



# **COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN DAKSHINA KANNADA: A CASE STUDY**

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## **ABSTRACT**-----

*A thorough contextual research of the Dakshina Kannada bungalow industry, examining its financial aspects and impact on neighbouring networks. India is among the world's developing countries. In this context, trading plays a major role in resolving problems with Khadi items. In the unlikely event if the creators fulfil Khadi's objectives to win over customers' devotion by creating fresh, modern Khadi products, it usually becomes a major player in the home business. Generally speaking, it's said that home businesses are an unavoidable, backward aspect of the economy. However, a financial analysis and practical engagement with many other countries demonstrate that the bungalow enterprises have demonstrated remarkable perseverance and have made a significant financial contribution to the nation. The case for fostering the growth of the bungalow industry in Dakshina Kannada is clear because these businesses present excellent opportunities for generating a sizable amount of revenue and procure a valuable open door for relatively minimal price for unemployment, especially in rural areas. This supports efforts to achieve high and useful monetary development.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cottage Industry, Dakshina Kannada, Sustainable economic growth, Achieving High*-----

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Dakshina Kannada, a waterfront locale in the southwestern Indian territory of Karnataka, is a district saturated with rich social legacy and financial variety. In the midst of its dynamic scene, the presence of house ventures stands apart as a demonstration of the strength and resourcefulness of its kin. The expression "cabin industry" alludes to limited scope, decentralized assembling frequently completed in homes or little studios. With regards to Dakshina Kannada, these cabin businesses assume a pivotal part in adding to the nearby economy, giving work valuable open doors, and protecting conventional craftsmanship.

One of the characterizing elements of Dakshina Kannada's house industry is its well-established association with conventional craftsmanship. The area is famous for gifted craftsman's represent considerable authority in different specialties, for example, ceramics, handloom winding around, wood cutting, and customary adornments making. These well-established abilities have been gone down through ages, making an extraordinary mix of legacy and contemporary development. The multifaceted plans and fine craftsmanship of the items created by these house ventures not just mirror the social personality of the district yet in addition add to the monetary food of numerous families.

Business age is a huge part of the bungalow business in Dakshina Kannada. The decentralized idea of these limited scale undertakings guarantees that a significant piece of the nearby populace can partake in monetary exercises without the requirement for brought together manufacturing plants or huge scope foundation. From gifted craftsman to help staff engaged with the creation cycle, the cabin business turns into a wellspring of work for a different scope of people. This decentralized model cultivates a feeling of local area as well as advances inclusivity and impartial circulation of monetary advantages.

As well as safeguarding conventional specialties and giving work, the cabin business in Dakshina Kannada likewise assumes an essential part in advancing reasonable practices. Numerous bungalow enterprises in the area focus on eco-accommodating and privately obtained materials, adding to natural preservation. Besides, the accentuation on handmade items frequently brings about diminished energy utilization contrasted with large scale manufacturing strategies. This obligation to manageability lines up with the worldwide shift towards dependable



and moral strategic policies, further improving the allure of Dakshina Kannada's cabin industry items in both homegrown and global business sectors.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Bhatta's (2013) study explores the compromises between land freedoms and financial development, involving seaside Karnataka as a contextual investigation. The creator investigates the complex connection between land proprietorship and financial advancement in the locale. By breaking down the elements of land privileges, Bhatta features the difficulties and valuable open doors looked by networks in adjusting their customary land freedoms with the basic for monetary development. The review gives a nuanced comprehension of how land-use strategies can influence the financial texture of a district and underscores the requirement for a reasonable methodology that considers both individual land privileges and more extensive monetary objectives.

D'Silva's (2021) research centers around the cashew business in Karnataka, giving a complete contextual analysis. The review digs into the subtleties of the cashew area, analyzing its difficulties, amazing open doors, and financial ramifications. By investigating the complexities of the business, D'Silva contributes significant bits of knowledge into the elements impacting the achievement and supportability of the cashew area in Karnataka. The review not just adds to the comprehension of the cashew business itself yet additionally gives suggestions to more extensive financial improvement procedures in the locale.

Jagadeesh's (2020) study centers around the presentation of country business visionaries in the Dakshina Kannada Area of Karnataka. The examination investigates the difficulties and accomplishments of provincial business visionaries, revealing insight into the variables impacting their prosperity. By breaking down the presentation of rustic business people, the review adds to how we might interpret the job of business venture in provincial turn of events. Jagadeesh's work not just gives experiences into the particular setting of Dakshina Kannada yet additionally offers more extensive ramifications for advancing country business for of feasible financial advancement in Karnataka.

Joshi's (2016) study examines the battles and difficulties being developed, with a particular spotlight on administration and the board issues inside a territorial setting. The exploration gives a thorough examination of the elements influencing improvement processes, underlining the significance of powerful administration and the executives. By investigating local elements, Joshi adds to a nuanced comprehension of the intricacies related with improvement drives. The review is probably going to offer important bits of knowledge for policymakers and professionals looking to address administration and the executive's difficulties to advance practical turn of events. Kumar, Hossain, and Gope's (2015) concentrate on center around the job of miniature credit programs in enabling provincial ladies in Indian, with a particular assessment of Grameen Bank Bangladesh Restricted. The examination researches the effect of miniature credit drives on the financial status and strengthening of rustic ladies. By evaluating the results of the Grameen Bank's projects, the review reveals insight into the capability of miniature credit in cultivating financial freedom and further developing the general prosperity of ladies in rustic regions. The discoveries have suggestions for Bangladesh as well as for comparable drives in different locales looking to enable ladies through monetary consideration.

## **3. FUTURE OF THE COTTAGE INDUSTRY**

### **3.1. Employment Opportunities**

There're around 1.25 lakh little and 8 lakh bungalow enterprises in the country which have set out business open doors for 38 lakh individuals.

### **3.2. Contribution to SDG**

Bringing the situation to a close with tiny and miniature as well as little and medium endeavors may have produced the best results for reducing imbalance and taking care of the aims for the SDGs.

### **3.3. Reasonable wage rate for the workforce**

Concluding the situation with bungalow and miniature as well as little and medium endeavors might have given the best outcome for decreasing imbalance and tending to the Reasonable Improvement Objective (SDG) targets.

### **3.4. Government-provided logistical support**

The Public authority gives ideal backings to the retailers and can make essential strides to improve this area.



### **3.5. Retailer's financial situation is sound.**

The monetary capacity of the retailers is great. They contribute huge capital. Thus, they can create more prominent number of items in the country.

For the above reasons the area of Bungalow is serious areas of strength for in. The area has expanded their previous greatness in light of the fact that the specialists and works get adequate cash they have required. Subsequently, they are increments one next to the other their privately-run company to another productive business. Presently the area is on serious areas of strength.

## **4. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES' PROBLEMS**

The Khadi enterprises, regardless of their significance for the economy, are not adding to their full towards the improvement of the country. It is on the grounds that these enterprises are plagued with various issues as to their activities. These issues are examined underneath:

### **4.1. Inadequate Finance**

One challenging aspect of these endeavors is obtaining finance, both for short-term and long-term needs. This is evident from the manner in which their credit hoard has not kept pace with their fixed and working capital requirements. The credit has consistently been inconvenient. One of the key factors contributing to a lot of the contemporary chaos in this area has been its delayed accessibility.

### **4.2. Difficulties of Marketing**

The Khadi and House ventures additionally deal with the intense issue showcasing their items. The issues emerge from such factors as limited scale of creation, absence of normalization of items, lacking business sector information, fulfilment from actually more proficient units, insufficient interest and so forth. Aside from the deficiency of advertising offices, the expense advancing and it is excessively high to sell their items.

### **4.3. Shortage of Raw-materials**

Furthermore, raw materials continue to be a source of frustration for these endeavors. Unrefined materials are not readily available in sufficient quality, essential quality, or at reasonable prices.

### **4.4. Low-level Technology**

The technique for creation which the little and minuscule endeavors use, are old and wasteful. The outcome is low efficiency, low quality of items and significant expenses. The makers for absence of data have close to zero familiarity with present day advances and preparing open doors which concerns them.

### **4.5. Competition with Large Industries**

The competition these enterprises face from larger companies is another challenging issue. Big businesses have the newest technology and have access to many offices across the country, so they can definitely outsell and outperform small businesses in terms of evaluation. Given the recent economic progress, this problem has become even more urgent.

### **4.6. Retailers do not get enough support from the government**

The Public authority doesn't create good backings to the retailers and can't make essential strides to improve this area.

## **5. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This report serves as an example. The purpose of this study's information sources is to make use of both primary and secondary sources of data. This article makes use of semi-organized interview information assortment devices that were set up with aims in mind. Following the primer perception lead on the three limited scope initiatives at Mangalore, Bantwal, Puttur, Belthangady, and Sullia, the instrument was ready. The current review concentrates around Mangalore, Bantwal, Puttur, Belthangady, and Sullia apply universe and examination. The towns and boundaries of Mangalore, Bantwal, Puttur, Belthangady, and Sullia are where the enterprises are selected. Following the accommodation testing technique, three bungalow enterprises were selected for the current focus. Interviewing workers and primary managers of limited-scale organizations was the method used to collect information for this study's information assortment technique. Perception approach was used throughout to gather social occasion data about the plant and its surroundings. several books. Periodical diaries were also examined in order to gather optional information.



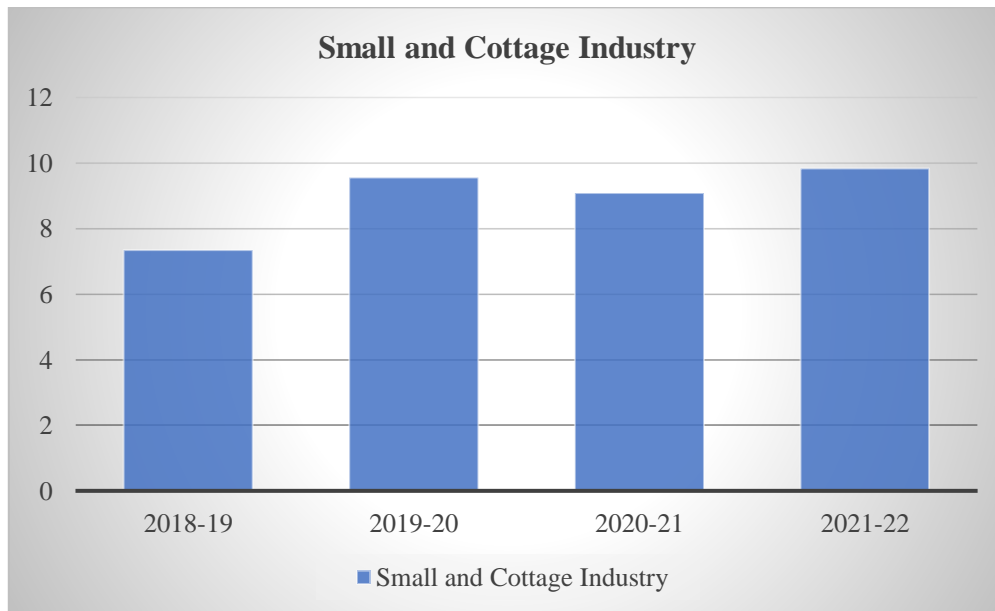
## 6. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

### 6.1. Current Khadi and cottage industry conditions in Dakshin Kannada

Sometime at the beginning of 1973, Khadi made its debut in Kannada. It surfaced in the Science Research Facility and Mangalore's economic sectors, reintroducing the material to the city's residents. It received a passable reception as a financial plan texture and was an aimless attempt to rekindle the associated energetic energy. Khadi's status as Mangalore may now only be symbolic in certain historical contexts. Significant progress toward the restoration of khadi was accomplished as late as the 1940s during India's liberation development campaigns. Regrettably, we will never be able to locate the skilful talent in the breezes of Dakshin Kannada khadi again. The dishonest manufacturers wind khadi around waste plant yarns. Calling the product khadi is blatantly misleading. It has escaped the notice of Kannada makers and dealers to restore and revitalize khadi creation. Khadi, the main sail of our long-standing material custom, was not lifted by us; instead, it was destroyed and left completely confused. Without a doubt, this inclusive art may help us regain our confidence, but why did the popularity of khadi decrease when we gained our independence? Perhaps if we had made an effort to evaluate the requirements of the market's constantly shifting demands or accelerated innovation to support high-quality products, it might have gained fresh perspective. As khadi has emerged and is establishing strong roots, we truly need to invest resources in planning advancement for the heritage winds about or demonstrate our cutting edge the tradition of our greatest customs. In the 2018–19 fiscal year, the assembling industry's contribution to the GDP was 7.35 percent. The development rate is 7.35, although in the small and bungalow industry regions, the rates for the 2021–2022 fiscal year are 9.84. The tiny and bungalow sector is growing at a faster rate.

**Table 1: Growth of Small and Cottage Industry in Dakshina Kannada (2018-2022)**

Types of Industry	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Small and Cottage Industry	7.35	9.56	9.08	9.84



**Figure 1: Growth of Small and Cottage Industry in Dakshina Kannada (2013-2016)**

## 7. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Through business and pay age plots, Khadi and Bungalow enterprises provide financial opportunities to the underprivileged or the middle class of people worldwide, but especially in low-income and mechanically immature countries like India. People in impoverished and rural areas can make a living through independent labor without spending a lot of money on house projects and Khadi; Khadi and cabin enterprises expanded to urban areas in order to take use of office space, institutional funding, and transportation; The GDP contribution of the small and micro industrial sector was 7.35% in 2013–14; in the 2017 fiscal year, it was approximately 9.84%. Despite their importance to the economy, the Khadi and Bungalow projects are not contributing fully to the advancement of the nation; It increases the amounts of fresh venture capital and public capital necessary for the country's modern advancement; India can obtain foreign currency by trading the Khadi and Bungalow goods in foreign markets or nations; The Khadi ventures also address the serious problem of exhibiting their products; Additionally, these businesses continue to be plagued by the problem of raw materials; The archaic and inefficient creation approach used by little and insignificant endeavors; The competition these firms face from large



corporations is another challenging issue; The government does not provide sufficient or strong assistance for the Khadi and cabin industries. The workers' relationship with Khadi firms is not professional; Ineffective circulation channel for the products It has a working capital deficit.

## 8. CONCLUSION

Contextual research on home businesses in Dakshina Kannada unravels a complex web of traditional skill, economic significance, and challenges faced by local company owners. The district's genuine reliance on indigenous skills and cultural heritage has fostered the growth of many cottage industries, ranging from traditional artworks to handloom weaving. Support from the government becomes essential to preserving and enhancing the dynamic character of the cabin business. The Khadi project has emerged as a vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy. Over the course of the year, bungalow projects have emerged as the pioneers in the contemporary region of India. Ensuring vast economic opportunities for the area's talented, semi-talented, and untalented workers is one of the most distinctive aspects of Khadi firms. It is admirable that the administrations allowed the experts to display the impressive display of house businesses. When compared to large-scale ventures, the workers in small businesses are equally denied access to any form of administration. Numerous problems that have been highlighted in this evaluation have been addressed by this industry, and it has provided crucial recommendations to move the Khadi business into the blooming revolutionary phase. We should extend our support to NGOs and the government to make things clear. Even while Khadi is generating a lot of attention and excitement, isn't expanding as predicted. As a result, our administration and other partners—such as the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), which may coordinate various issues—should reach out to provide both financial and strategic support. The government should advise, assist, and prepare the developers of the bungalow area. The government should be made up of rural artisans, and handicrafts should be supported to grow domestic industry and open doors to the global market. The government's plans to assist business people should be implemented with responsibility and transparency in mind.

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