandays were created.

During 2003-04, a grant of Rs.254.52 lakhs was available under Ist Stream of the scheme out of which Rs.245.64 lakhs was spent and 5.51 lakhs mandays were created. In the IInd Stream a grant of Rs.261.12 lakhs was available under the scheme out of which Rs.229.39 lakhs had been spent and 6.32 lakhs mandays were created.

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

Under this scheme financial help shall be provided to 60% of scheduled castes and schedules tribes and 40% to other beneficiaries who are below the poverty line to construct houses. The beneficiaries are selected through Gramasabhas and Rs.20,000 shall be paid as grants. During 2002-03, under Indira Awas Yojna, a target of 893 new houses and conversion of 452 houses from kuccha to pucca houses was fixed with an outlay of Rs.177.93 lakhs and Rs.44.10 lakhs respectively. Under Indira Awas Yojna construction of 791 houses was completed and the construction of 102 houses was in progress, for this Rs.173.38 lakhs had been spent. Accordingly 450 kuccha houses had been converted into pucca houses at a cost of Rs.44.86 lakhs.

During 2003-04, a target of construction of 1191 new houses and conversion of 548 kuccha houses was fixed and the grants sanctioned for this was respectively Rs.238.20 lakhs and Rs.54.68 lakhs. 1189 new houses were completed under Indira Awas Yojna while conversion of 598 kuccha houses was in progress. For this Rs.237.97 lakhs and Rs.59.80 lakhs respectively, had been spent.

e) Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y.)

Under self-employment programme, employment schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Pogramme (I.R.D.P.), Training for Self-employment to Rural Youth (TRYSUM), Development of Women and

Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA), Supply of Improved Implements to Rural Artisans (CITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojna (G.K.Y.), Million Wells Scheme (M.W.S.) were merged and this scheme was implemented from April 1999. The state and central governments share in the ratio of 75:25.

The objective of this scheme is to form self-help groups of rural poor (families below the poverty line) and provide them facilities such as training, loans, technology, basic infrastructure and markets. Out of the total grants earmarked for this scheme in the annual budget, 10% shall go to groups formation, 10% for training, 20% for creating basic infrastructure and and 60% shall be spent towards grants for group and individual beneficiaries. Under this scheme, 42% scheduled caste, 8% scheduled tribes, 11% minorities and 29% others have been provided with facilities. During 2002-03, 396 individual beneficiaries and 62 self-help groups were provided with facilities, and for this Rs.93.50 lakhs had been spent.

During 2003-04, 227 individual beneficiaries and 90 self-help groups were provided with facilities, and for this Rs.137.44 lakhs had been spent.

f) National Project on Biogas Development (N.P.B.D.)

This programme gained importance among rural fuel schemes and to popularize use of non-conventional fuels and with a view to control use of firewood and prevent de-forestation this scheme was implemented from 1982-83.

During 2002-03, under this scheme 316 plants were established, and for this Rs.4.05 lakhs had been spent. During 2003-04, 34 plants were established and an opening balance of Rs.0.06578 was available and the centre had released its share of Rs.2.0 lakhs. Out of this Rs.1.04 lakhs had been spent.

g) National Improved Cooking Implements Programme (N.C.I.C.)

With the objective of protecting the health of rural women, reduce fuel costs and provide smoke-less cooking medium this scheme was implemented from 1984-85. This being a national programme, these stoves designed to reduce fuel costs can be used by all classes of people. With the improved stoves firewood can be saved in addition to smokeless and fast cooking. There are two types of stoves – fixed and movable and movable stoves can be carried from one place to another.

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

This programme was implemented during 1994-95 with the objective of removing fuel shortage through using implements that could achieve savings in conventional fuel sources such as electricity, kerosene and firewood and utilising more of the non-conventional fuel sources such as solar power, wind power and biogas. This scheme has been implemented in Mangalore taluk. During 2002-03, there was a physical target of 53 equipments and a financial target of Rs.7.43 lakhs. 53 physical implements had been achieved with a spending of Rs.6.88 lakhs. In 2003-04, under this scheme a total of 19 solar power cells have been set up as grants and exhibition with a spending of Rs.5.46 lakhs.

i) Ashraya (Grameen) Yojna

Ashraya Scheme was implemented during 1991-92 with a view to provide housing to people in rural areas who didn't possess any house. Sites with dimension of 30x40 feet in rural areas and 20x30 feet in urban areas at one site per family is being distributed freely under this scheme for people whose annual income was less than Rs.11,000. The Ashraya (Grameen) Yojna is being implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation. During 2002-03 a target of construction of 3500 houses with an outlay of Rs.700 lakhs was fixed. During this period the construction of eight houses had been completed and the balance 3,492 houses were under different stages of construction. During 2003-04, a target of construction of 2,742 houses with an outlay of Rs.548.40 lakhs was fixed, whereas no progress could be achieved as the target was received during the month of November. But, out of the balance houses of 2002-03 the construction 1908 houses was completed and for this Rs.463.97 lakhs was spent.

j) Ambedkar (Grameen) Yojna

Ambedkar scheme has been reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During 2002-03, the target for the district was construction of 314 houses and the construction of one house had been completed. The construction of 151 houses was in different stages. For this a grant of Rs.62.80 lakhs was released out of which Rs.6.82 lakhs had been spent. 250 houses whose construction was started in 2001-02 were completed in 2002-03. For this Rs.56.50 lakhs had been spent. During 2003-04, a target of construction of 313 houses with an outlay of Rs.63.20 lakhs was fixed. Out of the balance houses of 2002-03 the

construction of 222 houses were completed in 2002-03. For this Rs.44.51 lakhs had been spent.

k) Swaccha Grama Yojana

The state government has implemented this scheme from 2000 with the following objectives:

- 1) Improving village internal roads and road surface.
- 2) Construction of drainage in each road for disposal of waste and rain water.
- 3) Providing community composts, shifting garbage away from houses.
- 4) Providing facility for all households to use smokeless improved stoves.
- 5) Construction of community toilets for village people, family toilets and toilets in schools.

During 2000-01, 39 villages were selected in the district for the scheme and works were in progress in all the villages. As at the end of March 2003, after collecting a total of Rs.76 lakhs from public, the government had released Rs.470 lakhs, and out of this Rs.397.75 lakhs financial target had been achieved.

In this way both the central and state governments have various schemes for removing poverty. The state government has implemented many schemes such as Shtree-Shakti Yojana, Aksharadasoha, Yashaswini, Nirmala Karnataka etc.

DROUGHT AND FLOODS

Dakshina Kannada district is getting sufficient rainfall. The rains had failed only during a few years. When food scarcity was faced in other districts the district witnessed price rise. There used to be excessive rainfall during June and September and the water was collected in tanks and used for irrigation purposes. It is understood from inscriptions that the district was under severe drought in 1305 during the reign of Bankideva Alupendradeva. According to this the drought that occurred around 250 years ago was deadly. The work "History of Christianity in Canara" (Volume-1, page 74) written by Sevarinsilva tells about the kingdom of Bendur Nayaks. It tells that this kingdom was prosperous. Due to failure of monsoon during 1727 a severe drought occurred. Never was such a drought witnessed earlier. The drought was so severe that parents had to sell their children for their livelihood. During 1872,

though the drought was not severe relief measures were undertaken. But, on account of abnormal import of foodgrains problems were faced. Due to this there was abnormal rise in prices locally. During the same time there was severe drought in other districts. This had an effect on the district and the prices of foodgrains rose.

Due to excessive floods during 1923 in the rivers the district suffered natural calamities. During July and August 1923 there were heavy rains in the district. All rivers were overflowing Uppinangandi, Bantval, Pani, Mangalore and Venjur had floods. The Gangoli river bed near Coondapur expanded towards the sea due to floods. The floods in August 1923 were very severe and these villages suffered serious damages. Many villages of Bantval and Uppinangadi suffered serious damages. The bridges of Uchamogar and Venur and other bridges were destroyed. Mangalore suffered extensive losses. The railway track and many houses in Kudroli, Sultan Batteri, Bolara and Jappu areas were damaged. Rice and pulses valued at Rs.20,000 kept in the warehouses were destroyed. There were floods again in 1924 and coastal areas suffered damages. Due to this many roads in the district also got damaged. Land revenue was exempted. This amount was Rs.25,000. Further, the government gave a grant of two lakhs rupees for agriculture and providing construction materials free for the poor to build their houses. Local Relief Committee provided food, shelter and clothes to hundreds of people for several days.

All the rivers in the district were flooded from fourth July 1959 to eighth July 1959, and again from 22nd July 1959 to 28th July 1959. As a result a number of houses were destroyed. Eight people lost their lives and 24 cattle also died. The crops in 650 acres of land were completely destroyed. The crops in 1000 acres of land were partially destroyed. 1,625 houses were partially destroyed. The loss due to damages to houses was estimated at Rs.1,11,790. The loss to materials was valued at Rs.2,10,600. Again in 1961 95 villages were under floods. The crops grown in 2,197 acres of land were destroyed. Nine cattle died and one person lost his life. Further, 4,449 people were in trouble. 919 houses were damaged and the cost of this was Rs.1,12,565. Other losses were to the tune of Rs.3,38,450. The total loss was Rs.4,50,015.

21 villages were in trouble during the floods in 1967 and crops in 481.53 acres of crops were destroyed. The value of this was Rs.1,79,570. 737 persons were in trouble. 66 houses were destroyed. Its value was Rs.44,975. The total loss suffered was Rs.2,24,545. In 1968, 4,217.67

acres of land belonging to 239 villages and 17,065 persons were in trouble during floods. Crops in 2,672.60 acres of land were destroyed valued at Rs.6,80,936. Due to these floods 99 cattle and ten persons lost their lives. Damages occurred to 1946 houses and public property. The total loss was Rs.9,91,741. In the floods of 1970, 596 acres of land belonging to 58 villages and 663 persons were in trouble. Crops in 596 acres were destroyed. The value of losses was Rs.7,100. Further four cattle died. 171 houses and some public property were damaged. The total loss suffered due to the floods during this period was Rs.1,37,619. In the floods of 1971, 11 sq.miles of land belonging to 55 villages were damaged. 1073 people were under trouble. 353 villages suffered losses. The value of total loss was Rs.2,09,841.

During the monsoon seasons (June to September) from 1982 to 1985 no taluks in the districts suffered severe droughts. In 1985 two taluks suffered mild drought. In 1984 there was little drought in three taluks. In 1985 six taluks suffered. In 1984 three taluks suffered drought. In 1985 all the eight taluks suffered due to drought.

During the rabi seasons (October to December) from 1982 to 1985, the number of taluks that suffered severe drought were three in 1982. Three taluks suffered simple drought. In 1983 it was one, five in 1984 and one in 1985. In 1982 one taluk was subjected to lesser drought, three in 1983, two in 1984 and one in 1985. The total number of taluks that suffered drought was seven in 1982, four in 1983, seven in 1984 and two in 1985.

During 1997-98, while the number of families that suffered loss of crops and home due to rains was 232, three households suffered cattle loss. The compensation amount paid to these households was Rs.26,30,505. 100 households suffered fire accidents and received a compensation amount of Rs.5,56,135. More details are available in table 8.36.

DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIALITIES

As at 2003-04 the net area of food and non-food crops in the district was 1,34,246 hectares. In this, paddy in 59,550 hectares, pulses in 3,234 hectares, arcanut in 27,070 hectares, cashew in 29,382 hectares, coconut in 15,608 hectares, vegetables in 3,819 hectares, sugarcane in 197 hectares, cocoa in 835 hectares and rubber plantations in 9,976 hectares were grown. As per 2001 census there were 8,41,509 main workers, 1,04,881 marginal workers and 9,51,340 non-workers in the district. Out of the 8,41,509 main workers 44,627 were cultivators,

Table 8.36

Year	No. of households who loss the crops	No. of households who lost livestock	Compensation distributed for house, crop and livestock loss (in Rs.)	No. of households incurring loss due to fire accident	Compensation distributed for loss due to fire accident (in Rs.)	No. of persons died	Compensation distributed to families who lost live
1997-98	232	03	26,30,505	100	5,56,135	10	13,50,000
1998-99	247	06	30,72,301	83	5,66,244	08	8,00,000
1999-00	119	03	27,96,173	74	4,33,490	03	3,00,000
2000-01	133	01	28,89,575	139	6,39,185	05	5,00,000
2001-02	90	01	20,17,171	113	48,82,245	-	-
2002-03	246	07	17,07,579	72	7,35,631	03	1,50,000
2003-04	148	02	24,58,830	68	3,10,525	06	3,00,000
2004-05	68	02	17,03,537	51	2,69,200	02	6,50,000
Total	1,283	25	1,92,75,621	700	39,98,655	47	40,50,000

33,253 were agricultural labourers. 4,78,005 persons were engaged in animal husbandry, fishing, hunting, horticulture, orchard and related activities, mining and quarrying, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and other services. 1,72,812 persons were working in industries.

The above figures indicate that, if rural non-agricultural activities are encouraged, even with lesser capital investment, more employment generation, lesser rated power resources and lower infrastructure, the rural industries can develop better than industries in urban areas. By the end of March 2005, there were 45,041 unemployed persons as per district employment exchange, and out of this 26,874 were men and 18,175 were women. In order to resolve the unemployment problem industries need to be established through which employment opportunities are increased, so also district income, per capita income and thereby the standard of living of people also raises.

Since the district produces crops such as paddy, pulses, sugarcane, arcanut, coconut, cashew, rubber, cocoa there are ample opportunities for establishing agriculture-based industries. There is scope for establishing modern rice mills, beaten rice mills, toothpowder from paddy husk, ayurvedic medicines, banana chips and powder, mango juice, pulp,

pickles, jam, jelly, jackfruit chips, packaged jackfruit processing, coconut powder, scented supari, making plates and cups from areca bark, cashew processing units.

Out of the total geographical area of the district there is forest land of 1,28,476 acres and it has valuable trees like teak, rose, firewood, honne and nandi trees and there is very good opportunity for forest-based industries. In addition, soapnut powder, honey, gum, firewood is also available. As per 2003 livestock census there were 5.99 lakhs livestock and there is ample scope for leather industry.

By the end of March, 2005 there were 19 large and medium scale industries in Dakshina Kannada district. There were 15,220 small scale industries with a capital investment of Rs.34,129 lakhs and it had provided employment to 1,16,069 persons.

There are opportunities for establishing small scale industries in Dakshina Kannada district, and they are identified as demand-based and resource-based industries. Of these the major ones are:

1. Resource-based industries

Jackfruit products, Iodised salt, pickles, cashew industry, masala powders, noodles, fruit processing, furniture, cane furniture, coconut powder, coconut oil, mushroom cultivation and processing, potato chips, ayurvedic medicines, cement bricks, api- culture, scented supari, plates and cups from areca leaves, huller and sheller machines, dry coconut powder etc.

2. Demand-based industries:

Bakery products, ice cream, papads, sandige, notebook, paper bag and cover, distilled water for vehicles, phenol, camphor, steel fabrication, automobile repair and services, school bags, rolling shutters, software development, D.T.P., internet, web center, offset printing, data-printing, data-processing, screen printing, vehicle body building, electric laundry, tyre re-treading etc.

Dakshina Kannada District Socio Economic Indicators

	Subject	1961	1971	1981	1991*	2001*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Population growth rates (Percentage)	-	27.17	22.72	15.98	14.00
2	Rural population growth rates (Percentage)	-	20.46	16.10	7.61	4.03
3	Urban population growth rates (Percentage)		40.24	47.93	31.12	36.56
4	Percentage of rural population to total population	82.1	79.7	75.5	71.7	61.6
5	Percentage of urban population to total population	17.9	20.3	24.5	28.3	38.4
6	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	4.95	5.14	6.06	6.52	6.91
7	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population	3.11	3.28	3.72	3.94	3.32
8	Percentage of workers to total population	46.73	38.61	41.84	45.39	49.95
9	Percentage of rural workers to total population	49.15	39.88	43.27	47.10	54.11
10	Percentage of urban workers to total population	35.69	33.62	37.43	41.3	43.08
11	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	64.82	54.16	44.43	35.79	9.67
12	Density of Population per Sq.km	186	230	282	319	416
	a) Rural	160	188	233	242	-
	b) Urban	2074	1897	1495	1611	-

13	Sex-Ration (Females per 1000 males)	1027	1006	1015	1020	1023
14	Literacy					
	Males	41.38	52.34	62.09	84.08	89.74
	Females	23.99	35.04	45.32	68.84	77.39
	Total	32.35	43.45	53.47	76.35	83.47
16	Literacy - Rural					
	Males	37.19	48.01	58.04	81.65	87.07
	Females	19.72	30.23	40.45	72.69	72.69
	Total	28.05	38.82	48.93	72.37	79.93
	Literacy - Urban					
	Males	59.85	68.92	74.22	90.87	93.78
	Females	44.29	54.46	60.81	78.21	84.4
	Total	52.01	61.64	67.47	84.51	89.10

* For 1991 and 2001 the age group of 0-6 is not included for literacy classification.

	Agriculture	1961	1971	1981	1991*	2001*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Percentage of forest area to the total geographical area	29.00	27.62	27.15	27.23	26.93
2	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural use to the total geographical area	8.74	9.98	10.27	10.97	11.96
3	Percentage of barren and uncultivable land to the total geographical area	8.17	8.71	8.65	8.53	12.38
4	Percentage of Permanent pastures and other grazing land to the total geographical area	4.02	3.97	3.81	3.77	4.05
5	Percentage of land under misc trees etc., to the total geographical area	11.68	11.15	10.85	10.66	6.90
6	Percentage of cultivable waste land to the total geographical area	9.50	9.81	8.46	8.96	7.13
7	Percentage of other fallow land to the total geographical area	2.34	3.02	2.53	1.93	1.11
8	Percentage of current fallow land to the total geographical area	4.20	2.67	2.00	1.64	1.53
9	Percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area	22.33	23.05	26.27	26.31	28.02
10	Percentage of area sown more than once to the total geographical area	44.51	36.62	36.45	33.60	20.58
11	Percentage of total cropped area to the net sown area (crop intensity)	144.51	136.62	136.45	133.60	120.58

12	Percentage of net area irrigated net area to the net area sown	36.5	37.0	43.1	43.02	53.00
13	Percentage of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area	31.60	33.65	34.55	34.94	45.98
14	Percentage of net area irrigated by tanks to the net area irrigated by all source	13.00	8.00	4.00	3.85	1.67
15	Percentage of net area irrigated by all types of wells to the net area irrigated by all sources	22.00	26.00	33.00	38.98	40.93
16	Percentage of net area irrigated by other sources to the net area irrigated by all sources	60.00	66.00	63.00	57.17	57.40
17	Percentage of area under paddy to the total cropped area	67.00	55.84	50.99	49.27	39.07
18	Percentage of area under ragi to the total cropped area	0.20	0.11	-	-	-
19	Percentage of area under cereals and small millets to the total cropped area	67.22	55.94	51.00	49.27	39.07
20	Percentage of area under pulses to the total cropped area	4.06	4.68	6.57	6.38	2.30
21	Percentage of area under sugarcane to the total cropped area	0.59	0.45	1.18	0.85	0.21
22	Percentage of area under oilseeds to the total area	0.38	4.36	1.29	1.64	0.27
23	Average yield of rice (kg/hectare)	1424	1820	1923	1982	2143

24	Average yield of sugarcane (Tonnes/hectare)	89	106	86	97	108
25	Average yield of groundnut (kg/hectare)	1054	1028	1336	1710	-
26	Per capita land available for cultivation (Hectare)	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12
27	Per capita food grains production (kg)	128.54	108.94	105.64	96.21	194.89
28	Average size of operational holding (Hectare)	1.59	1.50	1.17	1.50	1.05
29	Average size of holding (Scheduled castes) (Hectare)	-	0.81	0.53	0.50	0.50
30	Average size of holding (Scheduled tribes) (Hectare)	-	1.17	0.92	0.82	0.75
31	Average size of holding (Other social groups) (Hectare)	-	1.55	1.21	1.09	1.03
32	Average size of marginal holding of all castes (Hectare)	-	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.39
33	Average size of small holding of all castes	-	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.40
34	Average size of semi-medium holding of All castes (Hectare)	-	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.70
35	Average size of medium of all castes holding of all castes	-	5.69	5.76	5.70	5.69
36	Average size of large holding of all castes	-	24.34	20.26	20.39	17.46

Diary Farming (As per various census)

	Particulars	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
1	Bovine population sq.km (including buffalos)	92	97	97	102	100	85	80
2	Bovine population per lakh human population (including buffalos)	45646	41117	37282	34604	30321	23010	19270
3	No.of cows in milk per lakh human population	5375	5707	5174	5530	6190	5664	5449
4	No. of buffalos in milk per lakh of human population	1420	1240	1116	960	780	392	153
5	No. of Sheep per lakh of human population	13	10	41	30	40	15	22
6	No. of Goats per lakh of human population	1286	1168	1022	1210	670	1245	878
7	No. of Pigs per lakh of human population	992	723	686	650	700	1028	441
8	No. of fowls per lakh of human population	54532	58828	48376	54450	59640	32384	45762
9	No.of livestock population per veterinary institution	22676	19549	13861	13403	9870	8110	6441

Source: Soci Economic Indicators – 2002 and 2005

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