

Marketing Series No. 3.



GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING

REPORT
ON THE MARKETING OF
R I C E
IN MYSORE STATE

Issued By :
THE CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER
IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

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Report on the marketing of Rice in Mysore State

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Report on the marketing of Rice in Mysore State

P R E F A C E

Rice is an important crop of Mysore State being the staple food of the majority of the population. A detailed study of all aspects of Agricultural Marketing of Rice from the stage of production to that of consumption is, therefore, considered to be most essential to ensure increased production and self sufficiency in food in the State. The survey report on the marketing of rice in Mysore State which is one of the series of reports on the marketing of agricultural commodities proposed to be issued by the Department of Marketing under the 2nd Five Year Plan, is expected to fulfill this object.

In this report an attempt has been made to draw pointed attention to the principal features of marketing under the present fast changing conditions as contrasted with the old systems that prevailed in the pre-war and pre-control periods. The report also contains valuable information on numerous varieties and multiplicity of trade descriptions in addition to suggestions aimed at improvement in the methods of marketing and removal of defects. The information contained in this report is sure to help the producers and merchants in deriving the maximum benefits by planning their marketing operations in a better way.

The Government of Mysore should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for any statements contained in this report.

Thanks are due to a large number of producers, merchants, millowners, State Government Departments, Co-operative institutions, etc., for the information supplied by them, without whose active cooperation and assistance, the presentation of this report would have been an impossibility.

CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER.



Paddy Crop

Report on the Marketing of Rice in Mysore State

Chapter I—SUPPLY

Introduction

Paddy is the most important wet land crop in Mysore State. It is the main staple food of all the rich and the middle class people in the State. Paddy, being a semi-aquatic plant, grows in all places where facilities for good supply of water exist. In Malnad where the rainfall is heavy and fairly continuous, it is grown as a rainfed crop during the South West Monsoon, supplemented in some cases with tank water, many of these tanks serving as balancing tanks for the regulation of the supply of rain water to paddy fields. In the Cauvery river basin in Hassan, Mysore and Mandya Districts where regular canal system exists, water is supplied from channels. In Eastern districts the large rainfed tanks supply the irrigation water. In Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga districts, the crop is grown under well irrigation.

In places like Madhugiri and Tumkur, water from perennial springs is made use of for cultivating paddy. It is grown as a dry crop in low lying places, pockets of sand of Bangalore and some Taluks of Mysore District where rain water could be collected and retained.

Trend of acreage

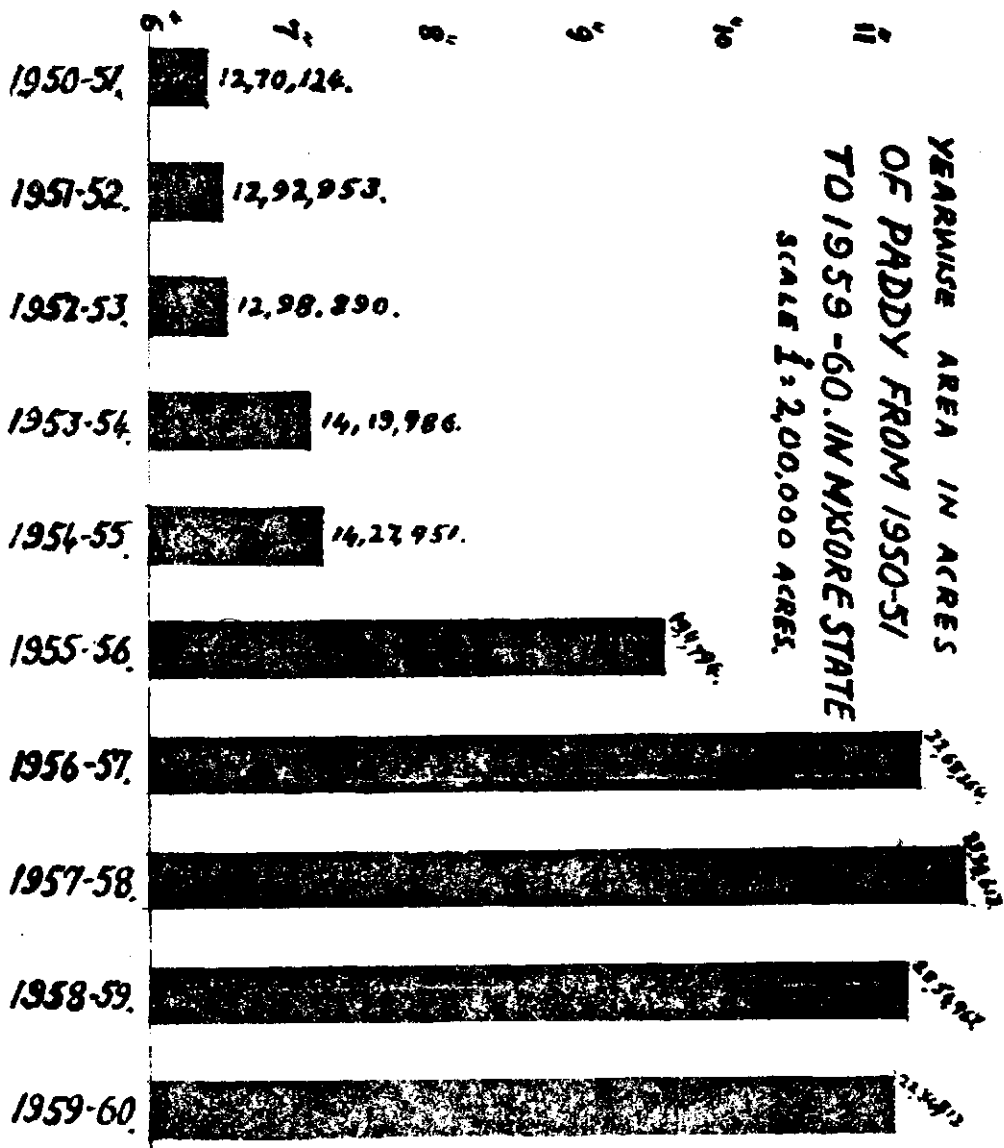
A. The acreage under paddy during the past thirty years from 1926-27 to 1959-60 is indicated below :—

Year.	Area in acres
1926-27	.... 7,02,506
1927-28	.... 7,94,376
1928-29	.... 7,07,470

Year	Area in acres.
1929-30	.... 7,20,825
1930-31	.... 7,42,761
1931-32	.... 7,31,300
1932-33	.... 7,70,277
1933-34	.... 7,74,397
1934-35	.... 6,79,907
1935-36	.... 7,44,472
1936-37	.... 7,26,388
1937-38	.... 7,07,670
1938-39	.... 7,32,833
1939-40	.... 6,73,181
1940-41	.... 7,66,107
1941-42	.... 7,52,773
1942-43	.... 7,68,866
1943-44	.... 8,15,748
1944-45	.... 8,17,592
1945-46	.... 7,58,639
1946-47	.... 7,84,692
1947-48	.... 7,68,492
1948-49	.... 7,78,157
1949-50	.... 8,00,199
1950-51	.... 8,12,356
1951-52	.... 7,56,707
1952-53	.... 7,35,420
1953-54	.... 8,57,101
1954-55	.... 8,47,773
1955-56	.... 8,34,725
1956-57	.... 21,48,515
1957-58	.... 22,02,137
1958-59	.... 22,64,967
1959-60	.... 22,84,056

It is seen from the above that there is no significant change in the total acreage of the State till 1953-54. Seven Taluks of the Bellary District were merged with the State of Mysore in the year 1953-54 and the total acreage increased to

AREA IN ACRES.



that extent. In 1956-57 four districts of North Kanara, Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum from the Bombay State, three districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar from Hyderabad State, South Kanara from Madras State and Coorg were merged into the State consequent on re-organisation of the states of India. Approximately the acreage in the new State has increased by 250 per cent as against in the old State after re-organisation and forms 2.8 per cent of India's total.

B. The acreage is distributed in the various Districts of the State as follows :—

BANGALORE DIVISION :

1) Bangalore	....	....	50,321
2) Kolar	....	....	30,306
3) Tumkur	....	....	78,741
4) Chitradurga	....	....	46,813
5) Bellary	....	....	20,900

MYSORE DIVISION :

6) Mysore	....	....	1,17,121
7) Mandya	....	....	1,16,066
8) Hassan	....	....	1,01,168
9) Shimoga	....	....	2,74,131
10) Chickmagalur	....	....	1,01,989
11) South Kanara	....	....	4,54,578
12) Coorg	....	....	1,07,715

BELGAUM DIVISION :

13) Dharwar	....	....	2,10,575
14) Belgaum	....	....	1,45,778
15) North Kanara	....	....	1,94,130
16) Bijapur	....	....	14,738

GULBARGA DIVISION :

17) Gulbarga	....	....	54,229
18) Raichur	....	....	40,215
19) Bidar	....	....	42,723

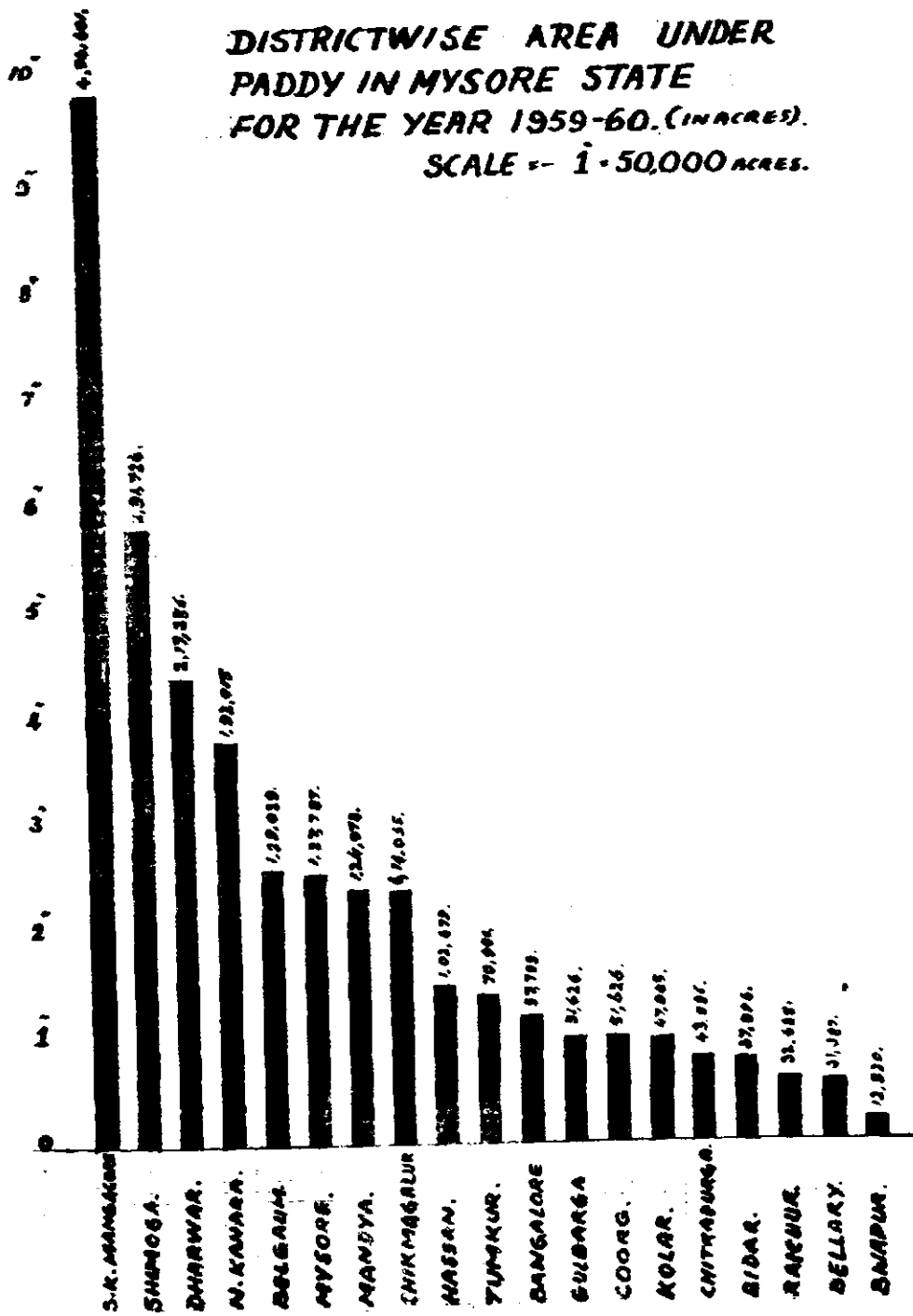
From the above figures it is seen that 75% of the total area is centred in the districts of South Kanara, Shimoga, Dharwar, North Kanara, Belgaum, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Coorg and Chikmagalur while the other 8 Districts account for only 25%. South Kanara District alone takes credit for the 25% of the area. The lowest acreage is in Bijapur District. The reason for this fact is that rice can be cultivated only in such areas where there is plentiful supply of water. The Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur are the dry areas, out of which Bellary and Bijapur Districts have a rain fall of only 20", and the Districts of Kolar and Chitradurga have even less than 15". Even the little acreage in these Districts is confined to lands near tanks and wells with adequate supply of water. In particular, in the Districts of Bellary and Raichur the acreage owes its existence to the Tungabhadra river. In Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Coorg, North Kanara and South Kanara Districts paddy is mainly a rainfed crop. The rainfall in these Districts ranges from 20" to 250" annually. Of all the Districts in the State, South Kanara ranks first in the extent of cultivation with nearly 4½ lakhs of acres. Next, the districts of Shimoga, Dharwar and North Kanara come in order. In Mysore, Mandya and a portion of Hassan District, paddy is grown in the deltas of Cauvery river and its tributaries.

Statement showing the District and taluk wise acreage under paddy in the State is given in Appendix No. I

Cultivation—Times of sowing and harvesting methods :

Rice cultivation is perhaps one of the most laborious of all agricultural occupations, because the crop grows best only in the difficult combination of high temperature and plentiful supply of water. Paddy can grow practically on any type of soil from heavy clay under most of the tanks to highly gravel and shallow soils of the Cauvery basin. It can grow in alkaline soils provided the concentration is not much.

**DISTRICTWISE AREA UNDER
PADDY IN MYSORE STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1959-60. (IN ACRES).**
SCALE - 1 = 50,000 ACRES.



But it grows best in deep rich clay provided with good drainage. Paddy being a semi aquatic plant, many of the cultivated varieties cannot thrive well in cold, stagnant water. Periodical change of water is very essential for the successful growth of paddy.

Seasons :

There are 2 main seasons for paddy cultivation. One is Kartika or Rainy season and the other Vaishaka or the Summer crop. The Kartika crop is during the months from July to December and Vaishaka during January to May. Varieties taking more than five months are grown only during the rainy season. Varieties which take short durations are grown during the Vaishaka season. They can also be grown during Tula (Karie)-during the month of October to November. It is also known as Chittebede and in Mesha-kar, i.e. April-May also known as Yugadibede (ಯುಗಾದಿ ಬೆಡಿ). But those grown during these two seasons may not give as good an yield as the crop planted in Vaishaka or the Kumba-kar season. In malnad and the canal tracts, rainy season or the Kartika crop is common. In lands under big tanks, two crops Kartika and Vaishaka are taken. But where only one crop is possible, ryots prefer to take a Vaishaka crop for the reason that, under tanks, it gives better yield than the Kartika crop. It also allows taking of a catch crop or of raising a green manure crop to be ploughed in.

Methods of cultivation :

In Mysore State different methods of paddy cultivation are in vogue. In Bangalore and parts of Kolar District, the system generally known as Punagi or Barabatta cultivation is in vogue. The land is ploughed many times during the months of April and May and 10 to 20 cart loads of cattle dung are mixed in the soil. With the early showers in the month of June when the soil is just moist to receive seed, dry paddy is sown (broadcast) at the rate of 40 to 60 seers per acre and covered with a wooden implement known as halube. When

the plants are about 15 to 20 days old, Chippukante (a small toothed harrow or hoe) is passed lengthwise and crosswise and superfluous plants are removed. It receives no further attention for about two months from the time of sowing and has to depend entirely on rain water. After this period the fields are flooded and "halube" is passed again. The fields are then thinned and hand weeded and water allowed to stand continuously till the time of harvest. Passing 'halube' for the second time acts as a sort of root pruning to the plants, which put forth fresh tillering. If there are more weeds, hand weeding is done for the second time also. This system is known as Mole or sprouted seed cultivation. It is in vogue under tanks and wells especially for the Vaishaka crop. The fields are well inundated and ploughed three or four times. Cart loads of cattle manure and green leaves especially honge, yecca, ugani, etc. are mixed into the soil, paddled and levelled with the levelling board. Previously sprouted paddy seeds are then sown (broadcast) at the rate of 35 to 40 seers per acre. The seeds sink in the soft mud. The water is drawn off the field the next day and powdered cattle manure sprinkled; water is then given in small quantities on alternate days just for a few hours and then drained off. When the seedlings are well established, continuous irrigation is given, the depth of water varying according to the height of seedlings. After about a month or so 'halube' is passed lengthwise and crosswise and the plots thinned. Hand weeding and further thinning are done by manual labour once or twice according to necessity. The crop requires no further attention till harvest except regulation of water.

Sprouting of Paddy seeds

The seed intended for sowing is dried for one day in the hot sun. The next morning it is soaked in water and kept for 12 to 24 hours. Water is drained off and the seed paddy mixed with equal quantity of well rotted cattle manure and kept in a cool place covered with straw and gunny. The whole thing is weighed with heavy stones. The heap is occasionally

watered if necessary. At the end of the third day the paddy grains would have sprouted half an inch to one inch long. Some farmers may mix 'tumble' leaves with paddy kept for sprouting.

The following practice of sprouting seed paddy is also in vogue. The seed paddy which is exposed to the sun for a day is soaked in water for a whole night. It is then put on a layer of leaves of yecca or castor mixed with sheep dung and covered with bandri (*Dodonaiaviscosa*) leaves and pressed down with heavy stones. After 24 hours, i.e., on the following morning, the top leaves are removed, water sprinkled on the seeds and turned with the hand and then covered again with the leaves and weighed with stones. This operation is repeated once a day for three or four days by which time the seeds would have sprouted about an inch long.

Transplanting method :

In this method a separate nursery bed is prepared and seedling raised in it for transplanting later on. There are 2 methods of raising nursery, viz., (1) wet method, (2) dry method. In the former method, the water is let into the nursery plots which are ploughed in puddle five to six times and levelled with wooden 'halube'. Heavy doses of cattle manure and green leaves are mixed and the soil kept in miry condition. Paddy seed previously sprouted is sown (broadcast) at the rate of 600 to 800 lb. per acre of nursery area. The seeds fall on the loose mud and bear roots in two to three days. For the first one or two days no water is let in. From the third day onwards, water is let in slowly for a few hours and drawn off when the plants have established well. The water is let in and the depth increased according to the growth of seedling. The water should always be kept standing in the plots, otherwise the roots of the seedlings will penetrate deep into the soil and the seedlings may not come off easily, while removing for transplantation.

In the dry method the area intended for nursery is ploughed many times from April onwards to remove all weeds that may appear in the plots. Just a few days before water is expected in the channel (This system is mainly in channel area) the plots are levelled with the 'halube' and irrigation channels and drains opened. On receipt of water in the channel or soon after a heavy shower, whichever is earlier, dry paddy is sown at 600 to 800 lbs. per acre of nursery area in the beds and covered with well rotted powdered cattle manure and the beds are divided into a number of long strips by opening sub irrigation channels, the soil from these being spread over the beds to cover the seed and the manure. If the soil moisture is not enough for the germination of the seed, water is let into these sub channels and allowed slowly to rise and flood the whole plot without disturbing the seeds sown. In some places a light plough is passed over the seed bed for covering the seed and manure and then the strips are formed. In the usual course, the seedlings appear on the 5th or 6th day. Further waterings are given only when absolutely needed and then the water is let into the sub channels and splashed gently on all beds with plates. The beds are never flooded. Under this method water must be so regulated that there will be no excess given at any time. Otherwise the beds will be hardened, and deep rooting will be encouraged with consequent difficulty in removing seedlings for transplantation. A day prior to the removal of the seedlings from the nursery, water is let into plots and allowed to stand so that the soil may become soft, facilitating easy plucking of the seedlings. The first method is suitable for tankfed areas which are practically level and the soil deep and retentive of moisture.

The second method is suitable for the channel areas where the lands are very undulating and soils rather hungry. In some places dry seeds take longer time to germinate. In this case, water is let in once every day just for an hour and then drawn off till the seedlings germinate and establish.

The preparation of fields intended for transplantation in the channel area where Kartika crop is common is as follows:—

The lands are ploughed with the first shower in the month of March and blackgram and sannhemp etc., are sown. Of these cowpea, greengram and blackgram come to maturity by about the end of May. After picking the pods, water is let into the fields by about the middle of June and all the remaining green matter ploughed in. Cattle manure at the rate of 10 to 20 cart loads is then spread over the fields and ploughed in and the plots are levelled after trimming and forming bunds. When the seedlings are about 30 to 40 days old, they are pulled out and planted 6 to 8 inches apart in clumps of 8 to 9 seedlings. For the first few days, till the seedlings strike and become dark green in colour, only small quantities of water are allowed in the fields. Afterwards as the seedlings grow the depth of water is also increased to a maximum of 4" to 6". After a month from time of planting, the fields are hand weeded. Second weeding is very rarely done. The crops come to maturity in November-December, i.e., in Karthika.

In the Malnad areas of Shimoga and Chickmagalur all the three kinds of cultivation, i.e. dry paddy sowing, sprouted paddy cultivation and transplantation are practiced. In the uplands dry paddy sowing is also common. In some places with the beginning of the Mungari showers, the ploughing of the fields also begins and during the course of about two months nearly 7 to 8 ploughings are given and the bunds repaired. After a rain in the month of May the plots are manured, crushed by passing a country clod crusher and ploughed again and levelled. The seeds are then sown by dry broadcast or sown in drills one foot apart at the rate of 60 to 80 seers or even 100 seers per acre, the seed rate in the broadcast method being greater than in the drilling method. Till the seeds sprout out and the plants are well established the rain water is let off the fields. When they are about 20 to 25

days old, the plants are thinned with 'Yedekunte' which operation is repeated twice or thrice with an interval of 4 or 5 days until all superfluous plants are removed.

Then the rain water is allowed into the fields and 'Kunte' passed again just to loosen the soil and give a sort of pruning of the seedlings. The fields are hand weeded once or twice according to necessity and no other attention is paid to it except the regulation of rain water in the fields.

In Chickmagalur District, where the lands are rather too steep and small plots transplantation is done on a large scale, the rain water being supplemented with water from tanks, which act as regulating tanks as already mentioned.

Of the various methods, the method of transplantation is the most economical due to the fact that a catch crop can be taken before paddy or a green manure crop grown and ploughed into soil which will go to enrich the soil at a very little cost. Secondly the seed rate per acre can also be kept at a minimum. The land can be given thorough and clean cultivation and the yield consequently increased. In Bangalore and Kolar districts, the punji method of cultivation is practiced. Owing to the existence of a number of industrial concerns in and around Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields, the agricultural labour in the village has become scarce and it has become very difficult to get women and men coolies for the purpose of transplanting work.

In the maidan areas, the paddy cultivation depends entirely on the rainfall. A lot of green leaf is available and hence the necessity for growing a green manure crop in the land does not exist. Agricultural labour too is scarce. So the dry method is generally practised. The transplantation is adopted only in places where soil is too wet for dry sowing or where there is a fear of the birds taking away the seeds sown. Damage caused by the birds to sown seeds is said to be less if sprouted seeds are sown in previously prepared land. In case

of transplanting method, the area of nursery required to be watched being small, the damage by birds, etc, may be successfully guarded against.

Under big tanks, where two crops a year are taken, the adoption of the transplantation method will enable a green manure crop being grown and ploughed in between the vaishaka and Karthika crops considering the unit value of nitrogen contained in the green manure crop produced on the land. The transplantation process is economical inspite of the extra cost involved in transplantation.

Rotation :

In the tankfed and well irrigated areas, paddy is rotated with sugarcane, irrigated ragi, onions, garlic, bengalgram, coriander, etc. But under channel cultivation paddy is successively grown one crop after another. So also in the malnad areas. In areas where supply of water is given in the channels, a leguminous catch crop such as greengram, blakgram etc. is taken in Mungari season, the remaining green matter being ploughed in before the paddy crop.

Under the Irwin canal where the block system of irrigation is enforced, paddy comes in three year rotation as follows:—

sugar cane, paddy-dry or garden crop-sugarcane and so on.

Harvesting methods :-

When the paddy grains have turned yellow with ripening, water is cut off and the field is allowed to dry which will be in about a week or ten days, according to the soil condition. Harvesting is done by manual labour with sickles. The sheaves are left in the fields for two or three days for drying and then bundled and beaten on the previously prepared threshing floor. Under the channels of Mysore and Mandya Districts paddy is threshed immediately after harvest where as in the channel areas of Hassan District the sheaves are

stalked for a month or two before threshing. Hassan, being dependent on the Mysore Market for the sale of its paddy during normal marketing conditions, prefers to wait till the Mysore paddy is sold to put its produce on the market. Secondly a sort of mild fermentation and curing takes place in stalking with the result that any ill effect of the freshness of the paddy such as bad cooking irritation of the bowels etc. connected with the fresh rice is avoided. Preparation of the threshing floor for paddy is a very simple affair. A plot situated at a fairly high level is selected and all the plants are cut off. The stubbles are then dug with 'mumties' and inverted so that the roots may come on the surface while the soil is still moist. The plot is rammed well with a wooden ram and the soil is rammed again and allowed to dry. When completely dry, the surface is swept clean and threshing begins by beating the sheaves on a plank or any hard surface. After the sheaves are beaten and the grains collected, the sheaves are spread on the threshing floor and trampled under the feet of cattle to separate any grains still remaining and also for making the straw mellow and fit for the cattle.

The removal of the chaff etc. from the grain is done by winnowing the threshed grain against wind by means of winnows.

Production—Methods of estimation.

The estimation of production is mainly based on the three primary factors—1) area, 2) standard yield and seasonal factors and 3) the conversion factor for paddy into rice.

The area and standard yield estimated here depend upon the estimates made by the Revenue Department. Even the yields under comparative trials undertaken experimentally in Agricultural Farms cannot be generally estimated as the trials are not applicable in general to the entire area under paddy in the State.

The extent of the divergency between the probable outturn of rice in Mysore State and the officially reported production

caused by errors in converting paddy in terms of rice is capable of being roughly assessed.

Making due allowance for a certain proportion of bran and small particles which cannot be included as consumable product other than as cattle food. It is obvious that there exists a discrepancy of some magnitude between the commercial ratio of rice to paddy adopted in official estimates and the actual relationship.

Yield per acre.

The standard yield of paddy per acre, as per the estimates of the Revenue Department varies from 4 pallas to 13 pallas in different parts of the State.

District	Highest (in pallas)	Lowest (in pallas)	Average (in pallas)
1) Bangalore	13	4	9
2) Kolar	12	6	10
3) Tumkur	13	6	9
4) Mysore	12	5	9
5) Mandya	10	6	8 One palla of
6) Hassan	10	6	8 paddy=180lbs
7) Shimoga	9	4	6 lbs.
8) Chikmagalur	10	7	9
9) Chitradurga	12	4	7
10) Coorg	2,135 lbs.	1,100 lbs.	—
11) South Kanara	840 „	400 „	—
12) North Kanara	1,600 „	900 „	—
13) Gulbarga	1,200 „	800 „	—
14) Bijapur	1,000 „	800 „	—
15) Bidar	1,400 „	800 „	—

It is seen from the above statement that the highest yield is got in the dry districts of the State where paddy is cultivated with well water irrigation or under tank irrigation. The lowest yield is found in Shimoga District which has the highest acreage.

The above figures represent only the standard yield under normal seasonal conditions and the Revenue Department which is in close touch with the conditions all over the State estimates the yield allowing a margin for bad crops or failure of crops due to insufficient or untimely rainfall, etc.

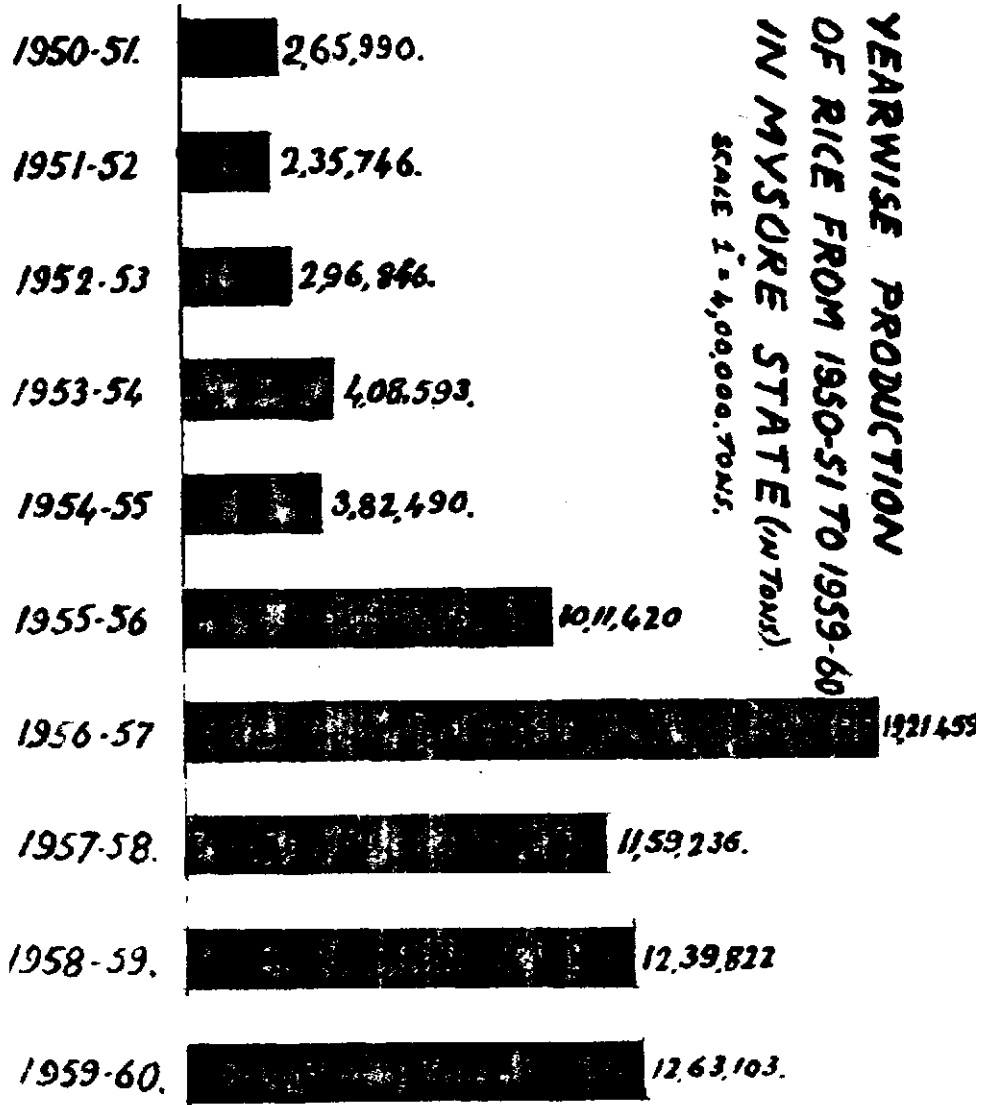
The following figures furnish details regarding the yield of paddy obtained per acre from the improved varieties :—

1) Jeerige Sanna	—	1,907 Lbs
2) B. A. M. 3	—	2,898 „
3) Kavade Doddi	—	560 „
4) K. B. 365	—	2,450 „
5) G. B. 24	—	10,800 „
6) Andrew sail (Dry Paddy)	—	1,105 „
7) S. 661 Coimbatore } S. 749 Ratnachudy }	—	1,440 to 1,800 „
8) S. 317 Halubbalu } S. 1092 Bangar Kovi } S. 701 Alur Sanna } S. 684 Coimbatore } Selection }	—	1080 to 1440 „
9) a) Kiggatubilia	—	2,400 „
b) Ponnubatha	—	1,440 „
c) Kirubilia	—	3,500 „

Japanese method of cultivation :

Japanese method of cultivation was introduced in the early part of 1953 in order to step up food production in the State. As an experimental method about 5,000 acres in places of assured supply of water was undertaken in the beginning. The results achieved after the harvest were very encouraging as the additional yield obtained over the local methods was nearly 45%. Due to encouraging results the scheme was continued in 1954-55 and further years. The area under Japanese method during the past 6 years is furnished below :—

**YEARWISE PRODUCTION
OF RICE FROM 1950-51 TO 1959-60
IN MYSORE STATE (IN TONS)**
SCALE 1" = 4,00,000 TONS.



Statement showing the details of total area under paddy and area under Japanese method of paddy cultivation :—

Year	Total area under paddy crop (in acres)	Total progress under J.P.C. method (in acres)
1953-54	8,97,424	27,658
1954-55	8,97,424	89,567
1955-56	8,97,424	1,13,702
1956-57	8,97,424	1,22,264
1957-58	19,59,928	2,45,000
1958-59	19,59,928	3,80,000

The seed rate under this method is about from 15 to 20 pounds per acre. By adopting this method, an additional yield of 30% to 35% can be expected.

The important features essential for this method are as follows :—

- 1) Raised seed bed for growing rice seedlings.
- 2) Low seed rate.
- 3) Heavy manuring of the crop in the seed bed and in the field.
- 4) Transplanting Paddy in rows in the field.
- 5) Transplanting 4 to 5 seedlings per bunch.
- 6) Inter culturing in the rice fields.

The following figures furnish the trend of production in the State during the years 1940-41 to 1959-60.

Year	Production of paddy in pallas (Old Mysore 100 Seers)	Tons
1940-41	43,14,800	3,08,200
1941-42	43,62,190	3,11,585
1942-43	49,00,550	3,50,040
1943-44	51,45,060	3,67,504
1944-45	53,71,620	3,77,306
1945-46	41,52,868	3,16,102

Year	Production of paddy in pallas (Old Mysore 100 seers)	Tons
1946-47	53,38,928	3,81,352
1947-48	49,95,925	3,54,437
1948-49	47,36,772	3,38,341
1949-50	46,56,633	3,32,616
1950-51	50,46,580	3,64,090
1951-52	46,51,404	3,42,577
1952-53	38,90,340	2,78,310
1953-54	—	3,97,593
1954-55	—	3,71,490
1955-56	—	4,92,662
1956-57	—	9,22,260
1957-58	—	10,91,307
1958-59	—	12,39,822
1959-60	—	13,11,224

Statement showing the districtwise production of paddy in the State is given in Appendix No. II.

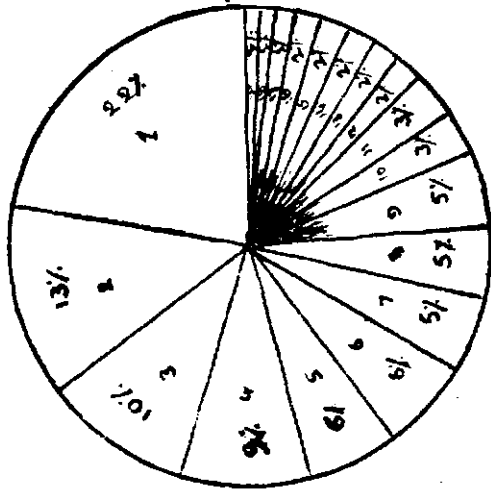
Village retention and marketable surplus :

The proportion of the rice crop retained in the villages and holdings for domestic consumption, seed and payment of wages in kind varies enormously from one area to another and is influenced by numerous factors, of which the following are most important :

- 1) The extent of the practice of paying hired labour in kind.
- 2) The prevalence of barter transactions in which rice is exchanged for other commodities.
- 3) The quantities, used for seed and for stock feeding.
- 4) The volume of domestic or house hold consumption by the growers themselves and their dependents.

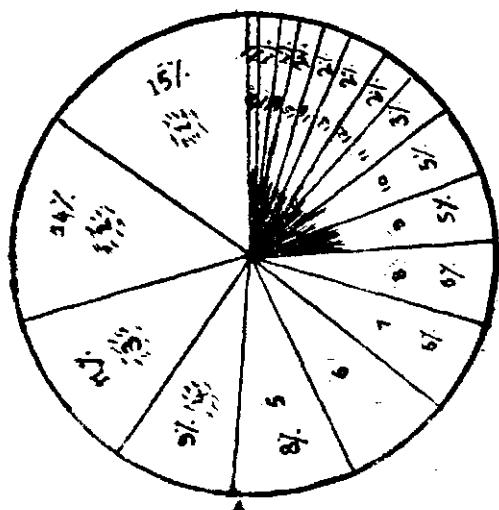
The last factor also involves such consideration as the size of the holding, the degree of indebtedness of the producer

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ACREAGE UNDER PADDY IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF MYSORE STATE (1959-60).



ACREAGE. 1959-60.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PRODUCTION OF PADDY IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF MYSORE STATE (1959-60).



PRODUCTION. 1959-60.

- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 1 | SOUTH KANNAKA |
| 2 | SHIMOGA |
| 3 | DHARWAR |
| 4 | NORTH KANARA |
| 5 | BELGAUM. |
| 6 | MYSORE. |
| 7 | MANDYA |
| 8 | CHIKMAGALUR |
| 9 | HASSAN |
| 10 | TUMKUR. |
| 11 | BANGALORE |
| 12 | GULBARGA. |
| 13 | COORG. |
| 14 | KOLAR. |
| 15 | CHITRADURGA |
| 16 | BIDAR |
| 17 | RAICHUR. |
| 18 | BELLARY. |
| 19 | BIJAPUR. |

the quantities or types grown, the relative importance of rice in the local dietary and the comparative market values of other crops grown in the holding.

Marketable surplus is the quantity of the produce made available by the grower for sale in the assembling markets after retaining by him for different purposes. The State has a population of nearly 2 crores, out of which 65 per cent is an estimate agriculturist class and 35 per cent is the Urban population. The peculiarity in the daily dietary of the agriculturists in Mysore State is that they mainly depend upon either ragi as in Old Mysore areas or jowar in the integrated parts of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions. The Malnad areas consume more of rice. Taking these facts into consideration the quantity retained by the agriculturist for domestic consumption will be 35% of the total production. Further the agriculturist will have to pay for the services rendered by Washerman, Barbar, Toti, Talwars, etc., and for other kinds of services in cultivating the land. In recent years payment in kind for these services is reduced. However there is an obligation for payment in kind. This will work out to 2 percent. In addition he will have to pay in kind for labour employed for removing weeds (ಕಳೆ ಕೀಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ), transplanting (ನಾಟಿ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ), harvesting (ಕಯ್ಲು) and thrashing (ಒಕ್ಕಣೆ). Out of 5 to 6 months required for a rice crop, the agriculturist will have to employ hired labour for about two months at the rate of 20 people for a holding of 5 acres. They will be paid on the average of one palla by each agriculturist for holding of 5 acres. This would work out to 6 percent of the production. For seed purposes about 2 percent of the total production is required.

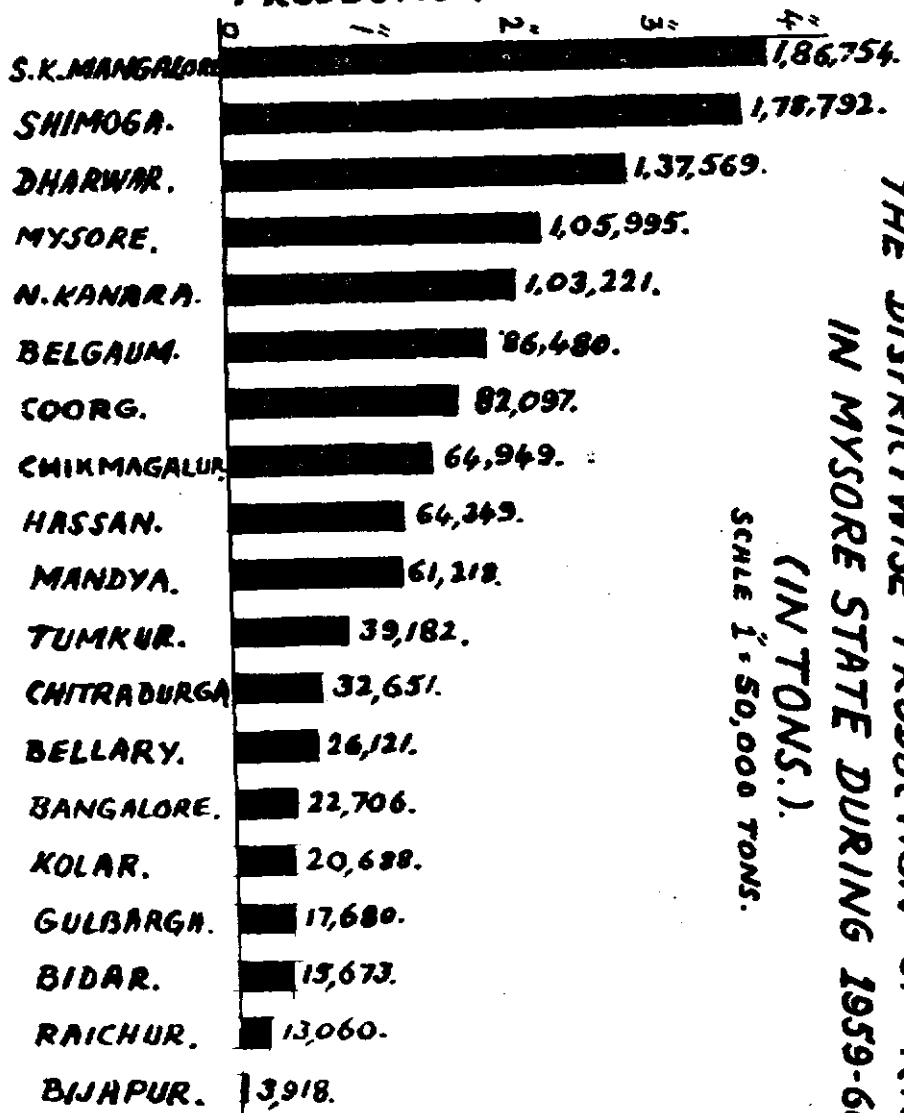
On the total, it is therefore estimated that the grower will retain 45% of the total production for different purposes stated above. He will release the balance of 55% of the production for consumption by the nonagriculturist class. The marketable surplus in Mysore State may thus be estimated at 55% of the total production.

According to the above estimate of 55% of marketable surplus, the State will have only about 5.5 lakh tons of rice. This will have to be distributed among the 35% of the non-agriculturist class in towns, cities, etc. But in addition to the above we will have to take the floating population of the industrial places like Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere, Bellary, Hubli and other places like Mangalore, etc. and the changing habits of the people. Roughly the floating population to cities and towns is estimated at 10 lakhs. Even the agriculturists are changing their habits by using more of rice in the form of Idlies and Cakes. Taking 155 Lbs. as the per capita consumption the State will require 3 lakhs of tons in addition to the above marketable surplus of 5.5 lakhs tons, which will have to be met by importing from outside.

Season of Marketing :

The harvesting seasons for paddy in the State are from November to January and the other in April and May. The former is the most important season since the bulk of paddy produced in the State is harvested in that season in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, South and North Kanara and Coorg. The second season of harvesting is mainly confined to the other four Districts. The largest in flow of paddy into the market is soon after the harvest, i.e., in the months of December, January and March and again in May and June. Generally the majority of producers dispose of the stocks soon after the harvest since they have to pay taxes to Government. They generally retain as much as required for their domestic and seed purposes and sell away the remaining quantity of paddy. They sell it as paddy and usually do not get it milled before selling. It is only the large and well-to-do producers who stock paddy for about six months and sell it as paddy or after converting it into rice in the month of August or September when the supplies are generally low and prices are high. The village merchants or the bigger merchants and the Mill owners in Urban areas nearer to the producing centres such as Mysore

PRODUCTION IN TONS.



**THE DISTRICTWISE PRODUCTION OF RICE
IN MYSORE STATE DURING 1959-60
(IN TONS.).**
SCALE 1" = 50,000 TONS.

Hassan, Shimoga, Sagar, etc. purchase paddy from the producer soon after harvest and stock it with them and mill it and sell it as rice according to the demand and price that prevails.

It is also estimated that about 60 to 75 per cent of the marketable surplus of paddy in the State is marketed by the producers and village merchants during the four months from December to March and the remaining quantity during the other eight months of the year or sometimes a small quantity carried over as stock for the next year. The paddy harvested in May or June is also sold away by the producers generally before August. It may therefore be stated that the first six months of the year namely January to June constitute the important season of marketing of paddy and rice in the State. The inflow into the market or supplies are high in the months of January to March in Mysore and the Malnad districts and in the months of May and June in the other Maidan districts. The lowest supplies are during the months of September, October and November.

Types and qualities :

General : The varieties of paddy grown in the State are numerous. Many of them are merely nominal varieties, as one and the same kind is known under different names in different parts of the country. One of the usual ways in which duplication arises is the fact that paddy is called after the names of the places from where it has come into any particular village and with every such migration there is a chance for a new one. But even allowing a margin for such duplication of names the number of varieties of paddy grown in the State are really remarkable. They differ in colour and fineness of the grain, in the period of growth, in their adoptibility to different kinds of water supply, in their yielding capacities etc. The several varieties of paddy grown in the State according to the classification made by the Food Department of the Government of Mysore for the purpose of fixing prices, during paddy procurement, fall into three classes as given below :—

I. Fine	II. Medium	III. Coarse
1. Coimbatore Sanna	1. Mysore Kaddi	1. Karu
2. Nagapuri	2. Maralukanthi	2. Malnad Gidda
3. Rajabhoga	3. Devamallige	3. Bogada
4. Alur Sanna	4. Halubbalu	4. Chippiga
5. Brahmasala	5. Ramasagara	5. Kembuthi
6. Bangara Kaddi	6. Hassan Dappa	6. Kyasaani
7. Ratna Chudi	7. Dabbana sala	7. Halmavodi
8. Kadur Sanna	8. Farm Kaddi	8. Hosadi
9. Bangara Theogai	9. Karubatta	9. Dodda Byra Bhatta
10. Sakalathi Sanna	10. Bangara Bili	10. Karusambla
11. Kempusanna	11. Bellari Bhatta	11. Kodati Sanna
12. Gunsale	12. Chintamani Sanna	12. Mulhi Bhatta
13. Salem Sanna	13. Kembuthi (of Mysore & Hassan,)	13. Jungu
14. Bangara Kolalu	14. Salubhatta	14. Togase
	15. Sampgedala	
	16. Nellu Sanna	
	17. Garike Sanna	
	18. Kyasari	
	19. Chippiga } of Hassan and other Malnad	
	20. Hasade } Districts	
	21. Garuda Kembuthi (Mandya District)	
	22. Putta Batta	
	23. Hunase Hubbu Bhatta	

The principle varieties grown in South Kanara District are the following :—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) Jira Sale | 11) Sammege |
| 2) Ganda Sale | 12) Mundale |
| 3) Menthe Sale | 13) Allige |
| 4) Soma Sale | 14) Dadde |
| 5) Ajapa Sale | 15) Kapikaje |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 6) Kalame | 16) Kudrubija |
| 7) Ambatte | 17) Sungal |
| 8) Doddare | 18) Vontecare |
| 9) Kinnibija | 19) Kunderakutti |
| 10) Kayame | 20) Thekkamboliari |

The principle varieties grown in North Kanara District are the following :

a) Varieties of Paddy sown in below Ghat Taluks

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Jaddu | 12) Sanna Pandya |
| 2) Puttabatha | 13) Dodda Pandya |
| 3) Jeerasal | 14) Kanaga |
| 4) Urutoga | 15) Sevakar Bhatha |
| 5) Jaddu urutga | 16) Red Halaga |
| 6) Halaga | 17) Maskati |
| 7) Dabbansale | 18) Dasapatta |
| 8) Muggan Belagu | 19) Arya |
| 9) Bile Halagu | 20) Khagga |
| 10) Sannamalaga | 21) Bomtwa |
| 11) Bile Akke | |

b) Varieties of Paddy sown in above Ghat Taluks

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Ginisali | 7) Bangar Kaddi |
| 2) Beesa Samthrali | 8) Mavanvami |
| 3) Giddi Anthrasali | Doddagya |
| 4) Dadda Bhatha | 9) White Halaga |
| 5) Bale sali | 10) Mugad |
| 6) Hakkalusali | |

The principle varieties grown in Gulbarga District are the following :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Do - fasli white | 6) Niladhari |
| 2) Do - fasli Red | 7) Samber |
| 3) H. R. 19 | 8) Coarse |
| 4) H. R. 21 | 9) Kalabhat Paddy |
| 5) H. R. 12 | |

The principle varieties grown in Northern Malnad regions of Mysore are the following :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1) Mugad 161 | 6) Antharsal 90 |
| 2) Antharsal 67 | 7) Dodgya 622 |
| 3) Waner 1 | 8) Mugad 141 |
| 4) Mungad 81 | 9) Antharsal 200 |
| 5) Mugad 249 | 10) Yelikerisal 14 |

The principle varieties grown in Southern Malnad regions of Mysore are the following :

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1) B. 16 | 4) B. 1370 |
| 2) B. 194 | 5) B. 1399 |
| 3) B. 281 | 6) B. 2 |

The principle varieties grown in Hill regions of former Mysore State and Coorg are the following :—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) Kiribilia | 4) Ban 3 |
| 2) Maribiliya | 5) Andre Sial |
| 3) GEB 24 | 6) Wnd 2 |

The principle varieties grown in Bellary District are the following :

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1) GEB 24 | 2) SIO - 92 | 3) CO - 13 |
|-----------|-------------|------------|

The principle varieties grown Bijapur District are the following :—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1) Local Red | 4) M - 81 |
| 2) Local white | 5) A - 90 |
| 3) Local black | |

The description of some of the important varieties grown in the State is given below :—

1. Coimbatore Sanna : (GEB 24) This rice is clear white and is almost translucent, non-glutinous and regular in size. It is generally consumed by the rich and middle classes. It is grown to a very large extent in the Mysore District and in small quantities in several places all over the State.

2. Jirige Sanna : It is a very fine white small rice, almost translucent, non-glutinous and irregular in size. When cooked the boiled rice gives out a very sweet fragrance. It is mostly used by non-vegetarians, particularly by Mohammodans, who have got a special liking for its aroma. It is grown in Mysore District and also in the Malnad parts.

3. Nagapuri Sanna : This is locally known as Muthina Sanna. The rice grains, are very fine, slender, proportionately long and slightly curved with a tendency to awning, not quite full. Rice is pearly white, takes good polish and fetches good price. Percentage of rice to paddy is 46. The grains are liable to shed if not harvested when just ripe. Rice also breaks while milling if allowed to over ripe when it will be fit only for parboiled rice.

4. Patta Samanahalli Sanna : Locally known as Kempu sanna was evolved in 1932-33. The grain is brown coloured, fairly full, rather lumpy, with a tendency to awning. This is better suited for poor soils and newly formed fields. In fertile soils a large quantity of straw is produced at the expense of the grain. Timely harvesting is desirable.

5. Kembuthi : This strain has given uniformly good result both in grain and straw. The grain is dark brown, awnless but slightly tipped, medium course and full, giving a percentage of 50 of rice to paddy by volume. It is grown in Mysore district and is best suited for par boiled rice.

6. Dabbana Sale : This is a coarse, creamy white rice consumed by the middle and poor classes, in the Malnad parts, specially in Shimoga. It is a semi translucent non-glutinous and regular in size. It is grown mostly in Shimoga District.

7. Halubbalu : This rice is brownish white in colour and is sweet to the taste, semi opaque, non-glutinous and fairly regular in size. It is consumed by all classes of people. It is grown in the Districts of Tumkur Kolar and Chitradurga.

8. Valya : This is coarse red rice, opaque, non-glutinous and regular in size. It is used as parboiled rice by the poor and middle classes. It is grown in the Malnad Districts.

9. Honasu : This is a coarse variety of rice. The husk is darkbrown in colour, but the rice is white. It is better in quality than the valya and is consumed by the middle classes. It is grown in the Malnad districts.

10. Mullaggi : This is a coarse grained variety of rice grown in Malnad.

11. Sidda Sale and Soma Sale : Both these varieties resemble each other and are characterised by darkbrown colour. They are mainly grown in the Malnad parts.

12. Biliya : This is a coarse white rice grown in Coorg District. This rice comes to harvest in about 185 days. This is grown on the lands where water supply is adequate. There are different types among these "Bilias" such as "Kiribiliya", "Kiggatu Biliya", "Halubiliya", "Mambiliya" and so on.

Imports :

(i) As already stated the State is deficit in its rice requirement. The State imports large quantities of rice from the delta districts in the Andhra State and from the Madras ports, till the introduction of control measures all over India. The first step in the direction of control was taken on the 7th September 1939, four days after the declaration of war, when the Government constituted a central advisory committee of officials and non officials for regulating the prices of essential food grains and other food articles. A food grains control order was passed in July 1942. Till the month of April, 1943, the deficit in rice was being partly made up by certain consignments of rice which were being received from Bezwada. But with the introduction of Government of India's Basic Plan, even these inadequate supplies were stopped resulting in a serious deterioration in the position of food supply.

Meanwhile, with the prevailing shortage and uncertainty and the high prices that ruled outside the State, a good part of the spring harvest of 1943 had become invisible. A good deal of the grain disappeared into hoarding and black markets. In 1943, the Government issued an order for the compulsory Procurement of hoarded stocks.

Recently the Government of Mysore have promulgated the Mysore Food Grains Licensing and Storage (Regulation) Order, 1957. Under this the Government have notified the Mysore Food grains dealers and millers Licensing Order, 1958 to come into effect from 1-1-1959. According to this order, every person who is engaged in this business of purchase, sale or storage for resale of any one or more of the paddy in quantity of 50 Mds. (Maund of 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.) or more at any one time should obtain a Licence from the Deputy commissioner of the District.

The imports of rice and paddy and their value during the years from 1937-38 to 1956-57 are given below :—

Year	RICE		PADDY	
	Quantity (in Rly. Mds.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (in Rly. Mds.)	Value Rs.
1937-38	11,71,736	49,03,372	3,915	9,001
1938-39	15,69,015	67,66,377	21,253	42,506
1939-40	15,43,674	74,40,950	1,64,952	4,32,528
1940-41	12,47,047	72,70,520	1,43,374	4,74,927
1941-42	11,48,801	79,80,248	4,13,555	15,59,568
1942-43	7,23,611	58,18,040	12,648	55,481
1943-44	2,74,769	24,52,649	90,240	5,24,612
1944-45	3,36,137	33,57,869	39,019	2,72,512
1945-46	12,82,480	1,37,86,653	2,54,478	19,08,585
1946-47	15,42,659	1,72,42,428	2,77,417	20,69,068
1947-48	6,45,112	70,56,232	509	5,599
1948-49	10,62,511	1,31,27,577	—	—
1949-50	9,68,067	1,08,48,737	31,287	3,41,157

Year	RICE		PADDY	
	Quantity (in Rly. Mds.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (in Rly. Mds.)	Value Rs.
1950-51	9,08,080	81,72,720	—	—
1951-52	3,52,351	35,71,159	—	—
1952-53	5,92,569	53,33,121	—	—
1953-54	1,30,778	—	1,729	19,019
1954-55	12,72,411	—	30,592	3,36,512
1955-56	—	—	—	—
1956-57	25,19,831	—	84,559	9,30,149

The quantity of rice imported in 1934-35 and 1935-36 was 20,48,339 and 22,59,381 Railway maunds and the quantity of paddy imported during the same two years was 24,657 and 17,262 railway maunds. These two years stand prior to the War period and control. As such, the State requirements have been cut down by the reduced imports from 1937-38 and later on resulting in ration of this commodity in recent years. The sources of supply of rice during the period of controls, *i.e.*, from 1943-44 onwards are Coorg, Central Provinces and Berar, Eastern States (via Madras), Orissa, Assam, Jaipur, Raigarh, Kolahandi, Bengal and Kaparthala.

Madras Presidency including the ports supplied 90% of the total imports of rice and about 95% of paddy into the State till the States re-organisation in 1956. During 1956-57 the new State has imported 25,19,831 Railway maunds of rice and 84,559 Railway maunds of paddy as against 12,72,411 Railway maunds of rice and 30,592 Railway maunds of paddy in the year 1954-55. About 35 per cent of the imports are from the Andhra, 35 per cent from Madras port and Madras during 1956-57.

The imports during 1956-57 from several States is as furnished below :—(Maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Name of the State	Rice	Paddy
1. Andhra (Excl'd ports)	.... 9,50,089	8,280
2. Bombay (Excl'd Bombay Port)	.... 9,043	35,028
3. Madhya Pradesh	.... 42,897	—
4. Madras (Excl'd Port)	.... 1,73,105	10,709
5. Orissa	.... 6,306	4,829
6. Punjab	.... 5,129	—
7. Uttar Pradesh	.... 576	—
8. Hyderabad	.... 1,22,806	22,823
9. Rajastan	.... 514	—
10. Travancore Cochin (Excl'd Cochin port)	.... 79	—
11. Andhra Ports	.... 2,07,449	—
12. Bombay Port	.... 1,511	—
13. Calcutta	.... 3,330	—
14. Cochin Port	.... 13,788	—
15. Madras Port	.... 9,80,307	—
16. Other Madras Ports	.... 1,281	2,864
17. Pandichery & Karikal	.... 1,621	26
Total	25,19,831	84,559

It should be mentioned here that practically the whole of imports coming from the Madras and Andhra include mostly the produce grown in Andhra Province. About 35% foreign rice imports from Madras Ports consist of rice imported from Burma, Siam and Indochina and then rebooked to Bangalore and other places in the Mysore State.

The most important sources of supply of rice grown in the Andhra Presidency are all situated in the Godavari and Krishna delta area.

ii) Periodicity of imports of Paddy and Rice.

Bangalore City is the most important station from the point of view of imports of paddy and rice and the following

figures furnish details regarding the monthly imports of paddy and rice into Bangalore City by Rail during the years 1946-47, 1951-52 and 1957-58. (Quantity in Rly Maunds)

Year	Month	Imports of		
		Paddy	Rice	
1946-47				
1946	April	—	8,827	
	May	—	34,790	
	June	—	2,03,445	
	July	—	12,860	
	August	—	1,81,680	
	September	—	2,100	
	October	—	23,215	
	November	—	33,395	
	December	—	1,66,820	
	1947	January	81,406	91,903
		February	14,320	1,540
		March	370	185
	Total	96,096	7,95,613	
1951-52				
1951	April	—	23,023	
	May	—	9,852	
	June	—	1,10,191	
	July	—	12,860	
	August	—	1,72,102	
	September	180	35,797	
	October	—	2,34,225	
	November	—	85,567	
	December	—	1,15,491	
	1952	January	18,532	92,802
		February	4,321	8,948
		March	4,456	29,635
	Total	27,489	9,30,493	

1957-58

Year	Months	Imports of	
		Paddy	Rice
1957	April	—	—
	May	—	—
	June	—	—
	July	—	79,636
	August	—	69,741
	September	—	80,784
	October	—	1,14,041
	November	—	1,57,200
	December	—	1,51,209
	1958	January	—	1,62,533
February		—	77,438
March		—	43,369
Total		—	9,35,951

The following are the names of the several varieties of rice imported into the State during the period prior to control measures :

1. Delhibhogh		20% of the import
2. Akkallu	....	25% -do-
3. Kusuma or Ramasagara	....	15% -do-
4. Rajabhogh or Akkisanna	....	20% -do-
5. Indrabhogh	....	10% -do-
6. Boiled Rice		
(Locally known as Kusuvalakki)	....	3% -do-
7. Broken Rice (known as Nutchu)	....	2% -do-

Of the several varieties of rice referred to above, "Delhibhogh" is imported from Gudiwada and Tadikoppal, "Akkallu" from Gudla vallern, Gudiwada, Bheemavaram and Masulipatam. "Kusuma" or "Ramasagara" from Gudiwada Petalli, Terigoppal, Dosapadu and Avagalur. "Molakkalu" from Nellur, "Rajbhogh" from Tadepalli and Nidavadavol and "Indrabhogh" from Bheemavaram. Boiled rice is being

imported into the State from Tadepalli, Gudam, Nidadavol and Akivid, while broken rice' is being imported from Rangoon via Madras ports. The varieties known as "Delhibhog", "Rajbhog" and "Indrabhog" and Nellur Rice belong to the fine type, while "Ramasagara" and "Akkallu" are the medium type. Delhibhog is small in size but grain is long, but "Indrabhog" is both small in size and short in length. It is sweeter than "Delhibhog". "Rajabhog" is creamy white in colour, semi-translucent, non-glutinous and regular in size. Akkallu is a pale white rice, semi opaque, non-glutinous and regular in size. It is coloured red at the producing centre before it is sold. "Kusuma" is a creamy white which contains more of mud particles than the varieties referred to above. It is non-glutinous and regular in size. These varieties of rice are mostly consumed by the rich and middle classes. Boiled rice is being consumed mostly by labour classes.

Boiled rice and raw rice were also being imported from Rangoon and Siam and Indochina in small quantities via several ports in the Madras Presidency. Prior to War and control measures, it is understood that raw, boiled and broken rice were imported from the above sources in the following proportions.

	Raw	Boiled	Broken
Burma	60%	20%	20%
Siam	20%	50%	30%
Siagon (Indo-China)	20%	50%	30%

The following are the names of the important varieties of rice imported from the above sources :—

- a) Raw Rice—Sugandhi, Special, Small Mill and S. R.
- b) Boiled Rice—Long and Milchar.
- c) Broken Rice—A 1, B 1, C 2, C 1, C 3 and Bazar.
- d) Delhibhoga
- e) Indrabhoga

Exports of Paddy and Rice :

Only small quantities of paddy and rice are exported from the State. Rice grown in the State is mostly consumed in the State itself. The exports of rice and paddy and their value during the years from 1937-38 to 1956-57 are given below.

Year	Quantity of rice	Value	Quantity of paddy	Value
	exported		exported	
	Rly. Mds.	Rs.	Rly. Mds.	Rs.
1937-38	12,087	50,459	1,10,450	2,53,668
1938-39	7,488	32,292	79,925	1,59,850
1939-40	1,62,124	79,41,380	3,66,695	9,75,466
1940-41	2,70,948	15,57,951	3,36,990	11,16,280
1941-42	2,48,637	16,72,542	2,18,921	8,38,078
1942-43	1,64,699	12,31,861	53,362	1,82,003
1943-44	9,318	82,020	4,560	41,696
1944-45	2,090	20,879	676	3,863
1945-46	15,278	1,64,241	515	1,812
1946-47	16,123	1,77,101	—	—
1947-48	5,810	63,910	243	—
1948-49	43,751	5,66,419	75	834
1949-50	3,045	36,540	462	5,544
1950-51	2,832	42,480	92	1,380
1951-52	1,234	14,808	181	2,182
1952-53	4,121	49,452	342	4,104
1953-54	5,00,982	—	584	6,424
1954-55	99,425	—	15,553	1,71,083
1955-56	—	—	—	—
1956-57	1,53,051	—	79,082	8,69,902

Prior to 1943-44 Bombay Presidency was the most important destination to which rice and paddy were being exported. Large exports in years from 1939-40 to 1942-43 may be attributed to the higher prices that the rice and paddy fetched during the period and also owing to the heavy demand during the War period. 1943-44 and latter-on up to 1952-53

the movement of foodgrains outside the State was controlled by Government and naturally there was very small export during that period.

The exports during 1956-57 to several States were as furnished below :—

Name of the State	Rice (In Railway Maunds)	Paddy
1. Andhra (Excl'd ports)	.... 10,919	221
2. Bombay (Excl'd Bombay ports)	.... 86,929	49,175
3. Madhya Pradesh	.... 23	—
4. Madras (Excl'd ports)	.... 19,293	13,359
5. Uttar Pradesh	.... —	16,238
6. Hyderabad	.... 2,985	—
7. Travancore Cochin (Excl'd Cochin port)	18,492	—
8. Tripura	.... 315	16
9. Bombay port	.... 3,945	—
10. Cochin port	.... 3,774	—
11. Madras port	.... 662	73
12. Other Madras ports	.... 5,764	—
Total	1,53,051	79,082

Imports and exports of rice products :

In addition to the heavy imports of raw boiled and broken rice into the State, certain quantities of rice products such as parched rice, bran, etc. are also imported into the State every year. Separate statistics regarding the imports and exports of these products are not available. However the imports and exports of rice products into the State is negligible.

Total net available supplies and per capita consumption in the State :—

The total net available supplies of paddy in 1957-58 is given below :—

Estimated production	....	10,91,307 Tons
Imports	....	1,89,786 „
C/O.	Total	.... 12,81,093 Tons

B/F.	Total	12,81,093 Tons
Exports	14,268 Tons	
Quantity retained for seed purposes	<u>19,662</u> „	
Total exports includ- ing seed requirements	33,930 Tons	<u>33,930 Tons</u>
	Net available supplies	<u>12,47,163 Tons</u>

The estimated value of the net available supplies at an average price of about 20 rupees per Railway maund of 82 2/7 lbs., would be 67 Crores.

Reckoning the population of the Mysore State at present as 2 Crores the net available supplies of 12,47,163 Tons would provide for a per capita consumption of 155 lbs.

CHAPTER II UTILISATION AND DEMAND

A. UTILISATION

PADDY (Rice in Husk).

a) **SEED**: The seed rate per acre varies in different areas according to the nature of the soil and cultural practices such as methods of sowing, such as transplantation, broadcasting or drilling. The present seed rate of paddy is between 30 to 60 seers per acre under transplanted conditions and 50 to 80 and even 100 seers under broad-cast methods. Having regard to the rates in different districts the total quantity of paddy required to sow 22,02,137 acres of land is estimated at 14,31,389 pallas of paddy. Expressed in terms of rice on the convention basis adopted in the official statistics would be equivalent to 7,15,694 pallas representing 7½ % of the total production.

b) **STOCK-FEEDING**: Generally paddy is not retained for stock feeding.

c) **MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS**: As a result of special enquiries made, a rough estimate has been arrived at in regard to the quantity of paddy involved in the manufacture of the three main products known as (i) Murmura (parched rice), (ii) Kheel (parched Paddy) and (iii) Chura (beaten rice).

Locally these manufactured products are termed as Puri (३०) for parched rice (parched paddy) and Avalakki for beaten rice. A large quantity of rice and broken rice is also converted into flour for preparation of many eatables. It has not been possible to estimate the quantity of rice used for the above purposes. Much of the raw rice is converted into boiled rice and consumed as such. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the total quantity of rice consumed by the people

is in the form of raw and par boiled rice. The remaining 15 per cent of the total quantity of rice is consumed in the form of beaten rice, parched rice, flour, etc. The estimated quantity of paddy utilised for the manufacture of the products is as follows :

Parched Rice 6 per cent of the marketable surplus or	74,826 Tons
Beaten Rice 5 per cent of the marketable surplus or	62,355 Tons
Parched Paddy 3 per cent of the marketable surplus or	37,413 Tons
Rice flour 1 per cent of the marketable surplus or	12,471 Tons
The estimated quantity of paddy utilised for the manufacture of Rice products	1,87,065 Tons

B. DEMAND

1) Disappearance and per capita consumption.

Human consumption of rice in India is comparatively inelastic and does not seem to vary according to its relative value as compared with other food crops. The per capita consumption of rice for 1957-58 in Mysore State was 155 lbs. It is only in the urban areas that the consumption of rice is mostly confined to. In rural parts, the consumption of rice is comparatively small and the rural folk resort to ragi or jowar for their daily requirements.

2. Quality requirements :

(a) PADDY : Paddy as such is used for seed and for manufacturing Rice products. As regards seed well matured grains of paddy are considered most suitable for sowing and as far as it lies in their power cultivators endeavour to retain the best of their produce for this purpose.

(b) RICE: The primary classification of rice into three distinct groups, viz.—Fine, medium and Bold (Coarse) seems to fit in quite naturally with the three main classes of society namely well-to-do middle class and working class. In certain areas differentiations between milled and hand pounded rice and between coloured rice and those which are marketed in their natural form are also made. Therefore it may be convenient to divide them under main headings—Fine, Medium, Bold, Raw, parboiled, milled, hand pounded and coloured rice. Broken rice have a market of their own.

i) FINE RICE: This is consumed by a small percentage of the population. Raw fine rice newly harvested is rarely consumed. Older and more matured rice commands a premium price ranging from seven annas per maund to as much as one to two rupees. For example—Jeerigesanna or Coimbatore sanna stored for some months is preferred and paid more price.

ii) MEDIUM RICE: Commercially, this is the most important group. Being comparatively cheap, these are consumed largely by the middle and professional classes. Medium rice is, as a class, shorter and less slender than the fine varieties. Approximately 55 per cent of the total consumption of medium rice in State consists of parboiled rice and the rest as raw.

iii) BOLD RICE: The rice which comes into this category is generally, short, thick devoid of any fragrance and often of poor colour. As no premiums are paid for age in this category, these are not stored.

iv) RAW AND PARBOILED: The precise nature of the demand for raw and parboiled qualities is difficult to analyse partly due to the complexities of consumer preference and partly to the widely varying economic and social conditions which prevail in the country.

Generally parboiled rice is cheaper than untreated rice of the same variety for the reasons that the parboiling hardens the kernel and enables a greater extraction of which may be termed as the head rice i e , the whole grains.

The advantages of the parboiled rice are :—

- 1) It stores better than raw rice in the uncooked form.
- 2) When cooked it retains its freshness for a longer period than rice especially when kept steeped in water.
- 3) Parboiled rice does not turn sour and is in fact quite palatable after 36 hours keeping and particularly if heated up.

v) MACHINE MILLED AND HAND POUNDED : The fact that Research has established the superiority, from the nutritional aspect, of lightly or undermilled rice as compared with the highly polished article as in recent years and in some quarters led to somewhat indiscriminate recommendation to consumers to use under milled or hand pounded rice. In spite of the fact that so large a proportion of the rice consumed in Mysore is hand pounded the tendency for a number of years past has been and continues to be for machine milling to increase. Though there is great preference by many for the hand pounded rice, this tendency has not so far developed to any significant scale.

CHAPTER III PRICES

i) General

Since 1930 and onwards the prices of paddy and rice have been subjected to violent fluctuations. There is a decline in the prices from 1929 to 1933 or 1934. The prices have fallen down by 50%. The rise is seen only in 1934 and onwards till 1941. The period 1942 to 1946 is a war period when the prices were controlled. These prices were higher than those in pre-war period. The post war years 1946 to 1948 are also years of controls, and almost the same prices as in war period with slight fluctuation. The great decline in prices during 1929-1933 was in consonance with the general downward trend in prices of food stuffs and raw materials all over the world, which took place during that period on account of the occurrence of the depression all over the world. The prices that prevailed in different markets is given in appendix No. III.

ii) Trade and Official Prices

The wholesale prices fixed by the Government for three qualities of paddy and rice per palla (100 seers) are as follows:-

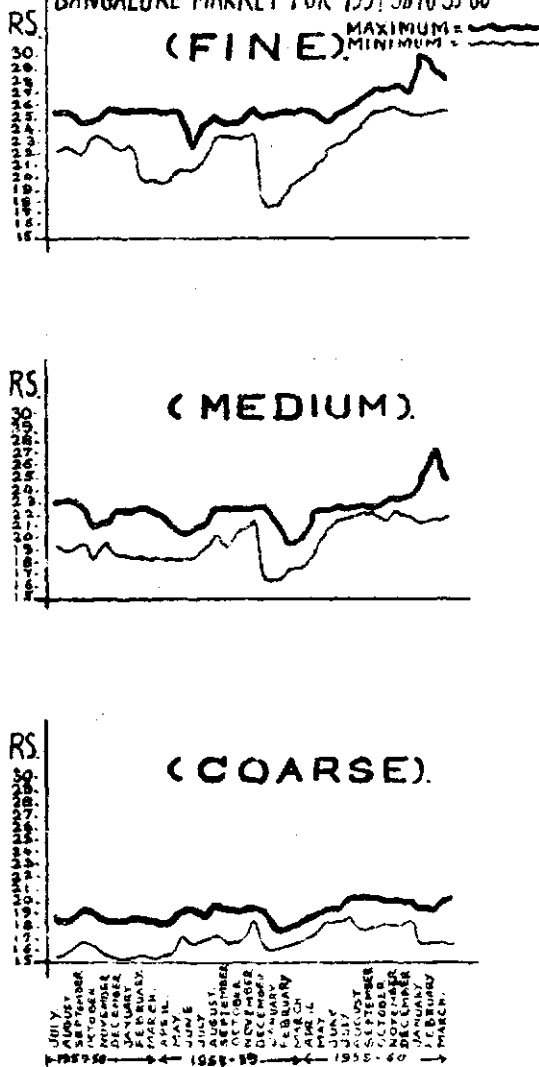
PADDY PER PALLA (180 LBS.)

1) Fine	....	....	Rs. 22
2) Medium	....	....	Rs. 18
3) Coarse	....	....	Rs. 16

The rates were later changed to Rs. 21 for one palla of paddy (I variety) and Rs. 19 for the second variety. In recent years there is no statutory control over the prices. However, prices have increased varying from Rs. 21 to 29 during harvest season and going upto Rs. 34 per palla of paddy during the months of off season i.e., July to October. Simultaneously the

PRICES PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 LBS.

GRAPH SHOWING THE MONTHLY PRICES OF RICE (VARIETY-WISE) AS PREVAILED AT BANGALORE MARKET FOR 1957-58 TO 59-60



price of rice has increased from year to year from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 in 1954 and 1955, Rs. 55 to 62 in 1956 and 1957 and Rs. 55 to 70 during 1958. The Government depots however distributed rice at Rs. 50 per palla during 1958.

iii) Seasonal Variations

Generally the prices of paddy and rice rise high during December, January and February. This is due to the fact that local supplies of rice and paddy are too insufficient to meet the normal demand during the above months. The growers will also have no surplus stock of paddy left with them to dispose of in the markets. As such the prices sore high and result in heavy imports of rice from outside the State during this period of the year. Since December 1943 i.e. ever since the procurement was taken over by Government there has been no seasonal variations in prices.

iv) Price Difference due to Differences in Quality

a) FINE, MEDIUM AND BOLD (Coarse): According to the classifications made by the Food Department, all the qualities come under one of the catogaries of fine, medium or bold (coarse). In the case of paddy the price of each variety differs by eight rupees. In the case of rice, the price of fine rice was higher by Rs. 10 per palla than the medium, and Rs. 18 than the coarse rice during the year 1957-58.

b) RAW AND PARBOILED: In trade the difference in price between raw and parboiled rice will be more or less the same. Sometimes the prices of parboiled rice will be more by about Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-0-0 per palla. But the rate fixed by the Government is the same for raw and parboiled rice.

c) PRICES OF HAND POUNDED AND MACHINE MILLED RICE: Hand pounded rice is generally more costly than milled rice, the difference in price ranging from Rs. 2 to 4 per palla. Hand pounded rice is not usually marketed. Only those who prefer this get it done mostly on order with those who maintain handpounding implements.

d) **PRICE DIFFERENCE DUE TO IMPURITY:** The percentage of impurities allowed is on mutual understanding and that above a certain percentage there will be deduction in price

e) **PRICE DIFFERENCE DUE TO AGE OR MATURITY:** The price difference between old and new rice ranges from Rs. 3 to 4 per palla. Old rice is generally costlier than the new rice.

f) **PRICE DIFFERENCE DUE TO COLOUR:** The variety of rice not possessing its true colour or getting coloured due to immaturity, dampness, etc, always fetches a lower price, the same ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per palla if it is badly coloured.

v) **Relation between price of paddy and rice and the price of paddy as percentage of price of rice :**

As stated previously the milling percentage fixed for fine rice ranges from 56% to 60%. Taking the average as 58% one palla of paddy yields 58 seers of rice.

Average price of one standard Maund of fine paddy in Bangalore is 14=25 nP. Average price of 50 lbs. of fine rice in Bangalore is Rs. 15-62 nP.

vi) **Market Intelligence :**

Generally the merchants will always be in constant communication with their buyers in other places. This gives them an indication of the probable price that paddy would fetch in different weeks. If the buyer's demand is brisk the prices naturally go high as several merchants compete with each other to purchase the same for exporting it to their customers.

The mandi merchants will have advanced large sums of money to cultivators who possess stocks of paddy on the condition that the latter should sell their stock through them alone. No written agreement is made between the merchant and the cultivator, on the latter's receipt of money in advance

to sell the produce in the former's mandi only. The amount so advanced would have been simply written down in a ledger of the merchant to the debit account of the cultivator. Generally however, in good season, the ryots remain true to their promises. The merchants also employ several servants to go around the villages where the stock owners reside and press them to bring their stocks on any assigned day. This habit is widely prevalent all over the State. This makes the merchants to understand the probable quantity of paddy that will come to market on any day.

Consequent to the procurement scheme implemented by the Government, the only marketing intelligence was the publication of press notes by the Government. The Marketing Department also issues weekly bulletins regarding the prices of all important agricultural commodities which included rice and paddy at important assembling centres in the State.

CHAPTER IV. PREPARATION FOR MARKET

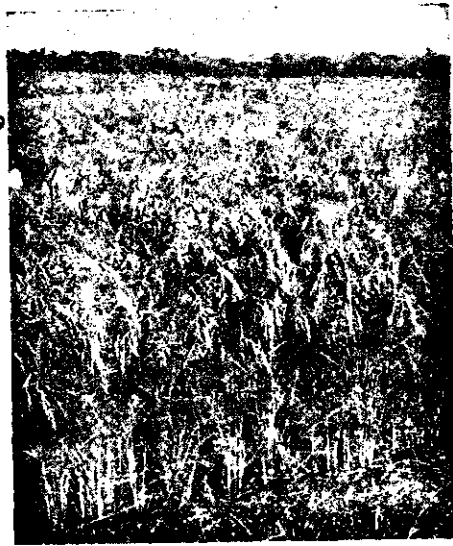
A) HARVESTING

i) Reaping, Threshing, and Winnowing :

Reaping, threshing and winnowing are the only three processes involved in preparing for the market. Since the grain is harvested in the form of paddy or rice in the husk, it is only edible when the husk has been removed. This is achieved by subjecting the paddy to considerable friction by several devices. Before the paddy is husked, however it may be steeped in water and given an application of heat, by steam or other means, with an object of toughening the rice kernal and at the same time loosening the husk in order to facilitate the operation of converting the paddy into rice. This process is known as parboiling.

Reaping, threshing, and winnowing is done by manual labour. More than 75% of the area under paddy crop will be harvested during the months of November, December and January. In the dry districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bangalore, where it is grown as a summer crop, April and May happen to be the harvesting months.

Harvesting is done mostly by men labourers in the channel area and the work commences by 8 to 9 A.M. and continues till sun set with a little interval in the middle. When the grain turns yellow, it is ready for the sickle and the plant is moved down. The crop is tied into small sheaves and after some exposure to the sun the sheaves are carried to a specially prepared threshing floor. The sheaves are beaten on the floor. After all the grains are collected, the straw is spread on the threshing floor and trampled under the feet of the bullocks to gather the few grains that may be sticking on. The paddy



Paddy Crop

After being threshed, is separated from the straw and winnowed and it may then be kept in good condition for a long time. To separate the grains from the chaff, the common way of winnowing is to take a trapezium shaped basket called "Mora" and the entire threshed paddy grains are tossed in the air, facing the wind, when the grains fall down to the ground, whilst the light chaff is carried further off from the grains, by the wind. This system adopted for the above purposes is quite good and simple and the loss of paddy grains is very negligible, but the percentage of impurity is pretty high. The cultivators are very indifferent to the proper cleaning before they take it to the market.

ii) Cost of Harvesting :

The cost of harvesting, threshing and winnowing for one railway maund of paddy is about Rs. 1=50 at present and about Re. 0=75 during pre-war period. When paid in kind the quantity of paddy given is about 6 seers. But the system of paying labour in kind is dwindling.

iii) Parboiling :

METHODS AND COSTS : Only raw rice is consumed by a preponderant majority of people in the State. Hence parboiling is not being done on a large scale and the small quantity of parboiled rice is supplied to South Kanara and very little is consumed in other parts of the State. The process of parboiling is as follows :—

The paddy is soaked in hot water (80°) for 8 to 12 hours in cement tanks. The water is then let out and the paddy is removed and put into cylindrical iron vessel and steam is let into this vessel for half an hour to one hour. The paddy is then removed from the vessel and spread in the sun on spacious cement floors and dried for about 6 to 8 hours. During the drying process the paddy is stirred well 2 or 3 times. After the paddy is completely dried it is filled in bags and stored. Well dried parboiled paddy could be stored for about an year.

without being spoilt. The milling percentage ranges from 54 to 56 percent. It is generally the medium varieties of paddy that are parboiled. The charges for parboiling ranges from Re. 0=75 to Re. 1=00 per Railway maund of paddy. It is further learnt that parboiling has decreased during the last 10 years as there is not much demand for it with in the State.

iv) Hulling : (*Conversion of paddy into Rice*)

a) **GENERAL :** The paddy grain consists of an outer shell or husk. Within this and forming a thin but closely adhering covering to the kernel is the cuticle or pericarp. The removal of this cuticle discloses an embryo or germ together with the endosperm which is the embryo's store house of food. In actual practice the removal of the closely adhering cuticle from the endosperm almost invariably carries with it the removal of the embryo, leaving behind the white grain which is commercially termed "Rice". The husk which constitutes about 23 to 25% of the whole paddy has no food value. The cuticles forms 1 to 2%, this being composed of fats and vitamins. It has a high food value. The remaining 74 to 76% represented by the kernel is mainly starch. This explains the constitution of paddy grain. The conversion of paddy into rice is carried out by power driven mills, by rice hullers and also by "Yatha" with manual labour.

b) **SMALL MACHINES :** A large number of small hullers have spread all over the State. They are owned by small capitalists. The buildings in which they are located are very small. They are often thatched roofs huts. The power is derived by oil engines and where electricity is available by motors. They work only for hire. Both raw and parboiled paddy is husked in these mills. The hullers have a capacity of fifty bags of finished rice per day of 12 hours and are supposed to husk, clean and polish the grain at one operation. They require about 14 to 16 H.P. to drive. They consist of two cylinders, one a small hulling cylinder above and the other a large polishing cylinder below. The paddy is fed into a

hopper and passes into the hulling cylinder and so the hulls are removed, the hull falling through the screen out of the way. If the rice is very hard it can be retained in the huller for as long as necessary by closing the discharge slide. The rice is then carried on to the polisher which is made of wood and has leather straps attached. This polishes the grains and delivers the clean rice at the other end.

The small rice milling plant described above has many disadvantages when compared with rice mills operating on self contained engleberg or schules plant consisting of a sheller, huller, aspirator and blower. In small mills the percentage of rice obtained is poor, the cost of renewals excessive and the husk is often wasted. Further the breakage of grain is considerable and the appearance and finish of the rice distinctly inferior. Also owing to the absence of any means of cleaning or separating the grain, the husk and bran obtained from these mills are combined together and consequently fetch a very low price as cattle fodder. The pure bran obtained by large mills command a high price.

c) BIG RICE MILLS: These are mostly of schules manufacture. The cleaning of the paddy in these mills is done very thoroughly. The paddy is first separated from stones and other foreign matter. It is then elevated into shelters where the removal of the outer husk is effected with comparative ease. In a good mill 80 percent of the grain passed through is shelled. From the shellers the grain is conveyed by an elevator to separator, where the coarse bran and broken rice are separated and taken off. The grain which is still mixed with husk is then elevated and passed through winnowers, where the husk is then blown off. The grain is then conveyed to the cone huller where the namealy cuticle is removed from around the kernel of the rice grain and from which it emerges clean and white.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF THE MILLS: The following statement furnishes the number and location of Rice Mills in several Districts :—

District	Rice Mills	Rice Hullers	Rice shellers & Floor Mills
1. Bangalore	13	—	—
2. Kolar	19	66	6
3. Tumkur	14	—	—
4. Mysore	59	—	13
5. Mandya	51	16	13
6. Hassan	37	—	2
7. Chitradurga	5	—	—
8. Shimoga	93	—	—
9. Chickmagalur	40	2	—
10. Bellary	—	—	—
11. Gulbarga	27	—	—
12. Raichur	6	43	15
13. Bidar	12		
14. Coorg	34		
15. South Kanara	102		
16. Bijapur	—		
17. Dharwar	48		
18. Belgaum	16		
19. North Kanara	68		
Total	644	127	49

Statement showing the list of rice mills and their owners is shown in Appendix No. IV.

d) COST OF MILLING: The milling charges paid during prewar was Rs. 0=25 to Rs. 0=50 per palla, during war period Rs. 0=75 to 1=00 and during post-war years Rs. 1=50 to 2=00 per palla of paddy.

e) HULLING BY MANUAL LABOUR: There are two methods 1) by pestle and mortar and 2) by yatha.

1) HULLING BY PESTLE AND MORTAR: A small quantity of cleaned paddy is placed in a stone mortar and pounded

with pestles made of wood (3 to 4 feet long) and about 2 inches to 3 inches in diameter). The pestles are straight and uniform in circumference and the two ends are covered by an iron ring. A wooden bamboo funnel shaped disc of about 2 feet high and having a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet at one end and 1 foot at the other end is placed over the mortar to prevent paddy from spilling around the mortar when pounding is done. The blow from the pestle removes the outer husk and sets free the grain. Generally husking by pestles is done by women. It is learnt that two women could pound 100 to 150 seers of paddy a day. Wages are paid in kind and coin. If paid in kind it is 8 seers of broken rice for one palla of paddy and if money is paid it is Rs. 1=50 per palla of paddy. As it is economical to pay money, the system of payment of labour in kind is fast dwindling. During pre-war-days the charges were Re. 0=50 per palla of paddy.

2) HULLING OF PADDY BY YATHA: Hulling of paddy by this simple machine saves much human labour. A heavy weight is fastened to a beam, oscillating up and down on an axil and so arranged that by stepping on one end of it, the weight on the other end raises up and by stepping off, it is released to deliver its blow like a hammer on the paddy in the mortar. Crude though these methods are, the resultant rice is not very much broken or damaged by pounding and the grain is considered to be more nutritious than the elaborately prepared grain by the rice Mills. Generally one man and a woman are required to operate this and about 300 to 400 seers of paddy could be pounded in a day. The wages paid per palla of paddy are about Rs. 2-0-0 and in pre-war days the wages paid were about Rs. 0=63.

f) Hulling Out-turns :

i) MILLED: The hulling out-turn of raw rice as intimated by mill owners is as follows :—

Fine rice 54 percent to 56 percent.
Medium rice 53 percent to 56 percent.
Coarse rice 52 percent to 56 percent.

The Food Department have fixed the following hulling out-turns for raw rice :

Fine rice 56 percent to 60 percent
Medium rice 54 percent to 58 per cent.
Coarse rice 52 percent to 56 percent.

The polish allowed was only upto 25 percent. In the case of parboiled rice the hulling percentage was 2 percent more and only coarse variety was allowed to be parboiled.

ii) HAND POUNDED : The hulling out turn in the case of hand pounded rice is ascertained to be about 45 percent.

g) DRESSING AND COLOURING MATERIALS USED AND COSTS : Dressing and colouring is not in vogue in the State.

CHAPTER V

ASSEMBLING

Methods of Assembling and the relative importance of the different agencies concerned

A. GENERAL : Like many other States in India, Mysore is also a State predominantly of small holdings. The assembling of produce from the fields constitutes one of the chief marketing services and is of special importance since it is at this stage that the grower converts his produce into cash. The various persons or agencies engaged in the assembling of the rice crop either as paddy or rice may belong to one or other of the following categories. a) Cultivators. b) Growers who collect the produce of other cultivators. c) Land lords, d) Village Merchants e) Itinerant Merchants, f) Wholesale merchants, g) Professional dehuskers, h) Rice Mill agents and (i) Co-operative Organisations.

(a) CULTIVATORS : Cultivators generally do not market their produce. It is only the commission agents who are a class of professional people, that market most of the paddy grown in the State. Mysore, Krishnarajanagar, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Shimoga, Hassan, Tumkur, Alur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur are the chief marketing centres in the State for the locally grown paddy. The commission agents reside both in villages and towns and act as itinerant dealers. They constitute the middle man between the producer and the mandi merchant and they may aptly be called as katcha arhatiyas. They personally meet the cultivators at the time of threshing and induce them to sell their produce to a particular mandi. They will have received advances from mandi merchants, without paying any interest on such advances. They in turn advance small sums of money ranging from Rs. 15/- to 30/- to the paddy owners on the

promise by the latter to effect the sale of their stock only through him. They too do not charge any interest on the sum they advance. But actually they prevail upon the latter to accept a slightly lower rate than the prevailing one as a kind of return obligation and gains thereby the difference in price. In addition they receive one anna from the mandi merchant as their commission on every bag (90 seers) of paddy. Generally each marketing centre receives supplies from a radius of about 10 miles.

b) Rice mill owners play a predominant part in this function. They own big go-downs to stock the paddy. They offer the service of free storage to producers on the latter's consent to get his paddy milled in their own mill. If he does not keep up his promise the mill owner realises from the paddy owner the storing charges. The charges are calculated at 19nP. per palla of paddy in Sagar. At Krishnarajanagar the rate charged by the mill owner in case the customer storing paddy in his mill godowns neither sells it to the mill nor gets it milled there, is equivalent to the milling charges at the rate of 28nP. per palla of paddy.

The mill owners will have banking transactions also with the paddy cultivators. On account of this the producers are coerced to sell their paddy to these mill owners only. The wholesale merchants also carry on banking transactions with the cultivators for the same purpose. Generally the ryots keep up their promise. In Mysore city there are big rice mill owners who stock paddy to the extent of 30 to 40 thousand candies. In Bangalore, there are big merchants who stock large quantities of imported paddy or rice. The mill owners usually send their own agents round the paddy growing areas. These agents canvass amongst the villagers to store their paddy in the godowns of their mills and sell their stock when they think that the market price is favourable to them.

Besides purchasing large quantities of paddy directly from the producers, they send their men to secure supplies of

paddy through mandi merchants in other places. It may safely be assumed that the mill owners purchase as much as 60 per cent of the paddy sold by the producers in the State.

c) **MANDI WHOLESALE MERCHANTS :** Mandies are distributed in all parts of the State. This exists both in big and small towns. These mandies act as commission agents for disposing of the ryots produce in the open market. The mandi merchants own big godowns. The produce brought from the ryot is auctioned in the presence of a group of buyers. The mandi merchants receive the commission on the total amount realised by the sale of the produce. The proprietors of the mandies are substantial persons who generally carry on banking transactions with the ryots on a fair scale. The primary object with which the mandi merchants retain banking transactions with the cultivators is to induce them to sell their produce through them. The interest charged on such advances is usually 12 per cent and is quite reasonable under the existing conditions of rates of interest. But the only defect in this system is that the debtor cultivator will not be in a position to stoutly oppose becoming a victim of unscrupulous practices, such as wrong weights and measures, on the part of the mandi merchants. The strict enforcement of weights and measures regulation should be introduced by the Government in all parts of the State to remedy this evil.

The mandi merchants sometimes purchase and stock large quantities of produce on their own account when the prices of the produce fall heavily. This has a beneficial effect on the price of the agricultural produce since it checks the precipitate fall in the process of agricultural produce, soon after the harvesting season, when the market is glutted with the new produce.

d) **CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ORGANISATIONS :** The Co-operative movement plays a very insignificant role in the assembling of paddy and rice. Many of the agricultural produce

marketing societies organised for the purpose of assembling paddy and rice have not been able to fulfill this object. Rice mill owners and commission agents have made the paddy growers as their strong hold and the cultivators are under their clutches. They dont allow co-operative organisations to develop. The only society in this connection that is doing some good work is the central paddy co-operative society in Mysore. It gets the paddy hulled and markets the rice at the current market rates. Those who desire to borrow on the basis of their stock have to deposit the paddy in a rice mill in the name of the society. Others have the choice of keeping it either in a rice mill or in their own house. The society does not sell paddy as such since it is the total percentage of yield of rice from the paddy as well as its colour and quality that fixes the real value of the grain and the producers cannot obtain full benefit unless the grain is converted into finished product and marketed. The commission charged by the Society is only two annas per candy of paddy. The system of work adopted by the society seems quite good and has got great possibilities provided the society itself possesses a rice mill. The co-operative Department would do well to encourage the development of this kind of societies in important paddy growing areas, which will ensure to the ryot maximum returns for his produce. In South Kanara District, the South Kanara Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society Ltd., is the biggest Co-operative Society in the South Kanara District. It is the sole distributor for ammonium sulphate in the district. The society advances loans against the pledge of rice and paddy to its members. For this purpose and for pooling the marketable surplus of its members, the society has opened branches in 22 important rice producing centres. Marketing of paddy and rice by the Society is done at Managalore. The Society charges interest at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum on produce loans and collects a commission of 25nP. per mura of rice (approximately 1 std. Maund) and 12 nP. per mura of paddy released for sale.

Under the scheme of hand pounding of paddy industry sponsored by the All India Khadi and Village Industry Commission, the Society undertook the work of hand pounding of rice at 10 important rice producing centres of the district in 1957-58. Accordingly 10,057 Mds of paddy was purchased and hand pounded into rice. On account of this work the society has claimed a subsidy of Rs. 3,720=09.

The Society has got its own godowns and buildings. The go-down accommodation is about 1,000 tons. The Society has also opened 5 Government rice depots in Mangalore Town.

The following is the transaction of the Society during 1957-58.

1) Stock received as pledge	Rice	22,060 B. Mds.
	Paddy	41,329 B. Mds.
2) Sale of rice and paddy as agents of the members.		
1956-57	....	1,72,556 Mds.
1957-58	....	2,13,117 Mds.

In North Kanara District there are some Multipurpose Co-operative Societies which deal in rice and paddy business. The following are such institutions :

- 1) Uraban Co-operative Bank, Karwar.
- 2) Consumer's Co-operative Society, Kumta.
- 3) Consumer's Co-operative Sale Society, Ankola.
- 4) Multipurpose Society, Gokarna.

These Societies purchase rice from Kalghatgi, Toda, Banavasi and Akkialur.

In conclusion of the several prevailing methods of assembling the co-operative Marketing, which is least developed at present, seems the ideal method to remedy all its evils and thereby procure the maximum benefit to the grower. Besides financial assistance on favourable terms as compared with the

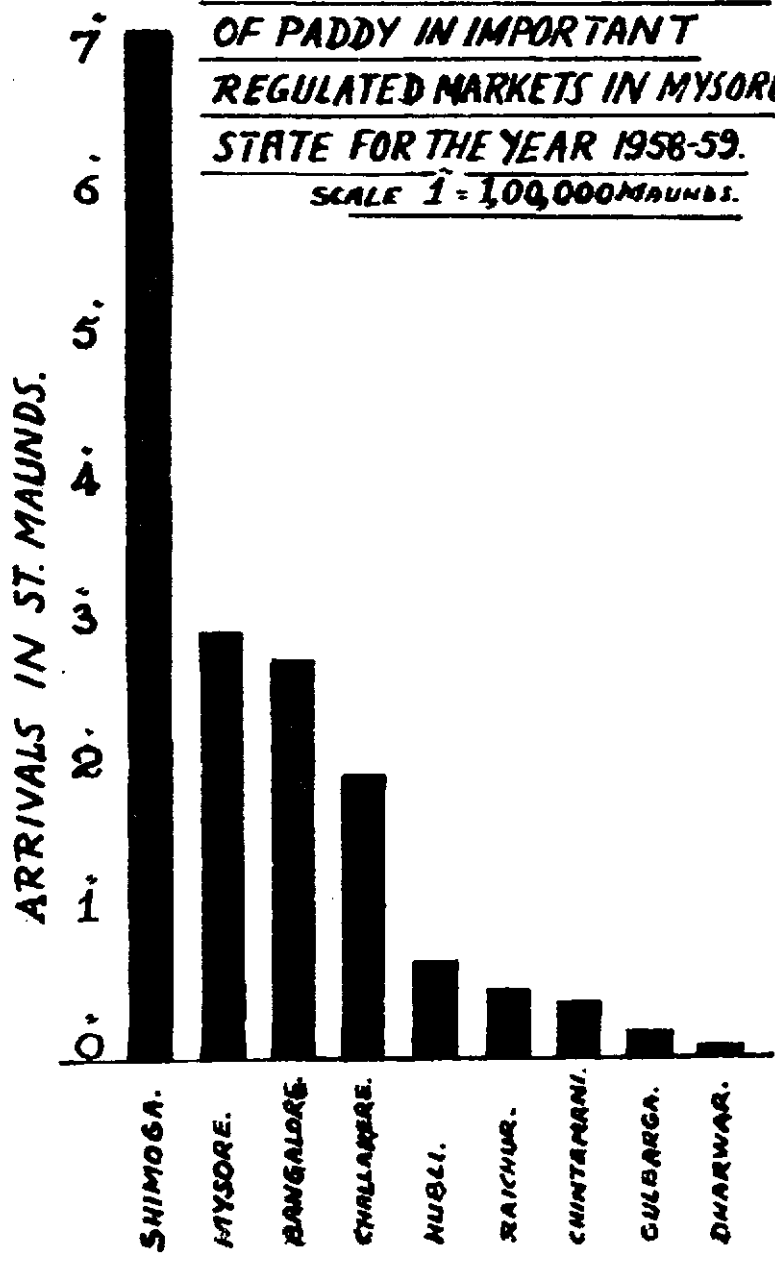
systems of banking transactions by the rice mill owners and mandi merchants, the co-operative organisations will be able to market the produce of the grower most advantageously to him. They could also store and market the same when the rates are favourable. Whatever be the medium through which the society disposes of its collection of the ryots produce, it will not be a victim of manipulation of weights and measures in the hands of the unscrupulous merchants.

Rice Mills also have benefitted the producers to some extent, since the latter are able to store their produce in decent godowns of the mills. The only undesirable element in the process of assembling is the function of petty commission agents or kachha arhatiyas who need to be eliminated by the enactment of legislation. Mandies constitute the essential medium in the assembling and distribution of the produce. But the widely prevalent unhealthy practices of manipulation of weights and measures etc., by the mandi merchants need to be stopped.

After the Harvest Acquisition Order in 1944, the rice mill owners scheme was launched by the Food Department in order to utilise the services of rice mill owners to hull Government paddy worth large sums of money. The mills, under an agreement were supplied with paddy on payment of value. The Mill owners being responsible to mill the paddy so received strictly according to instructions regarding the percentage of polish to be given while milling and to deliver the resultant rice and broken rice according to a fixed schedule of "Iluari" or yield for the different varieties or grades of paddy at specified points, receive payments there-for including hulling and handling charges at stipulated rates. Almost all the mills in the State have entered the scheme.

B. REGULATED MARKETS: The introduction of Regulated Markets in the important paddy growing areas of Mysore Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Dharwar, South

**GRAPH SHOWING THE ARRIVALS
OF PADDY IN IMPORTANT
REGULATED MARKETS IN MYSORE
STATE FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.
SCALE 1 = 1,00,000 MAUNDS.**



Kanara, Coorg, Belgaum and North Kanara districts will mitigate the many evils existing at present. As a first step in this direction, the Agricultural Produce Markets Act has been applied to paddy also in Mysore City. There are about 72 rice mills and hullers, most of which are big establishments in Mysore City. Even under control measures by Government the rice mills have been permitted to store and mill the paddy acquired by the Government. The Agricultural Produce Markets Act is already in force at Mysore City. Even under control measures there are possibilities of applying the act to paddy as it will prepare a good field for the better regulation of the Market on resumption to normal marketing conditions. Such subsidiary regulated markets may be established step by step at all terminal markets such as T. Narasipur in Mysore District, Srirangapatna, Mandya, Krishnarajapet, Malavalli in Mandya District, Manjarabad, Belur and Alur in Hassan District, Chickmagalur, Narasimharajapur, Mudigere and Koppa in Chickmagalur District, Shikaripur, Sagar, Nagar, and Thirthahalli in Shimoga District, Mangalore and its sub-markets in South Kanara District, Ankola, Honnavar, Kumta, Sirsi in North Kanara District, Akkialur and Kalaghatgi in Dharwar District, Virajpet and Gonikoppal in Coorg District.

Statement showing the arrivals of paddy and rice into several Regulated Markets in the State is given in Appendix No. V.

C. MARKET FUNCTIONARIES: The role of commission agents in the rice trade has already been described in this chapter. The commission agents act as a sort of middle men between the producers and mandi merchants. The main function of these commission agents or dalals is to bring buyers and sellers together. In some markets it is found that both buyers and sellers employ their own brokers. In most cases the broker or dalal assumes no responsibility for the due fulfillment of the transaction. They do not usually maintain an impartial role but have more to gain by satisfying the buyers.

The commission received is Rs. 1=56 percent of the value of produce sold from the mandi merchant in the case of a regulated market. In an unregulated market the commission charged is more than 2 per cent. The commission agent or the trader even makes a further profit by prevailing upon the producers to accept a lower rate than the prevailing market rates of paddy and pockets the difference. The others engaged in the trade are measurers who measure the produce brought to the market. The charges paid for the work done by them is in cash. It ranges from 3 N.Ps. to 6 N.Ps. per Standard Maund.

D. MARKET PRACTICES: i) These vary from place to place and have acquired recognition by long usage and tradition although in general principle they do not differ greatly.

ii) HOURS OF BUSINESS: In almost all the markets in Mysore State trade in paddy will begin by 8 or 9 O'Clock in the morning and the entire transaction will be over by 6 P.M. In the terminal markets usual hours of the business are from 10 A.M. to 5 or 6 P.M. But transactions may be made at any hour of the day or night mutually agreeable to the parties concerned.

iii) METHODS OF SALE: The sellers generally bring their produce in carts on the previous evening or early morning and park themselves in the market or as near as possible to the premises of the commission agents whose services they avail in the disposal of their goods. These commission agents or dalals meet these sellers on the roads at the toll gates and terminal tax collection posts themselves and employ all tactics to solicit the patronage of incoming sellers.

Paddy is usually brought to the assembling markets in bulk in carts, while rice generally packed in gunny bags. On arrival the paddy carts are stationed in the assembling chowks or at the door of the agent. The agent invariably represents

the seller and is expected to obtain the latter's consent for carrying on the transactions.

Bids are usually offered either by auction or by private agreement. Under the auction system the dalal auctions the produce at a particular time of the day when all the intending buyers or their agents assemble near the produce.

Under private agreement the commission agents take samples to the several buyers, early in the morning and fix up the prices in consultation with the sellers.

iv) BASIS OF SALE : The basis of sale in the case of paddy is subject to deductions on account of impurity content, milling quality and moisture. These factors are generally judged by ordinary visual examination and "feel". While milling quality is ascertained in a rough and ready manner usually by dehusking a few grains of paddy between the palms of the hands.

E. There are two kinds of markets viz. 1) Periodical Markets and 2) Daily Markets. There are very few daily Markets in the State which exist only in big towns like, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Tumkur, Davangere, Mangalore, Sirsi, Holenarasipur and Kalghatgi. The periodical Markets are very great in number and are held on a particular day in the week at different places all over the State.

Paddy passes through various agencies before it reaches the consumer. In Mysore, mill owners and merchants do not buy paddy direct from cultivators even if it is taken to their very doors. They buy it only through brokers and the latter are paid at the rate of Rs. 1=12 per cart, which charge is levied on the seller of the produce in addition to the other charges. But in all other markets, paddy is sold directly by the producer through the commission agent. The mill owners also purchase paddy directly or through commission agents. In this case market charges are not levied on the sellers. The broker

receives a commission of 12 nP. per candy of 180 seers (297 lbs. from the mill owner. In Krishnarajanagar, the mill owner takes $18\frac{1}{2}$ seers per every candy of paddy purchased during the months between November to February. This is stated to be on account of wet condition of paddy in the early harvest season.

The Market charges differ from place to place. In all places, the charges are borne mainly by the seller. Market charges are paid both in kind and cash. The following are some of the market charges which are generally in vogue though there is no uniformity or recognised rule relating to them. A description of the several market charges is given below :

i) COMMISSION : This is the mandi merchants remuneration and is paid by the seller in all markets. It is paid in cash and is calculated either on the quantity of paddy sold or on the total sale amount of the produce. In Mysore market the commission paid by the seller is 25 nP. on every candy of paddy sold or Re. 1 per cart load which quantity varies between 5 to 7 pallas. At Kyatasandra the commission paid is 3 nP. per Rupee. In Hulikunte it is only 2 nP. in the rupee.

ii) DALALI (Brokerage) : This is the commission received by the Kacha Arhatiya. The practice exists only in the bigger markets like Mysore. The broker gets 12 nP. on each candy of paddy received through him. This is paid by the mandi merchants and is subsequently levied on the seller of the produce.

3) HANDLING CHARGES : This is the charge paid for the measure of paddy. It is paid both in cash and kind. The charge is 37 n.P. per cart load. In Mysore Market one seer of paddy also is given in addition to 37 nP.

3) CHARITY OR DHARMA : This does not form a regular item in all places. In some Markets 6 nP. is deducted for this purpose on every cart load of paddy. It is not possible to say

that the amount collected like this is entirely spent for the purpose.

In Mysore Market which is one of the most important assembling Markets for paddy in the State the following are the Market charges for a cart load of paddy (640 seers by measure)

i) For spreading the mat and to pour paddy on the mat	—	0-16
ii) Refraction	—	3-00
iii) Commission	—	1-12
iv) Charity	—	0-75
v) Measuring charges	—	0-50
vi) Other miscellaneous charges	—	0-63
	Rs.	<u>6-16</u>

These charges prevailed prior to the Harvest Acquisition Order 1944. They differ from market to market. There was no uniformity in the price quotation and the different systems of measures in vogue have lent themselves to dishonest practices besides acting as a great handicap to the development of organised trading. The merchant who is anxious to carry on business in different parts of the country finds himself in difficulty by having to calculate buying and selling rates on the basis of various units of measure and on account of the difficulty of getting readily comparable prices. The introduction of Regulated Markets at growing areas is the only way to mitigate these mal-practices.

During the war and till 1948, the procurement of paddy by Government was compulsory. During this period, there were no taxes to be paid in connection with the movement of paddy except the payment of toll charges. When the cart or lorry carrying paddy has to enter the municipal limits of a particular town, the toll charges are 25 n.P. per cart and Rs. 2 per lorry.

F. FINANCE OF ASSEMBLING: It was already shown that the wholesale merchants and millers keep banking transaction with the ryots. In fact the amount of business of miller or trader depends on the amount invested in banking transactions with the cultivators. The merchants repeatedly send their servants to press their debtor cultivator to sell his produce in their mandi. If the producer thinks the market rates unfavourable, the merchants offer to keep his stocks in his own godowns until he can sell for a better price. The merchant does not charge any definite amount for having taken the trouble of storing till favourable rates prevail in the market. But he generally manages to purchase the paddy at a small discount from the prevailing market price. This varies from 25 n.P. to 37 n.P. per palla of paddy (equivalent to 180 lbs).

BANKS:—Very few Co-operative credit societies play any important role in the finance of assembling. The institutions which play an important part in this are the Bank of Mysore, Canara Bank, Canara Banking and Industrial Syndicate who have their branches in all the important marketing centres in the State. They advance to merchants and millers loans on the security of paddy and rice kept in approved godowns under the lock and key of the Bank. Loans advanced on paddy from the above banks on an average amount to Rs. 3 lakhs annually.

About 70 per cent of the assessed value of the produce at the current market rate is advanced leaving a fair margin of 30 per cent against risk in the fluctuation of prices. The rate of interest charged by the bank varies from 6 per cent to 9 per cent according to keenness of the demand in different places. The bank is a commercial concern and competes with the local bankers. In towns where the private financiers compete with the bank the rates of interest of the latter are low and in places where there are no indigenious bankers or any other bank, the rates of interest of the Mysore Bank are high. The amount is repaid in several instalments. If prices rise

subsequent to the advance of the loan, the Bank offers more liberal terms in further transactions though it does not actually advance more money on the same security. Borrowers are compelled to insure the stock against fire risk. Loans are not given to or taken by cultivators from the bank. Borrowers are responsible for any loss from theft, fraud, etc. The service of this bank to the merchants and millers is indeed very great. 1944 onwards according to rice mill owners scheme launched by the Food Department, the mill owners are being supplied with paddy on payment of value. As the purchase of paddy by mill owners involved heavy investment, Government entered into an agreement with the Bank of Mysore Ltd., to assist the mill owners to obtain advances from the bank against the stock of paddy. The scheme has been recently modified to make it more acceptable to the rice mill owners and providing for their keeping a security deposit with Government of 10 percent of the value of the maximum stocks of paddy held at any one time in the previous season, thus obviating the need for the mill owner to go to the Bank for advances.

The scheme continued till 1952. The Mysore Rice Mills control order, 1950, was issued in August 1951 incorporating the recommendations of the Government of India for the improvements of Rice Mills and Rice milling method for checking the loss in yield of rice.

CHAPTER VI

Classification, Grading and Standardisation.

a) Classification :

As stated elsewhere, rice falls into three major categories of (a) Conformation viz. fine, medium, and bold (b) Raw and par-boiled and (c) Machine milled and hand pounded.

b) Grading and Standardisation :

1) EXISTING PRACTICES: The buyers happen to be generally wholesale merchants and millers. They generally possess good knowledge of the paddy. They take handful of paddy grains in between the two palms convert the paddy into rice. By experience they will determine the amount of refraction as also the quality of the paddy. By looking at the rice they guess the mixture of different varieties of paddy. The producers do not normally practice mixing different varieties of rice. But if the seed is not free from mixture, the cultivator cannot separate the different varieties from the heap of produce. It is unfortunate that grading machines are not installed in any of the rice mills in the State. It is only in the large mills where the out-put is measured in hundreds of tons per day that grading can be introduced. In such mills the process involves the employment of considerable batteries of machines over the oscillating sieves of which the rice is passed with the object of separating out the whole rice and also of sub-dividing the broken rice into various degrees of classification, the smallest broken grains in some cases being ground for the production of rice flour. In such big mills every trace of dust adhering to the rice is generally removed and on issuing from the polisher the white and clean rice is separated into various grades of quality, which is chiefly determined by size. The introduction and encouragement of these grading machines is very necessary and highly desirable since it would improve the quality and eliminate mixture of varieties of rice.

2) SALES ON SAMPLES: Rice mill owners constitute the chief distributing agencies for rice. Some of the big mills convert 2,000 to 4,000 tons of paddy into rice annually on their own account. The wholesale dealers purchase rice from these mills. In Bangalore and Mysore the samples are exhibited in the show room of the mills in vertically placed gunny bags opened on the top. The bargain is struck on the basis of the quality of the sample and the buyer is morally bound to take delivery of the goods, unless the tender is definitely inferior to the sample. In the latter case the buyer has the option to return the goods. The buyers are allowed to examine big heaps of different qualities of rice which is stored in mill go-downs.

There are several agents in Bangalore who represent the big rice mills of the delta area. These persons canvass orders for imports of rice from the delta area by the local merchants. Prices of different qualities of rice, prevailing in Bezwada, Guntur and other places of the delta area are quoted by these agents. No samples of rice are shown by them to the local merchants. The latter while giving orders for import of rice give instructions to the agents specifying the quality of rice.

When the consignment arrives merchant examines the quality of the rice and if he is satisfied with the quality he makes payment of the cash value of the goods to the bank in the name of consigner. Otherwise the merchant rejects to receive the supply of rice. The agent quotes a lower rate if the quality is not satisfactory and the merchant has the option whether to accept it at a lower rate or altogether refuse. The railway freight charges are borne by the importing merchant. In case the consignment of rice is refused by the merchant the agent disposes of the same in the local market to whatever price it fetches. Since the merchant is at liberty to refuse receipt of the rice if the quality of the rice is not satisfactory, rarely any deception is practiced by the rice export traders of

the delta area. It is found that delta rice is almost completely free from any mixture. Sometimes however, fraud is practiced to some extent. This is done by mixing old and new rice of the same quality, as the latter fetches a lower price than the former and sell the mixture at the level prices of old rice.

3) Sales on fair average quality :

The retail sellers generally mix two different varieties of rice which resemble closely, in order to sell the rice at competitive rates. The trade description for this is known by the name of the superior variety of rice in the mixture. This defeats the purpose of the cultivators in attempting to keep his produce in separate lots according to the quality of paddy.

4) Classification during war and post-war periods :

Since 1943 onwards, the procurement, distribution and fixation of prices of paddy are under the direct control of the Government. As stated elsewhere paddy is classified into three types viz., Fine, Medium and Course and the prices are fixed accordingly. During the period of control, there was no room for normal trade practices. No importance was attached to the quality factor.

The grower had a very good scope to mix the new with the old and other kinds of adulterants. As compared with the pre-war qualities, the quality of rice during and after war, deteriorated.

The introduction of standard grades in rice trade may be expected to remove these evils to a considerable extent.

CHAPTER VII CONSERVATION

A. 1) Methods in Villages ,

Paddy is stored in villages in a variety of ways. Big land lords own "Kanajas" to stock paddy. They are constructed in a cubical way either above the ground or below. Stone and mortar are used in their construction, the main idea being to keep it free from getting damp, in all seasons of the year. This is in wide use in the maidan parts of the State. Poor people preserve paddy in cylindrical shaped "Kommes" built entirely out of bamboo stripes. This is a very good form of preserving paddy since it can be kept in good condition like this for two years. In the villages cultivators keep paddy in their houses without any protection or cover on the ground itself, in case they are going to dispose of the paddy without stocking it for a long time. Some times paddy is stored in gunny bags also. The wastage due to rats is considerable in the rural areas and it is estimated that about 5% of the paddy is lost on account of it.

In the Maland parts a rectangular box like container is built on vertical poles. It is known as "Panatha" and is entirely built of wood. There is space for free circulation of air all round the container. This method preserves the paddy in good condition for two years.

2) In the Markets:

In practically all the markets both in producing and consuming centres merchants possess permanent storage accommodation in the form of godowns or warehouses, which are usually built of masonry and in a number of instances they have cement floors or are paved with flagstones. Before storing the produce in these godowns some kind of covering such as bamboo mat is usually spread on the floor especially if the latter

is of beaten earth. This precaution is generally considered necessary to minimise damage or loss caused by dampness.

3) AT MILLS: Storage accommodation in the average rice mill consists of godowns with cemented floors and masonry or corrugated iron roofing. While paddy is kept both in bulk and in bags, the finished rice is invariably packed and stored in bags. Stocks of rice are rarely kept for any length of time, the goods being generally despatched as soon as milled.

b) Effects of Storage :

The methods adopted in the villages to store paddy are very efficient and keep the paddy in a very good condition free from weevil attack for a period of two years. At the mills and wholesale merchants' godowns paddy is stored loose and cannot be preserved free from weevil attack for more than six months. However well the paddy is preserved, rice prepared from paddy stored for more than an year will have lost to that extent the sweet taste of the new rice.

All the same, old paddy preserved in good condition fetches a better price than the new paddy of the same quality. This is due to the fact that the rice of old paddy has got the property to swell more in volume when boiled as compared with the new rice. The boiled rice of the former has a better keeping quality with free grains unlike the latter, which presents a sticky and massive appearance.

c) Comparison between different methods of Storage :

1) PADDY VERSUS RICE: In mysore State storing as paddy is in practice. It is held from practical experience, that the paddy can be kept in good condition for a longer period than rice. It is also held that quality of the rice will be improved by keeping it as paddy.

2) BULK VERSUS BAGS: The bulk storage is felt better and more economical than storage in bags. Indeed the greater part of the paddy reaching the markets is kept in bulk until

converted into rice. In the case of rice, bulk storage is not so common. This is mainly due to the fact that rice is continually on the move, following into the channels of distribution for eventual consumption and if already bagged it is more convenient to handle expeditiously.

3) TYPE OF STORAGE ACCOMODATION: As regards the storage of paddy (in bulk) any kind of granary designed to minimise insect and rat attack as well as being damp proof would serve the purpose. Probably the best type of storage is the ferroconcrete underground bin. It's extra cost is more than compensated for by its durability and efficiency. The smooth concrete walls offer no lodging places for the larvae of weevils. The interior can be fumigated easily and the whole bin is proof against damp and weevil. For storage of bags pucca masonry godowns with wooden, stone or cement flooring are most useful.

CHAPTER VIII

HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

A) Handling

a) AT THE FARMS:—The paddy is generally removed from the farms in bamboo baskets. Both men and women carry the baskets filled with paddy on their heads and pour the same in a granary or a room allotted for it. If the quantity of paddy is very large it is carried to the house of the producer on bullock carts in a big skew shaped bamboo basket. About 7 pallas of paddy equivalent to 10 Cwt can be transported each time on a single cart in the above manner. The cost for this is not considerable as the producer does not pay any hire for cart and bullocks. The services of the latter are obtained free of charges from any owner of them in the village.

b) AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS: At the Railway Stations rice and paddy bags are stored in the goods-shed of the station by the exporters. The wagons carrying this are brought in front of the goods-shed. The coolies carry the bags on their back from the goods-shed and place the same in and order inside the wagons. Each coolie carries a bag of paddy or rice weighing as much as 240 lbs.

c) AT THE MARKETS: In the markets the paddy is poured on date mats in a heap. As soon as the carts arrive in the market a person known as 'chapeyavanu' (ಚಾಪೆಯವನು) removes the paddy from the cart to the date mats spread on the ground. The mats are owned by the above person and he receives one or two seers of paddy for every cart load of paddy he unloads. Paddy is brought to the market in a loose form tied either in date mats or filled up in skew shaped bamboo baskets. As soon as the carts arrive in the market place the bullocks are unyoked. The cart is then moved by several persons to a particular place where mat is spread on the ground. The

front side of the cart is lifted up to about 75 degrees from the ground. The loose paddy immediately falls in a big heap on the mats. Some small quantity of paddy which still sticks to the sides of the mat or the skew shaped basket is removed with a broom.

B) Methods of Transportation and their cost

Paddy is transported mostly in country bullock carts. Usually it is carried in a loose form tied either in date mats or in the bamboo baskets. The hire varies from place to place. But the variation is not very great. Prior to war the cart hire for a distance of 10 miles worked out on the average at Rs. 2 per cart carrying seven pallas of paddy. For a bag of 80 seers (Mysore measure) weighing 132 lbs. the cart hire for the same distance was 25 np. There is no loss of paddy in this kind of transport. During war period the cart hire also rose along with prices of commodities and worked out on the average at Rs. 5 per cart. After war i.e., after 1946 these transportation charges have still gone up. At present the same cart hire works upto an average of Rs. 8 per cart load.

Thus the cost of transport by cart works out to about 5 n.P. per palla of paddy per mile and 8 n.P. per palla of rice per mile.

BY LORRIES: The cost of transport by lorries works out to about Re. 1 per bag (100 seers) for a distance of 80 miles. Of late the lorry transport has increased considerably. This has been found to be the most convenient and economical form of transport of all kinds. This form of transport is convenient from several aspects. In this case, loading and unloading takes place only once, loading at the place of despatch and unloading at the destination. Also the lorries may directly be taken to the farm for loading and also to the premises of the consignee. The loss during transit is almost nothing. Since the lorry man himself unloads the grain, there is saving on station expenses and reduction in the time taken for export.

The lorries are always over loaded and it is said that unless over loading is practiced, lorries cannot successfully compete with the railways. This is the main drawback of lorry traffic.

In many places the roads, connecting important markets with Railway Stations have been tarred and in the case of other roads, they are invariably metalled. The present practice of over loading lorries deteriorates the condition of the metalled roads very quickly.

In South Kanara the cost of transporting a mura of rice (84 lbs) is 25 nP. to 31 nP. for a distance of 48 Miles say from Hiriyadka to Mangalore and 87 nP. for 160 miles from Shimoga to Mangalore when rice is imported from Shimoga. In North Kanara, the transport is done by trucks, and the cost of transporting one bag of rice say from Banavasi to Kumta is Rs. 2=50. A truck load of rice to Ankola costs Rs. 50 to 60.

By RAIL: There is much transport of paddy and rice by rail also. There are no special rates for imports and exports of rice or paddy by rail. The following are the railway freights per railway maund of rice.

Mysore	to Bangalore	86 miles—21 nP.
Shimoga	to Bangalore	171 " 43 "
Shimoga	to Davangere	111 " 32 "
Mandya	to Bangalore	58 " 15 "
Tumkur	to Bangalore	44 " 11 "

Produce movement:

Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Dharwar, South Kanara, Coorg, Belgaum and North Kanara are the chief producing districts in the State. Prior to control measures the imports and exports of local rice existed in all parts of the State. Mysore city though situated in the heart of the rice belt, imported rice from Tumkur, Kolar and Chitradurga districts. The production of paddy in these districts falls short of their local requirements. Yet there used to be

exports of rice from these districts. This is explained by the fact that particular varieties grown in these districts are not grown in other districts. Shimoga district used to export large quantities of paddy by road to South and North Kanara. Thirthahalli and Sagar were the chief exporting centres in the Shimoga District. Valza, Jaddu, Honasu, etc., which belong to the bold types of paddy are some of the chief varieties of paddy exported from the above places. Mysore District used to import. "Swati and Kembuti", paddy grown in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. Mysore Kaddi and Coimbatore Sanna were the chief varieties of paddy that were being exported by rail from the State. The exports used to go mainly to the Madras State.

1943-44 onwards, there was huge import of rice in to the State, as the State was deficit in rice. The exports have been very little in recent years. Owing to control measures by the Government the movement is also restricted.

CHAPTER IX DISTRIBUTION

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION

a) Agencies and Methods :

1) PRODUCERS, LANDLORDS, VILLAGE MERCHANTS, ITINERANT DEALERS AND PROFESSIONAL DEHUSKERS: Practically none of these agencies play significant part in the distribution of rice and paddy. The distribution by these agencies is limited to weekly markets viz., shandies. The total quantity distributed by these may be estimated at about 10 to 15% of the marketable surplus.

2) WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND RICE MILLS: These are the chief agencies concerned with the wholesale distribution of this foodgrain who handle the bulk of the marketable surplus. It is not possible to draw a strict demarcation between the functions of wholesale merchants and Commission Agents (arhatiyas) as the great majority of wholesale produce merchants also undertake the sale of a large range of agricultural staples on a commission basis. These two agencies may, therefore be regarded as one for all practical purposes and it would probably be true to say that about 30 percent of the marketable surplus of paddy in the State, passes through these mandi wholesale merchants.

The rice mill owners are by far the most important people in the working of the distribution. Many of them own big rice mills. They purchase the paddy direct from the grower and to some extent through the mandi merchants. The retail merchants purchase paddy and rice chiefly from the mills. The quantity purchased varies from 4 to 5 bags at a time to several tons.

About 60 per cent of the total marketable surplus of paddy in the State is purchased by the several rice mill owners in the State, who convert the paddy into rice and distribute this rice directly through their own branches or other wholesale merchants.

During the war and post-war period when the distribution was controlled by the Government, the rice mills have played an important role in storing the paddy acquired by the Government, converting the same into rice and releasing the stock for distribution through the Government agencies.

Statutory rationing continued in the four cities of Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F. and Davangere and informal rationing in the remaining areas till 1952. The controls over the movement and sale were completely removed in the month of May 1953.

3) CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: The Co-operative Societies play a very minor part in the distribution of paddy. They handle about 2 to 3 percent of the total marketable surplus of paddy.

In the case of rice imported from outside the State, the big wholesale merchants in Bangalore, distribute the same. After the control measures were enforced in 1944, the Government itself undertook imports of paddy as per allotment made by the central Government and distributed the same through Government depots, licensed dealers, and consumers' Co-operative Societies. During 1952, there were 722 Multi-purpose Societies and 309 other Co-operative Society Depots engaged in the distribution of rice along with other foodgrains.

b) DISTRIBUTION COSTS: In the markets a number of petty charges have to be incurred as follows:—

Shimoga Market:

Paddy	0=06 np. per bag of 100 seers
Rice	0=13 np. ,,

Mysore Market :

Paddy	0=03 np. per bag of 90 seers.
Rice	0=03 np. „

Dharwar Market :

Paddy	0=03 np. per bag
Rice	0=03 np. per bag

Bangalore Market :

Paddy	0=03 np. per bag of 90 to 100 seers
Rice	0=03 np. „

The central paddy Co-operative Society Ltd., Mysore, stock the produce of its members, gets milled and arranges to supply the same to the members residing outside Mysore. The following are the charges that are levied on the consignments. Sample invoice of a consignment of 540 seers (6 bags) of rice transported from Mysore (producing Centre) to Bangalore (consuming Centre) is charged as follows:—

i) Cooly for measuring and stitching	
6 bags of rice	0=75
ii) Cost of 6 gunny bags once used	6=75
iii) Cost of Gunny twine	0=19
iv) Cart hire from mills to the goods shed	1=50
v) Wagon loading charges	0=75
vi) Postage	0=15
vii) Commission	1=37
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	11=46
	<hr/>

In prewar, these charges were comparatively 50% less. The consignments are booked either freight "To pay or paid" as instructed by the members.

At destinations the importers or the consignees have to pay unloading charges and cart hire from the stations to the mandies. This works out to 25 nP. to 37 nP. per bag of 90 seers.

c) **FINANCE OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION:** The distribution of rice from the assembling to the terminal markets or centres of consumption is mainly financed by wholesale mandi merchants and rice mill owners. The actual provision of funds is effected through indigenous bankers or the Mysore Bank or through Co-operative Credit Societies.

d) **TRADE ASSOCIATIONS:** There are no wholesale trade Associations in the State. There are merchants' Associations in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Raichur, Shimoga and Davangere. These trade Associations are meant to safeguard the interest of traders.

e) **REGULATED EXCHANGES:** At present there do not exist any Regulated Exchanges. The merchants who purchase and store paddy in large quantities get loans both from private bankers and the Mysore Bank. The latter is the only Bank in the State which does Commercial transactions on a large scale. This bank has branches in all important towns in the State. The interest it charges for produce loans varies from 6 to 9 percent. The bank advances produce loans even in places where it has no branches. The merchant who obtains such loans is obliged to keep his stock of paddy in godowns approved by the bank. Normally about 70 per cent of the current value of the stock is given as loan by the bank. The debtor is responsible for any loss in storage. Even though the prices of stocked paddy may considerably rise after the transaction is over, no more loan is given by the bank on the same stock. But the bank will grant concessional rate of interest in future transactions with the same merchant keeping the above facts in view.

f) **Retail distribution:**

i) **AGENCIES AND METHODS:** The retail sellers do not sell paddy and rice only. They sell almost all provisions. The articles sold by them include all food stuffs, oils and other daily necessities of life such as sugar, soap, coffee powder,

matches, dal, etc. The growers and landlords do not sell paddy in retail generally. But the village merchant (bania) who is a provision store owner, sells both rice and paddy. In the villages even barter system is in practice, for exchange of the same for groceries.

Transactions are generally on terms of cash although credit may be allowed to some clients especially to those who are known to have a regular monthly in-come such as persons of the professional class.

Only a few consumers Co-operative Societies are distributing rice on retail scale. The advantages of consumers' Co-operative Societies in relation to Agricultural Marketing are not yet known to the rural folk. These consumers' Co-operative Stores could be made to play an important role in the distribution of products graded and marked under the provisions of the Agricultural produce (Grading and Marking) Act, whose popularity with the consumer is now beyond question. The consumers Co-operative Society, may however, be expected to take an interest in the genuine product, where as it is very difficult to expect the same from a merchant. At present such consumers' Co-operative Stores are increasing in the urban areas. These Societies sell all kinds of provisions, Stationery and cloth. Prices are displayed in front of the sale rooms of the Societies. Articles are sold at fixed prices and no bargaining is allowed. On the other hand prices are not displayed in the stores owned by private merchants. Transactions are generally effected after bargains.

ii) Wholesalers' and Retailers' margins :

The wholesalers' margin ranges from about 75 nP. to one rupee per palla of rice.

The retail merchants' margin during pre control days ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 1=50 per palla of rice. Since some of the merchants in urban areas have been entrusted as distributors of articles they get 81 nP. margin per palla of rice.

The consumers Co-operative Societies in the State also purchase their requirements from wholesale merchants and millowners during normal trade period and sell the same in retail. During control days, they got the same profit as other ration depot merchants. During pre-war period the margin of profit ranged from Rs. 1=50 to 2=00 per palla, the same being calculated at 5 nP. to 6 nP. per rupee plus the transport charges incurred.

iii) Price spread from producer to Consumer and percentage share of the producer :

a) MILLED RICE :

Prior to the control period :

a) Price per palla of paddy at Bangalore	Rs. 9=00
b) Expenses upto milling such as transport, coolie	0=50
c) Milling charges	0=50
d) Net cost of 58 seers of resultant rice	10=00
e) Wholesale price of 58 seers of rice	11=25
f) Retail price of 58 seers of rice	14=00

During control period :

a) Price per palla of paddy at Bangalore	Rs. 21=00
b) Expenses upto milling such as transport and cooly	1=50
c) Milling charges	1=0
d) Net cost of 58 seers of rice	23=50
e) Wholesal price of 58 seers of rice	26=50
f) Retail price of 58 seers of rice	29=00

From the above it is seen that the producer receives only about 65% of the consumers' price.

b) HAND POUNDED RICE :

Prior to control :

a) Price of one palla of paddy at Bangalore	9=00
b) Expenses upto handpounding	0=50
c) Hand pounding charges	1=50

d) Net cost of 45 seers of rice	11=00
e) Wholesale price of 45 seers of rice	11=44
f) Retail price of 45 seers of rice	12=00

In the case of handpounded rice, the hand pounding is generally done by the members of the producers' family and the money shown as handpounding charges is not actually spent by the producer. He receives about 75 percent of the consumers' price. It may be mentioned here that a major portion of the marketable surplus of paddy is sold in the State as milled rice, and the quantity sold as handpounded rice is negligible.

It must also be borne in mind that the goods may change hands more than once between the market and their eventual destination with the result that the producers' share of the consumers price would diminish with each transaction. Taking these factors into consideration the rice grower obtains at a conservative estimate of about 63 nP. of the consumers' rupee for the greater part of his marketable surplus. Proportionately this would represent 62.5 per cent of that unit.

This should by no means be regarded as net return in as much as the grower has to pay out of it a considerable proportion on account of interest charges on loans borrowed for raising the crop, which works out nearly 5 nP. in the rupee. Therefore the actual share of the producer, may be put at 52 nP. of every rupee paid by the consumer, which is very low indeed.

As a general rule the grower obtains more cash for his produce if he gets his paddy milled on hire and markets the rice himself. Every encouragement should, therefore, be given and the means provided whereby producers are enabled to market their rice themselves, after having the paddy hulled. It is obvious that where intermediaries acquire the crop in the form of paddy in the first place, the price realised by the grower must be relatively low since the goods have to be

processed before they can find their way into the channels of wholesale trade and with every stage in the manufacturing and distributive chain each participant must in theory at any rate, cover himself against possible loss, by keeping in hand as large a margin as circumstances permit. The extent of the loss to the grower in Mysore State may be very roughly placed at 80 to 90 lakhs of rupees (estimated on the average of ten years). Similarly if the cultivator could have his paddy milled for himself and then sell the rice directly to the wholesale trade, a further increase of income of the growers amounting to 80 to 90 lakhs of rupees might not unreasonably be anticipated. There is therefore a wide field in the development of the marketing of rice in the State on sound scientific lines.

CHAPTER X

Manufacturing and Distribution of Rice Products

a) General :

The three principal rice products of any commercial importance in India are 1) Parched rice, ii) Beaten rice, iii) and parched paddy. It will be recalled that on an average approximately 1,87,065 tons of paddy are estimated to be annually manufactured into these three products.

Although this proportion is relatively small, the quantity of rice processed into these three products is fairly considerable and provides employment for a large community as a cottage Industry.

b) Production :

The quantity of rice products estimated differs considerably in the various districts and to a large extent reflects the demand, the character of which is highly variable and fairly localised. No data are available to show the volume of trade in these products. Of these three products, beaten rice occupies a more important position. This is due to the ability of beaten rice to keep for several months without deterioration. Parched paddy is used only occasionally and particularly during festivals of religious nature.

Besides the three major parched products, the only other worth mentioning is rice flour prepared by grinding broken rice or bold or coarse rice in hand or power driven flour mills. The total quantity of paddy for producing flour is estimated at 12,471 tons.

c) Methods of Manufacture :

1) **PARCHED RICE :** (Murmura-puri) This is manufactured from rice and not directly from Paddy. This is prepared by a particular class of people on a large scale and

sold to retailers. The manufacture of the same is distributed all over the State. The parching operation is a simple one. Sand is put into an iron pan, kept over a fire and heated to a high temperature. A small quantity of rice seeped in salt water is thrown into the pan and stirred briskly, hither and thither, so that it gets mixed up with the hot sand, the result being that the rice begins to crackle and swell. Immediately the mixture is removed from the pan and passed through a sieve to separate the sand and the parched rice. The sand is again put into the pan, heated and the process is repeated.

2) **PARCHED PADDY :** (Kheel or Bathada Aralu) It is exclusively prepared from paddy and sold in retail. The demand for the same is more during summer. Water is sprinkled over paddy to make it slightly moist. Sand is put into an iron pan and heated to a high temperature. A small quantity of moist paddy is put into the sand, and parching is carried on exactly as described under parched rice. During this process, a fair proportion of the kernels expand and burst and turn into soft white grains. After parching has been completed the sand and the grains are separated through a sieve and the product is subsequently winnowed in order to remove the husk. The resultant product is the parched paddy or Bathadapuri. (Burst soft white kernels)

3) **BEATEN RICE :** This is known as "Avalakki". This is prepared in all parts of the State in many households and in almost all towns and villages. This is prepared from paddy (not directly from rice) in the following manner. Paddy is put into hot water for a few hours. The water is then drained off and the vessel containing the paddy is kept for some time, then over turned so that the contents may be cooled. The paddy is then put into an iron pan in small quantities and kept over a strong fire and stirred until the husk of few grains bursts open. The paddy is then put into a mortar and pounded by a pestle. (iron or wooden). This operation flattens the kernel and removes the husk. The husk is then removed by winnowing.

4) RICE FLOUR: This is generally prepared out of broken rice and rarely from rice. The broken piece or the rice as the case may be, is ground by grinding stones, chakkies or bisuvakallu (ಬಿಸುವ ಕಲ್ಲು) or in flour mills.

d) Cost of Production :

The cost of production varies according to the wages paid, the amount and value of fuel used, the rent of premises and other incidental expenses. The cost of manufacture of each of the products as per enquiries is as follows:—

- 1) Parched rice Rs. 1=50 Per Std. Md. of raw rice.
- 2) Beaten rice ,, 3=00 Per Std. Md. of rice
- 3) Parched paddy ,, 4=00 -do-

4) The cost of milling one standard maund of rice or broken rice is Rs. 1=50 by the flour mills. If done by grinding stones, it will be charged at the rate of 6 nP per measure of about 2 lbs. But grinding by stones is now a days rare and done domestically.

e) Manufacturers' returns :

The following statement furnishes detailed information relating to returns obtained by the manufacturer and the relation between the price of paddy and rice and their product.

Kind of product	Price of raw material required to manufacture one Std.md. of the product	Cost of production per Std. maund	Wholesale price per Std. maund	Manufacturers' margin per Std. maund
1. Parched rice	8=00	1=50	15=00	1=75
2. Beaten rice	18=00	3=50	25=00	2=00
3. Parched paddy	3=50	1=00	10=00	1=50

f) Production and utilisation of secondary products :

Rice bran is consumed locally both in the villages and towns for feeding the milch cow. The price of the same ranges from 2 to 4 nP. per pound. It is used for heating

boilers. The thicker bran is also used as fuel both as bran and also mixed up with cow dung called berani. (ಬೆರಣಿ).

The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore is conducting certain investigations on rice bran in the production of rice bran oil. During the milling of rice, a large surplus of bran is produced which contains, on an average, about 16 per cent of oil. So far there is no industry for extracting this oil and making use of it for edible purposes. Also the number of Sugar Mills in the Country is increasing, and therefore, industrial alcohol is becoming a large surplus. In order to utilize both these surpluses a solvent extraction process has been developed at the Institute. This makes use of alcohol to extract the oil from rice bran. The by-products of this rice industry would be defatted bran, Sugar and wax. According to the Central Food Technological Research Institute this oil is stated to have very good export potentialities. At present the C.F.T.R.I. has a pilot plant, (designed and fabricated in their workshop) for manufacturing one Cwt of oil per day. Recently, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research have planned to start a project of rice bran production in a 10 ton per day commercial plant to be located in Mysore, from which more comprehensive data would be available.

CHAPTER XI

SEED

a) Total quantity of paddy needed for seed and seed rate for transplanted and broadcast areas :

The total quantity of paddy required for seed purposes is about 39,323 tons of paddy at an average seed rate of 40 lbs per acre.

b) Production, supply and distribution of seed :

The care given by the cultivator in selecting the seeds is not as it should be. In some areas the paddy intended for seed is selected, sieved, and stored properly and in other areas no such special precautions are taken. The main agencies of seed supply are the following :

- i) The cultivator.
- ii) The landlord or Zamindar.
- iii) The wholesale trader.
- iv) The Department of Agriculture.

Very few cultivators retain seed for sowing the next crop. They generally borrow it from the landlord or the wholesale trader or the departmental seed distribution depot of the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Departmental Depots set up in almost all the Taluks distribute the seed at reasonable rates which are usually less than the seed available from other sources. With a view to meet the increasing demand for seed, the Agricultural Department produces seed paddy not only in the several experimental farms under its control but also on the fields of educated and influential producers under the supervision of the departmental officers in several paddy producing tracts. The department purchases the paddy produced by the ryots under their supervision and store it in the depots and sell it to ryots for sowing purposes.

c) Research on Seed :

The Agricultural Department produces pure paddy seed on the several experimental farms under its control.

1) PADDY BREEDING STATION, KANAKAVADI, MANGALORE : This research station has an area of 25-10 acres and was opened in the year 1945. In 1951, it had an area of 48.45 acres. During the 14 years of its establishment, the station has been concentrating on the breeding aspects of more important local varieties like kayama, Mascathy, Kanwa, and alluga for the first crop and Athikraya for the second crop by pure line selection method. A total of six strains have so far been evolved, viz.,

- (i) M.G.L. 1 - Goddubolliari
- (ii) M.G.L. 2 - Kayama
- (iii) M.G.L. 3 - Hallug
- (iv) M.G.L. 4 - Kanwa
- (v) M.G.L. 5 - Mascathy
- (vi) M.G.L. 6 - Athikraya

Two Belikayama cultures are in the final stages of yield trial. Research work on two new varieties viz., parambannavara and Doddari is taken up to study of pure Line cultures and trial of those have established the suitability of certain strains M.T.U., 3-4 20 for the first crop, P.T.B, -4-20 and Co 25 for the second and PTB for third crop. These strains have been already popular in the district. The technique of hybridisation is being employed to get over the defects in the varieties. Hybrid progenies of Indica-Japanoca crosses received from Central Research Institute, Cuttack are also under study.

The manurial problem is also receiving due attention. It is found that the application of 2,000 lbs. of lime per acre will give all increased yield of 15% and the application of two tons of green leaf would give 20% additional yield.

In addition to the above work of this research station the maintenance of purity, multiplication and supply of nucleus seed of the popular strains to the extent of about 30,000 lbs, annually forms an important part of the work.

2) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, MANDYA : The main work of this station is to evolve suitable variety of cane. In addition to this work, the farm is also growing and supplying improved varieties of paddy seeds also. While maintaining the seed nucleus plots, the farm is paying special attention for the purity of the seeds and their freedom from diseases by seed treatment, rouging, timely harvest, seed cleaning, and preservation. In paddy, the following are the major improved seeds supplied to the ryots.

S. 718 ;	S. 749 ;	S. 661,
S. 1092 (Bangar Kove) ;		China 45 ;
Anklo 6 (Baroda)		

3) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, NAGENAHALLI : It serves the channel areas of Mandya District.

4) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, HEBBAL : It serves the tank fed and summer rice crops of the old Mysore State.

5) PADDY RESEARCH STATION PONNAMPET : serves the Coorg District.

6) PADDY RESEARCH STATION KUMTA : to serve the coastal area of North Kanara District.

7. PADDY RESEARCH STATION SIRSI : to serve the upghat or malnad area of North Kanara District.

8) PADDY RESEARCH STATION MUGAD : serves the malnad area of Dharwar and Belgaum Districts.

9) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION DHADESAGUR : serves the T.B.P. area in Raichur District.

The work undertaken by these Research Stations are enumerated below :

- 1) Breeding for earliness.
- 2) Breeding for drought resistance.
- 3) Breeding for pericularia resistance.
- 4) Breeding for strong strains.

In addition to the above work, it is found that there is considerable scope for the double cropping of paddy particularly under big tanks and in favourable situations under channels. Several experiments have been conducted to find out the optimum of seedlings and spacing in fields.

CHAPTER XII

Pests and diseases :

Paddy crop is subject to the attack of the stem-borer (Schoenobius incertellus); case worm (Nymphula depunctalis), gall-fly (Pachy-diplosis oryzac), grass hopper (Hieroglyphus banian, fabricus); army worm (Spodoptera mauritia) amongst insect pests, are blast (Piricularia oryzac) and helminthos (Helminthosporium oryzac) amongst the diseases.

In Coorg the Blast disease is severe. 1% Bordeaux mixture spray of peremox 50 oz. in gallon controls the disease fairly. For leaf spot also the above remedy is applied. For seed borne disease, seed treatment with Agrosan GN or perenox or Ceresan controls the disease.

In North Kanara District the following are some of the plant pests and diseases; and their control measures.

1. STEM BORER: (i) Destruction of affected plants and its parts.

(ii) Clean cultivation.

2. THE SWARMING CATERPILLER: (i) Dusting with 5% BHC at the rate of 20-30 lbs per acre, preferably in the evening.

(ii) When rains are frequent 5 lbs of 50% BHC (water dispersible) powder in 100 gallons of water. 60 to 100 gallons of spray will be effective.

3. THE PADDY GRASS-HOPPER (i) Clean cultivation.

(ii) Dusting with 5% BHC powder at the rate of 20-25 lbs per acre. If migration from the adjoining fields is observed 2-3 dustings may be necessary.

4. THE PADDY BLUE BEETLE: i) Clipping of tips of seedlings to remove the eggs and dipping the seedlings in 3.2%

DDT water suspension (4 lbs of water dispersible, of 50% strength, in 100 gallons of water.

ii) Dusting with 15-20 lbs of 5% BHC per acre.

iii) Spraying with water dispersible BHC at 60-80 gallons per acre (4 lbs of 50% BHC in 100 gallons of water is the proportion).

5. PADDY GALL FLY (KANE): i) Early transplantation and use of resistant strains of paddy offers the hope of escape from the pest.

(ii) Regular removal of silver shoots is a possible method of control.

6. THE RICE HISPA: This can be controlled by 5% BHC dust.

7. THE RICE EARHEAD BUG: i) Clean cultivation
ii) 15-20 lbs of 5% BHC dust per acre.

8. THE RICE CASE WORM: Prevention by removing and destroying the tubular cases along with the Caterpillars.

9. RICE SKIPPER: Use of 5% BHC dust.

10. CRABS: The Fumigation of burrows with Cynogas "A" dust

11. PADDY TASSID OF LEAF HOPPER: Spray with 0.2% DDT.

12. PADDY LEAF ROLLER: i) Clipping off the infested tips of leaves and their destruction in the earlier stages together with caterpillars.

13. BLAST ON PADDY: i) Treat the seeds, seedbed and the seedlings as preventive measure with bordeaux mixture or any copper fungicide.

ii) For treating the Crop, spray with copper fungicide solution 31 lbs of fungicide in 100 gallons of water and about 80 gallons of solutions is required to treat an acre.

iii) Grow blast resistant varieties, such as Antarsal 90, Antarsal 200, Mugad 161, Mugad 81, Mugad 249 wherever these varieties can be grown with advantage.

CHAPTER XIII

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In old Mysore State, Paddy and Rice are not sold by weight. They are sold only in measures. The measure employed in this area is called a seer. One seer of rice in old Mysore measure is equal to 85 tolas. In Bellary, the seer is less than this by about 5 tolas. The unit of sale is one palla of such 100 measures. In South Kanara District the unit of sale in wholesale transaction is a Mura of 84 lbs. and in retail sale the seer is the unit of 80 tolas. In Raichur, one palla of 120 seers or 3 Bengal Maunds is the unit. In Bombay Karnataka area, it is sold by weight, the unit being the Bengal Maund.

In the old Mysore State different measures are employed to measure the produce. They are locally called Kolaga, Gidna, and Kalasige. In Mandya District the unit of quotation is the candy of 160 or 180 Mysore measures. In Sagar, Talaguppa and some other places of Shimoga District, the unit of transaction is the small candy of 60 seers and the big candy of 120 seers.

SYSTEM OF MEASURES: The various systems of measures in use differ greatly even within a small area. The great drawback in the measuring system is that a measure full of grain cannot be expressed in terms of weight as the latter varies according to the relative density of the grain. A heaped measure is customary in all parts of the State and has lent itself to much abuse in the hands of the unscrupulous traders.

From the above it is seen that there is no uniformity in the unit of sale or in the method of sale. Introduction of uniform unit of quotation is a necessity to facilitate the smooth development of internal trade.

The metric system of weights and measures is being enforced in the State. It is better to employ weights only all over the State. In such a case, the unit of metric weight has to be decided on an all India level.

Suitable quantity that could be filled in a gunny bag is about 3 mds., which will be roughly about 111.9726 Kilograms. Therefore 100 Kilograms will be suitable weight for a uniform unit of sale.

CHAPTER XIV

Conclusions and recommendations

1) Statistical data :

The accuracy of the majority of standard yield as given in official publications is rather questionable. The traditional age long anna estimates of production are not scientifically based on the actual yield but carried on merely on tradition. The days have advanced. Methods of cultivation have changed owing to application of fertilizers, improved methods of cultivation and river valley irrigation projects. Unless all these factors are correlated on scientific statistical lines no conclusions can be derived. It is, therefore desirable to impart training to the primary reporting agencies atleast on the Taluq level in the method of estimation. Simultaneously crop cutting experiments should be conducted on a fairly large number of random samples in different tracts of the State. The Statistical Department would do well to take up this work.

2) State requirements and self sufficiency: Possibilities of increasing home supplies.

The State is not self sufficient in its requirement of rice. Taking the State population as 2 crores and estimating the per Capita consumption of rice as 155 lbs per annum, the State will require roughly 14 lakh tons of rice where as the State produces only 10,83,000 tons. Therefore, there is a deficit of nearly 4 lakh tons of rice which is being met by importing from neighbouring States. Though a considerable portion of population use less of rice in preference to ragi, jowar and wheat, its utilisation for different purposes in particular in urban areas is day to day increasing. This deficit could be filled up by several means. Firstly to complete the river valley projects of Tungabhadra, Nugu, Sharawathi. Ghataprabha and other minor projects numbering thirty five. These river valley projects are expected to irrigate nearly 15 lakh acres.

Secondly, succinctly put, the factors which have so far held up higher yields are three fold :

- i) Inadequate irrigation.
- ii) Insufficient use of manures and introduction of improved strains.
- iii) Improper care of crops at all stages of growth.

Steps have to be taken on the field to improve these factors and raise the average yield which will certainly increase the State production considerably. At present there are too many varieties of paddy grown. It is, therefore, necessary to introduce only selected variety as it will yield good quality rice.

3) Inducement for growers to store :

From a comparison between the seasonal prices, it is observed that there is scope for producers to store their produce in the form of paddy with a view to bringing about a more even flow of supplies to the markets and minimise harvest depression. Warehouses of Central and State Corporations would be helpful to the growers to deposit their produce in such warehouses and prevent their losses by going to the intermediate bankers or traders for advances. This would also help the State to requisition supplies to meet the emergencies that may arise on account of natural calamities that may follow from draught and famine.

4) Paddy keeps better than Rice :

In view of the comparatively lower costs of storage and reduced losses involved in carrying stocks in the form of paddy, it would be useful to investigate the optimum period of storage of paddy compatible with good milling results particularly in respect of fine rice which is stored often for a year or more.

5) The best type of granary :

Probably the best type of storage for bulk storage of paddy is the ferro-concrete underground bin.

6) Research on harvesting technique :

The technique of handling the crop between reaping and threshing, and the danger of spoiling the hulling quality of paddy are not fully appreciated by growers. More research is necessary to determine how far existing methods of handling the crop prior to threshing can be improved so as to diminish the high proportion of broken grains in the rice, as this at present detracts seriously from its value in the market.

There is scope for using the cheap mechanical rotary threshes.

7) Regulated Markets :

In view of the disproportionate market charges, unfair deduction and malpractices prevailing in paddy and rice trade all the assembling markets should be brought under the purview of the Markets Act. Though certain areas have been brought under the Act, the enforcement has not been effective owing to the fact that some of the markets away from the principal markets such as Holenarasipur, Alur, Belur, Shikaripur, Hosanagara, Sirsi, Kumta, Haliyal, Nanjangud, T. Narsipur, Virajpet, Mercara, Ponnampet and other sub-markets in South Kanara are still unregulated. Sub-market yards should be set up at all these places and sales have to be conducted by open auction.

8) Finance and Assembling :

In financing the cultivation of the rice crop, the grower besides having to pay an excessively high rate of interest, has to part with a considerable portion of his produce soon after harvest at very low values. There is favourable scope for co-operative endeavour in this direction.

In view of the comparative immunity of paddy from deterioration in storage and the customary normal seasonal rise in price, banks might well consider the provision of more extensive facilities for making advances on the crop at the harvest time through the warehouses on the pledge of warehouse receipts.

9) Grading and Standardisation :

Rice varieties and trade descriptions in the State are almost innumerable. No standard scales of allowances of deductions for the various impurities or defects in paddy or rice are recognised in any part of the State. Grading by millers and merchants almost wholly in respect of more expensive rice has been done on individualistic lines and there are no fixed standards of quality. Adulteration with inferior types or broken grains and the sale of one type under the name of another similar but more expensive rice is not uncommon. In short, the position in regard to quality in the rice is chaotic.

Standardised classification and grading of rice will not only facilitate dissemination of market information and assist the machinery of distribution at all stages, but should also eventually lead to greater uniformity of production types and reduction of heterogeneous number of varieties and trade descriptions. Efforts should be made by all interests concerned to promote grading of rice under the Agricultural produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

10) Rice by products :

Where the milling plant used is of the self contained type, rice bran which is a rich cattle feed is recovered separately in a form in which its full value cannot be realised. It is not always the case with huller system in which bran gets mixed up with the husk.

It would be worthwhile investigating the possibilities of using the rice husk, which is available in large quantities in the preparation of furfural for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins, and fibre board. These possibilities need to be explored by industrial research.

11) Weights and Measures :

Innumerable kinds of measures are being employed in the rice trade. This will naturally confound, anybody and there is all the scope to dupe the innocent. The introduction

of sale by weights and the enforcement of metric system in this trade will remove all anomalous conditions. As suggested 100 kilograms is the best unit of sale in the metric system for adoption for reasons stated already.

12) Producer's returns :

The producer's average net share in respect of the quantities which pass through the wholesale markets works out to 62.5% of the consumers' price. On account of having to pay high interest charges and to dispose of the bulk of his marketable surplus in the village to the various traders, and having a negligible share in the processing of paddy (milling) and marketing of the finished product (rice), the cultivator is losing about 2 to 3 crores of rupees annually. Much of this could be returned to him by a proper financing system and a more direct participation in the marketing process by the grower himself. A good deal could be achieved through Co-operative Organisations of growers for financing, storing and perhaps also for milling.

APPENDIX I (a)

Statement showing the District-wise area under paddy in Mysore State
for the years 1930—31 to 1959—60 (In acres)

Name of the District	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Bangalore	48,738	48,873	49,800	50,812	35,625	48,659	51,499	43,348	50,617	50,861
Kolar	52,516	48,769	56,954	55,053	34,811	53,871	56,398	53,518	61,585	61,487
Tumkur	55,230	46,918	58,668	70,024	33,341	64,814	46,566	44,007	59,193	63,668
Mysore	1,36,915	1,35,966	1,42,372	1,51,546	1,41,530	1,44,766	1,47,213	1,44,341	1,44,180	76,188
Hassan	1,09,593	1,09,627	1,09,476	1,08,891	1,03,666	1,04,150	1,03,621	1,02,420	93,737	98,568
Shimoga	2,19,956	2,24,035	2,16,759	2,14,909	2,12,954	2,13,738	2,06,119	2,09,723	2,11,644	2,09,004
Chikmagalur	95,472	93,978	94,222	90,468	91,088	91,201	92,064	92,548	91,211	91,080
Chitradurga	20,807	23,134	32,026	32,694	26,892	23,273	22,908	17,762	20,666	22,325
Bellary Gulbarga Raichur Bidar Coorg South Kanara	Not available									
Bijapur	5,156	7,519	6,728	7,875	7,144	4,041	2,292	5,279	7,404	5,301
Dharwar	1,48,481	1,55,116	1,53,270	1,55,352	1,54,694	1,53,047	1,39,631	1,56,030	1,60,570	1,53,073
Belgaum	1,18,289	1,17,541	1,18,591	1,20,453	1,20,664	1,20,463	1,18,518	1,20,236	1,30,030	1,19,903
North Kanara	2,34,262	2,34,478	2,33,182	2,24,453	2,24,995	2,26,200	2,26,561	1,56,855	1,56,752	1,59,737

Name of the District	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Bangalore	51113	49259	48599	53887	52543	54159	61730	56772	61212	62968
Kolar	62030	44489	53853	63378	62624	45688	47228	47321	43796	53729
Tumkur	68386	61992	46073	62285	63110	44161	47461	47923	39493	55572
Mysore	77546	81413	85119	91140	94234	89515	94935	99066	101397	97721
Mandya	73007	78395	91311	92586	99220	109372	109153	103556	104527	105998
Hassan	105466	103616	107628	104353	98264	88816	97940	90694	90310	84953
Shimoga	212110	215874	224391	228190	230155	223703	222409	216255	221924	226015
Chikmagalur	91374	92655	93178	93695	86687	83820	85547	86783	85647	85986
Chitradurga	25075	25080	18714	26234	30755	19345	18289	20122	29851	27267
Bellary	}				Not available					
Gulbarga										
Raichur										
Bidar										
Coorg										
South Kanara	5362	4875	5708	6238	8122	7948	7683	8839	8412	10986
Bijapur	157672	144024	175052	181377	142156	181500	156463	145888	182226	167258
Dharwar	118571	121248	122865	123502	111225	112957	104113	111155	111850	108870
Belgaum	160038	161754	166845	168107	162927	160771	148048	162251	166117	161404
North Kanara										

Name of the District	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Bangalore	42825	53001	46794	47410	45640	45640	61676	66158	58089	57799
Kolar	26763	34091	28110	35827	39361	31015	55418	53640	57605	47045
Tumkur	52760	38272	46462	72849	61461	69445	113270	103757	81817	70901
Mysore	97660	92729	98134	116276	129094	111524	116066	124363	120803	127787
Mandya	115591	109019	105603	112075	113307	111700	116541	119102	122101	124978
Hassan	93237	91603	78480	95208	96038	93119	101345	100756	99837	102679
Shimoga	228193	230203	229926	238599	239474	241604	270885	283152	289199	291724
Chitradurga	14688	17406	26046	35667	33003	28401	46365	50221	47889	43886
Chikmagalur	90750	90383	95753	96902	97556	97779	103346	107990	107778	116055
Bellary	16533	24293	16237	18288	13839	15177	27059	30770	22481	31387
Gulbarga		Not available			45800	45495	52260	57626	58371	51626
Raichur		—do—				24897	31214	30952	33548	32688
Bidar		—do—			25709	27600	37173	42956	37890	37890
Coorg		—do—				96935	96068	99012	97885	51626
South Kanara		—do—				314579	473887	482466	489428	494601
Bijapur	12754	14370	13763	13770	12881	13215	13458	15578	15820	12810
Dharwar	171201	181493	188885	206060	205746	180000	203908	210965	213058	217386
Belgaum	130750	133299	137475	142303	145897	170554	148853	158809	128315	129029
North Kanara	176419	182791	187222	188752	194654	193115	199472	200340	183053	192915

APPENDIX I (b)

Statement showing the acreage under Paddy in Bangalore District (Talukwise) for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60.

Name of the Taluk	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Bangalore South			6,566	5,496	6,114
Bangalore North			1,854	2,320	2,000
Hoskote			5,400	5,466	2,838
Dodballapur			6,965	8,412	7,997
Nelamangala			4,100	6,500	6,382
Kanakapura	Not available		5,400	5,600	5,400
Magadi			5,500	6,500	4,923
Channapatna			4,500	6,100	4,667
Anekal			6,250	6,050	4,763
Devanahalli			3,250	3,500	2,640
Closepet			3,113	3,145	3,115

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Kolar District (Talukwise) for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60

Name of the Taluk	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Kolar	4,350	3,812	3,275	3,678	2,425
Bangarpet	2,500	4,897	7,295	9,300	7,398
Chintamani	2,640	1,760	800	6,000	4,606
Srinivasapur	4,100	4,440	4,780	11,663	9,050
Mulbagal	5,250	5,112	4,975	4,975	4,975
Sidlaghatta	1,385	1,517	1,650	2,539	2,403
Chikballapur	1,505	1,300	1,096	1,411	1,730
Bagepalli	650	675	700	1,550	2,300
Gowribidnur	5,000	4,875	4,750	6,460	3,720
Malur	4,685	7,432	6,180	7,069	5,868
Gudibanda	950	1,325	1,700	2,960	2,570

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Tumkur District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60.

Name of the Taluk	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Tumkur			13,000	15,500	18,000
Madhugiri			14,678	10,639	6,600
Chicknayakanahalli			2,650	2,650	2,650
Sira	Not		8,000	7,000	6,000
Tiptur	available		3,500	5,297	7,095
Pavagada			8,200	4,726	1,258
Kunigal			15,900	12,650	9,400
Koratagere			610	580	550
Turuvekere			5,350	6,646	7,942
Gubbi			8,560	8,780	9,000

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Mysore District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60.

Name of the Taluk	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Mysore	4,290	4,970	5,020	5,020	5,050
K. R. Nagar	32,200	32,232	32,265	32,250	33,920
Chamarajanagar	8,275	8,237	8,200	8,200	8,300
Heggadadevana- kote	5,314	5,344	5,374	7,600	6,820
Gundlupet	2,375	2,399	2,423	2,435	2,620
Hunsur	7,632	7,641	7,650	8,910	8,910
Periyapatna	3,818	3,771	3,725	4,014	4,040
T. Narasipur	24,500	24,100	23,700	23,950	24,450
Nanjangud	15,750	15,975	16,200	16,360	13,935
Kollegal	7,370	7,217	7,064	7,064	6,925
Yelandur	....	5,500	5,500	5,000	5,008

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Mandya District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Mandya	26600	26600	26600	30970	31200
Srirangapatna	22600	22587	22575	22525	22500
Malavalli	12500	13000	13500	13500	13974
Krishnarajapet	15900	15895	15891	16986	17244
Nagamangala	5500	5650	5800	5620	5400
Maddur	18600	20500	21500	22000	24460
Pandavapura	10000	10100	10200	10500	10200

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Hassan District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.†

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Hassan	12500	12400	12300	12000	13200
Manjarabad	24910	24920	24950	26714	27436
Arakalgud	7980	8832	9685	9685	9685
Belur	18460	18950	19440	19660	19660
Channarayapatna	8775	8662	8950	6998	6998
Arsikere	1800	1650	1900	1900	1900
Holenarasipur	5600	5996	6393	6100	6800
Alur	13094	14822	16550	16780	17000

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Shimoga District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Shimoga	23300	26624	30049	30049	30048
Channagiri	6884	8449	10015	11600	11500
Honnali	3800	5357	6915	8175	8235
Shikaripur	46374	49808	53242	46135	46200
Sorab	47800	47782	47765	55704	56100
Sagar	35746	36873	38000	38069	38069
Nagar	24300	28124	31949	31948	32118
Thirthahalli	32250	32343	32437	34791	35476
Bhadravati	21150	23075	25000	25750	28008

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Chikmagalur District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Chikmagalur	23856	24053	24250	24263	31591
Kadur	6450	6635	6821	6988	7094
Tarikere	9750	11100	12450	12450	12700
Koppa	16628	18217	19806	19910	20100
Narasimharaja- pura	12850	13042	13234	15983	15983
Mudigere	23413	23356	23300	24183	24349
Sringeri	4830	4479	4128	4001	4238

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Chitradurga District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Chitradurga	3420	3476	3532	5627	6000
Challakere	3195	8972	14750	15640	8250
Hiriyur	7775	7795	7815	8780	9500
Davangere	3900	4650	5400	5960	5467
Harihar	686	689	692	692	466
Holalkere	2850	3275	3700	4000	4219
Jagalur	800	770	740	740	720
Hosadurga	2745	4340	5936	2500	3264
Molakalmur	3000	3433	3867	3950	6000

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Bellary District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Bellary	}	}	}	}	}
Harapanahalli					
Siraguppa					
Sondur					
Hospet					
Hadagalli					
Kudlagi					

— Not available —

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Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Belgaum District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Belgaum			50200	50200	50200
Khanapur			57941	61434	59687
Sampgaon (Bailhongal)			24895	2500	13697
Parsegod (Saundatti)			612	655	633
Chikkodi		Not	6400	6800	6600
Hukkeri		available	738	1897	1317
Gokak			1760	1800	1780
Athani			1277	1139	1208
Ramdurg			1260	1200	1230
Raibag			695	690	692

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Bijapur District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Bijapur	3000	3500	4000	4000	1926
Indi	3396	3398	3400	4205	3348
Sindgi	2911	2955	3000	2991	2906
Bagewadi	1300	1262	1225	1200	776
Muddebihal	575	637	700	700	576
Bagalkot	130	129	128	128	160
Bilgi	156	143	130	2450	183
Badami	1245	1275	1305	1579	1183
Hungund	85	92	100	100	636
Mudhol	535	417	300	375	373
Jamkhandi	350	400	450	450	743

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in North Kanara District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Karwar			23114	22616	22865
Ankola			17907	16425	17166
Kumta			17839	19731	18785
Honavar			12320	12069	12194
Bhatkal			11048	9699	10373
Haliyal	Not available		32490	32500	32495
Supa			9980	10360	9670
Yellapur			11343	11344	11344
Mundgod			17580	17604	17592
Sirsi			24731	24753	24742
Siddapur			15770	15770	15770

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Dharwa District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Dharwar	20850	23885	26920	28591	28591
Hubli	....	4800	4800	4600	4700
Kalghatgi	44235	44998	45764	45000	47000
Shiggaon (Bankapur)	23184	24493	25802	25900	25850
Hongal	62369	63249	64129	64143	63419
Hirekerur	22381	21440	20500	24000	....
Ranibennur	92	591	1090	1000	1000
Haveri	4050	4275	4500	4530	4500
Gadag	634	322	11	11	758
Mundargi	496	488	480	570	560
Nawalgund	....	92	92	80	22
Ron	510	1000	1490	917	1400
Sirahatti	1192	1221	1250	1200	1200
Naragund	26	23	20	16	80
Kundagol	1300	1400	1500	1500	1500
Byadgi	10920	11514	12119	11000	12173

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Gulbarga District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Gulbarga				5500	5500
Chitapur				1125	1125
Yadgir				16396	16457
Shahapur				3856	2915
Shorapur		Not available		988	200
Jewargi				2108	2170
Afzalpur				2258	2258
Aland				13560	8445
Sedam				4376	4356
Chincholi				8204	8200

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Raichur District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Raichur				15324	14736
Gangavati				9344	9344
Deodurg				915	749
Koppal				3527	3523
Manvi		Not available		210	242
Lingsugur				465	476
Kushtagi				1995	2035
Sindhnoor				153	153
Yelburga				1615	1420

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Bidar District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60.

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Bidar			10128	10128	10128
Humnabad		Not	16408	16408	16408
Bhalki		available	4906	4906	4906
Santhpur			6448	6448	6448

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in South Kanara District (Taluk-wise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Bantwal			45366
Mangalore			60290	59050	59241
Udipi			90414	88487	89401
Coondapur		Not	56197	61618	59410
Karkal		available	133283	128424	127778
Puttur			76450	78368	69781
Belhangadi			74174	73481	35025

Statement showing the acreage under paddy in Coorg District (Talukwise) for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60

Name of the Taluk	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
Mercara			23778	23348	23865
Virajpet		Not available	51951	51486	59805
Somvarpet			23051	23051	25061

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the District-wise production of Rice in Mysore State
for the years 1950—51 to 1959—60 (In tons)

Name of the District	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Bangalore	8862	10000	12014	22271	14107	31630	24905	27663	24507	22706
Kolar	6124	5508	6445	17260	17310	20864	26408	24404	25762	20688
Tumkur	9924	6248	13660	17723	21460	34207	42911	25615	17746	39182
Mysore	49220	41697	54717	74429	64620	80065	71619	74986	85710	105995
Hassan	33021	28624	26375	48189	47649	51171	50124	50317	55980	64349
Mandya	45545	45577	49181	60848	45268	67148	60936	75026	77273	61218
Shimoga	76707	63537	85280	96962	117641	122821	143651	142604	185374	178792
Chikmagalur	27066	22293	29768	45999	36348	70760	46197	63520	54311	64949
Chitradurga	2606	3964	9725	14452	10182	10646	17772	24188	34055	32651
Bellary	6915	...	9681	10960	7905	10607	6496	17081	15635	26121
Gulbarga			Not available			10366	9999	33997	27822	17680
Raichur			—do—			10855	7416	18476	16447	13060
Bidar			—do—			9196	8192	26189	18056	15673
Coorg			—do—			67900	68715	67502	66635	82097
South Kanara			—do—			160446	197062	186509	195313	186754
Bijapur			—do—			720	1133	7770	13796	3918
Dharwar			—do—			71271	84231	101017	156570	137569
Belgaum			—do—			79451	60714	95230	56109	86480
North Kanara			—do—			101296	992978	97142	112721	103221

Note :—66% of Paddy production is taken as Rice production.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the wholesale
during the years 1929-30 to 1948-49

(Per palla of

District	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
Bangalore	22 0 0 to 23 0 0	14 0 0 to 16 0 0	12 0 0 to 16 0 0	12 8 0 to 14 0 0	12 0 0 to 14 0 0
Kolar	20 0 0 20 0 0	10 0 0 20 0 0	11 0 0 14 0 0	12 8 0 12 8 0	11-12 0 12 0 0
Tumkur	22 0 0 22 0 0	10 0 0 18 0 0	10 0 0 12 8 0	10 0 0 12 8 0	9 0 0 12 8 0
Mysore	16 4 0 18 0 0	10 8 0 16 0 0	9-12 0 12 8 0	8 4 0 11-12 0	9 0 0 12 0 0
Hassan	16 0 0 18 0 0	11 0 0 16 0 0	10 0 0 11 0 0	9 0 0 11 0 0	8 0 0 11 0 0
Shimoga	16 8 0 16 8 0	10 0 0 14 0 0	10 8 0 11 8 0	9 0 0 11 0 0	10 0 0 12 8 0
Kadur	16 0 0 17 8 0	10 0 0 15 8 0	11 0 0 11 0 0	9 8 0 11 8 0	9 4 0 10-12 0
Chitradurga	20 0 0 20 0 0	13 8 0 14 0 0	12 0 0 13 0 0	10 0 0 11 8 0	11 0 0 11 0 0

III

minimum and maximum prices of Rice
in Mysore State (Medium variety)

(100 seers)

1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
13 0 0 to 14 0 0	11-12-0 to 13-12-0	14 0 0 to 14 0 0	13 8 0 to 14 0 0	13 8 0 to 14 0 0
12 0 0 14 0 0	11-12-0 12 4 0	13 4 0 13-12-0	12 0 0 12 0 0	11 0 0 12 0 0
11 0 0 12 8 0	9 8 0 12 4 0	10 0 0 11 0 0	11 0 0 11 6 0	10 0 0 11 0 0
11 8 0 12 0 0	9 4 0 11-12-0	10 0 0 12 0 0	11 0 0 13 0 0	11 0 0 12 0 0
10 0 0 11 0 0	8 8 0 11 4 0	9 0 0 12 0 0	10 7 0 10-11-0	11 4 0 12 4 0
10 0 0 10 8 0	10 8 0 12 0 0	8 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 11 0 0	11-12-0 12 8 0
10 7 0 12 8 0	9 0 0 10 0 0	9 4 0 9-14-0	9 8 0 9 8 0	10 9 0 11 9 0
11 0 0 13 0 0	11 0 0 11 4 0	12 0 0 12 0 0	11 5 0 11-12-0	12 0 0 12 5 0

APPENDIX

District	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs a p.	Rs.a.p.
Bangalore	13 0 0 to 13 8 0	15 8 0 to 16 0 0	16 4 0 to 18 0 0	16 8 0 to 23 0 0	22-10-0 to 23 0 0
Kolar	12 0 0 14 0 0	14 0 0 15 8 0	16 0 0 19 0 0	21 8 0 22 0 0	22-10-0 22-10-0
Tumkur	11 0 0 12 0 0	11 0 0 12 8 0	14 0 0 16 0 0	19 8 0 22 0 0	20 5 0 21 6 0
Mysore	11 8 0 12 0 0	11 8 0 12 0 0	14 8 0 16 0 0	16 8 0 20 8 0	21 6 0 24-12-0
Mandya	11 8 0 12 0 0	11 8 0 12 0 0	15 0 0 16 8 0	18 8 0 19 8 0	21 6 0 24-12-0
Hassan	10 0 0 12 4 0	12 8 0 14 0 0	15 0 0 17 0 0	17 0 0 20 0 0	27 7 0 27 7 0
Shimoga	13 0 0 14 0 0	14 0 0 14 0 0	14 0 0 16 0 0	15 0 0 16 8 0	21 6 0 22 4 0
Kadur	10-12-0 11 8 0	12-14-0 13 2 0	14 4 0 15 0 0	15 0 0 16 8 0	19-12-0 19-12-0
Chitradurga	11 8 0 12 8 0	12 0 0 14 0 0	13 8 0 17 0 0	18 0 0 22 0 0	20 0 0 22-12-0

III—(Contd.)

1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
25 9 0 to 29.10-0	26 0 0 to 26 0 0	26 0 0 to 26 0 0	26 0 0 to 26 0 0	26 0 0 26 0 0
29.10-0 29.10-0	28 9 0 28 9 0	28 4 0 28 4 0	28 0 0 28 0 0	33 5 4 33 5 4
21 6 0 27 7 0	27 7 0 27 7 0	27 7 0 27 7 0	27 7 0 27 7 0	33 5 4 33 5 4
21 6 0 25 9 0	28 8 0 28 8 0	28 8 0 28 8 0	28 8 0 28 8 0	30 0 0 30 0 0
21 6 0 27 7 0	27 0 0 27 0 0	27 7 0 27 7 0	28 9 0 28 9 0	28 9 0 28 9 0
20 3 0 20 6 0	27 7 0 27 7 0	27 7 0 27 7 0	27-12-0 27-13-0	39 2 0 39 2 0
21 6 0 21 6 0	27-13-0 27-13-0	27-13-0 27-13-0	27-13-0 27-13-0	27-13-0 27-13-0
25 9 0 25 9 0	25 9 0 25 9 0	26 8 0 26 8 0	25 9 0 25 9 0	35 5 4 35 5 4
21 6 0 27 7 0	28 0 0 28 0 0	28 0 0 28 0 0	28 0 0 28 0 0	36 0 0 36 0 0

III

minimum and maximum prices of Rice
1949-50 to 1957-58

(Maund)

1954—55		1955—56		1956—57		1957—58	
Mini- mum	Maximum	Mini- mum	Maximum	Mini- mum	Maximum	Mini- mum	Maximum
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
13 8	14 8	15 0	17 8	16 0	16 6	16 12	17 12
14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	15 8	15 8
11 8	12 8	17 0	17 8	14 4	18 4	16 8	17 8
13 4	13 4	14 12	15 8	20 0	21 8	17 6	21 0
10 0	10 8	16 8	17 8	17 0	20 4	17 2	17 2
13 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	19 7	19 7
14 0	14 0	16 8	17 0	15 6	16 8	16 0	19 0
14 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
15 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	21 0	22 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0

APPENDIX

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice
for the years
(Price per Standard Maund

Month	1957-58		
	Fine	Medium	Coarse
1. April	....	....	....
2. May	....	....	....
3. June	....	....	....
4. July	22-16 to 25-50	19-12 to 23-00	15-50 to 18-50
5. August	22-19 25-35	19-00 23-20	16-00 18-40
6. September	21-87 24-87	19-48 22-61	16-70 19-38
7. October	23-31 24-91	18-09 21-00	16-04 19-00
8. November	23-00 25-74	19-13 21-22	15-75 18-43
9. December	22-26 25-74	18-75 22-26	15-30 18-43
10. January	22-61 25-74	18-48 22-26	15-30 18-75
11. February	19-48 25-74	18-43 22-96	15-65 18-75
12. March	19-48 25-74	18-09 22-26	15-30 18-43

III

(Variety-wise) as prevailed at Bangalore Market
1957-58 to 1959-60
of 82 2/7 lbs.)

1958-59			1959-60		
Fine	Medium	Course	Fine	Medium	Course
19-48 to 25-39	18-09 to 21-57	15-65 to 18-43	20-86 to 25-74	18-75 to 22-36	17-39 to 18-75
20-86 25-74	18-09 20-17	17-04 19-13	22-26 24-70	20-86 22-61	18-09 19-48
20-86 22-61	18-43 20-62	16-70 19-48	22-96 25-04	21-57 22-96	18-43 19-48
21-22 24-35	19-13 21-22	16-70 18-75	23-65 25-91	21-91 22-78	18-75 20-34
23-31 25-04	20-17 22-61	17-04 19-83	24-35 26-44	22-26 22-93	17-91 20-34
23-48 24-87	19-48 22-61	16-70 19-48	25-39 27-29	22-26 22-93	17-91 20-34
23-31 24-87	20-86 22-61	16-70 19-13	25-91 27-48	21-57 23-31	18-09 20-17
23-65 25-74	21-57 22-61	18-43 19-83	25-91 27-82	22-25 23-65	18-02 20-17
17-74 25-13	16-70 22-96	16-00 19-48	25-39 27-14	21-91 23-82	18-43 20-17
17-74 25-39	16-70 21-22	16-00 17-39	25-04 30-10	21-22 25-04	16-70 19-30
19-13 25-74	17-39 19-48	16-35 17-74	25-39 29-39	21-57 27-69	16-87 19-48
20-00 25-74	18-74 20-17	16-69 18-09	25-56 28-54	21-91 25-04	16-87 20-17

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice (Variety-wise) as prevailed at Mysore Market
For the years 1958—59 to 1959—60 (Per Palla of 100 seers)

Month	1958—59						1959—60					
	Fine		Medium		Coarse		Fine		Medium		Coarse	
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 00 to 69 00	54 00 to 67 00	49 00 to 57 00	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 00 70 00	64 00 67 00	56 00 57 00	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00 70 00	63 00 66 00	54 50 57 00	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 00 73 50	64 00 68 00	54 00 55 50	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 50 76 00	66 00 69 00	55 00 57 00	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 00 79 00	68 00 69 50	56 00 58 00	...	...	...
October	64 00 to 71 00	60 00 to 64 00	55 00 to 60 00	...	...	...	76 00 78 25	68 00 69 50	56 00 56 25	...	...	...
November	66 00 72 00	64 00 65 00	56 00 59 00	...	...	...	76 00 79 00	68 00 69 50	56 00 56 25	...	...	...
December	68 00 72 00	64 00 66 00	56 00 58 00	...	...	...	76 50 80 00	68 00 69 75	48 25 56 00	...	...	...
January	65 00 71 00	65 00 66 00	52 00 54 00	...	...	...	75 00 79 25	67 00 69 00	48 00 53 00	...	...	...
February	67 00 70 00	64 00 65 00	48 00 50 00	...	...	...	77 50 81 00	69 50 71 50	48 00 54 50	...	...	...
March	52 00 57 00	51 00 53 00	48 00 49 00	...	...	...	77 75 82 00	70 25 72 75	48 50 49 50	...	...	...

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice as prevailed at Channapatna Market
For the years 1958—59 to 1959—60 (Variety-wise)
(Per Palla of 100 Seers)

Month	1958—59						1959—60					
	Fine		Medium		Coarse		Fine		Medium		Coarse	
	to		to		to	to		to		to		to
April	60 00	62 00	56 00	59 00	56 00	57 00	66 00	68 00	63 00	64 00	....	....
May	60 00	62 00	57 00	60 00	54 00	59 00	68 00	72 00	63 00	68 00	....	....
June	60 00	63 00	55 00	58 00	53 75	56 25	70 00	71 00	62 00	66 00	58 00	62 00
July	60 00	70 00	54 00	65 50	....	....	71 00	74 75	63 00	66 00	61 00	64 00
August	69 00	71 00	63 00	65 00	55 00	57 00	74 00	78 00	66 50	68 75	64 00	65 75
Septr.	68 25	71 25	62 50	66 50	55 75	57 50	72 50	77 50	66 75	73 00	....	....
October	65 00	72 00	60 00	69 00	52 00	61 00	74 00	78 00	66 00	70 00	63 00	66 50
Novr.	69 50	71 50	65 50	69 50	55 00	61 00	75 00	78 00	66 00	70 00	60 00	65 00
Decr.	72 50	73 50	52 50	54 25	49 75	51 75	60 50	79 00	56 00	69 00	51 00	66 00
January	71 50	72 75	52 00	55 25	49 50	52 25	61 50	68 00	56 50	60 00	50 00	56 00
February	54 00	57 00	48 50	52 00	45 00	48 00	67 50	69 00	57 00	58 50	53 00	55 00
March	57 50	63 00	48 50	56 25	47 00	47 75	63 00	70 00	62 00	68 00	58 00	62 00

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice as prevailed at Dharwar Market
For the years 1956—57 to 1959—60 (per standard maund)

Month	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
April	16 00 to 17 00	18 00 to 20 50	17 50 to 19 50	17 50 to 19 00
May	16 00 17 00	20 00 23 00	18 00 20 00	20 00 20 25
June	16 00 17 00	20 00 23 00	18 00 20 50	19 50 20 00
July	17 00 18 25	20 00 23 00	19 00 21 00	19 00 20 00
August	18 00 20 50	20 00 23 00	19 00 21 00	19 00 20 00
September	19 00 21 00	19 00 21 00	18 25 21 00	20 00 21 00
October	19 00 21 00	19 00 21 00	18 00 19 00	19 00 21 00
November	19 00 21 00	19 00 21 00	18 50 19 50	19 00 20 00
December	17 50 19 00	16 50 18 00	17 50 18 00	18 00 19 00
January	17 50 19 50	16 00 17 00	16 50 18 00	18 00 19 00
February	18 00 21 50	16 00 17 00	17 00 18 00	18 00 20 00
March	18 00 19 00	17 50 20 00	18 00 19 00	19 00 20 50

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the prices of Rice (Variety-wise) as prevailed at Shimoga Market
For the years 1958—59 and 1959—60 (Per Palla of 100 seers)

Months	1958—59						1959—60					
	Fine		Medium		Coarse		Fine		Medium		Coarse	
	to		to		to	to		to		to		to
April	57 00	65 00	51 00	58 00	48 00	54 00	58 00	63 00	53 00	57 00	48 00	51 00
May	58 00	66 00	52 00	58 00	48 00	56 00	60 00	69 00	54 00	64 00	48 00	58 00
June	60 00	65 00	53 00	58 00	51 00	56 00	64 00	70 00	60 00	64 00	56 00	58 00
July	60 00	66 00	53 00	60 00	52 00	58 00	65 00	70 00	60 00	64 00	56 00	59 00
August	61 00	67 00	56 00	63 00	53 00	60 00	65 00	70 00	63 00	65 00	56 00	60 00
September	61 00	68 00	56 00	62 00	53 00	58 50	65 00	72 00	63 00	66 00	56 00	60 00
October	62 00	70 00	58 00	62 25	53 00	59 00	67 00	72 00	64 00	66 00	58 00	60 00
November	65 00	75 00	60 00	70 00	50 00	62 00	64 00	72 00	64 00	67 00	58 00	60 00
December	50 00	74 00	47 00	68 00	45 00	58 00	58 00	68 00	53 00	67 00	50 00	52 00
January	50 00	65 00	47 00	56 00	43 00	51 00	58 00	61 00	53 00	56 00	50 00	53 00
February	55 00	65 00	50 00	56 00	47 00	51 00	58 00	65 00	54 00	60 00	51 00	54 00
March	56 00	68 00	52 00	57 00	48 00	51 00	61 00	65 00	56 00	60 00	52 00	54 00

APPENDIX III

**Statement showing the prices of Rice as prevailed at Hubli Market
For the years 1955—56 to 1959—60
(Prices per Bengal Maund)**

Months	1955—56		1956—57		1957—58		1958—59		1959—60	
			to		to		to		to	
September	....		18 00	20 00	18 00	22 00	18 00	21 00	19 00	26 00
October	....		18 00	20 00	18 00	22 00	18 12	25 00	20 00	26 00
November	....		18 00	22 00	16 00	22 00	17 50	28 00	18 50	26 00
December	12 00	to 15 75	17 00	19 75	16 00	21 00	17 00	25 25	17 00	26 00
January	12 00	16 00	16 00	20 00	16 00	19 00	14 25	23 00	17 50	23 00
February	12 00	16 50	17 00	20 00	14 75	18 00	16 00	23 75	18 00	21 00
March	15 00	18 50	19 00	20 00	16 00	19 00	16 75	24 50	18 00	26 00
April	15 50	18 00	18 00	21 50	17 00	20 00	18 00	25 50	....
May	16 50	19 00	21 00	23 75	18 00	21 00	19 00	26 00	....
June	15 00	19 00	20 00	23 00	19 00	21 25	18 50	26 00	....
July	16 50	19 00	20 00	23 00	18 50	21 00	18 50	26 00	....
August	17 00	21 00	18 00	23 00	18 00	21 25	19 50	26 00	....

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice as prevailed at Raichur Market
For the years 1952—53 to 1959—60 (Per Palla of 120 seers)

Month	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
April	...	80 12	61 62	39 00	57 81	64 50	55 96	65 00
May	...	90 94	57 56	43 87	59 87	66 37	59 68	69 12
June	...	97 00	56 50	45 00	60 00	67 69	64 00	71 50
July	...	...	55 00	48 25	58 12	66 62	68 00	72 50
August	79 31	...	54 81	50 62	61 75	69 30	69 00	72 50
September	90 75	...	56 00	51 19	62 19	67 00	69 18	72 76
October	86 50	...	51 00	53 37	62 00	68 04	69 00	74 75
November	83 00	...	...	50 00	65 75	70 46	67 50	76 55
December	99 75	...	49 00	53 12	68 75	63 37	67 50	80 50
January	87 12	...	41 12	48 50	61 94	69 40	67 00	79 50
February	84 19	...	36 00	48 87	58 00	57 03	64 00	75 00
March	75 81	77 25	37 75	55 25	64 00	57 83	61 50	69 54

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the prices of Rice (Fine Variety) as prevailed at Gulbarga Market
For the years 1955—56 to 1959—60 (per Bengal maund)

Month	1955—56		1956—57		1957—58		1958—59		1959—60	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
April	15 00	16 00	20 00	23 00	22 00	26 00	20 00	28 00	20 85	26 00
May	15 00	16 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	26 00	19 00	21 00	20 50	30 00
June	13 00	20 00	20 00	23 00	20 00	28 00	18 00	28 00	22 00	28 50
July	13 00	20 00	19 00	23 00	22 00	27 00	20 00	25 00	23 50	28 00
August	17 00	19 00	20 00	23 00	23 00	26 00	22 00	25 00	24 00	28 00
September	16 00	20 00	18 00	23 00	23 00	25 00	22 00	26 00	24 25	27 50
October	17 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	22 00	26 00	24 00	25 00	24 00	29 00
November	16 00	19 00	25 00	27 00	25 00	27 00	25 00	26 00	28 00	29 50
December	16 00	20 00	21 00	27 00	21 00	26 00	25 00	26 00	20 00	29 00
January	17 00	21 00	20 00	26 00	19 00	20 00	26 00	26 00	24 00	29 50
February	16 00	22 00	21 00	28 00	20 00	27 00	26 00	27 00	23 00	31 00
March	17 00	22 00	21 00	25 00	20 00	22 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	29 50

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the prices of Rice (Coarse Variety) as prevailed at Gulbarga Market
For the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Months	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
April	11 00	15 00	16 00	20 00	21 00	23 00	17 00	26 00	18 00	20 25
May	11 00	13 00	15 00	19 00	19 00	20 00	16 00	19 00	18 50	22 50
June	10 00	16 00	13 00	20 00	19 00	21 00	17 00	21 00	19 00	22 00
July	12 00	17 00	16 00	19 00	18 00	24 00	19 00	22 00	21 00	23 00
August	14 00	16 00	17 00	19 00	20 00	23 00	20 00	22 00	15 50	23 00
September	13 00	16 00	17 00	20 00	18 00	22 00	18 00	23 00	17 75	23 00
October	10 00	15 00	17 00	21 00	18 00	22 00	19 00	22 00	20 50	24 50
November	10 00	16 00	17 00	21 00	17 00	21 00	18 00	21 00	19 50	23 95
December	10 00	18 00	16 00	20 00	18 00	20 00	18 00	20 00	18 00	23 00
January	13 00	17 00	17 00	20 00	18 00	20 00	17 00	23 00	17 00	23 00
February	14 00	18 00	19 00	22 00	17 00	19 00	18 00	22 00	20 00	26 00
March	16 00	20 00	19 00	23 00	18 00	19 00	19 00	20 00	19 25	26 00

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice as prevailed at Sedam Market
 For the years 1955-56 to 1959-60
 (Price per Palla of 120 seers for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 and
 per Bengal Maund for 1958-59 and 1959-60)

Month	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
April	35-31	53-08	72-50	19-75	18-75
May	36-62	53-08	62-00	17-00	22-23
June	41-00	53-08	62-19	18-50	22-15
July	53-31	53-08	66-50	21-65	22-00
August	42-62	52-08	65-00	21-70	23-40
September	47-00	55-15	56-00	21-40	22-50
October	46-31	58-02	63-78	21-10	24-75
November	41-94	59-00	61-09	19-90	21-75
December	42-31	58-00	59-25	18-50	20-75
January	43-00	62-25	54-83	19-20	22-20
February	44-31	60-00	53-10	19-05	24-10
March	55-62	61-13	55-60	18-50	22-15

APPENDIX III
Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice (Fine Variety) as prevailed at Bidar Market
For the years 1952-53 to 1959-60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Month	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
April	... 25 12	29 31 to 30 12	18 00 to 21 00	14 62 to 14 87	20 19 to	23 00 to 24 25	21 15 to 22 18	23 00 to 23 94
May	... ..	27 31 31 31	18 87 19 25	13 12 15 44	16 81 18 06	21 31 24 50	20 08 22 16	23 44 24 62
June	... ..	30 12 31 31	18 06 19 25	14 00 15 25	20 19 20 62	24 00 24 75	28 00	24 00 24 87
July	... ..	29 12 36 06	19 94 20 00	16 25 17 31	...	23 06 24 25	24 00 24 16	26 75 26 94
August	... ..	33 31 34 06	18 31 19 75	16 87 17 75	20 75 21 25	24 00 26 00	24 30 25 33	26 94
September	... 25 19 to 26 25	30 00 30 12	18 31 19 31	17 00 17 87	...	24 12 24 25	23 75 24 00	26 25 26 62
October	... 25 25 26 25	27 06 29 00	19 50 20 12	16 75 17 25	...	23 25 25 00	23 37 24 00	26 00 27 00
November	... 22 75 25 12	24 00 26 00	18 31 19 19	13 31 13 87	21 00 21 31	21 25 22 00	23 00	25 05 26 35
December	... 23 00 27 00	26 06 28 12	17 75 20 06	15 12 16 00	17 50 21 31	21 12 26 37	22 00 24 12	23 25 23 95
January	... 23 00 26 00	26 00 26 06	19 00 19 25	14 12 15 00	18 25 20 25	19 12 20 25	19 00 20 25	23 75 24 25
February	... 24 50 25 00	22 50 24 00	19 75 20 25	16 00 17 31	20 00 20 12	19 12 20 00	22 00 23 00	24 30 25 20
March	... 27 00 31 12	21 00 26 00	...	17 75 19 31	20 25 21 81	20 00 20 75	21 00 21 02	25 00 26 00

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice (Medium Variety) as prevailed at Bidar Market
For the years 1956—57 to 1959—60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Month	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
April	.... 17 37 to 19 12	....	19 00 to 19 31	20 50 to 21 25
May	.... 19 12 20 37	20 50 to 22 12	18 32 19 00	20 31 20 72
June	.... 17 31 17 75	21 31 22 19	....	21 56 22 12
July	.... ....	21 31 22 19	25 15 26 15	23 37 24 00
August	.... 18 25 18 69	23 19	22 00 23 50	24 94
September	.... 19 06 19 25	21 00 22 00	21 80 22 50	24 02 34 50
October	.... 18 00	20 31 22 00	81 10 21 15	23 00 23 87
November	.... 17 06 17 19	19 25	20 00 20 20	21 80 23 80
December	.... 17 12 18 75	18 75 19 37	19 13 20 00	21 00 22 50
January	.... 21 06 22 19	18 75 19 94	18 06 19 06	21 00 22 75
February	.... ....	18 25 19 62	19 06 20 35	22 25 23 00
March	.... ....	19 31 19 94	17 10 19 10	22 25 23 00

APPENDIX III
Statement showing the monthly prices of Rice (Coarse Variety) as prevailed at Bidar Market
For the years 1952-53 to 1959-60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Month	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
April	...	25 31 to 26 75	16 00 to 16 69	11 31 to 17 12	16 69 to 18 75	...	17 08 to 18 12	19 80 to 19 85
May	...	24 75 25 75	16 00 17 00	11 00 13 31	...	19 12 to 20 12	17 08 18 24	20 00
June	...	26 75 27 75	15 31 16 69	12 81 17 31	18 94 19 06	20 31	20 24	20 05 20 35
July	...	26 00 29 00	16 69 17 00	12 81 15 62	19 31 19 69	12 75 19 75	21 60 22 25	22 12 22 50
August	...	28 00 29 69	13 87 16 06	14 12 15 25	19 31 20 00	19 12 21 50	20 32 22 05	22 19 22 75
September	... 21 00 to 24 00	26 00 29 31	15 00 16 69	12 31 15 00	19 12 19 31	18 94 20 00	20 15 21 15	22 37 22 69
October	... 21 75 23 75	25 31 26 75	16 00 16 69	15 12 15 31	17 81 18 50	17 19 19 19	19 08 19 13	20 75 21 56
November	... 23 00 25 12	22 69 25 31	16 31	11 69 17 12	16 87 17 00	17 31 18 12	17 13 18 24	19 35 20 80
December	... 22 25 23 00	22 00 22 69	16 00 16 31	14 00 14 69	17 06 17 19	17 31 18 00	17 04 17 24	18 40 19 65
January	... 22 25 23 00	18 00 23 00	15 31 16 00	17 00 17 75	18 00 19 00	17 12 18 00	17 08 17 11	20 00 20 50
February	... 22 00 23 35	21 00 22 69	16 00	9 06 9 31	19 12 20 12	17 50 17 81	17 25 18 25	19 60 19 75
March	... 22 25 23 12	17 31 18 69	16 00 17 00	10 31	19 12 20 12	17 50 19 12	17 10 18 04	19 75 20 90

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy and Rice as prevailed at Chintamani Market
For the years 1958—59 and 1959—60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Month	— PADDY —				— RICE —				
	1958—59		1959—60		1958—59		1959—60		
April	11 00 to 15 00		....		16 31 to 19 50		
May	11 50 to 12 50	13 50	16 50	16 00 to 18 00	....		
June	12 50	13 50	12 00	15 00	19 00	21 00	16 50	19 00
July	13 00	14 00	12 25	15 00	20 00	22 00	19 00	23 00
August	15 00	17 00	12 50	16 00	21 00	23 00	17 50	21 50
September	15 50	17 00	13 50	15 25	21 00	23 00	20 00	22 75
October	15 00	17 00	13 50	15 75	22 00	24 00	20 00	24 00
November	14 50	16 50	14 00	16 00	19 00	23 00	19 00	23 00
December	15 25	16 50	12 81	16 00	18 50	23 81	18 00	23 25
January	13 00	14 25	12 53	15 37	16 50	18 62	17 08	22 50
February	13 50	14 25	13 75	16 00	16 25	18 56	18 00	24 60
March	13 00	14 00	13 14	15 75	15 50	20 00	20 50	26 74

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy (Fine Variety) as prevailed at Mysore Market
For the years 1956—57 to 1959—60 (Per Palla of 100 seers)

Months	1956—57		1957—58		1958—59		1959—60	
April	27 87 to 32 87		30 62 to 33 00		....
May	28 62	36 00	29 00	33 75	....
June	28 50	36 50	29 00	33 50	....
July	30 00 to 32 62	29 00	35 62	29 50	37 00	32 87 to 37 37	
August	35 00 37 75	31 12	36 50	34 00	39 25	35 87	39 62
September	35 62 37 25	31 25	36 87	33 00	38 87	35 00	40 00
October	33 00 36 25	33 25	36 50	33 00	38 75	36 00	39 75
November	32 12 32 87	32 12	38 00	33 00	39 25	37 00	39 75
December	24 25 30 50	38 00	39 00	27 25	32 75	26 25	33 25
January	25 00 32 37	26 50	32 00	26 00	32 00	28 50	36 75
February	26 00 32 62	27 00	32 50	....	....	31 50	36 75
March	27 00 33 12	25 62	32 00	....	....	28 00	36 50

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the prices of Paddy (Coarse Variety) as prevailed at Mysore Market
For the years 1956—57 to 1959—60 (Per Palla of 100 seers)

Months	1956—57		1957—58		1958—59		1959—60	
April	....		27 75 to	32 00	27 00 to	31 87	....
May	....		28 00	33 12	27 50	32 75	....
June	....		26 87	33 12	26 00	31 87	....
July	27 75 to	31 25	25 00	33 25	25 00	33 87	27 50 to	33 00
August	27 00	34 87	25 00	33 12	25 12	35 00	27 00	33 00
September	26 12	34 50	25 12	35 00	25 12	35 50	27 37	33 75
October	25 00	32 00	26 87	34 50	27 12	35 87	27 00	32 25
November	25 75	32 00	27 00	34 50	25 00	36 25	24 00	33 50
December	24 12	28 00	24 00	30 12	23 00	32 12	20 00	30 00
January	24 75	31 00	25 25	35 87	24 50	29 75	25 37	30 12
February	25 25	31 75	25 00	30 87	....		27 25	32 25
March	24 37	31 62	25 37	30 00	....		25 00	32 00

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy as prevailed at Hubli Market
For the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 (per standard maund)

Month	1955—56		1956—57		1957—58		1958—59		1959—60	
September	....		11 50 to 13 25	12 00 to 13 25	12 00 to 12 62	13 25 to 13 62				
October	....		11 50	12 50	12 00	12 75	12 00	12 50	12 00	13 37
November	....		11 75	16 00	11 75	12 50	12 00	12 50	12 00	13 50
December	7 75 to 9 37	11 50	12 00	10 00	12 00	11 50	12 50	11 50	13 12	
January	8 50	9 00	11 50	12 50	10 50	11 50	10 25	11 50	11 50	12 50
February	8 50	10 50	12 00	12 50	10 37	10 87	10 25	10 50	12 25	12 62
March	9 50	12 00	12 00	12 75	10 25	12 00	10 50		12 25	13 00
April	10 62	11 50	12 75	13 75	11 75	12 00	....		....
May	10 50	11 50	13 25	14 50	11 75	12 50	....		....
June	11 00	12 00	13 50	14 50	12 25	13 25	12 50	13 25	....
July	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	12 75	13 12	12 22	13 75	....
August	11 00	14 25	13 00	13 25	12 00	13 75	13 25	14 50	....

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy as prevailed at Dharwar Market
For the years 1956-57 to 1959-60 (Price Per Standard Maund)

Month	1956—57		1957—58		1958—59		1959—60	
April	10 00	to 13 00	12 00	to 13 25	11 50	to 12 50	12 50	to 13 50
May	10 00	13 00	13 00	15 00	12 00	13 00	12 50	13 75
June	11 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	12 00	13 50	12 25	12 50
July	11 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	12 00	13 50	12 50	13 00
August	12 00	14 00	12 00	14 00	12 00	13 50	13 00	13 50
September	12 00	13 00	12 00	13 00	11 50	13 00	13 50	14 00
October	11 50	12 50	12 00	13 00	12 75	13 00	13 00	13 50
November	11 50	13 00	10 00	12 00	12 00	13 00	12 00	12 50
December	10 50	12 00	10 00	12 00	12 00	12 50	12 00	12 50
January	11 50	12 00	10 00	11 50	11 50	12 00	11 50	12 00
February	10 50	12 50	10 00	11 50	11 00	12 00	12 00	13 00
March	11 50	12 50	11 00	12 00	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50

APPENDIX III

**Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy (variety-wise) as prevailed at Bangalore Market
For the years 1958—59 to 1959—60 (per standard maund)**

Month	1958—59		1959—60	
	Superior	Inferior	Superior	Inferior
April	....	11 54 to 12 75	12 75 to 14 57	11 39 to 13 21
May	....	11 39 14 57	13 21 14 57	12 39 13 44
June	....	11 39 12 75	13 65 14 57	12 39 13 21
July	....	10 93 14 13	13 65 15 03	12 30 14 13
August	13 65 to 15 94	12 30 14 13	14 57 15 49	12 75 14 57
September	13 65 15 94	10 48 13 35	14 57 15 94	12 75 14 57
October	13 65 15 94	11 84 14 13	14 57 16 40	12 75 14 57
November	13 65 15 94	11 39 14 36	14 57 17 32	12 75 14 57
December	13 65 15 94	11 39 13 68	13 65 15 94	10 93 13 21
January	11 84 14 57	10 93 13 21	12 75 15 03	12 30 14 13
February	12 30 13 65	10 48 12 75	13 65 16 40	11 84 14 13
March	12 30 14 13	10 93 12 75	14 57 16 40	12 30 14 13

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy as prevailed at Raichur Market
For the years 1952-53 to 1959-60 (Per Palla of 120 seers)

Month	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
April	...	42 12	...	20 25	32 12	36 29	38 28	38 50
May	...	40 50	...	20 00	35 56	...	38 03	43 79
June	...	...	47 06	...	36 31	40 25	41 64	46 50
July	...	...	29 00	26 00	33 31	45 00	43 25	47 00
August	76 62	53 50	...	27 12	35 19	43 75	43 00	49 00
September	53 19	...	25 00	27 44	35 81	41 75	40 00	50 00
October	44 69	...	30 00	23 50	...	42 00	46 50	49 00
November	50 44	...	49 00	24 50	30 87	40 50	38 00	45 04
December	50 00	38 75	...	25 62	34 75	34 50	36 50	45 75
January	46 62	36 00	21 50	23 12	...	35 86	36 75	42 27
February	44 19	42 00	21 81	29 25	...	34 50	37 78	45 00
March	47 00	...	21 50	36 19	37 50	37 52	38 50	46 25

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the prices of Paddy as prevailed at Gulbarga Market
For the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Month	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
April	7 00	9 00	9 00	13 00	11 00	14 00	9 35	12 30	11 50	14 70
May	7 00	9 00	10 00	14 00	15 00	16 00	9 00	14 00	11 40	14 90
June	7 00	10 00	11 00	14 00	14 00	16 00	10 00	13 00	11 75	14 35
July	7 00	12 00	11 00	14 00	15 00	17 00	12 00	15 00	12 50	15 85
August	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	13 00	16 00	12 00	14 00	13 25	15 90
September	10 00	13 00	11 00	16 00	11 00	15 00	11 00	15 00	14 00	16 35
October	6 00	9 00	10 00	14 00	10 00	14 00	12 00	16 00	9 50	16 60
November	6 00	9 00	9 00	14 00	9 00	14 00	10 00	13 00	9 50	14 50
December	6 00	10 00	9 00	13 00	11 00	13 00	11 00	13 00	10 00	14 00
January	7 00	10 00	10 00	14 00	11 00	13 00	11 00	13 00	10 00	14 55
February	7 00	12 00	10 00	14 00	11 00	12 00	11 00	14 00	11 85	15 20
March	9 00	14 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	12 00	12 00	13 00	11 75	15 25

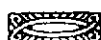
APPENDIX III

Statement showing the monthly prices of Paddy
as prevailed at Bidar Market
For the years 1957--58 to 1959--60 (Per Bengal Maund)

Month	1957--58	1958--59	1959--60
April	...	13 94	12 87 to 13 31
May	...	11 50	13 25
June	14 00	14 37	...
July	...	15 20	17 31
August	...	13 45	16 69 to 16 94
September	15 69	14 02	15 56
October	...	13 16	13 00 to 13 06
November	12 69	10 30	12 75 to 13 00
December	11 00 to 12 12	11 57	15 67 to 15 70
January	12 31	11 62 to 12 00	12 75 to 13 80
February	...	11 62	14 10 to 14 80
March	13 06	10 75	14 20 to 14 70

Months	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
April	...	...	23 75	29 00	26 50	26 75
May	...	...	24 50	27 62	26 50	29 62
June	...	...	24 37	33 00	27 87	31 62
July	...	...	25 75	33 75	28 75	32 30
August	...	...	26 00	34 00	29 00	32 50
September	...	...	27 00	32 00	35 00	35 00
October	23 00	28 00	27 00	32 62	---	---
November	22 75	27 50	27 00	31 50	26 87	33 06
December	23 00	27 00	24 00	31 00	24 00	31 50
January	23 00	28 75	25 00	29 00	25 50	34 00
February	24 00	28 00	29 50	30 00	27 00	32 00
March	23 75	28 00	...	---	26 00	31 44

APPENDIX IV

List of Rice Mills and their owners in Mysore State.**South Kanara District: Mangalore.**

Sriyuths—

- 1 A. Thejappasetty, Durgaparmeshavari Rice Mills, Siddapur, Coondapoor Taluk.
- 2 Narayana Krishna Kudra, The Kanara Land Investment, Udipi.
- 3 D.H.E. Halari, Dada Rice Flour and Oil Mills, Kudroli, Mangalore.
- 4 Achuthapai, Canara Rice Mills, Panemangalore, Bantval, Belthangady Taluk.
- 5 S. Srinivasa Somayaji, Chittapadi Rice Mills, Chittapadi, (Udipi Taluk).
- 6 T. Ramanatha Pai, Prakash Mills and Agricultural Farms, Manar Bommerabettu, (Udipi Taluk).
- 7 K. Shanbougé & Sons, Lakshmi Rice and Flour Mills, Maruti Bane, (Udipi Taluk).
- 8 K. Rama Holla, Kayyar Rice Mills, Kasargood Taluk.
- 9 B. Mouappa Heggade, Aruna Mills, Chara Village, (Karkala Taluk).
- 10 K. Vasudeva Kani, Sharada Industries, Katapadi, Udipi Taluk.
- 11 N. Jainarajava, Mahaveer Industrial Enterprise Ltd., Kokkarne, (Udipi Taluk).
- 12 C. Ananda Setty & Bros., Rice Mill Owners, Kokkarne, (Udipi Taluk).
- 13 S. Subbaraya Somaji, Durga Parameshavari Rice Mills, Shivapur, (Karkala Taluk).
- 14 T. Gapalakrishna Pai, Maruthi Mills, Bramahavara, (Udipi Taluk).

Sriyuths—

- 15 B. Thejappa Setty, Jagajeevana Rice and Saw Mills, Kokkarni, (Udipi Taluk).
- 16 K. Narayana Rao's Mill, Kokkarne in Pejamangur Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 17 B. Rajeeva Setty & Bros., Jayalalakshmi Prasada Rice and Oil Mills, Bramahavara, Udipi Taluk.
- 18 B. Srinivasa Kudlva, Prabhath Industries, Ltd., Kallinpura, Udipi Taluk.
- 19 Byloor Rama Rao Manjunath Shanbhoges Mills, Shankaranarayana Village, (Coondapoor Taluk).
- 20 K. Kamalesha Naik, Muddagudde, Rice Mills, Muddagudde, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 21 Appuraya Vittappa Kamath, The Prakasha Agricultural Industrial Iron, Steel Timber works, Kasikette, Charkadi Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 22 N. Ramachandra Kamath, Karakunje, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 23 Kandavar Manjaya Setty & Bros., Kandalur Karodi Village, (Coondapoor Taluk).
- 24 K. Devadass Pai, Narasimha Industries Oil and Flour Mills, Coondapoor.
- 25 H. Lakshminarayana Kamath Rice Mills, Gangooli, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 26 A. Narayana Heggade, Vijaya Trading Corporation Ltd., Perduor Kasaba (Udipi Taluk).
- 27 S. Monappa Settis Rice Mills, Thekkate, (Coondapoor Taluk).
- 28 K. Mahabala Setty, Ananthapadmanabha Rice Mills, Padavi Village, Kulshekar.
- 29 S. Seenappa Heggade, Saraswathi Rice Mills, Kokkarane, (Udipi Taluk).
- 30 S. Vittal Hegde, Rice Mill Owner, Kedur Village, (Coondapur Taluk).

Sriyuths—

- 31 Kalachappa Marthappa Alias Sadananda Kamath, Merchant, Barkur, (Udipi Taluk).
- 32 K. Anantha Hegde, Landlord and Rice Mills, Kokkarane, (Udipi Taluk).
- 33 S. Nandayappa Hegde & Sons, Landlord and Merchants Kokkarane, Saraswathi Rice Mills Ltd., Kokkarane, (Udipi Taluk).
- 34 S. Seenappa Hegde & Sons, Saraswathi Rice Mills Ltd., Kokkarane, Udipi Taluk.
- 35 M/s. Sowkar Laxman Pai & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, Port Road, Mangalore.
- 36 A. Anantha Nayak, The Modern Stores Ltd., (Udipi Taluk).
- 37 N. Venkataramana Baliga, Jai Vittal Industrial Rice Mills, Nerlakatte, P.O., Karkunje, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 38 Narayana Kogga Kamath, Koteswar, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 39 S. Monappa Shetty, Thekkatte Village, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 40 Harekal Laxman Pai, Dongerkerry, Mangalore.
- 41 P. Govindaraya Shenoy, Y. Devaraya Shenoy & Co., Merchants, Bunder, Mangalore.
- 42 B. Devaraya Pai, Merchant, Hiriadka, (Udipi Taluk).
- 43 B. Thejappa Shetty, Sri Jayajeevan Rice and Saw Mills, Pejamangur Village, Kokkarane, (Udipi Taluk).
- 44 K. Subbanna Patil, Merchant Pethri, Cherkadi, (Udipi Taluk).
- 45 Bhamy Krishna Shenoy, Merchant Buntwal.
- 46 M. Raghavendra Pai & Bros., Merchants, Bhavanthi Street, Mangalore.
- 47 President, The S.K. co-operative Supply and Marketing Society, Ltd., Mangalore.

Sriyuths—

- 48 Proprietor, Kavoor Rice Mills Petlandpet, Mangalore.
- 49 B. Raghuram Shetty, Rice Mills Owner, Ulthur Village, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 50 H. Ratnakar Shenoy, Sri Krishna Industrial Works, Hangarkatte, (Udipi Taluk).
- 51 M/s. P. Manjunath Ganapath Kamath & Co., Merchants, and Commission Agents, Kadri Road, Mangalore.
- 52 M/s. B. Venkatesh Shanbhogue and M. Damodar Hegde, Merchants, Bunder, Mangalore.
- 53 M/s. M. Keshava Kamath & Bros., General Merchants, Vyasa Rao Lane, Dongerkery, Mangalore.
- 54 M. N. V. Kamath, General Merchants, Dongerkery, Mangalore.
- 55 S. Sarvotham Mallya, Merchant, Bommarabettu Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 56 Nallady Sheevappa Shetty, Sri Durgaparameshwari Rice Mill, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 57 D. Subbayya Hegde, Merchant, Bommarabettu Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 58 K. Annappa Shetty, Byndoor, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 59 S. Sheenappa Shetty, Agriculturist, Korgi Village, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 60 M/s. H. Madhava Nayak & Co., Merchants, Flower Market Road, Mangalore.
- 61 R. Devaraya Shenoy, Karkal.
- 62 Ullal Keshava Vishnu Kini & Co., Merchants, Dongerkery, Mangalore.
- 63 M. Madhava Kamath, Merchant, Bantwal.
- 64 B. Hari Shenoy, B. Krishna Prabu, Merchants, Bantwal.
- 65 K. Ragurama Setty, Asoka Rice Mills, Basrur Village, (Coondapur Taluk).

Sriyuths--

- 66 Prabhath Agricultural and Industrial Ltd., Kudooli, Mangalore.
- 67 M. Govindappa Annappa & Sons, Gurla, Mangalore.
- 68 S. M. Upadyaya, Durga Rice Mills, Shirva Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 69 A. Namappa Kotwal, Rice Mill Owner, Koteshtar, (Coondapur Taluk).
- 70 B. Shama Setty and Abdul Barry, Kachur Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 71 Basava Dodrai, Akkanakudi, Kachur Village, (Udipi Taluk).
- 72 S. D. Smrajya, Serthadi Village, (Karkal Taluk).
- 73 Lakshman Kamath, Hindustan Chemical, Mangalore.
- 74 M. Gopinath Naik, Prakash Oil Mills, Kasargood Taluk.
- 75 M. Shridar Dadival, Kollamundur Village, (Karkala Taluk)
- 76 Divakar Heggade, Usha Industries Traders Ltd., Yalpadi Village, (Karkala Taluk)
- 77 Narilan Shamappa Setty & Bros., Sounda Rice Mills, Coondapur Kasaba, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 78 H. Krishna Sevegar, Hegginnanje Village, (Udipi Taluk, Panchayat Area)
- 79 K. Chandrashekar Setty, Durgaparmeshvari Rice Mills, Kundalam, Karavadi Village, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 80 Kodi Ramakrishna Shanbogue, Kodi, Coondapur Town.
- 81 V. Krishnaiah Sheragar, Kotteshvar Village.
- 82 Raguvarama Setty, Vilthur Village, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 83 T. Mahabala Setty, Tallival Village, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 84 G. Narasimha Char, Shankaranarayana Rice Mills, Shankaranarayana Village, (Coondapur)
- 85 Niladi Bujanga Setty, Hardalli Mandalli Village, (Coondapur Taluk)

Sriyuths—

- 86 D. Devaraj Ajri, Kukkadi Village, Karkala Taluk.
- 87 N. Rama Bhat, Kemminje Village, (Puttur Taluk)
- 88 N. Annappa Naik, S/o Vaman Naik, Karkuje Village, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 89 Y. Shivaram Setty, Adathore Village, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 90 K. Venkataramana, Sri Gajanana Rice and Flour Mills, Kambadakone Village, Coondapur Taluk.
- 91 * Katte Rajeevanaik, Mustikatte, (Coondapur Taluk)
- 92 Koragi Vittal Shenoy, Kalvar Village, Coondapur Taluk.
- 93 Kanchodi Mahabalasetty, Albadi Village, Coondapur Taluk.
- 94 Topi Srinivasaiah, Timber Merchant, (Coondapur Taluk.
- 95 Rama Holla, C/o Monkey Kuppaiah, Maryya, Gujjadi Village, Coondapur Taluk.
- 96 S. Vittal Heggde, Kedor Village, Coondapur Taluk.
- 97 Alias D'Silva, Varamballi Village, (Udipi Taluk)
- 98 The manager, Kukke Sri Subramahya Temple, Puttur Taluk.
- 99 K. L. Manjayya Setty, Halanad Village, Kandlur Post, Coondapur Taluk.
- 100 B. Devanna Shenoy, Jai Mangesh Mills, Shivalli Village, (Udipi Taluk)

II. Shimoga District

- 101 Sri Annapurna Rice Mills, Sorab.
- 102 Sri Annapurna Rice Mills, Chikkajogihalli (Shikaripura Taluk)
- 103 Sri Agricultural and Allied Industries, Bhadravati.
- 104 Sri Ashoka Rice Mills, Hosanagar.
- 105 Basaveswara Rice mill, Haranahalli.

- 106 Bharat Rice Mills, Anavatti.
- 107 Bharat Rice Mill, Holehonnur.
- 108 Channabasaveswara Rice Mill, Channapur (Sorab Tq.)
- 109 Channaveera Rice Mills, Togarsi. (Shik. Tq.)
- 110 Chandramouleswara Rice Mills, Hosanagar.
- 111 Durgaparameswari Rice Mills, Untur Katti (Thir-Tq.)
- 112 Dattatraya Rice Mills, Kuppagadde, (Sorab Taluk)
- 113 Devangi Rice Mills,, Devangi (Thir. Tq.)
- 114 Illahi Rice Mills, Sagar.
- 115 Gangadhara Rice Mills, Siralkoppa.
- 116 Ganesh Maljee Amerchandjee Rice Mills, Bhadravathi.
- 117 Gopalakrishna Rice Mills, Veerapur.
- 118 Gowrishankar Rice Mills, Sorab.
- 119 Gajanana Rice mill, Sagar.
- 120 Gururaja Rice Mills, Tadagani (Shik-Tq.)
- 121 Basaweshwar Rice Mills, Ayanoor.
- 122 Jayalakshmi Rice mills, Anavatti (Sorab Tq.)
- 123 J. H. Rice Mills, Thirthahalli.
- 124 Jayalaxmi Rice Mills, Thirthalli.
- 125 Jayabharat Rice Mills, Rebinpet (Hosanagar Tq.)
- 126 Jayakarnataka Rice Mills Shiral Koppa.
- 127 Togarsi Jayamallikarjuna Rice Mills, Togarsi (Shik-Tq)
- 128 Jayabharat Rice Mills, Sorab.
- 129 Jayadeva Rice Mills, Anavatti.
- 130 Jayadeva Rice Mills, Ripponpet.
- 131 Karnataka Rice Mills, Anavatti.
- 132 Kodandarama Rice Mills, Ayannur,
- 133 Sri Krishna Rice Mills, Bidergod (Thir-Tq)
- 134 Kukkuvededa Rice Mills, Channagiri.
- 135 Laxmi Venkatesha Rice Mills, Bhadravathi.
- 136 Manjanatha Rice Mills, Shimoga.

- 137 Manjanatha Rice Mills Gobadi (Thirthahalli Tq.)
- 138 Mahasati Rice Mills, Shikarpur.
- 139 Millikarjuna Rice Mills, Siralkoppa.
- 140 Mahadeva Rice Mills, Shikarpur.
- 141 Mallikarjuna Rice Mills, Shikarpur.
- 142 Mallikarjuna Rice Mills, Annavatti (Sorab Tq.)
- 143 Mahatma Rice Mills, Talaguppa (Sagar)
- 144 Mahalaxmi Rice Mills, Sagar.
- 145 Malleswara Rice Mills, Salagi (Jade P.O., Sorab Tq.)
- 146 Nagar Rice Mill, Nagar.
- 147 Muruthi Rice Mills, Shimoga.
- 148 Nyamathi Rice Mills, Nyamathi,
- 149 Prakash Rice Mills, Kumsi.
- 150 Prabhat Rice Mills, Ayanur.
- 151 Renukeswara Rice Mills, Shikarpur.
- 152 Renukeswara Rice Mills, Thirthahalli.
- 153 Rahimania Rice Mills, Shimoga.
- 154 Revanashiddeswara Rice Mills, Sagar.
- 155 Rajesekhara Rice Mills, Saluk.
- 156 Rub Rice mill, Holehennur.
- 157 Shivaji Rice Mills Mandagadde.
- 158 Shivananda Rice Mills, Shiralkoppa.
- 159 Shankara Rice Mills, Shikarpur
- 160 Satyavinayaka Rice Mills, Sagar
- 161 Janab Mahamad Khan's Rice Mills, Bhadravathi.
- 162 Sri Sharada Rice Mills, Shiralkoppa.
- 163 Sri Sridhara Rice Mills, Tagarathi (Shi-Tq.)
- 164 Sridhar Rice Mills, Sagar.
- 165 Srinivasa Rice Mills, Konandur.
- 166 Venkatesh Rice Mills, Mogarvalli.
- 167 Vinayaka Rice Mills, Shimoga.

- 168 Vigneswara Rice Mills, Talaguppa.
 169 Venkateswara Rice Mills, Anatikoppa, Shikar. Tq.
 170 Veerabhadreswara Rice Mills, Bilky.
 171 Vasudeva Rice Mills, Sagar.
 172 Vinayaka Rice Mills, Goddanakoppa (Shikar Tq.)
 173 Narayana Rao Rice Mills, Shimoga.
 174 Laxminarayana Rice Mills, Ulavi (Sorab Tq.)
 175 B. Veerappa Rudrappa Rice Mills, Bhadravathi.
 176 Tunga Rice and Oil Mills, Shimoga.
 177 Rameswara Rice Mills, Thirthahalli.
 178 Ramakrishnaiengar's Rice Mills, Ananthapur.
 179 S. Venkatesha Rice Mills, Channagiri.
 180 Vijaya Rice Mills, Shimoga.
 181 Vijaya Rice Mills, Holehonnur.
 182 Durgaparameswari Rice Mills, Shimoga.
 183 Basavaraja Rice Mills, Shimoga.
 184 Shanta Durga Chamundeswari Rice Mills, Nelavagilu,
 (Shik. Tq.)
 185 Vijaya Rice Mills, Kudumallige, (Thir. Tq.)
 186 Siddeswara Rice Mills, Bommenahalli (Thirthahalli Tq.)
 187 Mahalaxmi Rice Mills, Sagar.
 188 Damodara Rice Mills, Sagar.
 189 Satyanarayana Rice Mills, Shimoga.
 190 Eswara Rice Mills, Shimoga.
 191 Karnataka Rice and Flour Mills, Sorab.
 192 Ravishankar Rice Mills, Megaravalli.
 193 Ramanna Rice Mills, Belagari.

North Kanara District

<i>Name of the Mill</i>	....	<i>Name of the Proprietor</i>
		Sriyuths—
194 Jayalakshmi Rice Mill, Majali	....	Shankar Shivappa Revankar, Majali.
195 Ashoka Rice Flour and Saw Mills, Kodibhag	....	Lajpat Dattatreya Nadkarni, Kodibhag.
196 Sri Radhakrishna Rice Mills, Kadra	....	Lakshman Balkrishna Swar, Kadra.
197 Lakshmi Rice Mills, Ashnoti	....	Madhav Subray Haldipur, Karwar.
198 Kalgotkar Rice Mills, Majali	....	Rayar Lakshman Kalgotkar, Majali.
199 Chandia Mills, Chandia	....	Chindi Devidas Dattatreya Desai, Chandia.
200 Halaga Mills, Halaga	....	Soirya Narayan Naik, Halaga.
201 Nandana Gadde, Joshi Weaving, Rice and Flour Mills.	....	Manjanath Hari Joshi & Sons, Nandana Gadde.
202 Lakshmi Rice Mills, Kodibhag	....	Raya Lakshman Kalgotkar, Kodibhag.
203 Rice Mill, S. No. 513, of Sadashiv Gad	....	Panduranga Ananth Wagle, Sadashiv Gad.
204 Shantha Durga Mills, Nanne Gadde	....	Govind Vaikunth Desai, Nanne Gadde.
205 Shantheri Rice Mills, Hankon	....	Sm. Rukma Bai Krishna Naik, Hankon.
206 Bede Rice Mills, Bede	....	Pandu Appa Naik, Bede.
207 Rice Mills, near Vamanashram, Karwar	....	Chandrakant Govind Phaide, Karwar.
208 Rice Mill, S.No. 9B, of Angadi	....	Chandrakant Shankar Revankar of Hosali.

Kumta Taluk		
<i>Name of the Mill</i>	....	<i>Name of the Proprietor</i>
		Sriyuths—
209 Jayalakshmi Rice Mill, Kumta	....	M. K. Kumtekar, Kumta.
210 Prabhat Mills, Kumta	....	B. V. Burde, Kumta.
211 Ramnath Rice Mills, Hegde	....	Kashinath Sridhar Shanbhag, Hegde.
212 Central Rice Mills, Gokarna	....	Govind Venkatesh Shetty, Gokarna.
213 B.R.R. Rice Mills, Madangere	....	Prabhakar Madhav Shanbhag, Madangere.
Honnawar Taluka		
214 Venkatesh Rice Mills, Gersappa	....	N. P. Pai & Sons, Gersappa.
215 Hanuman Rice Mills	....	Ramakrishna Bikku Bhat, Honnawar.
216 Mavinakurve Rice Mill, Mavinakurve	....	Nagesh Dass Shanbhog, Mavinkurve.
Bhatkal Petha		
217 Lakshmi Narasimha Rice Mill, Bhatkal	....	A. V. Shanbhag, Bhatkal.
Siddapur Taluka		
218 Krishna Rice Mill, Siddapur	....	K. Lakshman Rao, Siddapur.
219 Mahalsa Rice Mill, Siddapur	....	G. K. Pai, Majain.
220 Bharath Rice Mill, Siddapur	....	G. N. Hegde, Siddapur.

Sirsi Taluka

221	Kaneswari Rice Mill, Badangod	....	Hegde Gopalakrishna Vittal Pandit, Badangod.
222	Gajanana Rice Mill, Sampkhand	....	Thimmaiah Seetharam Hegde, Sampkhand.
223	Sagar Rice Mill, Sirsi	....	K. V. Govinda Rao, Sirsi.
224	Jai Hind Rice Mill, Ekkambi	....	Govind Narayana Naik, Ekkambi.
225	Arvind Rice Mill, Banavasi	....	C. C. Mulgund, Banavasi.
226	Parsuram Rice Mill, Banavasi	....	A. K. Pai, Banavasi
227	Basaveshwara Rice mills, Banavasi	....	C. L. Ullagaddi Banavasi
228	Mahavir Rice Mills, Sirsi	....	Nagappa Padmappa Alur, Sirsi
229	Lakshmi Rice Mills, Sirsi	....	A. S. Kasargod, Sirsi
230	Gajanana Rice Mills, Hulekal	....	S. S. Achari, Hulekal

Mundgod Taluka

231	Shanta Durga Rice mills, Mundgod	....	S. M. Sashital Mundgod
232	Umamaheswar Rice Mills, Katur	....	Arur Katur
233	Lakshmi Rice Mill Malgi	....	Nadig, Malgi
234	Renuka Rice Mill, Kavalkoppa	....	P. K. Kalal, Mundagod
235	Mangesh Rice Mill, Pala	....	S. M. Sashital and Co. , Pala

<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Name of the Proprietor</i>
	Sriyuths—
236 Rice Mill, Mundagod	.... M. B. Rayakar, Mundagod
237 Rice Mill, Mundagod	.... P. K. Kalal, Mundagod
238 Rice Mill, Pala.	.... Smt. Abidabi Shaik Mohidin, Pala
Yellapur Taluk	
239 Arya Durga Rice Mill, Yellapur	.... Raja Manjunath Shetti & Bros, Yellapur
240 Gajanan Rice Mill, Yellapur	.... B. B. Bhat, Yellapur
241 Manjanatha Rice Flour Mill Manchikere	.... Ananda Manjaya Shetti Manchikere
242 Satya Ganapathi Rice Mill of Shigemane, Ummachagi	.... Ramachandra Narayana Hegde, Yellapur
Haliyal Taluka	
243 Mangarish Rice Mill, Haliyal	.... S. M. Tergaumkar, Haliyal
244 Sri Lakshmi Rice Mill, Haliyal	.... M. R. Hanswadkar, Haliyal
245 Basavaraja Rice Mill, Haliyal	.... A. C. Kittoor, Haliyal
246 Sri Rama Gajanana Rice Mill, Haliyal	.... Ganpat Mujund Giri, Haliyal.
247 Shivaji Rice Mill, Tergaum	.... Mahadeo Appanna Randewadi, Alnavar
248 Durga Rice Mill, Tergaum	.... S. R. Hemmadi, Haliyal
249 Krishna flour & Rice Mill, Haliyal	.... ....

<i>Name of the Mill</i>		<i>Name of the Proprietor</i>
		Sriyuths—
250 Panduranga Mills, Marakwad	....	Arjun Pakirappa Mane, Murukwad
251 Patil Mills, Hawgi	....	Vardhamana Rajappa Patil, Hawagi
252 Lakshmi Rice Mill, Yedoga	....	Shankar Gopal Narvekar, Haliyal
253 Babu Singh Mills, Haliyal	....	Babu Singh, Lakshman Singh, Rajputkar, Haliyal
Supa Petha		
254 Shanta Durga Rice Mills, Supa, Ambeli	....	Vinayak Narayan Sunthankar, Supa
255 Subhadra Rice Mill, Supa, Ambeli	....	D. V. Deshapande, Supa
Ankola Taluk		
256 Nil S. No. 156 A/3 & 2. Avarse	....	Achut Subraya Kamat, Avarse
257 Nil S. No. 157/2 Avarse	....	Shantaram Devadra Palankar, Avarse
258 Katyani Mill, Shirur	....	Subray Vithal Prabhu, Shirur
259 Arya Durga Rice Mill, Ankola	....	R. M. Shetti, Ankola
260 Lakshmi Rice Mill, Bebbul	....	Triambak Mahabaleswar Pikle, Hebbul

Mysore District**Mysore**

- 261 Brahmappa Thavanappanavar (Private) Ltd.
- 262 Srikantheswara Chikkaveeranna Rice Mills
- 263 Gajanana Rice Mills Ltd.
- 264 Ramalingeswara Rice Mills
- 265 Chowdeswari Rice Mills
- 266 Rahamania Rice Mills
- 267 Srinivasa Industries Rice Mills
- 268 Hanuman Rice Mills
- 269 Saraswathi Rice Mills (Branch)
- 270 Saraswathi Rice Mills (Main)
- 271 Sankarananda Rice Mills.
- 272 Gowri Shankara Rice Mills.
- 273 Raja Rice Mills.
- 274 C.P.C. Rice Mills.
- 275 Krishna Rice Mills.
- 276 Lakshmi Rice Mills.
- 277 Raja Rice Mills.
- 278 Maradi Ranganatha Rice Mills.
- 279 Manjunatha Rice Mills.

Kollegal

- 280 Viswanathaswamy Rice Mills.
- 281 Lakshmi Rice Mills.

Krishnarajanagar

- 282 S.C.V.D.S. Rice Mills.
- 283 Balaji Rice Mills.
- 284 R.K.B. Rice Mills.
- 285 Gayatri Rice Mills.
- 286 S.L.K. Rice Mills.

- 287 Shanthinatha Rice Mills.
- 288 Srinivasa Rice Mills.
- 289 Satyanarayana Rice Mills.
- 290 Srikantheswara Rice Mills.
- 291 Ranganatha Rice Mills.
- 292 Lakshmi Narasimha Rice Mills.
- 293 Jayalakshmi Rice Mills.
- 294 Lakshmi Narayanaswamy Rice Mills.
- 295 Padmamba Rice Mills.
- 296 Kshetrapala Rice Mills.
- 297 Kantha Rice Mills.
- 298 Saraswathi Rice Mills.
- 299 Gayathri Rice Mills.
- 300 Sankarananda Rice Mills.
- 301 Basaveswaraswamy Rice Mills.
- 302 Ramachandra Rice Mills.
- 303 Basaveswara Swamy Rice Mills.
- 304 Maruthi Rice Mills.
- 305 S. C. N. Rice Mills.
- 306 Lakshmi Keshava Rice Mills.

Hunsur

- 307 S. K. P. Rice Mills.
- 308 M. H. B. Rice Mills.
- 309 Mylaralingeswara Rice Mills.

Heggadadevanakote

- 310 Chandrashekhara Rice Mills.

Nanjangud

- 311 Srikanteswara Rice Mills.
- 312 Nanjundeswara Rice Mills.

- 313 Raja Rajeswari Rice Mills.
- 314 Malleswara Rice Mills.

Narasipur

- 315 Srinivasa Rice Mills.
- 316 Ramalingeswara Rice Mills.
- 317 Karimia Rice Mills.
- 318 Gani Rice Mills.
- 319 Rahamania Rice Mills.
- 320 Jayabharath Rice Mills.
- 321 Nanjundeswara Rice Mills.
- 322 Neelakanteswara Rice Mills.
- 323 Aminia Rice Mills.
- 324 Krishna Rice Mills.
- 325 Mallikarjuna Rice Mills.

Mandya District

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Rice Mills</i>	<i>Name of the Owners</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
		Sriyuths—		
326	Chandrasekar Rice Mills	H. Boraiah	Hanakere	Mandya
327	Shivarama	M. L. Linganna	Mandya	"
328	Shriaramanjaneya	Kale Gowda	Guthalu	"
329	Balagangadhara	Malige Muniappa	Mandya	"
330	Srinivasa	Srinivasaiah	"	"
331	Model	B. M. Sanakhan	"	"
332	Mandya	H. Abdul Rakhib Sab	"	"
333	Krishna	Chikkanna	Yothagada halli	"
334	Jayalakshmi	Dodda Siddaiah	Bothanahosur	"
335	Arakeswara	Chikka Boraiah	Mandya	"
336	Chandra Mouleswara Rice Mills	Mahadevaiah	Maddur	Maddur
337	Jayalakshmi	M. K. Venkatappa	K. M. Doddi	"
338	Bhyreswara	Doddabili Gowda	Koppa	"
339	Gurunatha	S. Hassan Mohamed & Bros.	Maddur	"
340	Siddarudha	Annayappa	"	"
341	Venkteswara	H. N. Balaramasetty	Shivapura	"
342	Basaveswara	Patel Eriah	Maddur	"
343	Sharada	P. Nanjappa	Palahalli	Srirangapatna

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Rice Mills</i>	<i>Name of the Owners</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
		Sriyuths—		
344	Palahalli Rice Mills	P. Nanjappa	Palahalli	Srirangapatna
345	S. L. N.	N. K. Shivanna	Darasaguppe	"
346	Prabhakara	Kenchappa	Doddapalya	"
347	Venkateswara	V. S. Kanholkar	Belagola	"
348	Ganesh	D. Venkategowda	Naganahalli	"
349	Mahalakshmi	Puttaswamaiah	S. Patna	"
350	Ananda	B. K. Marigowda	Ganjam	"
351	Ranganatha	B. N. Boraiah	S. Patna	"
352	Vijaya Lakshmi	N. G. Boraiah	Kirangur	"
353	Rajeswari	C. Puttaswamiah	K. Settahalli	"
354	Srinivasa	A. C. Madhe Gowda	Arakere	"
355	Shivaram	Honne Gowda	"	"
356	B.K. Mari Gowda Rice Mills	J. H. Puttaswamiah	S. Patna	"
357	Sheshadri	K. Abdul Rahaman	Ganjam	"
358	Rahmania	H. Mohamed Khan	Pandavapura	Pandavapura
359	Mancheswari	H. Puttaswamigowda	"	"
360	Uma Maheswari	K. Chandrasekariah	"	"
361	C. B. A.	C. Bashir Ahmed	"	"
362	S. L. N.	D. M. Kunte Gowda	"	"
363	Rahimania Branch	H. Mohamed Khan	"	"

364	Huli Gowda	"	K. H. Kapniah	Kyathanahally	"
365	Sharada	"	K. S. Srikantegowda	"	"
366	Ramanjaneya	"	Thammiah	"	"
367	Kanneswari	"	Nanjunde Gowda	Kikkeri	K.R. Pet
368	Chandra Mouleswari	"	B. K. Gundappa	Bookinkere	"
369	S. L. N.	"	D. Rangasetty	Hosa Holalu	"
370	Gopalakrishna	"	D. Rangasetty	"	"
371	Shivananda	"	Nanjunde Gowda	Akki Hebbal	"
372	Jayalakshmi	"	Basave Gowda	Bommanahalli	"
373	Srikanteswara	"	Basavalingappa	Anchechittanahalli	Nagamangala
374	Padmanabha	"	B. P. Nagendraiah	Bellur	"
375	Modern	"	H. M. Ramaiah	Malavalli	Malavalli
376	Srinivasa	"	Appaji Gowda	"	"

Dharwar District

<i>Name of the Rice Mill</i>	<i>Owner of the Rice Mill</i>	<i>Place</i>
	Sriyuths—	
377 Mrutunjaya Rice Mill	Gurusantappa Balaganur	Haunsbhavi
378 Sivajoteshwar	M. M. Kerudi	"
379 New Karnatak	S. C. Hurkadli	Masur
380 Basweshwar	V. R. Nagwand	Hirekerur

<i>Name of the Rice Mill</i>	<i>Owner of the Rice Mill</i>	<i>Place</i>
	Sriyuths—	
381 Gavareeshankar Rice Mill	S. B. Kalyani	Hirekerur
382 Satyanarayan	G. K. Channagiri	Chikkerur
383 Diddeshwar	R. V. Dandur	"
384 Lingaraj	B. Puttappa	Haveri
385 G. G. Magavi	G. G. Magavi	"
386 S. A. Hulmani	B. V. Salimath	Bammanhalli
387 Venkatesh	V. S. Katti	"
388 Bharat	B. A. Shettar	Chikkounsi-hosur
389 Shirgod Viresh	C. V. Nellikop	Hirekounshi
390 Gajanan	C. N. Savadatti	Nangal
391 Sakhare	R. B. Sakhare	"
392 F.D. Godhake & Sons Rice Mill	F. D. Godke & Son.	"
393 Krishna	S. N. Chinmulugund	"
394 Shivanand	N. S. Sindur & S. R. Sindur	Akki-alur
395 Kumaresh	C. N. Yeliwal	"
396 Channaviresh	C. P. Pavali	"
397 Gangadhar	G. S. Motigi	"
398 Laxmi	S. S. Hublikar	"
399 L. K. Udagani	L. K. Udagani	Tilvalli
400 Nagareshwar	Y. S. Meligeri & Bros.,	"

401	Annapurna	Rice Mill	V. S. Patil	Kopparsikop
402	Channabasweshwar	"	C. K. Huggishettar	Belgalpeth
403	Krishna	"	P. A. Kher	Dharwar
404	Shanata Durga	"	V. S. Arur	"
405	Kotur	"	V. S. Kotur	"
406	Durga	"	N. N. Hegde	"
407	Laxmi	"	F. N. Hallikeri	Alnavar
408	Kamaxi	"	Magavi & Co.,	"
409	Mahalaxmi	"	P. S. Mallapnavar	"
410	The Laxmi Rice Mill & Flour Mills Co., Dhundashi, Tal. Shiggoan		{ C. R. Suryavanshi R. B. Kalal, D. Y. Mirajkar K. M. Mirajkar	
411	B. D. Ghodake Rice Mill, Tadas Tal. Shiggoan		B. D. Ghodake	
412	Shivaprasad	-do-	B. N. Keshodi	
413	Padmavati	" Kalghatigi	A. B. Kadadi	
414	Renuka	-do-	Katawkar	
415	Mahaveer	-do-	J. T. Mallapnavar	
416	Jwalamukhi	-do-	Chairman, D. Dundashi	
417	The Swastik Agricultural Syndicate Rice Mill.		D. B. Kadadi	
418	B. P. Nenakki, Bammigatti.		B. P. Nenakki	

<i>Name of the Rice Mill</i>		<i>Owner of the Rice Mill</i>
		Sriyuths—
419	Narayanappa Katawkar, Bammigatti	N. Katawkar
420	Viswanath, Gaytonde, Tabakadhonnalli	V. Gayatonde
421	Katawkar, Kudalgi	Katawkar
422	Tegginmani, Misrikoti	Tegginmani
423	Doddamani, Dhulkop	Doddamani
424	B. D. Ghodake Rice Mill, Hubli	B. D. Ghodke

Chikmagalur District

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Rice Mills</i>	<i>Name of Owners</i>	<i>Location of Mills</i>	
			<i>Village</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
		Sriyuths—		
425	Madira Rice Mills	B. R. Chinnegowda	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur
426	Abdulla "	Abdul Rahman	"	"
427	Anwar "	K. Nabi Saheb & Sons	"	"
428	H. V. R. "	H. R. Venkatakrisnaiah	"	"
429	Crescent "	M. A. Hamid	Aldur	"
430	Sri Annapurna Rice Mills	Smt. Annapurna Devi	"	"
431	Sri Manjanatha "	M. Mallari Rao	Malalur	"
432	Nadig "	V. H. Manjanatha Rao	Vastara	"

433	Shankar Rice Mills	M. S. Dyave Gowda	Ramapura	Kadur
434	Sakrepatna "	G. H. Thimmappa	Sakrespatna	"
435	Sri Rama Rice & Flour Mills	K. R. Krishnamurthy	Birur	"
436	Bhadra Rice Mill	H. S. Nirvanappa & Bros.	Lakkavalli	Tarikere
437	Sri Satyanarayana Rice Mills	K. V. Setty & Sons	Tarikere	"
438	Fort Rice Mills	B. K. Krishnaiah	"	"
439	Sri- Annapurna Rice Mills	L. B. Thammiah	"	"
440	" Venkatesha —do—	T. V. Nanjundiah	"	"
441	Dattatreya Rice Mills	H. Revanappa & Bros	Ranganahalli	"
442	Sri Venkateswara Rice Mills	D. Venkatia Gowda	Narasimharaja- pura	Narasimha- rajapura
443	Sri. Sivananda Rice Mill	H. Siddappa Setty & Sons	"	"
444	Sri Parameswara "	H. Siddappa Setty & Sons	"	"
445	Sri. Gajanana "	H. S. venkatram Iyer	Hariharapura	Koppa
446	Sri Gajanana "	Manegar	Jayapura	"
447	Jayapura "	H. Krishnappa Gowda	"	"
448	Sri Shankar "	Lokasevanirth	Koppa	"
		M. S. Dyave Gowda		
449	Sri Vijaya Rice Mills	Dayananda Ramappa, Kalya	Kudregandi	"
450	Sri Uttameswara Rice Mill	K. G. Krishna Rao,	Hariharapura	"
451	Sri Sujaya Rice Mill	V. K. Sheshappa,	Kammardi	"
452	Sri Gajanana Rice Mill	K. Srinivasa Jois,	"	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Rice Mills</i>	<i>Name of Owners</i>	<i>Location of Mills</i>	
			<i>Village</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
		Sriyuths—		
453	Sri Kalleswara "	N. K. Nanjunde Gowda	Mudigere	Mudigere
454	Sri. Devadana "	Abdul Rahman.	Sangameswarpet	"
455	Bankal Rice Mill "	C. Govind Rao,	Bankal	"
456	Sri. Annapurna "	K. P. S. Prabhu,	Kalasa	"
457	Sri Satyanarayana Rice Mills	K. Thimmappa Setty	Gonibid	"
458	Sri Bhavani Shanker "	K. C. Chandra Mouli Rao	Sringeri	Sringeri
459	Sri Swarna Ganapathi "	Krishnadevriah S. Srinivasa Rao	Vaikuntapura	"
460	Rice & Flour Mills	K. C. Achuta Rao	Sringeri	"
461	Sri Ramanjaneya Rice & Flour Mills	K. N. Veerappa Gowda	"	"
462	Sri Annapurna Rice Mills	D. Parameswara Char	Bukkambudi	Sringeri
463	Sri Krishna "	H. P. Chinniah Hegde	Bakhonnur	N. R. Pura
464	Gubhagere "	N. H. Veerabhadrapa	N. R. Pura	"

Hassan District

<i>Owners name</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Location of Mill</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
<i>Sriyuths—</i>			
465 A. S. Shivappa	Sri Siddeswara Rice Mills	Hassan	Hassan
466 H. D. Adirajaiah	Sri Parswanatha	"	"
467 K. S. Srinivasa Setty	Laxmi Janardana Swamy Rice Mills	Kyathanahalli	"
468 K. A. Rahim	K. A. Rice Mill	Belur	Belur
469 M. A. Rame Gowda	M. A. R. Mill	Gendehalli	"
470 R. A. Latif	A. R. A. Mill	Arehalli	"
471 A. M. Basavaraj	Mallikarjuna Rice Mill	Bikkodu	"
472 Channa Setty	Durga Parameswari Rice Mill	"	"
473 K. A. Deve Gowda	Vijaya Rice Mill	Belur	"
474 Y. D. Nanje Gowda	S. L. N. Rice Mill	"	"
475 P. V. Sabjansab	P. V. Sabjan Rice Mill	"	"
476 B. G. Chandra Shekar	B. G. Rice Mill	"	"
477 B. Shantappa	Agrahara Rice Mill	Sakleshpur	Sakleshpur
478 B. Chandra Shekar	Sakleshwara Rice Mill	"	"
479 B. Basappa	B. T. Rice Mill	Ballu Pet	"
480 B. R. Mallappa	B. R. R. Rice Mill	"	"
481 H. B. Rame Gowda	Munjrabad	Hanbal	"
482	Byakadavally	Sukravar Santhe	"

	<i>Owners name</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Location of Mill</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
	Sriyuths—			
483	A. S. Raja Shekara	S. N. Rice Mill	Alur	Alur
484	B. S. Basavaraj	S. J. "	"	"
485	A. B. Basappa.	A. P. B. "	"	"
486	A. Nagappa	A. N. "	"	"
487	K. M. Chandrashekara	Sharada "	Kundur	"
488	....	Janatha "	"	"
489	....	Rice Mill	Palya	"
490	K. S. Mallappa	Kenchamba Rice Mill	Magge	"
491	H. N. Narasanna	Laxminarashima Swami Rice Mill	Channarayapatna	Channarayapatna
492	Sanjeeva Setty	Venkataramanaswamy "	"	"
493	B. Narasimhasetty	Hemavathi "	Holenarasipur Road	Holenarasipur
494	Narasimha Setty	Narasimha Swamy "	"	"
495	A. P. Mallappa	S. N. R. Mill	Arkalgud	Arkalgud
496	Aziz Khan	Aziz Khan Rice Mill	Goñur	"
497	K. Venkataramaiah	S. S. R. Mill	Ramanathapur	"
498	K. Basappa	Anantha Natha Rice Mill	Kerala Pura	"
499	K. V. Shivappasetty	Viswanatha "	"	"
500	A. K. Keshava Murthy	Chandrakeshava "	Mallipatna	"

Coorg District

- 501 R. M. Ghouse, Mill Owner, Virajpet
- 502 J. S. Jayappa " "
- 503 A. N. Shivananjappa " "
- 504 Thattanda Annaiah, Virajpet
- 505 Machimada Mandanna, Mill Owner, Virajpet
- 506 Malettira Appanna " "
- 507 Konerira Sabu " "
- 508 Barera Ganapathy, Mill Owner, Kakotuparambu,
Virajpet
- 509 Kanathanda Somaiah, Mill Owner, Kadnoor, Virajpet
- 510 B. P. Ramanna, Mill Owner, Bittangala
- 511 Ullida Biddappa, Kundira Mathappa, Mill Owner,
Iyamangala
- 512 Maneyapanda Sunny, Mill Owner, Ammathi
- 513 Machimanda Kaveriappa, Mill Owner, Diddapur
- 514 Koothanda Bopaiah, Mill Owner, Siddapur-Vantiangadi
- 515 M. Rao, Mill Owner, Biddapur-Vantiangadi
- 516 K. S. Ganesh, Bharathi Rice Mills, Mercara
- 517 M. B. Ghouse, Hilal Rice Mills, Mercara
- 518 N. A. Uthappa, Appachu Rice & Saw Mills & Industries,
Mercara
- 519 H. G. Haffig, Coorg National Rice Mills, Mercara
- 520 B. M. Cariappa, Chitra Rice Mills, Mercara
- 521 President, Co-op. Marketing Society, Murnad
- 522 Kotolira Somanna, Rice Mill Owner, Napoklu
- 523 Bommanda Karumabaiah, Eshwara Rice Mill Owner,
Sunticoppa
- 524 H. G. Hamid, Coorg National Rice Mills, Sunticoppa
- 525 C. P. Kushalappa, Ramakrishna Rice Mills, Ponnampet
- 526 A. S. Thammayya, Kisan Rice Mills, Ponnampet
- 527 A. B. Machaiah, Vishwanath Rice Mills, Ponnampet

- 528 President, Co-op. Society Mill, Ponnampet
 529 C. P. Machaiah, Sadananda Rice Mills, Gonicoppal
 530 P. M. Moidu, Rahamania Rice Mills, Gonicoppal
 531 M. M. W. Muddaiah, Suryodaya Rice Mills, Gonicoppal
 532 Papayya Naidu, Krishna Rice Mills, Gonicoppal
 533 K. S. Siddappa, Eshwara Rice Mill, Kakoor
 534 Padmavathi Industries Kushalanagar
 (Prop. M. Veera Raghavaiah)

Gulbarga District

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Owners name</i>	<i>Name of the Taluk</i>
535	Anantha Rao	Yadgir
536	Do	do
537	Mariyappa	do
538	Do	do
539	Do	do
540	Alichawoosh	do
541	Abdul Aziz	do
542	Siddaramappa Sajan	Shorapur
543	Vasudeva Mahinderker	do
544	Changanna Shivanna Patange	do
545	Mohomad Byrehaji	do
546	Chandrasedkarsaranappa	do
547	Bhavani	do
548	Balaji	do
549	Raghunath	Saidapur
550	Rajasekarappa	Sedam
551	Bhogappa	Gulbarga
552	Basith Sahib	do
553	Rudraiah	do
554	Mohamad Aziz	do

555	Lakshman Rao	Gulbarga
556	Ameer Sahaib	do
557	Ishak Sahaib	do
558	Byrappa Ankal	do
559	Vishvanatha Ankal	do
560	Godrappa Ankal	do
561	Madanlal	do

Kolar District

Kolar

562	Star Flour Mills, Abdul Karim, Goripet
563	Gowri Shankar Flour Mills, M. P. Narasimaiah, Goripet
564	Lakshmi Venkatesha Rice Mills, H. S. Janakiram,
565	Gopal Krishna Rice Mills, Shama Ramaiah
566	T. N. Venkatachalapathaiah, Kataripalya
567	Jayadeva Rice Mills, Jayadevaiah, Arlepēt
568	M. Krishnaiah, Krishna Rice Mills, Doddapet
569	G. R. Srinivasaiah (Rice Mills) Proprietor, Srinivasa Rice Mills, Brahmins' Street
570	Raghaiah Rice & Flour Mills, K. N. Raghaiah, Brahmins' Street
571	T. Channaiah, Rice Mills, Gandhi Nagar
572	Hanume Gowda Rice Mills, Devangapet
573	Hanuma Rice Mills, M. Hanumanthappa, Madras Road
574	Sushila & Brothers Rice Mills, Gulpet
575	Krishna Rice Mills, Krishnaswamy Naidu, Ammavarpet
576	M. S. Rajasekhar, Flour Mills, Bank Road, Kolar

Chintamani Taluk Head-Quarters

577	B. M. Rama Reddy, Sri Lakshmi Oil & Flour Mills
578	M. R. Narayana Setty, Yeldur Mills
579	M. Venkateshappa, Venkateswara Rice Mills
580	B. M. Venugopal Reddy, Sri Rama Oil & Flour Mills

Belgaum District

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Rice Mill</i>	<i>Name of the Owner</i>	<i>Place of Location</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
		Sriyuths—		
581	Sri Laxmi Rice Mill	S. K. Kalyani	Khanapur	Khanapur
582	Do	do	Nandagad	"
583	Saraswati Rice Mill	N. R. Bondu	"	"
584	Jai-Hind	B. P. Patil	"	"
585	Laxmi	D. O. Hanjit	Halachi	"
586	Ram	N. R. Savant	Bidi	"
587	Veeresh	G. V. Wali	Nandagad	"
588	Basavaraj	B. M. Sanikop	Itagi	"
589	Karnatak	K. N. Malan	Khanapur	"
590	Mysore Swastik Industries	Hanamannavar & B. M. Kamanuri	Belgaum	Belgaum
			S. T. Stand	
591	Mirji Mill	S. N. Mirji	Belgaum	"
592	Mangal Industries, Share Holders:	Hosamani, Saraf, Arganvi	Anagol	"
		Sanbargi, Etc.	Belganti	
593	....	M. G. Hiremath	Kittur	Bailhongal
594	....	S. S. Valasang	"	"
595	....	B. V. Sanikop	"	"
596	....	D. A. Padki	"	"

Tumkur District

Sriyuths—

597	G. R. Parasunatha Oil & Rice Mills	Prop. : Narasimha Swamy
598	Mahaveera Rice & Oil Mill	” Siddaramappa
599	Shantinath Oil & Rice Mills	” Mudda Shamaiah
600	Srikanteswara Rice & Oil Mills	” S. A. Rauman
601	Shankara Rice Mills	” V. M. Muniyappa Shetty
602	Gowri Shankara Rice & Oil Mill	
603	A. K. Appanna Setty Rice & Oil Mill	
604	Ganapathy Rice & Oil Mills	
605	Anantu Rice Mills	
606	Maudara Rice & Oil Mills	
607	Renuka Oil & Rice Mills, (Madhugiri)	
608	Gowri Shankara Oil & Rice Mills (Kunigal)	
609	Changavi Rice Mills (Gubbi)	
610	Sri Gubbi Rice & Oil Mills (Gubbi)	

Bangalore District

<i>Name of Mills</i>	<i>Name of Owners</i>
	Sriyuths—
611 The New India Oil & Rice Mills, Channapatna	Kareem Khan & Bros.
612 Shahi Rice Mills „	Ahamian Sahib & Sons
613 Nizami Rice & Oil Mills „	Bademian Sahib & Sons
614 Hindustan Rice & Oil Mills „	B. M. Sunna Khan
615 Medina Rice Mills „	R. J. Budanmian
616 Sree Ramachandra Rice Mills „	C. V. Venkataramanaswamy
617 Sree Venkateswara Rice Mills „	K. T. Narayanaswamy
618 Kambi Revappa's Rice Mills, New Taragupet, Bangalore	K. R. Thammaiah
619 Mahadev Rice & Oil Mills, 4th Main Road, New Taragupet, Bangalore	K. R. Mahadevappa
620 Pulses and Rice Mills, Bangalore	Mohammed Hussain
621 Jagannatha Rice Mills, Kanakapura	T. S. Mariyappa
622 Rangadhama Rice Mills, Kanakapura	N. Krishnappa & Co.
623 Maruthi Rice Mills, Kudur, Magadi Taluk	K. R. Thopiah

BIDAR DISTRICT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Owners name</i>
	Sriyuths—
624	Saraswati Oil Mills, Naryen S/o Keshappa Sindhol
625	Abdul Kress Saheb
626	Ramchander
627	Ramkrishtappa. Sab
628	Rachandra Chaturbuj
629	Dhanalaxmi Mills, Prabhusettappa Austure
630	Bharat Mill, Vasant Naik
631	Dattu Rao Puthanger
632	Tukaram Nalgar
633	”
634	Chiman Rao
635	Yesu Ram

Raichur District

<i>Name of Mills</i>	<i>Name of the owner</i>
	Sriyuths—
636 Krishna Ambaji Rice Mills	Krishna Ambaji Rao
637 Venkateshwar Rice Mills	Venkateshwar Shetty
638 Adoni Basappa Rice Mills	Adoni Basappa
639 C. S. Thandoor Rice Mills	S. Kriti & Sons
640 Gadwal Shivanagappa Rice Mills	Gadwal Shivanagappa
641 Rajal Bandi Venkatsetty Mills	R. Venkat Setty

Chitradurga District

642 Venkateswara Rice Mills, Hiriyyur	Y. P. Mylar Setty and K. Venkatachala Setty, Hiriyyur
643 Shamanna Rice Mill, Hiriyyur	Shamanna, Hiriyyur Town
644 Vinayaka Rice Mills, Challakere	K. G. Veeranna & Brothers
645 Veerabhadra Rice Mills, Challakere	B. Basavanna & Brothers
	H. Thipperudrappa & Sons
646 Sree Jayalaxmi Rice Mills, Challakere	K. Veerabhadrappa & Sons

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the monthly arrivals of Paddy and Rice into Bangalore Market for the years 1957—58 to 1959-60 (in Maunds of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Month	PADDY			RICE		
	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
April	1,323	12,613	....	1,61,038	62,282
May	8,391	11,546	....	1,49,139	1,67,036
June	12,632	38,880	....	49,212	84,239
July	27,114	50,135	79,636	1,65,089	1,18,088
August	25,777	29,495	79,741	2,26,021	1,91,473
September	15,912	25,698	80,784	89,628	2,26,391
October	10,385	12,753	1,14,041	1,20,705	1,88,739
November	11,197	9,360	1,57,200	2,27,732	1,30,304
December	65,752	27,812	1,51,209	1,39,666	3,16,862
January	73,444	34,467	1,62,533	2,65,083	1,87,915
February	18,065	27,939	77,438	1,29,513	1,81,843
March	12,977	13,950	43,369	1,61,375	1,19,933
Total	2,82,969	2,94,648	9,45,951	18,84,201	19,75,105

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the arrivals of Rice into Hubli Market
for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60
(In Bengal Maund)

Months	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959—60
September	....	11,178	12,342	16,821	3,047
October	....	13,116	9,909	14,067	4,016
November	....	15,342	12,984	6,537	7,769
December	4,890	27,471	21,444	12,789	8,458
January	15,885	36,147	20,196	27,678	17,943
February	17,424	30,495	18,378	11,718	15,732
March	28,965	19,809	11,307	8,929	8,189
April	10,785	4,698	9,147	20,100	....
May	12,810	4,098	24,312	20,115	....
June	13,482	8,778	10,317	15,720	....
July	10,647	14,904	41,196	30,144	....
August	26,772	18,207	29,727	9,675
Total	1,41,660	2,04,243	2,21,256	1,94,343	65,154

(23)

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APPENDIX V

Statement showing the arrivals of Rice into Dharwar Market
for the years 1956-57 to 1959-60 (In Bengal Maunds)

Months	1956-57	1957-58	1958 59	1959-60
April	1,218	1,800	2,823	1,521
May	2,052	1,599	2,532	1,476
June	1,365	1,422	2,544	1,850
July	129	1,692	2,247	3,752
August	2,994	771	1,950	4,134
September	6,867	2,796	2,835	4,497
October	6,861	3,129	3,204	4,920
November	5,691	966	4,032	5,095
December	1,753	3,105	5,289	4,800
January	2,970	3,771	2,117	3,279
February	1,728	3,588	3,777	3,934
March	2,578	2,031	4,470	4,233
Total	36,206	26,670	37,820	43,491

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the arrivals of Rice into Gulbarga Market
for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 (In Bengal Maund).

Months	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
April ...	7,332	4,137	3,141	4,167	1,486
May ...	6,468	3,654	7,473	3,781	1,842
June ...	4,025	2,928	1,710	3,589	1,764
July ...	3,156	2,850	3,765	3,457	491
August ...	3,435	5,332	3,561	801	958
September ...	2,991	3,578	2,811	3,481	552
October ...	2,889	6,220	1,746	1,163	488
November ...	4,023	6,585	6,119	1,601	744
December ...	4,269	14,027	3,327	3,831	1,565
January ...	3,606	4,872	3,474	3,027	1,199
February ...	4,155	5,805	5,058	2,131	531
March ...	2,913	1,458	3,648	738	1,102
Total ...	49,262	61,436	45,833	31,767	12,722

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the arrivals of Paddy and Rice
into Shimoga Market
for the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 (In Palla of 100 Seers)

Months	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice
April	...	...	27,320	981	24,682	444
May	...	...	24,596	918	24,982	1,288
June	...	...	19,784	1,629	20,387	1,991
July	...	...	12,052	1,893	12,328	2,245
August	...	...	13,278	1,451	20,641	1,228
September	...	...	11,733	1,283	26,581	1,175
October	...	...	13,275	1,350	18,853	1,370
November	...	...	30,690	2,263	53,315	3,121
December	24,321	1,322	57,602	2,953	51,907	2,427
January	43,569	1,951	33,256	2,155	47,079	2,196
February	30,223	916	16,451	827	37,877	2,397
March	20,759	1,373	26,381	1,263	27,566	1,511
Total	1,18,872	5,562	2,86,418	18,966	3,66,198	21,393

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the monthly arrivals of Rice into
Sedam Market for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60

(In Pallas of 120 seers for the years 1955—56 to 1957—58
and in Bengal Maunds for the years 1958—59 to 1959—60.)

Month	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
April	554	115	141	1581	220
May	411	115	250	938	1030
June	145	150	130	536	762
July	73	128	82	415	718
August	21	52	19	212	242
September	74	136	42	130	511
October	49	22	59	302	242
November	164	279	457	991	1681
December	591	219	739	2797	3061
January	538	499	1462	3300	4400
February	262	506	471	819	2266
March	203	103	450	30	1415
Total	3085	2324	4302	12051	16548

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the monthly arrivals of Paddy and Rice
into Chintamani Market

for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 (In Bengal Maunds)

Month	Paddy		Rice	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
April	....	8,497	....	110
May	3,860	8,301	893	....
June	832	10,450	2,375	38
July	8,078	12,867	2,634	530
August	6,208	17,784	2,110	599
September	4,297	15,593	1,863	700
October	2,189	11,359	890	660
November	4,126	8,767	1,886	1,504
December	3,021	5,913	1,387	1,352
January	3,503	15,151	1,303	3,668
February	2,179	6,174	1,043	3,755
March	1,823	6,382	917	1,678
Total	40,116	1,27,238	17,301	14,594

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the monthly arrivals of Paddy into
Mysore Market
for the years 1956-57 to 1959-60 (In Palla of 100 Seers)

Month	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
April	....	1,810	6,533	....
May	....	1,543	4,273	....
June	....	1,999	4,399	....
July	435	12,129	8,077	728
August	3,385	3,665	6,028	1,959
September	3,398	1,806	6,542	8,217
October	1,405	2,866	3,731	3,263
November	1,290	9,227	13,652	20,167
December	20,592	29,859	36,503	41,754
January	14,356	27,059	25,230	29,651
February	5,634	14,643	2,759	14,617
March	3,246	9,467	1,167	5,870
Total	53,741	1,16,073	1,18,894	1,26,221

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the monthly arrivals of paddy
into Hubli Market for the years 1955—56 to 1959—60
(In Standard Maunds)

Month	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
September	...	8,658	1,732	9,794	124
October	...	2,857	2,880	5,521	2,589
November	...	5,465	5,101	11,428	13,859
December	3,840	6,689	9,248	27,490	19,288
January	12,463	6,392	7,157	10,269	11,551
February	9,130	10,154	7,641	1,080	8,034
March	6,464	6,147	2,770	1,824	3,818
April	2,961	1,688	1,471	1,771	...
May	5,951	4,302	1,372	110	...
June	3,087	5,530	1,249	344	...
July	2,860	5,105	3,280	1,449	...
August	1,800	4,966	3,186	1,514	...
Total	48,556	67,949	47,087	72,644	59,263

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the arrivals of Paddy
into Dharwar Market for the years 1956—57 to 1959—60
(In Bengal Maunds)

Months	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
April	1,883	6,869	1,550	408
May	206	6,790	838	610
June	4,119	6,095	427	480
July	418	9,625	434	456
August	2,470	5,371	220	234
September	2,475	324	490	441
October	4,482	250	315	1,147
November	10,550	682	582	4,500
December	3,692	1,078	481	4,783
January	23,630	1,381	243	3,861
February	9,150	1,300	1,172	4,528
March	9,075	1,036	500	2,687
Total	72,150	40,801	7,252	24,135

CONVERSION TABLE

1 acre=40 Guntas=0.40 hectar

1 Quintal=220 lbs. or 99.88 kilograms.

1 Railway Maund=82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs or 37.30 kilograms.

1 palla or 100 seers (Mysore measures) of paddy=180 lbs or 81.72 kilograms (Approximate).

1 cart load of paddy=640 seers (Mysore Measures) (Approximate).

1 Mura of Rice=84 lbs. or 37.136 kilograms. (Approximate)

1 Candy=180 seers (Mysore Measures) or 297 lbs or 134.84 kilograms. (Approximate).

Report on the Marketing of Rice in Mysore State

ERRATUM

Page	Line	For	Read
3	6	states	States
6	10	put	puts
8	19	absolutely	absolutely
8	31	chanel	channel
9	18	fram time	from the time
10	3	superflous	superfluous
10	34	priviously	previously
11	3	gaurded	guarded
11	18	blakgram	blackgram
11	30	fhe fields	the fields
13	5	food. It is	food it is
13	33	in found is	is found in
17	8	estimate	estimated
18	5	take the	take into consideration the
20	30	principle	principal
21	6	..	..
21	27	..	..
22	1	..	..
22	8	..	..
22	13	..	..
22	18	..	..
22	21	..	..
23	4-5	Mohammodans	Mohammedans
23	23	course	coarse
24	1-2	non-glutionous	non-glutinous
24	20	imports	imported
26	21	Kolahandi	Kalahandi
26	29	the Andhra	Andhra
27	1	is	were
27	23	the Madras	Madras
29	17	Varities	Varieties
30	1	Nidadavol	Nidavadavol
30	14	tn	in

Page	Line	For	Read
32	27	is	are
32	29	is	are
34	7	such as Trasplantation	like transplantation
36	10	have	has
36	10	their	its
38	11	prices as	prices prevailed as
38	16	occurence	occurrence
39	15	variations	variation
39	19	catogaries	categories
39	22	and Rs.	and by Rs.
41	15	included	include
43	15	and	and it was
43	28	cylindrical	cylindrical
44	3	ranges	range
45	31	namealy	mily
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47	1	long)	long
47	5	feet	foot
50	2	him	them
50	5	gains	gain
50	13	his	their
52	36	tor	for
53	27	conclusion	conclusion,
53	27	previaling	prevailing
55	24	is	are
56	2	mandi merchant	producer
56	9	charges	charge
56	32	packed in	in packed
60	8	his own	their own
60	13	from	on
60	18	Bank,	Bank and
62	10	palms	palms and
63	14	repreresent	represent
63	15	persens	persons
64	12	his	their
64	18	course	coarse
65	9	pady	paddy
65	9	cylendical	cylindrical
65	29	stroing	storing
66	16	an	a

Page	Line	For	Read
67	3	following	flowing
67	5	expeditously	expeditiously
67	6	ACCOMODATION	ACCOMMODATION
68	18	in and	in an
68	22	arive	arrive
69	33	on	in
72	5	PROFFESIONAL	PROFESSIONAL
72	6	play	plays
73	4	thir	their
74	11	stock	stocks
75	14	quanities	quantities
76	6	on	in
76	17	whose popularity	Popularity of which
76	21	increasng	increasing
77	7	calcutated	calculated
82	6	prodition	production
84	5	abont	about
84	22	than the	than for the
84	29	their	its
84	29	Store	Stores
84	30	sell	sells
85	10	alluga	Hallugu
85	21	upto	up for
86	32	are	is
88	3	Schoenobius	Schenobius
88	6	are	and
88	9	peremox	perenox
89	31	is	are
90	16	180 Mysore Measures	180 seers in Mysore measure
92	26	use	uses
93	24	draught	drought
95	3	allowances of	allowances or
96	6	producer's	producers'
108	81	Belhangadi	Belathangadi