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Agro-Based Industries in Karnataka: Structure, Growth, Regional Disparities, and Investment Potential

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Abstract: ***Karnataka has emerged as a leading state in agro-based and food processing industries, enabled by diverse agro-climatic conditions and a strong base in plantation and horticultural crops. At the same time, agriculture and allied activities continue to provide livelihoods to a large share of the state's population, making agribusiness central to strategies of inclusive growth. This paper examines the structure and growth of agro-based industries in Karnataka with a particular focus on regional imbalances in agribusiness development, especially between the more industrialised southern and coastal districts and the relatively lagging Kalyana Karnataka region. Using secondary data and existing studies, the paper reviews conceptual issues, traces recent trends in output and exports, and discusses policy initiatives such as agribusiness and food-processing policies, food parks and special development programmes. The analysis shows that while Karnataka's agribusiness sector is dynamic at the aggregate level, processing capacity and investment remain concentrated in a few districts, limiting the extent to which agro-industrialisation contributes to balanced regional development. The paper concludes with policy recommendations to strengthen agro-processing ecosystems in lagging regions, deepen linkages between agriculture and industry, and enhance the inclusiveness of export-oriented growth.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Karnataka is one of India's leading states in agro-based and food-processing industries, supported by ten agro-climatic zones and a diversified cropping pattern that includes food grains, horticulture, plantation crops and livestock (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). Agriculture and allied activities remain a key pillar of the state economy, with a large share of the population depending on agriculture for livelihood even as industry and services expand (Lekhi & Singh, 2013; NITI Aayog, 2025). Agro-based industries therefore occupy a strategic position by linking primary production with value addition, employment creation and export earnings (Dhar, 2015; Kachru, n.d.; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025).

Over the last decade, Karnataka has registered robust growth in agro-based industrial output and exports, particularly in high-value commodities such as coffee, gherkins, cashew, spices and processed horticultural products (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). Sector profiles highlight the emergence of food parks, cold-chain infrastructure and agritech startups that are integrating the state more closely with domestic and global value chains (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Government of Karnataka, 2024). However, this aggregate success masks substantial regional imbalances, with processing units and export-oriented clusters concentrated in a few southern and coastal districts, while many northern and Kalyana Karnataka districts remain predominantly primary-produce suppliers with limited local value addition (Government of Karnataka, 2002; Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, n.d.; Shankar, 2019).

The central objective of this paper is to analyse Karnataka's agro-based industrial development through the lens of regional imbalance and to assess the extent to which agribusiness can serve as a vehicle for more balanced and inclusive growth (Dhar, 2015; Shiddalingaswami & colleagues, 2015). The paper draws on secondary data and existing empirical studies on agricultural and industrial disparities, as well as policy documents and sector profiles related to agribusiness and food-processing promotion in Karnataka (Government of Karnataka, 2024; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025; NITI Aayog, 2025).

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Early work on agro-based industries in India shows that most enterprises are small-scale and examined primarily from economic and locational perspectives (Dhar, 2015; Kachru, n.d.; Lekhi & Singh, 2013). Venkiah's study on rural industrialisation highlighted multiple dimensions of the rural economy and argued that agro-based industries are more labour-intensive and better aligned with rural development than non-agro industries (as cited in Dhar, 2015).

Austin (1981) classified agro-based industries into three stages according to the degree of processing, noting that higher stages involve greater capital investment, technological complexity, management requirements and value added (as cited in Kachru, n.d.). He emphasised that raw materials typically constitute the major cost component and are characterised by seasonality, perishability and variability, making backward linkages, raw-material concentration and market size crucial for planning the size and structure of agro-industries (Kachru, n.d.).

Reddy's work on rural industrialisation examined the growth and potential of rural industries in drought-prone and agriculturally prosperous regions, demonstrating how agro-based industries can respond differently to agro-climatic and infrastructural conditions (as cited in Lekhi & Singh, 2013). Srivastava (1989) observed that Indian agro-based industries range from mineral-mechanical to chemical, reflecting an increasing degree of processing, with some shift from purely mechanical to more chemical-based activities while mechanical processing remains dominant (as cited in Dhar, 2015).

The linkage between agricultural prosperity and non-farm employment has also been emphasised. Unni argued that rising agricultural production and productivity generate surplus for investment in non-farm enterprises and, together with changing consumption patterns, increase labour demand in the rural non-farm sector (as cited in Lekhi & Singh, 2013). As cited by Goswami (2023), Bhattacharya (1985) found that significant potential exists for small, dispersed agro-related industries in five backward districts of North Bengal and recommended systematic identification and development of local resource-based activities to accelerate growth (as cited in Dhar, 2015).

Classical development economists such as Lewis, Nurkse, Mellor and Kuznets have argued that agricultural transformation is a precondition for industrial development, providing cheap food, raw materials and a growing market for industrial goods (Dhar, 2015; Lekhi & Singh, 2013). In the Indian context, this perspective underpins the view that agro-based industries can catalyse structural change by linking farm and non-farm sectors. Institutions such as the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysuru have contributed to this process through research on food processing and packaging technologies, which are particularly relevant for value addition and shelf-life enhancement in tropical conditions (Kachru, n.d.).

Taken together, the literature establishes that agro-based industries are labour-intensive, strongly linked to local resource endowments, and sensitive to regional variations in agricultural performance and infrastructure, which makes them central to any discussion of regional disparities in a state like Karnataka (Dhar, 2015; Kachru, n.d.; Shankar, 2019).

III. CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

Agro-based industries are generally defined as manufacturing and service activities that use agricultural, horticultural, livestock, fisheries and forest products as primary raw materials, producing intermediate or final goods for consumption, industrial use or export (Kachru, n.d.; Lekhi & Singh, 2013). This broad definition covers activities ranging from basic cleaning, grading and milling to highly processed, packaged and branded foods, beverages and specialty products (Dhar, 2015; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). Three characteristics are particularly salient: seasonality of raw-material supply, perishability and variability in quality and volume, all of which shape the technology, scale, location and organisation of agro-based industries (Kachru, n.d.).

In the Indian context, food-processing activities are often grouped into three broad categories: primary food processing, unorganised cottage and small-scale units, and organised processing units (Dhar, 2015; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). Primary food processing includes rice milling, flour milling and oil extraction, which typically involve low levels of value addition but handle large volumes and are widely dispersed in rural areas (Kachru, n.d.; Lekhi & Singh, 2013). The unorganised segment comprises cottage and small-scale units engaged in traditional processing of fruits, vegetables, spices, dairy and snack foods, which are important for rural employment yet often face constraints in technology, quality control and market access (Dhar, 2015). The organised segment produces higher value-added products such as processed and packaged foods, beverages, dairy products, meat and fish products and convenience foods, and is generally more capital- and technology-intensive with stronger links to modern retail and export markets (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025).

Sector-specific classifications developed by institutions such as the Central Food Technological Research Institute distinguish product groups like animal products, cereal products, fruit and vegetable products, plantation and spice products, beverages and microbial and fermentation-based products (Kachru, n.d.). While these finer classifications are useful for technological and product-development analysis, for regional-development and policy discussions it is particularly relevant to distinguish where along the value chain processing occurs and how different segments—primary, unorganised and organised—are spatially distributed across regions and districts (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Shankar, 2019).

IV. AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN KARNATAKA: GROWTH, STRUCTURE AND EXPORTS

Karnataka's agricultural base is characterised by marked diversity in crops and farming systems across ten agro-climatic zones, supporting food grains, horticulture, plantation crops and livestock (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). The state is the leading producer of coffee in India and an important producer of ragi, maize, sunflower, gherkins and several spices, alongside substantial output of fruits, vegetables, milk and poultry (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Lekhi & Singh, 2013). This diversified raw-material base underpins a wide spectrum of agro-processing activities ranging from plantation-based exports to grain milling, oil extraction, dairy, meat and fish processing, and fruit and vegetable processing (Dhar, 2015; Kachru, n.d.).

Earlier investment and sector profiles indicated that Karnataka's food-processing sector recorded compound annual growth rates close to 20 per cent in output during 2009–2013, out-performing the national average, while agro-based and food-processing exports grew at around 22 per cent annually, driven largely by coffee, cashew, gherkins and processed fruits and vegetables (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). More recent national data show that the share of processed food in total agri-food exports has risen over the last decade, reflecting a broader structural shift towards value-added products in which Karnataka participates actively (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). The state has developed food parks, cold-chain facilities and logistics infrastructure, and has attracted major corporate as well as a large number of micro, small and medium agro-processing units, giving the sector a dual structure that combines modern supply chains with traditional processing (Government of Karnataka, 2024, 2025; NITI Aayog, 2025).

V. REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA

Despite strong aggregate growth in agro-based industries, regional imbalances remain a defining feature of Karnataka's development pattern (Government of Karnataka, 2002; Shiddalingaswami et al., 2015). The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (Nanjundappa Committee) constructed a composite development index and classified a large number of taluks, particularly in the northern and north-eastern parts of the state, as backward or most backward (Government of Karnataka, 2002). Subsequent district-level analyses confirm that disparities persist across sectors, including agriculture and industry, with southern and coastal districts generally performing better than many districts in the Kalyana Karnataka region (Shankar, 2019; Shiddalingaswami et al., 2015).

Studies of agricultural development using composite indices show that only a subset of districts in southern and central Karnataka can be classified as high or high-middle in agricultural development, while many districts in Kalyana Karnataka and other northern areas fall into low-middle or low categories (Shankar, 2019). These differences reflect uneven access to irrigation, inputs, infrastructure, extension and markets, which translate into lower farm productivity, limited diversification and higher vulnerability in lagging regions (Lekhi & Singh, 2013; NITI Aayog, 2025). Industrial and agro-industrial indicators reveal similar spatial patterns: manufacturing and food-processing units are heavily concentrated in and around Bengaluru, Mysuru, coastal districts and a few central districts, whereas several Kalyana Karnataka districts exhibit low industrial density and limited processing capacity (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Shiddalingaswami et al., 2015). Entrepreneurial studies in Kalyana Karnataka point to constraints related to infrastructure, finance, technology and market access that hinder the growth of local agro-based enterprises (Honnurswamy, 2020).

As a result, farmers and rural workers in better-developed districts are more likely to benefit from forward linkages into processing and marketing, while those in lagging regions remain largely tied to primary production and capture relatively little of the value generated downstream (Dhar, 2015; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). This uneven spatial distribution of agribusiness activity implies that, unless policy deliberately redirects investment and support towards backward regions, agribusiness-led growth in Karnataka may reinforce existing regional disparities rather than reduce them (Government of Karnataka, 2002; Government of Karnataka, 2024).

VI. EMPIRICAL ILLUSTRATION: SELECTED INDICATORS

Available district-level studies and sector profiles (as represented in Table 1) provide indicative evidence on how agricultural development and agro-processing capacity vary across Karnataka (Shankar, 2019; Shiddalingaswami et al., 2015). Composite indices of agricultural development classify districts in southern and central Karnataka such as Davanagere, Belagavi, Vijayapura and Ballari as relatively high or high-middle in development, while several districts in the Kalyana Karnataka region—Kalaburagi, Raichur, Bidar and Yadgir—fall in the low-middle or low categories (Shankar, 2019). These gaps correspond broadly with differences in irrigation, input use, yields and diversification, which shape the underlying potential for agribusiness activity (Lekhi & Singh, 2013).

Table 1. Illustrative district-wise agro-development and agro-industry indicators in Karnataka.

District category (agri development)	Example districts*	Agricultural development index (2013–14, range)	Indicative agro-processing / food units (recent years)	Key features
High / High-middle	Davanagere, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Ballari	≈ 0.76–0.93 (upper range of composite index)	Relatively higher numbers of food-products and beverages units, including sugar, grain milling and oil processing	Better irrigation and input use; higher cropping intensity; established processing linkages
Low-middle / Low	Kalaburagi, Raichur, Bidar, Yadgir	≈ 0.45–0.76 (lower range of composite index)	Fewer registered processing units; limited presence of organised food parks and clusters	Predominance of primary agriculture; weaker infrastructure; dependence on raw commodity sales

Sector and investment profiles further suggest, as shown in Table 1, that districts with higher agricultural development and better infrastructure tend to host more agro-processing units and organised food-processing projects, including food parks and clusters, whereas backward districts have fewer registered units and limited higher-order processing facilities (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). Stylised regional tabulations show a greater concentration of food parks, cold-chain projects and export-oriented processing in the Bengaluru, southern, coastal and Malnad regions, with relatively sparse project coverage in Kalyana Karnataka despite targeted schemes (Government of Karnataka, 2002, 2024). These patterns support the view that agro-based industrial growth in Karnataka has, so far, been spatially uneven and closely aligned with pre-existing differences in agricultural and infrastructural development (Dhar, 2015; NITI Aayog, 2025).

Table 2. Indicative regional pattern of agri-business and food-processing projects in Karnataka.

Region / division	Food parks / agro-processing clusters*	Selected sanctioned projects (e.g., cold chain, clusters)	Broad agro-industrial intensity
Bengaluru / Southern region	Multiple food parks and clusters in and around Bengaluru, Tumakuru, Mandya	Several mega food-park and cold-chain projects under state and central schemes	High concentration of organised processing and export-oriented units
Coastal and Malnad	Food parks and seafood / horticulture-linked facilities in coastal districts	Projects focused on marine products, horticulture and spices	Medium to high intensity, commodity-specific
Central Karnataka	Emerging clusters around Davanagere, Haveri and nearby districts	Grain-based and pulses-based processing projects	Moderate intensity; scope for scaling
Kalyana Karnataka / North-East	Few food parks and clusters; projects under backward-region schemes	Limited number of sanctioned projects relative to agricultural base	Low to medium intensity; significant under-utilised potential

VII. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

Karnataka has adopted several policy instruments to promote agribusiness and food processing, including dedicated agribusiness and food-processing policies, industrial policies and region-specific development programmes (Government of Karnataka, 2002, 2024, 2025). The state's agribusiness and food-processing initiatives seek to attract private investment, reduce post-harvest losses, promote value addition and generate employment through measures such as capital subsidies, tax concessions and support for infrastructure like food parks and cold-chain facilities (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). These instruments operate alongside national schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana, which co-finance processing and logistics projects that Karnataka has partially leveraged (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025).

To address long-standing regional disparities, Karnataka has also implemented Special Development Plans and created institutions such as the Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board to channel additional resources to backward districts identified by the Nanjundappa Committee (Government of Karnataka, 2002; Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, n.d.).

At the same time, research and technical institutions, notably the Central Food Technological Research Institute and agricultural universities, contribute technologies and training in processing and packaging, while e-governance initiatives seek to improve information flows and service delivery to farmers and entrepreneurs (Kachru, n.d.; NITI Aayog, 2025). The key challenge is to integrate these policy and institutional efforts so that agribusiness promotion not only accelerates growth but also systematically supports lagging regions within the state (Government of Karnataka, 2024, 2025).

VIII. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The evidence indicates that Karnataka possesses strong structural advantages in agro-based industries, including a diversified agricultural base, established export-oriented commodities and an evolving infrastructure of parks, cold chains and logistics (Government of Karnataka, 2025; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). These strengths have translated into robust growth in agribusiness output and exports, contributing to state income, employment and stronger backward linkages between agriculture and manufacturing (Dhar, 2015; NITI Aayog, 2025). At the same time, sectoral and regional analyses show that processing capacity, investment and employment are concentrated in a limited set of southern, central and coastal districts, resulting in a narrow spatial footprint of agribusiness-led growth (Government of Karnataka, 2002, 2025; Shiddalingaswami et al., 2015).

Persistent disparities in agricultural development and infrastructure overlap with gaps in agribusiness development, particularly in the Kalyana Karnataka and other northern districts (Government of Karnataka, 2002; Shankar, 2019). In these regions, farmers are more likely to sell primary produce with limited local processing, capturing a smaller share of value added and facing higher vulnerability to price and climate shocks (Lekhi & Singh, 2013; NITI Aayog, 2025). Entrepreneurial studies suggest that, although there is latent potential for agro-based industry in lagging regions, constraints related to infrastructure, finance, technology and market access hinder the emergence and scaling of local enterprises (Honnurswamy, 2020).

These findings imply that, without explicit region-sensitive agribusiness promotion, Karnataka's impressive aggregate performance in agro-based industries may reinforce existing regional inequalities rather than mitigate them (Government of Karnataka, 2002, 2024). Conversely, if policy design and implementation systematically favour backward districts through targeted infrastructure, incentives and institutional support, agribusiness could become a key driver of more balanced and inclusive regional development within the state (Dhar, 2015; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025).

First, district-level agro-processing ecosystems in lagging regions need to be strengthened through investments in roads, power, water, warehousing, cold chains and quality-testing facilities, with a clear focus on Kalyana Karnataka and other backward districts (Government of Karnataka, 2002, 2025; NITI Aayog, 2025). State and central schemes can be converged to create integrated value-chain projects in these districts, targeting commodities where they hold comparative advantages (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025).

Second, incentive structures under agribusiness, food-processing and industrial policies should explicitly incorporate regional equity by offering higher capital subsidies, interest concessions and risk-sharing mechanisms for projects located in designated backward taluks and districts (Government of Karnataka, 2024, 2025). These incentives should be complemented by streamlined regulatory procedures and facilitation services to lower entry barriers for local entrepreneurs and farmer producer organisations (Honnurswamy, 2020; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025).

Third, inclusive export-oriented growth requires targeted support for upgrading quality, packaging, standards compliance and marketing capabilities among smaller processors and producer groups in lagging regions (Dhar, 2015; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2025). Partnerships with institutions such as the Central Food Technological Research Institute and agricultural universities can help diffuse appropriate technologies and provide training tailored to local resource endowments (Kachru, n.d.; NITI Aayog, 2025).

Fourth, institutions like the Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board should systematically integrate agribusiness indicators into their planning and monitoring frameworks, using district-level data on processing units, employment and value added to identify gaps and track progress over time (Government of Karnataka, 2002; Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, n.d.).

Finally, this analysis of Karnataka's agro-based industrialisation closely echoes classic agricultural development theories that view farm growth and structural transformation as mutually reinforcing but spatially uneven processes (Dhar, 2015; Lekhi & Singh, 2013). Lewis-type dual economy models and subsequent work by Mellor and Kuznets stress that agricultural surplus, rising productivity and rural non-farm expansion are interlinked; Karnataka's experience shows that where agricultural development, infrastructure and institutions are stronger, agribusiness flourishes and deepens these linkages, while lagging regions remain trapped in primary production with limited value capture (Shankar, 2019; Shiddalingaswami et al., 2015).

In this sense, the state's regional imbalances in agribusiness development can be interpreted as a concrete manifestation of uneven structural transformation, reinforcing the argument that targeted policies to promote agro-processing, entrepreneurship and market access in backward regions are essential if agricultural growth is to translate into broad-based, inclusive development (Government of Karnataka, 2002, 2025; Honnurswamy, 2020).

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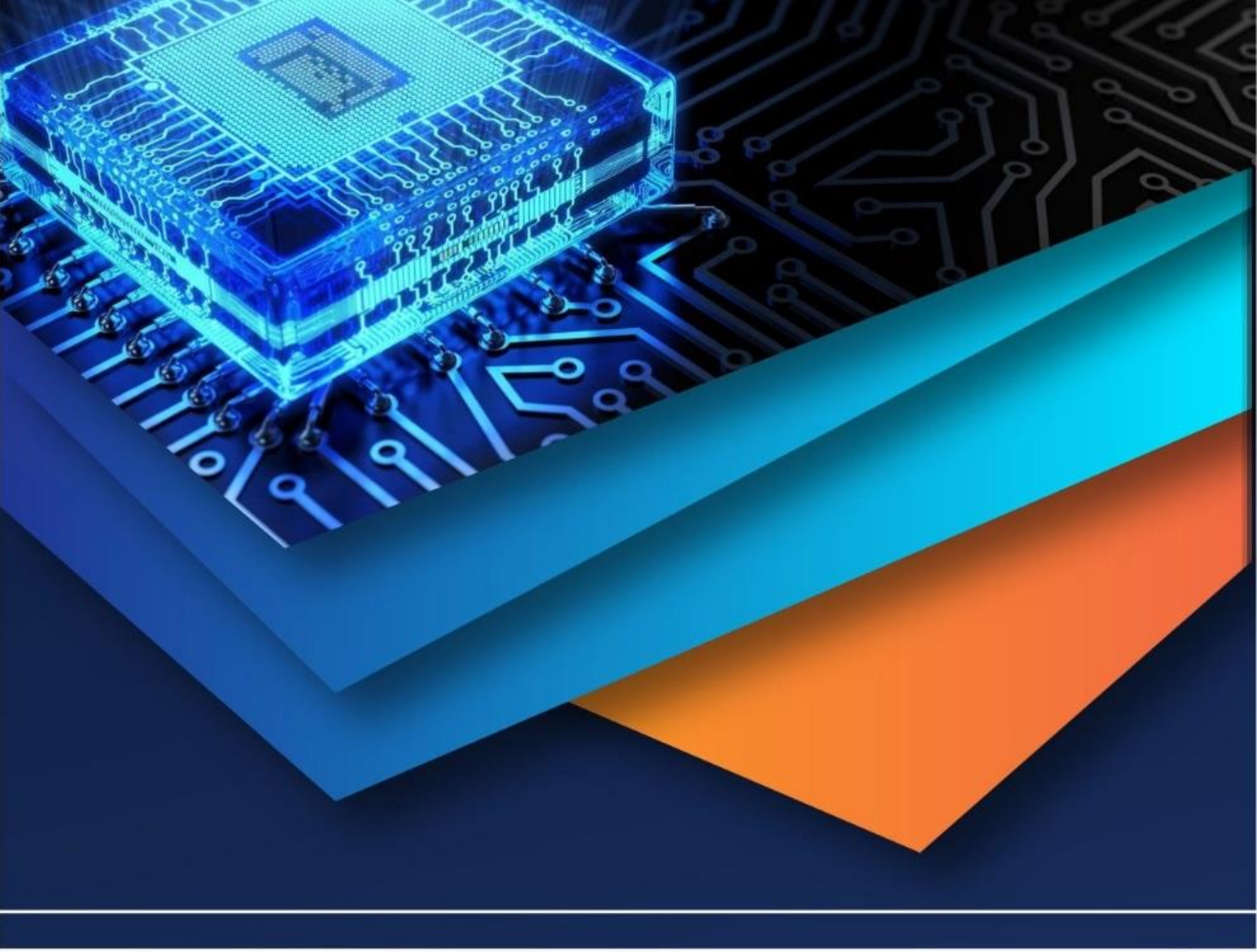

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