CHAPTER - IV
PROFILE OF KARNATAKA STATE AND STUDY AREA

➢ Introduction

Part-A

Profile of Karnataka State

PART- B

Profile of Kodagu District
CHAPTER - IV
PROFILE OF KARNATAKA STATE AND STUDY AREA

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to report the conceptual framework of industrialization in Kodagu District. This chapter specifically states about the geographical advantages of the district, demographical profile, map of the Kodagu and the industrialization aspects in Kodagu district.

Part – A presents the profile of Karnataka state and Part-B gives the scenario of the study area.

PART–A
PROFILE OF KARNATAKA STATE

Karnataka is one of the pioneer states in initiating industrial development in India and has since then gone a long way in industrialization. Karnataka’s long history of industrialization can be attributed to its rich mineral resources, early hydel power development, vision and foresight of rules, the colonial influences, technological talent, man power and infrastructure. Though the tempo of industrial development has slackened in recent years, the trend now, is towards highly skilled electronic and IT and BT sector. The present part describes the general features, infrastructure and resources prevailing in state of Karnataka for industrial development.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Karnataka is a state in South West India. It was created on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the States Reorganization Act, which is celebrated annually as Karnataka Rajyotsava (English: Formation Day). Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka in 1973. It is the land of the Kannadigas, Tuluvas, Konkanis and Kodavas. The capital and largest city is Bangalore, also known as Bengaluru, which is at the forefront of the rapid economic and technological development that India is experiencing.

Karnataka's pre-history goes back to a paleolithic hand-axe culture evidenced by discoveries of, among other things, hand axes and cleavers in the region. Evidence of neolithic and megalithic cultures has also been found in the state. Gold discovered in Harappa was found to be imported from mines in Karnataka, prompting scholars to hypothesize about contacts between ancient Karnataka and the Indus Valley Civilization ca. 3000 BCE.

Prior to the third century BCE, most of Karnataka formed part of the Nanda Empire before coming under the Mauryan empire of Emperor Ashoka. Four centuries of Satavahana rule followed, allowing them to control large areas of Karnataka. The decline of Satavahana power led to the rise of the earliest native kingdoms, the Kadambas and the Western Gangas, marking the region's emergence as an independent political entity. The Kadamba Dynasty, founded by Mayurasharma, had its capital at Banavasi; the Western Ganga Dynasty was formed with Talakad as its capital.
These were also the first kingdoms to use Kannada in administration, as evidenced by the Halmidi inscription and a fifth-century copper coin discovered at Banavasi. These dynasties were followed by imperial Kannada empires such as the Badami Chalukyas, the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta and the Western Chalukya Empire, which ruled over large parts of the Deccan and had their capitals in what is now Karnataka. The Western Chalukyas patronised a unique style of architecture and Kannada literature which became a precursor to the Hoysala art of 12th century. Parts of modern-day Southern Karnataka (Gangavadi) were occupied by the Chola Empire at the turn of 11th century. The Cholas, however, lost Gangavadi to the Hoysalas in the 12th century before regaining Eastern Gangavadi under Vikrama Chola.

At the turn of the first millennium, the Hoysalas gained power in the region. Literature flourished during this time, which led to the distinctive Kannada literary metres and the construction of temples and sculptures adhering to the Vesara style of architecture. The expansion of the Hoysala Empire brought minor parts of modern Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu under its rule. In the early 14th century, Harihara and Bukka Raya established the Vijayanagara empire with its capital, Hosapattana (later named Vijayanagara), on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in the modern Bellary district. The empire rose as a bulwark against Muslim advances into South India, which it completely controlled for over two centuries.

In 1565, Karnataka and the rest of South India experienced a major geopolitical shift when the Vijayanagara Empire fell to a confederation of Islamic sultan in the Battle of Talikota. The Bijapru
Sulthan which had risen after the demise of the Bahamni Sulthan of Bidar, soon took control of the Deccan; it was defeated by the Moghuls in the late 17th century. The Bahamani and Bijapur rulers encouraged Urdu and Persian literature and Indo-Saracenic architecture, the Gol Gumbaz being one of the high points of this style. During the sixteenth century, Konkani Hindus migrated to Karnataka, mostly from Salcette, Goa, while during the seventeenth and eighteenth century, Goan Catholics migrated to South Canara, especially from Bardes, Goa, as a result of food shortages, epidemics and heavy taxation imposed by the Portuguese.

In the period that followed, parts of northern Karnataka were ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad, the British, and other powers. In the south, the Mysore Kingdom, former vassals of the Vijayanagara Empire, was briefly independent. With the death of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, Haidar Ali, the commander-in-chief of the Mysore army, gained control of the region. After his death, the kingdom was inherited by his son Tippu Sultan. To contain European expansion in South India, Haidar Ali and later Tippu Sultan fought four significant Anglo-Mysore Wars, the last of which resulted in Tippu Sultan's death and the incorporation of Mysore into the British Raj in 1799. The Kingdom of Mysore was restored to the Wodeyars and Mysore remained a princely state under the British Raj.

As the "doctrine of lapse" gave way to dissent and resistance from princely states across the country, Kittur Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna and others spearheaded rebellions in Karnataka in 1830, nearly three decades before the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Other uprisings followed, such as the ones at Supa, Bagalkot, Shorapur,
Nargund and Dandeli. These rebellions - which coincided with the 1857 war of independence - were led by Mundargi Bhimarao, Bhaskar Rao Bhave, the Halagali Bedas, Raja Venkatappa Nayaka and others. By the late 19th century, the freedom movement had gained momentum; Karnad Sadashiva Rao, Aluru Venkata Raya, S. Nijalingappa, Kengal Hanumanthaiah, Nittoor Srinivasa Rau and others carried on the struggle into the early 20th century.

After India’s independence, the Maharaja, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar, allowed his kingdom’s accession to India. In 1950, Mysore became an Indian state of the same name; the former Maharaja served as its Rajpramukh (head of state) until 1975. Following the long-standing demand of the Ekikarana Movement, Kodagu- and Kannada-speaking regions from the adjoining states of Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay were incorporated into the Mysore state, under the States Reorganization Act of 1956. Then the expanded state was renamed Karnataka, seventeen years later, in 1973. In the early 1900s through the post-independence era, industrial visionaries such as Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvarayya born in Muddenahalli, near Kanivenarayanapura, Chikballapur District played an important role in the development of Karnataka’s strong manufacturing and industrial base.

**LOCATION AND AREA**

Karnataka, India’s eighth largest state, with an area of about 1,91,791 sq. kms is occupying 5.35 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. It is located in the southern part of the country and situated between south-western part of the Indian sub-continent 11°31’ and 18°45’ north latitudes and 74°12’ and 78°40’ east
longitudes. The state is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa state in the north and north-west; by the Arabian sea in the west; by Kerala and Tamil Nadu state in the south and by the state of Andhra Pradesh in the east. The state extends to about 750 Kms from north to south and about 200 Kms from East to West.

The state has three principal geographical zones:

1) The coastal region of Karavali
2) The hilly Malenadu region comprising the Western Ghats
3) The Bayaluseeme region comprising the plains of the Deccan plateau

The bulk of the state is in the Bayaluseeme region, the northern part of which is the second-largest arid region in India. The highest point in Karnataka is the Mullayanganiri hills in Chickmagalur district which has an altitude of 1,929 metres (6,329 ft). Some of the important rivers in Karnataka are Kaveri, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Malaprabha and the Sharavathi.

Karnataka consists of four main types of geological formations — the Archean complex made up of Dharwad schists and granitic gneisses, the Proterozoic non-fossiliferous sedimentary formations of the Kaladgi and Bhima series, the Deccan trappean and intertrappean deposits and the tertiary and recent laterites and alluvial deposits. Significantly, about 60% of the state is composed of the Archean complex which consists of gneisses, granites and charnockite rocks. Laterite cappings that are found in many districts over the Deccan Traps were formed after the cessation of volcanic activity in the early tertiary period. Eleven groups of soil orders are found in Karnataka, viz. Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, Spodosols, Alfisols, Ultisols,
Oxisols, Aridisols, Vertisols, Andisols and Histosols. Depending on the agricultural capability of the soil, the soil types are divided into six types, viz. Red, lateritic, black, alluvio-colluvial, forest and coastal soils.

Karnataka experiences four seasons. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May, the monsoon season between June and September and the post-monsoon season from October till December. Meteorologically, Karnataka is divided into three zones — coastal, north interior and south interior. Of these, the coastal zone receives the heaviest rainfall with an average rainfall of about 3,638.5 mm (143 in) per annum, far in excess of the state average of 1,139 mm (45 in). Agumbe in the Shivamogga district receives the second highest annual rainfall in India. The highest recorded temperature was 45.6 °C (114 °F) at Raichur and the lowest recorded temperature was 2.8 °C (37 °F) at Bidar.

About 38,724 kms (14,951 sq mts) of Karnataka (i.e. 20% of the state's geographic area) is covered by forests. The forests are classified as reserved, protected, unclosed, village and private forests. The percentage of forested area is slightly less than the all-India average of about 23%, and significantly less than the 33% prescribed in the National Forest Policy.

**CLIMATE AND RAINFALL**

Karnataka is situated in the tropics and experiences a tropical monsoon climate. The years follows four climactic regimes; 1) Cold weather from November to February, 2) Hot weather from March to May, 3) the south-west monsoon causing rainfall from June to September and 4) the retreating monsoon period from September to
November. The average annual rainfall is 1,181 mm. in the state. The coastal belt receives heavy rainfall, ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 mm. p.a. The malnad receives 1,270 to 2,500 mm. while maidan lies in rain shadow, with scanty rainfall.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT**

Before the reorganization of the states in 1956, there were only 9 districts in the state of Karnataka. After reorganization of the state in 1956, 10 districts which earlier formed the parts of Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad states were included in the new state. Further, Bangalore district has been divided into two separate districts. During November 1997 seven more districts were created. Ramanagar and Chikkaballapur districts formed during 2007. In 2011, Yadagiri district created as 31st district by dividing Gulbarga district.

The state has been further sub-divided into four revenue divisions with headquarters at Bangalore, Belagavi, Gulbarga and Mysore. There are 176 taluks, 747 hobilies, 5,627 Grama panchayats, 27,482 inhabited villages, 270 towns/cities and urban agglomerations, 8 city corporations, 68 town panchayats, 44 city municipal councils and 219 notified area committees in the state. Recently Kitturu declared 177th taluk of the state.

**ECONOMY**

Karnataka, which had an estimated GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) of about US$ 58.23 billion in 2008-09 fiscal year. Karnataka recorded the highest growth rate in terms of GDP and per capita GDP in the last decade compared to other states.

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The state registered a GSDP growth rate of 7% for the year 2007-2008. Karnataka's contribution to India's GDP in the year 2004-05 was 5.2%. Karnataka was the fastest growing state over the past decade in terms of GDP and per capita GDP. With GDP growth of 56.2% and per capita GDP growth of 43.9%, Karnataka now has the sixth highest per-capita GDP of all states. Till September 2006 Karnataka received a Foreign Direct Investment of ₹78.097 billion ($1.7255 billion) for the fiscal year 2006-07, placing it third among the states of India. At the end of 2004, the unemployment rate in Karnataka was 4.94% compared to the national rate of 5.99%. For the fiscal year 2006-07, the inflation rate in Karnataka was 4.4%, compared to the national average of 4.7%. As of 2004-05, Karnataka had an estimated poverty ratio of 17%, less than the national ratio of 27.5%.

Nearly 56% of the workforce in Karnataka is engaged in agriculture and related activities. A total of 12.31 million hectares of land, or 64.6% of the state's total area, is cultivated. Much of the agricultural output is dependent on the southwest monsoon as only 26.5% of the sown area is irrigated.

Karnataka is the manufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India, including Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, National Aerospace Laboratories, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Earth Movers Limited and HMT (formerly Hindustan Machine Tools), which are based in Bangalore. Many of India's premier science and technology research centers, such as Indian Space Research Organization, Central Power Research Institute, Bharat Electronics Limited and the Central Food Research Institute, Bharat Electronics Limited and the Central Food
Technological Research Institute, are also headquartered in Karnataka. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited is an oil refinery located in Mangalore.

Since the 1980s, Karnataka has emerged as the pan-Indian leader in the field of IT (information technology). As of 2007, there were nearly 2,000 firms operating out of Karnataka. Many of them, including two of India's biggest software firms, Infosys and Wipro are also headquartered in the state. Exports from these firms exceeded ₹50,000 crores ($12.5 billion) in 2006-07, accounting for nearly 38% of all IT exports from India. The Nandi Hills area in the outskirts of Devanahalli is the site of the upcoming $22 billion, 50 square kilometer BIAL IT Investment Region, one the largest infrastructure projects in the history of Karnataka. All this has earned the state capital, Bangalore, the sobriquet *Silicon Valley of India*.

Karnataka also leads the nation in biotechnology. It is home to India's largest biocluster, with 158 of the country's 320 biotechnology firms being based here. The state also accounts for 75% of India's floriculture, an upcoming industry which supplies flowers and ornamental plants worldwide.

Seven of India's leading banks, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Vijaya Bank, Karnataka Bank, Vysya Bank and the State Bank of Mysore originated in this state. The coastal districts of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada have a branch for every 500 persons—the best distribution of banks in India. As on March 2002, Karnataka had 4,767 branches of different banks with each branch serving 11,000 persons, which is lower than the national average of 16,000.
A majority of the silk industry in India is headquartered in Karnataka State, much of it in Doddaballapura, and the state government intends to invest ₹70 crores in a "Silk City" at Muddenahalli, near Bangalore International Airport.

EDUCATION

As per the 2011 census, Karnataka had a literacy rate of 75.60%, with 82.85% of males and 68.13% of females in the state being literate. In 2001 the literacy rate of the state were 67.04%, with 76.29% of males and 57.45% of females being literate. The state is home to some of the premier educational and research institutions of India such as the Indian Institute of Science, the Indian Institute of Management, the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka and the National Law School of India.

As of March 2006, Karnataka had 54,529 primary schools with 2,52,875 teachers and 8.495 million students, and 9,498 secondary schools with 92,287 teachers and 1.384 million students. There are three kinds of schools in the state, viz., government-run, private aided (financial aid is provided by the government) and private unaided (no financial aid is provided). The primary languages of instruction in most schools are Kannada and English.

In order to maximize attendance in schools, the Karnataka Government has launched a midday meal scheme in government and aided schools in which free lunch is provided to the students.

There are 481 degree colleges affiliated Bangalore University. The other universities are Mysore University, Gulbarga University, Karnataka University, Kuvempu University, Mangalore University,
Tumkur University, Krishnadevaraya University and Rani Chennamma University. In 1998, the engineering colleges in the state were brought under the newly formed Visvesvaraya Technological University headquartered at Belgaum, whereas the medical colleges are run under the jurisdiction of the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences. Some of these colleges are accredited with the status of a deemed university. There are 186 engineering, 39 medical and 41 dental colleges in the state. Udupi, Sringeri, Gokarna and Melkote are well-known places of Sanskrit and Vedic learning. An Indian Institute of Technology Muddenahalli has been approved by the central government as part of the 11th 5 year plan. This will be the first IIT in Karnataka State. In addition, a 600 crore Visvesvaraya Institute of Advanced Technology (VIAT) is being constructed in Muddenahalli-Kanivenarayanapura.

Tulu language is taught as an optional subject in the twin districts of South Canara and Udupi.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AND STRUCTURE OF THE STATE

Enterprise and industrialization form a major part of the rich tradition that the state possesses. Today this spirit exists and stands reflected in the new, dynamic industrial policy that the state has adopted. Core industries of the economy, like iron and steel, paper and power were the first to be set up here. Likewise, cement, chemicals and fertilizers, silk, textiles, sugar, electrical industries, etc., were not only established during the early part of the century with the able guidance and foresight of statesman – Engineer Sir M. Visvesvaraya, but has grown substantially over the decades to cover many more sectors. The world is deepest gold mine in the country is in Karnataka.
The pioneering hydro-electric power station in Asia saw its birth here in 1902. This has helped to develop industries in diverse fields like aeronautics, electronics, telecommunications, machine tools, watches, automobile accessories, instrumentation etc. In the recent past, cement plants, electronics, computer, computer software and agro-food industries using the latest technology and quality man power have established themselves firmly.

Organized efforts to promote and develop modern small scale industries can be said to have been started in the state after independence only. So far as registered small scale industries are concerned, the bench mark period started from 1961 because it was in 1960 the system of registration with the Directorate of Industries and Commerce started.

But statistical data relating to the amount of productive capital employed and number of persons employed in the registered small scale industrial units have been systematically compiled by Directorate of Industries and Commerce only from 1969-70.

There are 3,94,920 registered small scale units up to 31st March, 2010 in the state which generated 22,84,225 employment. There are 12,559 factories in the state employing nearly 10,79,681 workers. It consist of 1,192 textile and garment factories, 566 chemical factories, 3,343 engineering factories and 7,458 other type of factories. There were 218 ice plants and 41 cold storage units working in the state of Karnataka.

RESOURCE BASE OF KARNATAKA

Karnataka has a wealth of many resources which are helpful for entrepreneurship development. The important resources of the state are as follows.
A. Human Resources

The human resource profile of the state is as below

1. Population

Karnataka state has population of 5,28,50,562 in 2001. Among them 2,68,98,918 are male and 2,59,51,644 are female. Of the total population, 3,48,89,033 are in rural areas and 1,79,61,529 are in urban areas. Percentage of urban and rural population to the total population is 33.99 per cent and 66.01 per cent respectively.

The density of population per sq Km in the state is 276 persons in 2001 as against 234 in 1991 and 194 in 1981. The density of population varies considerably from district to district, Bengaluru urban district has highest density of 2,985 persons in 2001 as against 2,210 persons in 1991 and 618 in 1981. The districts of Southern Maidan viz., Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramnagara, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kolar and Chikkaballapura are generally the areas of comparatively higher density. The districts of Uttar Kannada, Kodagu, Chikkamagalore have lowest densities

2. Literacy

As per 2001 census, the literacy rate of the state is 66 per cent. Out of total literates, 76.10 per cent are male and 56.90 per cent are female.
3. Occupational Pattern

As per 2001 census, 68,83,856 persons accounting for 13.025 per cent of the total population are cultivators, 62,26,942 persons accounting for 11.782 per cent to total are agricultural labours and 1,04,23,993 persons accounting for 19.723 percent to the total population are engaged in other activities.

B. Natural Resources

The Natural resources are of the state is as below.

1. Forest Resources

The state has about 18 per cent geographical area under forest. Malnad is rich in evergreen, deciduous and mixed forest of teak, black wood, udar, sandalwood and bamboo. The forest based industries have exploited these to meet industrial demands. The districts in sayadri belt such has Uttarkannada, Shimoga, Chikamagalore, Kodagu, some parts of Udupi, Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts are rich in forest resources.

2. Water Resources

Karnataka is blessed with abundant water wealth as there are many rivers and streams. Ground water level varies from area to area Cauvery and Krishna are the principal rivers flowing in the state. A number of tributaries of these to major rivers are Tungabadra, Vedavathi, Hemavathi, Kabhini, Manjra, Kali, Sharavathi, Aghanashini, Bedti, Nethravathi, Uttara Pinakini, Dakshina Pinakini and Palar are the other important rivers flowing in the state.

3. Agricultural and Horticulture Resources

Table 4.1 exhibits the area under cultivation, quantity and yield of important crops grown in the state
Karnataka is rich in agricultural and horticultural resources. There is, therefore, good scope for the establishment of agro-based industries. They include rice, jowar, ragi, maize, pulses, tur, wheat, bajra, gram, groundnut, sugarcane and cotton.

Table 4.2 explains important commercial crops growing in the state of Karnataka.
TABLE 4.2
Commercial Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Quantity (in tones)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Castorseed</td>
<td>18,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasumum</td>
<td>31,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linsed</td>
<td>4,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyabean</td>
<td>91,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>4,96,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower</td>
<td>57,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigheseed</td>
<td>9,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areca</td>
<td>2,44,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>54,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashewnet</td>
<td>8,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>1,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka at a Glance, 2009-10.

Karnataka is noted for historical produce like fruits and vegetables, which are grown in almost all the districts. Climate of South Karnataka districts such as Mandya, Mysore, Bangalore (Rural), Hassan, Ramnagar, Kolar and Chickaballapur is ideally suited for growing horticultural crops. Mangoes, Pineapples, Grapes, Bananas, Guavas, Sapotas and Coconut constitute the major horticulture produce. The state also produces a large variety of vegetables, of which potato and tomatoes are predominant.

Karnataka is very rich in sericulture resources. It was introduced in to the state above 200 years. Since then, sericulture has prospered in the state. Presently mulberry is growing in the area of 82,098 hectares and present production of Cocoon is 54,284 tonnes per annum. Silk sarees and silk products account for major export activities in Karnataka.
C. Material Resources

Karnataka is one of the leading state in mineral production. It is rich in ferrous minerals, non-ferrous minerals, precious metals and non-metallic minerals.

1. Ferrous Minerals

Iron – ore accounts for 17 per cent of the total production of the country and 7 per cent of the reserves which amounts to 10 to 12 million. The ore are mostly haematite, limonite and laterite. Manganese ore in limited quantities are found in Chikamagalur district. Large scale production of Iron-ore is confined to; Bellary-Hospet region, Chickamagalur belt on the Kemmangundi – Bababudan hills in Chikamagalur and Chithra Durga District. Low grade laterite is found in Dakshina Kannada and Shivamogga Districts.

2. Non-ferrous Minerals

Extensive deposits of Aluminium are found in Belagavi district. The ore supports the aluminium plant at Belagavi. The ores also yield 4.12 per cent of Titanium. Bauxite is also found in Kemmannugundi and Bababudan Hills of Chickamagalur district.

A sulphide zone, containing copper, lead and antimony lies to the east of Chithradurga. Copper-ore occurs in ingaldhal and some low grade deposit are also found in Chitradurga, Mysore and Hassan district. Lime and antimony are found in Chitradurga districts.

3. Precious Metals

Gold bearing ore is found in 4 reefs 8 km. in length in Kolar district. Most of the ore at the surface is exhausted and most now be mined at greater depths. Gold bearing strata are also in Hatti in
Raichur district. Silver too is mined in small quantities at the Kolar Bold Field (KGF).

4. Non-Metallic Minerals

About 8 per cent of the country’s total limestone deposit are in Gulbarga and Tumkur districts, and this is consumed by iron and steel works and the cement plants at Shahabad, in undivided Gulbarga district and Tumkur. Pyrite ore from Chitradurga and Hassan is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is used in the fertilizer and chemical industry at Mangalore. Asbestors, mica, beryl, magnesite, kaolin, corundum, graphite and fire clay are widely distributed throughout the state. Quarts is used in ferrosilicon, glass and ceramic industries.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is one of the predominant factors which have the power of either foster or hinder the growth of industrialization of the area. Availability of adequate infrastructure such as land, transport, power, credit facility etc., decide the level of entrepreneurship development of that area. A brief picture of the infrastructural facility in the state is given below.

1. Transport Infrastructure

The brief description of transport network in the state is as given below.

a. Road and Road Transport

The state has a wide-spread network of road consisting of 3,982 kms. of National Highways and 20,905 kms. of state highways. The district, village and municipal road cover 47,836 kms. The state is well served by road transport. Even small villages are also having bus services.
b. Railways

Karnataka is not well served by railway network. The state has a total railway line of 3,244.12 kms. Of which broad gauge is 3,223.12 kms and metergauge is 21 kms. There are 367 railway stations. Length of railway line is highest in Bellary (310 kms.) and Hassan (246 kms.) districts.

c. Air Transport

There are major airports in the state one each at Bengaluru and Mangalore. There is an international airport in Devanahalli near Bengaluru. The work of constructing an airport in Shimoga is in progress.

2. Power Infrastructure

Hydel power dominates power generation in the state. Power has been generated in Karnataka since 1902 to facilitate industrial development. The total power potential, as indicated in Table-4.3, is almost 5,976 M.W. Table-4.3 shows power generation plants, types and capacities

**TABLE 4.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power Station</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raichur Thermal Power Station</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>7+1</td>
<td>210x7+250x1</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linganamakki Dam</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharavathi</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>1035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerusoppa</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGHE-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGHE-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadra Right Bank-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadra Right Bank-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadra Left Bank-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadra Left Bank-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supa Dam</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagjari-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagjari-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadra Dam</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodasalli Dam</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varahi River</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mani</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghtaprabha</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almatti-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almatti-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivanasamudra-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivanasamudra-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimshapura</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munirabad-1</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munirabad-2</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelanka DG Station</td>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21.32</td>
<td>127.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallapura</td>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirwar</td>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalmala</td>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganekal</td>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappadagudda-1</td>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.225</td>
<td>2.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappadagudda-2</td>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellary Thermal Power Station</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalesandra Solar PV Plant, Kolar Dist.</td>
<td>Solar Project</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itnal Solar PV Plant, Belgavi Dist.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5975.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 3. Banks and Financial Institutions

Karnataka has a wide banking base compared to the other states in the country. This stands reflected in the many banks that have taken birth here. These are State Bank of Mysore, Vijaya Bank, Canara Bank, Corporation Bank, Syndicate Bank, in the public
sector and Karnataka Bank and Vysya Bank in the private sector. Apart from this, other leading banks like State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Karnataka Vikasa Gramina Bank, etc., are also operating.

Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, has emerged as a major banking center in India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Export Import Bank, Small Industries Development Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India have their regional offices in Bengaluru.

As on 31st March 2010, there were 6,050 branches of scheduled commercial banks, 1,197 branches of Regional Rural Banks, 499 branches of urban Co-operative Banks, 177 branches of Primary Land Development Bank/PCARD Bank and 4,866 Co-operative Banks are working in the state.

The state has promoted Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) for financing SMEs and to act as a developmental agency for promotion of tiny and small scale industries through various schemes.

Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSSIIDC) promoted by the state, provide term loans and equity assistance to entrepreneurs and investors mainly to help them in establishing medium and large scale units and also promote joint venture industries.

There are two stock exchanges one at Bengaluru and the other at Mangalore. Venture capital is also offered by Industrial Development Bank of India, Canara Bank, Technology Development Information Company of India, LIC etc.
4. Non-Financial Institutions

The non-financial institutions which are supporting and promoting entrepreneurs in the state of Karnataka are as follows.

a. State Small Industries Development Corporations
   (Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation or KSSIDC in Karnataka State)

   The state Small Industries Development Corporations (SSIDC) were set up in various state under the Companies’ Act 1956, as state Government undertaking to cater to the primary developmental needs of the small, tinny and village industries in the state/union territories under their jurisdiction. The important functions performed by the SSIDCs include:
   
   - To procure and distribute scarce raw materials.
   - To supply machinery on hire purchase system.
   - To provide assistance for marketing of the product of small-scale industries.
   - To construct industrial estates/sheds, providing allied infrastructure facilities and their maintenance.
   - To extend seed capital assistance on behalf of the state government concerned and to provide management assistance to production units.

b. District Industries Centers (DIC)

   The District industries Centers (DICs) Program was started in 1978 with a view to provide integrated administrative framework at the district level for promotion of small scale industries in rural area. The DICs envisaged as a single window agency at the district level providing service and support to small entrepreneurs under a single
DICs are the implementing arm of the central and state government of the various schemes and programmes. Registration of small industries is done at the district industries centre and PMRY (Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana) is also implemented by DIC. The organizational structure of DICs consists of General Manager, Functional Managers and Project Managers to provide technical services in the areas relevant to the needs of the district concerned. Management of DIC is done by the state government. The main function of DIC are:

- To prepare and keep model project profiles for reference of the entrepreneurs.
- To prepare action plan to implement the schemes which are already identified.
- To undertake industrial potential surveys and to identify feasible venture which can be taken up in ISB sector, i.e., industrial sector, service sector and business sector.
- To guide entrepreneurs in matters relating to selecting the most appropriate machinery and equipment, sources of supply and procedure for importing machineries.
- To provide guidance for appropriate loan amount and documentation.
- To assist entrepreneurs for availing land and shed equipment and tools, furniture and fixtures.
- To appraise the worthiness of the project-proposals received from entrepreneurs.
- To help the entrepreneurs in obtaining required licenses/permits/clearance.
- To assist the entrepreneurs in marketing their products and assess the possibilities of aricillarization.
• To conduct product development work appropriate to small industry.

• To help the entrepreneurs in clarifying their doubts about the matters of operation of bank accounts, submission of monthly, quarterly and annual returns to government department.

• To conduct artisan training programme.

• To act as the nodal agency for the district for implementing PMRY (Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana)

• To function as the technical consultant of DRDA in administering IRDP and TRYSEM programme.

• To help the specialized training organization to conduct entrepreneurs hip development programmes.

c. Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (TECSOK)

TECSOK is a professional industrial, technical and management consultancy organization promoted by the Government of Karnataka and other state level development institutions way back in 1976. It is a leading investors-friendly professional consultancy organization in Karnataka. Its various activities are investment advice, procedural guidance, management consulting, mergers and acquisition, process reengineering studies, valuation of assets for takeover, impact assessment of socio-economic schemes, critical infrastructure balancing; IT related studies, detail feasibility studies and reports. TECSOK with its pool of expertise in varied areas scan work with new entrepreneurs to identify a product or project. In addition to this, TECSOK sharpens the project ideas through feasibility studies, project report, market surveys, sources of finance, selection of machinery, technology, costing and also providing tern key assistance. To help entrepreneurs in facing the global
competition, TECSOK facilitates global exhibitions, updated technology, market strategies, financial restructuring and growth to improve profitability of an industry. TECSOK can identify sickness in existing industry and facilitate its turn around. TECSOK has expertise in rehabilitation of sick industry by availing rehabilitation package offers by the government and financial institutions. In addition, it offers export professional services to various institutions and departments of the state and central government.

**TECSOK undertake the assignment in the field of:**

- Technical and market appraisal of project.
- Industrial potential surveys.
- Fact-finding and opinion reports.
- Corporate planning.
- Collection and collation of information.
- Impact assessment.
- Evaluation of schemes and programs.
- Assets evaluation.
- Infrastructure development project proposal.
- Event management and publicity campaigns, and
- Organizing seminars and workshops

d. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)

The Karnataka industrial areas development board is a statutory board constituted under the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act of 1996. Since then it is in the business of apportioning land for industrial and gearing up facilities to carry out operations. The KIADB now acquires and provides developed land suited for industrialization, by drawing up well laid-out plots of
varying sizes to suit different industries with requisite infrastructure
the facilities include roads, drainage, water supply etc., The
amenities such as banks, post offices, fire station, police out posts,
ESI dispensaries etc., are also provided. Till now KIADB has acquired
nearly 57,000 acres of land all over Karnataka and it has developed
93 industrial estates in approximately 27,500 acres of land.

e. Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)

SIDO is created for development of various small scale units in
different areas. SIDO is a subordinate office of development of SSI
and ARI. It is a nodal agency for identifying the needs of SSI units co-
ordinating and monitoring the policies and programmes for
promotion of the small industries. It undertakes various programmes
of training, consultancy, evaluation for needs of SSI and development
of industrial estates. All these functions are taken care with 27
officers, 31 SISIs (Small Industries Service Institute), 31 extension
centers of SISI and 7 centers related to production and process
development.

The activities of SIDO are divided into following three
categories.

i) Coordination activities of SIDO:

- To coordinate various programmes and policies of various state
government pertaining to small industries.
- To maintain relation with central industry ministry, planning
commission, state level industries ministry and financial
institution.
- Implement and coordinate in the development of industrial
estate.
ii) Industrial development activities of SIDO:

- Develop import substitutions for components and products based on the data available for various volume wise and value-wise imports.
- To give essential support and guidance for the development of ancillary units.
- To provide guidance to SSI units in terms of costing, marketing and to encourage them to participate in the government stores and purchase tenders.
- To recommend the central government for reserving certain items to produce at SSI level only.

iii) Management activities of SIDO:

- To provide training, development and consultancy services to SSI to develop their competitive strength.
- To provide marketing assistance to various SSI units.
- To assist SSI units in selection of plant and machinery, location, layout design and appropriate process.
- To help them get update in various information related to the small-scale industries activities.

f. Small Industries Service Institutes (SISI)

The small industries service institute have been set up in state capitals and other places all over the country to provide consultancy and training to small entrepreneurs both existing and prospective.

The main functions of SISI include:

- To serve as interface between central and state government.
- To render technical support services.
• To conduct entrepreneurship development programmes.
• To initiate promotional programmes.

**The SISIs also render assistance in the following areas.**

• Economic consultancy/information/EDP consultancy
• Trade and market information.
• Project profiles.
• State industrial potential surveys.
• District industrial potential surveys.
• Modernization and in plant studies.
• Workshop facilities.

**TOURISM INDUSTRY**

The state offers many tourist spot with a variety of parks, gardens and historical monuments. The garden city of Bangalore has been adjudged the cleanest city in India more than once. The famous huge granite structure Vidhana Soudha and the beautiful Cubbon Park and Lalbhag in Bangalore are great tourist attractions. The former princely capital Mysore with the Brindavan Gardens and Srirangapattana nearby; Sharvanabelgola where the famous monolithic statue of Gomateshwara at 57 feet high stands, Belur, Halebidu and Somanathapura with the famous hoysala monuments; Badami, Aihole and Pattadkal for the 1,300 year old rock-cut and structure temples; Hampi, the famous open air museum (ancient Vijayanagar); Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur, renowned for their indo-saracenic monuments; Mangalore and Karwar for ports and beaches; Gokarna, Udupi, Dharmasthala, Melukote, Ganagapura and Savadatti, are famous pilgrimage centres.
The other famous tourist attractions in the state are the Channekeshava Temple at Belur, Hoyasaleshwara temple at Halebidu and Lord Bahubali (Gommateshwara) statue at Sarvanabelgola. Other locations of historical significance include Gulbarga, Bijapur, Badami, Pattadakal, Somnathpur, Belgaum, Hampi and Mysore.

PART - B
PROFILE OF KODAGU DISTRICT
GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Kodagu District has the ideal climate and landscape required for coffee plantation and occupies 4,103 square kilometers of land in the western ghats of southern Karnataka. It is bordered by Dakshina Kannada district to north west, Hassan district to the north, Mysore district to the east, the Kannur district of Kerala to the south-west and the Waynad district of Kerala to south. It is on the eastern slopes of the western ghats and situated 4,000 fts, above the sea level. It has an average temperature of 15° ranging from 11°c to 28°c and receives rainfall of 2,500 mm in the year. The main river Cauvery originates at Talakavery, located on the eastern sides of Western Ghats and with its tributaries. This river divides the district in to north Kodagu and south Kodagu. (The map of Karnataka state, location of Kodagu district in Karnataka state and map of Kodagu district is shown in Annexure II, III and IV respectively.)
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic profile of the district with taluk wise distribution of male and female population in the study area is shown in table 4.4.

1. Population

Table 4.4
Population of Kodagu District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Block Name</th>
<th>Area (in sq.Km)</th>
<th>Population (2001)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madikeri</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>70,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Somwarpet</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1,02,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Virajpet</td>
<td>1646</td>
<td>1,01,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4102</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,74,831</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2001

Through the area of Madikeri and Virajpete taluk are higher due to the geographical pattern, the population is less when compared to the flat and level surface of Somvarpete taluk. The population in rural area is about 86.25% and population in urban areas is 13.75%.

2. Location

Kodagu district lies on the summits of the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats. It is situated on the south west of Karnataka state and lies between north latitudes 11°56’ and 12°50’ and east longitudes 75°22’ and 76°11’. It has greatest length starting from Hemavathi river in the north to the Brahmagiri range in the south- 96 kilometers and its breadth from Sampaje in the west to Kushalnagar in the east is about 64 Kilometers. Kodagu is the smallest district in Karnataka state. The district now consists of three taluks- Madikeri, Somvarpete and Virajpete. The evergreen forests of Kodagu are the “green gold” of the Kodagu.
3. Climate

The good portion of the district lies on western ghats and the rest in the plateau region to the east of the western ghats, which is characterized by high humidity, heavy rainfall, particularly on the ghats of the neighborhood, a cool, equable and pleasant climate. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer extending from March to May, followed by south west monsoon season from June to September, October and November constitute the post monsoon season, and the period from December to February is the winter season, with clear bright weather with the onset of South-west monsoon and is the beginning of the cropping season of the district.

4. Rainfall

The average annual rainfall of the district is 1,000 to 5,000mm. The rainfall decreases from the west to the east on account of the nature of the terrain, which consists of hills and valleys, the variation is considerable. The scattered showers favoring plantations are received during March and April and coffee blossom depends on these rains.

5. Humidity

In general the air is highly humid all through the year and particularly during the monsoon months. The period from January to March is the driest part of the year, in the afternoon there is relative humidity - average at about 55 percent.

6. Soil

The district can be broadly divided into three major soil zones as follows.

- **Eastern Zone**: Soil is mostly dark clay becoming water logged in monsoon and cracking in summer.

- **Central Zone**: Soil is light brown in colour and loamy to clay-loamy in texture.
• **Western Zone:** Soil is highly leached and tends to be lateritic deficient in lime and with Iron and Manganese concentrations. Soil is shallow as a result of leaching.

In the valley portions red loam soils are also found. These soils are suitable for raising coffee plantations. The lateritic soils are acidic in nature and deficient in lime and other nutrients. Paddy is the main crop grown in these areas of soil. The dark brown clayey soils are found in the eastern parts of Kodagu, which are rich in forests.

7. **Economic Wealth**

Coffee, cardamom, pepper, paddy, orange, timber and honey known as „Kodagu honey” are major products of the district. Tea, rubber, arecanut, coconut, citrus fruits, pineapple, papaya are also available.

8. **Educational Institutions**

The below table shows the distribution of education institutions in the study area.

**Table 4.5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Madikeri</th>
<th>Virajpete</th>
<th>Somvarpete</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PU Colleges.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCH /D.ED Colleges</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree Colleges</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental College</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnic Colleges</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITI</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vidyadarshini 2006-07
The table shows that there are 32 PU colleges, 11 degree colleges, 8 polytechnic college, 3 each D.Ed & ITI colleges, 2 engineering colleges and 1 dental college in the study area.

9. Tourist Places

Due to its natural advantage the district offers wide scope for the development of tourism industry in the district. The below Table shows the important tourism destinations in the study area.

Table 4.6
Tourist Places of Kodagu District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tourist Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhagamandala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Talakaveri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Buddist Monastery(Kushalanagar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nisargadama (Khushalanagar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Irpu Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Abbey Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Harangi Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nagarahole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Raja Scat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Madakeri Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Chalavara Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tadiyandamol (Hills)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Omkareswara Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dubare Forest (Elephant Training Centre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nalku nadu Palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Mandal Patti (Hills)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kodagu – The Gallery of Karnataka, 2006-07

10. Industrialization in the District

As per recent developments, this district is also moving in the directions of achieving progress in industrial field. By 31-3-90 there
were only 967 industrial units in this district. In the following table small scale industries of this district and their geographical location are listed.

As district is full of deserve forest, coffee and tea plantation, there was a little scope for mass evaluation. Despite this, the industrialization has a good old history. Since the first note book industry was established in 1920 and printing industry in 1921 copper, brossvessch, vehicle repair, Bakary products, steel metal works, agricultural implements, coffee & prayers and spare parts, Bullock cart and filching materials, Iran self and idols, wood industries, agarbhati, plastic bags units, tyre retread works performed oil manufacturing etc.; are the leading industries in the district. The below table shows the taluk wise distribution of different industries and the employment generated by these units.

The below table shows the type wise distribution of SMEs and taluk wise employment generation by these units.

Table: 4.7

Small and Medium industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Type of Industries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>General Engineering</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chemical &amp; Plastic</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agricultural &amp; Food based</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Electricals &amp; Electronic</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Forest based</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Industries Centre, Madikeri 2006 - 07
Small Scale Industries Growth

The units registered from 2004-05 to 2008-09, investment made and employment generated is shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8
Small Scale Industries (Growth in recent years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Investment (in lakhs)</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>341.06</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>236.35</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kodagu District Profile : Government of Karnataka 2010.

It can be seen from above table that the year wise establishment of industries is goes on increasing from year to year and also the employment generated by these units. However, there is small variation in the investment made in these units.

11. Industrial Estate

The growth of small scale industries has been hampered by the absence of proper location facilities, power, water supply and communication. To overcome these difficulties, a network of industrial estates with different types of works, sheds providing accommodation and planned layout has been drawn –up. In this district two industrial estates, one at Madikeri and another at Virajpet have been sanctioned under the third five year plan. At present there is one industrial area and three Industrial estates in the district. One industrial area is proposed in Galibidu.
The Karnataka State small industries development corporation apart from constructing industrial sheds supplies raw materials to the small industries. Karnataka State Small Industries Marketing corporation helps in marketing the products manufactured by small industries. The corporation has constructed industrial sheds at Kushalnagar and Madikeri.

12. Karnataka State Financial Corporation

KSFC was established in March 1959 and Madikeri branch office started functioning from 1995. KSFC branch has stood first among, “B” grade – branch offices for the successive years 1997-98 and 1998-99 for achieving highest target set in State and obtained rolling shield.

There are 3,573 Small Scale Industries with a investment of 7189.41 lakhs and providing employment to 24,217 persons.

13. Resource Based Industries

The list of resource based industries in the district are as below.

a) Agro Based Industries

1. Coffee Processing
2. Flour Mill
3. Fruit Processing
4. Bee Keeping / Honey Extraction
5. Spice Processing
6. Ginger Processing
7. Beaten Rice Manufacturing
b) Wood based
   1. Wooden Furniture/Bee Box Manufacturing
   2. Coffee stump/handicraft items
   3. Cane and Bamboo works

c) Mineral Based
   1. Stone crushing

d) Chemical
   1. Patchouli Extraction
   2. Jatropha Oil Extraction

14. Demand Based Industries
   The demand based industries are as below.

a) Food Based
   1. Bakery Products
   2. Soft drinks
   3. Aerated water

b) Textiles & Garments
   1. Readymade garments
   2. School Bag Manufacturing
   3. Power loom

c) Construction
   1. Cement Hallow Blocks
   2. Mosaic Tiles
   3. Mangalore Tiles
   4. RCC building material
   5. Wire and table mould bricks
d) General Engineering
   1. Steel Furniture Manufacturing
   2. Steel Fabrication
   3. Trailers Manufacturing
   4. Barbed wire
   5. Agriculture implements
   6. General Engineering Lathe work
   7. GI Sheet food grain storage bin
   8. Nails manufacturing
   9. GI Products

e) Chemical
   1. Wax Candle
   2. Lime Powder
   3. Phenyl

f) Electrical & Electronics
   1. Electric Concrete Poles Manufacturing

g) Automobile
   1. Automobile Repair/Servicing

h) Printing & Stationery
   1. Printing Press
   2. Printing and book binding

i) Rubber and Plastic
   1. PVC Water Storage Tanks
   2. Tyre tube vulcanizing
   3. PVC Nursery bags
4. Polythene bags
5. Tyre Retreading
6. HDPE Pipe Manufacturing

j) **Job Work and Repairs**

1. Battery Repair & Service
2. Electrical appliances repair and service
3. Electronic goods repair/service
4. IP Set Repair
5. Electric motor rewinding
6. Mobile Phone Repair/servicing

k) **Other Services**

1. Photocopying
2. DTP
3. Auto Cushion work
4. Internet centre
5. Offset Printing

l) **Miscellaneous**

1. Cold Storage
2. Vermi culture
3. Bio-mass briquette
REFERENCES


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