CHAPTER – IX

CONCLUSION

Now, we have come to the end of our study. It is necessary to present some important, broad and general conclusions which emerge out of the present study. Economic development and social change is a process used to summarize modern transformation of social life. It mainly includes how countries, people, societies are developed passing from traditional to modern through certain stages of social and cultural change, industrial and agricultural growth and create a difference between what existed, and what is about to exist. The study has so far analyzed the economic development and social change in Mandya district between 1939-1960. Chapter 2 deals with ‘Historical Background’ we have discussed the general history of Mandya district. This chapter also throws light on the formation of Mandya as a separate district. It was in 1939 Mandya district was carved out of Mysore district, and became the seat of the new district administration.

This work would have been incomplete without discussing the chapter ‘Irrigation’. Yes the great visionaries have struggled hard to build a great dam which is named after a great king Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Irrigation reached Mandya district in 1931. It is well known
that Krishnarajasagar dam planned and executed by the then Dewan Sir M Vishveshvaraiha severs as the main water sources to once a disease born dry land to undertake agricultural operation. The details of the dam as been discussed and it is interesting to know the building structure and materials used in building the dam.

Chapter 4 deals with ‘Agricultural Development’. It is to be noted that Mandya is a pre-dominantly an agriculture land. Most people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Again it is to be noted that it was irrigation that converted Mandya into wet land. Agriculture cultivation underwent a drastic change only after introduction of irrigation in Mandya. The chapter discusses the cropping pattern, agriculture implements, agriculture researches and different experiments. It is noted that the major crops grown in Mandya are Paddy, Ragi, and Sugarcane etc. The district is also known for the production of sugar cane which together has given the synonym “Sugar District” to Mandya. The agriculturists of Mandya also adopted modern factors into their field. With the introduction of modernization of agriculture, agriculturists got good yield and surplus income. Various new commercial crops were also introduced. As regards agriculture, the Governments’ efforts during this consisted largely of measures of implements, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1929) in respect of research,
education, demonstration, propaganda and credit facilities and of the measures under the “Grow More Food” campaign launched in 1942. Introduction of Japanese method of cultivation was another attractive feature in the field of agriculture. The V.C. farm at Mandya disseminated knowledge relating to agricultural development.

The advent of irrigation forms the turning point in Mandya’s recent history. Events are dated and referred to according to whether they happened ‘before’ and ‘after’ irrigation. Before irrigation villagers cultivated Ragi and Jowar, crops which need little work compared with paddy and sugarcane; before irrigation villagers ate mainly ragi and only very rarely rice; then they had more leisure but very little cash; men smoked neither beedis nor cigarettes but used snuff; they wore no more than a loin cloth and turban. Before irrigation there were no roads but only cart tracks; villagers ventured to Mandya only very rarely, only few as far as Mysore, the nearest city about 30 miles away. Irrigation brought cash crops to Mandya district. One can conclude from the foregoing that the irrigation played an important role in bringing agricultural prosperity to Mandya district. Mandya district was formed only after the introduction of canal irrigation. Land value increased sharply due to increased irrigational facilities. Sugarcane cultivation developed rapidly to make use of the increased irrigation facilities. This led to the
establishment of two sugar factories; one in Mandya as early as 1934 and another at Pandavapura in 1956. Prosperity brought to Mandya region by irrigation led to the rapid growth of population and the increased demand for food was met by growing more food crops. It was indicated by the higher proportion of land under rice and ragi. Further measures were taken to modernize agriculture and to raise agricultural productivity to meet the demand for food by the increased population and to supply materials for the agricultural processing industries in Mandya district. The modernization process in agriculture not only brought economic prosperity but also socio, economic, political progress of Mandya district.

After having discussed the agricultural development in Mandya district, it is necessary to understand the progress in another sector, namely industry. Mandya has been a pioneering in establishing several industries which have earned a reputation for her both in India and abroad. Chapter 5 deals with the ‘Industrial Development’ of Mandya district. The speedy expansion of both large and small scale industries in the district was facilitated by the abundance of Hydro- Electric power supply and adequate supply of raw materials. This is mainly because; from the beginning a serious of farsighted rulers and successions of able administrators, took a lot of interest in the development of industries and secured for Mandya district an important place in the map of India. In the
words Mahatma Gandhi, Visvesvaraya wanted undue dependence on agriculture to be reduced by shifting the pressure from agriculture to industry. The economic development of a country is judged by the extent of dependence of the people of that country on agriculture and industry, the higher the percentage depending on agriculture the less advance economically the country is. Sir Mirza Ismile made much contribution to industrial progress. The sugar factory at Mandya was his contribution.

In conclusion there is an ample scope in the district for starting a number of industries, both resource – based and demand – oriented. Among the resource – based industries, the following can be given special importance, paper from bagasse, Khandasari sugar, and Leather footwear and other Leather goods, cement and asbestos products and Rice bran oil.

Every day, a mountain of bagasse is thrown out of the factories at Mandya and Pandavapura and was hitherto burnt as fuel. To exploit this source of raw material and to manufacture superior quality of paper out of it, a new factory has been started at Belagola. The sad thing is that, at present the Belagola paper is no more now.

Sugarcane is available in the district in plenty. Even though there are a number of cottage units manufacturing Jaggery, there is a demand for establishing the manufacturing of Khandasari sugar industries as the
district has the capacity of crushing nearly 50 to 100 tonnes of sugarcane. The rich mineral wealth of the district particularly corundum and chromate are very prominent by utilizing this minerals there is a provision to develop industries such as cements.

The favourable locations, according to the Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India, would be Bannur and Malavalli. There is a concentration of the chammar community in Malavalli taluk. The artisans follow the traditional method of leather machinery for the manufacture of quality footwear.

They may also be taught the Techniques of manufacture of leather goods such as Suitcases, Hand bags and Medicine chests. There is scope for starting a modern well equipped unit for the manufacture of these items.

Agricultural implements, builder’s hardware, mixed fertilizers, bricks, rice mill parts and required by sugar mills are some of the industries that can be started on consideration of demand factor alone. The demand for agricultural implements and mixed fertilizers has increased considerably and will continue to be seen in future because of introduction of package programme in Mandya district is known as Intensive Development Programme. There is scope for starting a few more modern units in addition to the existing works for the manufacture
of improved agricultural implements such as ploughs, weeders and inter–cultivators.

Mandya town has a fairly developed market and acts as a principal distributing centre to other towns in the district. The demand for builder’s hardware as well as bricks is increasing with the increased tempo in constructional activities. A few units for the manufacture of builder’s hardware and brick can, therefore, be started.

The sugar factories require a number of metallic components such as brace bearing, pump impellers, vacuum pump pistons, pump shafts and cane knifes for replacement. They also require a number of castings. The total value of the components required by the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya, is estimated at about Rs. 10 lakhs annually. However, this factory has a workshop of its own for the manufacture of many of the components required by it. The expansion of the workshop capacity is also under contemplation by the company. There does not, therefore, appear to be much scope for starting small units for manufacturing and supplying the components required by the Mysore Sugar Company. The sugar factory at Pandavapura, on the other hands, has not set up any such workshop and it is understood to be buying from Mandya. It is gathered that several of the components required by this company can be manufactured on a Small – scale basis. The possibility of establishing one
or two units for manufacturing the components required by the Pandavapura Sugar Factory can, therefore, be examined.

A brief account of the labour welfare measures provided in these factories is given below.

In the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd, Mandya, several welfare amenities such as free medical aid education for the employees children, anti – malarial spraying work, free milk distribution, residential accommodation, food grains distribution at concessional rates, recreation clubs, parks, swimming pool have been provided for the benefit of the workers of the mills.

The Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane at Pandavapura is running an allopathic dispensary, and the workmen and their families are given free medical aid. Adequate health measures have taken to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. In order to provide residential accommodation to the workers, the factory management has acquired 40 acres of land at a place two miles from the factory and has constructed about 200 houses. Construction of 50 more houses had been sanctioned. This colony is called Visvesvaraya Nagar after the illustrious engineer – statesman, the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya.
Chapter 6 deals with ‘Education’. The system of a country reflects the social order of the society. It is the foundation on which the very edifice of a civilization is based. It is the most powerful instrument to rear well balanced individuals bodily strong and intellectually alert with a moderate outlook and temperate attitude to the affairs of life. For all social and economic life education is considered very important. It solves the problem of ignorance, immorality, idleness, slavery and other social evils. The educational programmes help to train the people. Further economic development naturally makes growing demands on human resources and in a democratic set up it calls for values and attitudes in the building of which the quality of education plays a dominant role. All these make great demand on the resources of the states which are ultimately responsible for promotion of education.

Chapter 7 strikes the note on the change factor. This chapter deals with economic development and social change in the district. The Development factor, to understand the development and the change it becomes essential to discuss and describe the livelihood pattern of the population, the employment level, the price and wage fluctuation. Even though a separate chapter has been discussed called industrial development, it is necessary to speak about industrialization. This industrialization process has brought social change which is discussed in
social consequence of industrialization. It is interesting to note that
cultivation of sugar cane in Mandya has brought change in the social
activity. Another impact of industrialization is urbanization. Economic
consequence of urbanization like increase in population, establishment of
regulated market, establishment of financing agencies like bank, co-
operative movement, transport and communication has been interestingly
discussed. Urbanization also brought social effect in Mandya like change
in the standard of living, change in outlook and change in family
structure, that is from joint family to nuclear family is also discussed.

Coming to the Change factor I have only dealt superficially with
changes that occurred in the villages of Mandya district. These changes
took place that resulted from the impact of external forces such as
irrigation and state legislation. These changes were part of the system
itself, such as population growth, factors of personality, and so on. The
advent of irrigation forms the turning point in recent history. Irrigation
changed Mandya’s ecology: with it came new economic opportunities to
the people which changed their pattern of living. Consequently there is
now a great demand for Holeya labour. This in turn has largely deterred
from seeking employment outside the village, for the increased earning
opportunities coupled with the general social security, which is a
concomitant of traditional relations between peasants and Holeya/AKs,
outweigh the attractions of insecure employment elsewhere. Even the village’s economy changed from a largely subsistence to a largely cash economy. In villages men now wear shirts and a number of also wear dhotis; their wives wear colourfull saris bought with money and they all spend lavishly on weddings; village men pay frequent visits to Mandya where they visit coffee shops and; rice has replaced ragi as their staple diet.

All these changes have occurred since irrigation but not all are due to irrigation. There were other external economic stimuli operative simultaneously, such as alternative employment opportunities, the impact of the growing town of Mandya and the improved system of communication. All these stimuli acted simultaneously upon village economy, and brought about change inside the village of the various external economic stimuli affecting village, irrigation was dominant; it made land more remunerative, centered the farmer’s attention on cultivation, and therefore strengthened the rural economy.

There has been rapid development in industry as a result of the modern technology. Vivesvaraya had realized that efforts should be made to improve the villages that were poverty stricken. With this background it felt necessary to discuss the chapter 8 called *Community Development and Extension Programme in Mandya District and Rural Improvement.*
Rural development scheme is the pre-runner of National Extension and Community Development scheme today. Mandya has benefited a lot because of the schemes. It aimed at the development of the spirit of self-reliance and self-help among the villagers.

Thus finally I would like to conclude that Mandya today is the result of “Irrigation” (Krishnarajasagar dam). Mandya is able to preserve and continue in its prosperity. This growth also includes progressive economy from being underdeveloped towards developing. Though education paved the way for growth, economic prosperity took to its summit, where the lateral education was given through schooling and tried to improve them in the developmental process, this included indigenousness, richness, farming, productivity……etc. Thus this process made the dry land of Mandy into a wet land, which resulted in ongoing enjoyment and unquenched existence of the farmers.