

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The Belgaum district is endowed with rich agricultural resources like cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, tobacco, abundant forest wealth, stock of limestone and other mineral resources like bauxite, china clay, fire clay and *kankar* besides congenial climatic conditions, adequate skilled and unskilled labour and enthusiastic entrepreneurs. Roadways and railways have also helped the development of industries. Various financial institutions and the Department of Industries and Commerce are providing financial assistance for the setting up, expanding and modernising of industries, and also for trade receipt and export promotion. The district has the privilege of having the Rural Industries Project and Rural Electricity Co-operative Society which provide assistance to develop industries in rural areas. In spite of these advantages, entrepreneurs hesitate to start industries in the district as raw materials like hard coke, pig iron and steel are to be imported from the northern parts of the country and as power famine is evidenced. The Karnataka Electricity Board, the Belgaum Coal and Coke Consumer Co-operative Association Limited, Belgaum and the District Industries Centre are helping to bridge this gap. The district is classified as industrially backward though it has the fourth place in the State in industries.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Before 1885, the chief industries of the district were cotton-ginning, cotton-spinning and weaving, calico-printing, dyeing, toy making, paper making, copper and brass work, pottery and oilseed pressing, etc. Inscriptions of Pre-Vijayanagara times speak of oil

production centres like Saundatti, Kokatnur, Manoli and Umarani. Telsang must have been a major centre when its name Telisanga is taken into consideration. Bangles were manufactured at Kalkundri (Kallakundarige), Senahalli and Nitturu. Paper was produced, mostly by Muslims. Athani has a Kagzi Galli even today. Gokak had ten families engaged in this craft during the 18th century and Koganoli was another such centre. Basket making, foot wear manufacture, weaving both of cotton and woolen, making of jewellery and vessels were popular crafts, and the crafts had their own guilds in many towns. The chief local appliances for spinning cotton was the foot-roller. It replaced the ginning wheel. Local saw gins were first made in about 1845. Mr. Mercer, an American planter, succeeded in making a saw-gin in Dharwad and Mr. Channing in Belgaum in 1845 when the Collector was allowed to grant the request to set up saw-gins at Bailhongal and Saundatti. In the same year Government set up two more saw-gins, one at Murgod and another of fourteen saws at the Government farm at Neginhal. In 1850 there were 40 saw-gins in 21 towns and villages of which 37 were registered. In 1851, of the 26 Government gins, five were at work, and of the 54 private gins only 22 were at work, partly due to failure of the American cotton and partly due to the faults of the gins.

Cotton weaving towns were Gokak, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Bailhongal, Belgaum, Manihal, Sureban, Yamakanmardi, Pachapur, Deshnur, Manoli, Gurlihosur, Ramdurg, Saundatti, Kittur, Mugatkhan Hubli, Bagevadi, Marihal, Sulibhavi and Nesargi. Saundatti, Manoli and Gokak had experts in dyeing cotton yarns called Banagars. Weaving is also carried on to a fair extent in various villages all over the district. Gokak, Athani and Chikodi were silk weaving centres, as per an 18th century source.

Cloth was stamped or printed with wooden blocks in various patterns and colours at Murgod, Gokak and Manoli. At Murgod about 15 Shimpi families were engaged in calico printing. Agarbatti production, a legacy of the Adilshahi times, in which mostly Muslims were engaged, flourished in places like Hukeri, Pachapur, etc. Athani was a centre of producing salt petre in Adilshahi times. Sadalga and Nipani were centres for production of sugar.

Fancy furniture and wooden toys were made in the district. Gokak and Deshnur (Sampgaon taluk) were noted for their wooden toys. About 12 families belonging to Jingar caste at Gokak and three

families at Deshnur were engaged. Formerly, they were producers of sheaths of swords and harnesses and saddles (*jinu*) for horses. Bhimarao who came from Kolhapur lived on by making wooden toys, palanquins, ornamental umbrellas which were mostly used by the native chiefs, and he taught his relatives how to make wooden toys. They also made wooden cradles, fruits, animals, and images of men and gods. The figures were life like and the fruits were surprisingly natural in look.

Copper vessels were made in Belgaum by sixty families of Jain Bogars and by Muslim labourers. Earthen pots of various sizes, tiles and bricks were made throughout the district by Kumbars. Oil was pressed from sesamum, *kusubi* (safflower), groundnut, etc, by Telis or oilmen found in almost all towns and large villages. Their chief settlements were Belgaum, Kittur and Athani and they were a flourishing community.

The 'Cotton Boom' that was evidenced in India in the 1860s due to the American Civil War, later gave a fillip to the founding of many textile and spinning units in the Deccan. In the wake of this, in 1881-82, steps were taken for the erection of a mill, at Gokak to be worked by water-power supplemented by steam when the water failed. The laying of railway line caused decline in the manufacture of coarse paper, country cloth and dyeing industry in the district. Number of persons employed in these crafts sought employment in railway works as they could not withstand competition of imported articles.

Industries after 1885

The Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mill at the Gokak Falls commenced working in the beginning of October 1887 with a total investment of about Rs 20 lakhs. The Mill had about 5,184 spindles with 303 operatives in Jan 1888. The oil and ice factory at Belgaum and a paper unit at Gokak were functioning in 1898-99. The Gokak Falls Mills Company in Belgaum was contemplating the erection of a ginning factory to be worked by electric power derived from the turbine station at the foot of the Falls in 1907-08. Alur Venkatarao and others started a new tile factory on the latest scientific principles at Khanapur in 1907 in the wake of the Swadeshi Movement. The Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company constructed an important cotton ginning factory at Saundatti

and another was being contemplated upon at Gokak in 1908-09. The Local Board of Belgaum had attempted to introduce improved hand-looms, rendered unsuccessful for want of capital among the trained operatives in 1910-11. The match Industry which stopped its work in the previous year due to non-availability of the necessary chemicals, started its work again in 1917-18. In 1911 one sugar refining factory and one match factory were begun in Belgaum. The former showed no progress and the latter was finding it difficult to compete with foreign imports besides non-availability of suitable timber for match production. The Government began to supply wood to the company free of cost in 1911-12 and the company was making profit. After the First World War the Match Factory was closed due to lack of supply of soft wood and lack of support from local capitalists. Weaving industry was hard hit because of abnormal prices of yarn and dyes. Coarse cloth was unable to compete with cheap mill-made cloth. The smaller industries viz., the bangle industry at Belgaum, toys at Gokak, perfumery, brass and copper pot industry were also hit hard. The handloom industry was losing ground to power looms. The Japanese toys were replacing the indigenous toys of Gokak. In 1920, the hosiery industry was started at Shahapur (Belgaum) by Shantha Beerappa Belur who was inspired by an industrial exhibition at Bombay. The modest beginning was made with production of socks. The needs of the military station at Belgaum created an opportunity for the production of striped banians and other varieties. The removal of the restriction on the yarn distribution from 1952 by the Government increased the number of units from 48 in 1952 to 115 in 1954. The main products manufactured by these units were banians, pullovers, slip-overs, baby coats, blouses, mufflers, swimming trunks, 'T' shirts etc. In 1930, two small scale units were started to make furniture. One of them was M N Dalvi and Sons, Belgaum, pioneers in the line. It was estimated that in 1938, there were 600 handlooms in Belgaum, 500 in Gokak and about 500 in Bailhongal. The Ugar Sugar Works limited was established in 1939 at Ugarkhurd. A similar unit was started at Kittur in Athani taluk, but was closed down in 1948.

Laxman Rao Kirloskar, founder of the Kirloskar group of industries, born in 1869 at Gurlhosur of this district, opened a cycle repair shop at Belgaum in the beginning and slowly switched over to other mechanical ventures. The Kirloskar Companies and subsidiaries and associates spread over in four States are the outcome of his

initial efforts. Around 1945, Arjunsa Krishnsa Satpute of Gokak was producing electricity by using diesel generator and used it for running looms and flour mill. His silk twisting factory which was engaged in weaving and printing had gained a wide reputation. He has also to his credit in introducing the rubber tyre wheels and hand-break cart in the area.

Existing status: The existing industries of the district are broadly divided into three groups viz, large and medium scale industries, small scale industries, khadi and village industries or cottage industries. There were 17 large and medium scale industries as on 31st March 1985. Six sugar factories are coming under this group, of which five are in co-operative sector and one in private sector. Three more co-operative sugar factories are likely to be started (at Nipani, Khanapur and Athani). Nipani factory has been commissioned in recently. Of the three spinning mills coming under large scale group, one is in co-operative sector and the others are composite ones. One more spinning mill is under construction at Saundatti. Of the remaining large scale industries one is engaged in manufacturing of aluminium ingots and other units are of textile, oil and engineering goods. The capital investment of the large and medium scale industries was about Rs 130 crores and has provided employment for 15,693 persons, and produced goods valued at Rs 160 crores as on 31st March 1983. There were 3,848 small scale industrial units registered in the district with an investment of Rs 20 88 crores providing employment to about 29,000 persons. These industries are mainly engaged in agricultural implements, non-ferrous castings and manufacturing hydraulic jacks etc. Khandasari sugar, cotton ginning and pressing, chemical industries such as soap, automobile, wood and furniture, cement, bricks and tiles, ceramic products, electrical goods, etc. are also notable. Some small units in Belgaum are producing spare parts for the Bajaj Scooters, Kirloskar Oil Engines, Cooper Engineering, Premier Automobiles, Tata Groups of Industries and the Larsen and Toubro groups. There were 10,000 handlooms in the district, of which more than 50 per cent have been covered under co-operative fold. About 49 co-operative societies have been organised primarily for the handloom sectors. (See also Chapter VI). There were 4,000 power-looms employing more than 20,000 workers in the district. An Intensive Handloom Development Project has been started at Ramdurg in 1976 with a view to cover as many handlooms as possible. It covered 1,570 looms in 1985, in sub-centres like Ramdurg (432),

Sureban (485), Katkol (123), Kerur (71), Sulebavi and Deshanur (326), Kittur (49), Kognalli (40) and Chikodi (44). Khadi and Village Industries have provided full time employment for 2,809 persons (March, 1985) engaged in Khadi and Wool Industry, non-edible oil and soap, carpentry and blacksmithy, and produced goods worth Rs three crores in that year. Artisan based units are blacksmithy (1,221), carpentry (1,980), pottery (858), leather crafts (2,345), basket making (450), rope twisting (530) and tanning (280) in the district. A lone public sector industry is coming up at Kanagale, Hukeri taluk for the manufacture of condoms sponsored by Hindustan Latex Limited an undertaking of the Government of India.

POWER GENERATION

The electrical power supply is one of the basic necessities of industrial activity. The main source of power to Belgaum area now is from the Sharavati project. In October 1887, the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, opened the first generating station in the country at the foot of the Gokak Falls on the river Ghataprabha and used the power for the textile mill. Water was diverted from the river at the head of rapids about one km above the Falls into a channel running parallel to the river, and rushing down the face of the cliff about 55 mtrs through a huge pipe into the turbine house down below the Falls where three turbines of 250 HP each, transmit power. The extraordinary length of the line of transmission and the speed attained by the huge pulley wheels were said to be first of the kind in the world at that time. As on 31st March 1985 there were three generators of 500 kw, and one generator of 1000 kw, generating electricity of 2,500 kw.

With a view of harnessing the power potential of the district, the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., has taken up the projects of hydroelectric power generation on the river beds of the Mahadayi and the Ghataprabha. The river Mahadayi, taking its origin in the Western Ghats at a higher elevation, enters a zone of rapids and loses height by nearly 500 m in a distance of 15 km. Availability of water at a higher elevation stimulates the generation of hydroelectric power. The estimated power potential of this project is 310 MW of installed capacity with an annual energy generation of 900 million units. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 230 crores. The scheme comprises of a storage dam across the Mahadayi river near

Kotni, a pick-up dam near Irti, WCs and an U G Power house near Krishnapura with an installed capacity of 260 MW, a dam site power house at Kotni with an installed capacity of 20 MW, and a tail-race dam at the state border with a power House with an installed capacity of 30 MW.

The Government of Karnataka has approved the scheme for power generation at the foot of the Ghataprabha dam at Hidkal, by harnessing irrigation releases and also releases into the river bed for power generation. Two penstocks have been embedded in the body of the dam for construction of power house. The State Government has approved setting up a captive mini-hydel plant by using the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal water at Dhupdal, and leased this plant to the Gokak Mills.

Prior to the formation K E B in the State (on 31st October 1957), the distribution and management of electricity in Belgaum district was under the control of the Electricity Department of the Government of Mysore. All the taluk headquarters of the district except Raybag were electrified by 1st November 1956. Prior to the Hydro-electric power supply from Sharavati to the district, licensed private companies were generating and supplying electricity. The Bombay Electricity Board started diesel power houses at Bailhongal, Hukeri, Gokak and Chikodi and was supplying electricity to them since 1955. The Khanapur Electricity Co-operative Society, Khanapur (1964), Madhava Prathap Electricity Company, Ramdurg (1965), Sona Light and Power, Athani (1966) and the Amalgamated Electricity Company, Belgaum (1974), were supplying electricity to their respective places and were taken over by Karnataka Electricity Board in the years noted against their names in brackets.

The district received hydro-electricity from the Sharavati transmitted from Dharwad to Kittur through 33 KV Circuit single lines in the year 1962 and the supply was distributed through Kittur and Saundatti by stepping down from 33 KV to 11 KV with two transformers of one MVA capacity at each of the sub-stations in 1963. The hydro-power was made available to Belgaum district by extending 110 KV single circuit line from Hubli Receiving Station during the year 1966. The power was stepped down to 11 KV at Belgaum by the two power transformers of 10 MVA capacity each and fed to out-going feeders. A 220 KV transmission double circuit line had been drawn from Hubli to Belgaum to cater to the huge demands of

power by Indian Aluminium Co., Belgaum during the year 1970. This line is further extended upto Kolhapur to link with the Maharashtra State.

The sub-stations of various capacities supplying electricity to the district at the end of March 1986 are, 220 KV station at Belgaum; 110 KV stations Begaum, Chikodi, Ghataprabha, Saundatti and Ugar; 33 KV stations power house (RM 2) at Udyambag and Belgaum, Balekundri, Khanapur, Kittur, Bailhongal, Ramdurg, Udakeri, Mallur, Athani, Gokak, Mudalgi, Raybag, Hidkal, Aigali, Yelparahatti, Hukeri, Sankeshwar, Sadalga, Nipani, Bhoj, Ankali and Kuligod. Proposed new stations started in different places are 110 KV stations are at Athani, Hukeri, Honaga, Mache, industrial area, 33 KV stations at Hattaragi, Yaragatti, Ankalagi, Shiraguppi, Satti, Jambagi, Shirahatti, Haliyal, Mahishwadi, Katti, Hindalga and Chinchali are in progress.

Co-operative Rural Electricity Society: The Co-operative Rural Electricity Society Limited, having jurisdiction over Hukeri taluk started functioning from 1969 (see Chapter VI).

Statement showing the taluk-wise transmission lines in the district as on 31st March 1986

Taluk	Different transmission lines in KM				
	220 KV	110 KV	33 KV	11 KV Km	LT Lines Km
Athani	—	33	46	868.45	1,276.07
Belgaum	35	92	70	979.35	2,576.59
Chikodi	26	75	125	879.71	2,175.00
Gokak	—	70	90	837.32	1,537.10
Hukeri	—	—	27	614.70	1,839.40
Khanapur	—	—	—	658.42	1,115.51
Parasgad	—	40	88.7	502.00	773.00
Ramdurg	—	—	27	451.40	1,248.60
Raybag	—	—	34	642.80	1,372.20
Sampgaon	—	—	56	465.00	851.00
Total	61	310	563.7	6,899.15	14,764.47

Source : Superintending Engineer (Elect) K E B, Belgaum.

**Statement showing the existing transmission lines in the District
as on 31-3-1986**

<i>Voltage class</i>	<i>From-to</i>	<i>Double or single circuit</i>	<i>Station located</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	2	3	4	5
220 KV	Hubli to Belgaum Belgaum-Kolhapur Inter-state grid	Double do	Belgaum	(2 × 50 MVA) = 100MA 220/110 KV
110 KV	Hubli to Belgaum	Single	Belgaum	60MVA/110/33/11KV
	Belgaum to Ghataprabha	do	Ghataprabha	50MVA/ do
	Belgaum to Chikodi	do	Chikodi	40 MVA/ do
	Hubli-Naragund Saundatti	do	Saundatti	30 MVA/ do
	(tap line to Saundatti from Hubli-Bagalkot D/C 110 KV line) Mahalingpur to Ugar Khurd	do	Ugar Khurd	20 MVA/110/11KV
33 KV	110 KV Stn Belgaum to RM 2 Station	do	RM2 City Powerhouse	5 MVA/ 33/11 KV
	110 KV Stn Belgaum to Balekundri	do	Balekundri	5 MVA/ do
	110 KV Stn Belgaum to Udyambag	do	Udyambag	10 MVA/ do
	110 KV Stn Belgaum to Khanapur	do	Khanapur	5 MVA/ do
	Dharwad 110 KN Stn to Kittur	do	Kittur	5 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha to 110 KV Stn Bailhongal	do	Bailhongal	10 MVA/ do

1	2	3	4	5
	Saundatti to Mallur	Single	Mallur	5 MVA/33/11KV
	Saundatti to Udakeri	do	Udakeri	5 MVA/ do
	Kerur 110 KV Stn to Ramdurg	do	Ramdurg	10 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha 110 KV Stn to Hukeri	do	Hukeri	10 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha 110 KV Stn to Sankeshwar	do	Sankeshwar	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Mahalingpur to Ghataprabha D/C line	do	Hidkal	10 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha to Hidkal 110 KV Stn to Raybag	do	Raybag	10 MVA/ do
	Mahalingpur to Athani	do	Athani	10 MVA/ do
	Jamkhandi to Aigali	do	Aigali	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Ghataprabha Bailhongal line to Gokak	do	Gokak	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Ghataprabha- Mahalingpur D/C line to Mudalgi	do	Mudalgi	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Mahalingpur Ugar Line to Yelaparhatti in Ramdurg taluk	do	Yelaparhatti	5 MVA/ do

1	2	3	4	5
	Mahalingpur 110 KV to Kuligod	Single	Kuligod	5 MVA/33/11KV
	Chikodi 110 KV Stn to Nipani	do	Nipani	10 MVA/ do
	110 KV Chikodi Stn to Sadalga	do	Sadalga	10 MVA do
	110 KV Chikodi Stn to Bhoj	do	Bhoj	5 KVA do
	110 KV Chikodi Stn to Ankali	do	Ankali	5 MVA do

Source : Superintending Engineer (Elec) KEB Belgaum.

Industrial Co-operatives

Small entrepreneurs have organised themselves into industrial co-operatives to take advantage of the economies of scale and solve their problems. Workers and artisans have formed industrial co-operatives. Among the industrial societies in the district, hand-loom and power-loom societies constitute the largest group. Industries falling within the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Board, represented the next major group. This co-operative spirit is strong in the case of sugar industry in the district. As on 31st March, 1985 there were 149 industrial co-operatives in the district. (See Chapter VI).

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Gokak Mills

The Gokak Mills, at present a division of Gokak, Patel Volkart Ltd, Bombay was established in 1885 at Gokak Falls, about six km from Gokak, for converting cotton into yarn. The capital investment of the mill as in 1984 was Rs 20.49 crores from the share capital Rs. 2.25 Crores. The Mill provided employment for 4,642 (4,390 males and 252 females) and paid Rs 5.28 crores upto the end of 1983-84. The raw material cotton is procured from all the cotton growing areas of the country. The mill produces cotton yarn, cotton

Statement showing the taluk-wise total No. of villages, households, AEH and pumpsets energised in the district
as on 31-3-1986

Taluk	Villages including hamlets as in 1981 Census	Villages including hamlets electrified	Category-wise installations									Total
			Houses	AEH	Commercial	Pumpsets	Commercial industries	Drinking water	Street lights	HT consumers	Bhagya Jyoti	
Athani	113	113	13,148	534	1,250	10,839	691	17	2,445	13	2,888	31,825
Belgaum	187	172	45,006	13,265	6,122	5,563	5,923	30	9,017	45	2,179	87,150
Chikodi	138	138	31,545	2,255	3,418	11,517	1,336	65	6,278	5	4,599	61,018
Gokak	140	135	21,309	748	2,801	8,473	1,050	38	6,197	16	2,491	43,123
Hukeri	122	122	23,444	(Included in Col 5)	2,349	8,094	831	(Included in Col 9)	7,298	4	—	42,020
Khanapur	255	232	13,135	230	1,052	1,456	352	25	3,920	7	1,992	22,169
Parasgad	137	125	11,538	482	2,011	2,237	570	82	4,653	11	1,848	23,477
Ramdurg	128	126	11,015	336	1,238	2,868	618	20	3,529	2	1,640	21,266
Raybag	62	62	6,918	171	665	9,277	630	15	1,893	2	1,844	31,415
Sampgaon	138	131	16,258	572	1,488	2,864	720	37	9,617	6	1,926	33,491
Total	1,420	1,356	1,93,316	18,593	22,394	63,188	12,721	329	54,847	111	21,407	3,96,954

Source : Superintending Engineer (Elecl) KEB Belgaum

type cord and cotton canvas and duck. During 1983-84, 89,824 spindles produced 12,240 MT of cotton yarn, 2,255 MT of cotton tyre cord in 27 looms and 7,98,000 mts of cotton canvas and duck in 60 looms. The production is marketed throughout the country and also exported partially. The Mill provides adequate welfare measures like free medical facility, workers colony, schools, reading room, recreation facilities and weekly market facility to its workers. Besides, they are eligible to get all benefits put forward by the Government Rules and Acts.

Indian Aluminium Company

Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd, Belgaum was incorporated as a Private Limited Company in the year 1938. In 1944, it was renamed as Indian Aluminium Company Ltd, and in 1945 the Company became public limited. The Company started its production in 1969. The capital investment of the factory as in 1985 was Rs 53.52 crores. It manufactures Alumina and Hydrates of Aluminium and primary Aluminium metal. The Company provides employment for 1,492 persons and paid Rs 24.4 lakhs per month as wages during 1984-85. The production capacity of Alumina and Hydrate is 1.60 lakh MT and Metal 75,000 MT per annum, and it produced 1.64 lakhs MT of Alumina Hydrate and 23,342 MT of Metal in the year 1984. The Company provides all the benefits under the provisions of the Labour Welfare Act like primary school, employees' co-operative society, community centre (Recreation Club), Playground, etc. There are three labour unions in the factory.

Ugar Sugar Works

The Ugar Sugar Works, Ugar Khurd, Public Limited Company, manufacturing Sugar and Alcohol, established in the year 1939 at Ugar Khurd of Athani taluk. The capital investment on this factory as on 30th September 1985 was Rs 5.46 crores. It pays about Rs two crores as wages per year to its workers. The production capacity of the factory (1984-85) was 3,000 MT of sugar per day, 1.08 crores bulk litres of industrial alcohol per year, 12 lakh bulk litres of denatured spirit per year, 24.30 lakh bulk litres of portable alcohol per year, and 50.16 lakh bulk litres of arrack per year. During the year 1984-85, it crushed 4.42 lakh tonnes of sugarcane valued at Rs 14.60 crores; 38,531 tonnes of molasses valued at Rs 44.56 lakhs; 77 tonnes of malt valued at Rs 3.38 lakhs; 96 tonnes of grapes valued at Rs 2.20 lakhs; 5.42 lakh bulk litres of rectified

spirit valued at Rs 7.29 lakhs and other raw materials worth Rs 1.24 lakhs. It produced 6.05 lakh quintals of sugar valued at Rs 27.12 crores; 86.21 lakh bulk litres of rectified spirit valued at Rs 1.31 crores; 5,975 bulk litres of denatured spirit; 11.73 bulk litres of portable alcohol valued at Rs 2.95 crores; 2.65 lakh bulk litres of arrack valued at Rs 13.84 lakhs. It is providing quarters and hospital facilities to its labourers besides other facilities as per statutory provisions.

BEMCO Hydraulics

The BEMCO Hydraulics Limited, Belgaum was incorporated for manufacture and sale of Hydraulic presses and equipments in March 1957 in Belgaum. The partnership firm was converted into a public limited company in the year 1976. The capital investment of the company is Rs 36 lakhs. It provides employment for 500 persons and paid Rs 43.15 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. The annual production capacity of the firm is goods worth Rs five crores and production during 1983-84 was worth Rs 3.47 crores. It provides several amenities to its workers in addition to legal provisions.

Arun Engineering Works

The Arun Engineering Works, Belgaum, a partnership firm, was established for processing of crankshafts, rotars, etc., at Udyambag Industrial Estate, Belgaum, in May 1960. The capital investment of this industry is Rs 34.12 lakhs (1983-84). This industry provides employment for 833 persons and paid Rs 2.17 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. It is also processing rotars and manufacturing hydraulic jacks, hydraulic presses and arbor presses.

Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory

Sri Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Mugutkhan Hubli was incorporated on 13th March 1961 for manufacture of sugar and allied products. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 24.83 crores. It provides employment for 1,233 persons and has paid Rs 94.38 lakhs as wages in 1982-83. The production capacity of the factory is 3,500 MT of sugar and produced 3,406 MT during 1983-84. The sugarcane growing area coming under its jurisdiction is 21,180 acres of rain-fed, 7,660 acres of irrigated and 4,480 acres of non-members' reserved area. By-products like molasses, bagasse and pressmud are also utilised. Labour Welfare amenities like

medical, canteen, recreation, housing facilities are provided by the factory.

Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Kharkane

Sri Hiranyakeshi Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Sanke-shwar was registered on Sept 1956 and started its production in June 1961. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 12.65 crores. This factory provides employment for 1,405 persons during the season and paid Rs 97.54 lakhs per annum as wages during 1983-84. Sugarcane is supplied by producer members and others within the radius of 35 km covering about 24,000 acres of sugarcane area. The factory produced 42,424 MT of sugar during 1983-84. Crystal sugar is the main product and filter cake, bagasse and molasses are its by-products. The factory provides facilities like canteen, housing, medical, education, sports, etc., to its labourers. (See also Chapter VI).

Ashok Iron Works

Ashok Iron Works Pvt Ltd, Belgaum was established for manufacture of graded grey iron casting, during 1973-74, at Udyam-bag, Belgaum. During 1984-85 it provided employment for 430 persons and paid Rs 1.50 lakhs as wages per month and manufactured 6,500 MT of flywheels, pressure plates, clutch plates, back plates, brake drums, power lift, reduction gear cases, marine gear cases, sheaves gear cases, etc. The factory is equipped with melting department, core shop machinery, moulding section, and plant and knock-out section, fettling section, snagging grinders, pattern shop, laboratory section, etc. It provides labour welfare amenities as per rules.

Doodhganga Krishna Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane

Sri Doodhganga Krishna Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Ltd, Chikodi was founded in 1969 with an intention of uplifting the sugarcane growers and Area Development by establishing the production of commercial sugar. Its production was started in 1974 at Nanadi village. Its capital investment as in 1985 was Rs 8.48 crores. It provided employment for 780 persons, of which 778 were men and two women and paid Rs 3.83 lakhs per month as wages for permanent workers and Rs 2.90 lakhs for seasonal workers and produced 2.25 lakh quintals of sugar in 1984-85. During 1985-86 it was 3.05 lakh quintals. The factory has provided welfare facilities

such as uniforms, free medical treatment, canteen, primary school, flour mill, co-operative society, etc.

Mahant Oil Industries

The Mahant Oil Industries Ltd, was incorporated in May 1975, to extract oil from oil seeds at Kangrali, B K Industrial Area, Belgaum. The mill extracts oil from oil seeds and rice bran. The capital investment of the mill as on June 1985 was Rs 63.37 lakhs. It provided employment for 84 persons in 1984-85. It produced 1,586 tonnes cake and 8,165 tonnes of rice bran oil against the production capacity of 30,000 and 21,000 tonnes respectively. Both solvent oils and de-oiled products have markets locally and outside the State. Solvent sunflower oil has a demand from refineries to convert it into edible oil. The mill is equipped with solvent plant, preparatory and conditioning equipment, boiler, storage tanks, etc. The raw materials viz, rice bran, expelled groundnut cake, cotton seed, linseed, mustard, neem, palm, sunflower, sesame and soyabean are used to extract oil and de-oiled cake. Production capacity per day is about ten tonnes. All statutory Rules and Acts are applied to the workers.

Patson Structural India

The Patson Structural India, Pvt, Ltd, was registered for steel fabrication work in 1975 and commenced its work in 1976 at Belgaum. Its capital investment is Rs 13 lakhs. It is purchasing quality steel from TISCO and SAIL. The actual production capacity of the unit is 1,200 trailers per annum. The semi-trailors were being manufactured but later discontinued. During 1982 it provided employment for 130 persons and paid Rs 65,000 per month as wages. In 1985, there were 20 persons working and were drawing Rs 10,000 per month as wages. During 1982, its production was 300 trailers. Since 1983, the unit is not functioning due to lack of market.

Raybag Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane

The Raybag Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Raybag was registered for manufacture of sugar in January 1969 and commenced its operation in February 1978, at Budihal of Raybag taluk. The capital investment of the factory is Rs two crores. The factory provides employment for 778 persons and paid Rs 52.72 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. The production of sugar during 1984-85 was 21,025

MT. Sugarcane is supplied by producer members and non-members covering about 49 villages consisting of 20,000 acres of sugarcane growing area. The production capacity of the factory is 30,000 MT of sugar per year. The factory provides amenities to employees as per legal provisions.

Gogte Textiles

The Gogte Textiles Ltd, Belgaum, was started in May 1980 for manufacture of cotton yarn and fabrics. The total capital investment was Rs 11.54 crores. It provides employment for 747 persons and paid Rs 31 lakhs as wages in 1985. The installed capacity of the mill is 19,232 spindles and 24 looms. During 1985, its output was 19.27 lakh kgs of yarn and 5.77 lakh kgs of fabric as against 11.87 lakh kgs of yarn and 35,617 kgs of fabric in 1984. Yarn is sold in the local market and the turky towels are exported mainly to the United States of America. The yarn is converted into fabric viz, turky towels of various sizes and structures. The Mill has got scope to increase the capacity upto 30,000 spindles. The Company provides welfare measures and other benefits as per Government Acts and Rules.

Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane

The Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Gokak, was registered on 19th Dec 1970 and started its production on 17th Nov 1980, at Gokak. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 7.28 crores. It provides employment for 725 persons and paid Rs 53.97 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. The annual production capacity of the factory is 2,50,000 quintals of sugar and produced 1,69,070 quintals of white sugar and 582 quintals of brown sugar during 1984-85. The raw material, sugarcane is procured from around the factory area, covering 40 km radius and suppliers are mainly share-holders and farmers of the area. The factory provides free medical facilities, free conveyance to school going children, a primary school, quarters to labourers, etc.

Mullur Cylinders

The Mullur Cylinders Pvt Ltd, was incorporated in July 1982, for manufacture of LPG cylinders, at Kakati Industrial Estate, Belgaum. This industry is also manufacturing dissolved acetylene gas cylinder, Freon-22 cylinders, bus body fabrication, etc. The firm

provides employment for 126 persons and paid an amount of Rs 70,000 as wages per month during 1984-85. The production capacity of the firm is 1.08 lakhs LPG cylinders in 1984. It is one among the three DA gas cylinder manufacturing units in India. It has promoted ancillaries of Hydraulics India and Mullur Machine Tools.

Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mill

The Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mill Ltd was registered in 1961 for manufacture of cotton yarn and started production in 1983 at Pant Balekundri of Belgaum taluk. Raw material cotton is purchased in the open market during the season. The capital investment of the mill is Rs 706 lakhs. During 1984-85 no. of workers employed in the mill was 767 persons and they were paid monthly Rs 32 lakhs as wages. The production capacity of the mill is 6,000 kgs per day, and it produced 2.50 lakh kgs of yarn in 1983-84 and 11.60 lakh kgs of yarn in 1984-85. The goods produced in the mill are sold locally and through markets of the neighbouring States. There is a plan to expand the mill by setting up 25,000 additional spindles to meet the demand of the yarn consuming sector. The mill provides quarters, canteen, free medical facilities. etc, to its labourers, besides other benefits as per law.

B T P Structural India

The B T P Structural India Pvt Ltd, was begun in July 1982 for manufacture and supply of LPG cylinders and started manufacturing in March 1984, at Mache Village of Belgaum taluk. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 90 lakhs. It provides employment for 102 persons and paid Rs 80,000 per month as wages in 1984. The production capacity of cylinders per annum is 2.50 lakhs and production was 70,000 in 1984. The cylinders are manufactured as per the requirement of the oil companies.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The district has had a number of schemes and programmes to develop small scale industries. The District Industries centre has taken up comprehensive and systematic study in assessing the extent of sickness of industries among the industrial units, and efforts have been made to rehabilitate the sick industries under the nursing programme. The Small Industries Service Institute in collaboration

with the National Small Industries Corporation has introduced several schemes to encourage small scale industries in the district. The Central and State Governments, besides the Industrial Development Corporation, have taken a number of measures for accelerating development of small scale industries. The Government has extended many incentives and concessions to the tiny and small scale industrial sectors. One of the incentives was price preference of 15% for the products of these sectors against the prices of products of large and medium scale industries of the State and from outside the State and small scale industries from outside the State, for a period of five years from the date of commencement of the production or by the first sale invoice certified by the Department of Industries and Commerce. The State Government has reserved 40 items for purchase exclusively from the Small Scale Industries and the orders of purchase applicable to all government departments including public undertakings, statutory bodies, etc. The Small Scale Industries Corporation prepares feasibility reports, arranges for hire purchase facility for machines, supply of raw materials, provide technical know-how and makes available marketing facilities. The Department of Industries and Commerce has extended financial assistance and has been helping in obtaining raw materials which are in short supply and of a better quality. Since Belgaum has been declared as an industrially backward district, small scale sector will be reserved for eligibility of import of machinery and raw materials on liberal terms besides financial assistance and concessions.

The registered total number of small scale industries in the district as on 31st March 1985 are 3,848 with a capital investment of Rs 20.88 crores, providing employment for about 29,000 persons. The taluk-wise total number of workers, capital investment on small scale industries and category-wise total number of small scale industries as on 1st June 1983 are given on p 347.

Agro-based Industries

There were 745 small scale industrial units under the category of food, beverages, tobacco, etc, in 1983. These industries are scattered throughout the district and are manufacturing sugar, oil, oil-cakes, dehydrated vegetables, garlic and chilly powder, fruits and vegetable canning, cotton ginning, pressing and weaving, dyeing, bleaching, printing, besides hosiery, poha, rava and maida, pappad and pickles. Agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, seed

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Persons employed (including large and medium scale industries) No.</i>	<i>Capital investment (including large and medium scale industries) Rs in lakhs</i>	<i>Agro-based industries No.</i>	<i>Forest based industries No.</i>	<i>Chemical based industries No.</i>	<i>Textile based industries No.</i>	<i>Engineering and allied industries No.</i>	<i>Animal husbandry No.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous industries No.</i>
Athani	2,828	140.00	99	20	5	5	30	60	20
Belgaum	6,249	820.25	36	50	5	124	531	114	—
Chikodi	6,279	231.55	349	50	20	180	70	80	30
Gokak	1,738	85.65	42	33	12	12	19	—	8
Hukeri	515	51.94	17	8	—	—	87	30	—
Khanapur	446	42.94	12	16	—	—	68	22	—
Ramdurg	862	27.12	16	—	1	16	4	43	5
Raybag	1,661	91.45	89	15	2	—	25	10	38
Parasgad	1,672	29.38	37	5	7	22	67	26	—
Samggaon	2,120	105.76	48	33	9	13	38	29	14
Total	24,370	1,626.04	745	230	61	372	939	414	115

drills, sugarcane crushers, etc, are also manufactured. Rice and flour milling, bakeries, biscuits and confectionery, dairy produce, food canning and bottling, puffed rice, rice flakes, vegetable oils, gur making, etc, are found mostly in rural areas. During 1983-84, the capital investment in these industries was Rs 123.45 lakhs and they provide employment to 2,448 persons and produced goods worth Rs 158.63 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had targeted to provide a loan of Rs 380 lakhs for 400 units in 1985.

Forest-based Industries

The forest-based industries have played an important role in the small scale industries sector in the district. These industries are mainly concentrated at Khanapur and Kakati of Belgaum taluk and at Chikodi and Gokak. The total number of industries in the district in 1983 was 230, manufacturing furniture, building materials, agricultural implements, corrugated card-boards, packing cases, bus and truck body building, etc. Sawers, carpenters, basket makers, etc, are also come under this category. During 1983-84, the capital investment of the industries was Rs 165.05 lakhs and they provided employment for 1,504 persons and produced goods worth Rs 191.53 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had planned to spend Rs 35 lakhs for 95 units in the district in 1985.

Mineral-based Industries

There were 64 mineral based industrial units engaged in manufacturing lime stone, chips lime, bricks, tiles and ceramic products, stainless steel, copper and brass and aluminium utensils, alpins, gem clips and wire nails, distemper, lime mortar, stone crushing, mosaic tiles, glazed tiles, cement, etc. Black-smithy, brass work, etc, also fall in this category. The capital investment as in 1983-84 was Rs 77.71 lakhs, and the sector provided employment for 2,076 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 132.65 lakhs. In 1985, the commercial banks of the district had planned to provide loan facility of Rs 130 lakhs for 20 units in the district. These industries have been mainly concentrated in Yadwad of Gokak taluk and at Belgaum and Khanapur. One unique industry by name Pande Industries, Nipani was started in 1962 for manufacturing plaster of paris I P powder. Its capital investment is Rs four lakhs and it is providing employment for seven members producing one tonne powder per day. It is getting its raw material, gypsum from Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Chemical-based Industries

There were 61 chemical based industrial units in 1983, scattered mainly at Chikodi, Gokak and Belgaum, manufacturing paraffin wax candles, soap chips and bars, plastic articles, ink and gum, detergent washing powder, bone-meal, plaster cloth, solvent extraction, camphor tablets, *kumkum*, perfumeries, scents, sulphuric acid and iron sulphate, industrial alcohol, aromatic chemicals, etc. During 1983-84, the capital investment of these industries was Rs 158.80 lakhs and they provided employment for 1,068 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 226.90 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had a plan grant Rs 45 lakhs loan to 40 units in the district in 1985.

Building materials and ceramics

In 1984, about 87 units having 2,610 workers and with Rs one crore as capital investment were engaged in the building material and ceramic industries and they produced goods worth Rs 142.20 lakhs. The main activities under this category are cement works, stone-cutting and dressing, manufacture of bricks, etc. Brick layers, masons, painters and decorators are also a part of this industry. The industries like producing fire bricks, mosaic tiles, glass wares, mirrors, window screen frames, artistic pottery works, stone ware, pipes, etc., are concentrated mostly in Belgaum and Khanapur.

Cement Industries

The black cotton soil clay is available in abundance in Sundholi, Venkatapur, Yadwad and neighbouring villages of Gokak taluk together with cement graded limestone. Gypsum and coal are two other raw materials required in this industry. In the year 1985, there were two mini cement factories viz. Katwa Cements Pvt Ltd, Yadwad and Belgundi Cements Pvt Ltd, Belgundi, Belgaum taluk. One medium scale cement factory, Ratna Cement Works, is under construction at Yadwad. Katwa Cements Pvt Ltd was started in 1982 having a capital investment of 207 lakhs and 100 tonnes per day capacity at Yadwad.

Manufacture of tiles

Tile industries are concentrated in Khanapur as the important raw materials viz. clay, firewood and water are abundantly available in the area. Remaining raw materials viz. Kerosine oil and rice

bran oil or muddy oil are purchased out of government quota by permits, through local dealers. Raja Tiles Co., Pioneer Clay and Industrial Works, Naik Tile Works and Malaprabha Tile Works and the Central Village Pottery Institute are manufacturing tiles at Khanapur. Raja Tiles Company is manufacturing Mangalore pattern roof tiles, brick works, finished facing tile for the exterior and interior decorative tiles. One Co-operative Tile Factory for manufacturing tiles was established at Itagi, but has not started functioning yet.

Sericulture

The soil and climatic conditions of Belgaum district are stated to be good for cultivation of mulberry and development of sericulture. Government Silk Farms are functioning at Hindalga, Chikkabagewadi, Hidkal, Gokak, Kankanwadi and Ainapur in the district. The farms at Hindalga and Chikkabagewadi are producing Mysore Race Basic Seeds and the rest are producing exotic race seed cocoons. As on 31st March, 1985, there were 1,466 farmers engaged in 31 chauki rearing centres in 306 villages, planting mulberry in 642.8 hectares having brushed 3,50,712 disease-free layings, harvested 98,762 kg layings and procured on average 29.50 kg per disease-free layings. Subsidy granted was Rs 7,878 of which, Rs 3,000 came from IRDP and remaining Rs 4,878 from Western Ghat Development Scheme. Value of cocoons produced was Rs 5,587 lakhs of which, cross breed were Rs 17 lakhs and bivoltine Rs 38.87 lakhs. There were two grainages, one Government and another private. There were ten reeling units in the district of which, two under Government and remaining eight under private management.

Engineering Industry

There were 939 engineering and allied industries scattered throughout the district and mainly concentrated in Belgaum, Chikodi, Hukeri and Khanapur. During 1983-84, the capital investment in this industry was Rs 494.78 lakhs and it provided employment for 4,840 persons and produced goods worth Rs 681.13 lakhs. They were engaging in manufacture and repair works of automobile components, table fans, electrical wiring, accessories, switches for electric appliances, motor rewinding, tyre-retreading, chair rollers, steel furniture, copper, brass and aluminium utensils, phone units, mineral grinding, helmet making, gas stove, etc. The commercial

banks of the district have planned to advance Rs 375 lakhs as loan for 100 units in 1985.

Textile-based Industries

There were 372 textile-based industries with Rs 493.78 lakhs capital investment and 4,840 persons employed, scattered mainly in Belgaum, Sampgaon, Chikodi, Ramdurg and Parasgad taluks and produced goods valued at Rs 283.74 lakhs in 1983-84. Textile industries of the district are broadly divided into three kinds, viz., the big spinning and weaving mills where the number of looms and spindles run into thousands; the smaller power loom factories where the number of looms vary from ten to a few hundreds and handloom weaving industry, are producing dhotis, drills and lawns shirting and long cloth, tent cloth, etc. They are also manufacturing textile warping and sizing, hosiery, silk reeling, textile dyeing and printing, cotton ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving, etc. The commercial banks of the district had planned to loan Rs 20.00 lakhs for 30 units in the district in 1985.

Leather-based industries

Leather-based industries have been scattered throughout the district. Among the 414 units in the district, a majority are concentrated in Chikodi, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Nipani, Athani and Belgaum in 1983. During 1983-84, the capital investment of these industries was Rs 25.86 lakhs and they provided employment for 2,725 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 50.30 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had planned to loan Rs 20 lakhs to 15 units in 1985. In addition, suit cases, leather belts, travelling kits, etc. are also produced.

Miscellaneous Industries

There were 116 other industrial units such as printing presses, xerox units and those engaged in the manufacture of miniature lamps, G L S lamps, ice-cream and candy, plastic bobbins, homeopathic medicine, distilled water, tooth powder, ball pen refills, photo frames, polythene bags, paper tubes, helmets, cattle feed, etc. During 1983-84, the capital investment of these industries was Rs 524.34 lakhs, providing employment for 5,178 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 789.50 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had planned to loan Rs 50 lakhs to 70 units in 1985.

Production of glass articles has greatly increased in the district. The manufacture of bangles, mainly carried on by crude and obsolete methods, is becoming extinct due to declining demand. Plastic industry with its varied use has gained enormous importance.

Hotel Industry

Tourist spots, pilgrim centres, industries and educational centres of the district attract visitors. This has helped the coming up of a number of hotels and small restaurants. This industry has an immense employment potential. The district headquarter is having many boarding, lodging and restaurants, but other taluk headquarters are not having enough establishments to cater to the requirements of the place. Only a few hotels that conform to the modern standards are found in Belgaum and one or two in each taluk headquarters. In rural areas, the hotel units are very small and most of them are run by one man. In urban areas, restaurants and lodging are well equipped with better furniture and utensils.

The total number of hotels and eating houses in the district as in March, 1985, registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act are 715 providing employment for 2,822 persons. The number of licenced hotels and total number of workers in them (given in brackets) in 1985 were as follows :

Athani	NA (NA)	Bailhongal	55 (275)
Belgaum	301 (1,691)	Chikodi	50 (NA)
Gokak	114 (NA)	Hukeri	37 (90)
Khanapur	28 (84)	Kittur	35 (NA)
Konnur	NA (NA)	Kudchi	
Mudalgi	NA (NA)	Nipani	40 (105)
Raybag	15 (90)	Ramdurg	55 (NA)
Sadalga	17 (10)	Sankeshwar	30 (150)
Saundatti	50 (NA)		

Gobar Gas and Astra Oven Units

Gobar gas and Astra oven installation activity is initiated by the District Rural Development Society. The Central Government

sanction 25 per cent subsidy on estimated cost of each Gobar gas plant in order to encourage the rural people to have these plants. Technical guidance and supervision for construction are provided by the District Rural Development Society. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has taken up an intensive programme to popularise Gobar gas plants in six districts of Karnataka and Belgaum is one among them. During 1983-84, the construction of 422 Gobar gas plants was assisted by commercial banks. Astra ovens are designed by the Astra team of Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore. This wood burning smokeless oven saves about 60 per cent of fire-wood and also the time for cooking. The State Government is giving Rs 50 as subsidy to each oven under NPDC programme. The training under Astra oven programme was imparted at the rate of one in each taluk for 10 days duration and 160 masons were trained as on 31st March, 1985, and the taluk-wise total number of Gobar gas plants and Astra oven units (given in brackets) in the district were as follows: Athani 79 (201), Belgaum 600 (114), Chikodi 165 (214), Gokak 54 (168), Hukeri 163 (170), Khanapur 91 (93), Parasgad 67 (145), Raybag 102 (145), Ramdurg 113 (106) and Sampgaon 192 (141). Total 1,626 (1,497).

Industrial Estate

An Industrial Estate is a means to promote small and large scale industries within the framework of the National policy. The scheme in this regard was formulated in 1955 by the Small Scale Industries Board. At the end of the First Plan, the organisation of industrial estates in urban area was taken up by the Government. The Industrial Estate programme which was mainly a State-sponsored programme till the Third Plan has come to be sponsored by Co-operative, private joint stock concerns and in certain cases by municipalities and other local bodies to provide good accomodation and other facilities at reasonable rates. Industrial Units in Belgaum city are increasing and it was desired to shift them from the city to a suitable place for their growing needs. The Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Corporation selected the site two miles away from the city of Belgaum for the location of the Industrial Estate which came into existence in 1961. The Belgaum Manufacturers Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd (1950), Belgaum and the Nipani Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd, Nipani (1969) have taken efforts to provide plots to their members.

There are four industrial estates in the district as on 31st March, 1985. In Belgaum, there are two industrial estates, one in Udyambag in about 54 acres of land with 72 sheds with Rs 74.00 lakhs as estimated cost. Another one is at Anigol having 21 acres of land with 66 sheds with Rs 60.00 lakhs as estimated cost. The Industrial Estate at Khanapur in an area of 9.23 acres having eight sheds with Rs 6.00 lakhs as estimated cost and Gokak industrial estate has acquired 11.05 acres of land with eight sheds with Rs 10.00 lakhs as estimated cost. In all, 154 sheds are existing in the industrial estates in the district and all of them have been allotted to the entrepreneurs. The establishment of an industrial estate is taken up by Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation. The construction of an additional eight sheds at Gokak and 20 at Anigol is in progress. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired 73 acres of land at Kakati, developed 52 plots and allotted them to the entrepreneurs. About 60 acres of land is developed into 32 plots at Kangrali and allotted. The Board has also acquired 209 acres of land at Honga and allotted 84 plots and another 35 plots are ready for allotment. It has a programme to establish industrial estates in each taluk headquarters and growth centres in the district. At Mache, 22 acres of land was acquired and allotted to Belgaum Manufacturers' Co-operative Industrial Estate, Belgaum, who in turn allotted it to their members. About 30 acres of land has been allotted to the Nipani Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd Nipani at Jatrat village to develop and distribute it to its members. So far, the Society has allotted 190 plots to 125 entrepreneurs.

Training Institutions

The Industrial Training Institutes and Artisan Training Institutes are providing training facilities to the rural artisans. Technical Training Schools viz., Cotton Weaving Demonstrations at Deshnur and Yamakanmardi, Cotton Weaving School, Khasbag; Lacquer Work Demonstrations, Murgod; Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstrations, Saundatti; Pottery Demonstrations, Khanapur and Government Silk Farm, Hindalga were under operation on 31st March 1984. The Industrial Training Institute for Women, Belgaum (1984) is providing training in mechanics (general, electronics, instrument mechanics, Radio and T V) course for two years and Secretarial Practice, a one year course. Industrial Training Institute for Men, Belgaum (1969) is imparting training in electrician, fitter, turner for course two years and moulder course for one year. Artisan Training

Institutes are providing training in carpentry, smithy, leather works, lacquer ware, pottery, cotton weaving, etc. The Government Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre (1963) is providing training in carpentry and smithy for six months in-service training for those trained at Artisan Training Institutes. The training imparted for hereditary artisans is for a period of one year under Semi-urban Scheme. As on 31st March, 1985, there were two Artisan Training Institutes, one at Khanapur and another at Gokak and one Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre at Belgaum under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The privately managed ITIs are: Bharatesh Industrial Institute, Belgaum; M S W and E Society's ITI, Hukekri; S N V V S's ITI, Bailhongal; S S Education Trust, ITI, Belgaum, Maratha Mandal ITI, Belgaum; Islamia ITI Belgaum, ITI, Ramdurg and one at Saundatti. Government Dolls and Toys Making Centre was started in 1960 at Belgaum. Every year, 15-20 ladies are undergoing training in this institution. Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha is also conducting the training course in doll and toy making.

Under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education sponsored by the Government of India, the Textile Technician Course and Cloth and Embroidery Course at Government Junior College, Gokak was started in 1978. The duration of training course is about two years. It imparts training for 30 pupils. The trained persons have gainfully employed in textile mills and some of them have started their own firms. An entrepreneurship development programme of six weeks duration on IDBI model for textile hosiery based industries was conducted at Gokak in June-July 1986. During the training, the participants have finalised their projects liker power-looms, dyeing unit, ready-made garments, banians, briefs, knitting, embroidery, etc.

The Central Village Pottery Institute was established as a Central Training-cum-Research Centre in 1954 at Khanapur. In 1957, it was taken over by the Khadi and Village Industrial Commission and was renamed as Central Village Pottery Institute. It has its own building from 1963 and adequate staff, equipments, machinery, kilns, etc. Its main purpose is to impart training in pottery. Besides this, it conducts refresher course, research and experiments, arranges manufacture and supply of improved equipment like potters wheels, moulds, etc. It is guiding the Regional Training Centres in conducting training, etc. It provides training to equip the trained hands

to shoulder responsibility of the development of village pottery. Since its inception, till 1984, the Institution has trained 575 supervisors, 269 master potters, 26 organisers and 142 artisans. Science graduates are eligible for organiser's course of 13 months duration. Matriculates are eligible for supervisor's course of 11 months duration. Professional potters are eligible for Artisan Course of five months duration and professional potters skilled in the throwing on the wheel are eligible for master potter's course (pots and pans, wheel work) of five months duration. Age prescribed for all the courses is between 18 and 35 years and stipend paid is Rs 200 per month. The strength of the trainees in 1980 was (37), in 1981 (41), 1982 (21), 1983 (41) and 1984 (47). During 1982-83, the institution produced goods valued at Rs 15,868 and sales receipts were Rs 14,245. During 1983-84, the production value was Rs 13,241 and sales value was of Rs 16,841.

Handlooms

Handloom industry plays a very important role next to agriculture in Belgaum district, providing employment opportunities to the extent of about 30,000 persons. In 1983-84, there were 3,564 looms under the Co-operative fold. In all, 151 weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 6,956 have been organised. The important centres of handloom and powerlooms are Kittur, Dombarkop, Devarsigihalli, Neginal, Kurgund, Dodwad, Hunasikatti, Turamari, Marikatti and M K Hubli of Sampgaon taluk; Hudli, Bendigeri, Mutnal, Hirebagewadi and Jadgeri of Belgaum taluk; Ingali and Kabbur of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Mudalgi, Kalloli, Hallur, Khanagaon and Yadwad of Gokak taluk; Yamakanmardi, Pachapur, Bellad Bagewadi, Sultanpur, Vantmuri, Madihalli, Madamakkanahal and Hukeri of Hukeri taluk; Chikmanoli, Chikkahalliholi and Jikur of Khanapur taluk; Saundatti and Paramandwadi of Raybag taluk; Kallur, Halagatti, Katkol, Mudakavi and Hoskote of Ramdurg taluk; Hadali, Manoli, Aldakatti, Hosur, Kallapur and Murgod of Paragad (Saundatti) taluk.

Intensive Handloom Development Project: The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Bangalore has introduced an Intensive Handloom Development Project at Ramdurg, in the year 1976. Under this main project, which aims to release the poor weavers from the clutches of the local master weavers and improve the financial and social conditions of the weavers, there

are sub-centres at Katkol, Sureban, Deshnur, Sulebhavi, Chikodi, Konganolli and Kittur of Belgaum district; Uppina-Betageri of Dharwad district and Kerur of Bijapur district. The Project aims to supply the required raw materials to the needy weavers besides arranging required working capital through loans from the banks. It purchases the finished goods from the member weavers at the rate fixed by the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation from time to time and sells it through the K H D C outlets (Priyadarshini Handloom Houses). It is having schemes to provide modernised looms and accessories to the weavers on 75 per cent subsidy; and living-cum-worksheds to the weavers with the help of the Dutch Government. It provides technical guidance to the weavers in Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Training Centres. The project has covered 2,034 looms and 2,263 weavers in the district by the end of March, 1986.

Financial Assistance

The Belgaum district is well served with banking facilities. Commercial banks of the district have provided credit facilities in a remarkable way since Nationalisation. The urban co-operative banks also extend industrial credit. The Central and State Governments have been endeavouring to promote the growth of small scale industries by establishing institutions like the National Small Industries Corporation, Small Industries Service Institutes, etc. The State Bank of India, also realising the importance and significance of the small scale industries, came forward with a liberalised scheme of assisting the needy. Karnataka State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development and Karnataka State Financial Corporation are providing both long and short term loans to acquire fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and also short term working capital to hold stocks of raw materials, finished goods etc. Besides, these financial institutions, the Department of Industries and Commerce also makes advances to the small scale industrial units.

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has its branch office at Belgaum which provides Rs 3 crore term loans to industrial sectors. Commercial banks of the district have advanced Rs 6.62 crores against Rs seven crores outlay for working capital and Rs 1.76 crores as against Rs 4.80 crores outlay for term loans for small scale industries in the district in the year 1984.

Marketing : The Small Industries Corporation provides the assistance to sell the products within the country and abroad. Important schemes contemplated for providing marketing assistance are (a) Registration with the Small Industries Corporation under Central Government Purchase Programme, (b) Registration with Director General of Supplies and Disposals, (c) Registration with Stores Purchase Department, Government of Karnataka and (d) Assistance by Karnataka State Small Industries Corporation, Bangalore. Marketing link has been provided for leather and handloom goods through Corporations and raw material deposits have been opened by Leather Industries Corporation at Belgaum, Gokak and Athani.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The cottage industries of the district generally use locally available raw materials and produce agriculture implements, wooden furniture, baskets, ropes, pots, tiles, leather goods, etc. For development of cottage industries, the Government of Bombay has transferred the cottage industries organisation to the Department of Co-operatives in 1946 from the Department of Industries and placed it under the control of a separate officer known as the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. A co-ordination committee consisting of representatives of the Co-operative and Industries Departments, the Village Industries Committee and provisional Industrial Co-operative Association, have been appointed to formulate schemes to promote the cottage industries. Consequent to the separation of the industrial sector from the co-operative sector in 1956, the work pertaining to the industrial co-operatives and village industries was passed to the Special Deputy Registrar, Industries, Co-operatives and Village Industries, Belgaum. Subsequently, the sector was brought under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce directly.

For the all-round development of the rural areas including the cottage and small scale industries, the Central Government introduced the Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service. All India Boards like All India Small Scale Industries Board, All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, All India Silk Board, etc, have been set up to intensify industrial development. For intensive development of small-scale and cottage industries in the

rural areas, the Rural Industries Project Programme was initiated during 1962-63. The jurisdiction of the Rural Industries Project was confined to Hukeri and Belgaum taluks at the beginning and subsequently was extended to the entire district. The district project committee with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman and the Deputy Director and an *ex-officio* project officer as its Secretary, was formed for the implementation of Rural Industries Projects Schemes and for extending assistance like subsidy towards interest on loans, training of rural artisans, conducting seminars and exhibitions, and running information centres for the benefit of industrialists and financiers.

The District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd, Belgaum, provides loans to the needy industries. The State Bank of India has a scheme to locate the small industrial units or artisans in rural industries project areas for providing financial assistance. Assistance upto Rs 5,000 at the rate of seven per cent interest per annum with a period not more than five years. Under differential rate of interest, the rate of interest will be four per cent per annum where the artisan is self-employed with annual income not more than Rs 1,800 per annum. The Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation has established five raw material deposits-cum-procurement centres for leather-ware artisans of the district. Under the Dutch assistance programme, the Corporation has constructed 56 living-cum-work sheds, of which 34 sheds are at Athani and 22 at Belgaum.

The district had many old-time industries. Several of them are now extinct. Among the minor industries and other crafts which suffered a decline but continued to support a considerable number of families in the district are metal industries, gold smithy and other cottage industries like carpentry, black-smithy, basket making, rope making, oilseed pressing, jaggery making, leather crafts, etc. During 1984-85, about 7,664 artisan-based industrial units of the district have provided employment for 11,992 persons and produced articles valued at Rs 2.95 crores. A survey of such village and cottage industries is attempted to in the following pages.

Cane and bamboo industry: Self-owned and self-managed cane and bamboo work units are generally making articles like bamboo mats, baskets, cane chairs, etc, on orders. The raw materials viz, bamboo and cane are purchased from the Department of Forest and

open market. They are found mainly at Haliyal, Kagwad, Sirguppi, Aigali, Madhabavi and Mangsuli of Athani taluk ; M K Hubli and Margankop of Sampgaon taluk ; Belgundi K H of Belgaum taluk ; Akkol, Ankali, Jatart, Navalihal, Benadi, Pattankudi, Valki, Rampur, Jainapur and Konganolli of Chikodi taluk ; Shindikurbet, Mudalgi, Hirenandi, Kolvi, Tigadi and Kopadatti of Gokak taluk ; Bellad Bagewadi and Awargol of Hukeri taluk ; Garlagunji, Ramapur, Nandgad, Gadikop and Jaknur of Khanapur taluk ; Nidagundi of Raybag taluk ; Bijaguppi, Kamankop, Panchgavi, Sangal, Sureban and Katakol of Ramdurg taluk ; Chachadi, Sirsangi, Yargatti, Sattigeri and Mugalihal of Paragad taluk.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy : Carpentry and blacksmithy are the self-owned and self-managed ancient crafts making agricultural implements and house building materials in small household workshops in almost all the villages in the district. In seasons, owners employ workers on wages. Carpentry is not only a rural occupation but also an urban occupation, where the mills, factories, workshops, building contractors, etc, are employing carpenters. Shirahatti, Kusanal, Redratti and Mole of Athani taluk ; Kesargoppa, Udakeri, Mardingalapur and M K Hubli of Sampgaon taluk ; Hirebagewadi, Sambre, Mache, Hudali, Belgundi, Kalakhamb, Bastwad, Yellur, Uchagaon, Kednur, Desur and Dhamane of Belgaum taluk ; Mangeri, Ankali, Bedkihal, Benadi and Konganolli of Chikodi taluk ; Arabhavi, Benchinmardi, Yadwad and Akkatangerhal of Gokak taluk ; Sankeshwar, Nidasosi, Yamakanmardi, Nerli, Kodankeri and Arjunwad of Hukeri taluk ; Itagi, Gandigawad, Gulaganjikop, Toppinkatti, Devalatti and Parishwad of Khanapur taluk ; Saundatti, Mugalkhod, Paramanandwadi, Handigud and Harugeri of Raybag taluk ; Khodanpur, Katakol, Chunchnur, Hoskote, Guttigoli, Halagatti, Sureban and Mullur of Ramdurg taluk ; Sindogi, Ugargol, Avaradi, Hosur, Tallur, Shivapur and Manoli of Paragad taluk are centres where more persons are engaged in this occupation.

Fibre and rope making : Fibre industry has provided part-time work for agriculturists and full time work for Koravas in the district. Normally, the raw materials viz, jute of *bundi* and *kattale* are supplied to the workers and the finished goods collected from them after paying remuneration for it. The prominent working centres of these industries are Belligeri, Hanamapur, Ananthapur, Malabad, Gundewadi, Thirtha, Jambagi, Kallati, Haliyal, Kagwad, Aralikatti,

Navilihal, Kempwad, Lokur and Shedbal of Athani taluk; Dodwad, Madanabavi, Honnur and Hanabaratti of Sampgaon taluk; Sambre of Belgaum taluk, Ingali, Manjari, Chandur, Ankali, Hirekudi, Belkod, Nagarmanoli, Pattankudi, Rampur, Kabbur, Kargaon, Kerur, Jodkurli, Kadapur, Jainapur, Vadril, Attarwad, Saundalga, Kurli and Konagnolli of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Dasnatti, Mudalgi, Konnur, Nandgaon, Kalloli, Ajjanakatti and Hirenandi of Gokak taluk; Yadgud, Sollapur, Belvi, Kamatnur, Kochari, Masarguppi, Bagarnal, Nidsosi, Bellad Bagewadi, Kadahatti, Sarapur, Basapur, U Khanapur, Hanchinal, and Madihalli of Hukeri taluk; Chinchali, Maradi, Saundatti, Bhendwad, Khanadal, Savasuddi, Itnal, Alakanur, Kapalaguddi, Handigud, Harugeri, Raybag, Gundwad and Mekhali of Raybag taluk; Batakurki, Thimmapur, Nagnur, Channapur and Chipalkatti of Ramdurg taluk; Manoli, Neginhal, Hosur, Chachadi, Sirasangi, Hirur, Madamgeri, Sopadla, Sattigeri, Mutawad and Markumbi of Paragad taluk.

Lime industry: The limestone deposits are found in Nagarali area of Khanapur taluk, Yadwad area of Gokak taluk, Belgundi area of Belgaum taluk, Katakol area of Ramdurg taluk and Gajaminahal of Sampgaon taluk and Ugargol of Paragad taluk. Lime stones are burnt in kilns to prepare lime. The lime is being extensively used for white wash, purification of water, pesticides, construction (mortar), etc. Lime units are self-owned and self-managed in the district. Charcoal and lime stone burnings are found mainly at Kabbur of Chikodi taluk; Yadwad of Gokak taluk; Pachapur of Hukeri taluk; Khanapur and Nandgad of Khanapur taluk; Harugeri of Raybag taluk; Budnur, Awaradi, Katkol and Chunchanur of Ramdurg taluk and Saundatti, Manoli, and Yakkundi of Paragad taluk.

Pottery: Pottery manufacture is undertaken by the hereditary workers called Kumbars. As the pottery work is carried on from November to May and does not provide full time employment, the workers employed in this industry are also engaged in agriculture and other works. Prominent centres of pottery making are Sankaratti, Telsang, Redratti, Kagwad, Siraguppi, Ainapur, Athani, Shirahatti and Haliyal of Athani taluk; Yaragopa, Holihosur, Mallapur, Kadrolli, Budarakatti, Tigadi and Chikka Bagewadi of Sampgaon taluk; Kanbargi, Bendigeri, Hirebagewadi, Desur and Muchandi of Belgaum taluk; Ingali, Manjari, Chandur, Ankali, Padlihal.

Khadaklat, Chinchani, Bhoj, Kothali, Belakund, Benadi, Galatga, Karadaga, Appachiwadi, Adi, Kurli, Konganolli, Shandur, Shiraguppi, Budulmukh, Pangeri and Borgaon of Chikodi taluk ; Elimanoli, Nidsosi, Sollapur, Borgal, Bellad Bagewadi, Basapur, Hegadal, Hebbal, Vantmuri, Madihalli, Benivad, Hukeri, Matiwade, Hittani, and Kanagale of Hukeri taluk ; Itagi, Dukkarwadi, Hattargunji, Topinkatti, Khanapur, Nandgad, Bidi, Ankale, Singinkop, Parishwad, Ghotagali and Kumbarda of Khanapur taluk ; Chinchali, Saundatti, Nasalapur and Raybag of Raybag taluk ; Sangal Chikkop, Mudakavi, Hoskote, Kamkeri Ramdurg and Chippalkatti of Ramdurg taluk ; and Manoli, Hosur, Shivapur, Yargatti, Sappadla, Akkisagar, Yakkundi, Murgod, Tallur and Hooli of Parasgad taluk.

Village Oil industry : The Village oil industry is an ancient and self-owned and self-managed industry. The village *ganas* are used to grind groundnut, linseed, and seeds of castor, sesame and sunflower. In recent years, mills occupied the place of *ganas*. The important village oil industry centres are at Belgaum, Sureban, Sangal, Kadlikop, Hulkund, Awaradi, Salahalli and Shivapeth of Ramdurg taluk ; Tallur, Hosur, Saundatti, Gurlhosur, Manoli and Kadabi of Parasgad taluk ; Gokak, Ghataprabha, Mamadapur, Yadwad and Kuligod of Gokak taluk ; and Kudachi, Harugeri and Chinchali of Raybag taluk.

Wool weaving : Wool and wool products are found in the district mainly at Kokatnur, Artal, Badgi, Aigali, Murgundi and Mangsuli of Athani taluk ; Belvadi of Sampgaon taluk ; Peeranwadi Mache and Kanbargi of Belgaum taluk ; Kargaon and Chikodi of Chikodi taluk ; Yadwad and Kadpatti of Gokak taluk ; Hullolli, Hosur, Hebbal, Madihalli and Hukeri of Hukeri taluk ; Handigud of Raybag taluk ; Chunchanur of Ramdurg taluk and Aladkatti, Kadabi and Sindogi of Parasgad taluk.

Non-edible oil and soap industry : Non-edible oils are mainly used in the soap, paints, varnish industries, polymerised oils industries, lubricant industries, textile auxiliary industries, leather industries etc. The production of soap is continued in the district both on small and large scale. The main raw materials used are coconut oil, groundnut oil, neem oil and hydrogenated oils. The method of manufacture of soap in the cottage industry is crude one and the main product is the laundry soap. The Khadi and Village

Industries of Hudali is manufacturing both cosmetic and detergent soaps. The main centres of non-edible oil and soap manufacturing units are found at Hulkund, Shivapeth, Ramdurg and Chunchanur of Ramdurg taluk; Saundatti; Mamadapur of Gokak taluk and Bailhongal of Sampgaon taluk.

Tanning and Leather work : Tanning of leather and leather works are undertaken both in rural and urban areas in the district. Tanning of skins is mainly an urban occupation and tanning of hides is both an urban and rural occupation of the district. To help organising tanning on co-operative basis, the Department of Industries and Commerce maintains demonstration parties and technical institutions. The Small Industries Service Institute is imparting training to village artisans especially in leather stitching craft through their mobile van training programme. Tanning and Leather works in the district are concentrated mainly at Badachi, Ananthpur, Chamakeri, Telsang, Redratti, Haliyal, Huligbali, Ainapur, Madhabhavi, Mangsuli, Shedbal and Savadi of Athani taluk; Kittur, Neginhal, Yardal, Karagunda, Holihosur, Govankop, Dodwad, Madhanbhavi, Hirebelkatti, Pattihal (KB), Tigdolli, Devalapur, Anigol, Amatur, Hoskatti and Nesargi of Sampgaon, (Bailhongal) taluk; Ingali, Manjari, Chandur, Yadur, Nagnur, Kallol, Navilihal, Bedkihal, Karadga, Chikodi, Kerur, Kadapur, Sadalga, Konganolli, Shiraguppi, Nej, Mamadapur and Pattankudi of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Shindikurbet, Pattankudi, Konnur, Hallur, Kalloli, Maladinni, Suldhal, Tavaga, Talkatnal, Yadwad and Mudalgi of Gokak taluk; Sollapur, Alur KM, Daddi, Kamatanur, Yellapur, Shirahatti, Basapur, Hanchinal, Kurni, Vantmuri, Maliholi, Sanke-shwar, Hagedal, Hittani, Beerapur, Hebbal, Madihalli and Sankeshwar of Hukeri taluk; Gandigwad and Khanapur taluk; Chinchali, Nidagundi, Itnal, Morab, Nilji, Raybag, Kudachi and Mekhali of Raybag taluk; Sangal, Chikop, Salapur and Torangatti of Ramdurg taluk; Karikatti, Betasur, Gurlhosur, Manoli, Aratagal, Basargi, Akkisagar, Murgod and Inchal of Parasgad taluk.

Other Cottage Industries

Other important cottage industries in the district are mat weaving, manufacture of wax, toys, making of glass bangles, puffed rice, kilns and manufacture of potato and banana chips, *agarbatti*, chalk crayons, door handles and hinges, locks, paper bags, etc. P C P industry viz., *Kottanadakki*, *avalakki*, grains processing, etc.,

are scattered all over the district. Neera and Palmgur units are found in Belgaum and Bailhongal. Gur and Khandasari units are found mainly at Hindalga of Belgaum taluk, Hosur of Paragad taluk and Kadapur of Chikodi taluk.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Khadi and Village Industries of the district cater mainly to the basic needs of the local people and to solve the problem of unemployment. This industry has comparatively a wider base in the district due to the long history of the nationalist movement. Both the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission assist the Khadi and Village Industrial units pertaining to bee-keeping, cane and bamboo works, non-edible oil and soap, hand-made paper, leather works, pottery, carpentry and black-smithy, village lime industry, khadi industry, etc, through the District Khadi and Village Industries Board. During 1984-85 about 9,734 workers (6,925 full time workers and 2,809 part time workers) were engaged in these industries and had drawn Rs 85,03,757 as wages and produced goods valued at Rs 3,81,49,695.

The category-wise Khadi and Village industry, production value, sale value, employment and wages paid as in 1984-85 are as follows :

Name of the Industry	Production	Sale Value	Amount in lakhs of Rs	
			Employment Full time	Wages paid
1	2	3	4	5
Khadi Industry	85.24	131.99	2,503 (173)**	30.05
Wood Industry	45.78	50.62	2,903 (408)	17.96
Village Oil Industry	24.02	31.31	153 (40)	00.29
Non-edible Oil & Soap	00.53	00.55	10 (176)	00.05
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	12.15	12.02	50 (15)	1.87
Cane & Bamboo Industry	1.68	1.95	37 (18)	00.27
Gur and Khandasari Industry	7.60	8.20	24 (180)	00.76

1	2	3	4	5
P C P Industry	1.27	1.70	133 (199)	00.42
Fibre Industry	2.35	2.83	185 (344)	00.39
Village pottery	11.16	12.35	197 (127)	3.23
Lime Industry	00.75	00.94	15 (10)	00.04
Village Leather Industry	110.82	127.04	715 (1120)	29.69
Total	303.35*	381.50	6,925 (2809)	85.04

*Figures rounded off to the nearest of lakhs

**Figures in brackets indicate part-time employment

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Belgaum

Khadi Industry: Khadi industry consists of mainly cotton khadi, wollen khadi, silk khadi, spinning and weaving and manufacturing of *charakas*. These industrial units are concentrated in the district mainly at Sureban of Ramdurg taluk; Saundatti and Hosur of Parasgad taluk; Linganamath of Khanapur taluk; Hudali and Hirebagewadi of Belgaum taluk; Athani; Dodwad and Bailhongal of Sampgaon taluk and Gokak.

Statement showing taluk-wise total number of co-operative societies or institutions financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Belgaum district upto 31st March 1984, number of industries mentioned in brackets and amount in lakhs of rupees : Athani (15) 6.27; Belgaum (23) 10.59; Chikodi (11) 6.80; Gokak (26) 13.76; Hukeri (7) 5.98; Khanapur (9) 4.17; Parasgad (34) 12.82; Ramdurg (32) 28.62; Raybag (16) 2.31; Sampgaon (14) 4.20; Total (187) 95.54 lakhs.

Statement showing disbursement of loan and grants for Khadi and Village Industries in Recent Years in Belgaum District

Name of the Industry	1984-85		1985-86	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5
Khadi Industry				
Cotton Khadi	2,38,000	5,000	8,66,694	12,500
Woollen Khadi	5,38,000	1,200	1,41,000	15,000
Total	7,76,000	6,200	10,07,694	27,500

1	2	3	4	5
Village Industries				
Village Oil	6,61,200	8,100	6,75,000	—
P C P I	28,900	1,000	56,000	4,000
Leather	2,08,400	—	10,000	—
Cottage Match	—	—	35,000	—
Gur & Khandasari	10,500	—	—	—
N E O & Soap	40,000	—	—	—
Bee Keeping	—	—	—	—
Fibre	18,500	1,500	—	—
Carpentry & B Smity	96,800	49,100	2,47,700	46,000
Pottery	1,06,450	30,450	33,300	21,300
Cane & Bamboo	33,000	3,000	33,000	3,000
Lime	—	—	6,50,000	23,500
Total	12,98,250	93,150	17,40,000	97,800
Grand Total	20,74,550	99,350	27,47,694	1,25,300

Source : Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Bee Keeping : There are four types of bees viz, *Apis dorsata* (rock bees), *Apis indica*, *Apis florea* and *Apis muzanti*, found in Belgaum district, and of these, the *Apis indica* is being used for production of honey. Before the Re-organisation of States a bee keeping scheme was introduced in the district by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Subsequently it was discontinued. The Department of Industries and Commerce introduced the scheme under District Annual Plan in the year 1981-82, through a bee-nursery established at Jamboti, Khanapur taluk, on 1st October 1981. It provides training for bee-keeping. About 153 trained workers, 12 in Belgaum taluk, 140 in Khanapur taluk and one in Raybag taluk are trained in bee-keeping, and these have produced about 1,500 kg honey valued at Rs 30,000 during the year 1985-86. From 1981 to 1986, 263 boxes were supplied to persons in five places and stipend totalling to Rs 26,666 was paid to trainees.

Belgaum District Khadi Gramodyoga Sangh

The Belgaum District Khadi Gramodyoga Sangh, Belgaum was registered during 1954-55 to undertake the Khadi and Village Industries activities in the district. The Sangh has undertaken the Khadi and Village Industries covering cotton khadi, muslin khadi, non-edible oil and soap, village oil, fibre and leather industry. Its production centres of yarn and Khadi are at Rampur, Salahalli, Hulkund, Hoskoti, Batakurki, Hukeri, Hirekoppa and Yadwad. Its Gramodyoga centres are at Rampur, Hoskoti and Belgaum. During 1984-85, the Sangh provided employment to 1,037 persons under Khadi programme, of which 546 were spinners, 211 weavers and 280 others, and paid total wages of Rs 13.72 lakhs and produced Khadi valued at Rs 51.31 lakhs. Under village industry programme 19 workers were engaged of which five workers in edible oil and soap, six workers in village oil and eight workers in leather industry and paid Rs 0.48 lakhs as total wages and produced goods valued at Rs 4.80 lakhs.

Bailhongal and Hosur Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha

The Bailhongal and Hosur Khadi and Gramodyoga Sahakari Utpadaka Sangha, Hosur of Parasgad taluk is covering Sampgaon taluk and Murgod blocks of Parasgad taluk for Khadi production and sales activities. During 1984-85, at Parasgad there were 575 spindles of new model *charakas* of which 401 spindles were in working condition and they produced Rs 11.54 worth average count of 30/50 yarn. There were 154 looms in the centre of which 77 were pit looms and improved frame looms. Out of 13 pre-processing units, 12 units are of Rajkot model and one unit of Coimbatore model. It produced 2,00,829 mtr Kora Khadi valued at Rs 18.42 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred in processing viz., bleaching, dyeing, tailoring, etc, was Rs 1.80 lakhs. About two lakhs of cotton khadi valued at Rs 18.42 lakhs was produced. It sold Rs 11.46 lakhs worth cotton khadi cloth. About Rs 11.02 lakhs worth cloth was sold on special rebate period of Gandhi Jayanti. It produced Rs 7.36 lakhs worth cotton khadi from other institutions and sent Rs 13.92 lakhs worth cloth to other institutions for resale. This centre provided employment for 704 persons. About 22 new model *charakas* are working at Hosur (3), Yakkundi (1), Vakkunda (2), Dodwad (3), Bailhongal (5), Mallapur (1), Vannur (1), Kittur (3), Hunashikatti (2) and Murugod (1).

Khadi and Gramodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sangh: The Khadi

Gramodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sangha was started at Kumari Ashram in 1923 by the late Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Veteran Freedom fighter. This was a pioneering organisation. In 1954 the Khadi and Gramodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sangh Ltd, Hudali was registered and it started production of khadi, manufacturing of *charakas*, soaps, processing of fruits, manufacturing of gobar gas, plants, etc. The society was started with Rs 500 paid-up share capital consisting of 11 members. During 1984-85, the society was having 254 members with Rs 1.10 crore capital investment. It provides total employment for 896 persons, of which 740 persons in khadi, 30 persons in carpentry and blacksmithy, 120 persons in fruit and preservation section and six in soap section. It paid Rs 10.32 lakhs as wages in 1984-85.

Scope for Industrial Growth

The availability of natural resources, assistance and incentives of the Government and financial institutions, skilled artisans and technicians from Artisan and Industrial Training Institutes, abundant labour and the infrastructural facilities are stimulating the entrepreneurs to start new industries, expand existing industries and establish ancillary units to large and medium scale industries. Testing Laboratory for the foundries, snuff manufacturing unit in and around Nipani, paper, chocolate, liquor units by utilising the by-products of Sugar factories can also be installed. Food and beverage units, utility goods, agricultural implements by utilising the talents of the hereditary carpenters and blacksmiths, can also be started. There is scope for establishing mini cement plants and khandasari units. Expansion of the existing avenues like production of leather products, hosiery, motor body building, *agarbatti*, beedi rolling, etc., will raise the districts industrial status in the State.