

CHAPTER-3

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA: COASTAL KARNATAKA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Karnataka is a rich and beautiful State with varied geographical environment and natural resources. It is a fact less known that the ancient and medieval Karnataka had its firm roots in the traditional and moral values as also in art and architecture, literature and cottage industries. Apart from this, Karnataka has made its mark in providing mathematical, medical science skills, geographical world view and even in providing scientific solutions.

A number of small kingdoms had ruled over this region. These dynasties not only gave much importance to arts, literature, and architecture but also gave similar importance to scientific matters and solutions. Karnataka was historically known for its architectural works which could be seen in construction of temples, mosques and churches. The dynasties like Kadamba, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Hoysala, Vijayanagara and Adilshahi which have ruled over Karnataka have played their respective significant roles in the history of Karnataka.

Karnataka State has a geographical area of around 1,91,791 sq.km and is the 8th largest State in India. A study of distribution of the country's population reveals that Karnataka is placed in the 9th position in population count and at 21st place

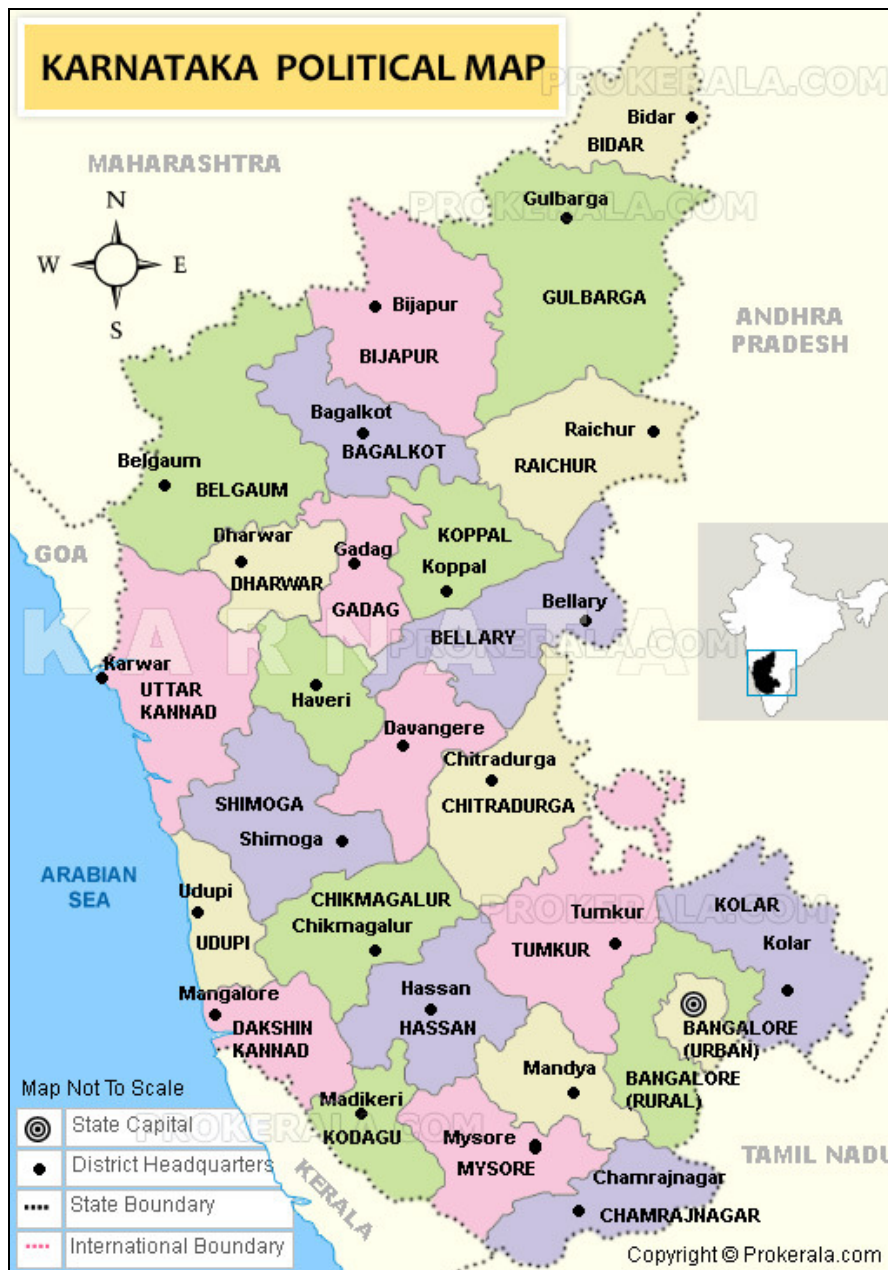
in literacy level. Karnataka occupies 20th place in density of population.

Agriculture being the main occupation in this State, around 65% of the people of Karnataka are engaged in agriculture and other related agricultural occupation for their livelihood. But only 125.93 lakh hectares of land, out of 190.5 lakh hectares is suitable for agriculture.

Karnataka is bound by the Arabian Sea in the west, Andhra Pradesh States towards the east, Maharashtra and Goa State to the North and North west, Kerala and Tamil Nadu States to the South-west and South-east respectively.

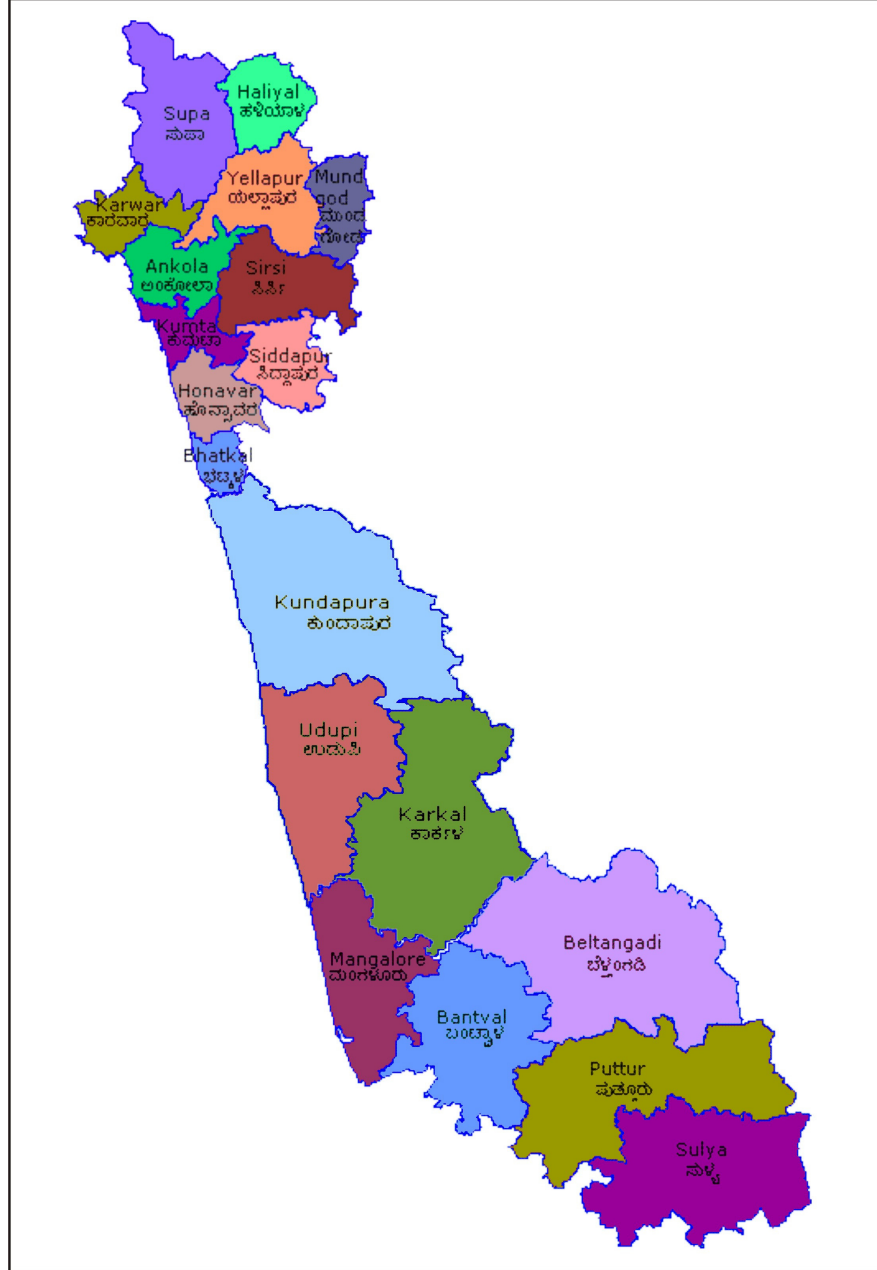
Karnataka can be broadly divided into 4 divisions, viz. (1) Northern Karnataka, (2) Southern Karnataka, (3) Central Karnataka, and (4) Coastal Karnataka. Coastal Karnataka, which is the focus of the present study comprises of three districts (1) Dakshina Kannada (South Canara), (2) Udupi and (3) Uttara Kananda (North Canara)

3.1 : Map of Karnataka



Source: www.google.com

3.2 Map of Coastal Karnataka Districts



Source: www.google.com

The major occupation of the people of the Coastal Karnataka is agriculture and fishing. The backward communities like Mogaveera, Billawa, Kharvi, Kotesherigara, Bunta, Siddi, Halakkigouda, Vakkaliga, Devadiga, etc., constitute a major portion of population of the area. Minorities like Christians and Muslims constitute a small portion and the upper caste, scheduled castes and tribes constitute a very small portion of the population

In coastal Karnataka, languages like Kannada, Tulu, Konkani, Urdu, Byari, and Navayiti have shown great richness, capacity for harmony and have created a culture of give-and-take.

There are three major ports, namely, Malpe, Mangalore and Karwar in this area that promote trade and commerce. Apart from these ports, there are also two minor ports like Bhatkal and Gangolli which have helped in the development of fishing.

Four public sector commercial banks, viz. Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Corporation Bank and Vijaya Bank have originated in Coastal Karnataka. Karnataka Bank, one of the leading scheduled banks, has also seen its birth here.

Devotees across the country flock in great numbers to places of religious interest like Shree Manjunathesware temple at Dharmastala, Shree Kukke Subramanya temple, Kateel Durga Parameshwari temple, Puttur Mahalingesware temple, Shree Krishna Mutt, Udupi, Bahubali statue at Karkal, Anegudde Shree Vinayaka temple, Mahabalesware temple at Gokarna, Murdeshwara temple at Bhatkal, Marikamba temple at Sirsi, Siddhi Vinayaka temple at Idugungi, Syed Madani Dargah at

Ullal, St.Aloysious Church at Mangalore, Attur Chruch Karkal, Jain Basadi at Moodabidri, etc.

Coastal Karnataka is fast growing as a tourism destination. A number of tourists visit this region, especially for its scenic beauty and rich cultural heritage. The region abounds with marvelous beaches, meandering streams, magnificent waterfalls, etc., like Summer Sand Beach Resort at Ullal, Murdeshwara Beach, Pilikula Nisarga Dhama at Mangalore, St.Mary's Island at Malpe, Light-house at Kaup, Koodluteeirtha and Magod Falls, Yana, Karwar port, Supa Dam at Joida Devbag Resort at Karwar.

Chromites being the most important natural resource, chemical and fertilizers, automobiles, engineering, purification of oil, nuclear power plants, are some of the important industries of coastal Karnataka. Kaiga Atomic Power Plant at Karwar and Nagarjuna Thermal Power Plant at Padubidri and Varahi Hydro-electric Power Plant near Kundapur play a major role in the generation of power. Apart from this, there are eight tile factories providing employment to a large number of people. Each tile factory produces more than one lakh tiles per day.

3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

There are three districts in Coastal Karnataka - Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. In 1997, for administrative convenience, erstwhile South Canara district was divided into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts.

Dakshina Kannada district has five Taluks. They are Bantwal, Belthangady, Mangalore, Puttur and Sullia. Land area of the district is 4,560 sq.kms, out of which 25% is forest. This

district has been divided into 2 sub- divisions, and 17 hoblies for administrative convenience. As per the 2001 Census, the district has 354 villages, 1 municipal corporation, 2 town municipalities and 5 town Panchayaths. Dakshina Kannada has 60 kms of sea stretch. Major rivers such as Netravathi, Kumaradhara, Payaswini, Gurupura, and Shambhavi flow in the district and join Arabian Sea forming fertile estuaries which have been the cradle for agrarian activities in the region.

Udupi district is divided into three Taluks, namely, Udupi, Kundapur and Karkala. Its total land area is 3,880 sq.kms in which 28% area is forest. As per the 2001 Census, the district has 9 hoblies and 244 villages. It has a coastal stretch of 40 kms. The district has one city municipality, 2 town municipalities and a town panchayat. Rivers like Sita, Swarna, Varahi and Gangolli River originate in the Western Ghats and flow through this district to meet the Arabian Sea.

Uttara Kannada is a large district and has a coastal stretch of 122 kms. on the western side. This district has an area of 10,222 sq.kms and 80% of it is covered by the forest. It has been divided into four subdivisions. Bhatkal subdivision has Bhatkal and Honnavar Taluks, Karwar subdivision comprises of Haliyala, Karawar, and Joida Taluks. Kumta subdivision has Kumta and Ankola taluks. The taluks of Sirsi, Yellapur, Siddapur and Mundagod fall under the Sirsi subdivision and 35 hoblies for administrative convenience. As per the 2001 census, the district has 207 villages, 3 municipal corporations, 2 town municipalities and 6 town Panchayaths.

The Coastal region of Uttara Kannada district has Ankola, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Karwar and Kumta Taluks. Kali, Gangavati, Aghanashini and Sharavathi rivers flow in this region.

3.3 DEMOGRAPHY

Dakshina Kannada District has a population of 18,97,730 out of which, 11,68,428 people live in the rural area and 7,29,302 people in the urban area. 9,38,434 are males and 9,59,296 are females.

Udupi District has a total population of 11,12,243. In this, the male population is 5,22,231 and female population is 5,90,012. 9,05,890 people live in the rural area, whereas 2,06,353 people live in the urban area.

The total population of Uttara Kannada district amounts to 13,53,644, of which 6,86,876 are males and 6,66,768 are females. The total rural population of Uttara Kannada is 9,65,731 and 3,87,913 reside in urban area.

Table 3.1

Density of Population as per 2001 Census (per sq.km)

India	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Uttara Kannada
325	276	416	287	132

Source: Report of District Statistical Office

Dakshina Kannada District has a population density of 416 people per sq.km., which is the second highest in the state.

Table 3.2
Literacy Level in Percentage

District	Male (%)	Female (%)	Aggregate (%)
Dakshina Kannada	89.7	77.20	83.45
Udupi	88.23	75.19	81.25
Uttara Kannada	84.5	68.5	76.5

Source: Report of District Statistical Office

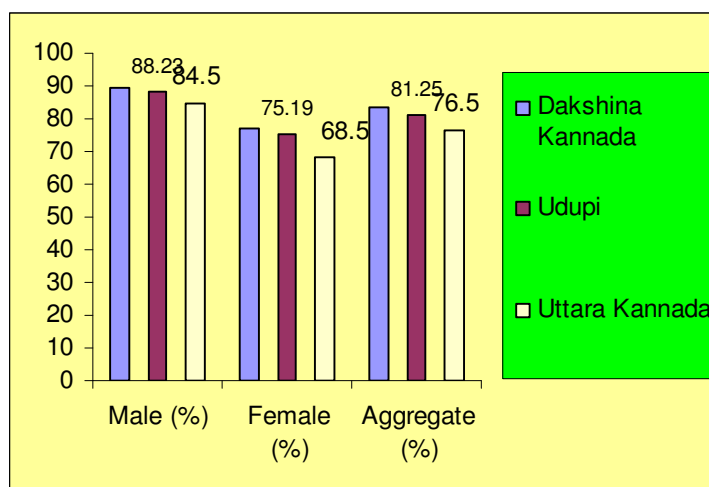


Figure 3.1: Literacy Level in Percentage

3.4 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Coastal Karnataka region is situated in the western part of Karnataka with temperate climate. This region has three seasons, namely, summer, rainy and winter. It has 33° temperature in summer and 20° in the winter. Geographically, the region is divided into three parts: the coastal region, the inland region and the Western Ghat region. In this part of Karnataka, there are varieties of soils like sandy, alluvial, red loam, lateritic, black,

and chalk scattered in various regions, which is helpful for growing different crops. It is humid in coastal region, cool in the Ghats and warm in the eastern region. Humidity can be as high as 70% during most part of the year.

D.K witnessed a total rainfall of 4090 mm in 2006, which was 59mm more than the normal rainfall in the district. The rainy season for Dakshina Kannada in 2006 was spread over 126 days. Sullia Taluk witnessed the highest of 134 mm rainfall followed by Taluks of Belthangadi (131 mm), Puttur (130 mm) and Bantwal (125 mm). Mangalore taluk witnessed a moderate rainfall of 110 mm.

Udupi district witnessed a total rainfall of 4174 mm in 2006. It was less than the expected normal rainfall of 4209 mm. The actual rainy days (122) were spread over three months. Karkala Taluk witnessed the highest rainfall of 4926 mm, compared with Kundapur (3927 mm) and Udupi (3696 mm) taluks. The total rainfall in the district has been consistently decreasing from 4550 mm in 1998 to 3548 mm in 2005.

Uttar Kannada district witnessed a total rainfall of 2972.5 mm in 2006 which was more than the normally expected rainfall. The rainfall in Uttara Kannada district was consistently on the rise from 2001 to 2006. The total rainy days were 103. Bhatkal Taluk got the highest rainfall of 4423 mm whereas Haliyala Taluk witnessed the lowest rainfall of 1360.5 mm.

3.5 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is closely dependent on the natural resources and environmental conditions of soil and climate. Coastal Karnataka is a land of many climates and varieties of soils, providing scope for much diversity in agriculture. It is, therefore, meaningful to understand the physiography and also climatic conditions of coastal Karnataka and the various other factors that largely determine the cropping patterns in different regions of the districts. Such understanding shall go a long way in optimizing farm production by selectively adopting appropriate cropping patterns and agronomic practices to suit the region.

India plays a very important role by its contribution in the world's food production; India has made impressive strides on the agricultural front during the last three decades. Karnataka contributes considerable share in the total food production of the country. Coastal Karnataka also contributes to the State. Coastal region too has given more importance to the growing of commercial crops. In this region, there are four categories of farmers namely Marginal (below 2.5 acres holding), Small (2.5 to 5.00 acres), Medium (5.01 to 10.00 acres) Big (above 10.01 acres).

Table 3.3**Land Holding in Coastal Karnataka**

District	Marginal Farmers		Small Farmers		Medium Farmers		Big Farmers		Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Dakshina Kannada	155528	57482	37523	52036	19575	67461	678	16206	213304	193185
Udupi	153970	49477	25761	35981	17103	59953	497	9293	197401	154704
Uttara Kannada	115714	38637	29329	41137	19375	65361	328	4404	164746	149539

Source: Report of District Statistical Office

Following Table shows the number of labourers involved in agriculture

Table 3.4**Agricultural Labour in Coastal Karnataka**

District	Male	Female	Total
Dakshina Kannada	28046	14520	42566
Udupi	37229	50462	87761
Uttara Kannada	37891	46682	84573

Source: Report of District Statistical Office

In the Coastal Karnataka, most of the farmers grow crops like paddy, ragi, cashewnut jowar, bajra, maize and other cereals and pulses like gram; oilseed crops like coconut, ground nut, sunflower, etc.. Non-food crops like arecanut sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc., are also grown here. Major crops of Coastal Karnataka are paddy, areca nut, cashew nut, coconut, groundnut, and green vegetables.

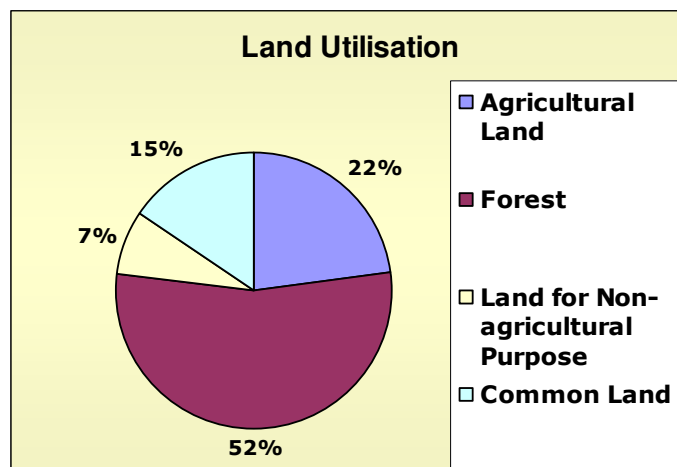


Figure 3.2: Land Utilization in Coastal Karnataka

Dakshina Kannada district had a net sown land area of 33.51% in 2005-06, Paddy and other cereals were the predominant crops, followed by other pulses and non-food crops. The net area under all crops was 1,59,935 hectares, of which, paddy, the predominant cereal, consisted of 56,629 hectares. Commercial crops such as areca nut (27,338 hectares), cashew nut (29,862 hectares), coconut (15,773 hectares), cocoa (875 hectares), rubber (10,154 hectares) and vegetables consist a meagre 2,974 hectares, out of the total area of 1,59,935 hectares.

In Udupi district, of the total cultivated area of 1,23,412 hectares, cereals constitute 62,765 hectares, pulses such as black gram 6,470 hectares, horse gram 1,122 hectares, green gram 173 hectares, cowpea 702 hectares, comprising an area of 8,479 hectares. Oilseeds are cultivated on an area of 2,139 hectares and fruits are cultivated on 23,620 hectares, while vegetables grown on 2,066 hectares. Horticultural crops such as areca nut (5,127 hectares), coconut (14,876 hectares), cashew nut (19,624 hectares), rubber (2,310 hectares), cocoa (69 hectares), banana (1,198 hectares), mango (1,675 hectares), jack fruit (774

hectares), sweet potato (432 hectares), beetle leaves (109 hectares) and pepper (280 hectares) are the other major crops grown in Udupi district.

The crops grown in Uttar Kannada are generally pulses and oilseeds. Pulses are grown over a total area of 84,407 hectares, oilseeds are grown on an area of 3,452 hectares. Horticultural crops such as areca nut (13,245 hectares), coconut (6,342 hectares), cashew nut (8,432 hectares) are also grown. The other crops consist of fruits on an area of 6,924 hectares and vegetables covering over an area of 302 hectares. Uttara Kannada district predominantly grows cereals like paddy (80,311 hectares), maize (1,542 hectares) and spices (15,787 hectares) in its total sown area of 1,24,750 hectares.

Table 3.5: Sown Area

District	Area(hectare)	Forest (hectares)	Sown(hectare)	Total (hectares)
Dakshina Kannada	477149	128476	159935	765560
Udupi	356446	100102	123412	579960
Uttara Kannada	1024679	813695	124750	1963124
Total (hectares)	1858274	1042273	408097	3308644

Source: Report of District Statistical Office

3.6 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN COASTAL KARNATAKA

The term agricultural marketing is composed of two words agriculture and marketing. Agriculture, in the broadest sense, means activities aimed at the use of natural resources for human welfare and marketing connotes a series of activities involved in moving the goods from the point of production to the point of consumption. To be specific, the subject of agricultural marketing includes marketing functions, agencies, channels, efficiency and cost, price spread and market integration, producers' surplus, etc.

To promote both the Agriculture and Marketing in the Coastal Karnataka, 159 Cooperative Banks and Agricultural Co-operative Societies are working in 5 talukas of Dakshina Kannada district. According to the 2007 survey data, the total loans advanced to agriculture and marketing were Rs.1,67,089.5 lakhs.

In Udupi district, there are 109 branches of Cooperative Banks and Agricultural Co-operative Societies distributed in 3 Taluks. Totals loans availed were Rs.51,394.18 lakhs for agriculture and marketing

To enhance the agriculture and marketing activities, Uttara Kannada district has 184 Cooperative Banks and Agricultural Co-operative Societies in 11 taluks, with advances amounting to Rs.54,076 lakhs.

3.6.1 Regulated Markets

There are 12 regulated markets in Dakshina Kannada district, among which 5 are main markets and 7 are markets. The total turnover of these regulated markets was Rs.378.97 crores in 2006-07.

There are 3 main and 3 sub regulated markets in Udupi districts spread over three taluks equally. Total turnover in these markets was Rs.70.46 crores in which Karkala Taluk stands first with 2.17 crores of turnover.

There are 28 regulated markets in Uttar Kannada district - 8 main markets and 20 sub-markets whose total turnover is Rs.238.23 crores.

3.6.2 Traders in Agricultural Marketing.

The Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) have been a great boon to the farmers as these regulated markets show greater transparency in their marketing operations. A study of the following Table shows that many wholesale and retail traders operate under government license. The number of institutional traders operating in these APMCs is very small. Moreover, the wholesale and retail traders act as a vital link between the dealers and the farmers.

Table 3.6**Details of APMC licensed Trader in Coastal Karnataka**

Place	Wholesale traders	Retail Trader
Mangalore	900	200
Puttur	200	60
Sersi	225	30
Karkala	150	25
Udupi	171	42

Source: Report of APMCs

Apart from the above license holder APMC traders in each APMC of Coastal Karnataka, a few retailers conduct their trade without obtaining APMC license. Their trade is totally unauthorized as per the Karnataka Government's APMC Rules 1966. According the APMC official sources, such type of traders cannot be identified easily as they are supported by local farmers.

3.7 A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF APMCs IN COASTAL KARNATAKA

3.7 .1 Establishment:

Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees are Local bodies that were established through the Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act 1966. Different APMCs came into being at different places in different years. Some of them were established even before independence also.

Table 3.7
Year of Establishment of APMCs

Sl. No	Name of the APMC	Place	Year of Establishment
1	APMC Mangalore	Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada Dist.	1951
2	APMC Puttur	Puttur, Dakshina Kannada Dist.	1992
3	APMC Karkala	Karkala, Udupi Dist	1992
4	APMC Udupi	Udupi, Udupi Dist.	1992
5	APMC Sirsi	Sirsi, Uttar Kannada Dist.	1954

Source: Report of APMCs

3.7.2 Formation of Committees:

Committees consist of members elected by the farmers and also the nominated members of the government of Karnataka. Director, Department of Agricultural Marketing, Bangalore is authorized to nominate the members.

3.7.3 Duties of APMCs:

APMCs function according to the rules and regulations of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act 1966 of Karnataka State. The duties of APMCs include- appropriate regulation of the sale of agricultural produces, ensuring progress in the sale of agricultural produces, regulating and supervising the marketing of agricultural produces in order to reduce exploitation of farmers by the middlemen and unscrupulous traders, ensuring good price, accurate measurement and graded quality of products.

The Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act 1966 is not meant to curb the freedom of traders. It wants to protect the interests of the farmers. Important duties of APMCs can be listed as below

1. Providing facilities for the transportation and sale of Agricultural produces
2. Providing Warehouses for the market functionaries.
3. Providing Restrooms, drinking water facility, toilets, auction point, street lights to the farmers as well as market functionaries.
4. Supervising the business of market functionaries
5. Supervising the measurement and payment for the agricultural produces
6. Publicity for the current prices
7. Arbitration of disputes between sellers and buyers.
8. When the prices fall and market is upset, arranging for buying, storing, transporting and selling of the agricultural produces through co-operative societies
9. Taking measures to prevent adulteration of produces and encouraging the farmers for grading their produces
10. Banning the traders who violate the provisions of the APMC act and its, clauses and sub-clauses
11. Providing place and facilities to the farmers who want sell their produces directly without middlemen
12. Lending short term loans to the farmer sellers on specified agricultural produces

13. Providing measuring scales and instrument to measure the humidity.
14. Preventing market functionaries from unauthorized commission or bribe
15. Developing roads to help the farmers transport their agricultural produces

3.7.4 Notified Agricultural Produces:

Government of Karnataka notified the following produces and brought them under the control of APMCs across the state through a notification Sam. Sa.I:127:MRE: 2001 dated 29-10-2001.

1. Animal Husbandry: 1.cattle 2. Goats 3. Sheep
2. Thread: cotton (seedless or with seed)
3. All Flowers
4. Food Grains: 1. Sajje 2. Jawa Wheat 3. Jowar 4. Sugarcane 5. Corn
6. Navane 7. Paddy 8. Ragi 9. Rice 10. Saave 11. Wheat etc.
5. Forest Products: Antuvala (gum fruit), Cane , Hollow cane, Hippe seeds, Neem seeds, soapnut, Tamarind, Tamarind seed
6. Fruits : Apple , Banana, Sour fruits, Guava, Sapota, jackfruit etc
7. Oil Seeds: groundnut, linseed, cottonseed, mustard, gingelly, sunflower, soybean etc
8. Horticultural produces and spices: Areca nut, cashew,, chilli, coco nut, coriander, garlic, ginger, methi, pepper, turmeric.
9. Pulses : Beans, Groudnut, Bullar, green gram, black gram, Toordal etc.

10. Vegetables
11. Timbers
12. Other produces: betel leaves, jaggery, broomstick, raisin etc.

3.7.5 Selling method: Regulated produces are sold on contract

3.7.6 Market fee:

APMCs collect some percentage of the selling price as market fee from different types of traders at different trades for different commodities (i.e.1, 1.2, 1.5 percentage etc.)Through the amendment brought to Karnataka State agricultural Produce Sales (regulations) Act in 2004, single point fee has come to force. Once the fee is collected on a declared produce in an APMC, its processed produce is exempted from fee in any APMC there afterwards.The Table shows Market Fee Collected by following 5 APMCs for the year 2010-11

Table 3.8
Market Fee Collected by 5APMCs for the year 2010-11

Sl. No	Name of the APMC	Market Fee (in crores)
1	APMC Mangalore	4.75
2	APMC Puttur	1.55
3	APMC Karkala	0.35
4	APMC Udupi	0.30
5	APMC Sirsi	1.35

Source: Report of APMCs

3.7.7 Board of Directors of Different five APMCs in Karnataka

The Board is constituted for five years through elections and Secretaries in all APMCs are appointed by the government and are transferred from time to time and the Tenure of Chairman and Vice Chairman of the APMCs is 20 months as per APMC Act.

MANGALORE APMC



Board of Directors

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | Sri. K.Krishnaraj Hegade | - | Chairman |
| 2. | Sri. Prashant Gatti | - | Vice Chairman |
| 3. | Sri. Pramod Kumar | - | Member |
| 4. | Smt. Jacinta Disoza | - | Member |
| 5. | Sri. Ratnakar Pujari | - | Member |
| 6. | Sri. Giryappa Mera | - | Member |
| 7. | Sri. Jayasheela Adyanthaya | - | Member |
| 8. | Sri. Nilaya Agari | - | Member |
| 9. | Smt. Saroja | - | Member |
| 10. | Sri.Dayanand Shetty | - | Member |
| 11. | Sri.Kaniyappa Nayak | - | Member |
| 12. | Sri.Manoppa Shetty | - | Member |

13. Sri.Gangadhar Ullal - Member
14. Sri.Raghav Shetty - Member
15. Sri.B. Bhalakrishna - Member
16. Sri.Radhakrishna Kote - Member
17. Sri.L.V. Laxman - Assistant Director(Member
Ex. Officio)
18. Sri.Gajendra - Secretary

The Mangalore APMC Secretary post is equivalent to Government of Karnataka's Joint Director Post. The turnover for the year 2010-11 is Rs 410 crores.

PUTTUR APMC



Board of Directors

1. Sri. Seetharam Gowda - Chairman
2. Sri. N. Guruva - Vice Chairman
3. Sri. Gopalkrishnan Bhat - Member
4. Sri. Ranganath Rai - Member
5. Sri. A.R. Chandra - Member
6. Sri. Jayaram Rai - Member
7. Sri. Laxman Gowda - Member
8. Smt. Yamuna J. Rai - Member
9. Sri. Narayan Pujari - Member

10.	Sri. Nagesh Naik	-	Member
11.	Sri. Shashank K.	-	Member
12.	Sri. Paduranga Hegade	-	Member
13.	Smt. Jayanti Nayak	-	Member
14.	Sri. A.P.Rai	-	Member
15.	Sri. Govinda Nayak	-	Member
16.	Sri. Vikrant	-	Member
17.	Sri. L.V. Laxman	-	Assistant Director (Member Ex. Officio)
18.	Sri. Sathyanarayana	-	Secretary

The Puttur APMC Secretary post is equivalent to Government of Karnataka's Deputy Director Post. The turnover for the year 2010-11 is Rs 115 crores.

SIRSI APMC



Board of Directors

1.	Sri.Naresh Bhat	-	Chairman
2.	Smt.Kusuma C. Hegade	-	Vice Chairman
3.	Sri.Nagesh Guru Gouda	-	Member
4.	Sri.Vishwanath G. Divekar	-	Member
5.	Sri.Muralidhar T. Naik	-	Member

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|---|
| 6. | Sri.Dattatray Vaidya | - | Member |
| 7. | Sri.Basvaraj N. Vaddar | - | Member |
| 8. | Sri.Pakerappa G. | - | Member |
| 9. | Sri.Ravindra Vinayak | - | Member |
| 10. | Sri.Narayan Shripati Hegade- | | Member |
| 11. | Sri.Ganapati P. Hegade | - | Member |
| 12. | Sri.G.S. Bhatt | - | Member |
| 13. | Sri.Narshivam Bhatt | - | Member |
| 14. | Sri. Ram Bhat | - | Member |
| 15. | Sri.Mahabaleshwar Bhat | - | Member |
| 16. | Sri.Ganapati Timappa Hegade- | | Member |
| 17. | Sri.Gajanan M. Bhat | - | AssistantDirector (Member
Ex. Officio) |
| 18. | Sri.M. H. Rangappa | - | Secretary |

The Sirsi APMC Secretary post is equivalent to Government of Karnataka's Deputy Director Post. The turnover for the year 2010-11 is Rs 100 crores.

UDUPI APMC



Board of Directors

1.	Sri. K. Suresh Nayak	-	Chairman
2.	Sri. Bhaskar Shetty	-	Vice Chairman
3.	Sri. Laxman Shetty	-	Member
4.	Sri. Devadas Salian	-	Member
5.	Smt. Sujyothi Hegade	-	Member
6.	Sri. Shankar Shettigar	-	Member
7.	Sri. Narayan Naik	-	Member
8.	Sri. Gopal Pai	-	Member
9.	Sri. Ashokkumar Shetty	-	Member
10.	Sri. Meluion Anthony Sequera-	-	Member
11.	Sri. Ramesh Shetty	-	Member
12.	Sri. Sudhama Shetty	-	Member
13.	Sri. Boggu Nilaparawa	-	Member
14.	Sri. Ramakanth Kamath	-	Member
15.	Sri. Aravind Anchan	-	Member
16.	Sri. Damodar Naik	-	Member
17.	Sri. L.V. Laxman	-	Assistant Director (Member Ex. Officio)
18.	Sri. Narashimhamurthy	-	Secretay

The Udupi APMC Secretary post is equivalent to Government of Karnataka's Assistant Director Post. The turnover for the year 2010-11 is Rs 24 crores.

KARKALA APMC



Board of Directors

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Sri. Ananda Bandimatt | - | Chairman |
| 2. Sri. Ramachandra Jain | - | Vice Chairman |
| 3. Smt. Manjula Shetty | - | Member |
| 4. Sri. Jaya Nayak | - | Member |
| 5. Sri. Antony D'souza | - | Member |
| 6. Sri. Ganesh Naik | - | Member |
| 7. Sri. Pradeep Kotian | - | Member |
| 8. Sri. Udaya Salian | - | Member |
| 9. Sri. Dayanand Hegade | - | Member |
| 10. Sri. Balkrishna Hegade | - | Member |
| 11. Sri. Xaviour Demallo | - | Member |
| 12. Sri. Subodh Shetty | - | Member |
| 13. Sri. Raghupathi Pai | - | Member |
| 14. Sri. Radhakrishna Nayak | - | Member |
| 15. Sri. Shankar Kunder | - | Member |
| 16. Sri. Padmanabha Acharya | - | Member |

- 17. Sri. L.V. Laxman - Assistant Director
(Member Ex. Officio)
- 18. Sri. Pandu Shetty - Secretary

The Karkala APMC Secretary post is equivalent to Government of Karnataka's Assistant Director Post. The turnover for the year 2010-11 is Rs 30 crores.

Sources: Annual Reports, Broachers and Publications of the District Statistical Departments.