

## **CHAPTER V**

### **INDUSTRIES**

**K**arnataka has always been at the forefront of industrial growth in India. With its inherent capabilities coupled with its enterprising human capital, Karnataka provided the ideal choice for investment opportunities. Productive Human Resources which includes trained man power with Engineering, Management and Basic Sciences background.

Bidar district has been declared as an industrially backward area. Bidar District is said to be a backward area industrially and economically. Until recently, there were few large and medium scale industries in this district. The traditional cottage industries such as carpentry, black smith, cotton-weaving, wool-weaving, oil ghanas, pottery, shoe-making, leather, readymade garments, Chemical, paper and printings, rubber and plastics, wood, agro based industries etc., have been mostly individual units which have been carrying their trade on their own, for ages. A remarkable handicraft called the Bidari-ware was developed here in the past few centuries and it became a specialty of this district. In recent years, a few Co-operative societies have been organized in respect of these different crafts and the like. The Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Commission are assisting them in order to improve their condition.

It was recorded that in 1931-36, there were ten large industrial establishments having 1,011 employees in the undivided district of Bidar comprising nine taluks, when it was under the Hyderabad Nizam's state. In the year 1938 there were, in the former larger district, the ginning mills, one pressing mill, two oil mills, three decorticating mills and four miscellaneous industrial units. Four of them, having 193 workers, were subjected to the Hyderabad Factories Act. There were 162 employees and trainees in an Industrial School at Bidar. In 1941, there were three ginning mills, two pressing mills, four oil mills and four decorticating mills having in all 729 workers. It was also recorded in 1941, that there were 2,502 cotton handlooms, 13 silk handlooms, 1,289 wool handlooms, 752 oil ghanas, 1,165 sugarcane pressing mills, three printing presses, 413 smith workshops, 175 metal workshops, 982 carpentry units, six painting units, 544 pottery units, 23 dairy establishments, 502 cane and bamboo workshops, 60 soap making units and 697 tailoring establishments. In 1945, totally five factories were brought under the provisions of the Hyderabad Factories Act and they had in all 374 workers.

In 1959, i.e., after the reorganization of Karnataka the present smaller size of the district came into existence, there were five registered factories in the district, and they were all edible oil units, with 119 employees. At the end of the year 1975, there was one large industrial unit (a sugar factory) and 245 small-scale industrial units, providing employment to 3,017 persons. In 1976 There are two large units, a sugar factory and a brewery and distillery unit, while the former is run on Co-operative basis, the latter is of the private sector. There are eight Khandasari sugar mills in the district which come under the category of small-scale industries. The small-scale industrial units in the district comprise engineering works, food products, servicing units, Bidari-ware, handlooms, cotton-ginning, leather craft, carpentry, chemicals, etc.,. Several of these are concentrated in Bidar and Humnabad towns. The village and cottage industries are found throughout the district.

In recent years there has been dearth of capital and local enterprise. Skilled technicians also have not been available in adequate number. Conditions in respect of these aspects are now improving. The power supply is also increasing. The principal exports from the District are jowar and other food grains, cotton, oil, chilies, oil seeds, jaggery, tobacco. The chief

imports consists of hardware, salt, salted fish, gold, silver, copper, brass and copper vessels, refined sugar, iron, mineral oil, sulphur, raw silk and all kinds of woolen, silk and cotton fabrics. Bidar and other towns are the trade Centre. Humnabad, the agricultural sector is now in a better position to provide several basic raw materials. There is an increasing awareness of the need for enterprising spirit and industrial development. The Government is encouraging Co-operative and private ventures in various ways. As a result, several new industries have come up and some languishing crafts have been rejuvenated. A handicraft complex is coming up at Mailara village in Bidar taluk, which is to benefit 125 skilled workers. A new programme of package of incentives and concessions for encouraging establishment of new industries in the district is also being implemented. A scheme has been taken up for providing job opportunities to the educated youths. Mineral and forest resources are scanty in this district and cannot be exploited for industrial purposes. But there is found to be plentiful underground water resources, the exploitation of which can aid development of agriculture and thereby also agro-based industries.

### **POWER**

It is well-known that supply of electric power makes significant contribution to the development of industries and agriculture. Till the year 1964, Bidar district was depending solely on three diesel power-generating stations which were at Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad. The generating capacity of these stations being limited, power could not be put to commercial use. Diesel power was being supplied to Aurad, Bhalki, Bidar, Humnabad, Kamalnagar and Santpur. Hydro-electric power was introduced in the district during the year 1964. A separate Electrical Division for Bidar district was formed in 1966. The district receives hydro-electricity supply through the 110 KV Kalaburgi-Humnabad transmission line. As in 1975, the Humnabad sub-station was having two numbers of 10 MVA 110/11 KV transformers, and two numbers of 10 MVA 110/33 KV transformers. One more 10 MVA/33 KV transformer is being added to meet the growing demand for irrigation pump sets in the district.

Humnabad has the main sub-station from where five numbers of 33 KV transmission lines run to different taluks. Power supply to Bidar taluk is also mainly through 33 KV double circuit line from the Humnabad main sub-station. The capacity of the Bidar sub-station is 2 of 5 MVA 33/11 KV O.L.T.C. (Over Load Tap Changer) transformers. Likewise, there are 33 KV

sub-stations in Bhalki (IX 5 MV A 33/11 KV O.L.T.C.), Basavakalyan (IX 5 MVA 33/11 KV O.L.T.C.) and Manyekhelli (IX 5 MVA 33/11 KV of load tap changer). One more 5 MVA transformer is to be serviced in Manyekhelli sub-station. The work of establishing another substation of a capacity of IX 5 MVA at Santpur in Aurad taluk is being completed. An additional 33 KV sub-station is proposed to be set up at Nittur (KH) village of Aurad taluk. The total requirement of power needed to meet the present demands in the district is estimated to be 40 MVA.

More and more villages are being electrified after the introduction of electric power in the district. Energization of I.P sets has made much headway and this has helped intensification of agricultural production. The farmers have realized the benefits of electricity and are approaching the Karnataka Electricity Board for extensions of the distribution-lines in the rural areas. With a view to accelerating the pace of the Rural Electrification Schemes, financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, is also being availed off. In the district, there are in all 591 inhabited villages (as per 1971 census) out of which 433 have been electrified and 9,733 I.P. sets were serviced as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1975. Electricity has become the basic need in the modern times. We are depending Electricity more and more for all purposes. As on 31.3.2010 domestic consumption increased to 1,97,715. Number of Industrial consumption was 6,418 and commercial consumption was 28,148 and 56,582 I.P. sets were serviced. 1,430 street lights were added.

The Rural Electrification Corporation, Government of India undertaking, extends financial assistance in a phased manner to the State Electricity Board for extending power supply to villages and energization of pump sets. In Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki and Bidar taluks, a scheme assisted by this Corporation is in operation. Under this scheme, 80 villages were electrified and 117 irrigation pump sets were energized as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1975, as against a target of 215 villages and 1,413 irrigation pump sets respectively. A loan assistance of Rs.1,88,406 lakh has been provided for under this scheme for this district. The number of different types of electrical installations in Bidar district as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1975 were as given below: Domestic lightings-13,308, All Electric Homes-266, Commercial lightings-4,675, Commercial Power-157, Industrial Power-808, High-Tension-13, Water Supply-66, Street light-15,717. The number of different types of electrical installations in Bidar district as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 were as given the table 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

**Table 5.1 No of Electrified Villages, Hamlet and IP sets in the district 2013-14 and 2015-16**

SI No	Taluk	Beneficiaries under Bhagyajyothi/kutira-jyothi Upto 31.03.2014						Electrified upto 31.03.2015 and 31.03.2016 (cumulative)						Non Electrified upto 31.03.2015 and 31.03.2016 (cumulative)								
		2014		2016		2014		2016		2014		2016		2014		2016		2014		2016		
		Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	Villages	Hamlet	I.P. sets
1	Aurad	10,670	45	129	135	135	131	45	14,093	6,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	474
2	B'kalyan	18,538	63	135	125	86	59	10,406	15,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,763	458
3	Bhalki	17,856	47	153	137	47	49	5,313	12,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	460
4	Bidar	21,460	65	80	133	49	65	14,201	14,748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	535
5	Humnabad	16,912	49	126	80	63	49	14,909	14,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	451
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85,436</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>58,922</b>	<b>63,498</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>2,378</b>

Source: Superintending Engineer (Ele) GESCOM Bidar

**Table 5.2 Sector wise Electricity consumers as on 2013-14 and 2015-16**

SI No	Taluk	Domestic			Industrial			Commercial			I.P set			Others			Total		
		2014	2016	2016	2014	2016	2016	2014	2016	2016	2014	2016	2016	2014	2016	2016	2014	2016	
1	Aurad	26,429	51,227	1,073	1,234	3,078	3,988	5,396	6,793	689	123	53,235	63,556						
2	B'kalyan	36,880	52,434	1,922	2,117	6,662	7,781	14,830	15,426	1,032	401	79,844	78,403						
3	Bhalki	27,736	55,546	1,509	1,552	3,960	5,157	10,388	12,207	913	145	62,362	74,821						
4	Bidar	65,050	96,516	2,605	2,722	13,342	13,564	14,246	14,748	2,221	2,456	1,18,924	1,30,587						
5	Humnabad	35,375	48,058	1,354	1,526	6,556	7,572	14,058	14,724	874	2,316	75,129	74,509						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,91,470</b>	<b>3,03,781</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>9,151</b>	<b>33,598</b>	<b>38,062</b>	<b>58,918</b>	<b>63,898</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>3,89,494</b>	<b>4,21,876</b>						

Source: Superintending Engineer (Ele) GESCOM Bidar

**Table 5.3 Sector wise Electricity consumption as on 2013-14 and 2015-16 (Consumption in million units)**

SI No	Taluk	Domestic		Industry		Commercial		I.P set		Street light		Others		Total (MU)	
		2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016
1	Aurad	21.12	15.31	1.68	1.71	2.51	3.30	27.64	33.89	4.36	8.96	10.00	9.39	67.31	72.56
2	B'kalyan	23.03	28.45	4.04	15.76	5.29	7.59	66.95	65.60	5.16	2.35	5.88	5.41	106.78	125.16
3	Bhalki	20.94	19.96	2.09	3.01	3.22	4.12	78.08	84.94	1.62	6.21	3.00	15.21	118.98	133.45
4	Bidar	67.62	77.75	63.13	65.92	13.38	21.42	94.45	97.93	4.43	17.50	24.01	17.05	267.02	297.57
5	Humnabad	23.89	28.47	24.20	19.88	5.28	5.88	137.11	128.91	1.62	4.79	8.19	13.31	203.83	201.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156.60</b>	<b>169.94</b>	<b>95.14</b>	<b>106.28</b>	<b>29.68</b>	<b>42.31</b>	<b>404.23</b>	<b>411.27</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>39.81</b>	<b>51.08</b>	<b>60.37</b>	<b>763.92</b>	<b>829.98</b>

**Source:** Superintending Engineer (Ele) GESCOM Bidar

In early years the hydro-electric power was providing a sound base for industrial expansion and development in the district. An extent of 9,563 kilowatts of power was supplied to industries during the year 1974-75. The magic of electric power has now attracted the attention of the house-wives too. It is gradually making its way into kitchens as well. The demand for "All-Electric Homes" is on the increase. Now the liquid petroleum gas (LPG) has replaced this. And solar power is increasing considerably. In recent years solar energy is slowly increasing. Solar water heater are also occupied almost 80% in urban and about 20% in rural parts of Bidar district replacing electrical appliances. Government is giving subsidy to encourage solar energy.

In the year 1999, Karnataka embarked on a major reform of the power sector. As a first step, Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) was dissolved and in its place, the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) was incorporated. This was followed by the constitution of Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) in November 1999. In the next phase of the reform process, the transmission and distribution business managed by KPTCL was unbundled in June 2002.

From the last two to three decades power generation is handled by various organizations like NTPL, KPTL and some private agencies etc, power transmission is managed by Karnataka power transmission corporation Ltd. (KPTCL) Consequent to this the function of distribution of power has been totally separated from KPTCL. KPTCL is now vested with the responsibility of transmitting power all over the State and construction and maintenance of Stations and lines of 66KV and above.

The four newly formed independent distribution companies, which were registered on 30/04/2002, are Bangalore Electricity Supply Company, Mangalore Electricity Supply Company, Hubli Electricity Supply Company and Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company. They have started functioning w.e.f. 01/06/2002. These companies are in charge of distribution of power within their jurisdiction.

Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company (Kalaburgi Electricity Supply Company Limited) (GESCOM) has taken over the responsibility from KPTCL for the distribution of electricity in 6 districts and commenced its operations from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2002. The company has successfully entered into 17<sup>th</sup> year of operation more details see Table 5.4.

**Table 5.4 Jurisdiction of GESCOM**

SI No	Census Villages	Area	Taluks	Circle	Districts	Towns & Cities	Divisions	Population	Consumers	Electrification
1	4955	43,861 Sq. K.ms	31	5	6	62	16	1.13 Crores (Census-2011)	27,54,376 Lakh (Nov-2016)	100% of villages

**Source:** Superintending Engineer (Ele) GESCOM Bidar

GESCOM is providing Service in distribution and maintenance of electricity to Bidar, there are no major power projects in Bidar district but it is located near to Raichur district which has a major Thermal power generation set up. Transmission in the district is being done by Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company (Kalaburgi Electricity Supply Company Limited) (GESCOM). Other sources also includes RTPS, solar power-15 MW, sugar industries-18MW. Annual consumption in the district is 900 Million units. Average demand in the district is 180 MW. More details see Table 5.5.

**Table 5.5 Taluk wise Details of sub-station location and receiving capacity as on 31.3.2016**

SI No	Taluk	No of villages electrified	Location of the receiving station and capacity
1	Aurad	151	1) Aurad 1x5MVA 2) Santpur 110x5MVA 3) Kamalpur 1x5MVA Proposal to establish one more sub-station at Revoor B (2x5 MVA)
2	Basavakalyan	112	1) Basavakalyan 1x5MVA 2) Mudabi 1x5MVA 3) Manthal 2x5MVA 4) Bhosga 2x5MVA 5) Rajeshwar 1x5MVA 6) Hulsoor 1x5MVA
3	Bidar	124	1) Janawada 1x5MVA 2) Chimkode 2x5MVA 3) Kamathana 2x5MVA 4) Bagadal 2x5MVA 5) Mannalli 2x5MVA
4	Bhalki	130	1) Halabarga 1x5MVA 2) Byalahalli 1x5MVA
5	Humnabad	82	1) Hallikhed B 2x5MVA 2) Ghatborla 2x5MVA 3) Chitguppa 2x5MVA 4) Nirna 2x5MVA Further there is a Proposal to establish two more sub-station at Bemalkheda (2x5 MVA) and Hudgi (2x5 MVA)

**Source :** District prospective plan Bidar. DIC Bidar/ Superintending Engineer (Ele) GESCOM Bidar

**Solar Energy:** Solar energy is the energy provided by the sun. This energy is in the form of solar radiation, which makes the production of solar electricity possible. Electricity can be produced directly from photovoltaic, PV, cells. (Photovoltaic literally means “light” and “electric”.) These cells are made from materials which exhibit the “photovoltaic effect” i.e. when sunshine hits the PV cell, the photons of light excite the electrons in the cell and cause them to flow, generating electricity.

Solar energy produces electricity when it is in demand—during the day particularly hot days when air-conditioners drive up electricity demand. PV panels are being used increasingly, both in the city and in remote locations,

to produce electricity for households, schools and communities and to supply power for equipment such as telecommunication and water pumps. More details see Table 5.6.

**Table 5.6 No. of Solar energy units in Bidar as on 31.12.2017.**

SI No	Name of O&M Sub Division	Name and Address of consumer	CD in KVA	Date of service	Voltage class	Nature of Industry
1	Bidar	NSSK	6MW	-	110KV	Co- Generation IPP
2	Bhalki	MGSSK	10MW	26.3.2013	110KV	Co- Generation IPP
3	M'khelli	Bidar Solar	10MW	2.6.2014	33KV	Solar-IPP
4	Bhalki	Bhalkeshwar	10MW	19.12.2014	110KV	Co- Generation IPP
5	Aurad	Santpur solar	6	20.04.2016	33KV	Solar-IPP
6	Aurad	Santpur solar	4	20.04.2016	33KV	Solar-IPP
7	M'Khelli	K.K.Green energy(Chitguppa)	3 MW	20.05.2016	11KV	Solar-IPP
8	Bidar	Vadashree Green energy Pvt Ltd . spot at Habsikote	2 MW	30.12.2016	11KV	Solar-IPP
9	Bhalki	Venson Bidar energy pvt.Ltd . spot at Opp. 220KV R/S Halburga	3 MW	04.01.2017	11KV	Solar-IPP
10	Mann-E-kheli	Venson Nirma energy pvt.Ltd . spot at Opp. 110KV S/S Nirma	3 MW	04.01.2017	11KV	Solar-IPP
11	B.kalyan	N.T. Power project (India) V . spot at Opp. 110KV S/S Rajeshwar Village	2 MW	06.01.2017	11KV	Solar-IPP
12	Bhalki	Renew Wind Energy (Karnataka-3) spot at Bhatambra Village Bay at Ladha 110KV S/S	20 MW	28.03.2017	110KV	Solar-IPP
13	Mann-E-kheli	Renew Wind Energy (Karnataka-4) spot at 110KV S/S Nirma Village	20 MW	31.03.2017	110KV	Solar-IPP
14	Bidar	Sharada Doddi Hamilpur Village	1 MW	29.04.2017	11KV	Solar-IPP
15	Aurad	M/S Clear Sky Solar Pvt Ltd	3 MW	27.05.2017	33KV	Solar-IPP
16	Aurad	M/S Aurad Solar Pvt Ltd	3 MW	27.05.2017	33KV	Solar-IPP

17	Bidar	M/S Tata power Solar System	10 MW	29.09.2017	33KV	Solar-IPP
18	Bidar	M/S E.S Solar System	10 MW	16.10.2017	33KV	Solar-IPP
19	Bidar	M/S Bidar Kissan Shakkar Kharikhane	15 MW	04.12.2017	110KV	Co-Generation IPP
20	M.Khelli	M/S ACME Kaithal Solar power Pvt Ltd. At Chitguppa	40 MW	08.12.2017	110KV	Solar-IPP
21	Bhalki	M/S ACME Vijayapura Solar power Pvt Ltd. At Neela halli Thanda. At 220KV R/S Halburga	40 MW	09.12.2017	110KV	Solar-IPP
22	B.kalyan	M/S Wardha Solar (Maharastra)Pvt Ltd	50 MW	20.12.2017	110KV	Solar-IPP

**Source :** District prospective plan Bidar. DIC Bidar / Superintending Engineer (Ele) GESCOM Bidar

**Solar heating:** Generating hot water or air or steam using concentrated solar reflectors, is increasing rapidly. Presently concentrated solar thermal installation base for heating applications is about 20 MW in India and expected to grow rapidly. Cogeneration of steam and power round the clock is also feasible with solar thermal CHP plants with storage capacity.

Bengaluru has the largest deployment of roof-top solar water heaters in India, generating an energy equivalent of 200 MW. It is India's first city to provide a rebate on monthly electricity bills for residents using roof-top thermal systems, which are now mandatory in all new structures. Pune has also made solar water heaters mandatory in new buildings. Bidar district too have number of roof-top thermal systems. But the number is not available.

**Mining :** The chief minerals found in the district are bauxite, red-ochre and kaolin. China clay occurs near Kamthana village, in Bidar taluk, below a laterite cap of ten meters in thickness. The deposit is about one meter in thickness and is variegated. The excavation is done by resorting to underground mining. The lease for extraction has been given to an entrepreneur for twenty years in 1971 and he is producing 400 to 500 tons of clay from the block every year. The clay mined at present is generally consumed at Hyderabad for whitewashing and other domestic purposes and is not industrially utilized.

**Categories of Industries:** All Industrial undertakings with a capital investment of over Rs.10 lakh and upto Rs.5 crore, under certain conditions, come under medium and large-scale industries. There is no official demarcation of investment limits in respect of them. An industry with a capital exceeding Rs.5 crore is treated as a heavy industry. Now (1977) those industrial units, which have an investment not exceeding Rs.10 lakh in fixed assets in plant and machinery, are termed as small-scale industries. Ancillary units are those undertakings which have an investment of not exceeding Rs.15 lakh in fixed assets in plant and machinery and are engaged in the manufacture of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tools or intermediates or rendering services and supplying or rendering or proposing to supply or supply 50 per cent of their production or the total services, as the case may be to other units for production of other articles. This is subject to the condition that no such undertaking shall be a subsidiary of or owned or controlled by any other undertaking (the amount of investment limit for this category was Rs.10 lakh (before 1<sup>st</sup> May 1975). All such units are eligible to get financial assistance on the same conditions as the small-scale industries.

There are 84 factories in Bidar district, as on 31.3.2009 providing employment to 5,425 persons out of which 21 chemical, 12 Engineering and 51 are other factories. There are 51 small scale Industrial units which have provided Employment for 402 persons during the year 2008-09. In total there are Eight Large and Medium scale Industries are working with aggregated investment of Rs.230 Crore and 7,661 small-scale industries are working with aggregated investment of Rs.153 Crore and providing employment to 42,180 persons. Industries like, Industrial base for food processing, garments, sugar and wine industries. Apart from this there are 7 industrial estate, 90 industrial sheds, 224 industrial plots were there in the district as on 31.3.2009. As on 31.3.2012 there are 8 industrial estate, 90 industrial sheds, 176 industrial plots are there in the district. By the end of 31.3.2014 there are 9 industrial estates, 90 industrial sheds, 299 industrial plots were there in the district. By the end of 31.3.2016 there are 9 industrial estate, 90 industrial sheds, 341 industrial plots were there in the district.

There are no big or large and medium scale industries in a considerable quantity in the district. As per the norms of DIC there are only 44 registered

industries providing employment to 553 Persons. As on 31.3.2016 there are 1,035 Small scale industrial units registered in DIC (District Industrial Center) providing employment to 6,265 individuals.

### LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Large scale industries refers to those industries which require huge infrastructure, man power and have influx of capital assets. The term 'Large scale industries' is a generic one including various types of industries in its purview. All the heavy industries of India like the Iron and Steel, cement, sugar, automobile etc., fall under the large scale industrial area. There are 9 large and medium Scale industries in the district with an investment of Rs. 232.04 crore as on 31.3.2016.

As on 31-03-2005 totally there were 22 medium and large scale industrial units which are functioning in Bidar District, out of which 10 medium and large industries are located in and around Bidar city and the rest 10 cited in other part of District. The end products of those reflecting a bit concentration of industries. The reasons for such concentration of industrial units is availability of skilled manpower, infrastructure facilities, proximity to market transportation facilities etc., The major industries working in Bidar area are sugar industrial spirit, Reclaimed Rubber, Metalized Paper, Boards, Files, Finished Napple, Leather, Dal mills etc.,

Bidar is one of the major sugarcane growing and sugar producing District of Karnataka State. The District has five Co-operative Sugar factories and six khandsari sugar factories. The average crushing of all these sugar factories put together is around 18 lakh tons for the past three years. The five major Co-operative sugar factories of the District are:

1. Bidar Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited Hallikhed (B), Bidar. (BSSK)
2. Naranja Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Imampur, Janwada, Bidar. (NSSK)
3. The Mahatma Gandhi Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Donagapur, Bhalki. (MGSSK)
- 4) Balkeshwara Sugar factory Private limited, Bojala Bhalki Tq.
- 5) Bhavani Kandasari Sugar factory Private limited, Bidar and
- 6) The Bidar kisan sakkare karkhane Ltd, Markunda, more details see Table 5.7 and 5.8

**Table 5.7 Number of Sugar Factories and Production of Sugar in Bidar district**

SI No	Year	Working Factories	Cane Crushed (in MTs)	Sugar Produced (in MTs)
1	2008-2009	4	8,74,516	90,000
2	2011-2012	3	12,99,841	1,36,920
3	2013-2014	4	13,79,823	1,36,455
4	2014-2015	5	15,37,653	1,62,634.00
5	2015-2016	5	8,93,183	83,509

*Source: Commissioner of Cane Development and Directorate of sugar.*

**Table 5.8 No. of working sugar factories and cane crushed during 2014-15 and 2015-16 –Taluk wise details**

SI No	Taluk	No of working factories		Cane crushed (In MTs)		Sugar produced (In-MTs)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	Aurad	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B'kalyan	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bhalki	2	2	5,68,184	5,55,088	65,900	52,134
4	Bidar	2	2	5,50,906	2,70,436	54,876.76	25,432
5	Humnabad	1	1	4,18,563	67,659	41,858.0	5,943

*Source: Commissioner of Cane Development and Directorate of sugar.*

### **Bidar Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited Hallikhed (B), Bidar. (BSSK).**

The Bidar Co-operative Sugar Factory Hallikhed was registered under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act of 1959 on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1961. The authorized share capital of this factory is Rs. 2 crore and the paid-up share capital as on 30<sup>th</sup> June-1975 was Rs.114.61 lakh. The factory started on the basis of Co-operative principles. Estimated cost of project was Rs.3 crore and with an area of around 168 acre and its crushing capacity was 1,250 TCD in 1969, in the year 1991-92 it was increased to 2000 TCD. The present crushing capacity of the plant is 3,500TCD. This factory is located near karanja river and it is 30 km away from the Bidar and just 4 km away from the Hallikhed.

### **Naranja Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Imampur, Janwada, Bidar. (NSSK)**

The Naranja Sahakara Sakkare Karakane Ltd is Co-operative ventures registered on 27<sup>th</sup> April 1982 under the Karnataka Co-operative societies

act 1959 vide Reg.No.DSK: REG-5/82c-83 with an objective to facilitate farmers to improve their socio-economic conditions. The Government of India issued Letter of Intent vide No. Li: 193(1989) dated 20<sup>th</sup> march 1989. The crushing capacity of the sugar plant is 2500 TCD and power co-generation unit of 14 MW. The plant is located at G.N. Nagar Imampur village, 14 km away from Bidar town.

**The Mahatma Gandhi Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Donagapur, Bhalki. (MGSSK)**

MGSSK was established in the year 1991 at Hunji near which is 10 Kms away from Bhalki. It has been established with Co-operation of many social leaders and Co-operative societies under the leadership of founder chairman Shri. Bhimanna Khandre.

MGSSK is concerns with production of sugar as a main product but naturally production process gives some of its by-products namely molasses, Biogases, boiler ash etc., as stated in above statement this factory is established to develop surrounding area and help sugarcane producers to get their sugarcane a fair price and in timely manner. In the financial year 2009-10 MGSSK Ltd had run its operation for 165 days and it was able to crush sugarcane to the tune of 402219 MT and produced sugar 4,09,620 quintals with a recovery rate of 10.22% power exported KWH 5899000. Further using its captive power generation facility generated about 5899000 KWH power the same sold to state power grid.

**M/s. India Brewery and Distillery (Private) Ltd.**

There is a brewery and distillery factory by the side of the Bidar Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited, in Hallikhed (B) village in Humnabad taluk. It is established by **M/s. India Brewery and Distillery (Private) Ltd.** The company was incorporated on 19<sup>th</sup> February 1969. The factory at Hallikhed (B) was registered on January 27, 1976 by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. The total capital investment of the factory is about Rs. 50 lakh out of which, it is stated, a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been invested on land, Rs.17,50,000 on building, Rs.18,60,000 on plant and machinery and Rs. 65,000 on vehicles, furniture, etc. The factory has secured a loan of Rs.20,60,000 from the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Rs. 4,00,000 from the Corporation Bank Ltd., and Rs. 2,39,250 from other

sources. The factory started its trial season of production on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1975 and the actual production was commenced in the month of January 1976. This factory is manufacturing alcoholic liquors, rectified spirit, arrack, etc., with the help of the by-product (molasses) made available by the Bidar Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Ltd. The production capacity of the plant is 6,819 to 8,183 liters per day. It is getting molasses from the sugar factory. At present (1976), the factory has five members of administrative staff, through Government allotment to alcohol and pharmaceutical industries. M/s. India Brewery and Distillery (Private) Ltd is working. And manufacturing alcoholic liquors, rectified spirit etc, but Performance data is not available. More details see Table 5.9 and 5.10

**Table 5.9 Performance data of sugar factories in Bidar district from 2014 to 2018**

Sl No	Name of the factory	Performance	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Balkeshwara Sugar factory Private limited, Bojala Bhalki Tq.	Crushing capacity (MT)	2500	2500	2500	2500
		Cane crushed (LAKH MT)	3.68	1.51	2.46	4.12
		Sugar produced lakh/ctl	3.61	2.33	1.39	3.73
		Sugar recoverd (%)	9.05	9.19	9.47	9.82
		Molasses produced (MT)	19370	6200	13800	17978
2	Bidar Sahakar Sakkare Karkhane Limited Hallikhed (B) Bidar. (BSSK)	Crushing capacity (MT)	-	3500	3500	3500
		Cane crushed (LAKH MT)	-	-	0.04	2.47
		Sugar produced lakh/ctl	-	-	0.03	2.32
		Sugar recoverd (%)			8.30	9.40
		Molasses produced (MT)	-	-	165	12207



3	The Mahatma Gandhi Sahakar Sakkere Kharkane Ltd, Bhalki, Bidar District.	Crushing capacity (MT)	3500	3500	3500	2500
		Cane crushed (LAKH MT)	5.66	3.09	1.86	5.00
		Sugar produced lakh/qtl	5.57	2.88	1.61	4.52
		Sugar recovered (%)	9.92	9.35	8.70	9.10
		Molasses produced (MT)	25342	15464	8370	22250
4	Naranja Sahakar Sakkere Karkhane Limited, Imampur, Janwada, Bidar. (NSSK)	Crushing capacity (MT)	2500	2500	2500	2500
		Cane crushed (LAKH MT)	5.19	2.45	1.39	4.21
		Sugar produced lakh/qtl	5.15	2.45	1.39	4.21
		Sugar recovered (%)	5.15	2.31	1.22	3.94
		Molasses produced (MT)	26071	12890	7189	17945

Source : [www.anekantprakashan.com/sugar-factories-in-bidar.district](http://www.anekantprakashan.com/sugar-factories-in-bidar.district)

**Table 5.10 Large and Medium Industries as on 31.3.2017**

SI No	Name of the industry	Year of commencement/Establishment	Taluk	Product	Investment Rs in lakh	Employment
1	Bidar Sahakar Sakkere Karkhane Limited Hallikhed (B) ,Bidar. (BSSK).	14.3.1969	Humnabad	Sugar	44.74	869
2	Naranja Sahakar Sakkere Karkhane Limited, Imampur, Janwada, Bidar. (NSSK)	26.10.2002	Bidar	Sugar	83.05	544
3	The Mahatma Gandhi Sahakar Sakkere Karkhane Limited, Donagapur, Bhalki. Tq	26.11.2003	Bhalki	Sugar	36.39	585
4	Balkeshwara Sugars limited, Bojola-ga, Bhalki Tq.	21.02.2014	Bhalki	Sugar and cogeneration	95	300
5	Geodesics Technologies private ltd. Plot no 298. Kolar industrial area Bidar.	15.04.2009	Bidar	Heavy Industrial Works	14.77	457

6	Carvin chemicals and pharmaceuticals private Ltd. Plot no 135. Kolar industrial area, Bidar.	06.07.1995	Bidar	Bulk Drugs	12.05	98
7	Sai life sciences private ltd. Site no 80A-80B. Kolar industrial area, Bidar.	-	Bidar	Life drugs and Intermediates	100	300
8	M/s Nekpar crops sciences private ltd. Site no 50,82,83&84.KIDB industrial area, Humnabad.	23.10.2012	Humnabad	Pesticide Technical's	36	126
9	Gampa allocates Ltd. plot no 12A. kolar industrial are, Bidar.	21.12.1989	Bidar	Metalized paper	10.50	60
10	Bidar solar power Ltd Vemalakheda village, Humnabad.	30.08.2014	Humnabad	Solar power	50	25
11	Gemini graphics plot no 44,45 Nowbad Industrial area, Bidar.	08.08.2003	Bidar	Paper printing	7.61	101
12	M/s R. kem (s) private Ltd site no 122/a KIDB industrial area, Humnabad.	31.10.2014	Humnabad	Bulk drugs and intermediates	7.92	70
13	Sathya deeptha pharmaceuticals Ltd site no 101-a KIDB industrial area, Humnabad.	1995	Humnabad	Bulk drugs and intermediates	35	77
14	Indian Breweries and Distillery Ltd Ameerabad Port, Hallikhed.	15.12.1978	Humnabad	Rectified Spirit	14	166
15	Hyderabad Chemicals Pvt Ltd Plot No 50,82,83,84 Humnabad KIADB	23.10.2012	Humnabad	Pesticides technical's	9.8	126

Source: Joint Director DIC Bidar

### SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

In most of the developing countries including India, Small Scale Industries (SSI) constitutes an important and crucial segment of the industrial sector. They play an important role in employment creation, resource utilization and income generation and helping to promote positive changes in the society in a gradual and phased manner. They have been accorded an important place in the framework of Indian planning, since beginning for both economic and ideological reasons.

The scarcity of capital in India severely limits the number of non-farm jobs that can be created because investment costs per job are high in large and medium industries. An effective development policy has to be evolved to increase the better use of labour, relative to capital to the extent that it is economically efficient.

Small scale enterprises are generally more labour intensive than larger organizations. As a matter of fact, small scale sector has now emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector for the Indian economy in recent years. It has attracted so much attention not only from industrial planners and economists but also from sociologists, administrators and politicians.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1976, the Bidar district had about 245 registered small-scale industrial units with 2,450 employees excluding the Khadi and Village Industries. Many of them came up after the year 1964, when the District Office of the Department of Industries and Commerce was opened. Prior to 1964, there were only two registered small-scale industrial units in the district. A small-scale industrial unit registered with the Department of Industries and Commerce gets several facilities. It is helping in obtaining scarce raw materials and financial assistance and is provided with identify action for its products for the purpose of sales. Scarce and imported raw materials needed are allotted to these units. The machineries required are being supplied under a hire-purchase scheme of the National Small-Scale Industries Corporation and the Karnataka State Industrial Corporation, which pay 80 per cent of the cost which has to be repaid by the entrepreneurs by installments in eight years.

“New Unit Certificates” are issued for availing the incentives offered by the State Government such as exemption of octroi sales-tax, electricity

charges, etc. Loans are also sanctioned by the Department of Industries and Commerce for these units. The important small-scale industrial units existing in this district are Khandasari sugar mills, Bidari-ware, bakery products, saw mills, dal and oil mills, engineering works, cotton-ginning mills, chemicals, units manufacturing leather products, etc. Now most of the industries like Bakery, dal mill, tobacco, leather products, match works, etc, are not existed.

Majority of the small scale industries are not registered with DIC office and hence the given data is with reflects to DIC registered units. Handloom industry are traditional type of industries existing since time immemorial. This industry has provided good employment to weaver's community in rural area. In Aurad taluk there are 743 no's of Handloom. In Basavakalyan taluk there are 1,170 no's of Handloom. In Bidar taluk there are 10,760 no's of Handloom. In Bhalki taluk there are 138 no's of Handloom. In Humnabad taluk there are 1,858 no's of Handloom units.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1976 there are Total number of 245 of small-scale industrial establishments existed and providing employment to 2,450 in Bidar district, except Khadi and Village Industries they are shown below:

- 1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco :
  - (i) Bakery 37 (205) (ii) Dal mills 8 (94) (iii) Oil mills 11 (75) (iv) Khandasari sugar 81 (136)(v) Tobacco 1( 70 ) (vi) Ice-cream and soda. 11 (43)
- 2) Ferrous and Non-ferrous : (i) Bidari-ware 25 (110)(ii) Vessels, trunks, etc. 6 (26) (iii) Iron products 14 (60) 3) General Engineering 33 (140)
- 4) Wood and wood products : (i) Saw mills 14 (63) (ii) Other wood products 12 (49)
- 5) Textiles: (i) Cotton-ginning 3 (70) (ii) Ready-made garments, etc. 19 (100)
- 6) Chemicals: (i) Soap factories 5 (30) (ii) Plastic articles 3 (27) (iii) Match works 2 (54) (iv) Candle works 2(7) (v) Crackers, fire works, etc, 2 (9) (vi) Chemicals, etc. 2 (17)
- 7) Printing 6 (30)
- 8) Leather products 9 (44)
- 9) Electrical appliances 3( 7)
- 10) Miscellaneous industries 9 (47) numbers in bracket indicates the number of workers.

The New Policy Initiatives, in 1999-2000 defined “small-scale industry as a unit engages in manufacturing, repairing, processing and preservation of goods having investment in plant and machinery at an original cost not exceeding Rs. 100 lakh.”

In case of tiny units, the capital limitation is up to Rs. 5 lakh. Again, the Government of India in its budget for 2007-08 has raised the investment limit in plant and machinery of small-scale industries to Rs. 1.5 corer, An ancillary unit is one which is engaged or proposed to be engaged in the manufacture/production of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tooling or intermediaries or rendering services and undertaking supplies or renders or proposes to supply or render not less than 50% of its production or services, as the case may be, to one or more other Industries undertakings and whose investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery whether held on ownership terms or lease or on hire-purchase does not exceed Rs. 75 lakh. For small-scale industries, the Planning Commission of India uses terms ‘village and small-scale industries’. These include modern small-scale industry and the traditional cottage and household industry.

Further SSIs play an important role in employment creation, resource utilization and income generation and helping to promote changes in a gradual and phased manner. They have been given an important place in the framework of Indian planning since beginning for both economic and ideological reasons. A small scale industry is a business or project created on either a small budget or for a small group of people with a small investment and labours.

Bidar has made a relatively good beginning in the process of industrial development. Though the progress is not that visible but the concretized initiatives were being undertaken. At one point of time it was declared as no industries district, and boost was being provided for the industrial growth with promotional measures. Many promotional measures were being initiated in terms of soft loans, subsidy, tax holiday, developing and providing industrial sites and sheds at the concessional rates etc. These measures made a realistic and positive impact on the industrialization in the District. Now, Bidar District has also witnessed significant development and growth in the SSI Sector. There was a visible contribution of SSI sector in employment generation, assets creation, industrialization and above all a

significant contribution to the Districts economic conditions. The spread of the SSI sector was across the sector covering areas like, trade, service and manufacturing. The following table provides an account of the status of SSI sector development in the District. In Table 5.11 given the year wise growth of Industrial Units.

**Table 5.11 Year Wise Growth of Industrial Units**

Sl. No	Year	Number of Registered Units	Employment Generated	Investment (Rs. In Lakh)
1	2004-05	141	826	451
2	2005-06	146	751	367
3	2006-07	93	622	482
4	2007-08	60	616	245.43
5	2008-09	50	426	436.70
6	2009-10	73	628	1001.18
7	2010-11	111	743	952.60
8	2011-12	121	1010	1864.10
9	2013-14	128	1137	NA
10	2015-16	263	2512	NA
11	2016-17	1427	13243	33610

**Source:** Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar.

The year-wise growth rendering establishment of new units in MSME sector, witnessed a trend that is growing steadily for the past 3 years though it dropped for 3 years between 2006 and 2009 reaching even 50 units registered during 2008-09. In addition to the Five fold increase in volume of Investment. The sector has also contributed significantly in terms of employment generation i.e., from 826 in 2004-05 to 1,010 in 2012, enabled doubling employment to more number of people in the district in the last 3 years.

In the year 2004-05, 141 industries registered in the MSME sector and generated the employment for 826 workers investment with a capital of Rs.

4.51 crore. During the last year of reference period i.e., 2011-12, 121 Units were registered with an investment of Rs.18.64 crore and the extent of employment generated was 1,010. During 2013-14, 582 Units were registered and the extent of employment generated was 4,404. During 2015-16, 3,588 Units were registered and the extent of employment generated was 5,173. More details given the Table 5.12 and 5.13.

**Table 5.12 Sector wise Number of SSI Units and Employment Generation during 2011-2015-2016.**

Sl. No	Taluk & Year	SSI UNITS												
		Readymade Garments		Textiles		Chemical		Engineering		Others				
		Factories	Employees	Factories	Employees	Factories	Employees	Factories	Employees	Factories	Employees			
1	Aurad	02	06	05	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Basava Kalyan	01	10	04	12	01	04	02	14	01	04	01	04	04
3	Bhalki	01	05	11	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bidar	03	18	14	60	14	86	20	135	11	188	11	188	188
5	Humna bad	01	04	02	14	0	0	03	25	05	91	05	91	91
<b>Total</b>		<b>08</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>2015</b>														
1	Aurad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7
2	Basava Kalyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	38	3	38	38
3	Bhalki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	35	4	35	35
4	Bidar	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	27	171	27	171	171
5	Humna bad	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	4	47	4	47	47
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

<b>2016</b>														
1	Aurad	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	39	298	298
2	Basava Kalyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	385	66	385	66	66
3	Bhalki	0	0	0	0	1	100	10	100	829	54	829	54	54
4	Bidar	0	0	0	0	27	1491	15	1354	2514	513	2514	513	513
5	Humna bad	0	0	0	0	10	727	2	150	1321	118	1321	118	118
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2318</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>5049</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>5049</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>751</b>

*Source: Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar.*

**Table 5.13 Taluk Wise Small Scale Industries As On 31.3.2017**

SL NO	TALUK	NO OF INDUSTRIES	INVESTMENT RS IN LAKH	EMPLOYMENT
1	Bidar	394	577.00	4,432
2	Basavakalyan	255	2,981.00	1,524
3	Bhalki	74	891.00	521
4	Aurad	651	19,966.00	4,606
5	Humnabad	153	9,195.00	2,160
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,527</b>	<b>33,610.00</b>	<b>13,243</b>

*Source: Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar.*

**Khandasari sugar mills:** There are eight Khandasari sugar mills (1976) in the district, producing Khandasari sugar. Four are located in the rural areas and the rest in rural-Cum-urban areas. They are established in the private sector on partnership-basis. All the mills are seasonal and sugarcane is supplied to them by cane-growers of the surrounding areas. One of the mills has its own farm of 41 hectares for growing

sugarcane. The total capital invested in these mills is stated to be about Rs.36,72,500. The total number of workers employed by them during the season is about 1,136. The total gross annual value of production of these mills is put at Rs. 3,24,00,000. The total production capacity of these mills at present is 13,500 tonnes per annum. They produce Khandasari sugar and molasses which are exported mainly to the neighboring States. The particulars of the Khandasari sugar units existing in Bidar district at the end of the year 1975 were as follows:

**Table 5.14 Number of Khandasari Sugar Factories existing in Bidar District, as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1976.**

Sl. No	Name of the factory	Year of Starting	Total investment (Rs)	Total No of workers	Gross value of Production (Rs)
1	Vishnu Khandasari Sugar, Bidar	1965	3,82,500	90	36,00,000
2	Karnataka Khandasari Sugar Factory, Chidri	1966	4,85,000	170	36,00,000
3	New Karnataka Khandasari Sugar Factory, Bidar	1966	6,75,000	95	36,00,000
4	Jai Bharat Khandasari Sugar Mill, Rajeshwar	1966	3,73,000	260	54,00,000
5	Mysore Khandasari Sugar Mill, Mailur.	1966	2,97,000	75	36,00,000
6	Venkateshwar Khandasari Sugar Mill, Magdal	1966	4,50,000	279	54,00,000
7	Kannya Khandasari Sugar Mill, Chitaguppa	1967	3,25,000	102	36,00,000
8	Tandure Khandasari Sugar Mill, Shahpur	1970	4,50,000	65	36,00,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>34,37,500</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>3,24,00,000</b>

**Source:** The Deputy Director of industries and Commerce, Bidar.

During the year of 2016 Jai Bharat Khandasari Sugar Mill, Mysore Khandasari Sugar Mill and Bhavani Khandasari Sugar Mill are working.

**Handicraft industry Bidari-ware industry:** Many traditional handicrafts have come down to us from time immemorial and this district has also inherited them. Several handicrafts followed along with agricultural operations in the rural areas are mostly family cultivation. Artisans

such as Kammara (iron harnesser), Chammara (Leather worker), Badagi (Carpenter), Akkasaliga (Jeweller) and Kanchugara (Metal worker) are abundantly found in the district. Bidar was a noted centre for Bidari-ware manufacturing. The Bidari ware workers had the skill of manufacturing images of Gods and Goddess, artistic, candle sticks, ornamented mirror frames, palanquins and several other artistic items were manufactured in the district.

The origin of the name Bidar appears to be derived from 'Bidiru' which means bamboo. The place seems to have been known for bamboo clusters in the past, came to be known as 'Bidaroor' and then 'Bidare', 'Bidar'. Though there are other versions of origin, the name 'Bidarooru' seems to be more synonymous one and authenticated by contemporary literary works.

The Bidar town is widely known for its bidari ware, to which it has given its name. This consists of an alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, inlaid with silver and occasionally gold. Hukkas, pandans (betel boxes), tumblers and goblets, washing basins and ewers, and other vessels are made of this ware. Unfortunately the industry is dying out, owing to want of support. Some fine specimens of this work were made for presentation of his royal highness the Prince of Wales (his present majesty) in 1875, and other have been sent to various exhibitions from time to time.

This district is the home of the Bidari-ware industry which is a famous handicraft. The Bidari articles are well-known for their artistic elegance and beauty in India and abroad. This handicraft was intruded in Bidar some centuries ago during the rule of the Bahamanis. It is stated that king Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani brought some skilled workers from Iran for the construction of "Rangin Mahal" and other mahals artistically. Among those artisans, there were some craftsmen who used to do artistic work with silver and gold also. Abduilla-bin-Kaiser was proficient in inlaying silver and gold on zinc alloy and in making fine articles of artistic work. The Sultan was much pleased with such articles and took a keen interest in this handicraft. He started a training center in the Mahmud Gawan Madrasa (College) located in Bidar town and arranged for training of novices in this craft. Most of the craftsmen trained in this school took to this industry. Thus this craft, which flourished under the royal patronage of the Bahamani monarchs, the nobility and other rich families, reached

a high degree of excellence. In the course of the centuries, it was further developed in Bidar which became its most reputed center. In recent years, some Bidari craftsmen of Bidar migrated to Hyderabad and Aurangabad after the reorganization of the States.

There are 25 Bidari-ware manufacturing units in Bidar town and the nearby Chidri village. Out of these, two are run on Co-operative basis and the rest are private concerns. Prior to 1950, all the craftsmen used to manufacture the Bidari articles in their own houses only and from that year onwards, some separate industrial units for manufacturing these articles were started. Their trade is not well organized. The units are independent of one another and many of them continue to be of a household type where the head of the family secures his supplies of raw materials from the local dealers on credit basis and pays the money after the sale of his wares. He is compelled to sell his wares to the same trader or to some other middle men, if he is not in a position to undertake the marketing of his products on his own. Some establishments are owned by partners in which cases most of the workers in them are employees. The erstwhile Hyderabad Government had provided some facilities to the Bidari craftsmen. Only two of the units are using motive power at present.

The main basic raw materials required in this industry are zinc, Processes of copper, silver, and a particular type of earth. The other subsidiary production of raw materials needed are lead, tin, copper sulphate, ammonium Bidari-ware chloride, wax, groundnut oil, castor oil, resin, etc. The process of reduction may be broadly divided in to three parts, viz., casting, engraving and inlaying. Firstly, copper and zinc are melted in the proportion of 1 to 16 in a crucible and the alloy is prepared. This alloy is casted with the help of molding boxes to the required pattern of article to be produced. After casting, the surface of the articles is made smooth with the help of files or with a buffing machine. The smooth surface is made black temporarily by applying copper sulphate. On the black-colour surface, the design is engraved with a grooving chisel. A pure silver wire is inlayed in the grooved portion i.e., amascening in silver and the whole surface is again rubbed with a sand paper or buffing machine. Thereafter the temporary black colour vanishes and the surface becomes smooth and zinc-white. The polished article is then dipped in a boiled solution of ammonium

chloride and earth collected from the fort area, in the proportion of 1 to 6. This type of earth needed, which is available in the Bidar fort area, has a fine effect on zinc alloy. By this process, the zinc portion of the articles becomes black and the silver portion retains its own colour. The article is taken out from the solution and dried for five to ten minutes. Later, the whole surface is rubbed with groundnut oil, so as to give the article a shining. On the engraved design, the shining is enhanced with a grooving chisel. Then the articles are ready for sale. Such ready goods are generally of two kinds, namely, 'Teh-nishan' in which design is deeply cut and the 'Zar-nishan' or 'Zar-buland' which resembles encrusted ware of Tanjavur. The work is carried out with simple carpentry tools, viz., grooving chisel, sharpening stones, cutting scissors, cutting pliers, scrappers, molding boxes, blower, crucible, hand-drilling machine, etc. Some units are using buffing machines.

The Bidari articles traditionally used by the nobility in the former Hyderabad State were water jugs, wash basins, flagons, hukkas(hookahs), candle sticks, spice and cosmetic boxes, dishes and flower vases. Now-a-days, as many as 175 types of articles are being manufactured in these units such as goblets, flower-vases, ash-trays, statues, boxes, cuff-links, ear-rings, necklaces, caskets, table lamps, cigarette cases, wall and table decorative figure plates, pin trays, crucifixes, fruit-bowls. Among the traditional designs traced on the Bidari articles, the 'poppy flower', the "Persian rose" and the "phooljari" are the most popular. Other types of specified articles are also produced, provided the designs and drawings are supplied to the workers. In order to suit the modern tastes, to promote the sale of articles, new designs are being introduced. The Bidari articles are marketed locally and also sent to big cities like Bengaluru, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad through the Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation and also through wholesale dealers. They are also exported to foreign countries.

Normally, the children of the craftsmen are trained by the craftsmen themselves. In the past, the Government provided training facilities by appointing experienced craftsmen as teachers attached to the local fund school at Bidar. Now, there is a Government Artisan Training Institute which provides two years training in this craft to hereditary Bidari workers,

in the age-group of 16 to 30 years. A stipend of Rs.40 per month was given to each trainee by the Government in order to encourage the learning of this craft. The Department of Industries and Commerce has opened a Common Facility Centre for Bidari-ware craft at Bidar to cater to the needs of the craftsmen. It provides servicing facilities like shaping, buffing, molding and lathe work at nominal rates fixed by Government. The Industrial Co-operative Bank, Bidar is the main source of credit to these Bidari units. It advances short and medium-term loans, after obtaining security. The Industries and Commerce Department is also advancing long-term loans repayable in ten years, under the State Aid to Industries Act.

The value of Bidari articles produced has shown an increasing Production trend over the years. It was estimated that in 1967-68, while the cost of total consumption of raw materials amounted to Rs. 40,740, the value of articles produced amount to Rs. 76,000. In 1971-72, whereas the total price of raw materials was Rs. 92,372, the value of articles produced amounted to Rs. 1,55,660. It was reported that the total amount invested in this craft in 1974-75 was Rs. 2,83,269 and the gross value of production was about Rs. 3,36,760. About 110 craftsmen are engaged in this craft. The following have received State awards for their special skill in this Handi craft: (1) Shri GulamSaftar, (2) Shri GulamQudus, (3) ShriBasappa and (4) Shri Manikappa. More details see Table 5.15.

**Table 5.15 Number of Bidari Works existing in Bidar District as on 31.3. 1975.**

SI No	Name of the Unit	Year of Starting	Investment (Rs)	No of workers	Gross value of production (Rs)
1	Shivaji Bidri Works, Bidar	1950	22500	6	20000
2	Anmol Bidri Works, Bidar	1952	6500	5	12000
3	Ahmed Bidri Works Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Bidar	1960	6400	4	16000
4	Central Bidri Works, Bidar	1966	16000	4	16000
5	Gulshan Bidri Works Bidar	1968	15000	5	20000
6	Janatha Bidri works, Bidar	1968	10000	4	14000
7	Excel Bidri-ware Handicraft Industry, Bidar	1968	11719	6	3760
8	Shaik Ahmed Bidri Work, Bidar	1969	16500	5	24000
9	Novelty Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	8500	5	12000

10	Hasnuddin Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	9300	4	13000
11	South India Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	9200	5	15000
12	Triveni Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	9200	3	11500
13	Azizia Bidari Works Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Bidar	1970	5000	4	17000
14	Bharath Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	22200	6	16000
15	Tawakal Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	5200	4	14000
16	Kareem Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	10500	3	13000
17	Jawahar Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	10500	4	8000
18	Gulam Sattar Master Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	21000	5	16000
19	Fayaz Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	12500	6	12000
20	Diamond Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	10000	4	13000
21	National Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	16000	5	16000
22	Fair Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	13000	4	12000
23	New India Bidri Works, Bidar	1971	11500	3	12000
24	Gulam Qudus Bidri Works, Bidar	1973	9000	5	10500
25	Karnataka Bidri Works, Bidar	1973	500	2	NA
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,87,719</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3,36,760</b>

*Source: Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar*

Due to lack of support all these well known Traditional Industry day by day are dying out. How many units are working at present are not known. According to some information Kaiser who joined hands with local craftsmen and gave birth to Bidari ware. Since then, the craft has been handed down succeeding generations mostly among the local Muslim and Lingayat sections. During 2016 how many such units are working is not available but there are good number of unregistered Bidari ware units working in the district.

### **SILK INDUSTRY**

The Silk industry is a domestic industry supporting the agricultural operations. The Mysore province had a special love for this industry during the period of Tipu Sultan who initiated the import of the silk cocoons from China and thus encouraged silk rearing and this has been considered as an important historic achievement. It was the great ambition of Tipu Sultan to popularise the Mysore Silk in the world market. Several specialized variety of silk cocoons were imported from Italy during the year 1914. Later on, around 1950 a special blend of Mysore Silk cocoons with Italian silk cocoons was developed. Almost during the same time several silk

cultivation methods and silkworms rearing centres began functioning in the district. Aurad and Humnabad taluks in the district were noted for Mulberry cultivation as well as silk worm rearing activities. Humnabad in the district is noted marketing silk cocoons on a large scale. The major activities like Mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and silk thread manufacturing are the prominent part of the growth of the silk industry in the district. The first activity of Mulberry cultivation come under the purview of Agriculture where as the third one completely comes under the industrial control. In almost all the taluks of the district Mulberry cultivation is under taken as this district has congenial climate and irrigational facilities favourable for the same. During the end of 2016 there is only one cocoons market in the district. At the end of 2014 total value of silk produced in the district is 563.90 lakh rupees, and this has gone down in 2016 in to 443.53 lakh rupees. See more details in Table 5.16.

**Table 5.16 Taluk wise details of silk cultivation and Mulberry plantation in the district towards the end of March 2014 –2016**

Sl No	Taluk	Area under mulberry cultivation (hects)		Cocoon production (In tones)		No of villages engaged on Mulberry		No of farmers engaged in occupation							
		2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014			2016				
								SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	Aurad	135.5	110	51.438	44.679	24	27	10	9	111	130	13	5	94	112
2	B,kalyan	80.0	64.2	27.459	23.619	19	19	14	13	53	80	11	19	48	78
3	Bhalki	59.8	31.6	14.390	9.998	24	18	10	3	59	72	7	3	33	43
4	Bidar	25.2	24.2	4.505	3.28	13	12	2	3	19	24	9	2	16	27
5	Humnabad	138.1	112.5	57.676	45.011	31	27	8	51	89	148	5	50	71	126
	<b>Total</b>	<b>438.60</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>155.468</b>	<b>126.587</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>386</b>

Source : Deputy director Sericulture Department, Bidar

**Food and beverage industries:** Agro-based (food and beverage) industries manufacturing comprises of Floormills, Animal/Meat and poultry food items, edible oils, Ice-cream manufacturing- Bakery products mandakki and beat rice avalakki preparations, Beedirolling; Sericulture reeling from cocoons, yarn making, sugarcane juice, Jaggery manufacturing and Rice floor mill etc.

During Eighties there were many small industries set up in residential areas in the Places where people used to live in. Basically there are cottage and Village Industries. They are oil mills, Dal mills, Bakery and sweet making, plastic industry, ice-cream industry, washing soap, metal containers, match works/industry, fireworks, candle works, pottery, carpentry and blacksmith and others. Now all these small units are merged with big establishment.

The edible oilseeds such as groundnut, sesamum, etc., are grown in abundance in this district and there is good prospect for this industry. In 1975, there were eleven oil mills in the district having 75 workers and they extracted oil from groundnut, safflower and linseed. All of them are private concerns. A new oil mill is being set up at Kamalnagar by some entrepreneurs on a partnership basis. The total investment in this industry is estimated to be about Rs.10,21, 450 and gross annual production is put at Rs. 55,71,950. Efforts are being made for reviving an oil mill of Taluk Agriculture. Produce Marketing Society, Bhalki. There are six Tele (i.e., oilmen's) Co-operative societies, out of which five are defunct and one is newly registered. Now there are no such industries are registered with District industrial center.

There were eight dal mills in the district in 1975, producing dals of various kinds. They are established in the private sector, under sole proprietorship or partnership and have 94 workers. The total investment of all these mills is estimated to be Rs. 5,38,700. There may be good number of such units but they have not registered with District Industrial Center.

The soils of Aurad, Bhalki and a part of Basavakalyan taluks are well suited for growing cotton. There were three cotton-ginning units in the district (as in 1975), one each at Aurad, Ekamba (a village in Aurad taluk), and at Bhalki. The two units at Aurad and Bhalki are in the private sector,



while the unit at Ekamba is in the Co-operative sector. The unit at Aurad was started in 1972 and the other two units commenced working in 1974. The total investment in these mills is reported to be Rs. 3,95,000. The working of the mills is seasonal and they provide employment to about 70 persons during the season. The ginning capacity of these mills in a shift of eight hours ranges from 21 to 30 quintals. There may be good number of such industrial units working but they have not registered with District industrial center.

There were 37 units engaged in the preparation of bakery products, in 1975. The Bidar taluk alone has 25 units, six in Humnabad taluk, one in Aurad taluk and two in Basavakalyan taluk. They have in all 205 workers. The main products of these units are bread, biscuits and confectioneries. Two of the units are also engaged in preparation of peppermints. During 2016 there are 177 Food related industries registered with District Industrial Center providing employment to 1,966 people.

**Rubber and Plastic Manufacturing:** The manufacturing of Rubber and plastic items such as ploythine, plastic items, nylon bags, tyre-retreading, P.V.C.pipes, Hawi chappalas, Ball pens and ball pen refil, plastic garments, plastic bottles, Fibre glass and etc. The Bidar town has three units (as in 1976) manufacturing plastic articles. One of them is located in the Bidar Industrial Estate and it is the biggest of the three. It was started in 1973 and produces P.V.C. rigid pipes. Its investment is Rs.3,45,000 and it has provided employment to 17 workers. The gross value of its production per annum is stated to be Rs. 6 lakh. The two other units are engaged in the production of dolls, toys, hand-grips. etc. They have ten workers. Their total investment is stated to be Rs. 33,228 and the gross annual production about Rs. 54,300. During 2016 there are 50 Rubber and Plastic Manufacturing industrial unit registered with District Industrial Center providing employment to 610 people.

**Wood and Domestic Furniture Industries:** The district consisted of the wood and domestic furniture industries. These industrial units mainly engaged in the manufacturing of timber cutting, furniture, windows, bullock carts, plying equipment, photo frames, wooden inlay works and such other artcraft. There were 14 saw mills (as in 1976) having 63 workers in the district. Out of them, one unit is in Aurad, five in Basavakalyan, three

in Bhalki, three in Bidar and two in Humnabad taluks. All of them are in the private sector. Their total investment is stated to be Rs. 2,80,773 and the gross value of production per annum to be about Rs. 2,20,100. Since timber is not available in the forests of Bidar district, it has to be brought from outside and is purchased from wholesale merchants of Kalaburgi or Hyderabad. The main items of work done by them are timber, sawing, making of planks, etc. All these mills are using electric power. There are 53 such units are working in the district providing employment to 357 during 2016.

**Printing and Stationery Industries:** Under the scope of this industry items such as printing press, computer stationary, paper tape, gum, cardboard, wax coated paper, paper cover and paperbags are being manufactured. There are six printing press (as in 1976), out of which four are at Bidar and one each at Bhalki and Aurad. They are all privately owned. One unit has obtained a loan from the Government and another from a bank. All the presses use electric power. One unit, which is at Bidar, does litho-printing and another is engaged in sign-printing and spray work. There are in all 30 workers in these establishments. The total investment made on the six presses is stated to be Rs.1,10,000. There are 23 paper and printing related units working in the district as on 31.3.2016 and providing employment to 291 persons and also registered with District Industrial Center.

**General Engineering:** Several manufacturing industrial products such as spare parts for oil mills, rice mills, agricultural equipments, rolling shutters, fabrications, steel furniture, oil engines, automobile spares, welding and turning, hardware for builders, bolts and nuts, aluminium vessels and copper and brass vessels and such other product come under the purview of this industries and is also called General Engineering industries. There were six metal containers units in the district, having 26 workers, in 1976 engaged in the manufacture of metal containers and stool trunks. They manufacture brass and copper utensils, buckets, tin cases, drums, tin boxes and such other articles. They do not use electric power for their manufacturing purposes. The process of manufacturing is done by hand, with the help of simple tools and hand operated small machines. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

There were 33 engineering workshops in the district, having 140 employees, in 1975. Most of them are in Bidar town. They are engaged in general jobworks, such as repairs of pump sets, oil engines, flour mills, agricultural implements, servicing of automobiles, rewinding, etc. There are also 14 iron and steel works having 60 employees. They are engaged in the production of iron buckets, utensils, steel furniture, grills and iron gates, sheet metal articles, etc. There are 38 Electrical and Electronics units working in the district as on 31.3.2016 providing employment to 109 persons. At the end of 31.3.2016 there are 31 Leather products units providing employment to 171 persons, and 31 Automobile units providing employment to 119 persons, and 311 miscellaneous industrial units providing employment to 331 persons, and 177 food and Intoxicant units providing employment to 1,966 persons, and 31 Leather units providing employment to 173 persons are working in the district and all these industrial units are registered with District Industrial Center.

There are 140 engineering factories as on 31.3.2016. out of which 20 engineering factories providing employment to 1,754 persons, remaining 82 are the other engineering factories providing employment to 5,661 people. All these industrial units are registered with District Industrial Center.

At the end of 31.3.2016 there are 31 automobile industries providing employment to 119 people and 38 Electricals and Electronics unit working in the district providing employment to 109 persons. There are 36 chemical units working in the district providing employment to 785. All these industrial units are registered with District Industrial Center .

**Other Productive and service oriented Industries :** Under this heading several industrial units like handlooms, powerlooms, brass and other metallurgical products and silk yarn manufacturing, manufacturing of cane stand, small cracker manufacturing, Wax candles, preparing juices, ice-cream, etc., cottage match making, coffee powder, printing of cloths and dyeing, screen printing knitting of woolen sweaters, Jute making, decorative and ornamental materials, coir products, modern earthen utensils and brass sculptures etc.

The district has two small cracker-manufacturing units (as in 1976), one at Bidar and the other at Basavakalyan, which provided employment

in all to nine persons. Their total investment is said to be Rs. 14,500 and annual production to be of about Rs. 23,000. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

Wax candles manufactured by two units in Bidar town. One of them was started in 1974 and the other in 1975. They have engaged seven employees. The total investment is stated to be Rs. 13,150 and the annual gross production about Rs. 35,120. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

There are eleven units (as in 1976) engaged in preparing juices, aerated water, ice-cream, etc. Out of them, six are at Bidar, two each at Basavakalyan and Humnabad and one at Bhalki. They are all privately owned and provide employment to 43 persons. The total investment made in this field is put at Rs. 2,27,650 and the gross value of annual production at Rs.1,72,060. There may be such units working in the district but they have not registered with District industrial center.

The Bidar town has two units (as in 1976) engaged in the production of safety matches, which has 54 workers. They were started in 1975, with a total investment of about Rs. 70,000. The annual gross production is stated to be Rs. 1,53,800 There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center .

There are five units (as in 1976) in the district, producing washing soaps, out of which four are at Bidar and one at Humnabad. They manufacture washing soaps in bars as well as in cakes of various sizes. They are owned and financed by private persons, except one which has borrowed Rs. 10,000 from a bank. The total investment in this sphere is reported to be Rs. 1,30,500 and gross annual production to be about Rs. 71,300. They have provided employment for 30 persons. The products are sold within the district and some nearby places outside the district. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

There are four Co-operative societies engaged in fibre industry, out of which two are working and the other two are defunct. Ropes strings, carpets, bhataras, etc., are manufactured out of pundifibre. These societies were financially assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board to an extent of Rs. 2,17,300 as loan and Rs.21,974 as grant from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The value of production amounted to Rs. 53,722 during 1974-75. Largely, the Lambanis are engaged in this industry. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

There is one Co-operative society in the district, engaged in cottage match industry. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 23,750 as loan and Rs.7,650 as grants to this institution from 1960-61 to 1974-75. During 1974-75, matches worth Rs. 24,510 were manufactured. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

Lime-stone deposits are available in plenty in Basavakalyan, Bidar and Humnabad taluks. It is generally seen that persons or Co-operative institutions engaged in this industry are self-supported and are producing lime by traditional methods. There are three Co-operative societies in this field and they have been financed to a tune of Rs. 7,500 as loan and Rs. 1,500 as grants by the Khadi and Village industries Board for the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

The manufacture of Gur-Khandasari from the juice of sugarcane is an old industry of this district. It is a seasonal one and provides employment during certain months. Four Co-operative societies were organized for the manufacture of Gur-Khandasari, but all of them are at (1976) defunct. However, efforts are being made to revive one of them at Nirna. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended financial assistance to this industry amounting to Rs. 60,811 as loan and Rs. 7,180 as grants from 1960-61 to 1974-75. It has also supplied bullock-driven crushers to a few village panchayats. There is no information about such units working in the district and also they have not registered with District industrial center.

Ready-made garments are becoming increasingly popular because they are sometimes cheaper and can be had immediately. There are 16 ready-made garment making units in the district (as on 2011) out of which six are at Bidar, four at Basavakalyan, one at Aurad, one at Bhalki and four at Humnabad. They have in all 100 employees. The unit, which is in the Industrial Estate at Bidar, is one of the bigger ones, having 18 workers. It is financially assisted by the Government and private banks. The total investment in these establishments is reported to be Rs. 3,02,610 and the gross value of production per annum about Rs.2,34,320. Apart from these establishments, there is one unit at Bidar engaged in the production of button-holes and another unit is also partly engaged in this production. There is also another unit at Humnabad doing embroidery work. There is one workshop at Basavakalyan engaged in dyeing of hand-woven clothes. There are about 1,225 persons engaged in tailoring in the district. For many of them, it is a hereditary craft. During 2015 and 2016, there are no Ready-made garments and Textile units are working in the district.

There is a Khadi Gramodyog Sangh at Bidar with jurisdiction over the whole district and having its branches at Basavakalyan, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi and Hallikhed (B). It has yam and khadi production centre at Basavakalyan, Bidar, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi and Hallikhed (B). There is a Khadi Bhandar at Bidar only and its sales amounted to about Rs. 60,000 during 1974-75. The Sangh produced yarn worth Rs. 2,32,195. It is financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board of the State and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission of the Centre. They extended loans of Rs. 3,45,118 and grants of Rs. 12,877 for the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The Sangh produced yarn worth Rs. 2,32,195 and cloth worth Rs. 4,85,773 and sold articles worth Rs.1,01,694 during the year 1974-75. There are 37 Co-operative societies engaged in Khadi and Village Industries in the district.

There are about 3,000 handlooms in the district, which are mainly concentrated in six places, namely, Basavakalyan, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi, Hallikhed (B), Hulsoor and Rajeshwar. Approximately, 12,000 people are depending upon this industry. The items produced generally are sarees, lungis and dhotis. The weavers use yarn of only 40 counts and below. The looms are all pit looms and they do not have improved frame looms.

Kambli-weaving is a subsidiary occupation for about 100 persons in Bhalki taluk. Agriculture and sheep-rearing are the two other vocations. There are two wool Co-operative societies in this district, out of which one is working and the other is defunct. The society, which is functioning, produced goods worth Rs. 16,928 during 1974-75 and its sales stood at Rs. 16,424. The following table shows the details of small scale industries/factories and number of employees working in the district in recent years.

**Table 5.17 No of factories and employment in the District as on 2012 , 2014, 2015 and 2016**

Sl No	Category	2012			2014			2015			2016		
		No of factories	Male	Female	No of factories	Male	Female	No of factories	Male	Female	No of factories	Male	Female
1	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Chemicals	32	1,978	80	36	2,271	94	38	2,290	48	38	2,270	48
4	Engineering	22	1,959	120	25	2,174	145	20	1,669	85	20	1,669	85
5	Other factories	53	4,232	505	67	3,468	572	79	4,909	574	82	5,049	612
<b>Total factories</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>7,913</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>8,868</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>8,988</b>	<b>745</b>

Source : District Statistical Department Bidar

**Table 5.18 Small scale Industrial units registered in District industrial center as on 31.3.2016**

Sl No	Category	Taluk											
		Aurad		B.kalyan		Bhalki		Bidar		Humnabad			
		Units	Workers	Units	Workers	Units	Workers	Units	Workers	Units	Workers		
1	Automobile	2	6	3	10	0	0	25	99	1	4		
2	Electrical and Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	109	0	0		
3	Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	508	6	277		
4	Food and Intoxicants	17	113	36	377	12	122	94	1101	18	251		
5	Leather	16	73	4	24	6	44	0	0	5	32		
6	Paper and Printing	1	4	2	12	0	0	13	89	7	186		
7	Rubber and Plastic	0	0	8	69	0	0	27	309	15	232		
8	Textiles	2	58	2	6	0	0	5	67	0	0		
9	Wood	2	41	12	58	5	24	30	219	4	15		
10	Others	13	13	27	27	11	11	239	239	41	41		
11	Other service activities	37	23	186	33	148	28	1916	205	522	12		

Source : District Statistical Department Bidar

**Table 5.19 No. of Small scale industrial unit set up and Employment Provided in the district from 31.3.2014 to 31.3.2017**

Sl No	Category	Year							
		31.03.2014		31.03.2015		31.03.2016		31.03.2017	
		No of Units	Total workers	No of Units	Total workers	No of Units	Total workers	No of Units	Total workers
1	Automobile	58	249	22	83	31	119	259	1,287
2	Electrical and Electronics	15	122	35	154	38	109	49	669
3	Chemicals	62	692	25	586	36	785	44	1,829
4	Food and intoxicants	128	1,368	151	1,715	177	1,966	210	2,571
5	Leather	13	73	31	173	31	173	32	175
6	Paper and printing	65	428	22	271	23	291	34	407
7	Rubber and plastic	122	527	43	452	50	610	57	473
8	Textiles	25	182	2	58	9	131	15	357
9	Wood	23	117	45	287	53	357	52	338
10	Others	68	628	305	2,332	331	331	-	-
11	Other service activities	3	18	297	1,408	2,809	301	675	4,866
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>12,973</b>

**Source:** Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar

### **KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY**

It is to the pride of the Khadi and Village industries for having provided selfdependent jobs for uneducated and unemployed you ths as well as women of the rural areas over the several decades after independence. This has further eliminated the migration of rural youth and women to cities by way of protecting the traditional hereditary occupations of ancient times. Mahatma Gandhiji revived the traditional occupations by heralding a National revolution in Khadi and Village Industries. During the freedom movement more impetus was given for wearing Khadi and thereby revolutionizing the use of swadeshi products. Gandhiji insisted for

producing cotton yarn by using wooden charaka. This movement notonly helped the improve spinning yarn the development of the village industries can be traced. During the same period several organizations like All India Weavers Association, Charaka Association, Serva Seva Association and such other organization came to be united and this finally resulted in the establishment of All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Even in modernizing the Khadi and village industries several technical as well as modern researches were evolved. Instead of the traditional handlooms technically refined handlooms were replaced which resulted in large scale production. As production increased steps are being taken for the expansion of Khadi and village industries product in large scale.Under the Khadi industries both sericulture and woolen products have also been included. In 1956 Khadi Village Industry Act was passed to promote the industry. In april 1957 Khadi Board, ie, All India Board was entrusted with more executive powers and this led to the formation of National Khadi Commission. Its functions include collection and distribution of raw materials, distribution of readymade goods training and supervision of enterprises and offering technical consultancy. Through experts, supply of improvised materials conducting technical research and offering support to gramodyog and expanding loan facilities also in big cities to set up and build Khadi Bhavans so as to enable marketing of the goods in a bigway. The Government of India with a view to encourage the activities concerning the Khadi and village industries spread over different parts of the district under took several measures to improve the marketing of the finished products.

Khadi and Village Industries Board is the agency which helps the rural artisans in pursuing their traditional occupation. The Board assists entrepreneurs and members of Co-operative Societies by providing training for upgrading their skill and financial support for their ventures. The board also helps the units in marketing of their products through their outlets. The main objective of the Board is to encourage Khadi and Village Industries for creating employment and raise village economic level. The KVI Board provides the above assistance through 3 schemes viz. (1) Pattern Scheme (2) C.B.C. Scheme and (3) Margin Money Scheme. During 2003-04, the Board assisted 1,174 Nos. of units under Pattern Scheme. Under this scheme, financial assistance was provided to: (a) Individual Units (b)

Registered Societies and (c) Co-operative Societies. The details of the same are presented in the following table.

**Table 5.20 KVIB Support for Industrial Growth**

Types of Units	In No. of Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. In Lakhs)	% Share Amount Sanctioned
Individual Units	1,001	146.55	140.71	43.83
Registered Societies	129	167.45	167.45	52.13
Co-operative Societies	44	12.91	12.91	4.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>326.91</b>	<b>321.07</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** KVIB Report- Bidar District

In recent years after 2011 up to 2016 it is recorded that production of Khadi industrial products like cotton khadi, woolen khadi, silk khadi and polyvastra have been stopped.

#### **Other Village Industries**

Under khadi and village industries rural formers are preparing agricultural implements and carts, doors, window frames and several other articles are also made by the carpenters in the rural areas for their own use. In the urban areas, in addition to wooden articles needed in construction of buildings, ordinary items of furniture of domestic use like tables, chairs and benches are also made by the carpenters. They work in groups or individually as per the needs of the work. Now, there is a rising demand for furniture and building activities are on the increase in recent years. As a result, there is great demand for skilled carpenters. There are six carpentry workshops (as in 1976) in the district, out of which five are in Bidar taluk and one in Bhalki taluk. There are three carpenter's Co-operative societies, out of which one is working and the other two are defunct at present (1976). Blacksmiths also play an important role in the rural economy of the district. Every town or big village has at least one or two or more families engaged in this industry. They make various agricultural implements and sometimes grills and the like required in the construction of buildings. Now Such units have not registered with DIC. But there may so many such unit are engaged in this kind of works in the district.

Pottery has been a very ancient industry. Although the use of cheap metallic vessels has been greatly increasing, there is still some demand for earthen wares. The potters in this district have continued to make unglazed cooking pots, and among other articles produced, mention may be made of earthen pitchers, water jars, dish-plates, garden pots, tires and other vessels. The clay which is generally used is a grayish loam. The equipment of the potter consists of the traditional wheel frames and buckets. Making of earthen product depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment. The producers sell their products in the local sandhis and markets of the towns. There are three potter's industrial co-operative societies (as in 1976) in the district. out of which two are working and one is defunct. The societies which are functioning produced articles worth Rs.64,893 during 1974-75. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has introduced a "Shaila Wheel" a potters improved wheel operated on electricity. A potter can increase his production by using this wheel and improve his earnings. Now pottery has been replaced by metal utensils. Now Pottery is an ornamental item mostly used for terracotta.

There are about 2,000 artisans engaged in the leather craft in the district. Five places namely, Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bidar, Konmelkunda and Kotgyal have relatively larger number of them. They prepare and repair footwear, drums, etc. Tanning is also carried on at Lalwadi and Kotgyal of Bidar and Aurad taluks respectively in the traditional way. There is a proposal for establishing a Leather Common Facility Centre in the district. Skins and hides are available in plenty in this district. There are eight Co-operative societies engaged in this industry. out of which two are working and six are defunct. The Khadi and Village Industries Board sanctioned loans of Rs.85,417 and grants of Rs.36,450 to these Co-operative institutions for the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The society's functioning produced articles worth Rs. 67,502 during 1974-75. During 2016 there are 31 leather units are working providing employment to 173 people.

Basket and mat-making from bamboo and other plants provide full-time as well as part-time employment to about 400 persons in the rural areas. Baskets of different sizes and shapes, mats and other elegant articles of household use such as partitioning screens, other screens, cots, chairs, tables, trays, etc., are also made from bamboo.

**Table 5.21 Number of industries in Bidar district supported by the Khadi and Village Industries Board as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1975**

Sl No	Name of the industry	Co-op society	Total no of industries	No of workers		Gross value of productions (IN RS)
				Artists	Non-Artists	
1	Khadi and village Industry	37	-	440	25	4,85,773
2	Wool Industry	2	2	227	4	16,424
3	Processing of cereals and ulses	2	2	70	2	-
4	Village Oil industry	6	6	109	49	-
5	Fiber Industry	4	4	220	22	-
6	Gur-Khandasari Industry	4	4	92	19	-
7	Lime stone Industry	3	3	37	-	-
8	Carpentry and Black- smithy	4	4	92	19	-
10	Cottage Match Industry	1	1	9	3	-
11	Village Leather Industry	8	8	212	24	-
12	Village Pottery Industry	3	3	71	2	-
13	General engineering	-	-	-	-	-
14	Oil Mills	-	11	75	-	55,71,950
15	Dal mills	-	8	94	-	19,50,000
16	Cotton-Ginning	-	3	-	70	-
17	Bakery and sweet making	-	37	205	-	-
18	Plastic industry	-	3	17	-	54,300
19	Textiles Readymade garments	-	16	100	-	2,34,320
20	Saw mills	-	14	63	-	2,20,100
21	Ice-creams	-	11	43	-	1,72,060
22	Washing soap	-	5	30	-	71,300
23	Printing press	-	6	30	-	11,000
24	Metal containers	-	6	26	-	-

25	Match work	-	2	54	-	1,53,800
26	Fire work	-	2	9	-	23,000
27	Candle work	-	2	7	-	35,120
28	Cotton handloom	-	3,000	12,000	-	-

**Source:** Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar

During 1973-74, There were 36 industrial Co-operatives excluding four cotton and four woolen handloom Co-operative societies in the district . Out of 36 industrial Co-operatives, 13 were functioning and the rest were reported to be defunct. Now the information regarding industrial Co-operatives are not available.

As on 31.03.2011 the Bidar district has about 284 registered small-scale industrial units with 1,646 male and 378 female workers, with a total 2,024 employees are working in Small-scale industries. A small-scale industrial unit registered with the District Industries and Commerce gets the several facilities. It helped in obtaining raw material and arranging financial assistance, production management, marketing, training and development, etc., facilities were provided by the DIC. During the year 2013-14 128 micro, small and medium units, in 2014-15, 134 micro, small and medium units and in 2015-16 there are 263 micro, small and medium units were registered with the Department of Industries and commerce.

Activities like Trade, Hotels and Transport are playing a significant role in industrial contribution to economic growth. Bidar being one of the tourist place in Karnataka. Many tourists and visitors visiting Bidar District to see the historical, religious and other places. This has positively the other entrepreneurial activities. For instance in Aurad Taluk 6,889 such units are working. 9,056 enterprises are engaged in Trade, Hotels and Transportation in Basavakalyan Taluk. In Bhalki Taluk 7,172 units are working. Majority of units are working in Bidar Taluk with 14,792 units and 9,360 units are engaged in Humnabad Taluk. Bidar Taluk has a share of 31.30% followed by Bhalki, Humnabad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan and Aurad Taluk.

Small scale industries like Automobiles, Electricals and Electronics, Chemicals, Food and Intoxicants and Leather are functioning in the district.

### Hotel industry

Bidar district has several places of interest, pilgrim centres Bidar and Basavakalyan, naturally attracts Tourists, devotees who are frequently visiting the district. The hotels play a pivotal role in providing food and comfortable lodges. Bidar district is yet to have a star hotel. Tourism is currently the largest and fastest growing industry in the world. The industry has emerged as one of the leading sectors that have enhanced the contribution to Karnataka economy. Hotel industry is a part of Tourism. In Bidar there are well furnished private Hotels, lodge, restaurants, darshanies etc, run by private managements are also serving the needs of tourists who visit the district. To name some of the hotels are Hotel Sapana International, Boarding and Lodging with AC Suites, Hotel Krishna Regency, Hotel Kamala Residency at Basavakalyan. Guru Nanak Guest House, Gurudwara Bidar. DCC Bank Guest House at Noubad Bidar. Hotel Ashoka Boarding and Lodging near Depak theatre Bidar. Hotel Mayura, Near Bus Stand, Bidar Kaveri Lodge, Bidar. However, there is a wide scope for the development of tourism and hotel industry in the district.

### INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

#### Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is a statutory body, constituted under sec.5 of Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act (KIADB Act)-1966 vide order No. Cl 67 GMI 66 dated 20<sup>th</sup> June 1966 to promote rapid and orderly establishment and development of industries and for providing industrial infrastructural facilities and other amenities in Industrial areas in the State of Karnataka. KIADB Act-1966, a special Act, provides for expeditious acquisition of lands for industrial and Infrastructure purposes. KIADB Acquire land and develop industrial areas in the state. Provide basic infrastructure in the industrial areas. Acquire land for Single Unit Complexes. Acquire land for Government agencies for their schemes and Infrastructure projects.

An industrial estate has been defined as “a tract of land which is subdivided and developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community of industrial enterprises”. It seeks to provide also, on a rental basis, other basic common facilities such as technical workshop, repair and other service shops to groups of small entrepreneurs who would otherwise find it difficult to secure these facilities individually.

The Government of Karnataka launched the programme of industrial estates towards the end of the First Five-Year Plan. An industrial estate was set up at Bidar during the Third Five-Year Plan. Six sheds (two of ‘C’ type sheds and four of ‘D’ type sheds) have been completed and allotted to small-scale industrial units. The Estate covers an area of 445 hectares. The work of ten more sheds is being completed. The sheds are provided with facilities such as water supply, sanitary fittings and electricity. A garment manufacturing unit, an oil mill, an engineering works, an automobile servicing unit, a unit manufacturing plastic articles and a printing press are at present (1975) located in the Estate. It is also proposed to set up industrial estates at taluk headquarters in the district. In Bidar district KIADB has Acquire land and develop industrial areas the details are given in the table.

**Table 5.22 Taluk wise Number of Industrial Estate, sheds and plots in the District**

SI No	Taluk	Estates			Sheds			Plots		
		2012	2015	2016	2012	2015	2016	2012	2015	2016
1	Aurad	01	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	14
2	B,kalyan	01	01	01	0	0	01	0	32	31
3	Bhalki	01	01	01	08	08	01	10	9	9
4	Bidar	03	05	05	60	60	05	135	160	173
5	Humnabad	02	02	02	22	22	02	12	63	114
<b>Total</b>		<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>341</b>

*Source: Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar*

**Table 5.23 Year wise Number of Industrial Estates, Sheds and plots in the District**

SI.No	Year	Industrial Estates	Industrial Sheds	Industrial Plots
1	31.3.2012	8	90	170
2	31.3.2014	9	90	299
3	31.3.2015	9	90	264
4	31.3.2016	9	90	341

*Source: Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar*



### Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (Kssidc)

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., (KSSIDC) is a Government of Karnataka undertaking. It was established for providing basic infrastructure facilities for the upliftment of small-scale industries in the State of Karnataka. It has also made a visible effort in Bidar District by undertaking different initiatives for development of industries i.e., by creating industrial estates, plots, sheds etc., and providing the same to entrepreneurs. The following table provides an account of the same.

**Table 5.24 Industrial Estates Developed by KSSIDC in Bidar District**

District	Taluks	Industrial Estate Established	Total Extent of Land Acquired (in Acres)	No. Of Sheds Constructed.	Sheds Allotted on HP*	Sheds Allotted on Rent	Vacant Sheds	Plots Developed	
Bidar	Bidar	Bidar	11.22	22	22	0	0	42	
		Naubad	10.00	36	27	1	9	26	
	Humnabad	Kollar – Bidar	30.00	2	0	0	2	67	
		Humnabad	4.50	22	21	1	1	10	
		Chitguppa	4.00	0	-	-	0	0	
	Bhalki	Bhalki	3.85	8	8	0	0	9	
	Aurad	Tanakusha Noor	2.00	0	-	-	0	14	
	Basava Kalyan	-	5.00	0	-	-	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>70.57</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>168</b>

\*Hire Purchase.

**Source:** Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

A Polytechnic which has also an Industrial Training Institute at Bidar, an Artisan Training Institute at Bidar, which has also a branch at Basavakalyan, an advanced training course attached to the Bidari-ware. Common Facility Centre at Bidar and a Training cum-Servicing Centre at Humnabad are the industrial training facilities available in the district. While the Polytechnic is maintained by the Directorate of Technical Education, the rest of the training institutions belong to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce is the immediate supervising officer for the latter institutions.

The Polytechnic, Bidar, was established in 1960, with a provision of three diploma courses with a total intake of 120 students. Short term courses of one year's duration in wire-man ship, motor-winding works and pump mechanism are also provided in this institution. In 1974-75, an Industrial Training Centre, with an intake of 50 candidates, was started in the Polytechnic for imparting training in trades such as fitter, welder and electrician. Most of the successful candidates of this institution are employed in different fields such as industries, the Public Works Department, the Electricity Board, etc.

The Artisan Training Institute, Bidar, and its branch at Basavakalyan were started on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1959, with the object of giving training in Bidari-ware, wool-weaving, black smith, sheet-metal work and leather-stitching at Bidar and carpentry, leather-stitching and hand-printing at Basavakalyan. The courses in carpentry, blacksmith and Bidari-ware are of two years duration, while leather stitching and sheet-metal work are of one-and-a-half years duration and wool-weaving and hand-printing are of one year's duration. The trainees are all boys. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month for a period of one and half years and Rs. 50 per month for six months in service training. Since inception, 1,137 artisans were trained till June 1975. Most of the trainees have been supplied with tool-kits on 50 per cent subsidy basis. Efforts are also being made by the Department of Industries and Commerce to see that all the trained artisans stick to their crafts. The banks are also providing financial assistance to the trained artisans. There is a Superintendent, an Accountant, two Store-keepers, seven Instructors, seven Assistant Instructors and four Attendees in this institution.

The Training-cum-Servicing Centre at Humnabad was established on 9<sup>th</sup> March 1964, with the object of providing training to candidates in repairing of agricultural pump sets and oil engines, turning, welding and black - smith - cum-fitting. The training is of one year's duration and each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Since its inception, more than 100 boys have been trained. In this center, there are a foreman, four mechanics, one clerk, one peon and another unskilled worker.

There are 4 Government Industrial training Institute and 14 private Industrial training Institute and 3 Private and Aided Industrial training Institute are working during 2016 providing training in Bidari-ware, wool-weaving, black smith, sheet-metal work and leather-stitching, carpentry and hand-printing and other various skills.

**Table 5.25 No. of Trainees trained at Bidar and Basavakalyan from 1971 to 1976**

Sl. No	Craft	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76
1	Carpentry	12	9	12	20	16
2	Leather work	8	22	25	13	30
3	Hand-printing	10	10	19	11	7
4	Black smithy	15	11	13	20	24
5	Sheet-Metal work	11	11	15	13	21
6	Wool-weaving	18	10	16	11	14
7	Bidari-ware	12	11	13	28	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>140</b>

*Source: Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar*

**Table 5.26 Details of existing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises And Artisan in the District**

Sl. No	Type of Industry	Number of Units	Investment (Lakh Rs.)	Employment
1	Agro and Food based	26	-	254
2	Soda water	-	-	-
3	Cotton textile	36	-	135
4	Woolen, silk and artificial Thread based clothes.	44	-	176
5	Jute and Jute based	-	-	-
6	Readymade garments and embroidery	8	-	43
7	Wood/wooden based furniture	9	-	40
8	Paper and Printing products	9	-	47

9	Leather based	1	-	5
10	Chemical/Chemical based	32	-	284
11	Rubber, Plastic and petro based	15	-	47
12	Mineral based	-	-	-
13	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	-	-	-
14	Engineering units	25	-	174
15	Electrical and Electronics	15	-	90
16	Repairing and servicing	81	-	434
17	Others	240	-	1,432
18	Transport, Hotel and Trade	47,271	-	NA

*Source: Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, AD factories Bidar.*

Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., and Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., are assisting various industries in the district. The Department provides loans to existing small-scale industrial units for expansion programmes and also for establishment of new units for the purpose of purchasing plant and machinery, construction sheds, etc. The categories of industries which have availed of such assistance are (1) engineering works, (2) leather works, (3) bidari-ware, (4) cold-storage plant, (5) wooden furniture works, (6) handloom industry, (7) bakeries, (8) sheet-metal works and (9) garment industry.

A large number of enterprises in the district are in Trade, Transport and Hotel sectors followed by Repair and Servicing units. There are a number of traditional Artisans and Crafts men working in Bidari Craft and Zardosi Saree design. This district is still considered the most industrially backward in the entire state and being offered many incentives for the new enterprises to promote Industrial development. The ministry of MSME has approved a proposal to establish a CFC at a cost of 7.45 Crore Rupees, for the Autonagar Units cluster engaged in Repair and Service of Automobiles of all kinds.

Though Bidar district has been declared as an industrially backward area. And it is said to be a backward area industrially and economically. There is high potential to establish Industries in the district. But there is scope to establish more and more tiny and small units with in the district. An average 862 micro and small units can be established in a year through various schemes. These are some of the potential industries identified for

the next few years. Food and Agro processing. Textile, sericulture and Garments. Leather, Rubber Plastic products, Chemical Products, Glass and Ceramics, General Engineering, Electrical and Electronics, Wood & Forest Based Industries, Paper and printing, Govt of India has approved the following cluster in the District. Auto cluster, Bidari Art and craft cluster, Zari-zardosi, Readymade cluster, Artificial Jewellery Cluster, Pharmaceutical Industries Cluster, Fabrication Industries Cluster. If all these Cluster starts functioning, Bidar will be a Major Industrial District in Karnataka.

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., has also extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.5 lakh to the India Brewery and Distillery (Private) Ltd., which is located at Hallikhed (B) village of Humnabad taluk. The Corporation also assists the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up specialized industries in getting project reports or feasibility reports prepared.

Thus the Bidar district through its various nodal agencies putting its best effort to make a mark in the field of industrial sector. The organizations like KVIG, DIC, KAIIDB, SIDBI, KSFC etc, are making concerted efforts to promote industrialization and sustaining the same with appropriate policy initiatives. The effort of these agencies has started showing positive results with a visible change in economic indicators of the district like per capita income, GDP, employment generation etc. The district being bestowed with relatively good natural resources can definitely make a visible progress in the industrial sector. The good transport network competed with proximity to the cities like Hyderabad can have good market potentials. With all these synergic supports, Bidar district can surely create a niche for itself in the industrial scenario in the future.

#### **Infrastructure and facilities**

Many Infrastructural facilities like Transport, Roads, Communication, Technical Training, Financial assistance, Industrial Estates, Industrial Area, Marketing, power and other facilities are necessarily to be available along with natural resources for the industrial growth. Bidar is connected both by railway and road to Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune and Mumbai and to other nearest cities. Though the district does not have air strips it depends on the Air ports of Hyderabad which is the nearest airport.

Karnataka government is developing airport in Kalaburgi. The National Highway 218 passes through Humnabad-Basavakalyan in Bidar district. The district also connects Kalaburgi-Bengaluru and Hyderabad with Broad gauge railway lines providing Fastest Transport facilities.

In the field of communication, there are 80 telephone exchanges, (11,484 telephone and 1,23,873 mobile 3,855 internet connections.) 304 post offices towards the end of March 2016 in the district. Various Financial Agencies, like NABARD, National Small Scale Industries, Development Corporation, Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Industrial Co-operative Banks, 97 Nationalized Commercial Banks and 45 Grameen Banks and several others are fulfilling the financial needs of industrial entrepreneurs. These agencies advance money in accordance norms of the R.B.I. National Small Scale Industries Development Bank established in 1990 is providing re-financial assistance for several sick industries. The KSFC as opened a single window plan and National equity fund provide advance on a long term basis for small scale industries. The National Small Scale Industries Development Bank besides giving several financial facilities such as Modernization industries, Development entrepreneurship and reservation of several plans exclusively for women and provides other facilities in the district. In order to encourage the youth to under go technical training along with productive oriented activities, several technical institutes like Engineering College, Handicraft training institute and Industrial Training Institutes located in the district. Along with these institutes several private institutes were also permitted by the Government to function in the district. The District Industrial Centre conducts periodical Economic as well as technical surveys in the district with a view to encourage private undertakings along with guiding progressive industrial entrepreneurs. In this task several agencies like Small Scale Industries Service Centre, National Industrial Development Corporation and Technical Consultancy Organization. In order to gain prospectus into the national market several marketing institutions functioned as mediating agencies. In the same manner the district marketing association looked after sales of Khadi Bhandar, Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation, Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation, Karnataka State Powerloom Development Corporation and Agricultural produce Marketing Committee and several others have not only looking after the marketing of the finished

products, but also helps them with raw-materials and other necessary items in the production of finished goods.

### **INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION HAS IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING FIELD AS POTENTIAL SECTORS CONCEIVED FOR THE DISTRICT**

#### **1. Manufacturing and Process:**

**Based on resources:** Fly Ash Bricks and Blocks, Rice Milling, Poha and Murmura out of Paddy, Dal Milling, Dhal products by further processing and value addition, Oil milling, Edible oil extraction, Cement Industries, Clinker Grinding, Cement based products, Poles, Pipes Sleepers, Bricks, Blocks, Precast Cement products etc. Cement paints, Stone cutting polishing, Stone crushing, Cotton Ginning, Cotton Yarn, Powerlooms, Woolen products, Leather Tanneries, Leather products, Paper and Paper products, Fuel Briquettes.

#### **2. INFORMATION and TECHNOLOGY**

Electronic Data processing, Software development, E- Tutoring, Medical transcription, Legal services data processing, Web design and hosting, O and M support for enterprises, Demand analysis and forecasting, Enterprise resource planning, Business Process Out-sourcing.

#### **3. BASED ON DEMAND**

Oil Expellers, Readymade Garments, Packaged Drinking Water, Food Products, Speciality foods for marketing elsewhere, Plastic and packaging material, Building Materials, Builders Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Sanitary ware, PVC pipes, Earthen pipes, G.I. Pipes, Bio degradable carry bags and shopping bags, Corrugated board and paper board, Cement particle boards, Plywood board, Flush Doors, Hosiery products, Wooden furniture, Wrought Iron furniture, Fiber Glass products and furniture, Electrical Fixtures and Appliances, Cables for electrical usage, Cold Storage.

#### **4. MODERN AND INNOVATIVE FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Bio technology based Manures, Mushroom cultivation and products, Plant tissue culture, Organic farming, Horticulture based Products, Medical and Aromatic plant and Extracts, Bio fuels like Zatropa and Zozobha, Sweet Sorghum, Dairy Farming on Scientific methods, Poultry farms, Sheep rearing and Goat rearing, Handmade Paper.

#### **Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19**

The Government of Karnataka has announced the 'Karnataka Industrial Policy' (Industrial Policy) 2014-19 vide Government Order Number CI 58 SPI 2013 dated 01 October 2014. The Industrial Policy 2014-19 will come into force from the date of issue of a government order and will be in operation for five years or for a period as extended by the government.

#### **VISION**

To build a prosperous Karnataka through inclusive, sustainable and balanced industrial development thereby creating large employment opportunities.

#### **MISSION**

- To make Karnataka as preferred destination for industrial investment with special focus on manufacturing sector
- To provide opportunities across the State for industrial development and enable scope for large scale local employment through private sector
- To develop human capital to meet the needs of industry
- To create conducive environment for optimal utilization of natural resources for sustainable industrial development

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To maintain an industrial growth rate of 12% per annum.
- To enhance the contribution of manufacturing sector to the State. GDP from present level of 16.87% to 20% by end of policy period
- To attract investment of Rs. 5.00 lakh crore
- To create employment opportunities for 15 lakh persons
- To create an environment to enhance ease of doing business in the State.

#### **STRATEGIES**

- Creation of quality infrastructure with comprehensive facilities.
- Human resource development through capacity building and skill up gradation.
- Facilitation mechanism and procedural reforms.
- Classification of taluks
- Encouragement for industrial development in Hyderabad Karnataka Area.
- Promotion of MSMEs.

- Special thrust for encouraging SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- Encouragement to Women entrepreneurs.
- Encouragement to Minorities, Backward classes, physically challenged persons, Ex-servicemen entrepreneurs
- Encouragement to Non Resident Kannadigas (NRKs)
- Encouragement for export promotion.
- Encouragements to units adopting energy efficiency measures.
- Encouragements to renewable energy projects.
- Encouragements for adoption of green and clean practices.
- Support for R&D and Digital Direct Manufacturing
- Intellectual property rights initiatives
- Promotion of investment and trade
- Encouragement for anchor industries
- Incentives and concessions for Large, Mega, Ultra Mega, Super Mega enterprises
- Focused manufacturing industries
- Budget Support

#### Classification of Taluks into Zones

The vision statement of this policy is to build a prosperous Karnataka through inclusive, sustainable and balanced industrial development. An analysis of investments made by the industries in various taluks of the State with respect to their population reveals that many of the taluks are industrially backward.

Focused effort is needed for dispersal of the industries to the industrially backward taluks to realize this vision. Considering the average per capita industrial investment and per capita employment in the taluks, the taluks are classified in to different zones.

Keeping in view the carving out of a separate Hyderabad Karnataka region as per the provisions of Article 371(J), the State has been classified into two areas namely Hyderabad Karnataka Area and other than Hyderabad Karnataka Area.

In order to create a strong industrial base with equitable allocation of funds and for overall development of the State. The taluks are grouped with separate incentives and concessions in different zones as below:

- Hyderabad Karnataka Area is classified into two Zones namely HK Zone 1 and HK Zone 2.
- Likewise taluks in other than Hyderabad Karnataka Area are classified into four Zones namely Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 & Zone 4.
- Most backward taluks are in Zone 1, more backward taluks in Zone 2, backward taluks in zone 3 and industrially developed taluks in Zone 4. In Hyderabad Karnataka Area, most backward taluks are in HK Zone 1, more backward taluks are in HK Zone 2.
- Keeping in view the rapid urbanization, potential for industrial development and dispersal of industries to tier II cities, taluks like Mysuru, Mangaluru, Tumkur, Nanjangud, Hubballi-Dharwad and Belgaum are brought under Zone 3.
- The classifications of the taluks are given below:

**Table 5.27 Classifications of the taluks wise zones of Bidar district**

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Taluks	Hyderabad Karnataka Area taluks	
			HK Zone 1	HK Zone 2
1	Bidar	5	Bhalki	Bidar
			Hunnabad	-
			BasavaKalyan	
			Aurad	

#### Incentives and Concessions to MSMEs Promoted By General Category Entrepreneurs

Details of incentives and concessions to MSMEs are as under:

##### A) Investment Promotion Subsidy

###### a) Micro Enterprises

###### i) Hyderabad Karnataka Area

HKZone 1: 30% Value of Fixed Assets (VFA) (max.Rs 18.00 lakh)

HKZone 2: 25% Value of Fixed Assets (VFA)(max.Rs 15.00 lakh)

###### b) Small Enterprises

###### i) Hyderabad Karnataka Area

HKZone 1: 25% Value of Fixed Assets (VFA)(max.Rs45.00 lakh)

HKZone 2: 20% Value of FixedAssets(VFA) (max.Rs40.00 lakh)

**c) Medium Manufacturing Enterprises** (as defined in MSME Act and those who provide minimum of 25 direct employment)

***i) Hyderabad Karnataka Area***

HK Zone 1: Rs 55.00 lakh

HK Zone 2: Rs50.00 lakh

**B) Exemption from Stamp Duty**

**MSMEs:**

Stamp duty to be paid in respect of (i) loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage and hypothecation deeds executed for availing loans from State Government including VAT loan from C&I Department and/or State Financial Corporation, National Level Financial Institutions, Commercial Banks, RRBs, Co-operative Banks, KVIB/KVIC, Karnataka State SC/ST Development Corporation, Karnataka State Minority Development Corporation and other institutions which may be notified by the Government from time to time for the initial period of five years only and (ii) for leased deeds, lease-cum-sale and absolute sale deeds executed by industrial enterprises in respect of industrial plots, sheds, industrial tenements by KIADB, KSSIDC, KEONICS, Industrial Co-operatives and approved private industrial estates shall be exempted as below:

***i) Hyderabad Karnataka Area***

HKZone 1: 100%

HKZone 2: 100%

**There are certain specified industries not eligible for the above benefits;** such as breweries and distilleries, units engaged in packing drugs/medicine/chemicals without any processing or value addition, all types of hotels, restaurants and amusement park/parks, fertilizers mixing units, industries, manufacturing and/or utilizing Ozone depleting substances, clock and watch/mobile/computer and hardware equipment repair.

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