

## CHAPTER V

### INDUSTRIES

**O**FTEN a prey to recurring famine, Bijapur district could at no time in the past lay claim to having any big industry. The old days saw some small-scale occupations relating to the manufacture of *agarbathis* and hand-made paper and the preparation of saltpetre from the saline waters of the Dhone river. Even these had a precarious existence and finally withered away on account of lack of patronage and the competition from imported stuffs. The Adil Shahs, who ruled for two centuries, though not able to give any fillip to industrial development on any large-scale, patronised the village industries like *agarbathi* manufacture, handloom weaving of cotton, silk and wool, metal-ware, perfumery, leather-tanning and pottery. The *agarbathi* industry had died out completely after the close of the Adil Shahi rule. When in power, the Sultans and nobles used to buy enormous quantities of these scented sticks for use in their palaces and mansions. The hand-made paper industry existed only in Bagalkot; and the saltpetre industry was carried on only on a very small-scale.

Another industry that flourished during the Adil Shahi rule was the building industry. The numerous and imposing structures all over the capital testify to the mastery attained in structural construction and stand even today as a tribute to the architectural refinement of the builders.

Considering the abundant natural resources inherent in the economy of this district which have not been properly harnessed, a spurt to greater industrial activity would have been the logical conclusion, but the tempo of industrial progress in the other contiguous districts has not much influenced Bijapur. The probable reasons for this backwardness would be lack of adequate initiative and enterprise on the one hand and lack of transport and communication facilities and finance on the other. Though attempts have been made to use the available raw materials and cheap labour, nothing outstanding has been yet achieved. Recently, attempts have been made to establish two spinning mills in the co-operative sector, one at Bijapur and the other at Bagalkot.

Necessary licences have been issued by the Government of India to start the mills and the Bijapur mill has gone ahead in constructing its building, importing of machinery and obtaining of loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is expected that this mill will start functioning in about a year. The work connected with the enterprise at Bagalkot is also now making progress. Licence has been granted for starting a spinning mill at Ilkal with a capacity of 12,000 spindles in the private sector also. Preparatory work for setting up this mill is being presently done.

Another important recent enterprise in the private sector relates to a steel re-rolling mill for which a licence has been issued. It will be established at Bijapur and will have a capacity of 5,000 tons per annum on a two-shift basis. Preliminary work is being now done and the mill is expected to start functioning shortly. Some vital industrial activities in the district pertain to cotton-ginning and pressing, manufacture of vegetable oils, decortication of groundnut and similar other industries as conforming to the pattern of what may be termed as fairly large-scale industries.

#### Cotton-ginning

Cotton-ginning and pressing is by far the most prominent industry of this district, a large percentage of the total number of persons employed in organised industry being engaged in this industry alone. Bijapur has always been known as an extensive cotton-growing district. The cultivation of cotton, especially of the foreign varieties, has given rise to the district's ginning and pressing industry. In the early sixties of the last century, Hungund was recommended as a suitable place for establishing a ginning factory. The first ginning factory was started in 1895. Till then cotton was being ginned by women either on foot-rollers or on the ginning wheel, the cost of ginning being about one-quarter of an anna per seer of 80 tolas. A woman could gin 10 to 12 seers per day. The First World War gave an incentive to the development of the industry and this period recorded a substantial increase in the number of ginning and pressing factories. The pace of expansion was retarded after 1925 and the great depression that set in about this time was perhaps responsible for this. The period of the Second World War again saw an increase in the number of such industrial enterprises. There were 49 ginning factories in 1946 and 61 in 1953-54 registered under the Factories Act. The number increased to 69 by 1965 and nearly 1,700 workers were employed in them. Twelve of these are located in Bagalkot, ten in Bijapur, twenty-two in Hungund, eight in Muddebihal, four each in Mudhol and Bagewadi, three at Jamkhandi, and two each in Badami, Bilgi and Sindgi taluks. A notable feature is that the ginning factories are scattered fairly uniformly all over the district while the pressing factories are mainly located at Bijapur and Bagalkot; the availability of transport may be one of the reasons for this phenomenon. Some of the ginning factories in the district have also groundnut decorticators installed along with ginning machines. These decorti-

cators are put into operation during the off-season when cotton is not ginned, i.e., from June to October.

The tools and equipment required in this industry consist of steam or oil engine, boilers, single roller or double roller gins, drilling machines and high pressure and low pressure cotton presses. The double roller ginning machines have been mostly used in the urban areas. In 1964, the cost of a double roller machine was about Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500. About 54 factories had about 500 gins, the largest unit in the urban area having 50 gins and the smallest 24 gins. Rural areas with small units had only one or two gins each. These factories used both mechanical and steam power, diesel oil, *kardi* husk or groundnut husk, coal and wood being the chief items of fuel. But since coal is not in regular supply, the factories have been using only groundnut or *kardi* husks. Mechanical and steam power to the extent of about 2,000 B.H.P. is being consumed. The amount invested in this industry is about Rs. 45 lakhs. Ginning goes on during the harvesting season from March to May and from November to December. During the busy season, all the factories work to capacity and in the remaining period some of them remain idle and some others are used for the decortication of groundnut. The industry is mainly seasonal in character and employment in it is also seasonal. The source of labour supply in urban areas is the town itself in which the factories are situated, and in the rural areas labour is recruited from the neighbouring villages. Workers are employed both on contract and on a daily wage basis. The categories of workers employed in the factories are gin feeders, lashers and labourers. Women are also employed as feeders and cleaners. Besides these workers, engineers, firemen, engine-drivers, oilmen and carpenters are also employed. The number of workers employed in all these factories in 1955 was about 1,900 and it increased to about 3,500 by 1964. As on 30th June 1965, there were eight cotton-pressing factories registered under the Factories Act and employing nearly 300 workers.

The quantity of cotton ginned and pressed in Bijapur district in 1961-62 was 84,42,318 lbs. and 98,21,568 lbs. respectively. The figure of the quantity of cotton pressed was more than that of the quantity ginned, because the former includes cotton ginned in small factories which have not been registered under the Factories Act. The bulk of the cotton so ginned and pressed is sent to Sholapur, Gokak, Sangli and other places. The cost of ginning was about Rs. 15.50 per quintal and that of pressing was Rs. 15.50 per bale of 392 lbs. In order to maintain stability and orderly production, the ginning factories in Bijapur district have a novel organisation akin to self-imposed control over production. Especially in bumper seasons, they form themselves into a pool and work in full strength. This reduces unhealthy competition between different units and maintains the rate for ginning and pressing at a specific level. Even to-day, the industry has not

been fully developed, less than one-third of the cotton production of the district being ginned and pressed and the remainder being exported as it is. Irregular supply of wagons for transport and lack of organisation have been the main difficulties that are facing this industry.

The presence of an abundant quantity of raw cotton has in no way helped the development of the organised cotton textile industry in this district. Again, the lack of initiative and finance have been responsible for this. Only recently, some *sahukars* who owned some hand-looms have started power-loom factories. In April 1965, there were 804 power-looms in the district of which 335 were owned by individuals and 469 were supplied by the Industries Department to the cotton weavers' co-operative societies. The number of societies to which these power-looms were supplied was 45. Rabkavi and Banahatti are the most important centres of power-loom weaving. The other centres where power-loom factories are located are Ilkal, Guledgud, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Terdal, Amingad, Gudur, Nagalur, Sulibhavi, Chadchan, Chimmad and Kalkeri. The machines used are power-looms, winding machines and oil engines. These factories were started mainly at the centres which were famous for hand-looms, a favourable factor being the easy availability of skilled labour. As raw materials, these factories mainly consumed cotton and art silk yarn. Cotton yarn is brought from Gokak. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Apex Society Ltd., Bangalore, is also supplying cotton yarn of required counts to the co-operative societies through its godowns at Banahatti and Bagalkot. Imported art silk yarn is also being supplied by the Apex Society. The factories are mainly engaged in producing coloured sarees and blouse pieces. The availability of long staple cotton and cheap labour will be very helpful factors for the growth of this industry as and when hydro-electric power becomes available. Efforts are under way to start three textile mills and it is hoped that the time is not far off when this district will see the establishment of more large-scale cotton textile mills.

#### Vegetable oil

The vegetable oil industry is fairly old in this district. Prior to the establishment of oil mills, oil was produced mainly by means of the village *ghanis*. *Kardi* and sesamum were mainly crushed till about the time when groundnut became a major crop. The area under groundnut which was hardly 460 acres in 1922-23 was 2,57,509 acres in 1963-64. The first oil mill was started before the beginning of the Second World War and the number increased to seven in 1953-54, to 50 in 1956-57 and to 54 in 1963-64. All these factories are small-scale units. There are also a number of very small units working on baby expellers. In 1963-64 the number of baby expellers stood at 34 and that of standard expellers at 10. The capital investment in the industry was about Rs. 10,00,000. It is also estimated that the amount invested on a single expeller

ranges between Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. As on 30th June 1965, there were 12 oil mills registered under the Factories Act and they employed 169 workers.

The machines and plant used in the vegetable oil industry are steam engines, boilers, expellers, rotary machines, filter presses and decorticators. The machinery is either imported from foreign countries or purchased from Bombay. Groundnut husk, coal and crude and diesel oils and firewood are the main power producers. Groundnut, *kusabi* and sesamum seeds are crushed in these factories, groundnut constituting a major share. The products of the industry are the oils and oilcakes. The annual production of oil of all varieties is about 1,500 tons and that of oilcakes is about 2,000 tons. The types of labour employed are engineers, fitters, workers on expellers and boilers, firemen and others. Women labour is employed for winnowing and cleaning purposes. There is still good scope for the expansion of the industry, as 80 per cent of the production is exported outside the district. Oilcakes are being exported to foreign countries also. There also seems to be good scope for the development of the non-edible oil industry in this district as the production of linseed, castor and *neem* seeds is fairly extensive and the expansion of this non-edible oil industry will also help the growth of a subsidiary industry of paints and varnishes.

The decortication of groundnut is a small-scale industry recently developed in this district. The first factory engaged in decorticating groundnut was started in 1932. Most of the other factories were started after 1946. As on 30th June 1965, there were four factories registered under the Factories Act and they employed 65 workers. Apart from factories exclusively engaged in decorticating groundnut, there were about ten factories in which decorticators were attached to the ginning factories which worked during the season when cotton was not being ginned. Decortication is a seasonal industry working from March to September after the harvest of groundnuts. The tools and the implements used are oil engines, steam engines and rollers. Automatic feeding machines are mostly used in Bagalkot and Bijapur. Coal, firewood and groundnut husk are the main fuel. Engineers, firemen, engine drivers, valve-men and labourers are the types of employees in these concerns. Women labour is also employed. The total quantity of groundnut shelled in the factories was about 20,000 tons in 1961-62. Fifty per cent of the groundnut seeds is consumed in this and other contiguous districts and the rest is sent to Bombay and Poona.

**Decortication**

There were six power houses in the district, prior to the supply of hydro-electric power in 1965. The power house at Bijapur was started in 1926 with an installed capacity of 687 K.W. and supplies power to Bijapur city area. In 1965, the installed

**Electricity generation**

capacity was 826 K.W. The Jamkhandi power house was started in 1930 with an installed capacity of 270 K.W. and distributes power to Jamkhandi, Hanchinal, Hannur and Kadapatti. Power houses at Bagalkot and Rabkavi were opened in 1940 and 1944 respectively. Power houses at Guledgud and Ilkal were started in 1953 and 1955 respectively, with an installed capacity of 400 K.W. and 200 K.W. each. The Guledgud power house supplied power to Guledgud and Badami taluks and towns like Hungund, Ilkal and Kamatgi, and the power house at Ilkal supplied power to Amingad, Gudur and Sulibhavi. The generators in these power houses were working on diesel oil engines.

In 1961, the Mysore State Electricity Board opened a new sub-division at Bijapur and has effected improvements in power supply. In October 1965 a new diesel generator set of 640 K.W. was being erected at Bijapur. When commissioned, this would enable some of the areas to be fed with A.C. supply and the Industrial Estate at Bijapur would also be supplied power. Even then, the total amount of power generated at Bijapur would not be sufficient to meet fully the demand which is very considerable. However, it is expected that hydro-electric power will reach out to Bijapur city and nearby villages by middle of 1966.

**Hydro-electric  
Power**

A construction division was formed at Bagalkot in 1961 and the same was converted into a construction-*cum*-maintenance division in 1965. A hundred and ten K.V. transmission line from Hubli to Bagalkot has been completed and the 17,000 K.V.A. Receiving Station at Bagalkot has commenced working and hydel power is being supplied since April 1965.

The licensee at Bagalkot is being supplied power in bulk every month for general distribution in Bagalkot municipal limits while the cement factory gets power direct from the Mysore State Electricity Board. An eleven K.V. transmission line is now already feeding Guledgud, Hungund, Ilkal, Kamatgi, Sulibhavi, Gudur and other places. There is a considerable demand for power supply to looms at Ilkal, a centre of weaving and dyeing industries and hence a 33 KV transmission line is being now drawn to fulfil the requirement of that place.

A thirty-three KV transmission line also has been constructed connecting Badami *via* Kerur and both these places have been electrified.

Receiving stations are being presently set up at Bijapur, Bagewadi, Kaladgi, Mahalingpur, Indi and other places. A hundred and ten KV transmission line from Bagalkot to Bagewadi is being taken up for construction and is expected to be completed within the next few months. From Bagewadi a 33 KV transmission line to Bijapur, another to Talikot and a third one to Indi

are now under construction. Power will be supplied also for irrigation pumpsets near those places. Construction of another 110 KV transmission line from Bagalkot to Mahalingpur is also in progress.

An eleven KV transmission line from Bagalkot to Kaladgi is expected to be completed shortly for electrification of Kaladgi and for power supply to about 150 irrigation pumpsets near that town. That transmission line will be further extended to Mudhol.

Demands for motive power are increasing especially at centres of industrial activities and for connections to irrigation pumpsets and it is expected that these requirements will be fulfilled before long so as to help step up production.

Limestone is found in abundance in the vicinity of Bagalkot. **Cement** With a view to exploiting the available lime resources, a company was incorporated in 1948 for the establishment of a cement factory at Bagalkot with an authorised capital of one crore of rupees. The then Government of Bombay participated in this scheme and invested Rs. 10 lakhs and guaranteed 3 per cent annual dividend for five years on the issued capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. The investment of the Bombay Government was transferred to the Government of Mysore after reorganisation of States. The work of installation of machinery in the factory was completed and the factory started producing by November 1955. During 1956-57, the total production of cement was 89,073 tons and during 1957-58, it increased to 1,01,897 tons. The average monthly production during these two years stood at about 8,400 tons. In 1958, proposals for the duplication of plants were made and, accordingly, by March 1960 duplication work was completed. The new kiln went into production in May 1960 and the total production capacity since then has been two lakh tons per annum. In 1960, the factory produced 1,34,901 tons of cement and during 1961 and 1962, the production was 1,80,197 tons and 1,78,240 tons, respectively. The total labour force employed in the factory was about 1,000, the minimum wage per worker being Rs. 3.50 a day and the total labour force in these years remained more or less constant. The cement produced by this factory has been useful in the construction of big projects like Koyna and Sharavathi in addition to many small dams and housing projects. There is good scope for the establishment of ancillary industries for the manufacture of cement products. Recently, the Indian Hume Pipe Company has started manufacturing R.C.C. poles at Bagalkot and it has a target of producing 500 poles a month. There is a growing demand for cement building materials and local enterprise will certainly be benefited by the initial advantage it has in capturing the local markets for such cement products. This factory was being financed by the Bank of Baroda.

Recently, a belt conveyor of 2,000 feet connecting the quarry with the factory has been constructed. The company has been granted a licence to expand its capacity from two lakh tonnes to five lakh tonnes. In order to effect economy of coal, the new unit is proposed to be based upon dry process. It is envisaged to instal a new machinery employing dry process with a single kiln of a capacity of 1,000 tonnes per day. The concern was sometimes handicapped on account of difficulties of transshipment of coal at Hotgi. It required coal both for fuel and for generating power. Now with the advent of power from Sharavathi, the company has switched over from thermal power to hydro-electric power. For the present production, it receives 1,500 KVA.

With the switching over to Sharavathi power, the labour employed in the company's power house was retrenched to the extent of about a hundred. Now the labour strength of the concern is about 950, which includes also persons working in the quarry. There is a proposal to have a housing colony for the workers.

#### Slates

There are three factories manufacturing slates in this district, one at Bagalkot, one at Kaladgi and the third at Lokapur. The factory at Lokapur has been closed for the time being. The easy availability of stone suitable for slate-making and the presence of cheap labour have been responsible for the growth of the slate industry. Stone-grinders and wood-working machines are the main implements used in these factories. The raw materials required for this industry are slate stone, soft wood, chemicals like aniline, blue black, lamp black, graphite black, polishers and varnishes. Slate stone is quarried round about Bagalkot, Kaladgi, Lokapur and Kodar-Koppa. Quarries are purchased on lease for 25 to 30 years by the factory owners. The amount of royalty on the lease varies according to the quality and quantity of stones in the quarry. Silver oak, which is a soft wood and which gives a smooth and attractive appearance, is generally used for making the frames of the slates. This wood is being brought from Hassan and Chickmagalur districts. Other kinds of soft wood which are available in the North Kanara forest were found unsuitable for frames. These factories produce slates of different sizes, the standard sizes being 6 inches×4 inches, 7 inches×5 inches and 9 inches×7 inches. In 1953-54, the annual production of slates was about 4,000 gross, and it remained constant till 1957-58. During 1961-62, these factories produced about 5,000 gross of slates. Slate stones are quarried in different sizes by skilled labour and brought to the factory premises. They are then cut into standard sizes and reduced to the standard thickness in three different stages on three different stone grinders working on mechanical power. The slate stones thus cut are dried in a shed and polished with black aniline. Each factory has its own formula for colouring and polishing the slabs. The cut slabs

are then sent to the framing department and the framed slates are sorted into three categories according to quality and finish. The finished product is usually sold directly by the factories through their agents. More than 50 per cent of the production is marketed in the State and the remaining are sent to Bombay, Ahmedabad and South India. This industry has a large expansion potential since there is a great demand for slates by pupils in primary schools which are increasing in number.

The slate factory at Bagalkot is having also an enamelling unit since 1957. The Department of Industries and Commerce supplies imported chemicals to this works which manufactures enamelled metal sheets and other enamelled articles such as traffic signals, caution boards, gauge plates and domestic wares. The unit has two smelters, two ball mills and a spray gun with an air compressor. There is a muffled furnace of 6 feet×3 feet size for which furnace oil is used as fuel. The production now is about 500 square feet of enamelled flat ware per day, while the production capacity is a 1,000 square feet per day. During the five years from 1960 to 1964 this works manufactured enamelled articles valued about Rs. 2,13,000 and it is not able to meet the present demands fully. The venture's steady progress is said to be hindered owing to difficulties in securing raw materials.

#### Enamelling

Bagalkot taluk contains abundant minerals required for the manufacture of glass. Silica is found at Kagalgomb, and lime and fire clay at Bagalkot. Semi-skilled artisans for the manufacture of bangles are available at Badami, Gudur, Jalihal and Nadahalli which are centres for producing bangles. Though a public limited company was registered in 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs for establishing a glass factory, the factory did not start functioning as the necessary capital for the purchase of plant and machinery could not be raised. Another attempt made in 1948 was also not successful. No glass factory as such exists in the district, but small establishments for the manufacture of bangles are dotted here and there.

#### Glass

Calcite is available at Gaddanakeri about six miles from Bagalkot. Now, efforts are being made in the private sector to undertake processing of this mineral for the requirements of ceramics, glass and other industries. There is a good scope for development of this industry in the district.

There are also possibilities for building up bricks and tiles industries. The clay at Gaddanakeri has been found to be highly suitable for manufacture of these articles. House-building activity being on the increase, there is demand for bricks of standard quality and size. However, there is hardly any local demand for roofing tiles, but this product can be exported to other areas and it may be able to find considerable market on account of its

#### Bricks and Tiles

special quality. Limestone, found near Bagalkot, is said to be of a very fine quality with a high percentage of calcium and there is ample scope for further exploitation of limestone deposits of the area.

**Packing materials**

Under the Small-Scale Industries Development Scheme a new venture in the private sector for manufacture of packing materials was started at Bagalkot in 1963. The unit manufactures polythene wide film, liner bags, sheets and lay-flat tubings in several sizes and gauges and it has a printing section also. The products are marketed mainly in the State and secondarily in the neighbouring States. During the first two years, the unit was handicapped because of insufficient supply of basic raw material *i.e.*, polythene granules, which are imported from Bombay and Calcutta. The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, has supplied machinery worth Rs. 35,000 on hire purchase basis to this unit. The concern has a programme of expanding its activities in manufacture of plastic goods.

**Small-scale industrial units**

Twenty small-scale industrial units of the district have received machineries on hire purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, and also from the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, Bangalore. In 1965, there were 19 general engineering works, 12 wood works, eight iron and steel works and four stainless steel works in the district; three camphor works, a paper bags manufacturing unit and a plastic button manufacturing unit were also functioning in the district. A pharmaceutical concern has been manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines at Bijapur.

At present, the casting work for engineering purposes in the district has to be got done at Sholapur, Hubli and other places. With the object of removing this handicap, now efforts are being made to establish a ferrous foundry unit in the Industrial Estate at Bijapur. There is also a move for starting a fruit-canning and squash-making industry in the district.

**Printing**

There were in 1963, forty-nine printing presses in the district employing over 200 persons. Seventeen of these were located at Bijapur, eleven at Bagalkot and the rest at other places. The main work of these concerns is printing and book-binding. The mechanical equipments needed are printing machines, cutting machines, stitching and perforating machines and hand power press for book-binding. Materials like paper, ink and type metal are brought from Bombay and other places. Most of the work of these presses comes from local customers and from nearby villages.

The Bijapur District Co-operative Printing and Publication Society Ltd., Bijapur, is the only society of its kind in the district. Besides trying to cater to the needs of the co-operative institutions

of the district, it undertakes job work from general customers also. The following statement will illustrate the working of this co-operative printing institution :

<i>Particulars</i>	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Members ..	128	140	142	142	163
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital ..	14,650	21,050	21,400	21,400	35,850
Working capital ..	15,647	15,624	22,084	21,523	36,093
Sales ..	10,574	11,869	10,663	14,250	17,768
Profit ..	870	597	1,902	2,594	6,628

To provide proper locational facilities, two industrial estates were sanctioned, one at Jamkhandi and the other at Bijapur, during the Third Five-Year Plan. The number of sheds allotted for each estate is six and the construction work in both places has been completed. The outlay for each estate is Rs. 3,00,000. It is hoped that these industrial estates would form the nucleus for the development of small-scale industries in the district.

**Industrial  
Estates and  
Development  
Areas**

Industrial development areas are plots of developed land made available to small-scale industrial units, so that they may have facilities in common such as good site, water supply, sanitation, electricity and servicing. One such industrial development area has been now sanctioned for Bagalkot.

In order to encourage activities relating to home industries like tailoring, embroidery, knitting, rattan and mat-weaving, the Department of Industries and Commerce has been giving grants-in-aid. Equipments such as sewing machines and cloth weaving looms have been also supplied. The following six institutions, which give training in some of these crafts are receiving grant-in-aid from the Department.

1. Vanita Utkarsha Mandal, Bijapur.
2. Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bagalkot.
3. Akkana Balaga, Bagalkot.
4. Akkana Balaga, Chadchan.
5. Akkana Balaga, Halsangi.
6. Akkana Balaga, Dhulkhed.

Now all the taluks have been converted under the National Extension Service Scheme and trained Industrial Extension Officers

have been posted in the Block areas to implement the Rural Arts and Crafts Programme. The industrial activities undertaken in the Block areas are as follows :—

1. Supply of improved tools and equipments at 50 per cent subsidised costs.
2. Deputation of artisans to training centres to learn better methods of production by using improved tools and equipments.
3. Starting of craft centres through Mahila Mandals.
4. Setting-up of common industrial facility centres.
5. Payment of managerial charges to industrial co-operative societies.
6. Organisation of new industrial co-operatives.

**Khadi and  
Village  
Industries**

The All-India Charkha Prachar Sangh extended its activities to the district in 1936. The then Bombay Government set up a samiti in 1949 to step up the work pertaining to khadi and village industries. Later, a statutory board called the Bombay Village Industries Board was constituted and this body carried on its work till 1956. Then, the khadi activities were transferred to co-operative societies and other registered institutions.

In 1959, the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board took charge of supervision and of giving technical guidance, training and financial assistance in the Bombay Karnatak area. Following are the khadi and village industries schemes undertaken in the district :—

(1) Khadi, (2) Wool, (3) Oil (village), (4) Non-edible oil and soap, (5) Pottery, (6) Leather, (7) Fibre, (8) Gur and Khandasary, (9) Dal-manufacturing and hand-pounding of paddy, (10) Lime, (11) Hand-made paper, (12) Carpentry and black-smithy and (13) Gas plant.

Out of these, the activities connected with the village oil industry, non-edible oil seed collection and khadi scheme have made a notable progress. The fibre industry is also well developed. A table appended at the end of the chapter gives particulars, industry-wise for the year 1964-65.

In respect of khadi coarse yarn production, the district tops the list in the State. There are 57 khadi production and sale centres in the district. Over 41,400 traditional charkhas and over 2,500 Ambar charkhas have been distributed in the district. It was estimated that in 1964-65 khadi production and sale in the district amounted to over 12 lakhs and eight lakhs of rupees respectively. Besides this, woollen khadi articles valued over three lakhs of rupees were also produced and sold in that year. About 27,000 workers

were benefited by the khadi schemes. Several institutions are conducting khadi work in the district. Among them the Karnatak Khadi Gramodyoga Sangh is directly financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, a central statutory body. The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been giving loans and grants for establishing and running industries coming in its purview. The position in this respect as it stood on 30th June 1964 is shown by the statement below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Funds		Total
		Loans	Grants	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Khadi ..	6,78,671	2,12,096	8,90,767
2.	Oil (Village) ..	2,32,246	55,587	2,87,833
3.	Wool ..	62,500	9,500	72,000
4.	Non-edible Oil and Soap.	1,24,000	32,806	1,56,806
5.	Pottery ..	17,800	7,880	25,680
6.	Fibre ..	39,870	27,510	67,380
7.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy.	15,875	17,500	33,375
8.	Gur and Khandasary ..	20,337	912	21,249
9.	Hand-pounding of paddy.	4,125	250	4,375
10.	Hand-made Paper ..	19,512	17,500	37,012
11.	Leather ..	22,782	10,640	33,422
12.	Neera and Palmgur ..	2,500	6,280	8,780
	Grand Total ..	12,40,218	3,98,461	16,38,679

Bijapur district has, since early days, been famous for its cottage and village industries like handloom and wool-weaving. Handloom products like Guledgud *khans* and Ilkal sarees have established a countrywide reputation for quality and even today these products are sold all over the country. Cotton and silk spinning, sizing, weaving and dyeing are carried on at Guledgud, Ilkal, Rabkavi, Banahatti, Kamatgi, Mahalingpur, Amingad and other places. Leather working centres are at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Talikot, Kamatgi, Jamkhandi and Kaladgi. Tanning is carried on at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Sindgi, Bagewadi, Almel and Indi. Woolcarding, spinning and weaving are mainly centred at Bijapur, Kundargi, Budihal, Jumnal, Honganhalli, Ibrahimpur, Babanagar, Kanamadi, Savalgi, Mallapur, Muttalgi and Banahatti. The other industries under this group are carpentry, oilseed pressing, blacksmithy, rope-making and miscellaneous avocations like bangle-making, pottery, basket and broom-making, brass and copper-ware manufacture.

**Handloom Weaving**

Since nearly 30 per cent of the total cloth consumed in the country is produced on handlooms, this industry must be considered as playing a very significant role in the national economy. Bijapur district has always been a big centre of handlooms and in 1954, the total number of handlooms working in the district was about one-fifth of the total number of such looms working in the whole State of Bombay, and even today this district has the largest number of handlooms amongst all the districts in the Mysore State. According to the latest figures (1964), the number of cotton, woollen and silk handlooms was about 38,526.

Handloom-weaving in this district ranks only next in importance to agriculture. Almost all the handlooms in the district are owned by weavers who are financially not very well off for they have to depend upon merchant financiers for the supply of raw materials like cotton yarn and dyes. These financiers take back the finished products from the weavers. Most of the handlooms work on 20s to 80s and only about a few hundreds are working on lower counts. The district is also famous for the production of hand-spun yarn and khadi. About 60 per cent of the production of hand-spun yarn of the Bombay Karnatak is produced in Bijapur district alone.

The main raw materials required in the handloom weaving industry are cotton yarn, art silk, silk, colours and chemicals. Cotton yarn is brought from Bombay by wholesale merchants of Guledgud, Rabkavi and Banahatti and is distributed among the weavers. The yarn is generally supplied to the weavers in bundles and knots. The bulk of yarn used by handloom weavers is sized either in hank form or after the warp has been laid out. Yarn in the form of bundles and hanks is cheaper and more convenient to handle. Pure silk is imported from Bangalore and Bombay and art silk, foreign silk, colours and other chemicals are got from Bombay. Almost all the looms are fly-shuttle looms which are made locally. It is only recently that some weavers have installed automatic frame looms at Banahatti and Rabkavi and power looms at Jamkhandi and Rabkavi. Accessories such as healds and reeds required for fly-shuttle looms are also manufactured locally. This accounts for the fact that a considerable section of the people engaged in carpentry is kept in constant employment throughout the year.

The main handloom products of this district are sarees and *khans*. Art silk *patakas* and turbans are also produced at Amingad and Kamatgi. Mulls, fine dhoties and sarees using pure silk and cotton yarn are produced at Ilkal. Cotton sarees of medium and coarse counts are produced at Rabkavi, Mahalingpur, Banahatti, Vandal and Nidgundi. About 15 lakhs of yards of handloom cloth are produced each month. The peculiarity of the saree manufactured at Ilkal is its border ranging in width

from 2½" to 4" in which the red colour generally predominates. The Ilkal sarees generally have an attractive *seragu*. In hand-woven sarees the width of such pallos varies from 18" to 24". When woven in solid colour, it is known as *tope seragu* and if wavy designs are introduced, it is called the *tope teni seragu*.

The process of making warp is different for different varieties. At Ilkal, they prepare warp for each saree separately measuring about 10 yards in length. Usually warp of 22½ yards is prepared for *khans*. This is enough for about 40 *khans* measuring 20" each. The width of a *khan* is generally 30". At some places warp equal to two sarees is prepared at a time. The cost of production of a saree or *khan* varies according to the quality of silk or yarn used. The cost of a guaranteed saree of Ilkal varies from about Rs. 32 to Rs. 100 depending upon the quantity of silk used. Ordinarily, the cost of 40 *khans* of Guledgud type varies from about Rs. 54 to Rs. 95.

The marketing of these handloom products has been in the hands of well-established merchants who maintain their branch offices at different centres consuming these products. The marketing is also done by the weavers' co-operative societies both on whole-sale and retail basis. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Apex Society, Ltd., Bangalore, is also assisting the societies to find markets for their products.

Almost all the weavers possess their own looms and the supply of raw material like silk and yarn is made to them by local master-weavers or financiers who take back from them the finished products and pay them the weaving charges for each saree or a *taga* of *khans*. The preparatory processes like winding, warping and sizing are attended to by women and children. A weaver who has more than one loom employs labour in accordance with his needs and pays daily wages. The average earning of a weaver is between Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.50 a day and in favourable seasons the weaver is able to earn even up to Rs. 3.00 a day. No regular working hours are prescribed for the weaver, but there is a moral binding on the part of the weaver to produce a stipulated quantity of cloth within the stipulated period for being supplied to the master-weaver or the financier. A very small number of these weavers finance their own industry and are independent and a large number of them, say more than 80%, are financed either by master-weavers or by weavers' co-operative societies, who supply them the raw materials and take back the product. The peculiarity of the handloom industry of Bijapur, like other handloom industry centres, is the advance of raw materials or finance made by middlemen or master-weavers or societies. There are two different systems of making these advances; either the head weaver makes advances of money to the workers on condition that they deliver a stipulated quantity

of cloth of prescribed type and pattern within a fixed period and the price payable for the cloth is also fixed beforehand, or the head weaver advances both cash and raw materials to the weaver, the price of yarn and other raw materials advanced as well as price of cloth being fixed beforehand. The weaver is generally given raw materials for ten sarees which will normally suffice for about 11 sarees and the eleventh saree will be kept by the weaver. The majority of weavers in this district do not require any amount as working capital and also do not require any money from local sahkars, since their financial needs even for domestic purposes are satisfied by the master-weavers, who usually invest huge amounts in stocking raw materials as well as handloom products produced by the weavers.

The only asset that these weavers really possess is their inherent skill in this particular craft. Efforts are now being made to free them from the clutches of master-weavers by the establishment of a network of co-operative societies. This policy is now being actively pursued by the Government and consequently there were (1963) 117 weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 15,873. These societies in the initial stages from 1941 to 1951 did not undertake any other work except the distribution of controlled yarn to their members. After the removal of controls on yarn distribution, many of them have undertaken the work of production of handloom cloth. Some societies also provide marketing facilities to their members. The Government is also granting subsidised loans to these societies for the purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital. The District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bagalkot, finances these weavers' co-operative societies. A pilot programme was started for intensive implementation of the credit schemes of the Reserve Bank of India to finance the societies. During the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, the Reserve Bank of India cash credits advanced to these societies amounted to Rs. 6,15,500 and Rs. 11,61,500 respectively. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative (Apex) Society, Ltd., Bangalore gives technical guidance to the societies. There are now a large number of artisans who have been trained in the manufacture of new and marketable varieties of handloom cloth and also in the use of new and improved types of appliances. A scheme for setting up of a collective weaving centre at Banahatti at a cost of over a lakh of rupees is now being implemented.

A housing colony scheme estimated to cost nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees was sanctioned to the Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Chadchan in Indi taluk; the target was to build 50 twin houses for weavers. Construction of these houses has been now completed. Twenty-five per cent of the cost is treated as grant and the rest as loan.

The village wool industry occupies an important place in the rural economy of the district. The processes, including rearing and shearing of sheep, carding, spinning, warping, sizing and weaving are all carried out by *Dhangars*. In Bijapur district, the hereditary class of persons connected with sheep breeding and wool industry forms nearly 10% of the total population of the district. Important wool-weaving centres are Bijapur, Budihal, Kundargi, Jumnal, Honaganhalli, Babanagar, Kanamadi, Gonasgi, Yedahalli, Savalgi, Banahatti and Mallapur. Wool, tamarind seeds and woollen yarn are the raw materials required for this industry. The tools and equipment used for the manufacture of blankets are looms using 'vahis' (reeds) and bobbins. Most of the tools are locally manufactured and repaired. There is a great scope for the improvement of these implements both from the point of view of improving the quality and expanding the quantity. The introduction of new and improved types of looms and other implements is therefore essential for the progress of this industry in the district.

**Wool Weaving**

The production consists of *kambli*s, *namdas*, carpets, chair-mats and coating material. Normally, a wool weaver can weave four *kambli*s in a week and in exceptional cases even six. The cost of a *kambli* of 48"×110" varies from about Rs. 15 to 25.

A family consisting of a man and a woman engaged in this industry can earn about Rs. 90 a month. The weavers are generally out of employment during the rainy season. The artisan engaged in this industry requires ordinarily an investment of Rs. 500 for the purchase of wool or else he is compelled to purchase wool at higher prices. He generally borrows capital from the *sahukars* and pays high rates of interest.

In 1964-65, there were 17 wool-producing and wool-weaving co-operative societies and it is hoped that in the near future a large number of societies will be established so that the poor weavers need not be perpetually in the clutches of money-lenders. These co-operative societies are financed by the Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative (Apex) Society Ltd., Bangalore, and also by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore. Improved appliances at half the cost price are also being supplied to these societies.

Next to cotton-weaving and wool-weaving, work on leather is the most important cottage industry in Bijapur district. The workers in leather are found all over the district. The shoes made in Bijapur are famous for their softness and durability. Most of the leather establishments in the district are self-owned, but in certain urban areas the artisans work on daily wage basis. This is a hereditary industry of *samagars* and *mochigars*, who with the help of their families produce chappais, shoes, leather

**Leather Working**

ropes and whips. The raw materials required for this industry are leather, colours and polishing materials. Usually, chrome leather is brought from Madras State. The tools for the manufacture of leather goods are mainly the *rapi* or knife, *uli*, anvil and hammer. Usually, a family consisting of an adult male and a female is able to produce three pairs of chappals per day costing about Rs. 15 which fetches them a profit of 12 to 15 per cent.

Leather goods produced in the district consist chiefly of foot-wear. The goods produced in the rural areas are sold locally; 50% of the production in the urban areas moves to the adjoining districts. In the rural areas, it is usual for the producer to sell his produce directly to the consumer. In the urban areas, we find dealers in leather goods employing a number of persons on daily wages and maintaining shops for the sale of the produce. The average earnings of an artisan engaged in the leather industry varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2.50 a day.

Scarcity of finance often drives these artisans into the clutches of money-lenders. The establishment of more and more co-operative societies to help these workers seems to be the only way of getting these people out of debts. Recently, Government have extended training facilities in improved processes of curing hides and skins, soaking, liming and deliming and tanning. The main centres of tanning are Bijapur, Bagalkot, Sindgi, Bagewadi, Almel and Indi. The tanners are mostly independent artisans and tanning is their hereditary occupation. Hides of sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes and bullocks are usually supplied to them by the local *mahars* whose hereditary occupation is to collect dead animals and to sell their raw hides. In the towns, hides are supplied by the butchers from the slaughter houses.

Tanners usually reside near a source of water, since they need plenty of water for tanning. The raw materials required are: raw hides, wattle bark, hirda and lime. The quality of hides produced in this district is capable of great improvement. Crude methods of tanning have got to be avoided. Tanners work generally from 6 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. throughout the year except in the rainy season. Most of the artisans in the industry are illiterate and as such are not adaptable to new methods and improved implements. The average earning of an artisan per day varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.75. Lack of finance sometimes keeps these tanners idle when they try to seek employment on farms. Government is extending them financial help through co-operative societies.

Oilseed crushers (Ganigas) are found in almost all the villages and towns of the district. In every big village there is one or more country ghanis working at least for some months in the year. The oilmen still use the old type of ghani consisting of a stone mortar (lined with wood inside) and a wooden lat worked

by a bullock. Most of these ghanis are situated in the houses of the oilmen. The raw materials required are safflower and groundnut and neem seeds. All these commodities are locally produced. An oilman crushes, on an average, 40 maunds of groundnut seeds per month. Oilmen work from eight to ten hours a day. The rainy season is usually a slack season and the oilmen work on the fields to supplement their income. Village oilmen usually sell their products directly to the consumers. But sometimes when they are in need of money, they sell their produce to wholesale merchants.

This village industry in the district has registered considerable progress. The district tops the list in production and sale of edible oil through co-operative societies. One of the reasons helping this progress is the customary use of kardi oil by the people of the district. As *kusabi* or *kardi* seeds cannot be easily crushed by expellers, there is little competition between expellers and ghanis.

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board provides financial assistance for securing improved ghanis, construction of sheds and godowns on 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan basis. The teli co-operative societies are given working capital loan at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per ghani and seasonal loan for purchase of oil seeds at the rate of Rs. 1,600 per ghani.

The Board also gives technical guidance to oilmen. In 1964-65, 213 traditional and 23 improved ghanis were working in the co-operative sector. It is estimated that during that year edible oils worth nearly 32 lakhs of rupees were produced by 23 oil men's organisations in the district which paid nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees as wages to 515 ghani men they employed.

The main centres in which the fibre industry is located are Bijapur, Bagalkot, Virapur and Kaladgi. Different kinds of fibre like sisal and pundi are used in rope-making. One family of three members is able to make about 28 lbs. of rope per day and is able to earn, on an average, between Rs. 45 to 50 a month. Though the industry as such does not require any big investment, the rope-makers are economically very poor, since there is no sure market for their finished products and they have to spend eight to ten days in a month in towns and cities for the sale of their products, which they are compelled to sell at the prices prevailing in the market. They engage also in mat-weaving.

**Ropes  
and Bhatars**

There are six co-operative and other registered organisations in the district, which have undertaken manufacture of fibre articles. These institutions have trained a number of artisans and have also supplied them improved implements. About a hundred improved rope-making machines have been introduced in the district. It was estimated that in 1964-65 fibre goods worth

about Rs. 4,50,000 were sold by the co-operative and private sectors. A scheme to give free of cost improved rope-making machines to the co-operative and other registered bodies engaged in the industry is now being implemented in Bijapur city by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Many of the artisans engaged in the fibre industry also manufacture Bhatars. They have been now furnished with about 150 improved Bhatar charkhas. About 4,500 artisans are engaged in these crafts in the district.

#### Carpentry

Carpenters are found in all the towns and many of the villages. Their main occupation is to make and repair agricultural implements and bullock carts. In towns, however, they are engaged in furniture-making, house construction, manufacture of handloom accessories and tonga repairs. Carpenters in towns are mostly engaged on wages by the *karkhanedars*. Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Guledgud, Ilkal and Badami are the most important centres of this industry. Coloured cradles produced in Talikot have been famous for a long time. The raw materials used by these artisans are teak and matti wood, nails, screws and polishing materials. The wood is usually brought from Hubli, Alnawar and Dandeli and the nails, screws and polishes from Bombay. The daily wage of an urban carpenter varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in accordance with the skill employed. Almost all the goods made by these artisans are sold in the local markets. The carpenters, 'Badiger' as they are locally called, working in the rural areas, use local wood for making agricultural implements. They are paid in kind during the harvest season and in cash during the other seasons. Most of the carpenters working in rural areas finance their own industry and they are mostly wage-earners in urban areas.

#### Blacksmithy

Every town or a big village of this district has one or two families of *Kammaras* or blacksmiths. There are also some families who lead a nomadic life and move from place to place. The most important centres where smithies are located are at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Guledgud and Hungund. Most of these concerns are self-managed. They produce agricultural implements, flat pans, frying pans and buckets. The raw materials required are: corrugated iron sheets, round bars and flats. The tools and equipment used by these artisans consist of anvils, hammers, *pakkadis*, blowers, files, chisels and furnace. Generally, village lohars do repair works and the urban lohars make buckets and appliances. A few lohars are engaged in the manufacture of locks and iron cradles. On an average, a family engaged in this industry earns about Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 a month provided there is a regular quota of iron sheets. The need of finance to a blacksmith is not very great, since his investment is small and also since the local agriculturists supply him with raw materials. Recently, two industrial co-operatives have been

formed for carpentry-cum-blacksmithy at Bagalkot and Bijapur. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Bagalkot co-operative society for establishing carpentry and smithy workshops, while it is proposed to set up an agricultural implements manufacturing centre at the Bijapur society at a cost of about Rs. 40,000.

This industry is carried on by hereditary *Balegar* families residing in villages like Gudur and Belur. These two centres were once producing glass bangles by erecting old types of *bhatties*. The glass bangles produced by means of old appliances gradually lost their attraction due to a change in women's fashions and new methods of producing bangles of improved variety are being tried.

**Bangles**

Lime-burning is a hereditary profession of the *Sungars*. Their number in the district is reported to be about 4,000. Most of the lime-burning concerns are self-owned, prominent centres being Bijapur, Bagalkot, Badami, Kaladgi, Mudhol and Jamkhandi. The principal raw materials required are lime-stone, charcoal and cowdung. The work of lime-burning is a full-time work. An artisan in the industry requires about Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 as working capital.

**Lime-burning**

In each village there is a family of potters who attend to this work. Chimmalgi, Guledgud, Amingad and Kamatgi are centres where the industry is prominent. The equipment of a potter consists of the traditional wheel, frames and buckets. Making of earthen vessels depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment. The raw materials required are clay and fuel. Clay is mixed with horse dung and the mixture is properly kneaded before it is used. The vessels when dried are baked in furnaces. The daily earning of a potter varies from a rupee to two rupees. The main articles produced are water vessels called *ghagars* and *malkis*. There is great demand for such earthenware in summer. Besides these articles of daily use, clay toys are produced for occasions of festivals and fairs.

**Pottery**

Basket and broom-making is a minor cottage industry of this district. Workers are found in towns like Bijapur, Ilkal and Hungund. The industry is managed and owned by artisans themselves. Bamboos for making baskets are purchased from Alnavar and Dandeli. Grass and palm leaves are locally available. Most of the goods produced are consumed locally.

**Baskets and Brooms**

Lock-making is an important cottage industry and it is located at Bagalkot. Here, the locks are manufactured by a few families and this industry may reasonably look forward to a bright future in Bijapur district. Yet, so far, it has not been possible to organise it as there is no concentration of the industry to form a co-operative society.

**Locks**

**Copper and  
Brassware  
Industry**

Bijapur city is the biggest centre of brass and copperware industry in the district. Artisans engaged in this industry are also found in places like Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal and Jamkhandi. Artisans at Bijapur are mostly employed by the brass and copper merchants, who bring the raw materials like copper and brass from Bombay. The market for the finished products is generally local. The season of marriages is a brisk season for this industry. Recently, a co-operative society has been organised for these artisans.

**Beedi  
Industry**

At the end of 1962, there were 34 beedi factories in the district of which 26 were at Bijapur and eight at Jamkhandi. About 1,200 persons were employed in these factories, the number of women workers being much larger than the number of men workers. The process of beedi making requires tobacco and *tembhuri* leaves. The annual production of these factories in 1961-62 was about 80,000 lbs. which were mostly consumed in all the northern districts of the State. In making beedies, leaves are used as a cover which are soaked in water for two days and then dried; the veins are removed before the leaves are cut into rectangular pieces. Tobacco powder is put in one of the corners of each piece which is then rolled into a tapering shape on the palm of the left hand. It is then tied with a thread, the mouth of which is closed by pressing the edges and the bottom end is pressed but not entirely closed.

**Handicrafts  
Emporium**

With a view to giving a fillip to the marketing of handicrafts, a Handicrafts Emporium was started at Bijapur. During 1960-61, an expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 was incurred for running the emporium. During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 13,700 for recurring expenditure and a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards purchase of handicraft articles were provided. During the four years from 1961-62 to 1964-65, the emporium effected sale of articles worth about Rs. 43,000.

**Industrial  
Co-operatives**

A number of co-operatives were organised in the district under the successive plans with a view to helping the industries in various ways. There were, in 1964-65, 117 cotton, 17 woollen and three silk handloom weavers' co-operative societies in the district. Besides, there were 131 other industrial co-operative societies in the district.

The statement below will illustrate the pattern of working of the more successful industrial co-operatives in the district. It relates to the Kurubara Unney Utpadak Sangha, Ltd., Budihal, taluk Mudhol. It was registered in 1947 and has undertaken the production of woollen chadars (kambliies).

<i>Particulars</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
No. of members ..	214	216	221	207	175
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital ..	6,270	8,960	8,980	11,640	10,910
Reserve fund ..	8,862	9,822	10,309	14,711	14,734
Value of Kamblis produced.	52,308	80,384	73,551	53,474	97,668
Value of Kamblis sold	64,546	91,819	93,584	71,620	77,274
Net profit ..	2,658	3,991	8,605	2,161	4,123

A co-operative training centre was started at Bijapur in October 1961 with the object of training the employees of the apex and primary weavers' co-operative societies. This institute has a sanctioned strength of forty trainees and the duration of training is six months. Each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Till March 1965, 114 candidates were trained.

There are two artisan training institutes in the district, one at Ramtirtha and the other at Bagalkot, for giving training to the artisans of the area. The institute at Ramtirtha was started on 1st April 1960 and that of Bagalkot on 1st April 1962. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month is paid to trainees admitted from the Community Development Block areas and also to those selected by the Department of Industries and Commerce from non-Block areas and for the local candidates a sum of Rs 20 per month is being paid. After a trainee completes his course successfully he is given a tools' kit at a 50 per cent subsidised cost, the maximum subsidy allowed per trainee being Rs. 250. The table below shows the details of these institutes.

**Artisan  
training  
institutes**

<i>Names of crafts</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength for each batch</i>	<i>No. of trainees in June 1965</i>	<i>Duration of training</i>
Ramtirtha Institute—			
Carpentry ..	15	17	2 years
Smithy ..	15	14	2 years
Cotton-weaving ..	25	21	1 year
Leather-stitching ..	15	21	2 years
Wool-weaving ..	15	16	2 years
Fibre and coir ..	25	16	2 years
Tailoring for displaced goldsmiths.	25	9	1 year
Total	135	114	
Bagalkot Institute—			
Carpentry ..	15	13	2 years
Smithy ..	15	15	2 years
Leather-stitching ..	15	12	2 years
Cotton-weaving ..	25	18	1 year
Total	70	58	

There is also a sheet metal and electro-plating training-*cum*-service centre at Ramtirtha. The course there is of one year's duration and sanctioned strength is of 15 candidates. During 1965-66, there were 13 trainees. The centre imparts training in the manufacture of utility articles of attractive designs and finish.

Dyeing and Printing School, Banahatti.—This institution which was started in 1961 has a sanctioned strength of fifteen candidates. For the year 1965-66, eleven candidates were admitted. Training is imparted in bleaching, dyeing, printing and other allied matters. An amount of Rs. 25 per month is also being paid as stipend for each trainee admitted to the school.

#### Organisation of Labour

The industrial backwardness of this district was responsible for lack of organisation of trade unions. Industrial enterprises are mainly small-scale units employing a limited number of workers and these are scattered all over the district thereby giving little opportunity to workers to come together and organise themselves. It is only recently that in the cement factory which employs labour in appreciable numbers a registered trade union has been started. Of the other registered unions in the district, one is organised by the Municipal workers of Bijapur and another by the State transport workers of Bijapur division. The first attempt towards organisation of the union was made by the motor workers who formed their union in 1946. The next union to be formed was of the Bijapur municipal workers in 1947.

The State Transport Workers' Union was registered in 1949 under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. This union was a bigger union than the Municipal Kamgar Union. The main source of income of these unions was mainly contributions from the members. In all, there were 12 registered trade unions in the district as on 31st March 1965.

The Bombay Government enacted the Bombay Industrial Relations Act in 1946 and the Central Government enacted the Industrial Disputes Act in 1947 to regulate the relations between the employers and the workers. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act was brought into force in Bijapur in September 1947 and the Central Act in April 1947. The laws have provided a machinery of conciliation and arbitration, and conciliation and adjudication for the settlement of industrial disputes. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to this district in 1955.

**Khadi and Village Industries Financed by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board in Bijapur District**

Table showing industry-wise particulars for the year 1964-65

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	No of Co-operative Societies/ other regd. instns. financed	No. of members in respect of Co-operative Societies	Paid up share capital	Reserve fund	Amount sanctioned			Overdues	Production	Sales	Wages paid
						Loan	Grant	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Khadi Industry ..	1+ 4	308	14,280	17,515	13,76,924	2,99,759	16,66,683	2,14,000	12,45,532	8,18,305	7,38,458
2.	Wool Industry ..	9	801	47,541	1,17,015	1,23,684	11,500	1,35,184	333	3,79,648	3,40,811	1,42,895
3.	Fibre Industry ..	4+ 2	416	15,188	2,597	28,150	25,270	53,420	51,117	28,021	20,739	10,732
4.	Dal-manufacturing	2	92	5,100	92	4,525	1,250	5,775	..	4,533	4,218	..
5.	Leather Industry ..	3	73	5,985	929	23,950	11,540	35,490	4,645	52,848	49,935	37,200
6.	Gur and Khandasary Industry.	4	84	8,540	63	22,637	2,512	25,137	675	3,84,275	3,57,000	9,475
7.	Pottery Industry ..	4	98	5,583	237	23,470	8,785	32,255	1,400	34,945	33,512	4,051
8.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry.	5	448	21,328	2,705	17,375	14,000	31,375	750	13,759	13,448	Contract basis.
9.	Lime Industry ..	1	20	500	..	2,500	500	3,000	Recently financed.			
10.	Gas Plant ..	—+ 1	..	..	..	2,100	1,500	3,600	Recently financed.			
11.	Handmade Paper Industry.	1	29	2,675	29	19,512	17,500	37,012	1,208	..	..	..
12.	Non-edible oil and Soap Industry.	5+ 3	357	26,599	11,929	1,45,000	43,526	1,88,525	61,164	92,974	83,532	9,088
13.	Village Oil Industry ..	22+ 1	744	67,571	21,656	2,38,447	87,336	3,25,783	39,063	31,74,034	31,12,666	2,40,282
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>61+11</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>2,20,890</b>	<b>1,74,767</b>	<b>20,08,274</b>	<b>5,24,978</b>	<b>25,33,252</b>	<b>3,74,355</b>	<b>54,23,959</b>	<b>48,34,163</b>	<b>11,92,181</b>

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