



Research Paper

A study on industrial profile and its employment opportunities in Uttar Kannada District of Karnataka

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Abstract:

Uttar Kannada District in Karnataka is a region known for its rich natural resources, strategic coastal location, and diverse industrial landscape. This district has successfully leveraged its unique geographical and economic advantages to develop a variety of industries that contribute significantly to its economic growth and employment generation. The industrial profile of Uttar Kannada encompasses a wide range of sectors, from traditional agriculture and forestry to modern manufacturing and tourism, each playing a crucial role in the region's economic fabric. This Study is aimed to explore the secondary data related to factories and SSIs established in the Uttar Kannada district. Therefore Various books, reports and websites are used for gathering the secondary data. One financial year (2016-17) used for this study. Simple percentage, average, ratio and pie charts are used for analysing and presenting the data along with tables. Finally the study concluded with remarks that Engineering category factories and chemical category factories are more in the district. There is no single factory in the garment and textile category in Uttar Kannada district. In SSI units, production activities sector SSI are more in number as well as a high position in providing employment opportunities. Support from the government, educational institutions and public is highly needed for betterment of the industrial profile of the Uttar Kannada District

Key words: SSIs, Industrial, Uttar-Kannada,

I. INTRODUCTION:

Uttar Kannada District in Karnataka is a region characterized by its rich natural resources, strategic coastal location, and diverse industrial landscape. This district has successfully leveraged its unique geographical and economic advantages to develop a variety of industries that contribute significantly to its economic growth and employment generation. The industrial profile of Uttar Kannada encompasses a wide range of sectors, from traditional agriculture and forestry to modern manufacturing and tourism, each playing a crucial role in the region's economic fabric. The industrial landscape of Uttar Kannada is diverse, with sectors such as food and intoxicants, wood processing, textiles, chemicals, and electrical and electronics forming the backbone of the district's economy. Additionally, the district is home to a variety of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that add value to local resources and generate employment. The district's focus on sustainable development and skill enhancement programs ensures a steady supply of skilled labour to meet the demands of its evolving industries. The study provides a comprehensive overview of the types of industries present in Uttar Kannada, the number of factories within each sector, and the employment opportunities they generate. By examining the distribution of industrial units and their respective contributions to employment, we gain valuable insights into the economic dynamics of the district and its role in Karnataka's overall industrial development.

NEED FOR THE STUDY: The study of the industrial profile and employment opportunities in Uttar Kannada District, Karnataka, is crucial for several reasons like Understanding the industrial landscape helps policymakers and planners make informed decisions regarding infrastructure development, resource allocation, and economic policies tailored to the district's unique needs. A detailed industrial profile can attract potential investors by highlighting the district's strengths, resources, and opportunities for industrial growth. Identifying key industries and their employment capacities can guide efforts to boost job creation and reduce unemployment rates. Insights

into the types of industries prevalent in the district can inform the development of targeted vocational training and skill development programs, ensuring the local workforce is equipped to meet industry demands.

In summary, the need for this study stems from its potential to inform strategic economic planning, enhance employment opportunities, promote sustainable development, support policy formulation, and contribute to regional competitiveness and academic research. By understanding the industrial dynamics of Uttar Kannada, stakeholders can work towards achieving balanced and inclusive economic growth in the district.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: Despite the diverse industrial landscape and significant employment opportunities in Uttar Kannada District, there remains a lack of comprehensive and up-to-date data that captures the full scope and impact of these industries on the local economy. This gap in knowledge hinders effective policy-making, strategic planning, and targeted interventions needed to foster sustainable economic growth and improve employment outcomes. Specifically, there is a need to identify the key drivers of industrial growth, assess the adequacy of current infrastructure and skill development programs, and address the challenges faced by various sectors to optimize their contribution to the district's economic development. This study aims to fill these gaps by providing a detailed analysis of the types of industries, their employment capacities, and the distribution of industrial units in Uttar Kannada District.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: Following are the objectives of this study.

- To determine contribution of various types of factories to provide employment
- To determine number of industrial estates, sheds and plots in the study area
- To explore the number of SSIs units setup in the study area
- To find number of SSIs registered in DIC

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: This study is in desk nature which is based on secondary data. Various books, reports and websites are used for gathering the secondary data. One financial year (2016-17) used for this study. Simple percentage, average, ratio and pie charts are used for analysing and presenting the data along with tables.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION: this paper also focuses on analysing the secondary data on industries in the study area. There are four parameters considered for the study objectives like various types of **factories** to provide employment followed by number of industrial estates, sheds and plots in the study area, the number of SSIs units' setup in the study area and the number of SSIs registered in DIC. The contribution of various types of **factories** to provide employment presented in Table-1 and Figure-1

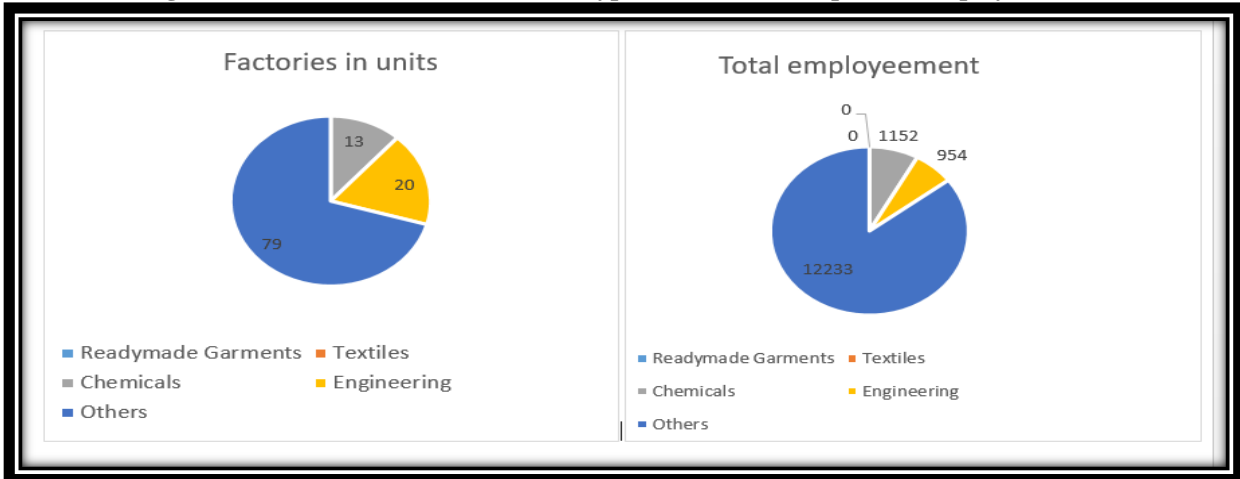
Table - 1: The contribution of various types of factories to provide employment

Type of factories	Factories		Employment given in units			Employment given in %			Male female ratio
	in units	in %	Total	Male	female	Total	Male	female	
Readymade Garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chemicals	13	11.61	1152	1106	46	8.03	10.43	1.23	96 : 4
Engineering	20	17.86	954	897	57	6.65	8.46	1.53	94 : 6
Others	79	70.54	12233	8602	3631	85.31	81.11	97.24	70 : 30
Total*	112	100	14339	10605	3734	100	100	100	74 : 26

Footnote : *Calculated

Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 60-61

Figure - 1: The contribution of various types of industries to provide employment



Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 60-61

Table No -1 and Figure -1 reveals following major observations

- There are 112 factories in Uttar Kannada. These factories provided 14339 employment opportunities out of which major employment opportunities were grabbed by male with 10,605 (74 percent) and remaining by females with 3,734 (26 percent).
- Out of 112 factories 20 factories belong to the engineering category with 17.86 percentage followed by Chemicals factories 13 (11.61 percentage). 70 factories belong to other categories with 70.54 percent.
- As far as total employment generated by these 112 factories, out of total 14,339 employment opportunities 1,152 employment generated by the Chemicals factories with 8.03 percent followed by Engineering 954 employment (6.65 percent). Remaining 12,233 employment generated by other factories with 85.31 percent.
- Total 10,605 male workers, 1,106 male workers working in chemicals factories with 10.43 percent and followed by engineering factories where 897 male workers are working with 8.46 percent. Remaining 8,602 male workers worked in other factories with 81.11 percent.
- Total 3,734 female workers, 57 female workers working in engineering factories with 1.53 percent and followed by chemicals factories where 46 female workers are working with 1.23 percent. Remaining 3,631 female workers worked in other factories with 97.24 percent.
- Only 4% and 6% female workers in chemical and engineering industries against 96% and 94% male workers.
- There is no single factory in garment and textile category in Uttar Kannada district

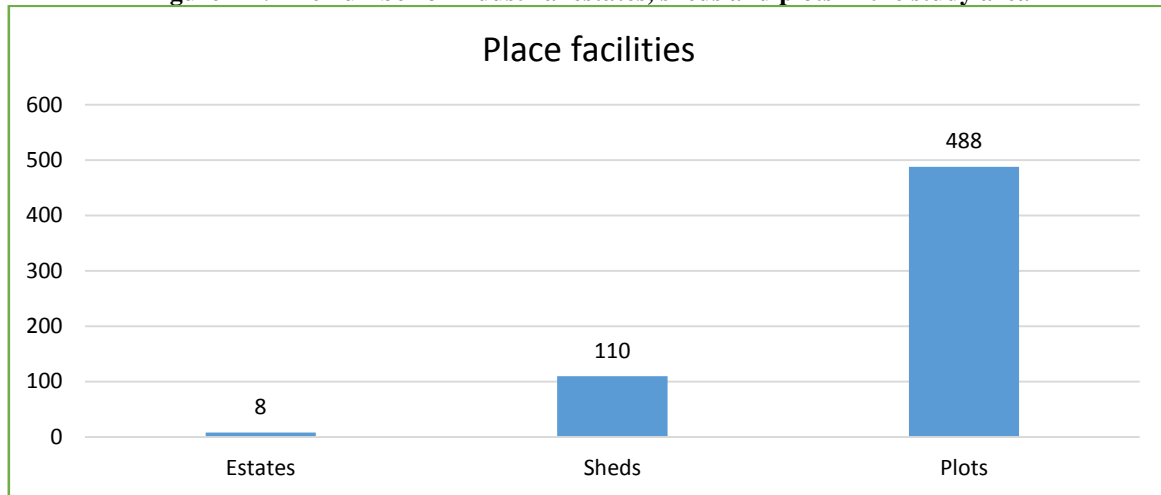
Industrial estates, sheds and plots are very essential to provide motivation to achieve development in industrial segments. Table 2 reveals the statistics related to the number of industrial estates, sheds and plots in the study area at study period.

Table – 2: The number of industrial estates, sheds and plots in the study area

Type of Industries	in units
Estates	8
Sheds	110
Plots	488

Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 62

Figure – 2: The number of industrial estates, sheds and plots in the study area



Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 62

Table 2 and figure 2 reveals that there are 8 industrial estates, 110 industrial sheds and 448 industrial plots available in Uttar Kannada district to promote industrial better environment.

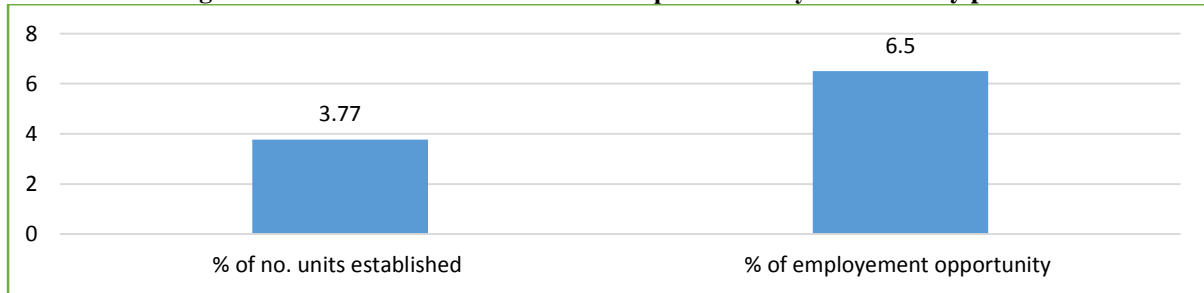
Status of SSIs reflects the industrial development in a geographical area. The table 3 presents the number of SSIs Units setup in the study area.

Table - 3: The number of SSIs units' setup in the study area

	SSIs		Employment	
	in units	in %	In Number	in %
Current Year (2015-16)	452	3.7	4,216	6.5
Cumulative up to 2015-16	12,180	100	64,902	100

Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 62

Figure - 3: The number of SSIs units' setup in the study area in study period



Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 62

Table 3 and figure 3 displays the information related to the number of SSI units established in the study area. There are 12,180 SSI units established so far, out of which 452 units were established in the financial year 2016-17 which represents 3.7 percent. So far SSIs provide employment opportunities 64,902 people, out of which 4,216 people employed in SSIs in financial year 2016-17 which represents 6.5 percent.

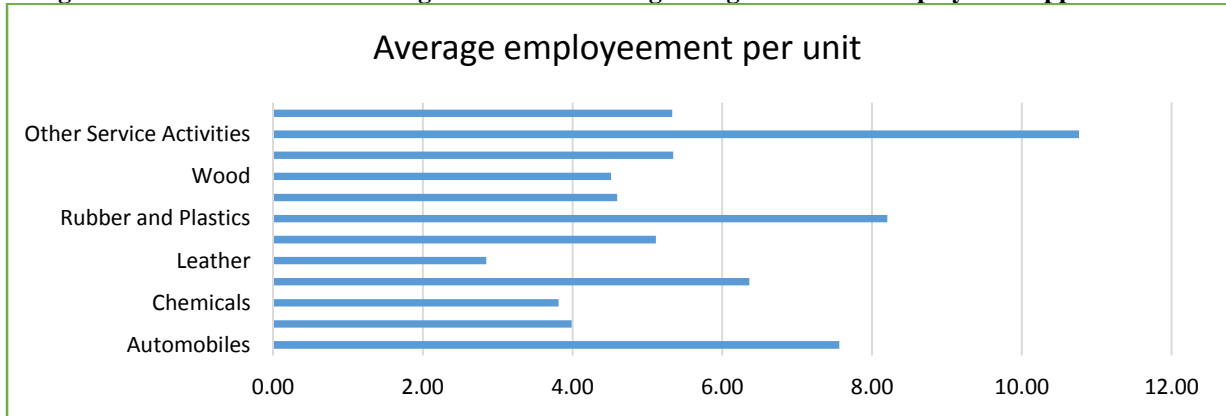
SSIs may get many benefits and facilities by registering itself under District Industrial centre (DIC). Table 4 is related with the number of SSIs registered in DIC along with generation of employment opportunities which are presented on the basis of types of industries.

Table - 4: The number of SSIs registered in DIC along with generation of employment opportunities

Type of Industries	SSIs		Employment given in units		Employment per unit
	in units	in %	In Number	in %	
Automobiles	16	0.13	121	0.19	7.56
Electricals & Electronics	201	1.65	802	1.23	3.99
Chemicals	537	4.41	2047	3.15	3.81
Food & Intoxicants	2537	20.83	16138	24.84	6.36
Leather	143	1.17	407	0.63	2.85
Paper and Printings	255	2.09	1304	2.01	5.11
Rubber and Plastics	133	1.09	1091	1.68	8.20
Textiles	617	5.07	2835	4.36	4.59
Wood	2084	17.11	9408	14.48	4.51
Others Production Activities	5551	45.57	29661	45.66	5.34
Other Service Activities	106	0.87	1141	1.76	10.76
Total	12180	100	64955	100	5.33

Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 64-67

Figure - 4: The number of SSIs registered in DIC along with generation of employment opportunities



Source: Uttar Kannada District at glance 2016-17 Page 64-67

Table 4 and figure 4 shows following key observations

There are 12,180 SSIs registered SSI in Uttar Kannada district. More number of SSIs registered under DIC by others production activities sector with 5,551 units which represents 45.57 percent followed by Food & Intoxicants sector with 2537 units (20.83 percent), Wood sector with 2084 units (17.11 percent), Textiles sector with 617 units (5.07 percent), Chemicals sector with 537 units (4.41 percent), Paper and Printings sector with 255 units (2.09 percent), Electricals & Electronics sector with 201 units (1.65 percent), Leather sector with 143 units (1.17 percent), Rubber and Plastics sector with 133 units (1.09 percent), Other Service Activities sector with 106 units (0.87 percent) and least by Automobiles sector with 16 units (0.13 percent)

12,180 SSI units provided the employment to 64,955 persons. The major employment given by the, Food & Intoxicants sector for 16,138 persons with 24.84 percent followed by Wood sector 9,408 (14.48 percent) , Textiles sector 2,835 persons (4.36 percent) , Chemicals sector 2,047 persons (3.15 percent) , Paper and Printings sector 1,304 persons (2.01 percent) , Other Service Activities sector 1,141 persons (1.76 percent) , Rubber and Plastics sector 1,091 persons (1.68 percent) , Electricals & Electronics sector 802 persons (1.23 percent) , Leather sector 407 persons (0.63 percent) and least by Automobiles sector 121 persons (0.19 percent). Remaining employment given by the others production activities sector 29,661 persons (45.66 percent)

Other Service Activities sector is top in position in providing employment opportunities by a unit with 10.76 Persons per unit followed by Rubber and Plastics 8.20 Persons per unit, Automobiles 7.56 Persons per unit, Food & Intoxicants 6.36 Persons per unit, Others 5.34 Persons per unit, Paper and Printings 5.11 Persons per unit, Textiles 4.59 Persons per unit, Wood 4.51 Persons per unit, Electricals & Electronics 3.99 Persons per unit, Chemicals 3.81 Persons per unit and least by Leather 2.85 Persons per unit.

II. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Following are the major key findings noticed from the above analysis

- There are 112 factories in Uttar Kannada. These factories provided 14339 employment opportunities
- Major employment opportunities were grabbed by male with 10,605 (74 percent) and remaining by females with 3,734 (26 percent).
- Out of 112 factories 20 factories belong to the engineering category with 17.86 percentage followed by Chemicals factories 13 (11.61 percentage).
- Out of total 14,339 employment opportunities 1,152 employment generated by the Chemicals factories with 8.03 percent followed by Engineering 954 employment (6.65 percent).
- 1,106 male workers work in chemical factories with 10.43 percent and followed by engineering factories where 897 male workers are working with 8.46 percent.
- Total 3,734 female workers, 57 female workers working in engineering factories with 1.53 percent and followed by chemicals factories where 46 female workers are working with 1.23 percent.
- Only 4% and 6% female workers in chemical and engineering industries against 96% and 94% male workers.
- There is no single factory in the garment and textile category in Uttar Kannada district.
- There are 8 industrial estates, 100 industrial sheds and 448 industrial plots available in Uttar Kannada district to promote industrial better environment.
- There are 12000 SSI units established so far, out of which 452 units were established in the financial year 2016-17 which represents 3.77 percent.
- SSIs provide employment opportunities 64,902 people, out of which 4,216 people employed in SSIs in financial year 2016-17 which represents 6.5 percent
- 12,180 SSI units provided employment to 64,955 persons.
- More number of SSIs registered under DIC by others production activities sector with 5,551 units which represents 45.57 percent followed by Food & Intoxicants sector with 2537 units (20.83 percent) and least by Automobiles sector with 16 units (0.13 percent)
- The major employment was given by the Food & Intoxicants sector for 16,138 persons with 24.84 percent and least by Automobiles sector 121 persons (0.19 percent).
- Other Service Activities sector is top in providing employment opportunities by a unit with 10.76 Persons per unit followed by Rubber and Plastics 8.2 Persons per unit and Leather is in last position with 2.85 Persons per unit.

The industrial landscape of Uttar Kannada is rich with sectors such as food and intoxicants, wood processing, textiles, chemicals, and electrical and electronics forming the backbone of the district's economy. Additionally, the district is home to a variety of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that add value to local resources and generate employment. This study noticed that the District has only 112 factories which provide employment opportunities for 14,339 persons and 12,180 SSI units which provide employment opportunities for 64,955 persons. Engineering category factories and chemical category factories are more in the district. There is no single factory in the garment and textile category in Uttar Kannada district. In SSI units, production activities sector SSI are more in number as well as a high position in providing employment opportunities. Support from the government, educational institutions and public is highly needed for betterment of the industrial profile of the Uttar Kannada District.

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