

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRIES

There is an opinion that there was lapsed Industrial growth as the Bijapur district is draught prone. However, since earlier times small scale industries like cotton cloth manufacture, hand made paper industry, salt making from saltish Soil (*Saulu*) production of various oils by oil mills, pottery, manufacturing organic implements and wood articles prevailed. For various reasons these small scale industries became weak. Merchants formed commercial guilds and organizations for their welfare. Thereafter in the ancient township of Ayyahole 500 (Aihole) in south India. There was a traders guild of eight Nakaras. According to Dr.S.V.Padigar several consumer goods like oil, Turmeric, sugar etc., were marketed at Badami Town. During the 8th century A.D. to 12th Century A.D. merchant groups were formed into Trade organization. There also said to have existed occupational and skilled workers associations. The members of these associations were involved in one specific avocation. So the weavers, oil extractors and metal workers had built different Trade organizations of their own. We know very little about their nature of work.

There were variety of Traders during the Badami Chalukya period. The inscriptions of 8th century A.D. mentions about the Pattedgar's (silk weaving) who were prominent in Lakshmeshwar and Varagiri. The inscriptions of Badami Chalukyas also mention about '*Kasaras*' (Metal workers) or Kanchugaras who manufactured bronze utensils, instruments, bells, trumpets, various models of lanterns, mirror images of various goddesses and other useful objects. There is a record about pattedgars group in the inscription of Badami Chalukya period (793). The Rashtrakutas who succeeded Badami Chalukyas continued the same social structure and also protected the traditional heritage of the Industrial development.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana also encouraged the old industries like their ancestors. The inscription of 1158 AD, found in the village Chavadi of Yalavara in Bagevadi taluk records about

the grant given in front of 500 Mahajanas of Gavareshwara village of Vilapur village during the period of Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala. There is also a mention of cotton fields and cotton bales in this inscription. Another inscription of the 12th century A.D. gives a description about Save Sasirvars group (1000 weavers).

During 12th Century itself Bijapur was famous for oil extraction industry. That means to say during the period of Kalyana Chalukya it appears that growing cotton and cloth weaving were key industries. Adilshahis who ruled this region for about two hundred years tried to advent few new industries in addition to traditional industries. Later, Adilshahis specially encouraged manufacturing of agarbathi, cotton and silk goods (hand looms) oil products, metal industries, perfume making, tanning leather and pottery making. "During the reign of the Adilshahis cotton textiles, Handicrafts. Like embroydey, making of Gold silver ornaments and such other industries progressed at Bijapur, Bidar, Ahamednagar and Golkonda" says Dr. B. Sheikh Ali .

During the same period one of the most progressive industry was manufacturing of cotton and silk clothes. Raw silk that was essential for weavers was being imported from China. Also they were being prepared in various ways and many colours. There was greater demand for cotton and silk clothes along with spices. They were being exported to Persia, Arabia and East Africa. The Bahamani and Adilshahi rulers took active part in the growth of weaving industry. They were exempted from payment of taxes on weaving. Muslin cloth of Deccan was also very popular. Rough cotton clothes were being manufactured for local market. In addition, the people of those days were experts in weaving Jamkhanas and other allied jobs. They were actually manufacturing the chemical Borax used to colour cotton clothes. Woollen blankets were being woven at Bijapur. As there was the necessity of air circulation for wollen threads weaving was used to be done in open air. They were also producing copper and Brass utensils. Potters were preparing pots and cobblers were making foot wears in all parts of the state. Rough white paper was also being manufactured in Bijapur.

One of the very important resources during Adilshahi period was diamond mines. Traveller Travernier who was also a diamond merchant visited diamond mines and has mentioned that there were fifteen diamond mines. The key mine was at Ravul Konda. There was one factory well equipped with iron machineries to process diamond. Traverimer says that diamonds were being cut and tempered there. There was one small iron factory near Badami. Salt petre was an important mineral and it was being used in the preparation of explosive. There was a large demand for it in the South India. Though Agarabatthi industry gradually perished with the decline of the of Adilshahi dynasty, As the rulers and the wealthy men thereafter started using agarabatthi more and more the demand for agarbathi naturally increased.

Hand made paper industry was the key industry in Bagalkot. Preparation of salt was in small scale but was fast expanding. Another profession that acquired importance during the reign of Adilshahis was building construction- Many beautiful public and Government buildings built at that time are better known for their architectural style and building construction.

The travelers who visited South India in 1800 A.D are of the opinion that silk clothes were being coloured in this region and the people who were doing it were very rich than the weavers.

Food product paddy, oil and areca, cotton, silk and wool the handloom products, iron, bronze the metal products, the preparation of silver and gold, pottery, wood work etc were the key industries during the reign of Adil Shahis.

Natural Resource

There is abundant natural wealth in this district from time immemorial. However it appears that it is not fully used in a productive way. Rare stones are available here. As such mining is ample. Ilkal stone has become famous because of its superior quality. The sedimentary rocks obtained at Kaladagi near Bijapur is famous as Kaladagi group. The sedimentary rocks formed by sandstone, shale, limestone etc. The collection of limestone is more in this district and therefore it can become a raw material for Large Cement Industries. Limestone, iron ore, copper, silicon, mica, asbestoses, dolomite and Red sand stone are the main minerals available in other parts of the district.

The chief minerals available in Bijapur district are clay, limestone required for production of cement, 'F'grade limestone, dolomite, calcite, iron ore, stones of violet and little red. Limestone is chiefly available at Bagalkot, Mudhol, Badami Taluks. Dolomite mineral is available at Mudhol, Badami and Bagalkot. Reddish granite is available in Ilkal and Hungund. Other minerals are available in many parts of the district. In the opinion of technical experts, Bijapur district, comprising of such natural resources can be developed into a growing Industrial region. Non-availability of a well organized transport system is considered as a hindrance to the capital Investment. Even though the raw materials are available in huge quantities and labour facility is ample, there is no considerable achievement in the industrial sector in the District.

Old Industries

Before independence, from the days of the rule by Bombay Presidency, the then British Government had given permit to start cotton mills. Indian finance corporation was ready to give financial aid for modernization of cotton mills. At this instance, another private mill at Ilkal consisting of about 12000 expert weavers was established. During the post independence days rolling mill run by private sector a has been considered as the leading one. This had unit production capacity 5000 tons. In 1895 cotton ginning factory was commenced for the first time at Hungund. In the beginning women were taking out thread from the wheel. They were getting 10-12 rolls of yarn per day. After the first world war much encouragement was given to the cotton industry. This industry was in recovering stage till 1925. Thereafter because of economic depression during 1928-30 the industry had to face severe hardship.

The industry was the chief field of activity since olden day in Bijapur. In 1908 Jayaram Naragund, Govind Bhat and few others established Srushti sarvottejaka mandal company at Bagalkot and then they proceeded to start a native sugar factory at Menasagi in Ron Taluk. At that instance and with the help of Alur Venkat Rao, Jayaram Nargund obtained loan of Rs. 2,000/- from Southern Maratha Bank, Dharwad and invested it on the company. In spite of this effort the company could not be continued.

Walchand Hirachand, founder of H.A.L was a native of Indi, Bijapur district. Walshaw, his son was the first managing director of H.A.L. During the Second World War the cotton industry gained considerable importance. In 1946, there were 49 ginning factories and this was raised to 69 in 1965. These were 12 in Bagalkot, 10 in Bijapur, 22 in Hungund, 8 in Muddebihal, four each in Mudhol and Bagevadi Taluks, 3 in Jamkhandi, one each in Badami, Bilagi and Sindgi Taluks respectively. In 1961-62 a total quantity of 84,42,318 and 98,21,508 pounds of cotton were processed after ginning and pressing, in several Industries of the district. There was ample opportunity to produce cotton yarns more than the required quantity. But as the work was held up in small factories and therefore the production decreased. Thus produced cotton yarn was being marketed to Sollapur, Gokak and Sangli. As there was unnecessary competition of processing cotton after ginning better trade environment didn't prevail. Owing to this sort of raw cotton suitable aid was not available for cloth industry.

Oil production, a cottage industry also had acquired importance in this district Groundnut was widely grown in about 23,400 acres of land during 1922-23. Then in 1963-64 groundnut was being grown in an extended area of about 2,57,509 acres of land. Oil mills were installed before Second World War. Groundnut decortications factory was started in 1932 itself in the district. Cement production unit was established in Bijapur district since 1948.

Small industries like plate, glass, brick and tiles, rope manufacture, soap, pottery, wood work, Khandsari, lime, leather tanning, rope weaving, agarbathi, smithy etc. are existed throughout the district since Pre-Independence days. Since ancient times, among the key industries in the district mention may be made of hand loom sarees, Jamakhana and oil production have gained reputation. The production of Sarees, Jamakhanas and blankets have enhanced the reputation of Bijapur district. Silk products are also popular in Bijapur. But all these industries are not mutually coordinated to bring the anticipated success to Bijapur area. As per the investigation Report of the department of Industries and Commerce, it is evident that the district possess abundant natural resources necessary for the Industrial growth. As per the same report the hill ranges surrounding the district consists of rich natural mineral deposits, which facilitates to venture upon several mineral based Industries.

The district consists of a total quantity of 966 MMT of Lime stone, 336 MMT of Dolomite, 0.07 MMT of iron ore and 1.04 MMT of quartz deposits spread over places such as Guddanakeri, Kaladagi, Herisettakeri, Kalsakoppa Murnar Haveli, Muddapur, Timmapur, Lokapur, Chowdapur, Venkatapur, Lakkasanahally, Petlur, Hebbal Singanpur Jalikatti and Naganpur in Bhagalkot taluk; Hanumaneri, Jalageri Bandanageri, Hulageri, Nirabudinura, Gangaira Budinal, Karaligaov, Katageri, Neralekeri, Sulikeri and Yeradi keru in Mudhol taluk. Limestone deposits are found in Talikot, Hadaginal Masanakallu in Badami taluk; Kalladevenahalli, Myleshwar, Salotagi, Lingadahalli, Handral and Minajigi in Mudhol taluk.

Dolomite is available in Katageri, Karadigudda, Yadanagiri areas in Badami Taluk. Dolomite is also available in Kahajanithoni, Neralekere, Sulibhavi and other places of Bagalkot taluk. Calcite mineral is found in Gaddankeri of Bagalkot Taluk. Iron ore is available in Hiremyagi and

Hagaramuthkal of Hungund Taluk. Clay is found in abundance all over the district. Quartz mineral deposits are available in Katageri Kalagar, Badami and Bagalkot.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Bijapur district is recognized as the backward district with regard to industrial development. As the Industrial development has been passive here, due to lack of enthusiasm for the necessary investment and non-availability of infrastructure for establishing of Large Scale Industries in the district. It is noteworthy to say that there is not even a single Large Scale Industry under public sector in this district. Even though the district is rich in agriculture and horticultural sectors the same importance have not given to the industrial development.

In the district as limestone is available in abundance and as such there is enough scope for cement industry. If such an Industrial growth is contemplated this would contribute to enhance the economic development of the district. There are five rivers flowing in the district. Also the construction of Almatti dam is almost over. Therefore much portion of the district come under irrigated cultivation. The strength of sugarcane growers is likely to increase. There is every possibility of establishing sugar factories in large scale in this area. Excellent stone of Bijapur district has gained national fame. Good quality stones are being sent to foreign countries from here of late as horticultural products are acquiring a prominent place in the economic sector there is a huge opportunity for Large Scale Industries. Cotton is the key crop of Bijapur. So the industries related to cotton have been established since a very long time.

Table 5.1 : Large and Medium Industries in the district.

Name of the Unit	Production	Invested Capital	Employment Opportunities
1	2	3	4
Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.			
Bagalkot. Present name			
Kanoria Industries	Cement	1339.00	570
Bagalkot Co-operative			
Spinning Mill,			
Bagalkot (closed)	Cotton yarn	1339.00	956
Gems granite, Balakundi	Granite cutting		
Village, Hungund	and polishing	228.93	31
Godavari Sugar Mill Ltd			
Samirvadi, Mudhol Taluk	Sugar	131.58	906
Dempo Diary industries Ltd,	Milk powder and		
Asangi, Jamkhandi Taluk	production	1019.49	249

Contd..

1	2	3	4
Somaiah organo chemicals Ltd., Sameervadi Mudhol Taluk	Industrial Alcohol	127.35	80
Sri Calcity cement, Naganapur, Mudhol Taluk (closed)	Cement	127.35	167
Lokapur Cements Ltd., Lokapur, Mudhol Taluk (closed)	Cement	103.24	225
Banahatti Co-operative spinning mills, Banahatti	Cotton yarn	1110.24	645
Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mill, Bijapur (closed)	Cotton yarn	167.25	712
Sunsonia Ltd, K.I.A.D.B., Bijapur	Solvent Extraction	635.68	66
Shivashakthi Solvent, Shirol, Muddebihal	Solvent Extraction	230.84	37
Nandi Sugar Factory, Galagali , Bijapur Taluk.	Sugar	248.26	950
Karwa Udyog Ltd., Kaldagi, earlier name Sangam Cement	Cement	111.55	50
Sweet Molasis Process Private Ltd., Gunnapura Road, Bijapur	Spray, driethen Tomato powder	2860.00	56
Total		8899.76	5700

Source : District Industrial Centre 1997-98, management report, Bijapur

Table 5.2 : Details of Licenced large and medium industries under progress in the District.

Name of the unit	Production	Annual Planned Capacity (in Mts)	Planned Capital Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of Planned Employment opportunities
1	2	3	4	5
M/s Paper packing private Ltd., Cement division, Neralkere village, Bagalkot Taluk	Cement	2000	505.00	800
M/s Hulamani Brothers Packing private Ltd., Kesur village, Badami Taluk	Industrial infrastructure development	-	1.00	5
M/s Niragi Sugars Pvt Ltd., Kannali cross Jamkhandi Road, Mudhol	Khandasari sugar	-	4.69	145
M/s Farmers Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Rannanagar, Timmapur, Mudhol Taluk	White crystal sugar	-	142.00	546
M/s Kanoria industries Pvt. Ltd., Bagalkot.	Cement	0.330	155.20	450
M/s Devatha Cement Pvt. Ltd., Kerakalamatta village, Badami Taluk	Cement	2000	560.00	2030
M/s Jayas Cement Pvt. Ltd., Metagudde village, Mudhol Taluk.	Cement	1000	300.00	275

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5
M/s Metro Cement Pvt. Ltd., Lokapur village, Mudhol Taluk	Cement	1000	344.00	650
M/s Prabhulingeshwara Sugar Works Pvt. Ltd. Siddapur village, Jamkhandi Taluk.	White crystal Sugar	-	4901.53	440
M/s Jamkhandi Sugar Pvt. Ltd., Urban Bank Building, Hirepadasalgi village, Jamkhandi Taluk.	Sugar	-	35.00	500
M/s Bhimashankar Sugar Co-operative Factory, Indi	Sugar	-	45.00	490
Total			2040.90	6331

Source: District Industries Centre. Industrial Estate, Shikharkhan, Bijapur.

The total number of large and Medium Scale Industries in Bijapur district till the end of 1998 were fifteen. At present, there are four cement, two sugar, three cotton, four food products industries and one granite and one agriculture industry in the district. There are Large and Medium Industries in the district with a Capital Investment of Rs.8899.76 lakhs have been invested in this zone till 1998 March. About 5700 people have availed the employment. For details of Large and Medium Scale Industries in this district at present. Refer Table 5.1

Cement

Production of Cement occupies a pivotal position among Large and Medium Scale Industries cement industry in the district. The reason is the availability of limestone of better quality in the district at present. About 966 MMT limestone is available at different places of Badami, Mudhol, Bagalkot and Muddebihal Taluks. At present there are four Major Cement Industries and about Rs. 28 crores have been invested. About 1012 labourers are working in the cement industry. Bagalkot Udyog limited has been renamed as Kanoria industries and it is the chief cement industry. Sri Calcify Cement, Naganapur in Mudhol Taluk and Lokapur Cements, Lokapur have stopped the production temporarily. Sangam cement in Kaladagi is working in the name Katwa Udyog Ltd.,

Kanoria Industries limited : Earlier, the name of this company was Bagalkot Udyog Ltd., The name was changed as Kanoria Industries after it was handed over to Kanoria company. A.J. Tendulkar started this cement factory in 1948 in the name Bagalkot cement factory a capital Investment of Rs. One crore.

Tendulkar Industries Pvt. Ltd., took over the responsibility subsequently the sahlukair groups took over the of sale of the products. Sahu Jain groups took over the management of the company in 1968 In 1972 the management was handed over to Kanoria Industries Organization. During the time of its inception the Bombay Government had a capital. Investment of its Rs. 10.00 lakhs and after unification that is (i.e), after 1956, the same investment was transferred to the than Karnataka Government. The construction of the factory was completed in the month of November 1956 and production of cement was commenced. The production of cement during 1956-57 was 89073 tons and 101897 tons during 1957-58. This increase in production is continued. The production of cement during 1960 was 134901 tons and 180197 tons during 1960-61 and 178240 tons during 1962.

At present 43 grade Portland cement is being produced. During 1996-97 the factory produced 2,79,230 MMT of cement. The total value of the same is Rs. 44,85,22,396. The factory has the capacity of producing 3,30,000 MMT cement annually. Till 1997 the capital invested by the factory in Rs. 16,741.19 lakhs. During the month of November 1997 the staff working was 387. The organization has a sales unit according to production. Cement is sold in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The factory has a private ownership and there are 450 authorised salesmen under the auspices of the factory.

Sri Calcicy Cement : This factory situated at Naganahalli of Mudhol Taluk is producing 66,000 tons of cement annually since 1990. Total estimated Investment of the factory is Rs. 11 crores, and the working capital is Rs. 42 lakhs. The total strength of the factory includes 65 officials and 110 labourers. Use of cement has been more in Hubli, Belgaum, Maharashtra, Satara and Goa regions. This is a public sector company. The company has been temporarily closed in 1993. At present there is no production.

Katwa Udyog Limited : This factory is in the village of Kaladagi in Bagalkot Taluk. This was commenced in 1993. This factory is producing Jyothi Cement which is 43 grade ordinary Portland Cement. The total Capital Investment of the Company till November 1997 is Rs. 5,12,42,000. The annual production capacity of the factory is 51,000 tons. This organization has extensive business in the important cities of South India and North India. The total turn over of this organization in 1997 was Rs. 12,46,635. The factory has a total strength of 89 labourers and 21 officers in this factory. The basic raw material needed for the production of cement is limestone, is available in Bijapur district and also imports the necessary raw material from different sources.

Since 1997-98 a decline in cement production industry is clearly noticed. But, as a consequence of the newly undertaken projects of Irrigation dams, channels etc. the importance for the cement

production, has considerably increased. According to the TECKSOCK report of 1998 there is a great hope of developing cement Industry in the district.

India occupies the fourth place in the production of cement in the world. The country has so far produced 91 Million Metric Tons of cement annually in India. TECKSOCK has made a study in Bagalkot and has indicated that there is ever possibility of producing 1,30,000 MT of Cement. IC ICI who have made a study regarding utilization of cement in the country have said that 8.85 million tons cement has been utilized.

Sugar

The district is endowed with the five rivers from time immemorial. Even from earlier times Sugarcane was the primary crop. During 1963-64 sugarcane was cultivated in around 5070 acres of land. During third five year plan period under a special scheme, Sugarcane was grown in an additional land of 3000 acres. Priority was given for growing Sugarcane during 5th, 6th and 7th five year plan periods and many encouraging steps were taken up. According to district statistics departments Sugarcane was being grown in 50,520 hectares during 1993-99 in Bijapur District. This is about 19.62 percent of the Sugarcane was cultivated land in the state. The chief Sugarcane growing Taluks in Bijapur district are Jamkhandi in 19,618 hectares and Mudhol in 1,41,519 hectares. During the same year 24,60,937 tons of sugarcane have been grown and this is about 10.941 percent of the state's production. Sugarcane was grown in 36,876 hectares during 1997-98 in the district and production was 3,38,840 M.T. of Sugarcane. Commercial crops like Sugarcane, Groundnut etc are produced in excess since the last ten years in Bijapur District. There is every possibility that Sugarcane gets more importance after the groundnut and other commercial crops completion of Almatti Dam.

There were two sugar factories in Bijapur district during 1998 (1) Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Samirwadi, Mudhol Taluk. (2) Nandi Co-Operative Sugar factory Galagali, Bijapur Taluk. Rs.3879.49 lakhs capital has been invested to these two factories. About 1,850 Labourers working in these factories. According to Central Excise Inspector's report the total amount remitted from sale of Sugar during 1997-98 in Indi, Bijapur, Sindgi, Muddebihal and Basavanabagevadi Taluks with in the industrial zone of Bijapur District was Rs. 18,700.62 lakhs.

The Sugar Factories that availed permit are M/s Sri Prabhulingeshwara Sugar works Pvt. Ltd., Siddapura village, Jamkhandi; M/s Jamkhandi Sugar Pvt. Ltd., Abhin Bank Building, Jamkhandi and M/s Bheema Shankar Co-operative factory, Indi. The paid up capital of these factories are Rs. 129.50 lakhs. It is estimated that about 1430 employment opportunities will be created in addition to the above three factories which have availed central Govt. permit the following four factories may be mentioned.

Farmers Co-operative factory, Rannanagar, Mudhol, Indian cane power, Ranjana, Mudhol Taluk, Gems Sugar (L) Kundargi, Bilagi Taluk and Manoli sugars, Yelagur, Muddebihal Taluk. All these factories have 2500 MT sugarcane grinding capacity per day.

Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd : The Godavari sugar Mills Ltd was founded in 1972 as a private establishment and is situated near Sameerwadi in Mudhol Taluk. The sugarcane required by the factory is supplied by the farmers of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Belgaum districts. At present the farmers of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Belgaum are supplying sugarcane required by the factory. The progress of sugarcane grinding of the factory is as below.

Year	Sugarcane grinding quantity	Sugar production(Lakh metric ton)
1994-95	11.97	1.40
1995-96	11.02	1.25
1996-97	8.97	1.06
1997-98	10.41	1.10

This factory had produced 1.37 Lakhs Metric tons sugar during 1996-97 and the value is Rs. 4,07,897 lakhs.

The production capacity of Godavari Sugar Mills is 6000 TCD and Rs.8558.10 lakhs was invested for this factory in 1997. There were 741 labourers and the administrative staff was 181. Total employment has been provided for 922 workers in the factory. Market facility has been provided for the sugar produced by this factory.

Nandi Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited

It is established in Krishnanagar of Bijapur Taluk at a total cost of Rs. 2330 lakhs. Karnataka Govt. has given Rs. 200 lakhs interest free loan and Bijapur District central Co-operative bank Ltd., has provided Rs. 130 lakhs. Indian Industrial finance corporation has provided Rs. 350 lakhs and Indian Industrial development Bank has given Rs. 700 lakhs loan. And the Indian Industrial Capital Investment Corporation has provided Rs.350 Lakhs. About Rs. 127 Crores capital has been invested towards this factory. Sugarcane is being supplied to this factory from Bagalkot, Bilagi, Mudhol, Basavanabagevadi and Jamkhandi taluk. Interest free loan, sugarcane seedling and chemical fertilizers have been provided by the factory to the farmers who supply sugarcane.

The actual cost per Metric tons including harvesting and transportation in 1994-95 Rs. 787.52, 1995-96 Rs.802.81; in 1996-97 Rs 889.35 and in 1997 Rs.98, 893.68

Table 5.3 : Details of Production for Nandi Co-operative Sugar Factory

Financial year	Production quantity(m. tons)	Its value(in Rs. Lakhs)
1992-93	8160.00	N.A
1993-94	18451.50	N.A
1994-95	34,694.90	N.A
1995-96	39,587.40	N.A
1996-97	44,590.00	N.A

This factory produces Molasses (spirit) a byproduct in addition to sugar

Financial year	Production quantity(m. tons)	Its value(in Rs. Lakhs)
1992-93	3616.00	5.21
1993-94	8219.00	98.63
1994-95	13,269.00	79.62
1995-96	16,112.01	48.34
1996-97	18,059.683	297.18
1997-98	12,469.362	240.41

Source: Karnataka Sugar Directorate, Bangalore.

There were totally 630 labourers in Nandi Co-operative factory. Its future plans are as under. It has been decided to generate 2.8 MW to 3 MW of power according to 2500 TD capacity of the factory. Rs. Six crores estimated expenditure is being made for this power unit. On behalf of the factory it is planned to implement Picotta irrigation scheme. About 1000 hectares land gets irrigation facility and Rs. 5.28 crores to be spent on this. Technical experts opine that paper can be manufactured by Sugarcane used from sugar factories. Sugar factories provide employment opportunities to many directly and indirectly.

Mining

Pink granite, a natural resource in the district is famous all over the world. This is available in red and little red colour and famous as Ilkal pink granite. There is huge market for these stones in China, Taiwan, Italy, Japan and Indonesia. It is said that about 20 percent of the world's total granite is available in India. The stone available in this region is polished with the help of special machineries and marketed at many places including foreign countries. In addition to this clay, iron

ore, quartz stone are also available and as such the products of these materials can be made in future says an SST report. The details of royalty (till 1996-97) remitted by the use of limestone, dolomite, iron ore, quartz stone etc., are given in Table 5.4.

Pink Granite of Ilkal : There is lot of demand for pink granite of Bijapur District. Balakundi, a village eight km from Ilkal has attracted geologists. The rocky hills spread over the villages like Guddoor, Gugalmuri, Balafundi, Kodagali, Hosur, ets in the Hungund Taluk are noteworthy. The same kind of red granite resources are even spread over the regions like Chimmalagi, Nagaral, S.P. Mangalagudda of Badami Taluk.

During the British rule it is said that the lands were offered in the form of Inam for those who helped in capturing Sangolli Rayanna like sanna Hamumantha Rao, Srinivasa Hachori , Jahagirdars and others by Henny Charter Edward Fare, the then Brithsh Governor. Later on one Jahgiradar a portion of the land to a person named Karadi for 25,000 silver coins. In 1965 the same land was donated to Vijaya Mahathesha Vidyavardhaka Sangha of Ilkal for Education purpose. The authorities of this establishment gave it for 25 years lease for granite contract worth rupees one crore to a private establishment. Thereafter, in 1995 this contract has been further extended for a period of 25 years at a cost of Rupees three crores.

Table 5.4 : Chief Minerals of the district and details of royalty realized from them

Year	Chief Minerals	Number of persons permitted for mining	No. of persons executing the work at present	Quantity of mineral removed (M. tons)	Amount to Govt. (Rs. in Lakhs)
1993-94	Lime stone	43	35	597.257	-
	Dolomite	43	-	12.220	-
	Iron ore	-	-	65.964	-
	Obsidian	-	-	20	98,40,466
1994-95	Lime stone	43	25	702.092	-
	Dolomite	-	-	18.750	-
	Iron ore	-	-	143.886	-
	Obsidian	-	-	680	-
1995-96	Lime stone	43	23	528.888	-
	Dolomite	-	-	25.100	-
	Iron ore	-	-	120.460	-
	Obsidian	-	-	13.75	1,77,33,567
1996-97	Lime stone	44	29	615.345	-
	Dolomite	-	-	30.498	-
	Iron ore	-	-	246.100	-
	Obsidian	-	-	2810	3,16,79,074

Source : Director, Mines and Geology, Bangalore.

Table - 5.5 : Details of Remittance of Royalty to Government derived from Pink and other Granites of produced in the district from 1993 to 1997

Year	Mineral	Organisations permitted	Number of labourers	Production (M. ton)	Royalty to Government (Rs. in Lakhs)
1993-94	Pink granite	178	35	20,173	-
	Shahabad stone	-	-	9,41,785	-
	House building stone	-	-	32,932	-
	Sand stone	-	-	110	-
	Ordinary sand	-	-	7679	12,03,846
1994-95	Pink granite	180	34	36,601	-
	Shahabad stone	-	-	9,64,809	-
	House building stone	-	-	26,457	-
	Sand stone	-	-	299	-
	Ordinary sand	-	-	14,944	6,17,16,837.05
1995-96	Pink granite	197	111	5,016.52	-
	Shahabad stone	-	-	8,21,619.00	-
	House building stone	-	-	17,395.80	-
	Sand stone	-	-	182.92	-
	Ordinary sand	-	-	10,896.00	1,13,46,419.30
1996-97	Pink granite	206	48	5,48,944.00	-
	Shahabad stone	-	-	7,89,788.00	-
	House building stone	-	-	32,762.00	-
	Sand stone	-	-	12,482.00	-
	Ordinary sand	-	-	8,290.00	1,50,12,695.13

The companies such as M/s Gem granite, M/s Bharath Timber Construction company, M/s Rajashree Granite, M/s Gomatesh granites and M/s Mysore Minerals Ltd. are engaged in the production Pink Granite industry of Ilkal.

The total value of granite quarried from the land from 1978 to 1995 by Gem granite and Rajashree Granite companies have been estimated to be Rs. 600 crores. In Indian granite industry Gem Granite Company being a major company which is in existence since 25 years and has made incredible use of modern technology in mining. It has bagged national export award, Canicals award and safety awards for good execution of work. The company has the privilege of securing good market for Ilkal granite at international level. There are 87 granite polishing companies in Ilkal town. According to an estimate 500 management employees, 1200 labourers and 4000 daily

wage employees are working in Gem company. Directly and indirectly employment opportunity has been provided to 30000 labourers as related to mining industry.

The stone that is largely produced in this region is pink granite. It is a very good quality stone and has bagged a sizeable foreign exchange. The details of granite production in this region from 1993 till 1998 is as below.

Years	Production (in cubic metres)
1993-94	36,567.395
1994-95	42,290.007
1995-96	42,551.092
1996-97	35,852.145
1997-98	50,158.770

The royalty remitted to Government during the past five years from pink granite industry firm Ilkal Taluk is as under.

Years	Income (Rs. Lakhs)
1993-94	2,19,40,437.00
1994-95	7,94,55,571.00
1995-96	8,71,42,876.00
1996-97	7,37,25,629.00
1997-98	10,65,78,019.00

COTTON INDUSTRY

Cotton is the major crop in Bijapur district. Central Government has sanctioned intensive cotton development scheme. During 1995-96 both in irrigated and non irrigated areas cotton is grown in 37000 hectares in the district. About 259 Kg of cotton is grown per hectare. During this period 53458 bales of cotton have been produced at the rate of 170 Kg per bale. It is said that the chief cotton growing Taluks in Bijapur district are Hungund – 3918 hectares, and Jamkhandi-2989 hectares. Bijapur has 2.76 percent of the total cotton growing area in the State. During 1992-93 totally 8,65,395 bales of cotton has been produced, out of which 31,344 bales of cotton is produced in Bijapur district alone. This is 3.02 percent of the State's production. In order to process the raw cotton, mills were commenced in the district. Cotton ginning factory was started

earlier in 1895 in Hungund Taluk. Women were taking out yarn from wheel. Cotton industry recovered in India after the First World War. The same is made available to cotton industry in Bijapur district. Due to the great economic depression that occurred in 1928 cotton Industry suffered a setback. The industry again saw recuperation during the Second World War period. It is said that there were 61 cotton ginning industries during 1953-54 in Bijapur district.

The Indian Government had permitted to install two cotton mills in 1966 in Bagalkot and Bijapur. It is learnt that cotton mill industry was commenced in private sector also and it worked in shifts and produced 5000 tons. Banaharti cotton yarn mill is also still working.

Table 5.6 : Details of textile Marketing in the district

Years	Weight purchase	Rupees	Purchase Tax (in Rupees)	in Rupees
1949-50	—	6,92,591	15,55,520	19,55,595
1950-51	—	—	10,79,059	12,48,880
1951-52	—	—	32,74,951	3,31,156

Details of Control articles business other than textile.

1949-50	1,65,465	1,90,433	99,55,513	1,04,90,128
1950-51	2,34,632	2,96,282	1,09,80,676	1,11,93,514
1951-52	5,32,740	6,56,298	1,12,33,844	1,16,83,663
1952-53	—	—	8,93,03,309	9,51,430

The above statistics reveal how the Co-operative societies business in large scale and prevented those who do business carried out by evading payment of taxes. The societies took up the responsibility of supplying raw cotton at controlled rate to its members and other consumers. It is clear that these Co-operative societies have put efforts to do this work. Three cotton mill industries were working in Large and Medium Scale Industries section in Bijapur district.

Bagalkot Co-operative Spinning Mill

Spinning mill was functioning since 1966 and it was a major cotton mill in the district with a capital Investment of Rs. 228.93 lakhs. There were 950 labourers in the cotton mill. The operation of this mill has come to stand still.

Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mill

Bijapur Co-operative spinning mill is also one of the major cotton mills in the district. It is functioning since 1965-66 with a capital investment Rs.230.84 lakhs. There are 712 labourers.

Bijapur spinning mill was defunct stopped since 1-10-87. As per the decision taken on 20-3-91 by special Mahasabha Trilateral pact held between Banahatti Co-operative spinning mill, Bijapur Co-operative spinning mill and the Government of Karnataka and its management was brought under Banahatti Co-operative factory and commenced production in 1991. The factory produced 8,50,118 Kgs of yarn starting between 20.6.91 and 1998 March. This yarn was sold on behalf of the mill at Banahatti, Rabakavi and other places. During the period the mill sold yarn worth Rs.448.77 lakhs. In spite of this, Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mill could not recover during the period of two years. The mill faced a loss of Rs.87.52 lakhs during 1992-93. Thereafter on 29.4.94 Banahatti Spinning Mill management board took a decision to end its tie with Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mill. Then onwards the mill has ceased to function work owing to financial crisis.

Banahatti Co-operative Mill Limited

Banahatti and Rabakavi has a concentration of weavers and hence Campbell has described Banahatti as Manchester of Karnataka. In spite of this factory being functional the weavers are still poverty stricken. Though weaving occupation has come down to us from thousands of years, it still lagging behind as an Industry. However, the brisk Co-operative movement in the district did come to the rescue of the weaving Industry and they made up their mind to resolve the financial problems of the weavers community at large. The decision of weavers of this district was to establish a Co-operative Spinning organization in Banahatti on the lines of Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill of Maharashtra Ichal Karanji. In 1974 there was encouragement to establish such cooperative factory not only in Banahatti but also at Rabakavi, Terdal, Mahalingapuram and Jamkhandi. It was planned to collect Rs. 10 lakhs from promoters to establish this Co-operative Spinning Mill. About 518 promoters became members of this Co-operative Spinning Mill by 1975 and they collected 11,09,000 rupees.

The chief aim of Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill is to make available the raw yarn especially cotton yarn that is necessary for weaving industry at an appropriate rate and this will enable weavers who work hard. Also yarn if produced locally will be available at lesser rate and there by the cost of saree making is also reduced considerably. In a nutshell the main interest of establishing the Cotton Mill was to create a healthy relationship between the weavers and the consumers.

Financial Support

The project report of All India Co-operative Cotton Mill Ltd Mumbai, prepared exclusively for Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill was implemented in a phased manner. During 1975-76 it was decided that the plan cost of 25000 bales of Banahatti Spinning Mill was Rs.377.94 lakhs. Unavoidable problems were encountered in implementing the scheme and so ultimately the scheme cost was fixed at Rs. 766 lakhs in 1980-81. The target was 38.30 lakhs from members, Government loan was Rs.344.70 lakhs and long term loan Rs.312 Lakhs. Under the leadership of the organizations like Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Mumbai, Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) had given Rs. 312 lakhs loan to Banahatti Co-operative cotton mill. Thereafter IDBI provided Rs. 100 lakhs long term loan for renovation of the machinery. The

value of share of Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill Corporation was Rs. 500. If the members of the mill collect about 60 percent state Government gives its share the Government share was Rs. two crores in 1982.

Banahatti Co-operative Spinning Mill has the credit of repayment of all long term loan along with interest within the stipulated time. This organization has paid the Government Share of Rs. 4,24,40,000.00 and long term loan of Rs.3,83,00,000.00 with interest. It is the only Co-operative Mill in the Nation that has returned Rs.4.25 crores, as Government share Amount. At present the organization has Rs. 44 lakhs as its own Capital Investment. It has earned property worth Rs. 25 crores. Banahatti Co-operative Spinning Mill organization had taken over the management of Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mill from 1991 to 1993. This organization has suffered net loss of Rs. 207.15 lakhs owing to the operation of Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mill. The state Government provided 50 acres of land that belonged to forest department on contract basis to Banahatti Co-operative Spinning Mill in 1983. Facilities like labourers rest house, guest house, canteen, accommodation to officers and labourers were provided.

Production

The target of production of the Co-operative Yarn Mill in 1983 had considerably increased. As there was delay in the delivery of the machinery (mercerised unit in 1993) worth rupees 2.00 crores the production was also considerably postponed.

Mercerised yarn production has since then commenced. This organization is purchasing cotton required for production through tenders at Bangalore, Mumbai, Ahamadabad, Bhatintia (Punjab) markets through Indian cotton corporation and State level sales boards of Co-operative societies. The speciality is that while purchasing cotton measurement of cotton and special loan is considered and for 40-60 and 80 Member yarn as ginning of separately classified cotton is done. This has enabled to maintain the quality of this yarn and the production cost is also controlled. The management is showing its concern to safeguard the quality of the yarn. All India Co-operative Cotton Mill company limited Mumbai has bagged the National award in 1986-87 for production of good quality yarn. Banahatti Cotton Mill is very keen in putting effort to supply yarn necessary for local weavers. The management of the mill has achieved remarkable performance in producing yarn of count 14 to 100 numbers. It is the first cotton mill in Karnataka that produces yarns of profiles like Carteth and Combda, Hank and Cone, plane and cross and single and double etc. The yarn distribution system is also a specialty in Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill. Yarn is distributed to member weavers through local weaver's Co-operative Societies. Yarn is distributed at concessional rates to the members of the mill. Yarn is distributed to non members in open markets. 60 percent of the produced yarn is distributed to local weavers according to their demand. Thereafter, the balance yarn is sold depending on the requirement of outside countries. The cotton yarn of Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill was released to market in Italy, Germany, Yugoslavia and Bangladesh in 1986-87.

Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill bagged National award of good profit earning based on each spindle during 1989-90 and 1991-92.

Details of total production and sales by Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mills limited in a decade from 1983 to 1988 in the district is given in the Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 : Details of yarn production and sales from 1983 to 1994 by Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mills.

Year	Quantity of yarn production	Yarn quantity (in lakhs.Kgs)	Sale amount (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1983-84	0.89	0.48	17.85
1984-85	7.12	6.86	255.33
1985-86	9.62	9.56	349.00
1986-87	11.12	10.76	387.69
1987-88	13.85	13.74	634.44
1988-89	11.99	12.42	714.62
1990-91	8.84	8.09	510.96
1990-91	13.07	14.01	951.49
1991-92	13.12	12.62	974.24
1992-93	13.36	14.02	1184.93
1993-94	15.82	15.46	1267.10
1994-95	16.65	-	-
1995-96	12.37	-	-
1996-97	14.46	-	-
1997-98	14.76	-	-

Source: Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mills limited Management Report 1997-98.

Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mills has produced 118.80 lakh Kgs of yarn from 1983 to 1994. It has sold 118.07 lakhs Kgs of yarn and made a business of Rs. 7312.45 lakhs.

Labour Welfare

Priority has been given to the eligibility in selecting labourers in Banahatti Co-operative Cotton Mill. There is a good relation between labourers and management. The labourers had compelled

to fulfill their demands in 1984-85. The Mill management agreed to their demands and there after cordial relationship has taken shape in the mill. The management has given 8.33 percent bonus in 1988-89, 11 percent in 1989-90, 16 percent bonus in 1990-91 and 20.7 percent in 1991-92 to its labourers. Similarly 14 percent bonus has been given in 1996-97 and 12 percent in 1997-98.

During 1993-94 a cycle was given to each labour and employee who had completed more than five years of service. The same encouragement has been extended to labourers who have put in less service. Also it has sanctioned to its management staff loan at reduced rates of interest to purchase one motor cycle and has provided houses to fifty labourers. Doctors have been appointed to enable labourers for free health check up. Payment is being made in accordance with the ESI rules.

Banahatti Employees Credit Co-operative Society and Consumers Co-operative Society have been established. Arrangements had been made to distribute basic commodities to labourers required to run the life. Balavadi, primary schools have been opened for children. On behalf of the mill, education facility has been provided to children of labourers to study upto high school. The chief aim of the the organization is the welfare of labourers, weavers and consumers. Many people who have taken active role in establishing, expanding and developing the mill have come from the weaver's families. They have utilized the experience and expertise of persons than formal education. Banahatti Co-operation Spinning Mill is a qualified organization in the state.

Ginning and Pressing

Since the Post-Independence period Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Industries were in existence. There are totally 50 ginning and pressing units in Bijapur district. All together 1,02,792 quintal Cotton yarn has been is produced here.

Place	Number of Units	Number of Labourers	Production(Quintals)
Bijapur	15	252	6760
Indi	3	12	—
Bagalkot	23	287	16,287
Jamkhandi	08	74	18,908

Weaving

The handloom industry has a long traditional heritage in India. About 102 lakhs weavers of 30 lakhs weaver families are dependent on this industry in the country. 30 percent handloom clothe worth Rs.1500 crores and being exported every year.

Cottage Industries

Weaving in Bijapur district is famous for ancient times. There was weaving in this region since the times of Badami Chalukyas. There is a popular proverb in this part which says "A lady dressed up in Ilkal saree and Guledagudda blouse and moves about briskly in the district" is the

famous proverb in Bijapur which is in vogue. Karnataka is also famous for Ilkal sarees as it is famous for robust architecture of the Badami Chalukyas Rabakavi, Banahatti, Guledagudda, Kamatagi, Sulibhavi, Ilkal and other places in the district are famous places for handloom sarees. Over 70 percent of the population depend on weaving in this region. The weavers in the surrounding places are experts in preparing sarees in different colours and in different designs. Sarees are famous as silk sarees and chamki sarees. They are 12 bits, 16 bits and 18 bits (distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger in length). There is a huge demand for silk chamki sarees and there are varieties like Chamki stick, Rastu, Choukasi, Sesame flower and Jubba. There are different varieties of silk sarees such as rusarai, gomi, chikkavadi, chamakavali, padechandra, Kashi Silk, Chandrakashi, cotton border etc. Different kinds of sarees are prepared in Ilkal. These sarees have wide variety of borders. It is the speciality of this variety of sarees. Among saree borders small border and lace border are the major. India is a land of village civilization. This cottage industry is the life support of many people here. Many travelers who visited Bijapur have described about the weaving industry in the district. Banashankari or Shakhambari near Badami is supposed to be the household deity of the weavers community.

This cottage industry was prosperous in the beginning of 20th century as well as in 18th and 19th centuries and there was a good market for the products. The cotton products were exported to countries like Europe, Africa and Arab etc. There is also a legend which says that good quality silk (Muslin-silk) packed in a match box was being sent to foreign countries.

Weaving before Unification

There is a record about weaving in Bijapur in Mumbai Gazetteer published in 1884. There were families which does colouring work materials required for weaving. About 400 such families were identified at this time. They were dyeing red, black and other colours to sarees. There were 200 families in Kamatagi, rest of the families in Chadachana. There were colouring units in Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bhanthanur, Chadachana, Guledagudda, Ilkal Kamathagi, Sulibhavi, Nalavada, Ramapur and Sindgi. A basic capital of Rs. 50 was just enough to put colours in those days. More than half of those were working as coolies with dyers and others. Except in the rainy season, colouring was being done in other seasons. The monthly income of a dyers family was only Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. During fearful period of drought these dyers had to work as coolies as they had no sufficient work. They lived rising loans from capitalists, selling properties and house hold articles.

Among the 4000 weaver's families in the districts mostly lingayats, Hatkar Sali and Muslim communities were included. During this period, cloth worth Rs.350000 and kora cloth worth Rs.4,40,000 were being produced using about 3000 looms. Except in rainy season, there is sufficient demand for these products in all other seasons.

Special mention has been made in this context regarding families of Govinakop and Guledagudda Muslim families who prepare yellow garments. Few silk weavers used to buy goods from raw silk sellers of Bagalkot and prepare yellow garments. They were sending these products to Mumbai and other places for sale. Usually Brahmins, Shaivas, kings and other rich people wear yellow garments. Silk cloth was found measuring 15 feet and 4 feet in length. Its cost varied from

Rs. 2 to Rs. 30. Whereas the cost of yellow garment ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 in Govinakop, Guledagudda and Hungund.

About 1000 weaver families were involved in preparing cholis in Mahlingapura of Bagalkot taluk. About more than half of this were getting raw material from the people without and capital and returning the same to them after weaving and were getting paid for the work turned out. Silk yarn was being brought from Mumbai. Local merchants used to get white cotton yarn and still thread and sell. They were getting good profits. Each bodice is 21 feet in length and 2 feet width. Each weaver used to weave 9 feet only per day. This was cut into 13 equal portions and is being sold.

Kaladagi choli being weaved and was famous. There a was good market for it. It was being sold at Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Pune, Satara, Sangamnagar, Solapur and other southern parts. Thirty five lakhs of cholis were being manufactured annually and its worth was about Rs.1,80,000. The income on this was Rs.15,000 per year. There was good demand for choli makers and enough employment was available. Owing to industrial revolution in western countries and arrival of the British the cottage industry of Ilkal receded. The western countries showed interest to develop our mills. The weavers are putting effort to save their profession since two centuries.

Development of Weaving Industry

During the thirties of 20th century the Physical operation of looms using came to stand still and handlooms came into picture. The two world wars were a gift to Weaving Industry. During the Second World War the import of China silk was dispensed with and Kora cloth was produced using handloom. 30 percent of products of handloom are being used in the country. With this one can understand the importance of handloom. Handlooms are famous in Bijapur since 1954. There was about 20 percent handloom even while Bijapur was in Mumbai region. After unification Bijapur district was the pioneering district having large number of looms in erstwhile Mysore state. The number of Cotton and Silk loom were 38,526 in 1964. More importance has been given to handloom industry after agriculture. Private merchants used to pay money to handlooms and buying these products at cheaper rates. 60 percent of products were coming from Bijapur district alone.

Usually cotton yarn, raw silk yarn and foreign yarn were obtained from Mumbai, Bangalore and other places and were being supplied to weavers. In the beginning weaving was made using handlooms and power looms came into existence later. Sarees, dhotis, lungi, petahs were being weaved using handloom. The sarees produced at Ilkal will have broader red edge. Such sarees of 18 to 24 cubits are famous in outer states also. Ilkal in Hunagund Taluk is popularly held in high esteem as Benares of Karnataka for the production of attractive Cotton sarees. Such sarees are even made at Aminghad, Rabakavi, Banahatti, Sulibhavi, Kamatagi and other places. But still they are famous as Ilkal sarees. For the benefit of private merchants and Mysore cotton handloom weavers associations, Bangalore provide market for produced sarees by the weavers. The association supply cotton to weavers. It is a practice that all members of the weaver's family work together.

Ladies and children do the work of rolling silk thread and other works. Women themselves weave blouses. The Co-operative society came into existence in 1963 with 117 weavers. District industrial bank, Bagalkot provided financial assistance to this society to purchase necessary equipments. Reserve bank also thought to extend the loan facility to other weavers. Accordingly the reserve bank provided loan Rs. 6,15,500 in 1963-64 and Rs. 11,61,500 in 1964-65. Mysore cotton weavers corporation society is providing training and financial assistance to the weavers. At the same time, weavers association of Chadachan in Indi Taluk has built 50 residential houses for the benefit of weavers.

Katwa's family came forward to match lace work to silk sarees in 1968. the handloom industry faced serious impact in 1995. The reason was (1) there was considerable increase in the cost of the thread (2) there was dreadful drought in Bijapur District. Because of these reasons there was considerable reduction in production as well as sales. It was decided to supply cotton thread at easy rate to safeguard the interests of the handloom Industry, which was essentially a home industry in this district. Several efforts to improve the economic condition of weavers were strictly implemented and was included in the 20 Point Programme of the Central Government.

The facility given by Nationalized Banks has improved the condition of weavers. The report provides supplementary information necessary to provide loan facility to weavers by all banks of the country. This is popularly known as Syndicate Bank Action Plan, as the Bank has rendered financial assistance to the Weavers' community at large.

The weaver used to work 10 to 12 hours a day along with his family members and was weaving a total of five meters cloth. His come in 1976 was only Rs. 3.50 Paise per day. There were 50000 weavers and 16000 looms in Ilkal region. Most of them were handlooms. Then the production rates was three art silk sarees, five cotton sarees, one ordinary saree, 40 blouse pieces and eight petahs per week. During 1974-75 weaving products worth Rs. 8.25 crores were produced in the districts. The payment fixed per day was Rs.5.00 for weavers and Rs.2.0 for assistants.

The planning commission of Government of India formed a committee to study the weaver's problems and offer remedy under the presidentship of its member B.Shivaraman in 1976. Shivaraman committee recommended to form a special scheme for weaver's betterment for each region where more than 40000 looms exist. Accordingly Karnataka state got four schemes that were executed. In the beginning of 20th century Rajappayani and Shankarappa Satre the merchants here put effort to popularize the Ilkal sarees outside Karnataka. Designed floral borders (chittara Alankara) then in vogue at Pune in Maharashtra was introduced in the manufacture of Ilkal sarees also.

By about 1950s silk thread was supplied to weavers of Ilkal along with cotton thread. So gradually silk thread occupied the place of cotton. There are three types of weavers in Bijapur district (1) Silk Cloth Weavers (2) Cotton Cloth Weavers and (3) both Cotton and Silk Cloth Weavers. According to an analysis totally 80 percent of the weavers were showing special interest in weaving silk clothes.

Power looms have the capacity to produce more quantity and faster than handlooms. Also the goods so produced have good quality. Due to this reason weavers were inspired to convert handlooms into power looms. Co-operative Societies themselves took more interest. Handloom require 75:21, 120:21 and 150:110 silk thread. Cotton thread of count 60 and 40 were being obtained from Coimbatore and Salem. There prevailed three systems in providing raw goods -advance system, credit system and cash system. In the advance system capitalists were supplying cotton yarn to weavers. Generally, weavers were weaving one or two sarees more than the schedule fixed by capitalists using the raw thread supplied by the capitalists. The sarees thus weaved were considered as wages for them. In credit system, weavers were getting interest paid loan and even thread from rich people and were selling the ready made goods. In cash system weavers themselves were investing capital and were buying thread. They use to sell their products in the market independently. Those weavers who follow this system weave only 40 and 30 count sarees. The weaver's Co-operative societies buy raw yarn for wholesale rate from the mill and supply the same to weavers for no profit and buy readymade goods from them. The final product made by handlooms have to pass six stages (1) loosening the weaved thread (2) untie thread using wheel (3) drying (4) prime winding (5) deciding the rates (6) rolling the thread in the wheels. A special handloom roller called raate were adopted in this kind of process.

Usually it is a tradition to give five varieties of Ilakal saree, five varieties of Guledagudda blouse pieces to the bride usually at the time of marriage in North Karnataka. So in the marriage season weavers give out their goods to sellers on loan basis for two months. Ilakal sarees and blouse pieces are sold in fairs. There is a special record about the sale of blouse pieces and petahs in Chadachan fair which is held every wednesday. However Ilakal sarees have not yet utilized modern sales technique and publicity. This is dependent on traditional market.

According to survey carried out by Syndicate bank in 1976. The places where Ilakal sarees are sold are indicated as under. Bagalkot, Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Tekkalkot, Almela, Devarahipparagi, Hoovinahipparagi, Tumba, Ale, Khakhandaki, Bableshwara, Horatti, Chadachan, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Mahalingapura, Rabakavi, Gogolli, Bilagi, Bailahongala, Belagavi, Gokak, Savalagi, Athani, Nippani, Sankeshwara, Shahabad, Kulageri, Muragoda, Countay, Shahapur, Manavi, Gangavathi, Sirwar, Basavakalyan, Aland, Rayadurg, Belladabagevadi, Hukkeri, Sureban, Khanapura, Hateeri, Gadacha, Mudagal, Lingeshwara, Gogi, Raichur, Sindhanur, Koppala, Gulbarga, Bidar etc.

There is market for Ilakal and other products not only in the State but outside the State also. The sales centres outside the State in 1976 are named as under. Sholapur, Pune, Mumbai, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Satara, Meeraj, Kollapur, Jayasimhapur, Nasik, Gangawada, Mangalawada, Pandarpur (Maharashtra) Kavalagi Charabrahma, Swaramela kumudawada, Medha, Kalag, Akkalkot and Nandyal (Andhrapradesh).

Government has totally encouraged to establish Co-operative societies for the benefit of weavers since 1945. The status of Co-operative societies in Ilkal region is as below.

Table 5.8 : Status of Co-operative societies in Ilkal region

Place	Talukwise commencement of co-operative societies	Active co-operative Societies	Co-operative societies in profit	Co-operative societies in loss
Ilkal	7	7	5	2
Aminghad	3	2	1	1
Sulibhavi	3	2	1	1
Kamatgi	7	2	1	1
Gudoor	3	1	1	—
Guledgudd	6	—	—	—
Total	29	14	9	5

Though 29 weaver's Co-operative societies are in existence only 14 Co-operative societies are getting profit. Out of these Shakambari weaver's society is doing good work in the district. Weaver's Co-operative society pays weavers Rs.5.00 more wages than private establishment. There are totally 16000 looms in the district. Out of which only 1250 looms are in operation under the management Co-operative societies.

1. Weavers may obtain loan ten times of their amount deposited in Co-operative societies. But it has not become possible to provide huge quantities of loan either to industrial Co-operative bank or all Co-operative societies.

2. There are few obstacles in the byelaw of Co-operative societies. Co-operative societies provide financial assistance to its members on ready made products.

3. Co-operative societies are encouraging weavers to get always good market for their products. At the time of natural disasters like drought, floods the market rates for the weavers collapse. But during the marriage and harvest seasons there will be good market for weaver's products. When there is a recede in the market rate Co-operative societies have to continue the financial assistance without any break.

4. Co-operative societies do not provide loan facility to whole sale sellers. Wholesale dealers who sell goods at fairs and other places but unavoidably go in search of capitalists.

5. Whenever there is good market for weaver's products capitalists provide excess raw material to weavers and see that the weavers keep ready the products manufactured at a faster

rate. When there is a recede in the market capitalists do not provide raw material to the weavers. Then the weavers come forward to give out their products to the Co-operative societies. While there is market there will not be any handloom products in the Co-operative societies. The weavers supply forcibly excess products to the Co-operative societies when there is no market. Thus there will be no goods in the Co-operative society when there is good market. However there will be excess goods when there is a reduce in market rates.

6. The management of Co-operative societies are not safe guarding the weavers satisfactorily with a helping mind. In addition capitalists also wield pressure in such Co-operative societies.

7. Many times the Co-operative societies became in capable to supply yarns of different numbers required by the weavers. The Syndicate Bank has mentioned about the difficulties faced by weavers in its survey.

The families that participate in weaving in Bijapur district are 1. Devanga 2. Rasashakulasali, 3. Pategars 4. Muslim 5. Totageriga. 6. Hire Kuruhina Shetty 7. Chikka Kuruhina Shetty. Out of them there are people who depend on three types weaving.

Weavers who own looms in the district give Rs.20 to Rs.30 rent on many occasions. These who do not have looms of their own lead life doing the job of weaving.

According to the statistics of Ilkal Municipality there were totally 20747 weavers in 1951. The population dependent on this industry is 15560. This is 75 percent of the population of the district. There were 30000 weavers in 1969. The people dependent on the industry is 24000. That is 80 percent. Handloom products of 1.87 crore metres are being produced by 3200 looms in Ilkal. The details of handloom products produced in the regions below are given in Table 5.9

Table 5.9 : Details of Handloom Products Produced

Registered place	Number of handlooms	Number of employees	Quantity of raw material used	Pay distributed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total production (in Rs. crores)
Ilkal	3,200	11,283	1.23	0.62	1.87
Aminghad	1,500	4,500	0.54	0.29	0.83
Sulibhavi	1,700	5,169	0.61	0.33	0.94
Kamatagi	2,700	8,154	0.98	0.36	1.34
Guledagudd	6,000	18,000	2.13	0.72	2.85
Gudoor	700	2,025	0.25	0.13	0.38
Total	15,800	49,131	5.74	2.45	8.21

Similar sarees are weaved at Aminghad, Kamatagi, Sulibhavi and Gudoor in addition to Ilkal. For example the 15 percent of the looms at Kamatagi prepare sarees of Ilkal model and the rest

15 percent looms produce Guledgudda blouse pieces. And 35 percent of looms are involved in weaving silk cloth and Mavi Dhoti. Out of 6000 looms at Guledgudda, 1500 loom produce good quality silk blouse piece, 2000 looms ordinary silk blouse piece and 2500 looms produce daily use blouse pieces. Generally 40 blouse pieces are weaved daily. Every week raw yarn worth Rs. 189.5 and Rs. 50 as wages are utilized to prepare good quality silk. Raw yarns worth Rs. 6,890 and Rs. 35 as wages are needed to prepare special silk blouse piece. Raw materials worth Rs. 46.4 and Rs. 20 as wages are required to produce daily use silk blouse piece. Ordinary weavers have two looms. The entire family involve in weaving. Rs. 45 is paid as salary every week to weavers on an average. Generally weavers can work for 40 weeks a year. Two decades the income of weavers is given below.

Table 5.10 : Annual Income of Dependent Families (in Rs.)

Dependent families	Annual income (in Rs)
263	700 to 1900
322	1000 to 2800
287	1500 to 5000
227	3000 to 6400
75	3500 to 10000

Government Policy

Weaving is a chief cottage industry and it provides employment for lakh people. According to the 1961 census there were 21 lakhs handloom weavers in the country. Out of them 15 lakhs were in rural area. They were faced with the paucity of funds.

For the first time in 1934 Government decided to rejuvenate the weaving industry. As a new path the Government issued an order in 1949 for the benefit of weavers. In order to curb the competition between big cotton mill and handloom industry the Government fixed a definite number for big mills for production of sarees and dhotis. This enabled the handloom industry. Indian Government issued an order in 1966 according to which power looms were not supposed to produce colour sarees for a period of three years. India Government in 1973 requested the Committee under the Presidentship of B.Shivaraman, member planning Commission to study the crisis of Handloom Industry and submit a report. The recommendation of Shivaraman Committee was given priority in the financial policies and programme the of PM for implementation. The job of textiles Commissioner was created in order to enable for implementation of recommendation of Shivaraman Committee. This paved the way for establishing the Handloom Development Corporation and a separate Directorate in the State. In addition it was decided to establish autonomous. All India Handloom Development Corporation and achieve in weaving. It was indicated to provide the weavers and cotton mills about 25 percent of their total production

with better grade yarns required by them at production cost. The raw materials required by cotton mills and weavers are supplied directly to the concerned Co-operative Societies. In the Co-operation sector there were 65 Co-operative cotton mills in 1973-74. There were 2.3 million lakhs spinning wheels. During the five year plan the period National Co-operative Development Corporation suggested to establish 25 mills with 25000 spinning wheels.

India Government permitted the use of power looms to produce five varieties finished goods. Handloom Development Corporation had given a subsidy for Rs. 105 crores in 1975-76 especially to increase export of its goods. By the end of the fifth five year plan it was planned to reach 60 percent production of the handloom industry and to execute work under Corporation Societies. The objective was to prepare action plan for weavers who are outside the field of Co-operation and to enable five to ten thousand weavers to get the benefit. The central Government implemented five-window scheme for the development of handloom. Four districts of Karnataka are included in the scheme. They are Bijapur, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Dharwad district. Several programmes are envisaged under the scheme. It was decided to commence three years diploma and impart training to service minded weavers. It was also decided to provide necessary technical advice and guidance to weavers. It was also urgently felt to appoint consultants atleast in district headquarters to enable repairs to weaver's equipment. A scheme was framed to establish a central warehouse for raw materials, cotton yarn, raw silk, chemical required for dyeing. It was decided to maintain the quality of stored items.

The survey conducted by the syndicate Bank in Ilakal has expressed that necessary programme had to be chalked out to protect the weavers from mediators. Owing to the problem like costly raw material and model, no uniformity in production, insufficiency in publicity and financial crisis the price of Ilakal sarees are high.

Economic survey reveals that Bijapur district is congenial for the development of weaving and weavers community at large. The weavers in this district are engaged in weaving attractive sarees of Ilakal style that have become popular for its specialty and quality. Guledagudda blouse pieces, blankets, lungis, towels and bedsheets are also equally popular among the local as well as out side consumers. State Government has opened sales counters under the Handloom Development Corporation and Priyadarshini handloom outlets. In addition a separate textiles directorate in the state has come into existence since 1992 and it has rejuvenated the industry. The weaver's family takes up animal husbandry, sheep rearing, poultry farming and other subsidiary occupation in addition to weaving. The weavers have shifted from pit looms to technical looms and the government has decided to implement a loan scheme enabling to repay the loan within a period of four years. Commercial banks have taken a decision to provide financial assistance to weavers. There were 15,800 looms in 1976-77 in this region. Out of which 3,300 looms have seized to function. The rest 12,500 looms were under the control of Co-operative Societies. Out of which commercial banks themselves have provided financial aid to 10,000 looms at the rate Rs. 500 each. It had also been contemplated to appoint educated people who belong to weaver's community and those who have come to places like Ilakal, Ameenghad, Sulibhavi, Gudoor and Guledgudda and bring several modifications in the method of weaving. The State Government at the same time appointed

Social Workers at places where weavers concentration is more and to educate them regarding health, education, family planning, small savings and evils of drinking.

It was estimated that the strength of the weavers in Bijapur district in 1982 is 16233. According to 1989 survey there were 26004 handlooms in Bijapur district. Out of them 24314 looms produce clothes of cotton yarn. 120 looms produce silk and 110 looms produce Woollen blankets. There are 1500 Khadi weaving looms. 8700 looms work under Handloom Development Corporation. The rest 7530 looms work in Co-operative sector. The State and Central Government have implemented handloom development schemes to protect the interests of weavers who work in Co-operative and unorganised sectors. Most of the weavers are living below poverty line and half of them live in mud houses and huts. Most of them do not have their own looms to weave. Three out of four are functioning out side the Co-operative society is range. Till 1998 December there were 42 Co-operative societies were in Bijapur. These societies are located at places such as Ilakal, Ameenghad, Sulibhavi, Kamatagi, Nagaral, Banahatti, Rabakavi, Mahalingapur, Teradal, Konkananakoppa, Chadachana and Godihal. The weavers who were in Bijapur district till 1998 December were 1835 and in Bagalkot district 15203. The production of cotton and silk clothes during the past five years is as under.

Table 5.11 : Production of Cotton and Silk clothes

Year	Quantity of cloth produced		Amount obtained Rs in Lakhs	
	Cotton cloth (in metres)	Silk cloth (in metres)	Cotton	Silk
1993-94	398	95	4,400	1000
1994-95	420	100	4,620	1050
1995-96	442	110	4,850	1105
1996-97	480	120.75	5,313	1218
1997-98	—	-	1,883.88	—

Source : Textiles department, Bijapur

There are enough weavers who work under private Investors. They are working in 8760 looms. The strength of the weavers who work on their own capital is 1000. These weavers invest money to buy raw yarn and arrange loans. Out of the societies which are working considering the interests of the weavers who have a history more than half a century, Sri Shakambari weavers society limited is the major one. This is situated in Hungund Taluk in Bijapur district. Sri Shakambari weaver's Co-operative society limited organization is in Sulebhavi. The details of its achievement and such other sales figures given in the table 5.12.

Table 5.12 : Sri Shakambari weaver's Co-operative Society

Share capital of members	Rs. 8,74,773	Profit	Rs.2,18,753.27
Govt's share	Rs. 3,90,500	Profit of the cloth section	58,429.50
Looms in production	Rs. 853	Profit of the die house	Rs.44,828.41
Looms owned by members	1525	Profit of the Twisting section	Rs.9,385.54
Number of members	1273	Profit of the weaving centre	12,077.02
Number of male members	746	Total Profit	3,71,183.14
Number of female members	58		
Number of male members of Scheduled caste	58		
Number of female members of Scheduled caste	15		

Source: Annual report of the Shakhambari weavers Co-operative Society..

Table 5.13 : Table Indicating decadal Progress and achievements of Sri Shakhambari weaver's Co-operative society, Ltd., Sulibhavi.

Year	Purchase of raw yarn (Rs. in Lakhs)	Raw yarn supplied for production	Produced finished goods (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total net profit (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	16.49	20.01	45.09	0.12
1985-86	17.15	23.07	53.91	5.15
1986-87	14.70	23.18	51.47	6.87
1987-88	23.55	26.66	61.67	7.55
1988-89	25.14	28.83	58.99	7.62
1989-90	26.07	27.60	55.11	5.44
1990-91	37.96	41.23	84.61	12.18
1991-92	35.37	43.06	74.01	9.42
1992-93	48.77	5.53	84.94	4.70
1993-94	53.84	55.96	117.83	3.71

Source: Tenth Anniversary Souvenir of Sri Shakhambari weaver's Co-operative Society.

Table 5.14 : Census figures of Hand looms in the District.

Taluk	Looms in service	Closed looms	Total	Member of handloom weaver's families
Bijapur	146	41	187	247
Basavanabagevadi	776	47	832	776
Muddebihal	489	46	535	489
Bagalkot	648	17	665	401
Badami	5,729	192	5,921	2,867
Hungund	8,339	143	8,482	3,912
Jamkhandi	6,763	30	6,793	6,321
Mudhol	1,653	53	1,706	1,227
Bilagi	598	—	598	475
Indi	290	—	290	281
Sindgi	44	—	44	42
Total	25,431	569	26,053	17,038

Source: Textiles directorate, Bijapur

Details of various sectors of handlooms that are in operation in the district are as below. Co-operative Sector 7530; Karnataka handloom development 8254; Corporation Sector mill; Investment capital 8760; Khadi sector 1500 (total 26044). Total number of weaver's families 17038.

The following places indicate the density of weavers' in the district

Bijapur Taluk : Madabhavi, Arjunagi, Kanamuchanala, **Basavan Bagevadi Taluk**, Pandala, Golasangi, Kolar, Muttagi, **Muddebihal Taluk**, Muddebihal, Basarakod, Nalatawad, Dhavalagi.

Bagalkot Taluk : Haveri, Kamatgi, Yadhahalli, Soknadagi, Govinakoppa, Kaladagi, Shirur, Mudakandi, Mallapura, Anadinni, **Badami Taluk**: Badami, Kerur, Anavala, Sheepparmatti, Kainakatti, Katageri, Guledagudda, Konkanakoppa, Belur, Mushtigeri, Layadagundi, Hangaragi, Kittale, Jalihala, Hebballi; **Hungund Taluk**: Ilakal, Gudoor, Hirekhadinala, Kalligudda, Kodihala, Sulibhavi, Ingalagi,

Rakkasagi, Kandagal Ameenaghad, Gorabal, Veerapur; Jamkhandi Taluk ; Hunnura, Rabakavi, Banahatti, Terdal, Rampur, Hosur, Hanagandi, Halingali, Navalagi, Siddapura, Chinagundi, Jagadal, Kandaganur, Tungala, Mereguddi Asangi, Hulyala, Hipparagi, Chimmada, Mudhola Taluk: Madagao, Mahalingapura, Chichakandi, Shirol, Belagali, Mallapur, Nagaral, Venkatapur, Kesarakoppa, Mantura; Bilagi Taluk: Nagarala, Kunderagi, Budihal S.H. Girisagar; Indi Taluk: Tambe, Chadachan, Atarga, Godihala, Vevaragi, Sindgi Taluk: Ramapura, Malaghana.

Welfare Of Weavers

Government had framed several scheme for the welfare of weavers. These schemes are assigned to solve the problems being faced by them. The Government has executed many welfare programmes under the scheme and had planned to provide necessary technical training to weavers.

Training to Handloom Weavers

Applicants who undergo training are being given a royalty of Rs. 200 and Rs.500 royalty and is being given to teachers. Opportunity has been created for weavers to do the work of weaving collectively through community weaving centers. Financial aid is also being given by the government to purchase site necessary for the building and for the building materials and working capital. Members of the Co-operative societies are given financial aid to buy looms. The aid comes in the form of 2/3 loom and 1/3 grant. Government gives financial assistance to build dying house, purchase house, site, for building materials, management expenditure and working capital. Under community residential colonies scheme community residential colony is sanctioned to the members of handloom Co-operative Societies which are in good standing. The construction cost of each house in 1997-98 was fixed as Rs. 30,000. Out of this Rs. 20,000 is loan and Rs.10,000 is subsidy. As it is a centrally sponsored scheme, few weaver's Co-operative Societies can appoint a secretary on salary basis. The Government invests share capital through Zilla Panchayats to the enable weavers societies to increase their production and sales activities and loan capacity.

Table 5.15 : Details of Primary handloom weavers Societies in the district

Name of the Society	Number of people involved in production	Number of members	Number of looms in operation	Annual Turn over (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Hungund Taluk				
Ilakal Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd, Ilakal	370	953	270	44.31
Janata Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Ilakal	160	799	90	4.50
Sri Markandeshwara Weavers' Co-operative producers' Society Ltd.,	387	449	73	39.96
Jayshree Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., (closed)	265	525	265	60.00
Sri Shakhambari Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.,	295	354	135	17.00
Aminaghad Weavers Co-operative Producers' Association, Aminghad	256	720	256	82.69
Mahalaxmi Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Sulibhavi (closed)	206	206	30	2.10
Primary Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.,	386	386	80	20.13

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5
Sri Neelakanteshwar Silk handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Ilakal	323	250	100	49.34
Sri Dattatreya Silk handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society	263	100	60	31.25
Primary handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Ltd)	339	339	71	25.50
Weavers Co-operative Ltd., Aminghad	166	16	45	64.55
Sri Shakhambari weavers Co-operative Producers' Society Ltd., Sulibhavi	1292	1000	820	100.60
Ilakal Anjuman Weavers Producers' Society Ltd., Ilkal	644	100	100	15.84
Annapurna Silk Handloom Co-operative Society Ltd., Aminghad	164	26	26	11.58
Shankara Weavers Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Kodihal	—	—	—	—
Bagalkot Taluk Sri Dhanalakshmi Woollen Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd Anadinni.	300	300	95	41.72

Contd...

Industries

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1	2	3	4	5
Sri Neelaknteshwara Weavers Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Kaladagi.	172	46	25	6.80
Badami Taluk				
Sri Kalleshwara Handloom Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Konkanakoppa	160	160	30	9.34
Weavers Producers' and Sales Co-operative Society Ltd., Kerur No.2	176	176	25	52.00
Konkanakoppa Vakatageri Weavers Producers' and Sales Co-operative Society Ltd., Katageri.	252	47	40	31.51
Munisiddeshwara Keet Breeding Wood Producers' and Weavers Co-operative Society Anavala	234	—	—	1.03
Woollen Producers' Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Sheeparamatti	123	—	—	0.98
Jamkhandi taluk Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Ramapur	338	39	60	8.99
Primary Handloom (Panduranga) Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd, Rabakavi	450	—	—	134.21

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5
Alankar Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Rabakavi	425	—	—	2.50
Karnataka Power Looms employees Co-operative Society Ltd.,	322	—	—	2.02
Harijan Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Banahatti	323	—	8 power looms	4.71
Udaya Weavers' Co-operative Society Banahatti	193	112	101	54.26
Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd., Banahatti	985	—	—	6.46
Sri Gajanana Weavers' Industrial Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Chimmala	81	32	36	6.35
Bilagi Taluk				
Shepherd's Wool Producers' Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Kamatagi	190	170	80	15.5
Shepherds Wool Producers' Weavers Co-operative Society, Budhihal.	270	175	80	16.5
Sri Digambareshwara Weavers Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Mudhol	246	190	140	50.80

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5
Sri. Banashankari Weavers Producers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Mudhol	527	75	35	16.50
Bijapur Taluk				
Sri Veerabdhareshwara Handlooms Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Karuna Muchanal	20	20	—	—
Basavana Bagevadi Taluk				
The Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Producers' and Sales Society, Ltd., Golasangi.	289	152	—	—

List of recently (1999) established Societies in the district

Sri Lakshmi Silk Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Ilakal
 Sri C. Lakshmi Weavers Co-operative Society, Gudoor
 Sri Rameshwara Silk Weavers Co-operative Society, Guledagudd
 Sri Neelakanteshwara Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Jalihal
 Sri Siddalingshwara Weavers Co-operative Society
 Rameshwara Weavers Co-operative Society, Kamatagi,
 Haralaih Handloom Weavers Multi Purpose Co-operative Society, Kamatagi.
 Parvathi Parameshwara Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Kamatagi.
 Huchheshwara Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Kamatagi
 Revalaya Harsha Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Aminghad
 Sri Durgadevi Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Babalur.
 Banashankari Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Aminghad
 Jai Bhavani Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Kerur
 Banashankari Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bijapur
 Beeralingeshwara Woollen Loom Weavers, Korvara and Sindgi

**Table 5.16 : Power Operated looms:
Power looms in operation according to Bijapur District Census.**

Taluk	Number of power loom units	Number of power looms	Number of looms in service	Number of looms closed	Employment opportunity	In Lakhs Metres	Production Rs. in Lakhs
Jamkhandi	1881	3861	3462	399	6543	32.63	34.80
Mudhol	326	646	482	164	750	3.10	36.81
Hungund	71	157	125	32	274	1.02	11.44
B.Bagevadi	23	47	44	3	71	6.26	3.3
Badami	62	212	191	21	300	11.12	16.60

Source: Textiles department progress report 1998 Bijapur.

There may be financial trouble for weavers to become members of the Co-operative Societies. If the share amount is Rs. 100 to such weavers 90 percent of amount is given as loan repayable in ten years. The government has implemented economy fund scheme to bring awareness of savings among weavers. The weavers have to remit eight percent cash out of their wages to Government Treasury. The Government adds its subscription to the weavers amount every three months and make arrangement to pay 12 percent annually.

Group insurance scheme has been implemented since 1991 to artisans. Weavers of age 18 to 60 come under the scheme. If any weaver faces untimely death Rs. 30,000 insurance amount will be given to his family. If any weaver dies in an accident his family would be given Rs. 6000 grant out of which the central Governments' share is Rs. 4,000 and that of State is Rs. 2000. The central Govt. sanctions Rs. 3000 each to build residence and workshop for weavers. Then in 1991 weaver's Ashajyothi Scheme came into force. Rs. 1000 being the cost of two bulbs electric light facility would be given to each weaver in the form of grant. The State Government has implemented market development and Co-operation scheme since 1988-89. One primary weaver's Co-operative society may utilize 75 percent of the sanctioned amount under the same scheme. The Central Government has brought into force several collective schemes covering certain health schemes for the improvement of health of the weavers. Under this scheme facilities like remedial measures for diseases such as TB, Asthma, eye test etc and drinking water have been provided.

Insurance schemes of Rs.10,000 have come into force for the benefit of working weavers. Its annual sum is fixed at Rs.120 installment. Out of this weavers have to bear Rs. 40 and the balance Rs. 80 is borne by State and Central Government at Rs. 40 each respectively. 60 percent of production amount of Co-operative societies in operation and money is sanctioned based on the

looms to weaver's new societies. According to the scheme at the rate of Rs. 200 to each weaver Rs. 1 lakh maximum is being given to Co-operative societies in the form of investment capital. Under rural handloom development scheme, it is planned to select a village having 100 weavers knowing the weaving art better and provide Rs. 25 lakhs to weavers society for share capital, training to weavers, modernization of looms, general workshop, building residences and basic amenities like roads, community hall, drinking water facility and school etc. Project package scheme is in force for the development of special handloom product. This scheme is extended to weaving communities of specific areas or handloom weavers who are below poverty line, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe or women and people of backward classes. India Government has announced to establish 3000 handloom development centres and 500 good quality dying units in the district in 1996-97. This scheme costing Total Rs. 849.19 crore is the biggest of the schemes commenced for the development of handloom weavers in the country. All these schemes are being implemented in Bijapur district. Weaving has been considered the chief economic activity as cotton Industry and weaving are considered the breath and soul of the district.

Woollen Weaving

Woollen weaving industry (Blanket making) is more popular in rural areas in Bijapur district. James Campbell writes that there were blanket making in villages 30 in Sindgi, 32 in Muddebihal, 25 in Bijapur, 24 in Bagevadi, 15 in Bagalkot and Hungund, 10 in Badami and 6 villages in Indi taluk. There were about 500 Woollen weavers in this region. Rs. 10 was sufficient for woollen loom arrangement. One day was enough to weave a blanket of two and a half feet in length and three to four feet in breadth. The woollen weavers were producing 50,000 blankets worth Rs. 1 lakh. They were preparing raw wool from sheep. The same was put into looms and blankets of good quality were being produced. The member of people who are domesticating sheep and weaving wool is 10 percent of the total population of the district. Budihal, Kundaragi, Jumanala, Honnaganahalli, Babanagara, Karanahalli, Gosagi, Yarahalli, Savalagi, Banahatti and Mallapur were chief Woollen producing centres. Various Woollen products like blanket, embroidered blanket that is laid on chair and tables and coat are prepared in this district. Ordinary Woollen weaver weaves four blankets per week. The measurement is 48x110 inches and its price ranged between Rs 15 to Rs. 25 in 1965. In 1964-65 there were 17 Woollen producing centres and Woollen weavers cooperative societies. In those days Woollen weaving family working fully a month was earning Rs. 90. Woollen weaving family was capable of producing their products with just Rs.500 basic capital. The role of middlemen are noticed even in the Woollen weaving Industry. There are many in this field that provide loan to weavers and buy their products at reduced rates and make more profit. Mysore Woollen weavers association (R) Khadi and village industries board are giving assistance for development of Woollen weavers. The basic source of Woollen production is sheep rearing. Much priority is given to sheep rearing after agriculture in Bijapur district. According to 1991 census there were 3,48,513 sheep in Bijapur district. There are sheep belonging to Deccal, Koradal and Kemble species in Bijapur district. These are famous for superior quality of Woollen. Taluk wise details of sheep are as under.

Table 5.17 : Taluk-wise Details

Taluk	Number of sheep
Bijapur	60,011
Basavana Bagevadi	24,419
Sindgi	14,907
Indi	28,214
Muddebihal	22,017
Jamkhandi	20,774
Mudhol	25,935
Bilagi	20,419
Bagalkot	31,858
Badami	68,805
Hungund	31,154

Source: Sheep development Board, Bangalore.

The strength of sheep is doubled recently in Bijapur district. According to 1997 provisional census report the strength of sheep was 5,95,980. At present 796 gms of Woollen per sheep is being produced annually. Woollen is cut out of sheep two times a year and processed to make Woollen thread. Thereafter Woollen products are made ready. Totally 433 tons of Woollen yarn is produced in Bijapur district. Rs. 18 is fixed as the rate per Kg of wool.

Karnataka Sheep And Sheep products Developments Board is actively working since 1971. The Woollen weavers Co-operative Society Bangalore is providing market for Woollen products of Bijapur District. The Co-operative Societies of the district are engaged in Woollen industry as they are engaged in cotton industry. In order to protect the interests of Woollen weavers textiles directorate has extended programmes that were implemented for weavers development to Woollen weavers also. On behalf of the directorate both in Bagalkot and Bijapur deputy directors are executing the work. Karnataka sheep and sheep products development board is working independently. The board is putting effort for sale of the products in addition to sheep development. Woollen weavers association purchases blankets and other products from primary Co-operative Society and reach them to consumers. The price of a good blanket is Rs. 500. The Co-operative Society and weavers society in Bijapur district are (1) sheep and Woollen Producers Co-operative Society (2) Woollen handloom weavers societies.

Sheep Development Board provides Rs. 10,000 to Woollen producers and weavers Co-operative Societies in the respective districts as share amount to commence their activities. Till 1998 an amount of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to the Co-operative Societies. The list of Woollen weavers Co-operative Societies in the district is as under.

1. Dhanalakshmi Producers Co-operative Society, Anedinni; the number of members is 300. 95 looms are in operation. Annual business Rs. 41.72 lakhs.
2. Munisiddeshwara sheep Breeding Woollen Producers Co-operative Society, Anewala, Badami Talluk. There are 234 primary members. Annual business Rs. 103 lakhs.
3. Woollen Producers Weavers Society in Shivanamitti in Badami Taluk is working since 1962 and has 123 members. Annual business here is 0.98 lakhs.
4. Kundargi Kuruba Woollen Producers Weavers Society commenced in 1947 is having 197 primary members. 80 Woollen looms are in operation and 170 people are depending upon Woollen weaving. The annual business is Rs. 15.5 lakhs.
5. Budihal Kuruba Woollen Producers Weavers Co-operative Society of Bilagi taluk also commenced its work in 1947. It has 270 members. 80 looms are in operation. Annual turnover is Rs. 16.5 lakhs.
6. District Kuruba Sheep Rearing and Woollen Producers Co-operative Society in Bijapur was started in 1939 with 100 members in the initial stage. Today the member's strength is 900. The income received from 1995-96 to 1997-98 in the district was Rs. 80,00,000. It provides loan to weavers to buy wool and it buys blankets and other items. Wages are given to weavers for weaving blanket.
7. Bijapur taluk Sheep Rearing and Woollen Producers Co-operative Society was started in 1980. There are 2417 Woollen weavers here. The total strength of the members of the Co-operative Society is 5000. 105 Woollen weavers Co-operative Societies are working under its shelter. Its annual production is 10,000 blankets. These blankets are sold to states outside Karnataka and other regions of Karnataka. Rs. 50 to 75 incomes is available per sale of each blanket. The Other Woollen Weavers Co-operative Societies are (1) Hungund taluk Woollen Producers Co-operative Society Aminghad (2) Shepherds Woollen Producers Co-operative Society (Ltd) Jamanala (3) Siddeshwara sheep breeding and Woollen handloom weavers association Sulibhavi, sheep development board has specially encouraged collection of wool required for Woollen weaving in the district. Sheep development board has planned to construct large go-downs in Bijapur for this purpose and the construction has reached its last stage.

Carpet Industry

Bijapur district is famous for Carpet Industry. During the rule of Mumbai region there was demand all over the country for good carpets of Bijapur. Bijapur carpets were exhibited in an exhibition of carpets held in 1903 at Delhi. Out of the carpets thus exhibited nine were cotton carpets. A carpet that was in Asa Mahal of Bijapur was also displayed. This carpet belonged to the period of Ibrahim Adil Shaha II (1580- 1626). This is mentioned in the reports Artana practice of Carpet making in the Bombay presidency prepared by H.J.R Teng in 1970. Mohammed Adil Shah had encouraged the carpet industry in the district. That is, it may be assumed that this industry had developed two centuries earlier to the Carpet Industry that developed in Kashmir. Adil Shahi was

using the carpet in Asar Mahal especially on the birth day of Mohammed Paigambar. At the time of prayer, he was using cotton carpet in Jami Masjid. According to the local legend, it is understood that Aurangzeb when he acquired Bijapur in 1626 used the cotton carpet at the time of prayer. Thus, the carpet industry was an old Cottage Industry even for Adil Shahis of Bijapur.

According to 1884 report, the carpet weaving was the livelihood of 15 muslim families in Bijapur, Ilakal and Sulibhavi in the district. Every year they were weaving 300 carpets. Its total value was Rs. 21,000. Thereafter in 1876 when severe drought occurred, the carpet industry did not strive hard owing to drought when compared to the other wage earners. It means, there was always demand for carpets made by them. Cotton carpets were made by muslim families in Kolhar and three muslim families in Bijapur and Sindgi were engaged in carpet making. Accordingly the cost of manufacturing carpets were fixed at Rs 9 to 10 for 30 square feet and Rs. 5 for 20 square feet. The raw materials required for carpet and embroidered carpet were available locally. Bijapur carpets with sufficient length and breadth and were having red and blue borders. The price was being fixed depending on their weight also. There was more demand for carpets in Sindgi. Carpets were made in Guledagudda, Surawada, Masolapura and Devaragennur of Bijapur District. Hindu families also involved themselves in carpet making. Usually carpet weaving was done by men. Women were keeping ready the necessary threads etc. Tora, Babanagar, Kamatagi and Ganasagi were the chief places of carpet making in these days. Even today the carpet industry is prevailing in Bagalkot, Buvnipet, Belagali, Ilakal, Guledagudda, Sulibhavi, Gudoor, Badami, Malingapur, Rabakavi, Jamkhandi, Mahalingapur, and other places. The price of one carpet is from Rs.125 to 500. Few Hindu and muslim numbering 200 families had engaged themselves in carpet weaving.

Good market is necessary. Raw material and little capital if made available this home industry no doubt becomes a sustenance industry.

Khadi And Village Industries

Fulfilling the idea of Khadi- Village Industries and swaraj were the two dreams of dreams of Mahatma Gandhiji. From time to time central Government and Khadi and Village Industries Commission enforce directive principles in order to implement Khadi village industries in villages. Karnataka state Khadi and Village Industries Board has district wise offices in each district in the state and delivers its schemes to beneficiaries through them.

With regard to the growth of industries Bijapur is considered as the most backward district in the state. The reasons are that there is lack of infrastructure facilities to run industries and entrepreneurship among people. However, this has not become a problem for implementing Khadi and Village Industries successfully. The main reason is that the beneficiaries involved in various activities are identified and basic amenities like raw material, entrepreneurship are available on a small scale and as there is sufficient demand for their ready made goods locally Khadi and Village Industries are becoming harbingers of small industries revolution not only in Bijapur district but also in the entire state.

Village industries are identified and classified as under

Khadi sector

Cotton Khadi, Woollen Khadi, Silk Khadi.

Village industries sector

1. Mineral Based Industry
2. Forest Based Industry
3. Agriculture Based Industry
4. Engineering and Non Conventional Energy Industry.
5. Polymer and chemical Based Industry
6. Textiles Industry (except Khadi)
7. Service Industry.

From 1957-58 till 1994-95 the rate of Interest on financial assistance provided to Khadi Industry was minimum in the district. The rate of interest on financial aid given to village industries is four percent. According to India Government from 1995-96 year the nature of financial assistance provided to Khadi and Village Industries was changed from subsidy system to community bank loan and aided scheme system. Financial assistance is being given to khadi industry under subsidy scheme. Village industries are being given financial assistance under marginal finance scheme. More than 100 industries have been brought under the purview of the village industries. The rate of interest on financial assistance being given to khadi industries has been raised from 0 to 4.5 percent. The rate of interest on financial assistance to village industries has been raised from 4 percent to 13.7 percent. Under marginal finance scheme, the committee of the scheme for financial aid being given to village industries has limited it to Rs. 10 lakhs to individual beneficiary. The amount fixed for registered bodies and Co-operative Societies is Rs. 25 lakhs. The beneficiaries who come under the scheme have to invest 10 percent of scheme cost as their contribution. In addition to the sanctioned amount of Rs. 10 lakhs to individual beneficiaries a margin amount of Rs. 25 lakhs being the scheme cost has to be invested. The beneficiaries belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, women and minority have to pay five percent of scheme cost as their contribution. Khadi commission's subsidy released from 1957 to 1994-1995 is as under.

Table 5.18 : Details of subsidy sanctioned in Bijapur district

Details of societies	Number of units	Work executing units	Total amount Released(Rs. in lakhs)
Co-operative Societies	198	89	236.87
Registered Societies	202	84	700.41
Individual Beneficiaries	632	356	188.95

Source : Khadi Village Industries Board, Bangalore

The amount released under institutional finance scheme from 1995-96 to 1997-98 in the district is as under.

Total units	Marginal Money (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan (Rs. in lakhs)	Total amount (Rs. in lakhs)
181	95.12	284.18	379.30

Out of 181 units sanctioned during the year 1995-96 a few of them are functioning and rests of the Units are pending at several sages of construction.

The details of progress achieved from 1994-95 to 1996-97 with respect to Bijapur is as under.

On the basis of basic amenities Khadi and Village Industries are classified as

1. Agro based Khadi Village Industries
2. Mineral based Village Industries
3. Forest based Village Industries.

With a view to encourage Self-Employment, the Khadi and Village Industries Board has been extending its helping hand with regard to technical assistance, guidance and such other assistance to those beneficiaries engaged in different Village Industries in the district. More than 100 different industries have been brought under the purview of Khadi Gramodyog. This is definitely beyond the limited number of khadi and village industries thought over by Mahatma Gandhiji. In order to run these industries on a large scale, facilities like providing loans at the rate of 17 percent for the individual beneficiaries to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs and to the Co-operative Societies to an extent of Rs. 25 lakhs on the basis of group bank schemes since 1995-96. (This has actually come into force in 1996-97). This Scheme includes interest free loan and 25 percent margin money of the project report. The beneficiary has to invest 10 percent capital.

2. It had been facilitated in the action plan to obtain Rs.130.5 lakhs from institutional finance to this office for various Khadi Village Industries during 1996-97. Proposals upto Rs. 1.0 lakh are being examined locally in the district committee meetings and wages are being given. Regarding the proposals beyond Rs. 1.0 lakhs are being sent to the main office. It is estimated that about 40 percent of progress is already achieved.

3. Problems and Remedies

During the year 1996-97 the Khadi and Village Industries have extensively grown and even electrification of other related Industries have also been brought under the purview of the same. As the loan amount has also been considerably high and even the rate of interest is enhanced from four percent to 17 percent the staff of Khadi Village Industries have to do works like identifying beneficiaries and obtaining cent percent surety loans from them and preparing documents required for such loans and obtaining opinion from legal advisors after thorough verification. As all these consumes time, this has caused in proper execution of the scheme.

Table -5.19 : Production, Sales details of Khadi and Village Industries from 1994-95 to 1996-97

Year	Industry	Production	Sales	Employment Opportunity	Wages (Rs. Lakhs)
1994-95	Khadi	67.51	161.23	2450	30.75
	Village Industry	3046.36	3146.8	11,116	352.56
	Total	3113.87	3307.81	13,566	383.31
1995-96	Khadi	148.97	420.14	2,805	76.95
	Village Industry	3311.26	3240.06	11,754	447.72
	Total	3460.23	3,666.20	14,559	542.67
1996-97	Khadi	181.50	220.57	2,502	81.75
	Village Industry	3487.52	3,425.44	12,292	509.71
	Total	3669.02	3,645.95	14,794	591.46

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore

The subsidy that has been sanctioned to Bijapur district in respect of Woollen industries is as under.

Co-operative Societies Rs. 1040.06 lakhs

Registered bodies Rs. 146.41 lakhs

Of which total 11 units total amount Rs. 46.41 lakhs.

Out of the above total units six units are engaged in production and the rest five units have stopped. The progress during 1996-97 by the existing units that are in production is as under.

Industry: Production (wool 85.99): Sales Rs (84.61) lakhs employment (1261) and wages Rs. (31.80) lakhs.

As already noticed it is known that the Traditional Manufacturing was the chief industry in Bijapur district, This industry acquired prominence since the times of Adil Shahi rulers. But recently Agarbathi making is included in the unorganised sector. At present there are no Agarbathi industries in the district. Even no proposal has come to K.V. board asking for financial assistance related to manufacture of Agarbathi.

The board is encouraging the non-edible oil industry and soap industry. The subsidy sanctioned to these industries in Bijapur district is as under. Co-operative societies: 6; subsidy Rs.9.01 lakhs Registered bodies 18; subsidy Rs. 44.13 lakhs; Individual beneficiaries 2, Rs.9.00 lakhs: Total 26;

62.14 lakhs. Out of the above total 26 units, only eight units are involved in production. The balance 18 units have stopped production. Bijapur district has acquired greater importance in rural oil production and oil mills have achieved good progress. However the unit which produces oil from rice bran is not included for the financial assistance. The board has provided subsidy in respect of rural oil industry as specified below: co-operative societies 57:subsidy Rs. 76.41 lakhs; Registered bodies 45; Rs. 21.9 lakhs; individual beneficiaries 318; Rs. 246.90 lakhs: Total 420; Rs.345.21 lakhs.

Out of the above 450 units 220 units are engaged in production. The balance of 230 units are stopped. The progress derived by the existing units in 1996-97 is as below. Production (Rural oil 2787.3); sales (92572.64) employment opportunities (2910). Wages Rs. 161.08 lakhs.

The Government has sanctioned subsidy of Rs.2.73 lakhs to three registered organizations related to household match industry. The availability of raw material for these organizations has become difficult and they are stopped at present. Though totally three organizations related to hand made paper industry have been sanctioned subsidy by the Government, they have stopped Production at present.

Viswa Training Scheme

Under Viswa Training Scheme training given related to various industries in Bijapur district from 1992-93 to 1995-96 is as under.

Years	Member of people trained	Amount spent (Rs.Lakhs)
1992-93	1,400	18.85
1993-94	10	4.00
1994-95	75	1.45
1995-96	71	1.98
Total	1,556	26.28

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore.

An action plan has been formulated to enable Village Industries to obtain Rs. 130.5 lakhs from group bank in 1996-97. Though financial aid upto Rs.1.00 lakh has been sanctioned in the local office, proposal above which is being sent to registered office. At present the number of village industries is extended. Electronic industry is also included in this.

Silk Industry

There are two lakhs people who are engaged in the cultivation of mulberry and breeding the worms. There are six thousand people involved in seperating silk. Silk Rs. 150 crore worth is

being sold every year. According to cocoon control 1959 Act worm breeding, production of eggs, construction of cocoon, filatures are under control. There were no specific laws about the sale of cocoons. Ammendments have been brought to the Act so as to enable farmers who grow worms, and merchants to respond.

Since 1970, sericulture, based on modern system is in practice in Bijapur district. The climate and the quality of water is helpful to silk industry. It is felt that the sericulture still improves after the construction of Almatti dam.

Taluk wise silk prominent villages and mulberry growing regions as in 1996-97 are as below.

Taluk	Number of villages	Mulberry (Hectares)
1	2	3
Bijapur	36	181.60
Bagevadi	16	22.60
Muddebihal	18	20.40
Indi	40	184.48
Sindgi	57	200.00
Jamkhandi	37	159.54
Bilagi	24	40.80
Mudhol	42	187.05
Hungund	45	84.14
Bagalkot	67	76.60
Badami	33	99.60
Total	415	1256.81

During 1997-78 cultivation of silk was taken up in 1191 hectare area. Totally in eleven taluks of the district cocoons are specially grown. 330 villages have been identified as silk villages. There are sericulture centres which have 369 Scheduled caste people 28 Schedule tribe and others.

Table 5.20 : Taluk wise Sericulture families during the year 1997-98 in the district.

Taluk	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe	Minorities	Women	Others
Bijapur	48	1	53	11	296
Bagevadi	9	1	2	3	42
Muddebihal	8	3	-	1	27
Indi	66	-	30	8	104
Sindgi	28	1	10	10	266
Jamkhandi	58	-	23	15	270
Bilagi	16	-	9	6	46
Mudhol	73	6	14	14	305
Hungund	17	4	10	20	115
Bagalkot	15	5	14	07	86
Badami	20	15	4	07	140
Total	358	36	169	102	1697

The department report indicates that about 2420 families are said to be engaged in sericulture in the district. The silk breeds that are in vogue in Bijapur district are mixed breed and Bivoltine . The number of disease free eggs distributed in 1996-97 in the district is 6,80,776. The number of beneficiaries is 5020. The yield ratio according to the breed is as below. Mysore Bivoltine (228.946 Kgs); (19.472 Kgs) and 248.148 Kgs. During the same year the quantity of cocoon production was 248.418 M.tons.

Table 5.21 : Progress achieved under different Five year Plans during 1995-96

Women	1
Field demonstration farms day	199 (includes 46 women)
Demonstrations	18 (includes two women)
One month training	Men 99, Women 47
Training to produce silk handicraft	24 women
Seminar at taluk level	8 (two were arranged exclusively for women)
Group discussion during evening assembly	22
State Study Tour	Each team having a lady and men
Incentive to bivoltine cocoon subsidy for silk worm rearing house	16.540 ton
	19 beneficiaries
Disease control homes	5119

Source: Deputy Director, Sericulture Department, Bijapur

Under the Special component Scheme efforts have been made to encourage both Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe to take up sericulture. During 1996-97 under irrigation wells subsidy scheme eight beneficiaries have been identified. In the same manner mulberry plant Compost and chemical fertilizers have been distributed free of cost to 54 beneficiaries of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe. Totally Rs. 1.02 Lakhs was spent on this. There is Silk worms distribution centre is at Bijapur, cocoon market in Bijapur and Mudhol. Sericulture training centre was at Bangalore. Recently women sericulture training centre is commenced in Jamkhandi.

Silk Training and Production Centre is in Bijapur . There is silk small Scale filature unit in Jamkhandi. Training centre is in Mudhol while there are silk thread separating units in Bijapur and training centre is in Jamkhandi. During 1996-97 mulberry was being grown in 351.20 hectares of land. Mulberry is being grown in all taluks. Details of taluk wise Mulberry plantation is given in Table 5.22

Table 5.22

Taluk	In Hectares	Taluk	In Hectares
Bijapur	140.00	Bilagi	13.00
Basavana Bagevadi	25.00	Mudhol	79.6
Muddebihal	14.00	Hungund	40.80
Indi	90.00	Bagalkot	40.00
Sindgi	68.00	Badami	42.00
Jamkhandi	90.00	Total	351.20

Table 5.23 : Details of Mulberry growing area and families in the district.

Taluk	Mulberry grown Villages	Scheduled caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others
Bijapur	32	34	-	287
Basavan Bagevadi	12	6	2	40
Muddebihal	18	8	1	17
Indi	36	62	3	174
Sindgi	34	36	-	117
Jamkhandi	29	36	-	246
Bilagi	15	4	7	23
Mudhol	31	29	66	167
Hungund	34	4	-	77
Bagalkot	23	9	2	67
Badami	29	15	5	60
Total	293	243	86	1275

Source: Deputy Director, Sericulture Dept. Bijapur

Table 5.24 : Number of disease free eggs distributed to beneficiaries and the yield quantity of cocoons during 1996-97

Details of Eggs	Basavan Bagewadi		Mudde		Indi		Sindgi		Jama Khandi		Bilagi		Mudhol		Hungund		Bagalkot		Badami		Total
	Bijapur	Bagewadi	Mudde	Bihal	Indi	Sindgi	Jama	Khandi	Bilagi	Mudhol	Hungund	Bagalkot	Badami	Total							
C.B.	1,30,150	13,440	6,876	1,07,733	48,067	72,203	9,225	27,284	6,680	32,005	5,45,873										
B.V.	16,175	3,427	825	3,105	1,930	26,383	350	5,100	6,780	1,345	18,010										
Total	1,46,325	16,867	7,701	1,10,878	49,997	98,586	9,575	32,384	33,460	33,350	6,23,883										
Yield of Cocoons																					
C.B.	45,590	5135	2903	41,483	15,615	26,021	2,917	8,926	8,758	10,264	1,90,552										
B.V.	3,777	0803	0077	0,653	0,464	7,401	0109	0936	1,803	0273	20,418										
Total	49,367	5,938	2,980	42,136	16,079	33,422	3,026	9,862	10,561	1,05,312	2,10,970										

Production of Silk in the district- percentage

Bijapur	Basavan Bagewadi		Mudde		Indi		Sindgi		Jama		Bilagi		Mudhol		Hungund		Bagal kot		Badami		Total
	Bagewadi	Bihal	Mudde	Bihal	Indi	Sindgi	Jama	Khandi	Bilagi	Mudhol	Hungund	Bagal kot	Badami	Total							
3-377	45.00	43.00	40.00	33.4	35.8	35.3	33.3	32.0	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Deputy Director, Seri culture department, Bijapur

The schemes organized by the sericulture department for sericulture development in the district and under this Scheme the targets and achievement for the economic growth of nurseries was Rs. 3.00 lakhs target (Rs.3.00 lakhs): Physical (11,25,000 tons); cocoons production 24 metric ton. By the end of 1998 the number of silk industries and labourers involved: Government 5, charaka 118; Private 46; cottage basis 154.

Silk clothe weaving is prominent in Bijapur district. The Government is providing all facilities uniformly to both silk and cotton weavers without any differentiation. The weavers weave cotton as well as silk clothes.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

As a result of industrial policy implemented between 1997 and 1999 in the industrial sector decentralization system has been enforced in the district. During the period greater Importance was given to Small Scale industries in a phased manner. The home industry and other products of unrecognized fields earned greater importance and the Government took firm decision for their progress. The Government declared Bijapur as a backward district in the state in the small industries section and has provided assistance to establish industries.

In small industries sector in this district 4869 industries have been registered in 1995. The capital invested for these industries was Rs. 40 crores. Employment opportunity has been created for 22070 people. Though Bijapur district is considered as backward in small industries sector in the State it has secured 12th place.

In 1995 there were 2178 agro based industries in the district. Rs.14.67 crores capital was invested and employment opportunities were created for 9344 people. There are 358 bakery and other condiments units. Rs. 12.75 crores capital has been invested. 1915 people have been provided employment. There are 498 engineering units in the district and Rs.2.65 crores capital was invested and employment is provided to 500 people. All over the district there are 399 wood based small industries, Rs. 1.27 crores capital has been invested in this industry. 1780 people have been provided employment. There are 266 paper and printing units in the district, Rs. 1.55 crores is invested. Employment has been provided for 952 people. Again there are 726 Cloth Mills for which Rs. 2.31 crores has been invested. 39698 people have been given employment. There are 266 paper and printing units in the district, Rs.1.55 crores is invested. Employment has been invested. 39698 people have been given employment. 145 Chemical and Plastic Units are there in the district. Rs.36.85 lakhs capital has been invested and 483 people have been provided employment.

Other Small Scale industries like leather, glass, ceramics, building construction, electronics and electrical, rubber, automobile and metal altogether the number of small industries units is about 1075 and it has generated employment for 5439 persons. The invested capital is Rs.9.8 crores. These small industrial units are distributed all over the district. There are 1004 in Bijapur taluk, 682 in Jamkhandi, 579 in Bagalkot, 484 in Mudhol and Hungund, 436 in Badami, 400 in Sindgi, 452 in Basavan Bagevadi, 454 in Indi and and 281 in Bilagi. Till 1995 total 4869 Small Industrial Units are registered. The invested capital is Rs.0.81 lakhs on an average and it has given employment for 5 people on an average.

Taluk wise small industries functioning in the district are raw oil, cake, vanaspathi, food cereals mills are situated in Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Bagalkot.

Food and beverages: Bijapur, Jamkhandi, Mudhol

Textile and handloom clothes: Jamkhandi, Badami, Bijapur, Hungund; chemicals and plastic Mudhol and Bijapur. Leather industry: Indi, Mudhol, Sindgi, Muddebihal Glass, ceramics and building materials: Bijapur, Bagalkot, Hungund, Mudhol, Jamkhandi.

The list of Small Scale Units established from 1983-84 to 1994-95 in Bijapur district are as under and nationalized banks have given financial and technical assistance to these small industries. Small industries of ABCD unit model have been installed in Bijapur, Muddebihal, Basavan Bagevadi, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Bilagi, Bagalkot, Badami, Indi, Sindgi and Hungund Taluks. Assistance is provided according to this capacity.

Table 5.25 : Details of Small Industries P.M.B. letter in the district.

Year	Small industry P.M.B letter	Invested capital	Employment Opportunity
1	2	3	4
1984-85	445	210.29	1,683
1985-86	440	138.01	1,945
1986-87	398	174.60	2,194
1987-88	338	112.54	1,365
1988-89	390	301.21	1,782
1989-90	388	307.47	1,730
1990-91	450	320.72	1,923
1991-92	351	533.71	1,911
1992-93	391	586.96	1,932
1993-94	477	505.47	1,996
1994-95	477	664.83	1,940

Source : Joint Director, Small Scale Industries Department, Bijapur.

The number of Small Scale in Bijapur district registered till 1998 March is 6698. The invested capital is Rs. 7092.1 lakhs totally 34200 people have been employed in Small Scale Industries Sector. Among small industries edible oil, granite, readymade cloth, food beverages and other have acquired a chief place in this district. Details regarding to small scale industries in the district till the end of March 1997 is furnished as under.

The Necessary resources to Start Small Scale Industries are available in the district, TECKSOK has taken up industrial surveys to utilize them usefully. If the state industries department takes special interest in implementing the survey it becomes evident that resources are utilized properly. The details about the progress of such Small Scale Industries in the district are given in the proceeding tables.

Table 5.26 : Details of Small Scale Industrial units , Invested Capital, number of labourers and production in the district as applicable till the end of 1996 March

Industry Class	Industries												
	Bijapur Taluk						Basavana Bagewadi Taluk						Middebihal taluk
	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labourers	Production during 95-96 (Rs in Lakhs)	No. of Units	Capital Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Labourers	Production during 95-96 (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labourers	Production during 95-96 (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Food and beverages	373	422.76	2139	746	197	82.22	781	396	249	139.51	1177	512	
Forest based	44	24.80	228	132	22	9.97	106	54	22	7.57	106	48	
Paper and Printing	62	79.35	284	196	13	4.99	50	36	17	10.52	71	47	
Garments	99	25.67	536	136	65	10.36	251	84	48	13.73	230	67	
Glass and Porcelain	03	19.22	50	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leather industry	18	1.77	83	21	24	1.22	100	29	35	3.56	146	32	
Rubber and plastic	17	105.86	104	105	04	0.84	19	27	02	3.66	10	11	
Chemicals	19	31.54	129	23	01	0.22	03	02	07	1.04	33	09	
Engineering	126	101.90	663	242	23	7.69	93	56	37	12.54	137	64	
Electrical instruments	37	39.88	177	17	24	4.06	84	14	18	4.29	66	09	
Yarn and cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beedi industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Repair industry	31	33.89	167	16	01	0.08	04	05	03	0.37	09	02	
Others	147	233.12	808	184	16	8.25	76	26	20	53.35	287	94	
Total	976	1139.76	5668	1835	390	129.9	1567	729	488	250.12	2272	885	

Contd...

Bijapur District

Industry Class	Jamkhandi Taluk				Mudhol Taluk				Bilagi Taluk			
	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Units	Capital Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in lakhs	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in lakhs
Food and beverage	224	208.44	1221	702	162	47.69	411	411	105	159.06	706	297
Forest based	75	18.94	302	130	31	8.71	152	67	33	0.56	153	56
Paper and Printing	32	22.00	118	76	22	12.36	91	49	04	2.37	11	09
Garments	163	88.83	845	127	54	18.02	243	267	33	5.08	33	147
Glass and Porcelain	05	14.91	31	18	01	0.15	03	02	-	-	-	-
Leather industry	20	2.61	67	27	19	1.39	76	23	52	9.47	234	46
Rubber and plastic	10	30.03	50	59	7	10.48	33	39	01	0.32	04	04
Chemicals	14	10.16	67	26	21	39.3	225	46	-	-	-	-
Engineering	76	49.48	606	137	51	34.73	228	94	30	16.04	104	44
Electrical instruments	30	6.45	104	23	20	3.31	76	17	20	3.89	02	14
Yarn and cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beedi industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair industry	22	10.00	77	14	17	8.92	73	11	08	6.43	27	07
Others	67	122.61	267	128	109	51.00	328	147	11	5.12	54	08
Total	738	584.47	3,755	514	514	236.06	1,939	1,173	297	214.24	1,408	632

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Industries

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Industry Class	Bagalkot Taluk			Badami Taluk			Hungund Taluk					
	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Units	Capital Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in lakhs	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in lakhs
Food and beverage	172	122.31	839	280	160	91.14	606	246	187	60.05	604	292
Forest based	60	18.09	349	160	23	9.09	104	114	36	23.08	175	127
Paper and Printing	74	51.28	221	96	20	28.73	95	71	23	18.91	73	86
Garments	77	19.41	304	144	116	120.95	791	144	120	30.08	678	162
Glass and Porcelain	01	0.20	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather industry	24	2.03	208	31	15	1.58	52	24	17	2.53	65	28
Rubber and plastic	18	10.20	71	102	10	6.20	44	67	05	24.59	22	31
Chemicals	06	1.52	29	12	06	0.82	23	14	04	0.50	17	09
Engineering	80	51.54	487	147	38	12.10	111	86	24	9.17	91	56
Electrical instruments	26	86.27	205	19	11	1.42	37	07	12	1.29	36	07
Yarn and cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beedi industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair industry	21	11.53	94	12	03	1.84	14	15	26	13.23	24	14
Others	106	165.07	473	156	76	8.84	182	116	75	123.82	252	106
Total	625	539.45	3,283	1,113	5,478	284.71	2,059	904	529	307.75	2,110	918

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Industry Class	Indi Taluk			Sindagi Taluk				
	No. of units	Capital Rs. in lakhs	No. of labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Units	Capital Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Labours	Production during 95-96 Rs. in lakhs
Food and beverage	225	67.81	8.25	618	212	64.69	825	574
Forest based	38	10.52	153	74	43	7.31	127	87
Paper and Printing	24	8.84	81	114	16	7.49	49	79
Garments	51	8.81	275	107	43	5.58	183	91
Glass and Porcelain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather industry	45	3.83	156	61	36	4.81	104	53
Rubber and plastic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	3	0.59	08	07	03	3.41	14	6
Engineering	26	12.76	124	66	27	11.10	135	67
Electrical instruments	27	3.35	96	21	29	3.31	93	26
Yarn and cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beeidi industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair industry	01	0.25	0.2	0.5	03	0.5	1.3	01
Others	39	41.47	218	46	18	13.66	91	101
Total	479	158.43	1,938	1,119	435	127.16	1,659	1,103

Table 5.27 : Number of various small industries, started in Bijapur district by Karnataka Small Industries Association.

Name of the Industries	Number of industries
Agarbathi	4
Automobile and Servicing	8
Agro based small industry	36
Readymade food (manufacturers of bakery products and other food articles)	56
Chemical industry	4
Copper industry	3
Electrical instruments	4
Engineering job works	77
Manufactures of Milk and food articles	108
Ginning and spinning	6
Leather industry	14
Soap and detergent, oil wick	35
Spectacles	2
Plastic	2
Printing press	47
Garments	13
Repairs and cleaning	7
Steel furniture	8
R.C.C. Tile, brick and RCC pipe	19
Tyre retreading	2
Manufacturers of candle	5
Welding works	22
Wood work and furniture	43
Total number of small industries of Bijapur district registered in Karnataka industries association	525

Source: Industries department, Bijapur.

Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

During the Third Five year plan period Jamkhandi and Bijapur taluks were sanctioned industrial expansion areas one each and six industrial sheds were built in each area. The cost was Rs. 30,000. The industrial expansion area is capable to create the necessary infrastructure for the development of Small Industries in the district. Good site, transportation facilities, water, power and other basic facilities that are required for small industries have been created in these sites. Right now Industrial Extension area is established in Bagalkot. For the first time in Bijapur district in 1961 the industrial Extension area was created in the land measuring 190 acres and 20 gunta (1 gunta= 125 square yards). Here 10 C type, 26 D type and 8 mini type industrial sheds were formed. 30 sites have been distributed to the interested parties. It has been decided to develop industrial area in 14 acres 13 gunta of land in 1978 in Bagalkot. Here a scheme is framed to develop six B type, 8 C type and 20 D type and in addition Six super mini and 25 Mini Industrial areas. These have been distributed to interested small industrialists. The Government has taken steps to develop industrial area in 19 acres of land in Jamkhandi taluk. Here six C type, six D type and six super mini sheds have been built and distributed among interested people. In addition 36 industrial sites have been developed. In Mudhol taluk two C type and two super mini industrial sheds are built and distributed to interested people. The rest is in construction stage. In Muddebihal, construction of four super mini sheds scheme has been framed. Out of which construction of three are completed. C type sheds have been built in Banahatti and distributed. The district level industrial shed approval committee (DL SAC) approves necessary sheds to small industrialists. The committee provides sheds to each according to their industrial necessity. Approval may be given up to 12 gunta. In 1992 in Bijapur (Mahalabaghatya) another industrial area has been formed in 15 acres and 34 gunta of land. Here it is decided to develop super mini 10 x 5 site. Two super mini and two industrial sites are made ready. In 1995-96 in Bijapur there were seven Industrial Extension areas. There are 2 in Bijapur and one each of Industrial Extension area in Bagalkot, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Banahatti and Muddebihal. There are industrial sites of different measurements in these areas and the details of distribution to interested people are given in Table 5.28 and 5.29

Table 5.28 : Places of Industrial Estates

Places of industrial estate	Classified into construct sheds				Super mini	Total	Shops allotted
	B	C	D	Mini			
Bijapur	—	10	26	8	—	44	44
Mahalabagayat	—	—	—	—	10	10	7
Muddebihal	—	—	—	—	04	04	1
Bagalkot	06	08	20	—	06	40	40
Jamkhandi	06	—	06	04	04	20	14
Mudhol	—	—	—	—	20	02	02

Table 5.29 : List of Small Scale Industries in the district functioning in the Industrial Colonies of Karnataka state Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

Production of material	A	B	C	D	Mini	Super mini	Total
Food and beverages	4	2	01	9	-	02	18
Paper and Printing Press	-	-	-	02	-	-	02
Garments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass and Porcelain	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
Leather industry	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
Rubber and Plastic	1	-	01	02	04	-	08
Chemicals	-	-	-	04	-	-	04
Engineering	1	1	11	24	08	01	46
Electrical instrument	-	1	03	02	-	-	06
Others	1	-	02	06	-	03	10
Total	07	04	20	49	12	06	96

Source: Karnataka Finance Corporation, Bijapur and Bagalkot.

Table 5.30 :
List of industrial estates in the district Kinds of Industrial Sheds

Place	A	B	C	D	Mini	Super mini	Total
Bijapur	-	-	10	26	-	8	44
Bagalkot	-	4	4	20	-	-	28
Jamkhandi	-	-	-	6	6	04	10

In Bijapur raw materials market section has been opened for the development of Small Scale Industries. In the Mahal Bhagya industrial area of Bijapur Rs. 5000 per acre and Asangi industrial area of Jamkhandi Rs. 35,000 per acre have been fixed.

Industrialists who have visited the Industrial colonies built in Bijapur have expressed that is necessary to build mini and super mini sheds in built with complex planning. Here there is an opportunity for production and display of produced items. Such industrial sheds if given to people who have been sanctioned loan under Rojgar Scheme allows their industry to develop fast. It is for the convenience of the entrepreneurs that Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

should take steps to build mini and super mini sheds near commercial complex at district and taluk head quarters. If sheds are so built in these places, then there will be demand for such sheds and it helps the industrial development of those areas and in addition sufficient employment opportunities are would be generated.

Karnataka Small Industries development corporation while building industrial colonies should follow strictly the principles enunciated in the green belt programme of the area, facilities like road, water, power and communication are to be provided satisfactorily and proper care has to be exercised to see that the environment is not polluted. At present the industrial activities of Bijapur district are limited to Bijapur, Bagalkot, Indi, Mudhol, and Hungund Taluks. In the same manner there is an opportunity to establish industrial colonies in Sindgi, Bilagi, Basvan Bagevadi, Mahalingapur, Lokapur, Rabakavi and Bahahatti regions.

Handicrafts Industry

Employment opportunities have been created to nearly 10,000 people in Bijapur district. Under this scheme Carpentry, smithy, shoemaking, Agarbathi and painting clothes and other industries coming under the purview of the handicrafts have been developed. Weaving sarees and dhotis in handlooms is popular in Guledgudda, Rabakavi, Banahatti, Ilakal and other places. Talented artisans exhibit their skill though they are socially and financially not sound. Arte facts shop was first started in Bijapur.

In 1961-62 handicrafts of worth Rs. 43,000 were sold. The handicrafts industry in Bijapur district have grown up hereditarily. It is found that such handicraft industries prevail in rural areas in addition to agriculture.

Karnataka Government has formed Handicrafts Development Corporation for the development of handicrafts. The corporation has established 12 handicrafts complexes all over the state. General facilities like accommodation, workshop (which are necessary for manufacturing handicraft items) and sales counters have been established at these centres. Sandalwood, silver and raw materials are being provided to artisans and arrangements are made for the purchase of artifacts made by them. Similarly training is being provided and the aforesaid beneficiaries are made to involve themselves in production. In the districts where Handicraft Industrial Centres are not established the activities of the corporation are implemented through non Government organizations which are involved in the development of handicrafts. As handicrafts buildings is not established in Bijapur district training programme under this scheme is being implemented though non Government organizations and till date training has been given in Kannada language on embroidery art to 100 Scheduled caste lambani women. According to combined scheme these beneficiaries have already been engaged in production. Similarly under the Vishwa scheme Rs. 9.5 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government to build 35 residential workshops. Workshop and residential houses are being built for 35 lambani Scheduled caste women beneficiaries. The embroidery articles laid with mirrors made by non Vishwa trained beneficiaries are being sold through 'Katini' sales shops.

Table 5.31 : Details of group workshops built by Karnataka state.
Small Industries Development Corporation during 1997-98 in the district.

Taluk	Village	Name of the organizations undertaking the workshop	Activities of the organizations
Bijapur	Kanamuchanala	M/s Veerabhadreshwara Handlooms weaving co-operative Society, Kanamuchanala	Weaving
	Mamadapur	C.D.P.O Project officer	Group works
	Karjol	C.D.P.O Project officer	Group works
	Babaleshwara	C.D.P.O Project officer	Group works
	Arakeri	President, Bijapur district women Multi purpose Co-op Society, Bijapur	Multipurpose activities
	Munapur	Aruna chemical, Khadi and Village Industry Co-op society, Bijapur.	Khadi and village industries works

Source: State Finance Corporation, Bijapur and Bagalkot

Table 5.32

Taluk	Village	Name of the Society under taking workshop	Activities of the organization Society
Basavan Bagevadi	Alamatti	President Venkateshwara SC/ST Co-op Society Alamatti	Society Activities
	Nidagundi	President, Mahila Samaja, Nidagundi	Under different Occupational by the society
	Masabinala	Mouneshwara artisans developments institute, Masabinal	Artisans works
	Unnebhavi	Rural Development society	N.M.E. Charaka
	Mulavaja	DWCRA group Kanakala	Group activities
	Kudagi	DWCRA Unit	Group activities

Source: State Finance Corporation, Bijapur and Bagalkot.

Table 5.33

Talluk	Village	Name of the Society Undertaking the Workshop	Activities of the organizations
Muddebihal	Muddebihal	M/s Veerabhadreshwara Agarbathi Mfg. Unit Muddebihal	Agarbathi manufacture
	Kavadimatti	Vacant	—
	Mudnal	Vijaya oil industries Mudanala	Oil production
Bagalkot	Govinakop	M/s Dhanalakshmi Woollen producers Co-op Society, Avadinni	Woollen production and weaving
	Yedahalli	M/s Dhanalakshmi Woollen producers Co-op Society, Avadinni	Wollen production and weaving
	Kaladagi Tulasigeri	DWCRA group DWCRA group	On behalf of BDO Bagalkot On behalf of BDO Bagalkot

Table 5.34

Taluk	Village	Name of the society under taken the workshop	Activities of organization
Badami	Anawala	Marisiddeshwara Woollen producers weavers co-operative society, Analwala	Woollen production and weaving
	Kainakatti	Marisiddeshwara Woollen producers Weavers Co-operative Society, Anawala.	Woollen production and weaving
	Seeparamatti	Wool Producers Co-operative Society, Seeparamatti	Woollen production and weaving
	Beluru	M/s Banu Agarbatti Manufacturers Society Belur	Making Agarbathi
Hungund	Kalligudd	DWCRA, Hungund	Group works
	Chinnapur (S.K)	BDO, Hungund	Group works
	Kodihal	Shankar weavers co-op. society, Kodihal	Weaving work
	Sulibhavi	Shakambari weavers co-op. society, Sulibhavi	Weaving work
	Kundagal	Rural Polytechnic Hungund	—

Table 5.35

Taluk	Village	Name of the Society undertaking the workshop	Activities of the Society
Jamkhandi	Chikkalakki	To sericulture dept.	For sericulture work
	Todalabagi	To sericulture dept.	For sericulture work.
	Hunnoor	Reserved for D.G.D.C.	Vacant
Mudhol	Belagali	To DWCRA group	DWCRA works
Bilagi	Galagali	Vacant	DWCRA works
	Siddapur	To DWCRA group	Basket making
	Kundaragi	Shepherds wool weavers cooperative society Kundaragi	Weaving work
	Budhihal (S.K.)	Shepherds wool weavers Co-operative society, Budihal (S.K)	Weaving work
	Bilagi	D.G.D.C. Bilagi	Cutting crystal and polishing work
	Girisagar	Bilagi Taluk Khadi Village Industries Association, Girisagar	For Khadi and Village Industries works

Table 5.36

Taluk	Village	Name of the Society undertaking the workshop	Activities of the Society
Indi	Babalada	Village Panchayat, Babalada	Village executive
	Bhata Gunaki	Village Panchayat BhataGunaki	Village executive
Sindgi	Rampur (PA)	Sindgi Taluk Khadi Producers Co-op Society Sindgi	Khadi weaving work
	Chandkavate	Village panchayat Chandakavate	For village panchayat works
	Yenkanchi	Village panchayat Yenkanchi	For village panchayat works
	Sindgi	-	-

Leather Industry

Leather industry has acquired greater importance in Bijapur district after cotton and wool. The soft and durable leather produced in the district is famous in the State. Leather industry has grown up on self-reliance principle. Town workers work on daily wages basis near big merchants and cobblers are engaged in these industries. These families make chappals (foot wears), shoes, leather bags, leather purse, leather thread etc. Leather and materials for dyeing are made use of. An ordinary family which means husband, wife and workers make three pairs of foot wear every day. The price per pair is Rs.15 and they get 15 percent wages.

Bijapur foot wear are very popular. It is sold more in local market. On the basis of their sales business 1 to 1.5 percent of the price goes to the maker. Even in this field, long ago, money was given to cobblers at higher interest and the products made by them were sold out for more profit. Traditional families engaged in tanning were there. They were being called Manaras. The hides of sheep, lamb cattle, and buffalo were supplied to artisans. Usually the people who were tanning the leather were not literate. The wages they were getting per day was from Rs. 15 to Rs. 75.

In 1976 Karnataka Leather Development Corporation Ltd was founded to develop leather and leather based industries in the state. The invested capital was Rs. 25 lakhs. Earlier to LIDKAR or Karnataka leather based industries corporations existence the artisans had to buy raw material from private people for higher costs. It was very difficult for them to obtain technical assistance and sell the finished goods in rural areas. The invested capital by Karnataka leather industries development corporation from 1976-77 to 1997-98 was Rs. 334.67 lakhs.

The corporation has spent Rs. 792 lakhs to provide 126 road site huts, petromax, lamp, chain and instrument boxes from 1994-95 to 1997-98 to enable the leather artisans in Bijapur district. During the same period, in 1992-93 under 'Vishwa' Scheme 132 young artisans have been given training to make footwear in Bijapur district. The Corporation in 1994-95 has imparted training in making foot wear and shoes, leather tanning and making leather products. Under the Dutch scheme to enable leather tanners of leather tanning complex, shoe complex, and foot wear artisans 30 houses and 24 workshops each have been built and distributed. The cost for constructing these complexes is about Rs. 26.00 lakhs, in addition shops to sell raw materials has been opened.

Under the 'Vishwa' scheme the corporation has purchased finished leather goods worth Rs.4,95,000 from 1994-95 to 1997-98. A total 54 houses and 54 workshops have been distributed to artisans. These artisans earn Rs. 1500 per month. Leather tanning and shoe complexes have been built in Bijapur. In the general workshops built here machineries have been matched. Leather

artisans and industrialists who are running small industries may use the machineries by remitting low service fees. Technical assistance required by small private leather industrialists are provided to sell their products better.

Lidkar sales shop was opened in the month of June 1996 in Bijapur. Till 1998 leather goods worth Rs. 16 lakhs has been sold by this outlet. The number of beneficiaries benefited directly by Karnataka Leather industries development Corporation is 912. The number of beneficiaries benefited indirectly is 530. Karnataka leather industries development corporation has a yet to open similar outlets in all taluks of Bijapur district.

'Viswa' Programme

Karnataka Government framed *Vishwa* programmes to protect the interests of artisans. On the 122nd birth day of Mahatma Gandhiji (1991) in his memory *Vishwa* programme was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of India. Karnataka Government while implementing *Vishwa* Programme in the name of Sri M. Vishveshwaraiah for rural industries development had implemented Trisem, IRDP, JRY, DWCRA and SEP and other programmes through *Vishwa* scheme. Raw materials are being supplied uniformly and market in created for readymade goods. Loan facility and finance facilities are being provided to buy necessary mechanical goods and for technical training. The chief aim of '*Vishwa*' scheme is to promote rural industries development, expertise, training and providing market for ready made goods, money is provided under continuous growth of rural industries scheme of the state. The Government has aimed at establishing 107000 units in unorganized sector and 44000 units in organized Sector in five years. The scheme has aimed at creating employment opportunities for about six lakhs people. Under five years plan totally about Rs. 570 crores have been spent.

Under this programme facilities such as training and market facility for finished goods have been created. The training is given to men and women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and minority class. Training is imparted in woollen knitting, agarbathi making, school bag and other bags. Readymade garments, embroidery, handlooms and oil production, weaving, leather goods etc. In this workshop jobs like making note books, readymade garments Leather Ornamental objects, wood carving, rope making etc are included.

In the tables given below details like 'beneficiaries' who obtained various types of training, released amount (Table 5.38), number of trainees (5.39), facilities provided by various financial organizations (Table 5.40), production activities (Table 5.41), service activities (Table 5.42) etc. are furnished.

Table 5. 37 : Details of classification of beneficiaries who were trained under Vishwa Scheme during 1996-97

Taluk	Number of beneficiaries						General			Women			Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe			Minorities								
	Direct Production		Train-ing		Service		Direct Production		Train-ing		Service		Direct Production		Train-ing		Service		Direct Production		Train-ing		Service	
	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service	Train-ing	Direct Production	Service
Bijapur	10	45	13	-	05	13	07	24	-	-	16	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basavan Bagevadi	40	90	10	10	35	10	25	26	-	-	26	-	05	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muddebihal	42	90	10	10	20	10	15	31	-	17	35	-	-	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bagalkot	20	122	17	-	50	16	20	45	-	-	27	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badami	40	110	08	-	24	06	34	25	-	04	16	-	02	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungund	55	135	08	-	70	08	55	45	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamkhandi	-	80	02	-	30	02	-	10	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudhol	20	75	09	15	47	-	-	-	-	03	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilagi	55	100	11	20	75	08	30	30	03	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indi	20	84	06	-	15	06	-	35	-	20	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindgi	20	60	11	-	10	07	10	35	-	10	15	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	322	991	105	55	381	86	196	306	06	61	257	05	10	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: District Panchayat, Bijapur

Under 'Vishwa' scheme employment opportunities to rural artisans are being created continuously using local resources. In Bijapur district from 1992-93 till 1997-98 that is within a period of six years training is imparted in various trades to 3577 beneficiaries and opportunity has been provided to 5769 beneficiaries to produce various products. Under the scheme 413 beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. 1123 women beneficiaries have obtained the profit of training scheme. 1056 beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and 1847 women beneficiaries have obtained the facility of direct production.

Table 5.38 : Details of Taluk wise grant sanctioned from various financial institutions under the Vishwa scheme during 1996-97 in Unorganized Sector

Taluk	Total beneficiaries	Sanctioned amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Amount Released	
			Number	Amount (Rs.in Lakhs)
Bijapur	17	1.69	02	0.84
BasavanBagevadi	06	2.40	02	1.60
Muddebihal	12	3.95	-	-
Bagalkot	-	-	-	-
Badami	-	-	-	-
Hungund	01	1.65	-	-
Jamkhandi	41	9.63	07	5.78
Mudhol	25	4.00	02	0.50
Bilagi	18	2.80	07	2.80
Indi	17	1.23	-	-
Sindgi	03	-	-	-
Total	140	27.35	20	11.52

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Table 5.39 : Details of taluk wise of Training held under Vishwa Scheme during 1996-97

Activity	Bijapur	Basavan Bagewadi	Mudde- bihal	Bagalkot	Badami	Hungund	Jamkhandi	Mudhol	Bilagi	Indi	Sindgi
Woollen knitting	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agarbathi	-	10	22	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
School bags	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bags production	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rope	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garments	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embroidary	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of											
Pappad	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Production of											
leather goods	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Handloom Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Woollen Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Khadi weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Production of											
Pappad and											
Pickles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Leather work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Wire basket											
manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	10	60	22	20	40	55	-	20	55	20	20

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Table 5.40 : Direct production activity during 1996-97- Talukwise progress

Activity/work	Bijapur	Basavan Bagewadi	Mudde- bihal	Bagalkot	Badami	Hungund	Jamkhandi	Mudhol	Bilagi	Indi	Sindgi
Manuf. of note											
books	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuf.Readymade garments	25	20	15	32	-	-	-	25	-	20	40
Leather fancy goods	-	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NME charaka	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Carpentry	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuf .of Sachets	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuf.of baskets	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuf.of Agarabathi	-	-	-	-	45	20	-	-	-	-	-
Silk Yarn	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woollen Weaving	-	-	-	-	15	25	40	10	25	-	-
Cotton Weaving	-	-	-	22	25	50	-	-	30	-	-
Manufacture of Pappad	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Leather work	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	20	-
Manuf.of Leather bags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Rope Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Khadi Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Total	45	90	90	122	110	110	80	75	100	59	60

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Table 5.41 : Taluk wise details of grant by various financial institutions under Vishwa Scheme during 1996-97.

Activity/work (job)	Bija pur	Basavan Bagewadi	Mudde Bihal	Bagal -kot	Badami	Huna gund	Jam khandi	Mudhol	Bilagi	Indi	Sindgi	Total
Vulcanising	03	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	04	-	-	09
Motor coil rewinding	03	-	02	-	01	03	-	06	04	-	03	22
Electricals	-	-	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06
Tyre retreading	-	-	-	03	01	-	02	-	-	-	-	06
Flour mills	-	02	02	03	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	08
Cycle shop	-	-	-	-	05	04	-	-	-	-	-	09
Carpentary	-	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Manuf. of copper vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	03
Pounding enillies	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	06
General Engineering	04	-	06	-	-	-	-	03	03	-	06	22
Printing Press	-	-	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	07
Total	13	10	10	17	08	08	02	09	11	06	11	114

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Table 5.42 : Talukwise details of service activity during 1996-97 under Vishwa Scheme

Taluk	K.S.F.C.				Bank				R.R.B.				KAS CARD				
	Sanction		Release		Sanction		Release		Sanction		Release		Sanction		Release		
	No	Fin	No	Fin	No	Fin	No	Fin	No	Fin	No	Fin	No	Fin	No	Fin	
Bijapur	-	-	-	-	5	1.69	2	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basavan Bagewadi	-	-	-	-	1	0.80	-	-	2	1.60	2	1.60	-	-	-	-	-
Muddebihal	1	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.40	-	-
Bagalkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badami	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamkhandi	-	-	-	-	7	9.63	7	5.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudhol	-	-	-	-	15	4.00	2	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilagi	-	-	-	-	6	2.50	6	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.30	1	0.30
Indi	-	-	-	-	8	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindgi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3.55	-	-	42	19.85	17	9.62	3	2.25	2	1.6	2	0.70	1	0.30	-

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur.

KASCARD : Karnataka State Co-Operative agriculture and rural development Bank ; RRB : Regional Rural Bank ;

No : Number ; FIN : Finance.

Hotel Industry

Bijapur district has been a celebrated tourists paradise under the world heritage programme. There are attractive Tourist Places in this district. They are Bijapur, Agarakhed, Ihole, Alamel, Badami, Bagalkot, BasavanBagevadi, Belagali, Bilagi, Guledagudda, Ilakal Ingaleshwar, Jamkhandi, Kakandki, Kudalsangam, Mudhol, Nandikeshwar, Pattadakal Ramatirth, Salotagi, Banashankari, Talikote, Thoravi etc. Utilizing these places Hotel Industry of a high standard could be developed in the district. There is an opportunity to establish first class hotels that attract National and International Tourists. Most of the Hotels here is developed by the local capital and that of surrounding districts. Mostly private people are engaged in hotel industry. The number of hotel industries registered in 1998 in Bijapur district is 210. The strength of labourers is 1023. Similarly the number of registered hotels in Bagalkot district is 389. The member of labourers working is 1195. Private establishment has chiefly dominated.

It is recorded in the Souvenir 'Santruṭṭi' published by Karnataka Hoteliers Association that Bijapur hotels were resting places as well as residences for many soldiers who were fighting for freedom. Hotels operated by the local people in Bijapur are famous for special varieties of eatables. For example ten local hotels are famous for jowar roti, sira, Mulagai curry etc and the rest of the hotels for South Indian Idli, Vada, Dosa etc. Udupi style hotels were started in Bijapur in 1945. Godavari organization started well equipped hotels in Bijapur in 1993. At present hotels like Hotel Satkar, Hotel Kalpana, Hotel Umesh, Hotel Sanman, Hotel Madhuvan etc are attracting tourists in this town.

The important hotels in Bijapur are hotel Shivaram(75 years) of Muddebihal; Gita Darshini (65 years), Badami hotel Sanman, Hotel Chalukya, Mookambika Hotel, Vybhav, Brindavan, Kamadhenu, Udayavilas, Udupi, Mudhol Taluk Gokula of Mahalingapura, Ayodhya of Mudhol town, Sri Krishna Bhavani, Brindavan, Ashraya; Hotel Dhanalakshmi lodge, Aradhana Lodge, Durga Vihar (25 Years), Bagalkot; Prasad Lodge, Shanti Khanavali, Ilakal. All these hotels have developed this industry all over the district.

Hotel Owner's Association, Bijapur was started in 1956. This association is not only protecting the interests of its members but also serving the society. Every year on the occasion of Independence Day, Republic Day and Rajyothsava Day sweets are distributed in Bijapur on behalf of these associations. Every year this Association is inspiring to conduct plays like Yakshana and games like cricket. In 1992-93 when Bijapur faced earthquake besides providing financial assistance to the distressed during the earthquake, the Hotel Association also gives Scholarships to outstanding intelligent students. The Government is planning to declare hotel business as an industry and protect the interests of labourers. Kolhar in Basavan Bagevadi taluk is famous for eatables like popular potted curds, *Gurellu chatney pudi*, jowar roti, beaten rice *chuda*, *churmuri* etc.

Rozgar Scheme

Jawahar Rozgar scheme was formed to enable youths and rural and urban area to be self reliant. This programme was inaugurated on 2-10-1993 all over the country. In this programme youths aged 18 to 35 years (both men and women) are selected and short term training is imparted in the field they desire and financial aid is provided in the form of loan. Under this scheme loan facility from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. One lakh is made available. Those who repay the loan amount within the stipulated period are sanctioned subsidy. Jawaharlal Rozgar scheme is extended to both production and Servicing Sector. It is programmed to bring one crore youth under the purview of this scheme.

There is every opportunity to implement Jawahar Rozgar scheme satisfactorily in Bijapur district. Artisan youths of both rural and urban areas come under the scheme. It is targeted to open 25000 units at the rate of 500 per year in the ensuing years in Small Scale Industries Sector. District industrial centre works as a Nodal agency. Jawahar Rozgar scheme, in addition to creating self employment is implementing principle of self reliance both in rural and urban areas.

Table 5.43 : Details of grant sanctioned and beneficiaries under Rozgar scheme during 1996-97 in Bijapur district.

Name of the Taluk	Target	Number of applications received	Number of applications recommended	Number of sanctioned applications
Bijapur	250	1166	476	236
Basvan Bagevadi	70	376	157	79
Muddebihal	85	282	178	70
Bagalkot	130	438	262	122
Badami	95	413	164	89
Hungund	90	289	172	85
Jamkhandi	145	672	303	122
Mudhol	80	380	161	80
Bilagi	55	129	98	53
Indi	85	466	176	84
Sindgi	60	281	127	-
Total	1,145	4,892	2,274	1,020

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur 1996-1997 annual report

Details of grant extended in industrial sector

Details	Industry	Service	Trade	Total	Total number of persons trained
Number	245	264	573	1082	928
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	1225	132.0	286.05	541.00	-

Table 5.44 : Details of Taluk-wise progress of Prime Minister's Rozgar Scheme during 1996-97

Taluk	Target	Number of applications received	Number of applications recommended	Number of sanctioned applications
Bijapur	250	493	562	243
Basvan Bagevadi	70	202	170	74
Muddebihal	85	175	141	75
Bagalkot	130	135	247	112
Badami	95	140	201	73
Hungund	90	138	199	67
Jamkhandi	145	128	214	118
Mudhol	80	175	145	84
Bilagi	55	85	94	52
Indi	85	105	192	86
Sindgi	60	83	120	59
Total	1,145	1,939	2,225	1,043

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Details of grant extended in Industrial Sector

Total	Industry	Service	Business	Total	Total number of persons trained
Number	256	290	497	1043	849
Amount(Rs.in Lakhs)	151.4	156.6	266.58	574.058	-

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Electricity and Power Generation

Before reorganization states, 687 KW of power was being produced from six Hydro Electric Stations in Bijapur district. Thereafter in 1965 820 KW was being produced. In 1930, 230 KW power generating unit was installed at Jamkhandi. Power Sub-Stations started operation at Bagalkot in 1940 and at Banahatti in 1944. Power Sub-Station were put into to service in 1953 at Guledagudd and in 1955 in Ilakal. Mysore State Electricity Board established a subdivision at Bijapur in 1961 to supply electricity. Accordingly, in October 1965 - 640 KW LASER based power unit was started. In 1961 Electricity Board established Bagalkot subdivision as power supply centre. 110 KV new line was constructed from Hubli to Bagalkot. 17000 KW capacity receiving station was opened at Bagalkot.

Bagalkot cement factory obtained power from Mysore Electricity Board. Power centres were established in Guledagudda, Hungund, Ilakal, Kamatagi, Sulibhavi, Gudoor and other places in 1965. At the same time to enable power looms and dying centres in Ilakal region 33 KV capacity transmission centres were operated.

Table 5.45 : Three divisions of power distribution in Bijapur district are as below.

Sub-divisions	Branches	Sub-divisions	Branches
1	2	3	4
Bijapur	Bijapur Town-1 Bijapur Town-2 Bijapur Town-3 Bijapur Town-4 Bijapur Town - (Rural) Obaleshwar, Tikota, Kannur, Sharanagi	Indi	Indinura Indi (Rural) Chadachan Jhalaki Adagana

Contd...

1	2	3	4
Sindgi	Sindgi, Devarahipparagi Alamela	Basavan Bagevadi	Basavan Bagevadi, Hoovinahipparagi, Telagi, Nidagund, Kudagi
Muddebihal	Muddebihal Talikota Nalatawad	Jamkhandi	Jamkhandi 1 Jamkhandi 2 Jamkhandi3 Savalagi Toralabagi Banahatti Rabakavi Teradal
Mahalingapur	Mahalingapur 1 Mahalingapur 2 Mudhol 1 Lokapur	Bilagi	Bilagi Galagali Kataraki
Bagalkot	Bagalkot (Town) Bagalkot (Rural) Kaladagi Bevuru	Guledagudd	Guledagudd Badami Kerur Belur
Ilakal	Ilakal Hungund Nandavadagi Aminaghad Kamatagi	-	-

Source: Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., Bijapur.

Bijapur is one the backward districts in North Karnataka. While it was facing variation in voltage 220 KW main receiving station was installed in Basvan Bagevadi in November 1994. This has enabled the people in the district. The voltage variation problem is very much solved in Bijapur district after the station was put into service. Karnataka electricity board (Presently it is called KPTCL and which is further divided into divisions in accordance with Revenue divisions and

Bijapur district functions. Under the Gulbarga Electric Supply Company or GESCOM) has planned the following programmes to generate power in the district.

1. 500 KWA Transformer is converted into on load from off load in 3.3/11 KW substation in Indi Taluk.
2. In Kalakeri village, Sindgi Taluk 3.3/11 KW substation is established with a 500 KWA Transformer
3. 500 KWA Transformer is installed in Indi
4. 500 KWA 3.3/11 KW step up transformer is installed at Kaldgi
5. 500 KWA; 3.3/11 KW step up transformer is installed at Rabakavi
6. In Bilagi Taluk a substation with 110:11 KVA 10 MVA transformer is established in Karnataka.

Electricity department has programmed to execute the following works for power distribution.

1. Action has been taken to install 100 KW power substation in industrial area, Bijapur
2. 3.3/11 KW, 500 VA power substation is established at Nalatawada village in Muddebihal Taluk.
3. Action has been taken to install additional 500 MVA second Transformer in Tikota village.
4. Action has been taken to install 10 KW substation at Badami
5. 110 KW substation is established at Hungund.
6. 110 KW substation is established at Bilagi

Power supply

The power demand in Bijapur is 8.00 Lakhs unit, in Bagalkot 4.16 lakhs unit and in Jamkhandi 12.32 lakhs unit. Though the power demand is more, power cut is adopted in summer both in urban and rural area.

Bijapur Division

At present, there are no Hydro Power Stations or any other power plants in Bijapur. While it was in Mumbai presidency power facility was provided by diesel electric units to Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Basavan Bagevadi and Muddebihal regions. Today power is supplied by Raichur thermal power station. Power is supplied to few villages of southern section of Bijapur taluk from 220 KW receiving station of Mahalingapura and Sharavathy Hydro electric station.

Table 5.46 : Details of various power grids till the end of 1998 March in Bijapur division.

Taluk	H.T. Lines (Kilo metres)	L.T. Lines(Kilometres)
Bijapur	1311.907	3362.98
Indi	1457.552	3394.93
Sindgi	872.30	2751.4
Basavn Bagevadi	899.21	2773.00
Muddebihal	575.683	1310.412

Details of A.E.H. Lines

- (a) 220 KW-60 km (b) 110 KW- 90 km single circuit
 (a) 33 KW- 122 km Double circuit 240 km

Table 5.47: Details of Taluk-wise Electrical Connections till the end of 1998 March

	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindgi	Basavan Bagevadi
Villages / Hamlets	109(18)	122(1)	154(19)	143(21)	120(6)
Household	35,677	10,484	10,111	8,522	13,636
All Electric Home	8,618	411	594	672	258
Commercial	6,130	670	1,443	819	1,567
Irrigation pump sets	12,183	17,336	4,580	9,878	9,133
Drinking Water	252	185	123	59	147
Street Lights	1,031	4,841	845	3,015	996
Bhagya Jyothi	8,858	13,164	8,782	7,849	6,181
H.T. Connections	13	2	1	5	7
L.T. Connections	2,145	593	498	475	651

Table 5.48 : Details of power (energy) demand in 1998

Connection	Bijapur	Basavan Bagevadi	Sindgi	Indi	Muddebihal
Domestic lighting	1187	450	778	510	638
All Electric Home(AEH)	66	1	94	3	39
Commercial lighting	37	8	27	2	81
Irrigation pump sets	2104	1149	563	1254	456
L.T. Power	136	37	-	7	63
H.T. Power	3	-	-	-	2

Bagalkot Section

Bagalkot, Guledagudda and Ilakal areas are included in this section for the first time in 1945 till 1965 power supply was made available by a private electric company. After 1965 power is being supplied by Karnataka Electricity Board.

Table 5.49 : Power distribution lines existed till 1998 March

Taluk	H.T. Line in km	L.T. Line in km
Bagalkot	(11 KV)1058.60 K.V	1678.429
Badami	880.296	2263.658
Hungund	992.82	938.8

Table 5.50 : Power supply to various units in Bagalkot division during 1998

	Bagalkot	Badami	Hungund
Domestic Lighting	18,271	14,108	11,564
All electric Home (AEH)	2,194	830	898
Commercial lighting	3,156	2,677	1,056
L.T. Power	750	788	1,494
Drinking Water Project	168	152	331
Street Lights	4,114	5,883	1,096
L.T. Connections	5	-	5
Bhagyajyothi	3,688	5,802	3,798

Taluk	No.of Inhabited Villages	Number of Tandas	Electrified Villages	Electrified Tandas
Bagalkot	89	13	89	13
Badami	148	07	146	2
Hungund	187	06	157	6
Total	424	26	392	21

Jamkhandi Section

The three regions of Jamkhandi, Mahalingapur and Bilagi are brought under the purview of the Jamkhandi Electricity Division and this division does not possess any Electricity generation Station under this division Jamkhandi City which was a princely State became the first city among the major towns to get electrified in 1931.

Table 5.51 : Details of electrified towns of Bagalkot division

Rabakavi	1931 (by private)
Teradal	1960 (after unification)
Mahalingapur	1962
Bilagi	1962
Mudhol	1962
Banahatti	1963
Savalgi	1967

Table 5.52 : Details of Power Grids during 1998 in Jamkhandi division

Taluk	H.T. Line (11 KV) km	H.T. Main km
Jamkhandi(64 villages – town)	850.19	2,242.068
Mudhol(78 villages-town)	954.305	2,179.928
Bilagi(65 village- town)	915.541	2,156.35

Table 5.53 : Details of Electrical connection of Jamkhandi Division in 1998

	Jamkhandi	Mudhol	Bilagi
Villages/Hamlets/ Tandas	71(-)	77(2)	71 (9)
Domestic lighting	27,459	17,682	9,453
All electric Home (AEH)	2,812	11,138	184
Commercial	1,572	2,051	835
Irrigation pump sets	13,134	11,138	6,251
Drinking water supply plant	141	117	71
Street lights	164	50	100
Bhagyajyothi	5,911	3,673	4,007
H.T. Transformers	5	7	3
L.T. Transformers	7,577	863	7
Industry	2,415	922	392
Commercial lighting	3,592	2,438	854

Source: Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd Bagalkot

Table 5.54 : Details of power demand in Jamkhandi division of Bijapur district in 1998

Jamkhandi Taluk	
Jamkhandi Industry	5 MW
Irrigation pump sets	70 MW
Domestic and commercial	15 MW
Mudhol Taluk	
Industry	0 MW
Irrigation pump sets	65 MW
House and commercial use	5 MW
Bilagi Taluk	
Industry	2 MW
Irrigation pump sets	40 MW
House and commercial use	MW

Under 20 point Economic programme Karnataka Electricity Board has achieved considerable progress. Electrification of irrigation Pump Sets, electrification of Pump Sets belonging to Scheduled caste people, electrification of irrigation pump sets under 100 KW scheme, electrification of Harijan Basti, Janata colony and Lambani Tandas and electrification of Bhaygyajyothi house such social development works have been achieved.

Karnataka Power Corporation

Karnataka Power Corporation has the responsibility of generating power in Karnataka. The Corporation framed projects about Power generation and bears the responsibility of implementing them. Karnataka Power Corporation has built Hydro Electric Power Station at Alamatti dam and had planned to generate power on the left and right bank canals of Narayanapur dam. However according to new industrial policy of Centre and State Government the work of power generation below 25 MW is being given to private companies.

1. Alamatti dam Power Generation Unit

The Corporation had planned to build a Power House at the foothill of the Alamatti dam and generate power to its full capacity in December 1994. The dam power house has the generation capacity of 290 MW. Unit 1 of 15 MW capacity at Alamatti dam powerhouse was commissioned on 26-03-2004 and Unit 2 of 55 MW capacity was commissioned on 4 -11-2004. 3rd and 4th unit of 55 MW each have also been commissioned. Further, two more units of 55 MW each are being commissioned by July 2005.

Narayanpur Right Bank Canal Power Generation Unit

After a careful survey conducted by Karnataka Power corporation, the Narayanapur Right bank canal power generation centre was established. The centre came into operation with a power generation capacity of 9 M.W. This unit has been handed over to private power generation company since its inception.

Indi and Jamkhandi Power Generation Unit

Both these centres with a individual capacity of generating 20 M.W. of power, were desired by the Karnataka power corporation Accordingly this corporation prepared a black print of these scheme in 1980. Presently this scheme as also been entrusted to a private company.

Narayanpur left bank Canal Power Generation Unit

The erection and commissioning of these two units was given to Murudeswar Power Corporation and the units have been since commissioned. This unit came into being with a Power Generation capacity of 9 M.W. of power. Karnataka Power Corporation had also planned to install generating units at Indi and Jamkhandi, However the work is being entrusted to private establishment.

Bio-Gas and Astra Ovens

Bio-gas is generated with the help of cow dung or cattle manure. Biogas unit is installed in Bijapur district using cow dung. Action has been taken up to inform people living in rural areas the importance of its use. This solves the problem of deficit of fuel. In order to provide the facility of biogas the Central Government is giving subsidy for the estimated cost of each unit. In addition it is helping them to get loan from banks.

Karnataka Government has spent Rs.8,50,000 in 1995-96 in two stages towards biogas project. In the first stage it spent Rs. 2.5 lakhs and 6 lakhs in second stage. Rs. 5,83, 987 was scheduled for this project during that financial year. Total Rs. 22, 73,100 has been spent that year. This amount was made available to 385 units. Under this state scheme Rs.22,500 was released to 45 Bhagyalakshmi Units through Myrad organization. Rs. 19,500 was released to 185 field executive organizations as incentive.

Under National Biogas Development Scheme in order to install biogas plants list of taluk wise beneficiaries is given below.

Table 5.55 : Taluk-wise Biogas Bseneficiaries

Taluk	Beneficiaries	Released amount(Rs. Lakhs)
Bijapur	40	2.73
Jamkhandi	168	9.54
Bagalkot	94	5.73
Bilagi	26	1.53
Badami	26	1.51
Basavan Bagevadi	12	0.71
Indi	13	0.76
Hungund	4	0.22
Muddebihal	2	0.11

Under National Improved over Scheme savings in fuel and reduction in burning fuel is achieved. During 1995-96 under national improved finance scheme 365 villages were selected all over the district. Its annual physical target was 10,400. Under this National Scheme training has been imparted to 240 people. Taluk wise information under national scheme during 1995-96 in Bijapur district is given Table 5.56.

Table 5.56 : Taluk-wise National Scheme Progress (1995-96)

Taluk	Number of village Panchayats	Annual Target	Users Training
1	2	3	4
Bijapur	48	1341	24
Basavan Bagevadi	38	2096	21
Muddebihala	31	821	21
Indi	44	1303	24
Sindgi	40	1216	24
Jamkhandi	32	925	21
Mudhol	25	755	21
Bilagi	21	562	21
Bagalkot	22	619	21
Badami	34	881	21
Hungund	30	881	21

Source : Zilla Panchayath, Bijapur.

Revised Talukwise physical target under National Improved oven scheme during 1996-97 is given in Table 5.57. During this period the annual physical target is 365 village panchayaths 7700 ovens. Out of this schedule of modern ovens target is 1292.

Table 5.57 : Taluk-wise Physical Target (1996-97)

Taluk	Number of Village Panchayath	Annual Target
Bijapur	48	992.4
Basavan Bagevadi	38	812
Muddebihal	31	608
Indi	44	965
Sindgi	40	900
Jamkhandi	32	685
Mudhol	25	560
Bilagi	21	416
Bagalkot	22	458
Badami	34	652
Hungund	30	652
Total	365	7700.4

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur

Under national improved oven Scheme the annual target during 1997-98 is scheduled as 6000. The number of Village Panchayaths is 354. Here the oven, is classified as immovable Modern, Simple and movable ovens.

Table 5.58 : Ovens Scheme National Project Details

Taluk	Number of Village Panchayath	Annual Target	Immovable Modern and Simple ovens	Movable ovens
Bijapur	48	700	590	200
Basavan Bagevadi	38	925	475	150
Muddebihal	31	510	385	125
Indi	44	720	545	175
Sindgi	40	660	510	150
Jamkhandi	32	515	390	125
Mudhol	25	425	325	100
Bilagi	20	345	245	100
Bagalkot	22	360	260	100
Badami	34	560	410	150
Hungund	30	490	365	125
Total	364	6210	4500	1500

Source: District Panchayath, Bijapur

It was scheduled that the physical target during 1997-98 of scheme as 232. Rs. 93,000 lakhs has been spend for this. Rs. 1,98,000 has been kept aside towards subsidy for Solar Energy Scheme.

Table 5.59 : Physical and Financial Targets of various schemes

Demonstration programme	Annual Physical Target	1997-98 Financial Target (Rs. in Lakhs)
Solar Energy Plants	100	1.75
Solar Energy water heater(200 litre)	02	0.54
Solar Energy street lights	10	2.80
Solar Energy lanterns	10	0.45
Solar Energy system power pressing	03	0.54
Solar Energy Pump 960 KW	01	2.5
C.S. lamps	100	0.40
Repairs to fuel equipments	01	0.07
Electronic systems of fuel equipments	05	0.025
Subsidy programme	232	9.30
Solar Energy water heater	15	0.60
Solar Energy Lanterns	54	1.08
Pressure Cookers (5 litre)	200	0.30

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Printing Press

'Karnataka Vybhava' a major News-Paper which was started in 1892 in Bijapur has already celebrated its centenary. It may be said that the art of printing was commenced in Bijapur district by printing this paper. The influence of Marathi was more in Mumbai Karnataka in those days. The documents like application, lawyer's notice, list of witnesses, the details of remittance of expenditure, farmers pass book etc were all in Marathi. In addition notices issued by court offices; auction notice, etc were also being published in Marathi. Insolvency Notice was also being issued in Marathi.

As such there was absolute necessity of a printing press to publish specimens useful for village accountants, income Tax department, court Offices in Kannada. Considering this aspect few upper division clerks working in collector office at Bijapur started a printing press thinking that publication is a useful work in addition to the love of the language Kannada. Gunderao Ramachandra Rao, Mubarakar were its organizers. In 1909 '*Indira*' a novel written by Keruru Vasudevachar was printed in this printing press. In 1920 F.G. Halakatti the grand father of Vachana Literature had opened & printing press called '*Hita Chintakaru*'.

In 1963 there were 49 printing press in Bijapur district. 200 labourers were working in the printing press. There were 17 printing press in Bijapur and 11 in Bagalkot. The rest were in different taluks of the district. They are doing printing and binding work. Job work was also being carried out in.

There were 43 printing press in Bijapur and 54 in Bagalkot is 1998. 137 labourers are employed in Bijapur press and 96 in Bagalkot press. There are several private printing press in this district having the facilities like letter press, offset, DTP and printing. Gadag is very near to Bagalkot and Badami. So large scale works are being sent to Gadag. For this reason the printing press are restricted to job works in Bijapur. Therefore the importance of Printing press is more in Bijapur district. Also there is plenty of opportunity to establish printing press with much modern facilities.

Beedi Industry

Beedi industry is one of the chief cottage industries in the State. The basic raw materials are tobacco and tumari leaves (Tendu leaves). There were 34 Beedi factories in the district in 1962. 120 labourers were working in them. The number of women workers were more than men workers in this industry. In 1998 there were 94 labourers working in Beedi industry. 689 labourers were working in Beedi industry in 1998 in Bagalkot district.

Oil Pressing Industry

There are oil mills in Chadachana, Agarkhed in Indi taluk. In Jakanur of Jamkhandi taluk there are private oil pressing factories. In the past oil was extracted through oil mills in the villages.

The ox was tied to the stone of the gigantic mills. Ground nuts, castor, Honge, Hippe were ground and then heated and oil was being extracted. In each village there used to be one or more oil mills. The Ganigas were working for 8 to 10 hours in the pressing of oil per. day. The oil produced was being sold to consumers directly. If there were to be any necessity of cash for oil millers the capitalists used to pay them and oil was sold at reasonable price. Oil millers have established Co-operative Society Khadi and Village Industries Board is giving necessary equipments to aid to such oil producing centres. There is a 50 percent grant and 50 percent loan scheme for such oil mills. Khadi and Village Industries Board is providing a loan assistance of Rs. 1,600 per bag to buy oil seeds (the raw material) to such Co-operative Societies. These mills produce Kusubi or Kara oil. By about 1964 there were 213 conventional oil mills and 23 modern oils mills in Bijapur district. The production of oil in a year was worth Rs. 32 lakhs.

Time is not far off to say Karnataka is Kuwait in view of oil pressing production. Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries and Khadi and village industries commission jointly have permitted for a Rural Oil complex at a cost of Rs. eight crores.

An edible oil industrial complex is getting ready in Bijapur town near National highway 13 bypass road in about 30 acres of land. It is the largest in nature and is of superior model. All kitchens situated in huts and also at big Bangalowes are know to use good quality of ground nut oil and such other seeds oil in the state. The complex provides ground nut oil, Kusubi oil and Sun Flower oil. This Village based oil pressing owners Co-operative Society has been functioning since 45 years and this society is striving hard for the welfare of the traditional families engaged in oil Pressing Industry. The production of oil is their main job. Bijapur village industries association and oil producers association are giving assistance to oil millers with the Central Government Khadi and Village Industries commission and State Government aid. Financial help of amount Rs. 84.14 lakhs has been given to about 48 members of the association through State Board. The Village Industries Association has taken steps to sell oil in plastic bags in and around Bijapur. Totally 277 oil mills have been given aid to produce oil in separate sheds using power operated machine. Raw material is also given. Arrangements are made to store the produced item. These is only Rs. 4,325 lakhs capital in this association and this association commenced in 1980 and is now in progress.

There are 450 oil mill units in Bijapur district. Only 220 units are engaged in production. During 1996-97, 2787.3 tons of oil has been produced. 2910 people are given employment. The waste expenditure for labourers is Rs. 161.08 lakhs.

Rope Making

Rope making factories are at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Veerapur and Kaladagi. A family of a husband-wife and son make about 13 kgs of rope every week. Their weekly income is from Rs. 45 to 50. There is restricted market for their product. There are six Co-operative Societies in connection

with it. Ropes for easy price are sent to these places from districts where coir is processed. There is a prominent place for these ropes in building construction and weaving.

Pottery

In the past there were pottery making families in each village. In places like, Kamatgi Guledgudda, Aminghad there are more member of artisans who make pots. Guledagudda is famous for pots and ovens prepared by potters as it is famous for blouse piece. Men here prepare pots and ovens and women assist them doing several works related to pottery. They are used to load mud pots in carts and vehicles and sell them in market. The temp of the business was in full swing in fairs. The sale of potteries in the weekly shandies at Bijapur, Bagalkot Jamkhandi, Guledgudda and Hungund where there is a concentration of such traditional families who make pots. Due to the influence of plastics this industry is fast declining.

During 1964-65 Black smithy acquired primary importance. Blacksmiths were manufacturing spade, Machete and other agriculture equipments in addition to household articles. There were two co-operative organizations in Bijapur and Bagalkot that enabled to buy Rot Iron pieces required for smithy. Today engineering units manufacture these tools. As such, conventional smithy is receding.

There were Bangle makers (Balegars) families in Gudur and Bellulli. The families were manufacturing conventional bangles. Basket, Bamboo wood and other articles are being manufactured in Bijapur Ilakal and Hungund. Lock making was a chief industry at Bagalkot in the past.

There are bronze and copper manufacturing Industrial Centres in Bijapur. They get raw copper and bronze from Mumbai and Bangalore. There are manufactures of these articles in Bagalkot, Guledgudda, Ilakal and Jamkhandi. It is understood that there were three slate making units in Bagalkot, Kalghatagi (Dharwad district) and Lokapur. The good grade wood required for this will be obtained from Hassan, Chickmagalur and Uttara Kannada districts. Slates of dimension 7x5 inches and 9x7 inches were being manufactured. This slate is supplied not only in Bijapur plastic district but at other places in the State also. These slates were sent to Maharashtra. Since the plastic Slates have entered the market old model Slates are not in vogue. As slates are extensively used in literacy movement this product can get on well. We find paper cover, plastic equipments and medicine preparation units in this district.

Training Institutes

Industrial progress is mainly dependent on skilled and expert labourers. Artisan Training Institutes and Industrial Training Institutes will together enhance the production capacity by giving paid to increase the expertise of labourers and use of modern machines. Every year 15 applicants get training regarding Smithy, Carpentry, Leather Industry, Cotton Weaving, Bamboo, care goods, oil products.

Under the Youth Self Employment and Training (Trisem) scheme training is imparted to youths both male and female and artisans who are below the poverty line and aged between 18 and 35 years in order to make them self-employed. The training period is from 6 months to 9 months. During the training period Rs. 75 to 200 monthly training allowance is paid. Under the Trisem scheme training was given to 935 beneficiaries during 1992-93 financial year in this district. During 1993-94 under Trisem scheme training is imparted to 1214 beneficiaries in Bijapur.

During 1995-96 four days training programme was arranged for educated youths under Rozgar scheme. The training was about the entrepreneurship of selected applicants. 128 applicants were given training in 18 teams. During 1996-97, 849 people were given training in industrial services and business field. The employment and Training Directorate has programmed long term training programmes in addition to the short term programme. There are six Industrial Training Institutes in Bijapur district. Out of them four are private and two are Government institutes. The taluk wise details of them are Bijapur (Govt-1, Private-17; Nalatwad 1 (Government); Muddebihal 1 (Private); Indi (1-Private) and Sindgi (1-Private).

Pharmacy Unit

In 1993, in Mahalingapur, Mudhol taluk Homeopathy Gold Pharmacy was commenced. This is the only Pharmacy unit in North Karnataka. Nearly 47 varieties of medicines are being prepared here. There is demand for these medicines not only in the State but outside the State also. This industry is developed just by the co-operation of doctors and not with any financial assistance.

Dempo Dairy Industries

Dempo dairy is working at Asangi in Jamkhandi Taluk in Bagalkot district. This is a private milk producers and sellers association. This public sector company has commenced production since 1997-98.

Dempo dairy was in Goa in 1987. Since 1993 it has business with a Glasco Indi limited company. It has contacts with Mother Dairy and Karnataka Milk Producers Federation. In 1996-97, this firm has produced 476 metric tons of milk products. Worth is Rs 330.35 lakhs. Till 1997 its working capital was Rs.379.16 lakhs. There are more than 200 workers in this firm. This firm collects milk from Karnataka, Andhra and Maharashtra. Dempo dairy sells the dairy products to places like Kolkatta, Goa, Mumbai, Andhra Pradesh and Bangalore.

Dempo dairy produces milk powder, ordinary milk powder, babies milk powder and scented milk powder and other products from the resources available. Here there is an opportunity of producing 1900 tons of milk powder every year. Similarly it produces 180 tons nutrient food every year.

All over the district we find many home industries, like tailoring, embroidery, stitching, mat weaving etc. Though it is a self employment, financial assistance is also given through Rozgar scheme.

There is one 'Linga' manufacturing unit in Koppa village in Bilagi Taluk. State Bank of India has provided financial assistance. There is a demand for this all over the state. About 10 to 12 families depend on this industry. There is one vibhuthi preparing unit with in the premises of the Shivayogi Mandir near Mahakoota.

In the past there were 225 Uppars in Bijapur, Sindgi, Bagevadi, Muddebihal taluks. They were preparing salt with the permission of the Government. This salt making job was carried out for six months from December till May. 4000 mounds of salt was being prepared every year. Thereafter the salt industry is declining in the district. Salt industry became a big industry and in addition sea salt was supplied to this district. Gradually the salt industry vanished in this district.

Shepherds need bags to keep the food. So they make stomach bags. They weave them in the looms. Two bags are made daily. They sell them at Rs. 25 per bag. In addition they make waist bags. These bags are tied around the waist to enable to sow seeds. They are sold at Rs. 15 per bag. Colour clothes are used in cattle during the fairs and other festivals. Such clothes are made by people of Kallagudda. One pair of such cloth costs Rs. 350. The local people say that the clothes get warm when colour made by powdering red sand stone is poured on them.

Grinding stone and powdering stones are made at Badami hills. The hunters of Belavada, Koppa, Narasapura villages near Badami manufacture grinding stones. Powdering stones are made by sand stones and sent to distant places for sale. Kattagudda is a small village about one km from Aihole. It is famous for stomach bags in addition to tents. These tents are used as beds and covers. They are durable. Such tents are found in the houses of agriculturists 1. Tents of seven and a half feet length and fifteen feet breadth costs Rs. 500 each. 2. Tents of 12 feet length and six feet breadth cost Rs. 600 each and 3. Tents of 18 feet length and nine feet breadth costs Rs. 700 each. The artisans prepare tents according to measurement. The artisans here are of the opinion that the tents are bridging friendship from generation to generation. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people and minority section work in Industrial Training Institutes.

Industrial Centres

At present the subjects taught in these centres are branches like Electrician, Fitter, Motor Mechanic, Electronic Mechanic, Machine Mendor, Mill right Mechanic, Turner, Welder, Tailoring and Computer Training. Here there are training facilities for one year and two years.

In Bijapur district totally 457 students are studying in these Industrial Training institutes. Out of them 16 are grils, 129 schedule caste, 115 scheduled tribe and others are 181. These students have come from ordinary families. The number of trainees since 1995 till 1998 was 1300. Karnataka Government provides grants to Industrial Training Institutes.

Financial Facility to Industries

Financial assistance is very essential for the development of any industry, weavers, small industries; engineering and hoteliers. If subsidy is made available along with financial assistance it will be helpful for the development of industries. Special financial aid is given to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people and minority. District industrial banks provide ten times the share amount to Weavers Co-operative Societies as working capital. Karnataka Finance Corporation and other Commercial Banks provide financial assistance to industries established in Industrial areas. The Government provides economic resources to small scale industries as their role is much in solving unemployment. Small industries get the economic liberalisation assistance. Public Sector Companies and loan based firms extract financial institutions in addition to banks. The Small Scale industries development bank of India provides financial assistance for small industries development all over the State. The bank operates through Commercial Banks in the State. Syndicate Bank conducted a survey about weavers of Ilakal in 1975-76 and took a decision to sanction loan to weaving community. District Commercial Banks are sanctioning loan to weavers.

There are 85 co-operative Banks in addition to district Co-operative Bank. The loan provided by them is Rs. 5,291 lakhs they also provide financial aid to Weavers Co-operative Societies. There are 155 branches of Commercial Banks including district branches. These banks have provided loan Rs. 192.41 crores. This loan is made available to special Small Industries and engineering service field. Karnataka State Financial Corporation is extending subsidy to industries. This institution has its branches at Bijapur and Bagalkot in Bijapur district. State Finance Corporation gives financial aid to small industries, hotel, printing press, cotton mill, rice mill, godown, commercial stock, mobile canteen and generator and veterinary hospitals.

The details of the financial aid given by Karnataka state Finance institution given in table 5.60

**Table 5.60 : Details about Economic Assistance provided
by The Karnataka State Finance Corporation**

Details	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Small Scale Industry	501.84	425.46	317.86
Industrial expansion area	-	-	-
Hotel	72.26	12.85	122.56
Printing press	6.00	-	-
Cinema Theatres	-	-	-
Agarabathi	0.50	-	-
Mining	-	-	-
Cotton mill	8.00	54.50	-
Rice mill	15.70	-	-

Source: Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Bijapur

Subsidy to New Industries

As per the Government Order dated July 1993 incentives to the Industries were provided in the State till 1997-98. This order has enabled to create a major place for Karnataka State in the National Industrial Sector. The details of subsidy given by Government is as under.

1. It has been decided to encourage small and very Small Scale Industries and especially export based industries in 175 taluks of the state. The capital of such units should not exceed Rs.75 lakhs. They should have property worth about Rs. 25 lakhs. The incentive is restricted to 30 percent.
2. Maximum amount not exceeding Rs. five lakhs, five percent rebate is being given to small and very Small Scale Industries under progressive areas and growth centres.
3. This capital rebate applies to growth centres desiring the decentralization, modernization and small and SSC units. But the rebate amount should not exceed the total financial limit of the unit.
4. Where as Small and SSI units installed in zones 1, 2 and 3 and special category mediators are given a maximum of Rs. One lakh with additional rebate allowed upto five Percent.
5. Subsidy amount is given for Industrial Development.
6. Encouragement is given to install equipments that use renewable energy sources.
7. Encouragement is given to install captive energy units.
8. Exemption of Sales tax for diesel power generation.
9. Exemption of tax on Electricity
10. Exemption of Sales Tax
11. Rebate for cent percent Export oriented Industries
12. In case of agricultural Land being used for non agricultural purposes like small industries, rebate is given with respect to conversion fees.
13. Exemption from power cut to Small Scale Industries

Potentialities of Industrial Development

Several factors influence the establishments of industries in the district. They are natural resources, marketing facilities; enthusiastic capitalists, basic amenities in industrial establishments, existing status of industries, industrial policy of the Government rebates and encouragement available to industries, artisans, social and economic factors, technical assistance etc. All these factors take major role in the development of industrial growth.

With regard to industrial opportunities many organizations, personalities and unions were contacted. Now Bijapur district and Bagalkot are separate districts. Moreover after Almatti irrigation

scheme separate Bagalkot district come under more or less complete irrigation. In addition generation of 1000 MW power is envisaged through various power projects.

Bijapur district is already famous for horticultural crops. This district grow pomegranate, grapes, lime and bananas. District administration has increased horticulture products in Bijapur and Bagalkot. The administrators are of the opinion that there is good lot of opportunity to establish industries in this aspect. Also there is opportunity to establish fruit processing and cold storage facilities for industrial units. The Government has taken steps to provide roads, communication and telephone facility and increase economic resources and technical assistance. The present status of industries has been studied and encouragement is given to establish new industries. The facts like production, material resources and market have been considered in this regard. List of new industries is prepared after considering the present resources and technical assistance in the district. New processing industries are helpful for the growth of grapes in the district.

In order to provide especially commercial status to agricultural field, opportunity has been given for establishing industries related to this field. Schemes have been framed to establish agro and horticulture based industries. There is opportunity to establish industries like sunflower oil, oil cakes, ground-nut oil, maize soji, vermijelli, jowar powder, various vegetable and khandasari, pulses, spices, agricultural equipment, plant protection, cow and poultry food manufacture and chemical and fertilizers. There is enough opportunity to establish industries in Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Bilagi and Bagalkot in this district. Also there is opportunity to install units to prepare pickles using lime, mango and other vegetables. Jam, jelly, juice, instant powder to prepare instant juice, tomato powder etc may be prepared using fruits grown here. There is opportunity to install such units in Bilagi, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Mudhol and Muddebihal.

Leather industry has acquired greater importance in the small industry sector. There is enough opportunity to install units to prepare shoes, leather hand bag, leather purse etc. Leather industry may be started in selected places of Bijapur district. In addition loom source and dhothis. Painting, looms, oil mill, jaggery making, matchbox, agarabathi and Beedi industry may be taken up in this district. Here limestone, dolomite, sand stone, iron ore and other materials are available. By using them industries like stone polishing, cutting granite stones and polish, cement based industry, sanitary water and equipment, sand paper, cloth fabrication workshop, mini cement plant, baked lime and lime pouring unit in cement factory may be established. In addition to Government hospitals there are private hospitals at Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Badami, Indi and other places in Bijapur district. Technical equipments and furniture industry may be established to enable these hospitals.

In the field of food beverages using modern facilities bakery units may be established at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Indi. Agriculture is the profession of many in Bijapur district. Engineering units may be established to repair and service tractor, tillers and other machines required by agriculturists.

Building construction is in full swing in Bijapur district. As Bagalkot district is newly formed the activities of building construction may increase further. The works like construction of dam, canal, road, Government and public buildings, new township, construction of new villages, stadium, house holding are in full serving in Bijapur district. Units to manufacture steel door, windows, gate, grills, baked bricks, hollow bricks, cement, water pipes, cement items mosaic tiles, granite cutting polish decorated wooden door, view materials, cement grills, solar water heater, and other units may be established availing the opportunity.

Vocational education is also one important aspect available in the district. There is ample opportunity to prepare things required by educational institutions and students. Units to prepare note books, laboratory equipments, paper, drawing book, pen and pencils, uniform, leather goods, nylon and cotton socks, toys, laminated diary, varieties of biscuits, cool drinks, ice cream, processed food, furniture etc are required here. Individual industrial units may be established to manufacture each of the above items. Bijapur district industrial centre provides assistance to natural resources based on the project report prepared by the industrialists. There is an abundant opportunity to establish subsidiary Industries required by cement, sugar, granite, weaving and food, beverages industries. There is open opportunity to establish to manufacture plastic bags to fill cement, sacks, factory uniforms, sheet metal works, PVC clamps, plastic and paper products required by textiles industry and many industries in rural areas. National research and development division of Industrial organization, New Delhi has provided suitable information after conducting research. Interested youth industrialists may obtain this information from the organization.

The Government has provided all assistance to establish 30 export based industries in the district. The Government has given many concessions to industrialists who manufacture garments, handloom products, gold Jewellery, software package, networking computer, medicines, agro based chemicals, shoes, readymade food, spice items and granite products.